

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 413

AUG 29 1995

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 the appropriate box or boxes by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name TOURIST CHURCH

other names/site number Seabreeze United Church, First Congregational Church, FMSF# 8VQ2281

2. Location

street & number 501 North Wild Olive Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Daytona Beach N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32118

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 8/23/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Coral D. Shull Date of Action 10-6-95

Tourist Church

Volusia, FL

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
6	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:

Mediterranean Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE

roof TILE

other GLASS

METAL

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1929 - 1950

Significant Dates

1929

1939

1943, 1950

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Griffin, Harry/unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Tourist Church
Name of Property

Volusia, FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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

3

Zone		Easting				Northing								

2

Zone		Easting				Northing								

4

Zone		Easting				Northing								

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 Forest Dunbar/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 1995

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 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 Trustees, Seabreeze United Church

street & number 501 N. Wild Olive Ave. telephone 904-252-6314

city or town Daytona Beach state FL zip code 32118

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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OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Tourist Church
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, FL

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Tourist Church, 501 N. Wild Olive Avenue, is a complex of four buildings, three of which surround a landscaped courtyard. An arcaded walkway borders the courtyard's fourth side. The main buildings, all of which reflect the Mission Revival style, consist of the Tourist Church, (erected 1929 and modified 1939 and 1973), Moseley Hall (1939), and the Education Building (1950). Tullis Lodge (1943), which stands at the northwest corner of the complex, is an unadorned masonry building. All of the buildings except Tullis Lodge are constructed of uncoursed, rubble marl rock. In addition to the four contributing buildings, an arcade (1939) is a contributing structure and a fountain (c.1939) is a contributing object. The centerpiece of the complex is the church, which displays a wide variety of Mission and Mediterranean Revival forms and details.

SETTING

The Tourist Church is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Wild Olive Avenue and Oakridge Boulevard, in Daytona Beach, two blocks from the Atlantic Ocean on the east and two blocks from the intercoastal waterway on the west (Photo 1). The church is located on a peninsula that connects to the main part of the city by way of four bridges. The complex of buildings occupies a plot of land 202 feet by 200 feet and stands in an area marked mainly by commercial development. However, the church lies in close proximity to a residential neighborhood, entertainment facilities that serve the beach area, and the large tourist hotels and motels that line South Atlantic Avenue (Photos 2, 3).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Church Exterior

The church has a basilica plan. The main (northeast) facade of the church has an asymmetrical facade, consisting of a broad end wall with a shaped gable flanked by a square entrance tower (Photo 4). The center of the facade wall features a group of three arched windows separated by pilasters, a bracketed niche in the gable, and an arched bell cote atop the coping on the parapet. The tower, which contains the main entrance to the church, is found at the south side of the facade. Two sets of double, board-and-batten doors with decorative hardware are found at the head of a low stoop in the east and south sides of the tower, set in arched recesses. The tympanum above each

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**Tourist Church
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, FL**

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door is decorated with a shell motif. Above the entrances, on the tower wall, is a cast concrete frontispiece composed of a niche flanked by label moldings uniting urn motifs executed in high relief.

The tower terminates in a domed belfry, separated from the body of the tower by a cast concrete cornice. Urn finials mark the corners of the tower and the belfry. The domed belfry is topped with a finial that mimics the shape of the belfry. The gable roof is surfaced with variegated clay barrel tiles. The south facade contains circular windows in the clearstory, rectangular windows in the lower aisle walls (Photo 5). An ornamental corbel stone course runs under the eave. A door is located in a southerly projection on the west end of the facade. The rear wall of the sanctuary, also features a shaped gable (Photo 6). There are secondary entrances to the church located on the south elevation where an aisle separates the pews from the altar and on the east elevation near where the church is connected with an arcaded walkway.

Church Interior

The interior of the church contains a large nave separated from the chancel area by an arch (Photo 7). The clerestory walls are supported by a series of wide arches that rest upon short and rather thin paired columns with cushion capitals (Photo 8). The weight of the roof is carried by a king post truss system executed in dark wood. Simple rafters laid with boards carry the roofs of the side aisles (Photo 9). The pews are separated by three aisles, a central aisle in the nave and two side aisles. All of the windows in the sanctuary area are stained glass. All chandelier and light fixtures are made of wrought iron (Photo 10). Restrooms are found at the rear of the sanctuary, near the entrance to the arcaded walkway, and two small rooms flank the altar area at the west end of the church.

Moseley Recreation Hall

Exterior

Moseley Recreation Hall is a one-story structure located at the north side of the property (Photo 11). It also features stone construction, shaped gable end walls, and other details of the Mission Revival style. The east (street) facade, has an ornamental stone and wrought iron protective grill across the facade's single window (Photo 12). The main entrance is found at the end of the covered walkway that links the building with the church. The broad roof provides an overhang for a colonnaded walkway along the south

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elevation (Photo 13). The south elevation also features four French doors. The north side of the building contains three large rectangular windows (Photo 14). The west side is surfaced with textured, cream colored stucco, and serves as the service entrance for the kitchen area (Photo 15). A square exhaust chimney, finished with stucco, is centered on the west wall and rises above the roof's peak.

Interior

The interior of the building is composed of a large assembly area with a stage at the rear of the room (Photo 16). Occupying the center of the paneled wall at the back of the stage is a stained glass window that once occupied the rear of the chancel wall in the original 1905 church and also the 1929 church. The shallow vaulted ceiling has four dark wooden beams. Three large windows on the north wall are set into blind arches. Chandeliers and light fixtures are made of wrought iron. At the rear of the building are the kitchen (Photo 17), the "choir room," and rest rooms. There is a small room in the attic at the rear of the building that is accessed by an exterior staircase. It was formerly used as the pastor's study and today is a storage space.

