

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Old DeLand Memorial Hospital
other names/site number 8VO 02573

2. Location

street & number Stone Street N/A not for publication
city, town DeLand N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Volusia code FL127 zip code 32720

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		_____ objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer 10/17/89
Signature of certifying official Date
Florida Dept. of State-Bureau of Historic Preservation

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Allen Byers 11/27/89
Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH CARE - hospital

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

VACANT - not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

MASONRY VERNACULAR

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick, concrete

walls stucco

roof ceramic tile, asphalt shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

HEALTH - MEDICINE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1920-1939

Significant Dates

1920, 1926

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Miller, F.M.; Cairns, J.T.

Peck, Gouverneur M.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 17 469080 3212680
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the Old DeLand Memorial Hospital is shown as a heavy solid line on the accompanying site plan.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses two buildings and adjacent grounds in the Old DeLand Memorial Hospital Complex. It contains all significant resources associated with the nominated property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Douglas Walton - Historic Sites Specialist/Paul L. Weaver
 organization FL Dept of State-Bureau of Hist. Pres. date October 10, 1989
 street & number 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

Summary:

The Old DeLand Memorial Hospital consists of two separate buildings. The primary building is the Old DeLand Memorial Hospital, a two and a half story masonry building constructed in 1920 in the Italian Renaissance style, and featuring stucco walls and a hipped roof. The second building, the Old DeLand Colored Hospital, is a one-story T-shaped, masonry vernacular building constructed in 1926 with stucco walls and intersecting-gable roofs. Both structures retain the integrity of their original design. The hospitals are significant through their association with the development of medical and health services in DeLand. Additionally, they are representatives of their respective architectural styles which are uncommon in DeLand.

Setting:

The Old DeLand Memorial Hospital is located within Block 3, Rich's Addition to DeLand, which is approximately one half mile northwest of the commercial and governmental core of DeLand, Florida. The hospital is sited at the center of the block. Brick entry walls define the access points from Wisconsin and Rich avenues. The landscape features of the hospital are simple and at present well maintained. The grounds include grass, shrubs, palm pine, and oak trees. The original setting was primarily agricultural land containing orange groves. The surrounding area is presently a residential neighborhood, composed primarily of detached, single-family houses.

Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

EXTERIOR

The main building (See Photo 1) is a two and a half story masonry structure with a full basement. It has a rectangular ground plan and rests on a poured concrete foundation. Its structural system is reinforced concrete with hollow tile infill. It has a shell-dash stucco exterior finish. A beltcourse separates the basement and first story level, and encircles the building. The roof is a hipped type covered with barrel tile. Tile cresting

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Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

highlights the roof line. Hipped dormers project from the front and side roof slopes. There are three on the main facade facing Stone Street, and one on each side. A flat roofed shed dormer is found at the rear. The rafters of the main roof and dormers are exposed and clipped at the end to form a decorative pattern.

The main (east, on Stone Street) entrance is the most distinctive feature of the building. It consists of a steep, exterior stairway with iron pipe handrails and sixteen steps leading to the main doorway. The original double doors (each with a large vertical glazed glass pane) remain and are surrounded by a classical frontispiece with Doric columns, an arched pediment, classical moldings, and shields. (See Photo 2)

The south elevation features a first story level sun deck which is the roof of a basement wing. The deck is accessible by a pair of doors that, excepting the six pane transom, are identical to the doors on the main facade. (See Photo 3)

On the west elevation, the main feature is an iron fire escape extending from ground to roof level. There is a single door at each landing. On the left (north) side of the facade is a single basement door with a large glazed glass pane. Also on the north side of the facade is an exterior chimney extending upwards from ground level through the overhanging eave. The style and size of the dormer is quite different from those of the other elevations. It is a shed style, with a flat roof and extends for over half the length of the hospital roof. It is topped by a small, square hipped roof penthouse with ventilation louvers housing elevator machinery. (See Photo 4)

The north elevation has no distinguishing features other than utility connections and piping. It has a single hipped dormer.

Windows:

The fenestration is regular and symmetrically placed. It is composed primarily of double-hung wood sash windows with 6/1 or 6/6 light configurations. Three pane transoms

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Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

above the windows are a common feature on the first and second stories. Eight pane casement windows are found in the east elevation dormers, with dormers on the other elevations having two 6/1 windows. The lone exception is the west facade, where the shed dormer has six 6/1 windows and the penthouse has ventilation louvers instead of windows. (See Photos 1, 3, 4, 5)

INTERIOR

The interior of the Old DeLand Memorial Hospital contains four floors. The basement level originally contained storage facilities and a make-shift emergency room. Administrative offices and some rooms were located on the first floor. On the second floor was the surgery room. All together there were nine medical and surgical rooms, and five for obstetrics. It had an X-ray machine and a crude laboratory. A storage room in the basement was converted to a makeshift emergency room. The top floor was originally attic space, but was opened and finished in the 1940's to provide additional patient rooms. The interior areas have been substantially altered as described in "Alterations and Restoration Status." (See Photo 6)

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Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

Old DeLand Colored Hospital

EXTERIOR

The second building, the Old DeLand Colored Hospital, was the hospital for Afro-American residents of western Volusia County. The features include a simple pedimented frontispiece, transom and sidelights, and cornice returns. The building has a T-shaped ground plan, a continuous concrete foundation, a shell-dash stucco exterior finish, and gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles. All windows are wood sash unless otherwise noted.

