

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 13 1986
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Rogers House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 436 North Beach Street

not for publication

city, town Daytona Beach

vicinity of

state Florida

code 012

county Volusia

code 127

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mary Rogers McFall

street & number 436 No. Beach Street

city, town Daytona Beach

vicinity of

state Florida

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Volusia County Courthouse, Recorder's Office

street & number New York and Indiana Streets

city, town Deland

state Florida 32720

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records N/A

city, town

state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date 1919
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Rogers house is a simple functional frame vernacular structure with Queen Anne influences which retains much of its original stylistic integrity. Constructed in 1878, the building was moved 250 feet from its first site on the shores of the Halifax river to its present location in 1919, and now occupies an interior lot in what has become an industrial and commercial area. The simple lines and historic appearance of the residence stand out from the modern commercial buildings of its surroundings. The original site had extensive gardens, and when the home was moved, plantings of exotic and local vegetation were made to improve the new location. Many of these plants still survive including four massive Sago palms, raintrees, orchid trees, oleander, crepe myrtle, hibiscus, jasmine, barberia, pyracanthus, hydrangia, turkscap, flame vine, and night blooming cereus.

The main roof system of the Rogers House consists of two intersecting gable roofs with a two-story porch filling in the interior right angle on the front elevation. The roof is covered in composition shingles that appear to date from the 1930's. The house is sheathed in weatherboard on the first story and a variety of decorative shingles on the upper story. The shingles are arranged in a wall surface pattern containing ten rows of inverted triangles, three rows of scalloped shingles, five rows of inverted triangles, eight rows of toothed shingles and four rows of scallops. The house rests on square concrete piers on which it was placed when it was moved. The porch is enhanced on the lower story with simple angular ornamental woodwork and the porches have been screened in. The upper portion of the porch system has lost its original decorative work. The L-shaped floor plan and functional frame vernacular style of the original building are not obscured by the later southern office addition and the rear addition. The house still retains its original doors and windows with a few exceptions. The windows are 1/2 and 2/2 sash. The earliest portion of the home was constructed between 1877 and 1878; the porch was built in 1879-90 and the family first occupied the residence in 1879. The lumber, heart pine and oak, was first shipped to Ponce Inlet and Port Orange where it was transferred to lighter transport and through the hazards of sand bars and tidal changes brought to Daytona Beach.

The first major alterations to the building occurred when Dr. Josie Rogers set up her medical practice in 1907. Dr. Rogers had a three-room office constructed on the south side of the house. The office still exists and has its own entrance and porch. In 1913, additional rooms were added to the residence including a dining room, kitchen, pantry, storeroom and bathroom. In 1949, a small room containing a toilet, wash basin, and shower was added to the rear of the examination room in Dr. Roger's office and a floor to ceiling cabinet was built into the east wall of the dining room. The office and bath now serve as a one bedroom apartment.

The interior of the home has been changed very little, it still contains the original doors and hardware as well as much of its early ambiance. The home was entered through the screened porch door and a small hallway. To the rear of the hall is a stairway and on each side are doorways to the parlor and sitting room.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1878 **Builder/Architect** D. D. Rogers

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Rogers house is significant because of its association with David D. Rogers, an early influential citizen of Daytona, and Dr. Josie Rogers, one of the first female physicians in Florida. It derives secondary significance from its Queen Anne influenced frame vernacular architecture.

The Rogers house was built by David Dunham Rogers, one of the founders of Daytona Beach and a member of the first city council. He was instrumental in the development of the early town as an official and through his profession as a surveyor. David Roger's daughter, Mary Josie Rogers was equally important in the early years of Daytona Beach. She was a woman of exceptional intelligence who rose above the limitations placed upon women during her lifetime to serve the community through her medical profession and in 1922 as mayor of Daytona Beach.

David Rogers took an active hand in the hard work of preparing the original site for construction, in his 1876 diary he refers to his many visits to the lot to cut trees, remove trash, clear the land and plant orange trees. Born in Plainfield, New Jersey in 1850, David D. Rogers graduated from Cooper Union Institute, in New York City with a degree in civil engineering in 1870. He was an active person who involved himself in the development of the town as well as in his own personal affairs. He moved to Daytona Beach in 1874. By 1876, he was one of twenty-five men who voted to incorporate the City of Daytona Beach and was serving as a member of the first city council. He was also a member of the first school board and a trustee of District 6. He helped to build the first public school in Daytona on Canal Street (now Palmetto Avenue), a building which was first used as the meeting place of the Seventh Day Baptist Church. He also served on the Board of Public Works which built the first waterworks and water treatment plant in the city.

David Rogers' profession as a civil engineer led him to survey many of the first roads, sidewalks, properties and city boundaries of Daytona Beach. In addition, he surveyed the first race course on the beach, the Inland Waterway, the Florida East Coast Railroad and the Turnbull Hammock Drainage District. He platted the cities of Enterprise, Deland, New Smyrna, Port Orange, Rockledge, Holly Hill, Seabreeze and Miami as well as Daytona Beach. He also surveyed the tracts of Bulow, Yonge, Hernandez, Dunlawton, Briggs-Robertson, Fitch, Mason and Coleman, among others.