Education Building**Exterior**

The Education Building is located immediately northwest of the church and connected to it at the chancel end (Photo 18). This ell shaped two-story building fronts on the courtyard. The main facade has loggias on the first and second floors which serve as covered walkways (Photos 19, 20). Doors open onto the loggias and windows overlook the courtyard. The colonnaded, covered walk on this building, the recreation hall and arcade, provide a three sided cloister. The building, which was constructed in 1950, reflects the Mission Revival style of the church. The end walls of the north and south elevations of the structure have shaped gables reminiscent of those found on the main facade and rear of the church, and the construction stone and roofing tiles are of the same type and color. The second story loggia has arches and is flanked by round leaded windows that recall the clerestory windows of the church (Photo 21). Handrails with balusters are positioned between the columns on the second floor, and benches are positioned between the columns on the first floor. The west and north walls of the Education Building's rear

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ell, have been painted a cream color (Photo 22), rather than rubble marl rock consistent with the rest of the building.

Interior

The main block of the building contains the church office (Photo 23) and pastor's study, while the rear ell contains four rooms and a hall. A rest room and the stairs to the upper gallery are found near the entrance to the western ell. The second floor contains a series of classrooms and assembly areas, most of which are located in the rear ell. Two rooms overlooking the courtyard are entered via the loggia. A second restroom is found at the head of the stairs.

Tullis Lodge

Tullis Lodge is a one-story, rectangular building located at the northwest corner of the property (Photo 24). This unadorned structure was constructed in 1943 for use by the Boy Scouts, but now serves as a day care center. The structure has cream colored walls, wood casement windows, fireplace and chimney, and a clay tile roof. Not being visible from any primary access, and being situated in a service area of the building complex, the building is painted the color of the walls of the Education and Recreation Hall surrounding it. The interior maintains its historic arrangement and is occupied by a large recreation room, bathroom, and work space.

Cloister/Arcade

The Tourist Church's cloister connects the three major structures in the complex (Photo 25). The arcade, joining the church and recreation building, was constructed in 1939 of marl rock and roofed with clay tile. The walkway is paved with red clay tiles and there are wooden benches every few feet (Photo 26). The landscaped courtyard has a lawn, fountain at the south side, and stone benches (Photo 27).

ALTERATIONS

The 1929 sanctuary (Figure 1) replaced a 1905 wooden church informally called the "little white church," which was two blocks north (Photo 28). By 1937 the congregation had grown too large for the new church which resulted in extending the north wall beside the aisle, and the construction of Moseley Hall, completed in 1939. The arcade was constructed at the same time resulting in a cloister with landscaping

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and a fountain. The lot west of the church was bought in 1940 to provide parking, and Tullis Lodge was built in 1943 for a newly organized Boy Scout troop. Between 1948 and 1950 the Education Building was constructed to accommodate class rooms and offices. In 1973, the chancel was extended and the south wall beside the aisle was moved out to provide additional seating. Extending the chancel and south wall involved the partial removal and reconstruction of the exterior walls reusing the same marl rocks. The stained glass memorial window that was located in the rear of the chancel was moved to the Moseley Recreation Hall (Figure 2). New pews were made to match the older ones, and chandeliers were made by Lester Williams to match the existing ones in the nave. The stained glass windows on the sides and clerestory were added in 1976 by Willet Studio of Philadelphia. An air conditioning system was installed and there was an upgrading of plumbing and electrical systems. In 1987, a new pipe organ was installed in the chancel. In 1989 a new barrel tile roof was put on the building. The attempt was made to match as closely as possible the original Cuban tile. With each instance of expansion, the church has tried to maintain the historic integrity and artistic vision of the 1929 construction, while providing for the practical needs of the congregation.

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Daytona Beach, Volusia County, FL**SUMMARY**

The Tourist Church is significant under criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Social History. The church is an ecumenical religious institution that has served residents and tourists of Daytona Beach for over 100 years. The present building was constructed in 1929. The church is an excellent example of Mission Revival style architecture constructed from native stone and designed by one of Florida's most prominent architects, Harry Griffin. Under Criterion Consideration G, the Education Building, built in 1950 is being nominated. Built by the same architect as the historic buildings, it is constructed of the same materials, in the same style, maintains the feel and proportions of the historic buildings, and is an integral part of the church complex. Although additions have been made to the complex over the decades, the main theme and quality have been maintained for this community landmark.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The history of the Tourist Church begins in 1883, when Rev. John Beekman and his family came to the early pioneer town of Daytona, which had been founded in 1871 by Mathis Day of Ohio. Beekman was a graduate of Princeton University and Princeton Seminary. He went to Alabama as the pastor of a small Presbyterian church, but returned to New York when the Civil War began. He continued as a minister for a number of years but failing health, from malaria contracted in Alabama, prompted his move to Florida.

In 1886, Beekman purchased several beach lots on the barrier island known as the "Peninsula" that lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Halifax River just east of mainland Daytona Beach. The property lay immediately north of what is today Seabreeze Boulevard, and Beekman built a residence there for himself and his family. With John Bordon, the condensed milk producer, he bought much of the beach front acreage north of his home and built cottages for tourists. A bridge connecting the Peninsula with the mainland was constructed a year later, opening the beach area for further development. Until the construction of the bridge, ocean beaches played only a minor role in the lives of the residents of Daytona Beach. The "beach" enjoyed by most

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residents of the community was the stretch of white sand along the mainland river front called "Beach Street." As tourists started coming to what soon became known as East Daytona beaches, a scattering of cottages and business establishments began to appear. Soon there were two substantial hotels, a casino for dancing, and a pier for fishing. The population of East Daytona continued to grow and the beginning of a town was laid out with two main streets, Ocean (now Seabreeze) Boulevard and Valley Street (now Halifax Boulevard).

Beekman served as pastor to St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Daytona, before being ordained as an Episcopal priest in 1888. This affiliation did not last for long. The large number of visitors, particularly on weekends, caused Beekman to feel that a church should be started on the Peninsula that would serve all denominations. Since funds were not available for a building, he held services at his home beginning in 1890. Sunday school classes were organized under the direction of Beekman's daughter, Helena.