The main (south) elevation features a centered, unadorned, Classical influenced pediment supported by two squared columns, forming an open sided entry porch. The upper half of the door has a square glass in the center, and is flanked by sidelights. Overhead is a 5 pane transom. There is a utility door to the left of the main door. The fenestration is regular, and consists of six double-hung windows in a 1/1 light pattern. (See Photo 7)

The east elevation (facing the Memorial Hospital) features a main gable with the same style of main door, sidelights, and transom as that of the south elevation. The doorway is protected by a simple shingled overhang. A single air vent is centered at the peak of the gable wall. The fenestration is 1/1 double-hung windows in a regular pattern. (See Photo 8)

The north elevation has a gabled central wing as its main feature. An unprotected wood door is located on the right (west) side of the gable wall. On the left side is an exterior square stuccoed chimney. Centered at the peak of the gable is a single air vent. Fenestration is comprised of a mixture of 2/2 fixed windows and 1/1 double-hung windows. (See Photo 9)

The main feature on the west elevation is a main gable with a wooden door on the left (north) side. The doorway is reached via a three step stairway, and is identical to the one on the east elevation. The standard air vent is in the peak of the gable wall. Fenestration consists of 2/2 fixed

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windows, 2/2 double-hung windows and a 1/1 window. (See Photo 10)

INTERIOR

The interior plan is simple. It consists of two intersecting hallways with rooms opening off each. There were rooms for six beds. Surgery on black patients was initially performed by wheeling the equipment over from the Memorial Hospital next door. This practice was eventually discontinued, and blacks were allowed use of the Memorial Hospital operating room, thus reducing the Colored Hospital to the status of a ward.

Alterations and Restoration Status:

The Old DeLand Memorial Hospital has had only one alteration during its 69 year history, and it was confined to the interior of the building. The alteration involved the conversion of the structure to an administrative office building by the DeLand School Board in 1956. This resulted in extensive alteration to the original interior spaces. The walls were replastered, acoustical plaster was added to the original ceilings, and the floors were covered with asphalt tile. Also, there were several changes in the interior partitioning. As a result of the conversion, the interior no longer retains its original character and integrity. The exterior has had only minor cosmetic changes, such as in 1956 when the inscription over the front door, "DeLand Memorial Hospital", was stuccoed over, and the caduceus over the door was removed.

The Old DeLand Colored Hospital has had only one minor exterior alteration during its 63 year history. At an unknown date (probably during the 1956 conversion after the DeLand School Board purchased the property) the original roofing material was replaced with asphalt shingles. In addition, several changes in the interior partitioning have occurred, and the interior no longer retains its original character and integrity.

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Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

These changes do not, however, significantly impair the overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship, or setting of the structures, or their historic significance in the medical history of the community.

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The Old DeLand Memorial Hospital is significant under Criterion A: Health/Medicine, for its association with the development of medical services, health care, and social services in DeLand, Florida. Additionally, both buildings are significant under Criterion C: Architecture. The Memorial Hospital is a fine example of an Italian Renaissance style public building which is the work of two locally prominent architects, F.M. Miller and J.T. Cairns. The Old DeLand Colored Hospital is a building which is the work of another DeLand architect, Gouverneur Medwin Peek.

Historic Context:

Since the founding of DeLand by industrialist Henry DeLand in December 1876, citrus products had been the economic foundation of the town. However, the severe freeze during the winter of 1894-1895 was devastating to the industry, financially ruining Henry DeLand, the community, and scores of settlements in the state. The town of DeLand slowly recovered, but with a diversified economy. Despite alternating periods of prosperity and depression, by 1910 the local economy was prospering. Unlike many Florida communities which were dangerously dependant on narrow-based and potentially unstable economies based on a single commodity, DeLand had a broad spectrum economic base. The town and its environs produced citrus products, naval stores, dairy products, ferns, and produce. Also, it benefitted from the rapidly growing influx of tourists coming into the state, since DeLand's road network was connected to the developing coastal highway system known as the "Dixie Highway." As early as October 1907, the DeLand-Daytona road was paved with shell, and by June 1917, it was paved with brick. By 1918, DeLand was connected to towns such as New Smyrna, Orange City, and Lake Helen, and to cities such as Daytona, St. Augustine, and Miami, with roads designed for automobile and truck traffic. This road network also provided access to markets for DeLand's products.

One result of the new surge of prosperity was a round of construction in the town. The Old DeLand Memorial

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Hospital was a direct result of this prosperity. As both the economy and the population of DeLand grew rapidly after 1910, the need for a modern hospital became apparent. The majority of people moving into DeLand were northerners and they were accustomed to the modern medical facilities which had existed in their hometowns.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, CRITERION A

The Old DeLand Memorial Hospital and the Old DeLand Colored Hospital have local significance for their association with the expanding health care needs of DeLand during the Florida Land Boom. Their founding, as described in a local editorial, was a community based charitable activity and part of a national movement to memorialize the fallen veterans of World War I.

