

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 92000849

Date Listed: 7/15/92

White Hall
Property Name

Volusia
County

FLORIDA
State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Mal M. W.
for _____
Signature of the Keeper

7/15/92
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to include Ethnic Heritage: Black, as an area of significance, as indicated in the text.

This change was confirmed by phone with the Florida SHPO (7/15/92).

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or 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 White Hall

other names/site number N/A; 8VO4311

2. Location

street & number 640 Second Avenue N/A not for publication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 6/2/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, 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

Date of Action

M. J. M. [Signature]

7/15/92

White Hall
Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida
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	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	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
N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION: college

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival/Georgian Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls brick, stucco

roof asphalt
other wood

Narrative Description

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

Please see continuation sheet.

White Hall

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida
County and State

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)

Education
Architecture

Period of Significance

1916-1942

Significant Dates

1916
1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

White Hall

Name of Property

Volusia County, Florida

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid for Zone 1, Easting 496830, Northing 3231300

UTM grid for Zone 3, 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: William N. Thurston, Historic Preservation Supervisor; Organization: Bureau of Historic Preservation; Date: May 29, 1992; Street: 500 S. Bronough St.; Telephone: (904) 487-2333; City: Tallahassee; State: Florida; Zip: 32399

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: 620 Second Avenue; Telephone: (904) 255-1401; City: Daytona Beach; State: Florida; Zip: 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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DESCRIPTION

Summary

White Hall is a two story, masonry building constructed in 1916. It is comprised of two distinctive blocks, forming a T plan, which may have been built in separate phases of the construction sequence. The administrative block, which forms the top of the T, is a classic, if modest example of the Georgian Revival style, featuring a columned central entrance portico, regular and symmetrical fenestration, a continuous cornice which rises with a central pediment gable, and an octagonal cupola above a flat roof. The auditorium block is of masonry vernacular design with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and stuccoed side walls exhibiting a regular progression of recessed window bays and pilaster buttresses. The entire structure rests on a continuous concrete foundation. There are partial basements under the boiler room and auditorium stage areas.

Setting

White Hall was constructed in an open field adjacent to the Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School which occupied a small wood frame building built in 1907 on the outskirts of Daytona Beach. The surrounding area was occupied by small frame homes and garden plots. With the growth of the school and its merger with the Cookman Institute in 1923 to form Bethune-Cookman College, the campus gradually expanded. Additional construction in the 1920s and after World War II has surrounded the building, which now occupies a central location among some forty buildings and structures that make up the present Bethune-Cookman campus. Growth and expansion of the city has transformed the surrounding area into a stable, urban residential and commercial neighborhood.

Description: Exterior

The main (south) facade of White Hall faces Second Avenue, and has historically been approached by a half-circle drive and a pathway across the open grass plaza. (Photos 1-3) A one-story, columned portico with balconet leads to the recessed double doors at the central main entrance. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical with 8/8, double hung, wood sash. First floor windows are set under blind arches, while those on the second floor have brick lintels. Cast concrete keystones in both arches and lintels contrast with the red brick facade. A cornice with

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modillions defines the flat roofline of the wings and rises to the peak of the central, gabled parapet. An octagonal cupola rising behind the gable carries round, grilled vents.

The east elevation of the administrative block includes a one story, shed roofed boiler room. (Photo 4) One first floor window was infilled when a bathroom was installed. The west elevation essentially mirrors the design of the east facade, with the addition of an access ramp at the first floor. Fire escapes from the second floor have been temporarily removed. No other changes have been made to the exterior of the administrative block.

The gable roofed auditorium block differs in architectural design from the front of the structure, and may have been added in a second phase of the construction. The east and west elevations are mirror images, and exhibit a regular progression of recessed bays and engaged pilasters. (Photo 4) The exterior is stucco; the roof is asphalt shingle. Most windows are currently boarded up, pending rehabilitation work. The rear (north) wall is unadorned.

In addition to stucco application, exterior alterations include replacement of the original double hung windows with fixed panes, the conversion of one window on each side to exterior doors, and the replacement of access stairs and handrails.