No church had been built on the Peninsula when Beekman died in 1901, but his daughter was determined to realize her father's dream. Helena called on the rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church on the mainland for help but was refused. Discouraged, Helena turned her attention to making the private Pinewood Cemetery, where her father was buried, a public cemetery. She appealed to the residents of Seabreeze in order to raise money and was successful, forming a cemetery association.

Helena then undertook the raising of funds for the construction of a church. With the help of friends and other residents of Seabreeze who had been in the habit of attending services in the Beekman home, she soon raised enough money to purchase a lot on Glenview Boulevard, on the edge of town. In the meantime, the residents of the peninsula were meeting for Sunday services at the opera house in Seabreeze. In keeping with her father's wishes, these were nondenominational meetings and under the stewardship of various ministers.

A church association was officially organized in the Beekman home on September 25, 1904. Eight persons in addition to Helena drew up a charter for the church. According to Florida law at the time, a new church had to belong to some officially recognized denomination. The group chose the Congregational Society, since it offered the most autonomy, and named the first

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Daytona Beach, Volusia County, FL

church on the peninsula the "First Congregational Church of Seabreeze." The building of a church was begun with \$500 borrowed from the Congregational Building Society in New York. The first service in the "little white church" was held in the fall of 1905, the sermon being given by Dr. Marsh, the new minister of the Congregational church from across the river. At the time, the town of Seabreeze had about 200 residents.

By 1913, the church had become too small to accommodate everyone attending the interdenominational services during the winter season, but funds were insufficient to enlarge the building. Membership was 82, but attendance fluctuated from 252 to 27. Since most of the people attending Sunday worship services were tourists, a sign with the name "Tourist Church" was erected on the corner of Seabreeze and Peninsula boulevards, with an arrow pointing north. The name Tourist Church was officially adopted in 1929 when the First Congregational Church of Seabreeze, Florida, became legally incorporated as the Tourist Church of Daytona Beach. The charter stated that the church "shall be undenominational and interdenominational."

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Funds for the construction of the core of the present church were made available in 1929 when George F. Johnson of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company offered \$5,000, the original cost of the lot and building, for what was commonly called the "little white church". He wanted the property because it cut into his adjoining estate. In return for accepting his offer, he agreed to donate \$20,000 for the construction of a new building at another site. The church trustees accepted the offer and the lot where the church presently stands was purchased for \$5,700. Architect Harry Griffin was retained to design the new facility, and an appeal was made to the congregation for donations amounting to \$15,000.

A new Rector, Dr. Don Tullis, dramatically increased attendance and a proposal to enlarge the church came in 1937. Growing Sunday school classes in the sanctuary were disrupted by worshipers arriving early trying to get seats. Large numbers of people were being turned away. Space was also needed for men's and women's church organizations, as well as a youth club. A plan was presented for adding seating capacity to the sanctuary

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Tourist Church,
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for \$25,000, plus the building of Moseley Hall with a arcade connecting the church with the new building, forming a courtyard, designed to be used for out-of-doors activities of both a religious and social character. Architect Harry Griffin was selected to design the new additions. The new construction was complete by February of 1939, and the church continued to grow. In 1940, the lot west of the church was bought for a parking lot, and three years later a clubhouse, Tullis Lodge, was constructed for a newly organized Boy Scout troop.

The Tourist Church, as its name denotes, had primarily served the seasonal visitors, with the church closing during the summer. During World War II, army troops trained on the peninsula and a Women's Army Axillary Corps base was located in Daytona. To serve these year-round military personnel, the church remained open the summer of 1944, and has remained open year round ever since.

By 1948, Harry Griffin was once again retained to design an educational building. These plans were made in keeping with the style and materials of the other buildings. \$100,000 was raised to pay for construction costs and furnishings. The work was completed in 1950.

In 1964, the church became affiliated with the United Church of Christ and the name was changed to the Seabreeze United Church.

Reflecting the congregation's pride in their church's architecture and heritage is a "memorial corner" against the interior east wall of the church. Framed are pictures of Helena Beekman and the 1905 predecessor to the current church, which she had built (Photo 28). A book lists all the memorial gifts of church fixtures.

The Tourist United Church has offered interdenominational religious services to the city of Daytona Beach under various names and organizational structures for nearly a century. The church and its founders were involved with the early development of the community. The church's growth and activities have reflected the growth of the community. The church's facilities have been used regularly by community service groups and this involvement continues today.

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Daytona Beach, Volusia County, FL**ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT**

Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing elements from Spanish or Mid-eastern traditions. The style is found in the states that have a Spanish colonial history, and was popular in Florida during the 1920s and into the 1930s. A Florida building "boom" in the 1920s proved the popularity of the style, applied to buildings of all functions, from cottages to grand hotels. Mission and Spanish styles are a variant of Mediterranean Revival style. The style is characterized by shaped roof parapets, red tile roofs, and an asymmetrical facade attached to a simple rectangular plan. Openings are often arched; support columns are enlarged and square; walls are usually stuccoed. Ornamentation is commonly used to accent doors and windows and is usually accomplished with decorated tile, terra cotta, carved stone or wrought iron.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The selection of an unusual local stone as the construction material gives this Mission Revival style building a unique quality. The solidified marl stone called "bog rock" was mined on a ridge west of the city. The marl contains a few ancient shells and is often mistaken for coquina because of its surface appearance and its yellow color. This stone is no longer available. The roof was made of red, hand-made Cuban tile, and the interior woodwork was fashioned from mahogany. All of the metal fixtures and ornaments were made of hand wrought iron, fashioned in Orlando, Florida, by a Mr. Coffman. The three large stained glass windows in the front wall of the sanctuary, depicting the Nativity, were executed by the Henry Keck Studio of Syracuse, New York. Memorials moved from the "little white church" to the new building included a little ornamental rose window donated by guests of the Clarendon Hotel in 1905, and a stained glass window memorial, dating from the 1920s, that now stands at the back of Moseley Hall. The 1905 church bell was hung in the belfry of the new church. The bell served as the early town's fire alarm before a fire station was built. The final cost of the new church was just over \$37,000.