The construction of the Old DeLand Memorial Hospital in 1920 and the Old DeLand Colored Hospital in 1926 were responses to this demand. Mayor S.A. Wood of DeLand initiated the efforts to construct the hospital in February, 1919. He proposed the name "Memorial Hospital" to honor the soldiers from DeLand who lost their lives in the service of their country during World War I. The seven acre tract on which it was built was donated by Mr. and Mrs. George H. Smiley in memory of their son, Charles Edward Smiley, who was killed in action in World War I. Funds for the hospital and equipment were raised by unsolicited contributions from both permanent and winter residents, and a single donor boosted the effort within a week by contributing \$5000. Memorial Hospital Week was declared for March 10-15, 1919, for which the Board of Trustees established a goal of \$30,000 to be raised from local businesses and residents. Construction of the Memorial Hospital began on February 22, 1920, and the final cost of the building and its furnishings were \$32,000.

In 1925 there were twenty beds and four private rooms. The finest room was the College Arms Room, which had been furnished by guests at the deluxe College Arms Hotel. This room rented for \$6 a day. The other rooms cost \$5 a day, and the ward beds cost \$3 per day. There was no X-ray facilities or clinical laboratory. A fund raising drive was begun to purchase a X-ray machine, since a hospital without

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one was considered to be an old fashioned institution. By 1934 the hospital had an X-ray machine and a technician, as well as a makeshift emergency room. By the late 1930's the hospital was crowded, and patients often had to wait for beds, some patients even being placed in the halls. During World War II the attic was opened and seven beds were added to the hospital. By 1945, the building needed extensive repairs and renovation, and the decision was made to close the hospital when a new facility was available.

The second building, the Old DeLand Colored Hospital, was constructed to meet the pressing needs of the Afro-American community at the time. Prior to the opening of the DeLand Colored Hospital in 1926, there were no medical facilities for the care of Afro-Americans in DeLand. Afro-Americans needing medical attention were treated in the offices of local physicians, and then cared for in the home of Mrs. Mandy Worthy, a midwife and practical nurse. The situation improved greatly in 1925, when Dr. and Mrs. A.J. Burgess and others gave funds to build a hospital for negroes near the DeLand Memorial Hospital. The hospital which was constructed demonstrates the societal status of Afro-Americans in the mid 1920's by the difference in size, architecture, and medical facilities, when compared with its sister medical facility, the Memorial Hospital. This distinction is also evident in the manner in which surgery was performed on Afro-American patients of the Colored Hospital. When surgery was necessary for a Negro patient, the equipment was wheeled across the parking lot from the main operating room of the Memorial Hospital. The medical staff circumvented this when possible by using the basement emergency room, and by using the main operating room at night, when the hospital authorities were absent. This surgical policy was changed in the mid-1930's, and Afro-Americans were thereafter operated on in the main surgical room.

In 1948 both buildings of the DeLand Memorial Hospital building were closed, and its name and services transferred to the dispensary building at the recently closed DeLand Naval Air Station. In 1952 a modern facility, the Fish Memorial Hospital, was opened and the Memorial Hospital organization was disbanded.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, CRITERION C

The Old DeLand Memorial Hospital is significant as an excellent example of the Italian Renaissance style, which was in vogue from about 1890-1935. The style developed as a contrast to the Gothic-inspired Shingle and Queen Anne styles which were prevalent in the 1880's. Italian Renaissance is characterized by a low-pitched hipped roof clad with ceramic tiles, classical door surround with columns, wide eaves with decorative brackets, walls which are always masonry or stucco, and a symmetrical facade.

Designed by local architects J.T. Cairns and F.M. Miller, the Memorial Hospital also represents the modern multi-level style of hospital design, made possible by the development of the elevator. The elevator permitted the stacking of wards and rooms, and allowed easy access to X-ray and operating rooms. The multi-level hospital was a radical departure from the early pavilion style of hospital, in that it contained two and four bed rooms rather than open wards. The ground level contained the support facilities, and the patient floors were above.

The Old DeLand Colored Hospital is significant as an example of a simple, utilitarian, masonry vernacular building designed by a significant local architect, Gouveneur Medwin Peek. Peek, born at Palatka, Florida on January 26, 1888, graduated from Stetson University in DeLand in 1920. He received his Master of Architecture degree from Harvard University in 1923, where he was president of his graduating class. In 1924 he was sent to Egypt by the Metropolitan Museum of Art to make restoration drawings of ancient temples. When that assignment was completed, he spent six months studying architecture in the Mid-East and Europe. Peek moved to DeLand in February 1926 and set up his architectural office. In addition to the Old DeLand Colored Hospital, Peek designed the DeLand City Hall, the Barnhill Hotel, the C.D. Landis Building, and several local residences.

The plain and unadorned building of the Old DeLand Colored Hospital is, when contrasted with the Memorial Hospital building for whites, an architectural statement of the dissimilarity in the segregated public facilities

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Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

mandated by Florida's de jure and de facto segregation
during the 1920's.

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Published Material

Deland Daily News. February 17, 1919; February 23-24, 1919;
March 10-18, 1919; March 20-22, 1919; March 24-28,
1919; November 11-18, 1919; December 9, 1925;
November 15, 1926.

Franke, Arthur E.; Alyce H. Gillingham; Maxine C. Turner.
Volusia: The West Side. Deland: 1986.

Hebel, Ianthe B. Centennial History of Volusia County,
Florida. Daytona Beach: College Publishing Co, 1955.

Gold, Pleasant D. History of Volusia County. Deland: 1927.

Maddox, Diane. Built in the U.S.A., American Buildings from
Airports to Zoos. Washington, D.C.: 1985.