Description: Interior

The Administrative block of White Hall originally contained offices, classrooms, and restrooms flanking a central hallway on each floor. This basic configuration remains essentially intact, although some classrooms have been partitioned for conversion to office use, and a separate rest room was added in the president's office in the 1960s. (See Floor Plans) Wood floors and lath and plaster walls and ceiling remain intact, but are now largely concealed by carpeting and tile flooring, plywood wall panelling, and dropped acoustical ceilings.

The main entrance leads to a central lobby and a doorway to the auditorium. The twin stairways to the second floor remain unaltered, and are the major architectural features of the interior. Most interior doors are original, and interior wood trim remains essentially intact.

The Auditorium block originally contained a seven hundred seat capacity, with a small stage and dressing room area at the north end. This space was renovated in 1962 to serve as a chapel as

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well as an auditorium. The stage was extended to allow space for a choir at the rear, and seating capacity was reduced to four hundred and eighty-three. Exit doors were also installed in the auditorium, replacing one original window on each side.

Integrity

Despite the growth of the surrounding campus and the renovation of the auditorium interior, White Hall retains its essential integrity of location, setting, design, materials and workmanship. The administrative block, in particular, remains a fine example of the Georgian Revival architectural style of architecture. In addition, the continued use of the building in its original function reflects the feelings and associations of its historic significance as an educational facility in the Black community of Daytona Beach.

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SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

White Hall is significant under Criterion A, in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Black, and Education for its association with the development of a major historically black educational institution in Florida. It is also significant under Criterion C as an unusual local example of Georgian Revival architecture.

Historic Context

The town of Daytona was established on the banks of the Halifax River by Mathias Day in 1870. Dependent on river connection with New Smyrna, to the south, and a road opened in 1876 to Deland, the town grew slowly until railroad service to Jacksonville was established in 1892. This opened the area to winter resort development, and the town began to attract attention and investment from a number of eminent financiers and industrialists influenced by Henry M. Flagler's promotion of the east coast of Florida.

During the first decade of the 20th century, the permanent population of the area increased from approximately 200 to 2,000, of which more than one third were blacks who were employed primarily in domestic service and manual labor. Although they worked in the resort communities along the riverfront, blacks were confined to separate residential neighborhoods of Midway, Newton, and Waycross on the west, or inland, side of town.

The education of children in the black community was not entirely neglected; one primary school for blacks was supported by the Palmetto Club, a group of wealthy matrons, and attended mainly by the children of women employed as domestic help. But little effort was made to encourage or provide for school attendance by other black children, and even less stress was put on the education of girls.

In 1904, Mary McLeod Bethune, a twenty-nine year old black teacher, moved to Daytona with the hope of establishing her own school. Born in Mayesville, South Carolina and educated in Presbyterian mission schools there and at Scotia Normal School in Concord, North Carolina, Mrs. Bethune had taught in various mission schools in South Carolina, Georgia and Palatka, Florida. Arriving in Daytona with a few personal belongings, a five year old son, her religious faith, and \$1.50 in cash, she succeeded in convincing a reluctant black community to support her goal. On

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October 3, 1904, she opened the Daytona Educational and Industrial Training School for Negro Girls in a small cottage near the railroad tracks, with five students.

Dependent at first on donations of produce by black farmers and fishermen, materials salvaged from the dumps of the resort community and funds from the sale of baked goods to railroad workers, the early success of the school was phenomenal. Enrollment mushroomed, and soon included boys (among them Mrs. Bethune's son Albertus, Jr.). The school was moved to a larger building, but within two years it had four teachers and some 250 pupils and Mrs. Bethune was in search of an appropriate site and the means with which to build an adequate school building.

The site was found, ironically, in a vacant area in the Midway neighborhood known as Hell's Hole and described as a dump "full of tin cans, bottles, garbage, frogs and thousands of mosquitoes." Mrs. Bethune secured this lot with a \$5.00 down payment and a promise to pay the balance of the \$200.00 purchase price in two years. The means to construct the building was found not only in the donation of materials and labor and the usual fundraising activities, but by seeking the help of the many wealthy residents of the resort community. Choral presentations by the school choir at the resort hotels in Daytona and Ormond Beach generated cash donations, but more importantly, attracted the interest and support of such prominent figures as John D. Rockefeller; Thomas H. White, president of the White Sewing Machine Company; and James M. Gamble, son of a founder of Proctor and Gamble, who became one of the school's major supporters and the first chairman of its board of trustees.

