

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

OCT 28 1993

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 Kling, Amos, House

other names/site number Site # 8V02345

2. Location

street & number 220-222 Magnolia Avenue n/a not for publication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 10/22/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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:)

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register Date of Action 12/2/93
Guy M. Lapley

Kling, Amos, House
Name of Property

Volusia Co., Fl.
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	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls Shingle, Weatherboard/WOOD

roof asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

c. 1907-1943

Significant Dates

c. 1907

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Kling, Amos; Harding, Warren

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Kling, Amos, House

Volusia Co., Fl.

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17 497900 3231000
Zone Easting Northing
2

3
Zone Easting Northing
4

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 Paul Weaver/Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date October 1993

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

city or town Tallahassee state Fl. zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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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REGISTER
AMOS KLING HOUSE
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA

SUMMARY

The Amos Kling House is located at 220-222 Magnolia Avenue in Daytona Beach, Florida. Constructed in 1907, the building is two-and-one-half stories in height and has an irregular ground plan. The frame structural system is finished on all elevations with weatherboard siding and wood shingles. It rests on a brick pier foundation with lattice infill. The cross-gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles. The vernacular residence is enlivened by features associated with the Shingle style. Although the interior has been subdivided into offices and apartments, the building retains most of its original interior and exterior design features.

SETTING

The Kling House is located near the intersection of Magnolia Avenue and Ridgewood Avenue (U.S. Highway 1). Ridgewood Avenue, a four lane thoroughfare, is the principal north-south highway in Daytona Beach. The Halifax River is one and one-half blocks east of the Kling House. Also to the south and east is the South Beach Street Historic District, a ten block National Register District containing a mix of commercial and residential buildings. Buildings located along Ridgewood Avenue, in the vicinity of the Kling House, serve mixed uses including governmental, commercial, professional offices, and multi-family residential. The massive City Hall is located a few blocks south at the intersection of Ridgewood and Orange Avenues.

The setting of the Kling House has changed considerably since the building was originally constructed. Turn of the century illustrations show the extensive vegetation of the natural hammock in which the building was located. Expansive live oaks, water oaks, and hickories offered spacious canopies. Ridgewood Avenue was a narrow dirt lane, meandering casually through the trees. Today most of the trees are gone and over the past forty years the area has evolved from residential to commercial, professional, and governmental use. The widening of U.S. 1 during the 1950s and the construction of City Hall during the early 1970s and the Federal Courthouse in 1976 were major occurrences in the transformation of the area.

The immediate setting of the Kling House has been heavily impacted by commercial development. Magnolia Avenue was once a

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two lane, tree-lined residential street with houses of similar size and age as the Kling House. Virtually all of these houses have been removed since World War II. The street has been widened, and the tree canopy was cut down during the late 1950s. A Kentucky Fried Chicken Restaurant, fronting Ridgewood Avenue, is located on the lots just west of the Kling House. The portion of the block to the east contains several parking lots and a second restaurant. Immediately north of the Kling House is a contemporary, multi-story apartment building and to the south, beyond Magnolia Avenue, are small scale commercial buildings and vacant lots.

EXTERIOR

The primary (south) facade of the Kling House is oriented toward Magnolia Avenue. The building has little set-back and is positioned close to the property line, a consequence of street widenings (photo 1). The front and side elevations of the house are quite similar in design. Each elevation features a projecting, shingled gable end, fenestrated with a tripartite window. Decorative brackets support the gable overhang. The textured quality of the exterior of the building is achieved by the use of horizontal weatherboard on the lower two stories and wood shingles in a fish-scale pattern on the upper half-story gable ends.

The main facade is distinguished by a one story veranda with paired Tuscan columns and graceful, turned corners (photo 2). It spans four bays on the south elevation, three on the west, and two on the east. The veranda is accessed by curved, canted stairways at the east and west sides of the main elevation. The central portion of the veranda has been enclosed with glass to form two separate spaces, each with a separate entrance from the veranda. The main entrance to the house is located at the rear of the veranda, on the east facade (photo 3).

A brick interior chimney with a corbelled cap is visible on the west elevation (photo 4). In general details, the east and west elevations are similar. However, the veranda extends further on the west than on the east elevation. A secondary entrance is located just north of the termination of the veranda. It is approached by a small flight of steps (photo 5). Above this is a small second story balcony. A long wooden stairway leads from the balcony to the ground.

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The fenestration of the building is irregular. The principal window type is double-hung sash in a one-over-one pattern. Palladian windows were originally located in the gable ends, but have been replaced by grouped sash windows of contemporary design and materials. Most windows are singly placed. The most significant element of the fenestration is a curved projecting bay on the east elevation, composed of five 1/1 light, double hung sash windows (photo 6 and 7). The bay is paneled below the windows and is crowned with a simple railed balustrade.