Nolan, David. Fifty Feet in Paradise: the Booming of
Florida. New York: 1984.

Reflections: 100 Years of Progress. Deland: Bicentennial
Commission, 1976.

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Section number Photos Page 1 Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

- 1) Old DeLand Memorial Hospital, Stone Street
- 2) DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
- 3) Bill Adams
- 4) 1988
- 5) Historic Property Associates
- 6) East elevation, camera facing west
- 7) 1 of 10

Items 1-5 are the same for photographs 2-5

- 6) View of main entrance, east elevation, camera facing west
- 7) 2 of 10
- 6) South elevation, camera facing northwest
- 7) 3 of 10
- 6) West elevation, camera facing east
- 7) 4 of 10
- 6) North site boundary, showing excluded recent frame building, camera facing southwest
- 7) 5 of 10
- 6) View of main entrance hallway, camera facing west
- 7) 6 of 10

- 1) Old DeLand Memorial Hospital (Old DeLand Colored Hospital), Stone Street
- 2) DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
- 3) Bill Adams
- 4) 1988
- 5) Historic Property Associates
- 6) South elevation, main entrance, camera facing north
- 7) 7 of 10

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs

- 6) East elevation, camera facing west
- 7) 8 of 10
- 6) North elevation, camera facing south
- 7) 9 of 10

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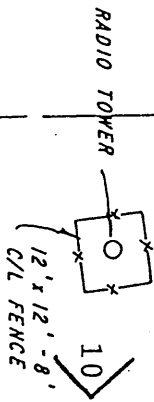
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

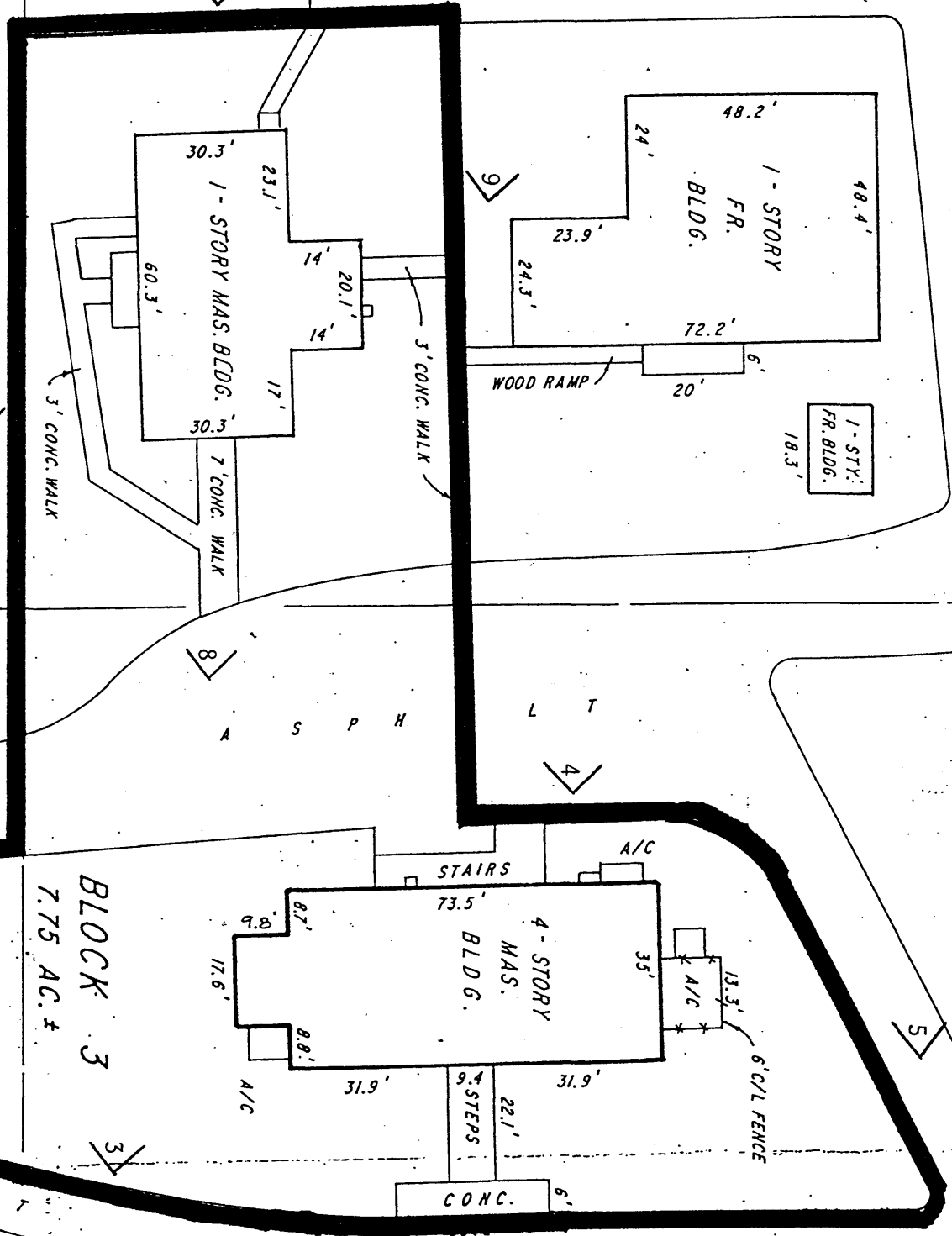
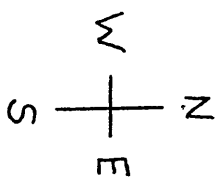
Old DeLand Memorial Hospital