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**Tourist Church,
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, FL**

Architect

The church is an unusual example of the Mission Revival style in Florida. This is due in large part to the vision of Harry Milton Griffin (1890-1979), who served as architect for the church from 1929 to 1939. He was born and educated in Connersville, Indiana. After high school, he studied at the Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis, and spent two and a half years at the University of Illinois. He began his architectural practice in Connersville in 1912. By 1917, his firm was well established through the success of his designs for many types of buildings, including residences, commercial buildings, and schools.

In 1925, Griffin took a winter vacation in Daytona Beach and decided to move his practice there. In addition to the Tourist Church, his important commissions in Daytona Beach include: the U.S. Post Office, junior and senior high schools, the Peninsula Woman's Club, and the S. Cornelia Young Library (NR 1992). Griffin also designed a number of important private and public buildings throughout Florida.

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VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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NEWSPAPERS

Given, Charles Stuart, "Daytona Beach Tourist Church is
Among Country's Most Unique." Daytona Beach Sunday
Times Union, January 22, 1938.

INTERVIEWS

Reymond, Paul E. Interview with William R. Gomon, Daytona
Beach, Florida, June, 1994.

Taylor, Joan S. Interview with Wilmans (Buzz) Bagget,
Daytona Beach, Florida, July, 1994.

UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL

Ava S. Beard, "Diamond Jubilee of Seabreeze United Church
1904 - 1979," Daytona Beach, Florida, 1979.

Joan S. Taylor, "History of Seabreeze United Church,"
Daytona Beach, Florida, 1985.

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Section number 10 Page 1 **TOURIST CHURCH, DAYTONA BEACH,
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

East Daytona Subdivision, Block 28, Lot 12 and S. 7 Feet of Lot 5 and Lots 6,7 and 8 and E. 70 Feet of Lot 9.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundary encloses the property historically associated with the Tourist Church.

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**TOURIST CHURCH, DAYTONA BEACH,
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL**

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Tourist Church
501 N. Wild Olive Avenue
2. Daytona Beach, FL
Volusia County
3. Daytona Beach Community College Photograph Dept.
4. July 1994
5. DBCC Photography Dept.
6. Main facade of church; camera facing northwest
7. Photo #1 of 28

Information for items 1 through 5 is the same for the following photographs.

6. Aerial view of east side; camera facing west
7. Photo #2 of 28

6. Aerial view of north side; camera facing south
7. Photo #3 of 28

6. Church facade and arcade; camera facing west
7. Photo #4 of 28

6. South facade of church; camera facing north
7. Photo #5 of 28

6. West (chancel) facade of church, corner of Education Building; camera facing southeast
7. Photo #6 of 28

6. Church interior, central isle, facing chancel; camera facing west
7. Photo #7 of 28

6. Church interior, central isle; camera facing east
7. Photo #8 of 28

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TOURIST CHURCH, DAYTONA BEACH,
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL

Section number Photographs Page 2

- 6. Church interior, south isle; camera facing west
- 7. Photo #9 of 28

- 6. Wrought iron chandelier, 1905 rose window; camera facing west
- 7. Photo #10 of 28

- 6. Moseley Hall and arcade; camera facing west
- 7. Photo #11 of 28

- 6. Moseley Hall east facade; camera facing west
- 7. Photo #12 of 28

- 6. Moseley Hall south facade; camera facing north
- 7. Photo #13 of 28

- 6. Moseley Hall north facade; camera facing south
- 7. Photo #14 of 28

- 6. Moseley Hall east, (rear) facade and corner of Education Building; camera facing west
- 7. Photo #15 of 28

- 6. Moseley Hall interior; camera facing west
- 7. Photo #16 of 28

- 6. Moseley Hall kitchen; camera facing southwest
- 7. Photo #17 of 28

- 6. Education Building, east facade, connection to church; camera facing southwest
- 7. Photo #18 of 28

- 6. Education Building first floor arcade; camera facing southeast
- 7. Photo #19 of 28

- 6. Education Building second floor arcade; camera facing north
- 7. Photo #20 of 28

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TOURIST CHURCH, DAYTONA BEACH,
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL

-
6. Education Building's west facade, church chancel and parking lot; camera facing northeast
 7. Photo #21 of 28

 6. Education Building north facade; camera facing southwest
 7. Photo #22 of 28

 6. Education Building interior office; camera facing southwest
 7. Photo #23 of 28

 6. Tullis Lodge on left, Education Building ell on right; camera facing east
 7. Photo #24 of 28

 6. Arcade; camera facing west
 7. Photo #25 of 28

 6. Arcade walkway and Moseley Hall door; camera facing north
 7. Photo #26 of 28

 6. View across courtyard showing fountain and Education Building; camera facing northwest
 7. Photo #27 of 28

 6. Church interior, memorial corner showing pictures of 1905 "little white church" and Helen Beekman; camera facing east
 7. Photo #28 of 28