The rear (north) elevation of the house reveals an unusual gable-over-gable roof profile (photo 6). A door has been inserted in the rear gable end, leading to a metal fire escape that traverses across a lower gable roof and terminates at the ground at the north end of the house. A one-story rear wing with a variety of set-backs extends north from the main body of the house. The rear section of the house currently has two entrances, both on the east facade. Each entrance leads up a flight of steps to a small railed stoop. Comparison of the structure as it is today with Sanborn maps (of 1912, 1916, 1924 and 1940) indicates several changes. The entrance just to the north of the projecting bay appears to have originally been a porch. It was probably enclosed sometime after 1924. Projecting to the north beyond this enclosure is a gable roof addition apparently constructed by 1940. This addition functions as a separate apartment with its own entrance.

INTERIOR

Originally the downstairs consisted primarily of public spaces at the front (stair hall, parlor, dining room and library) and support spaces at the rear (kitchen, laundry, pantry, and closets). The upper floors contained family bedrooms, baths, and sitting rooms. The attic was finished with wood siding and probably contained the servant's living area. All components of the original floor plan are basically intact. The original flooring of pine and the plaster over lathe wall and ceiling finishes remain and are in good condition. The original main entrance to the house was probably from the porch into the front parlor. A door opening still remains, leading out to the enclosed porch, and is surmounted by a multilight transom (photo 8). The parlor features a fireplace, enriched with classical

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detailing such as engaged ionic columns, garlands, laurels, urns, and mouldings (photo 9). The window and door mouldings in the parlor replicate the detailing found around the fireplace.

The stair hall, north of the sitting room, features newel posts and turned hand rail and balustrade (photo 10). The kitchen, laundry, and pantry area at the rear of the house has been subjected to frequent remodeling.

Upstairs, the window and door trim in the bedrooms is simpler than that found downstairs. Some of the larger bedrooms have fireplaces. The attic story is a simple, utilitarian space without significant detailing. It originally contained storage areas and probably servants' bedroom and bath. A full basement provides room for storage and mechanical systems.

ALTERATIONS

The overall integrity of the Kling House is good. The massing of the building has been changed only by a small service wing added at the rear after 1924. The front two bays of the porch have been infilled with clear glass and sidelights (photographs 1-2). A historic photograph dated c. 1945 shows the enclosure of the porch by this time. That photograph also reveals that the main entrance to the porch was not canted at the southeast corner as it is now, but led up to a gabled projection at the east end of the porch. This photograph also shows that the porch had a railed balustrade. A Palladian window was also present in the gable end of the main facade and has since been replaced by a fixed central pane flanked by 1/1 light windows.

On the interior, the historic floor plan and most detailing are intact. Circulation patterns and ceiling heights generally remain. The porch has been subdivided to create two office/retail spaces. Although the upstairs has been subdivided into apartments, this alteration appears to have occurred by the late 1930s or early 1940s, when the building was converted from a private residence to a boarding house.

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VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA

SUMMARY

The Amos H. Kling House, Daytona Beach, Florida, fulfills criteria A and B for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant for its association with the development of the resort community of Daytona Beach during the early twentieth century. It is also directly associated with Amos H. Kling, a prominent Ohio businessman and father-in-law of Warren G. Harding, president of the United States. Kling was a leading winter resident of Daytona and an important member of the Marion, Ohio colony that resided in the city on a seasonal basis. Warren Harding wintered at the Kling House in 1914 and was a frequent visitor prior to his election as president in 1920.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Since its earliest days, Daytona Beach has had strong ties to the state of Ohio. In 1870, Matthias Day, an inventor and entrepreneur from Mansfield, Ohio spent several days in the area of the Halifax and Hillsborough rivers, looking for Florida property. He purchased an old sugar plantation known as the Samuel Williams tract, then returned to Ohio to make plans to colonize his holdings. He returned with several Ohio men, including his nephew Calvin Day, and built a hotel to temporarily house new settlers. Although he suffered financial difficulties in 1872 and was forced to abandon the fledgling settlement, he is memorialized in its name, Daytona. The oldest subdivision of the city and the major plat of the mainland portion of Daytona, Hodgman's Daytona, was surveyed for Matthias Day by Romanus Hodgman. The Amos H. Kling House is located in this plat.