The remarkable efforts of Mrs. Bethune resulted in the construction of Faith Hall, a small but substantial wood frame building at the new location in 1907. In addition, they laid the foundation for the continued success and growth of her school, the construction of White Hall in 1916, and the eventual development of Bethune-Cookman College.

Historical Significance

By 1914, Mrs. Bethune's school, then known as the Daytona Educational Industrial Training School, had outgrown the Faith Hall facility. Its coeducational enrollment had reached nearly 300, and the need for an assembly hall and additional classrooms, as well as adequate administrative space for its expanded staff, had become acute. In addition, Mrs. Bethune was determined to

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expand the curriculum to include instruction at the high school level, since none of the high schools in the area accepted black students at that time.

Construction of the new building was made possible in part with proceeds of a trust fund bequeathed to the school by Thomas H. White, and the building was subsequently named in his honor. Unfortunately, however, little else is known about its design and construction. The architect is at this point unknown, and the difference in architectural design of the administrative and auditorium blocks that comprise the structure is thus far unexplained. It is probable, however, that the actual construction was accomplished with a combination of contract and donated labor, using both new and salvaged materials, with the best materials and most highly skilled workmanship being devoted to the more architecturally refined and visibly prominent administrative block of the building. This would certainly have been in keeping with Mrs. Bethune's ability and determination to make the best and most economical use of whatever resources were available to her. It could also explain the more rapid deterioration of the auditorium block that led to extensive repair and the application of exterior stucco during the 1962 renovation. But in any event, the completion of the building in 1916 reflects the continued efforts of both the black community and the white benefactors of the school to expand the educational opportunities for blacks in the Daytona area.

Administered from its new facility, the school continued to expand both its programs and its physical plant. As the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, it offered the first high school level instruction for blacks in the surrounding area, and initiated a summer school program for black teachers who had previously been denied the opportunity to complete a formal high school education. By 1923, the original Faith Hall had been replaced by a two and a half story brick building and a three story brick dormitory had been added through the donation of Flora Curtis, a wealthy New York winter resident of Daytona Beach, for whom it was named. The campus included several smaller buildings and the farm which still supplied much of the produce that sustained a faculty and staff of twenty-five and an enrollment of three hundred students.

Despite this growth and success, however, funding for the operation and maintenance of the school remained precarious, and Mrs. Bethune was deeply concerned with the search for some means of assuring its future financial stability. The solution was

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found when the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church proposed a merger with the Cookman Institute, a school for boys located in Jacksonville, which was experiencing a steady decline in enrollment. The merger was completed in 1923 with the establishment of Bethune-Cookman Institute (later to become Bethune-Cookman College) on the Daytona Beach campus, with Mary McLeod Bethune as its first president. Responsibility for and control of the school's finances was assumed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, but the traditional non-denominational philosophy on which Mrs. Bethune had founded her earlier schools continued to guide its policies.

With the exception of the Mary McLeod Bethune Home (a National Historic Landmark), White Hall is the oldest building on the Bethune-Cookman College campus. Since its construction in 1916, it has served continuously as the administrative center of the major black educational institution in the Daytona Beach area.

Architectural Context and Significance

The Georgian style of architecture was revived in the final decades of the nineteenth century and enjoyed considerable popularity through the early 1900's. Drawing on the vocabulary of the dominant style in colonial American architecture, the Georgian Revival stressed geometric proportions and rigid symmetry in the application of Classical and Renaissance details. Characteristic features included a central entrance with decorative entablature, often set in a shallow, pedimented pavilion; multi-paned, double hung windows in horizontal and vertical alignment; a cornice of decorative moldings, usually with modillions or dentils; and a gabled, gambrel, or hipped roof. The Georgian Revival style was popular in schools and other public buildings as well as residential construction in the turn of the century era. Examples of the style may be found in most of Florida's older communities; however, they are relatively few in number and most frequently found in residential buildings.