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

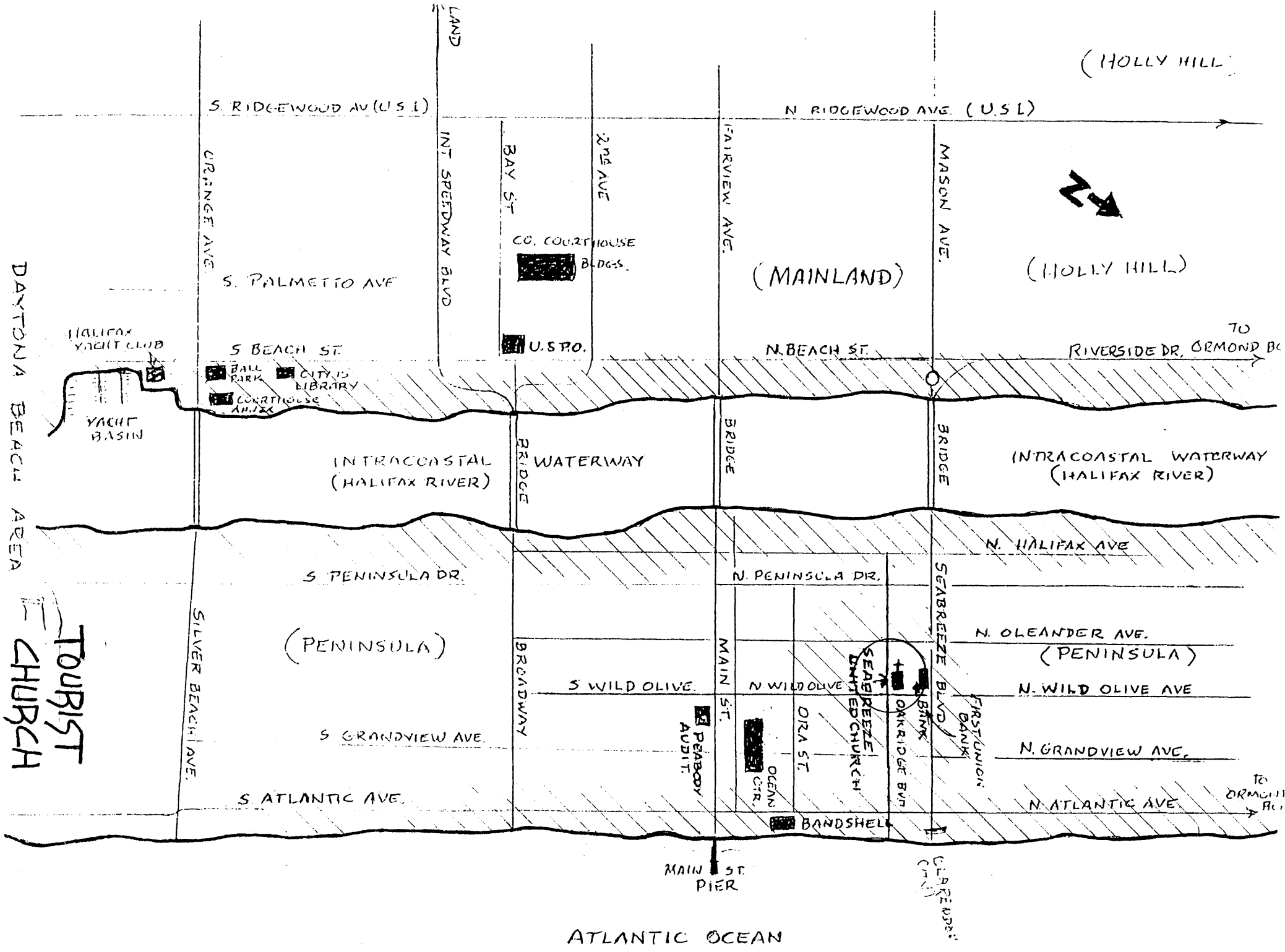
**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photographs _____ Page 4

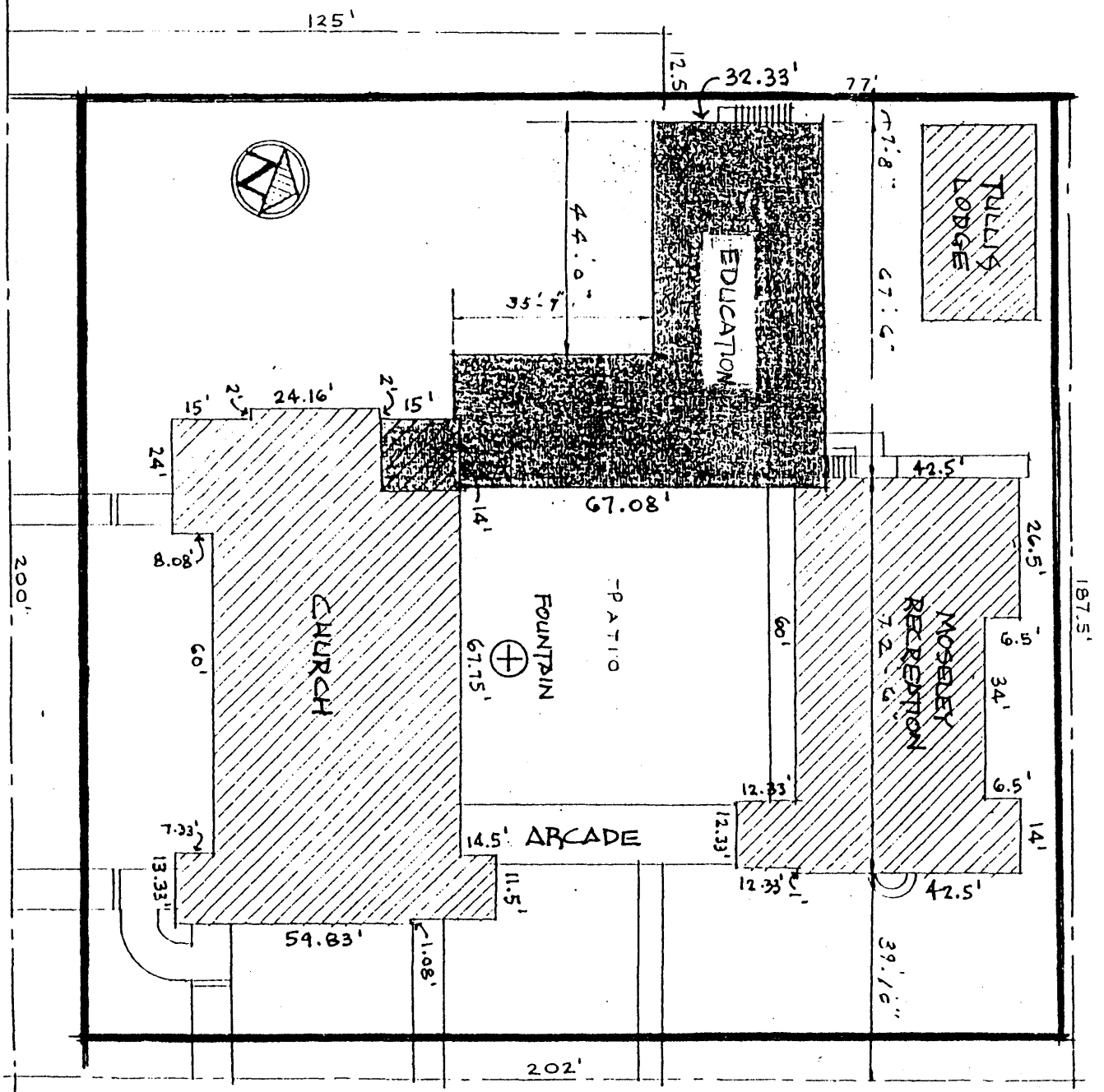
**TOURIST CHURCH, DAYTONA BEACH,
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL**