The settlement founded by Matthias Day grew slowly and the area remained relatively isolated. Persistent efforts were made in the town's nascent years to resolve the inaccessibility to the area. In 1876, a stage road opened between Daytona and Volusia Landing. The first rail link to Halifax country arrived in 1885 and was extended to Daytona by December, 1886. In 1889, Henry Flagler, Florida's most significant 19th century developer, purchased the original line and offered improved passenger service. Until completion of the coastal highway and America's adoption of the automobile for long distance trips, several decades in the future, Flagler's line remained the principal access to Daytona.

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By 1900 Daytona was poised on the brink of its most exuberant period of development. In scarcely more than the span of a decade, the embryonic Daytona of the late 1880s leaped into the modern age, pushed by the throngs of tourists carried in aboard Henry Flagler's railroad. Visitors to Daytona were attracted by the white, sandy beaches and balmy winter climate. Some chose to build winter homes in the area.

Daytona and the other beach communities were a popular destination for tourist and seasonal residents, including John D. Rockefeller at Ormond Beach and Ransom Eli Olds, pioneer automobile manufacturer, at Daytona Beach. Among the most prominent of those residing in Daytona was Peter Siems, from St. Paul, Minnesota, who retired in 1900 after years of directing the construction of James J. Hill's Great Northern Railway. Another was Thomas H. White, a manufacturer of sewing machines, bicycles, and founder of the truck manufacturing company that bore his name. White, an Ohio native, arrived in Daytona in 1903 with his "White Steamer" to enter an automobile race. Harrison Rhodes, another prominent resident and an Ohio native, was an American author and drama critic whose major contribution to Daytona Beach was the support of Bethune-Cookman College, one of the state's first and most important institutions of higher education.

The neighboring municipalities of Daytona, Daytona Beach, and Seabreeze consolidated in 1925 and adopted the name Daytona Beach. The mainland community, Daytona, was far advanced in providing its residents with modern urban improvements. During the first two decades of the twentieth century Daytona constructed its first waterworks, sewerage and drainage system, provided electricity and telephone connections to its buildings, installed sidewalks, and built an incinerator. By the early 1920s, confidence ran high amid the beginnings of a state-wide real estate boom. The Florida land boom appeared more active on the mainland than on the peninsula, partly because there was more available land west of the river. By 1926, the speculative real estate bubble burst and a pall of economic depression settled upon Florida, three years before the rest of the country entered the Great Depression.

The experience of Daytona Beach during the Depression decade differed little from that of other parts of the country, but the city appeared to have begun its crawl out of the depths of the Depression a little earlier than most. The changing patterns of Florida tourism played an important role. More tourists were

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VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

traveling by automobile. The major east coast highway, U.S. 1, was completed in the early 1930s, and it offered tourists a straight shot into Daytona Beach.

The post World War II experience of Daytona Beach is similar to that of virtually every American city: suburban sprawl, the gradual erosion of the central commercial sector, strip development along major state highways, and increasing numbers of automobiles fed into the city by the interstate highway system.

AMOS KLING HOUSE

The Kling House embodies the character of Daytona's formative years. Amos H. Kling, like Ransom E. Olds, Peter Siems, Thomas H. White, and Harrison Rhodes, was a wealthy winter resident of Daytona. Kling spent his childhood in Marion, Ohio. He subsequently worked in a hardware store and soon took over the business. During the boom years of the Civil War, he made great profits which he invested in real estate and finance. Kling organized several local banks and loan companies, backed construction of the Hotel Marion, and was influential in attracting the first railroad to the town. Following the war he became the wealthiest man in Marion. He later purchased the Marion Publishing Company and launched a daily newspaper, the Republican Transcript.

Kling's daughter, Florence, despite her father's opposition, married Warren G. Harding, future president of the United States, in July, 1891. Kling did not reconcile with the couple until 1907. Kling's first wife died in 1893. In 1906, at the age of seventy-six, he married his second wife, Caroline. Over these years Harding became a local newspaper publisher and a nationally prominent politician. He represented Marion in the state senate and later Ohio in the United States Senate. He was the compromise candidate for the Republican party in 1920 and was elected president with over sixty per cent of the vote.

The Hardings had visited Florida to escape the cold Ohio winter several times during the early years of their marriage. In 1895 they stayed on Merritt Island, fifty miles south of Daytona Beach, where a colony of winter visitors from Marion gathered. In 1897 they again visited Merritt Island and Daytona Beach, where Harding took advantage of the facilities of the Daytona Yacht Club.