White Hall presents a good example of the application of the Georgian Revival style in the design of an institutional building, and the only one presently known in the Daytona Beach area. It embodies the characteristic features of facade design, fenestration, and architectural detail that define the style, yet it is distinguished by the absence of the additional vertical mass usually provided by a pitched roof and the unusually compressed and unfinished appearance of the central pediment. In

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addition, the building presents an unusual and intriguing juxtaposition of stylistic influence in the apparently contemporaneous construction of its two component blocks. Perhaps the identification of the architect or other information on the construction of the building which may result from future research will help to explain this anomaly.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Dees, Walter. The College Built on Prayer (Daytona Beach:
Bethune-Cookman College, 1953)

Halasa, Malu. Mary McLeod Bethune (New York: Chelsea House
Publishers, 1989)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is shown as a heavy broken line on the accompanying Site Plan.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary encompasses the building and the grounds historically associated with it.

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Section number Photos Page 1

PHOTO LIST

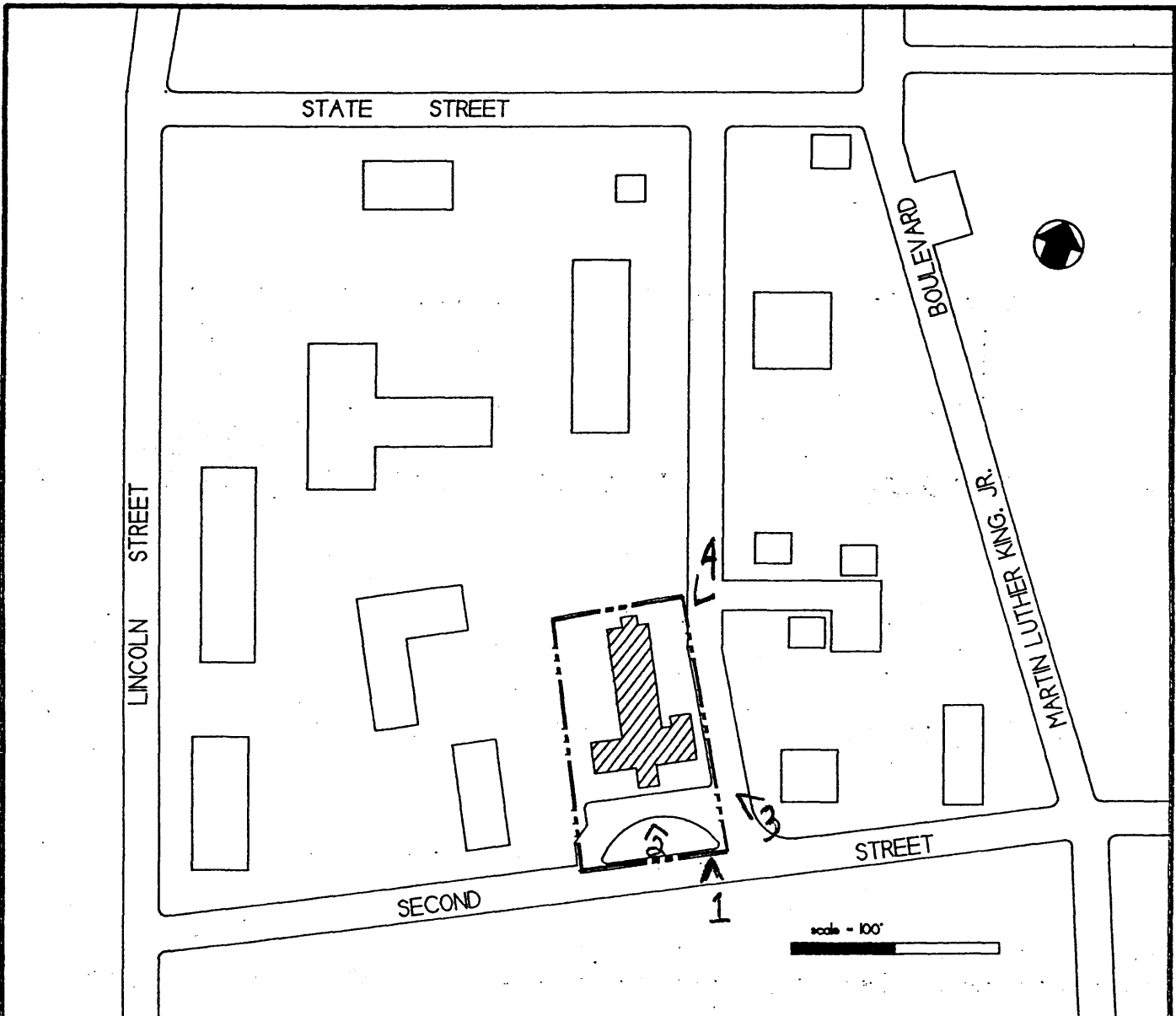
1. White Hall, Bethune-Cookman College
2. Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida
3. John Reeves, Campus Photographer
4. February 20, 1992
5. Photographer's file, Bethune-Cookman College
6. Camera facing north
7. No. 1 of 4