FIGURES

1. Tourist Church
501 N. Wild Olive Avenue
 2. Daytona Beach, FL
Volusia County
 3. unknown
 4. c.1937
 5. Church Records, Album #8
 6. Church before additions, camera facing northwest
 7. Figure #1 of 2
-
1. Tourist Church
501 N. Wild Olive Avenue
 2. Daytona Beach, FL
Volusia County
 3. unknown
 4. 1936
 5. Church Records, Album #7
 6. Chancel showing stained glass memorial; camera facing west
 7. Figure #2 of 2



OAKRIDGE BLVD.
TOURIST CHURCH
 PLOT PLAN
 1" = 30'-0"



WILD OLIVE AVE. ENCLOSES CONTRIBUTING BLDGS.

VACANT LAND

SEABREEZE BLVD.

BUSINESS BLOCK

FIRST UNION BANK

BUSINESS BLOCK

BANK PARKING

BUSINESS

FIRST UNION BANK DRIVE IN

BUSINESS

NO. OLEANDER AVE.



TOURIST CHURCH

CHURCH PARKING

TULLIS

MOSELEY RECREATION

EDUCATION

SEABREEZE UNITED CHURCH

CHURCH

LAW OFFICES

RESIDENTIAL

NO. WILD OLIVE AVE.

SUN BANK PARKING

OAKRIDGE BLVD.

APT. BUILDING

BUSINESS

APTS

APPROX SCALE 1/4" = 100 FT

RESIDENTIAL

APPROX SCALE 1" = 10 FT.

---- BLDG EXTENSIONS

SANCTUARY

CHANCEL

ELECTRICAL

ALTAR

STORAGE

MUSIC ROOM

WALK



TOURIST CHURCH
(OAKRIDGE BLVD.)