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Around 1907, following his marriage to Caroline, Kling built a residence in Daytona Beach. Warren and Florence Harding, now on friendly terms with Kling, were frequent visitors. The couple continued to winter in Daytona Beach after Kling's death in 1913, and were listed in the 1914 Daytona Beach City Directory as seasonal residents, occupying Amos Kling's house. About this time, the Kling House passed to Amos Kling's widow. The Hardings remained close to Mrs. Kling and visited her yearly while Harding was in the United States Senate. They attended St. Mary's Episcopal Church with her on nearby Ridgewood Avenue and Senator Harding was a frequent visitor at the Halifax Yacht Club. In 1921, shortly before taking the oath of office, President-elect and Mrs. Harding visited Mrs. Kling and passed the night at the Magnolia Street residence.

Mrs. Caroline Kling continued to use the house as a winter residence until her death in 1925. Daytona Beach city directories indicate the house was vacant in 1926/27. It was then probably purchased by George Chamberlain, who resided next door. Chamberlain was president of the Volusia County Bond and Mortgage Company. During the 1930s the house was used as a doctor's office and contained at least one apartment. Although the exact date has not been documented, probably sometime in the late 1930s or early 1940s, the house was converted to a boarding house. This would be consistent with the changing pattern of the neighborhood and the prevailing economic conditions. By 1937 the house was owned by Bernard Beach, owner of the Beach Realty Company.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

When Daytona Beach first developed as a resort community, the visitors came not for a week or two of vacation, but to spend the entire winter away from the northern chill. The Amos Kling House is associated with this development of Daytona Beach as a winter resort in the early twentieth century. Amos Kling was an important member of an Ohio colony that resided in the city on a seasonal basis. His son-in-law, Warren Harding, the Ohio senator who was elected President in 1920, was a regular guest at Kling's home between c. 1907 and the early 1920s. Winter homes, such as the Kling House, were important defining elements of the Daytona Beach community. The house embodies the evolution of Daytona Beach from a fashionable resort catering to northern winter

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**AMOS KLING HOUSE
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visitors, through a boom time real estate era, to the expanding modern city of today. The house made the transition from the home of Amos Kling and the retreat of Warren Harding, to use that was increasingly commercial as this portion of the city evolved from its former residential character. Throughout these changes, the house has retained its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, feeling and associations.

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**AMOS KLING HOUSE
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

NEWSPAPERS

The Observer, 3 January 1936; 17 October 1936

New York Times, 6 May 1925.

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

Adams, Samuel Hopkins. Incredible Era: The Life and Times of Warren Gamaliel Harding. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1939.

Booth, Fred. "How a City was Founded: Early Days in Daytona Beach, Florida." Journal of the Halifax Historical Society. 1(July 1951):1-10.

Gold, Pleasant Daniel. History of Volusia County, Florida. Deland: E.O. Painter Printing Co., 1927.

Halifax Historical Society. "Magnolia Avenue," Vertical Files. Daytona Beach, n.d.

Hebel, Ianthe Bond. ed. Centennial History of Volusia County, 1854-1954. Daytona Beach, 1955.

_____. "Harding Visited Wife's Relatives, Went to Church in Daytona Beach." Daytona Beach Sunday News-Journal, 6 December 1964.

Hodgman, Carrie E. to Ianthe Bond Hebel, Correspondence, 1941 on file at the Halifax Historical Society, Daytona Beach.

Nolan, David. Fifty Feet in Paradise: The Booming of Florida. San Diego: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1984.

Pepper, J.L. "Daytona, Daytona Beach, and Seabreeze, Florida, The Land of Happiness." St. Augustine, Florida, 1920.

Peninsula Title and Abstract Company. "Abstract of Title to Certain Lands in Volusia County, Florida." Daytona Beach, 1959.

Polk, R.L. and Company. Daytona Beach City Directory. Jacksonville and Richmond, 1914-1963.

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Russell, Francis. The Shadow of Blooming Grove, Warren G. Harding in His Times. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1968.

"Seabreeze, Seabreeze." Typed Manuscript, Daytona Beach History File, Halifax Historical Society.

Schene, Michael. Hopes, Dreams, and Promises: A History of Volusia County, Florida. Daytona Beach: News-Journal Corp., 1976.

Tebeau, Charlton. A History of Florida. Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1971.

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**AMOS KLING HOUSE
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Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

East 70 feet of west 240 feet of Lot 1 and west 40 feet of east 255 feet of south 1/2 of Lot 2, Block 9 Daytona Per OR 3788 PG 2460.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Amos Kling house.