Items 1 through 5 are the same for photographs 1 through 4.

6. Camera facing north
7. No. 2 of 4

6. Camera facing northwest
7. No. 3 of 4




6. Camera facing southwest
7. No. 4 of 4



WHITE HALL NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION

BETHUNE - COOKMAN COLLEGE
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

LEGEND

-  HISTORIC BUILDING
-  NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
-  HISTORIC PROPERTY BOUNDARY

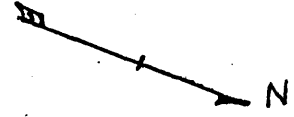
MAP DRAWN BY
FLORIDA BUREAU OF
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1) = photo number and camera angle

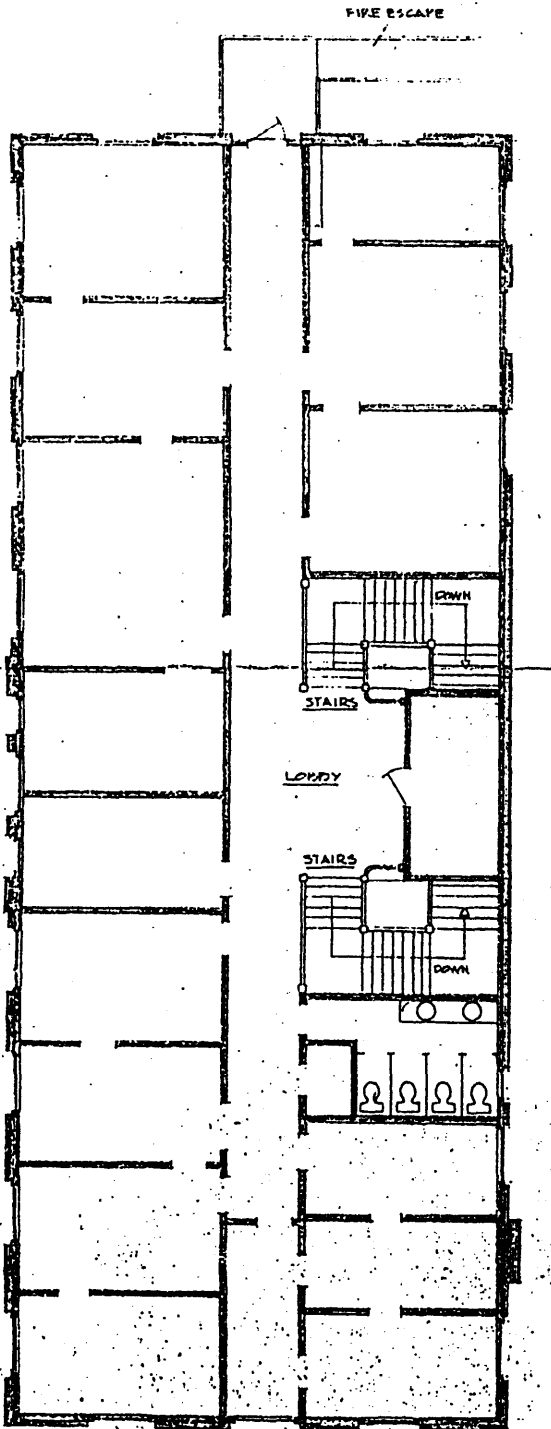
FLOOR PLAN

White Hall, Bethune-Cookman College -- Administrative Block

Scale: 1/16" = 1'