- 6) West elevation, camera facing east
- 7) 10 of 10

ASPHALT PARKING



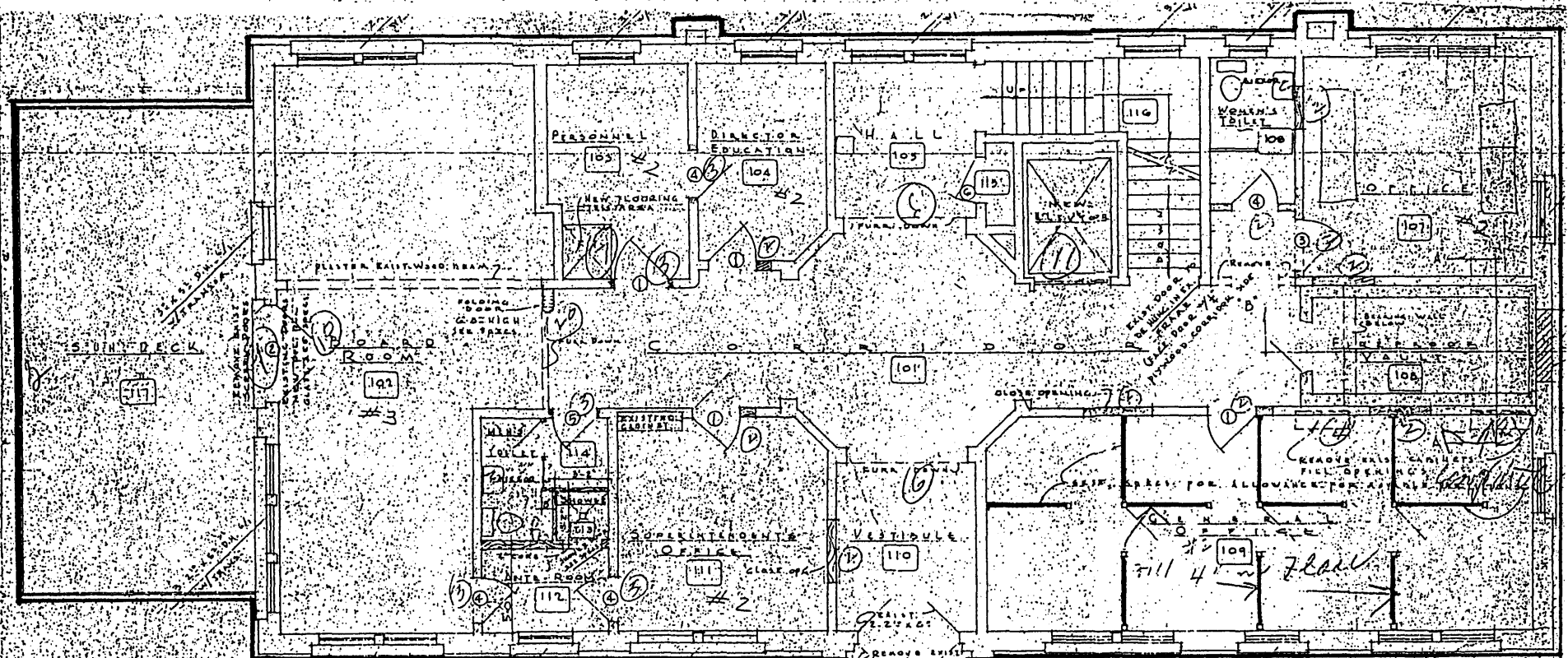
Site Plan
 Old Deland Memorial Hospital
 Stone Street
 Deland, Volusia County, Florida
 Scale: 1" = 30'
 # = Photo number