PEWS

PEWS

CENTER AISLE

PEWS

NORTH AISLE

PEWS

PEWS

SOUND SYSTEM

WALK

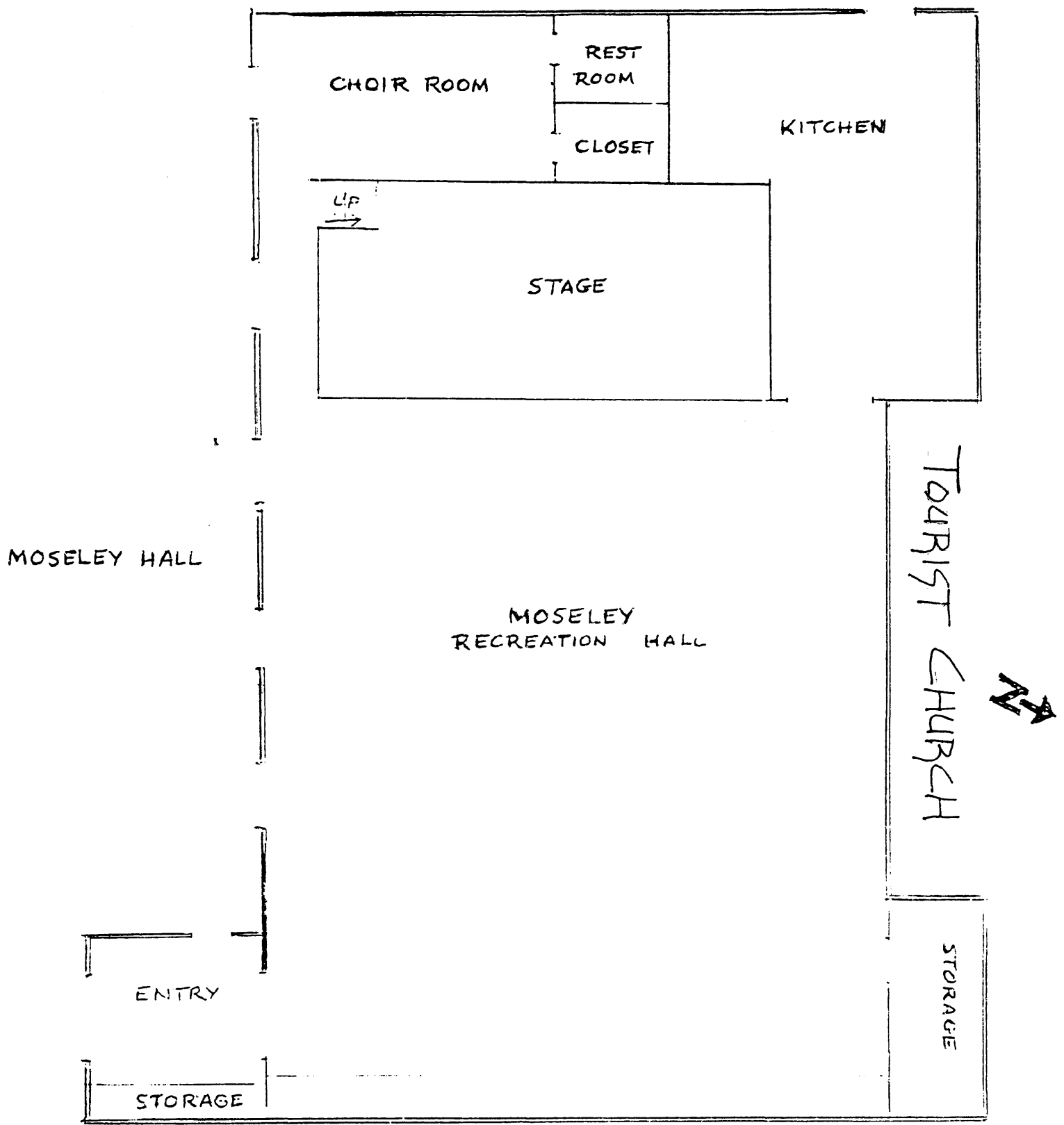
WALK

REST

ROOMS

WALK

(N WILD OLIVE AVE)



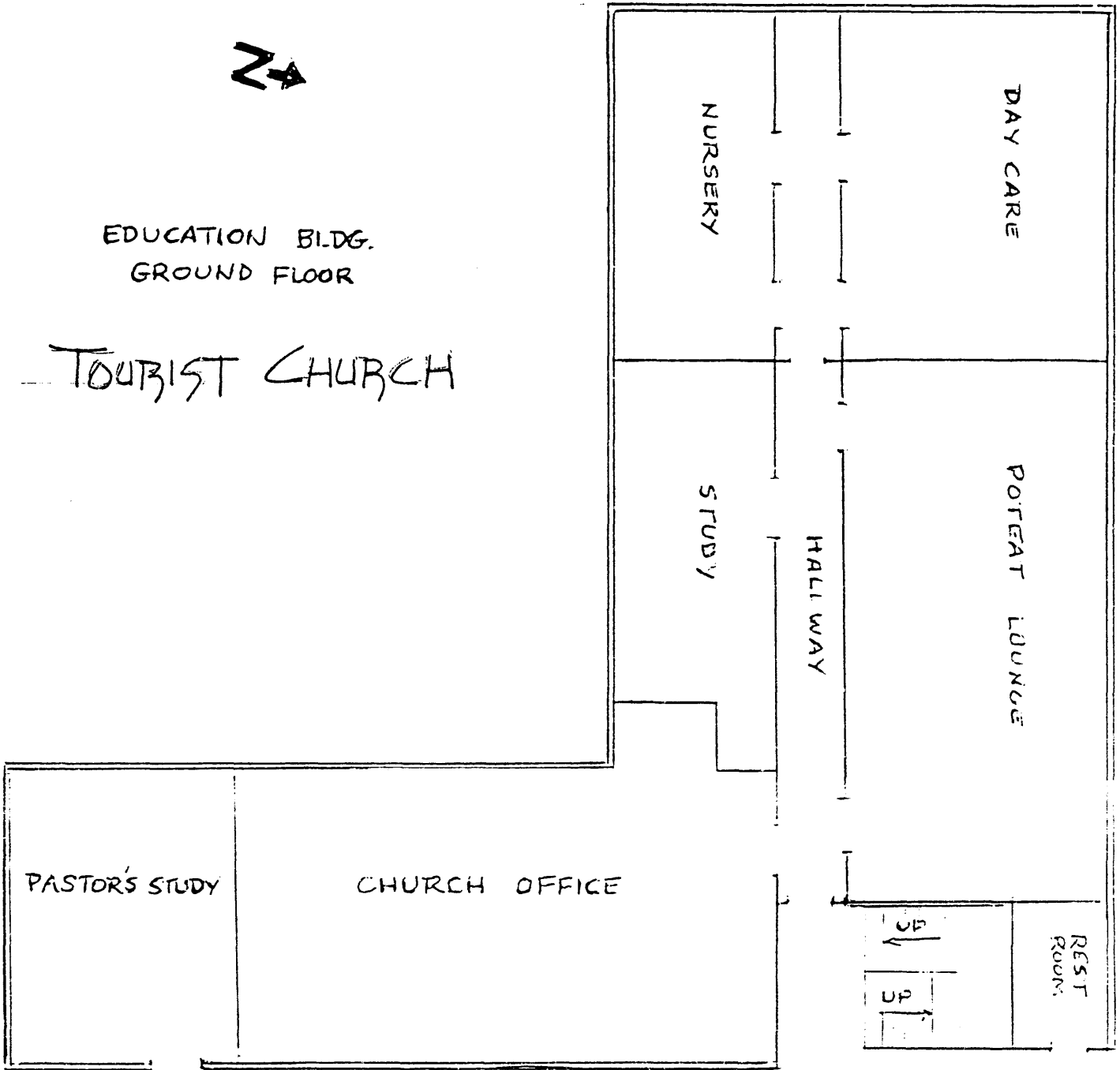
APPROX
SCALE 1" = 9 FT.