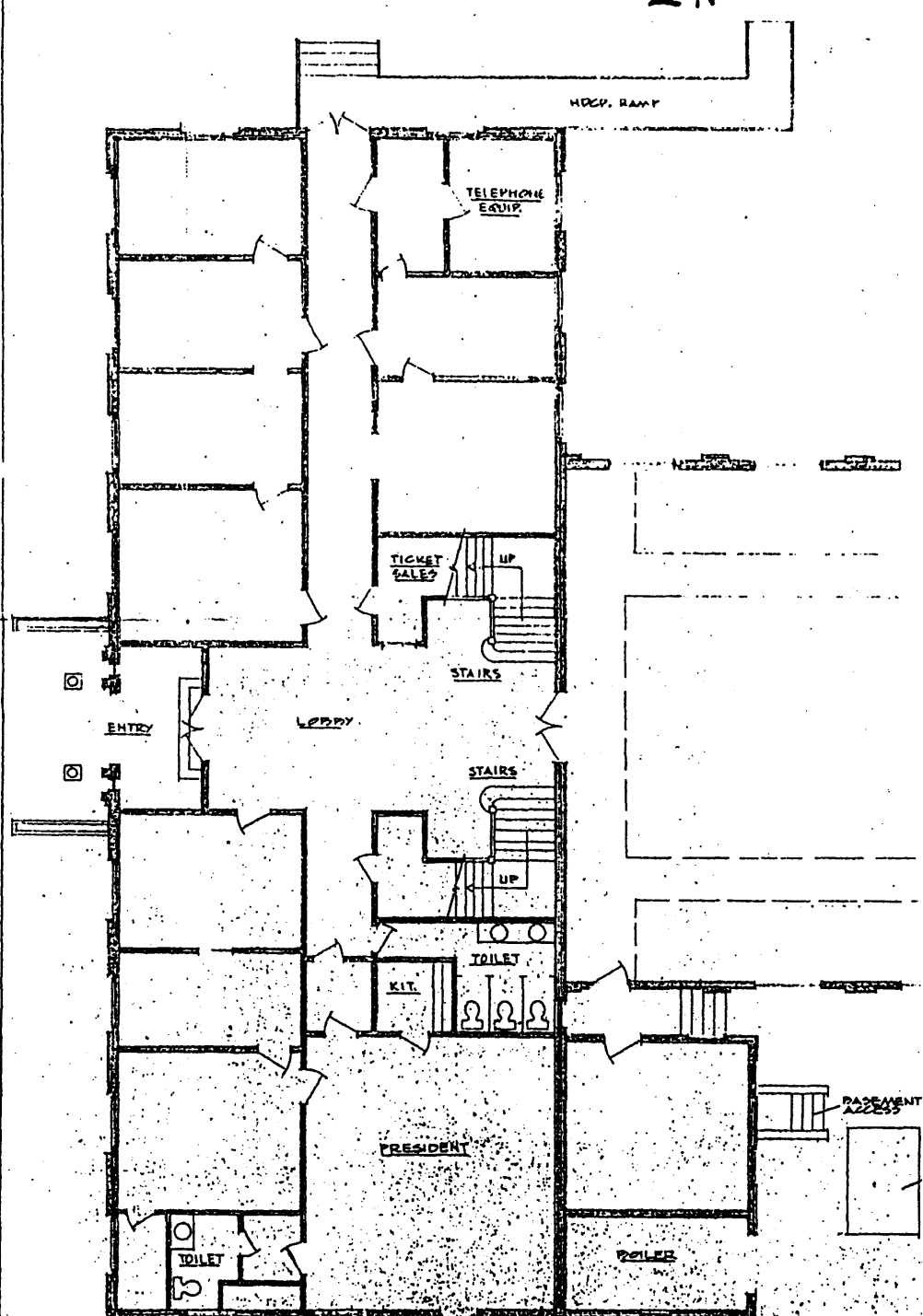


2nd Floor



SECOND FLOOR

1st Floor



FIRST FLOOR

Floor Plan

White Hall, Bethune-Cookman College -- Auditorium Block

Scale: 1/16" = 1'