BLOCK 3
7.75 AC. ±

ASPHALT

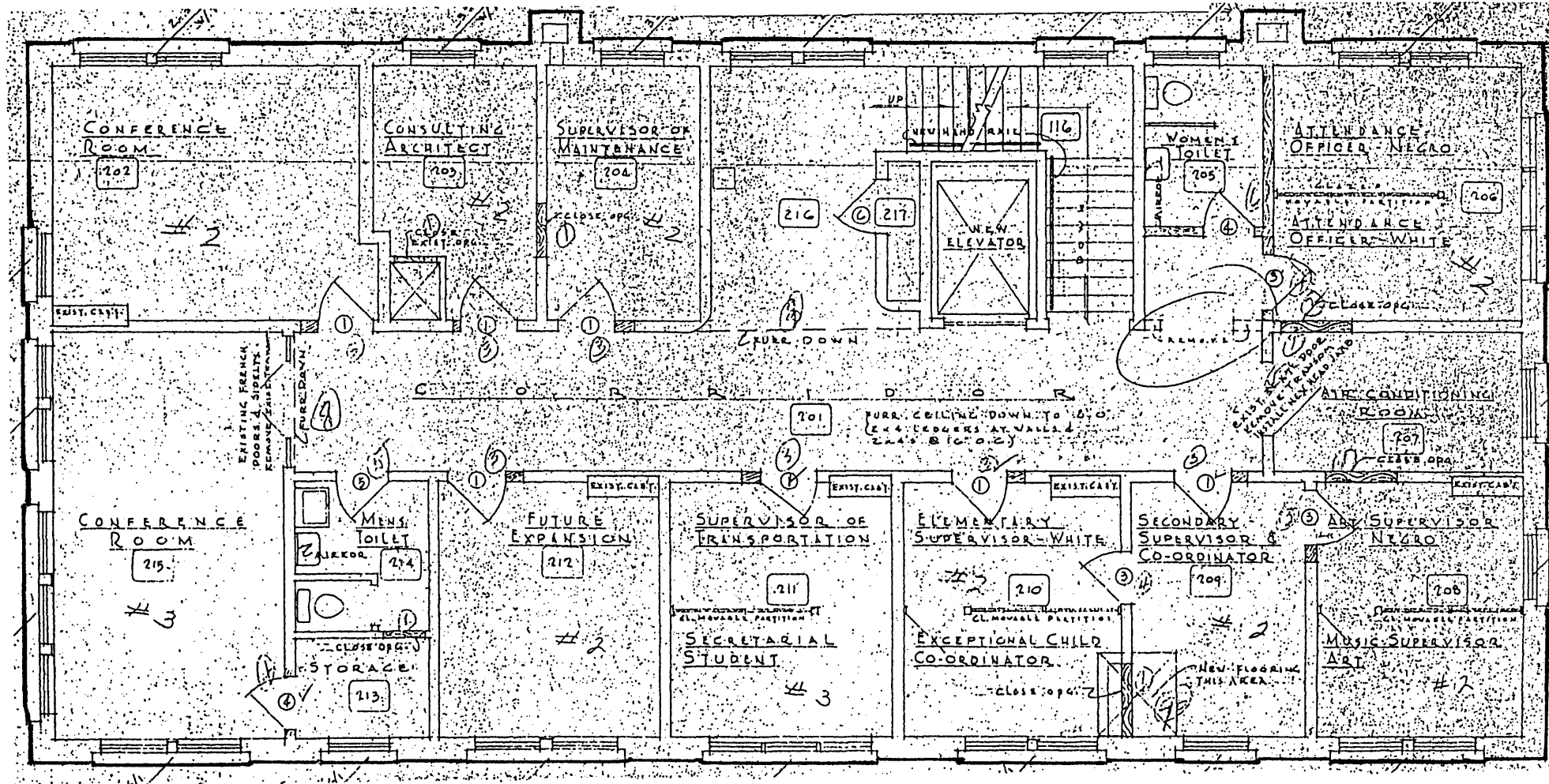
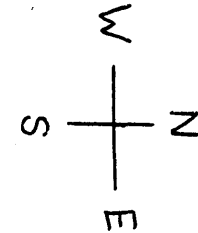
DRIVE



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

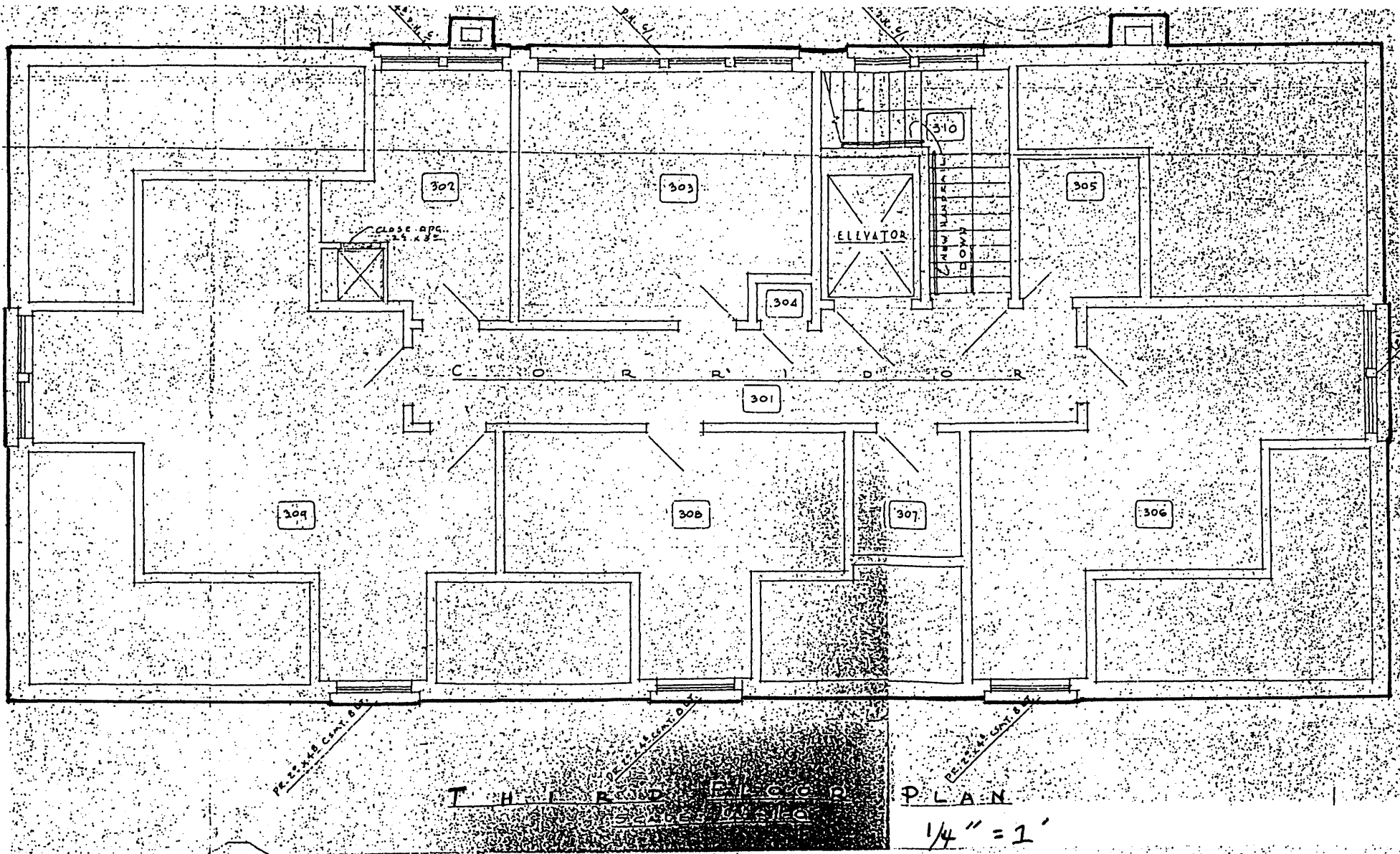
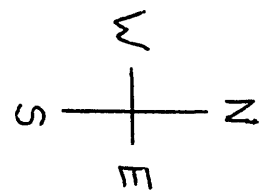
Old Deland Memorial Hospital
 Stone Street
 Deland, Volusia County, Florida
 Scale 1/4" = 1'