N. WILD OLIVE AVE.



EDUCATION BLDG.
GROUND FLOOR

TOURIST CHURCH



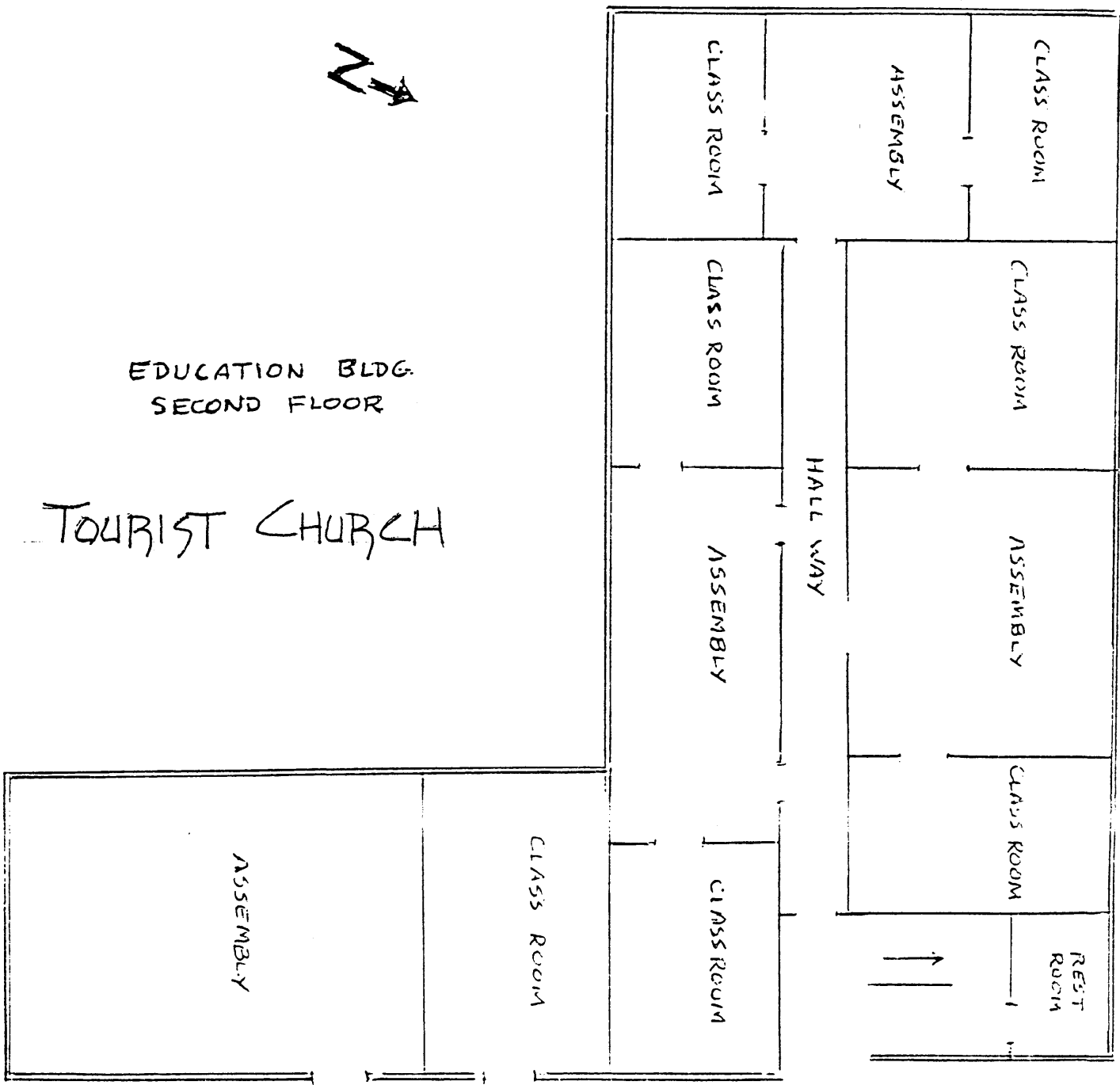
APPROX SCALE 1" = 9 FT.

N. WILD OLIVE AVE.



EDUCATION BLDG.
SECOND FLOOR

TOURIST CHURCH



APPROX SCALE 1" = 9 FT.

N. WILD OLIVE AVE.

Tourist Church, Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., FL

Inventory of Photographs - Figures #1 & 2 of historic images

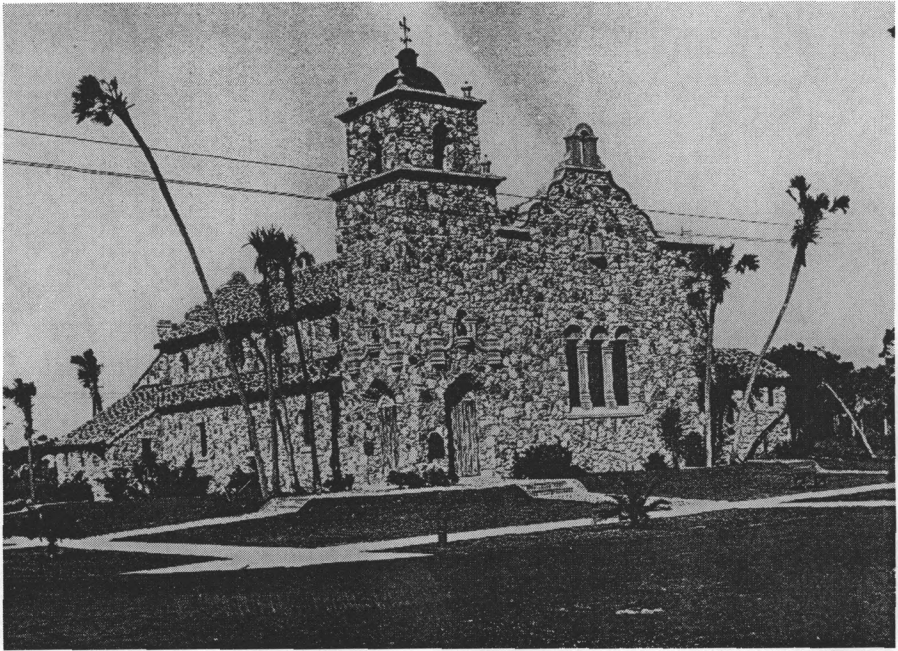


Figure #1

Figure #2