His business interests included an ice factory, real estate (including the development of several subdivisions), phosphate deposits in Ocala and Dunellon, involvement in the Disston Land Company and riverside freight warehouses and stores. He organized the bridge company which constructed the first bridge over the Halifax River and he was the chief civil engineer for the Seville and Halifax Railroad, the Tampa, Tallahassee and Western Railroad and the Florida East Coast Canal and Transportation Company.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Daytona City Maps, prepared by G. M. Rogers, c. 1918
Daytona Evening News, May 8, 1964
D. D. Rogers, Diary, 1876
D. D. Rogers, Blueprint, 1888
M. Josie Rogers, "Notes on the D. D. Rogers Family History," May 14, 1948

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Daytona Beach

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	7	4	9	8	6	6	0	3	2	3	2	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 18 Rogers Resub Blk. 1
Rogers Daytona MB Page 1
39 per or 2508 Page 1162

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Diana Primelles

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation

date 7-21-86

street & number Dept. of State, The Capitol

telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee,

state Florida

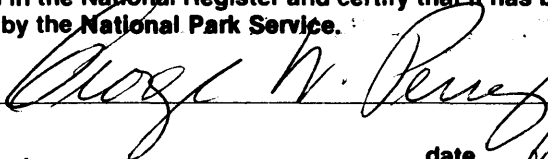
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date Aug. 6, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper of the National Register

date 9-11-86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 7

Page 1

To the rear of the parlor is the dining room and adjacent kitchen. The rooms have high ceilings and long windows with much of the original glazing still intact. Two windows open onto the front porch from the parlor and the sitting room; these windows extend to the floor. Four rooms with three windows each provided adequate cross ventilation and sunlight. The interior still contains a number of antique pieces which have been passed down within the Rogers family including a butler's desk, a wardrobe, a chest of drawers, five chairs and the rocker which belonged to Julia Roger's grandmother. In addition, there is an oak table with crystal balls and claw feet, a drop-leaf table, two sectional bookcases, and a few period decorations.

The upstairs hall extends from the top of the stairs to the front of the house and on the south side, a small bedroom opens onto the upstairs porch. At the top of the stairs to the north is a bathroom which still has its claw foot bathtub. On the south side is another bedroom with an east, south and west exposure.

Number of contributing structures: One house.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 8

Page 1

He held two patents for certain grading and leveling instruments and the design and assembly of paving and sidewalk brick. He retired in 1915 and died in Daytona Beach on April 22, 1919.

David Rogers' determination and intelligence were echoed in the distinguished career of his daughter, Mary Josie Rogers. Born November 26, 1876 in Daytona Beach, she graduated from Alfred University in 1899 and completed training at Memorial School for nurses in Brooklyn, N.Y. in 1902. She finished her education by graduating from Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in Chicago in 1907. Dr. Josie Rogers began her medical practice in Daytona Beach in 1907. One of the first women doctors in Florida, she became chairwoman of the State Health Department for six months in 1919. She served as school physician for Daytona Beach; she was the Chief of Staff of the Halifax District Hospital. Dr. Rogers was a member of the Volusia County Medical Society, the Homeopathic Society of Florida and the American Medical Association. In 1958, she celebrated the completion of fifty years of medical practice.

Her civic activities included women suffrage, a stint as chairwoman of the Negro Welfare Association, work in child welfare and numerous charities. She also was active politically, serving on the city commission, and eventually becoming one of the first female southern mayors when she was elected Mayor of Daytona in 1922. She was active in the league of women voters and worked for the consolidation of the Triple Cities into what is now the city of Daytona Beach. She was a delegate to the First International Child Welfare Conference in Geneva in 1925. Dr. Rogers was also associated with the Business and Professional Women's Club as a charter member, was director of the Halifax Historical Society, a member of the Daughters of American Colonists, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Palmetto Club and the Women's Christian Temperance Union. After a long and honorable career as a physician and a political activist, Dr. Josie Rogers died in Daytona Beach on April 30, 1975 at the age of 98 years.

The Rogers home was a center for community activities and the meeting place for many of the most influential citizens of the area. Its association with two of the most prominent and active early residents of Daytona, D. D. Rogers and his daughter, Dr. Josie Rogers gives it a significant historical association which is linked to the earliest days of Daytona's incorporation as well as its later development into a metropolitan city and tourist destination. The Rogers family were instrumental in the unfolding of Daytona's future and have continued to be active until the present time through the nieces, nephews, and grandchildren that continue to reside in the immediate area. The home is still owned by an immediate member of the Rogers Family, Mary Rogers McFall, the niece of Dr. Josie Rogers.