Old Deland Memorial Hospital
 Stone Street
 Deland, Volusia County, Florida
 Scale $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$

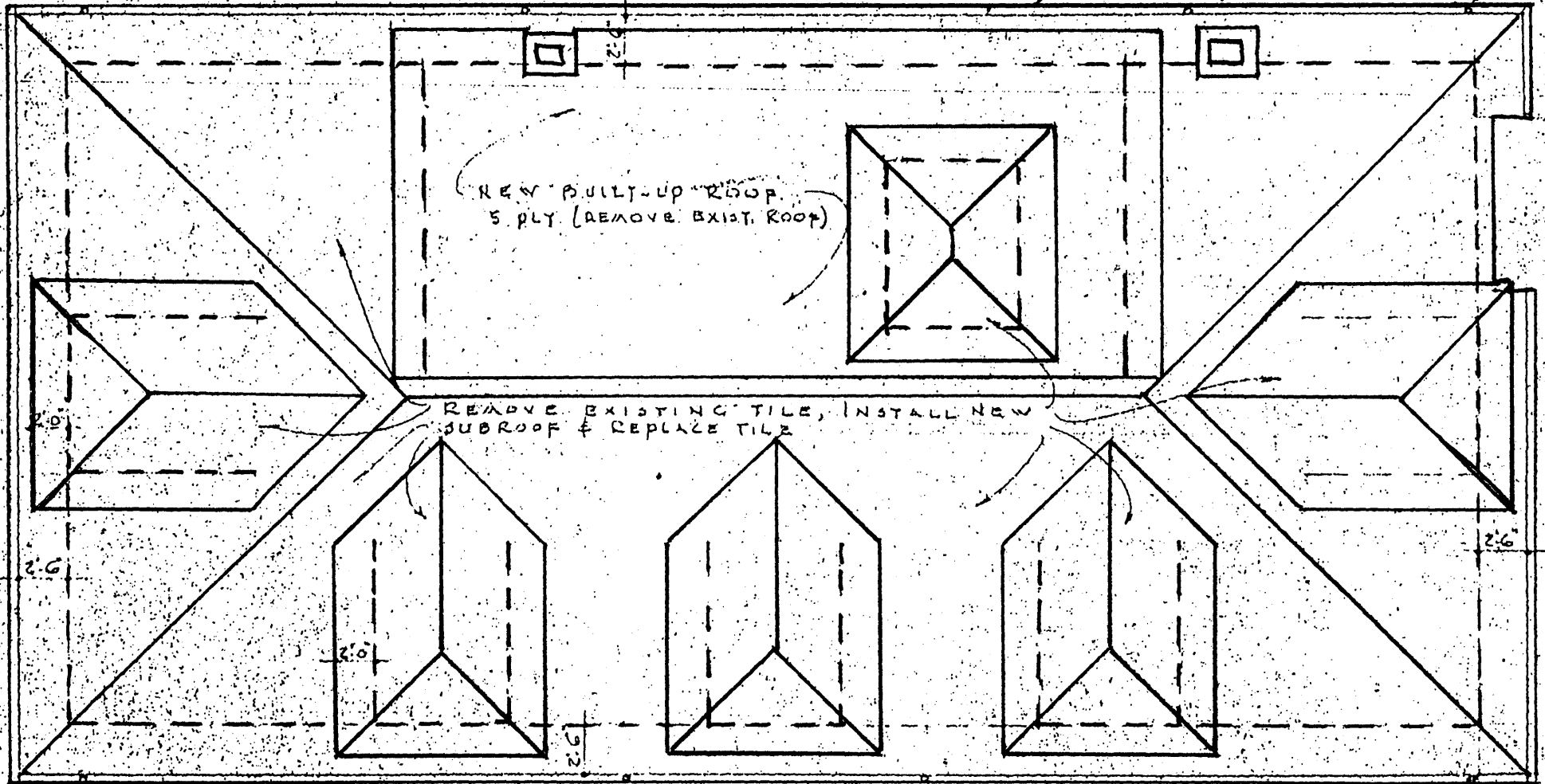
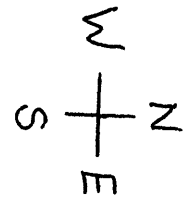


SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$

Old Deland Memorial Hospital
Stone Street
Deland, Volusia County, Florida
Scale $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'$



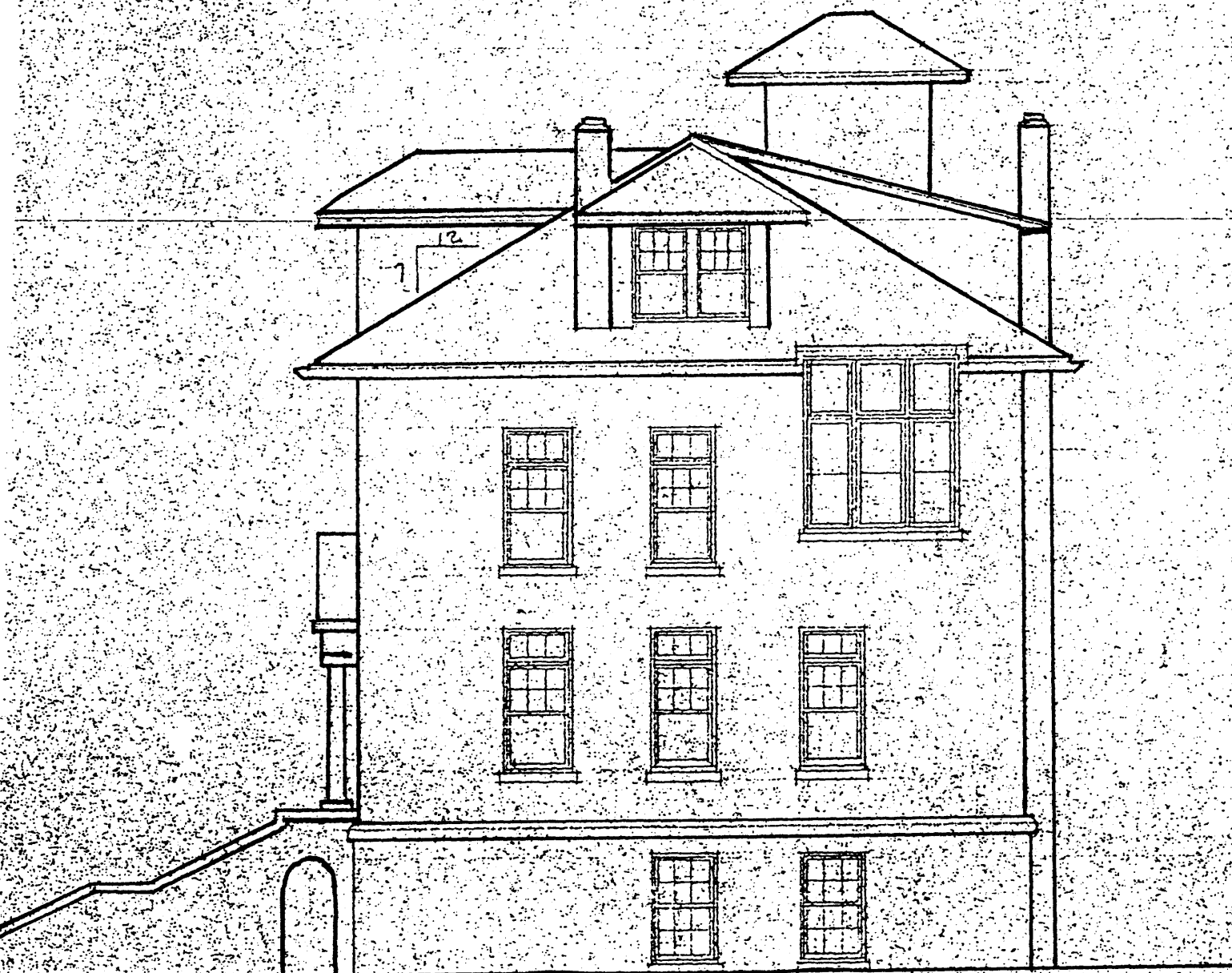
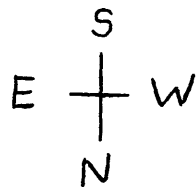
Old Deland Memorial Hospital
Stone Street
Deland, Volusia County, Florida



R O O F P L A N

SCALE - 1/8" = 1' 0"

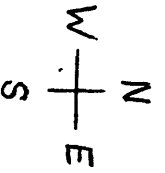
Old Deland Memorial Hospital
Stone Street
Deland, Volusia County, Florida



N O R T H E L E V A T I O N

S C A L E 1/8" = 1'-0"

Old Deland Memorial Hospital
Stone Street
Deland, Volusia County, Florida



E A S T E L E V A T I O N

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

Deland Memorial Hospital
Stone Street
Deland, Volusia County, Florida

DeLand Colored Hospital

floor plan

1" = 10'