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Section number Photo Page 1

**AMOS KLING HOUSE
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

1. Amos Kling House
2. Daytona Beach, Florida
3. Paul Weaver
4. February 1993
5. Historic Property Associates
6. Oblique view of main (south) elevation, view looking northwest
7. Photo no. 1 of 10

Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. View of main (south) elevation, view looking north
7. Photo no. 2 of 10

6. View of east elevation, view looking northwest
7. Photo no. 3 of 10

6. View of west elevation, view looking east
7. Photo no. 4 of 10

6. View of north elevation, on left, and west elevation, on right. View looking northwest
7. Photo no. 5 of 10

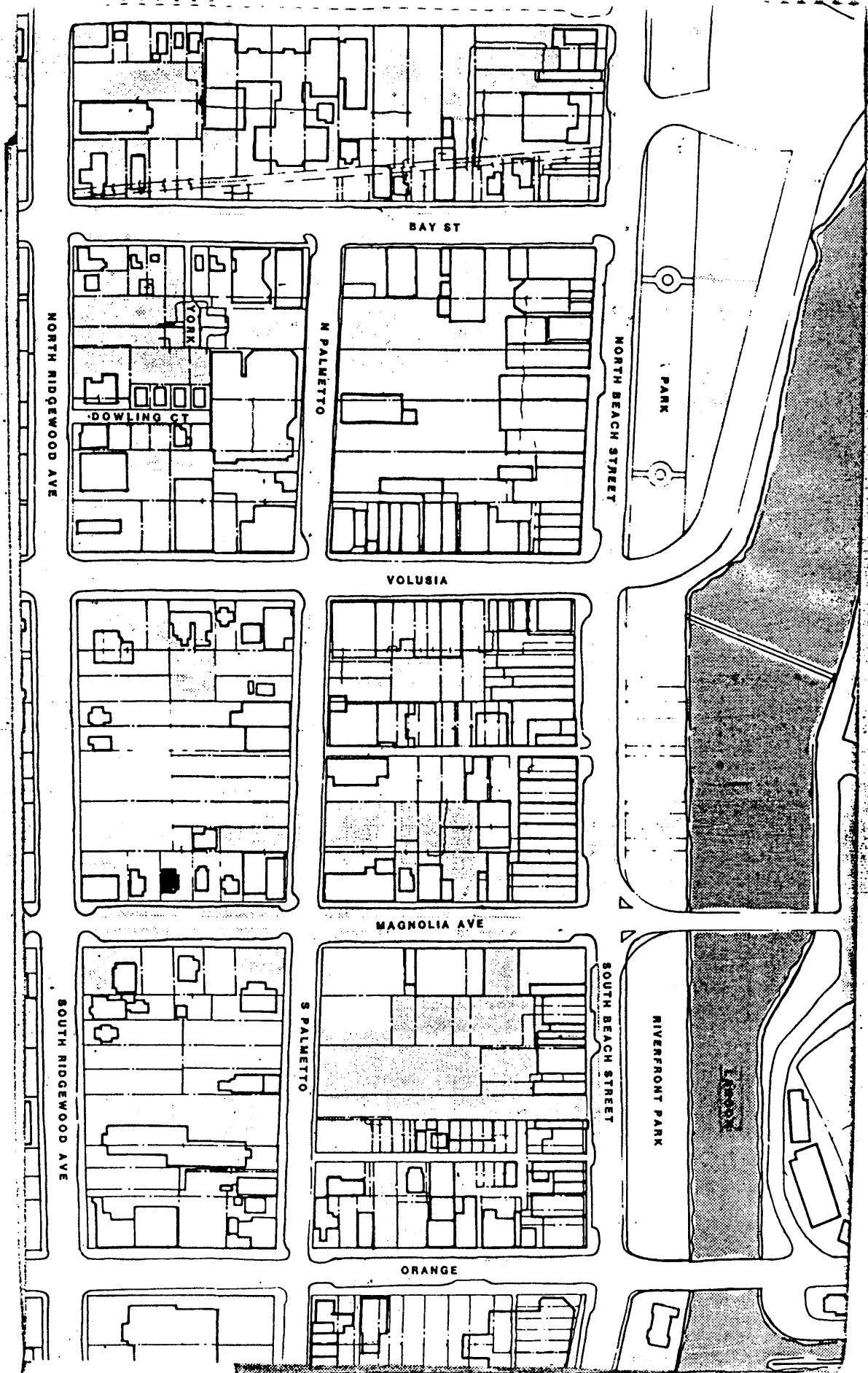
6. View of north elevation, on right, and east elevation, on left; view looking northeast
7. Photo no. 6 of 10

6. Interior detail, view of dining room bay window; view looking southeast
7. Photo no. 7 of 10

6. Interior detail, looking from front parlor to enclosed verandah; view looking south
7. Photo no. 8 of 10

6. Interior detail, parlor fireplace and mantel; view looking west
7. Photo no. 9 of 10

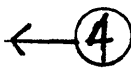
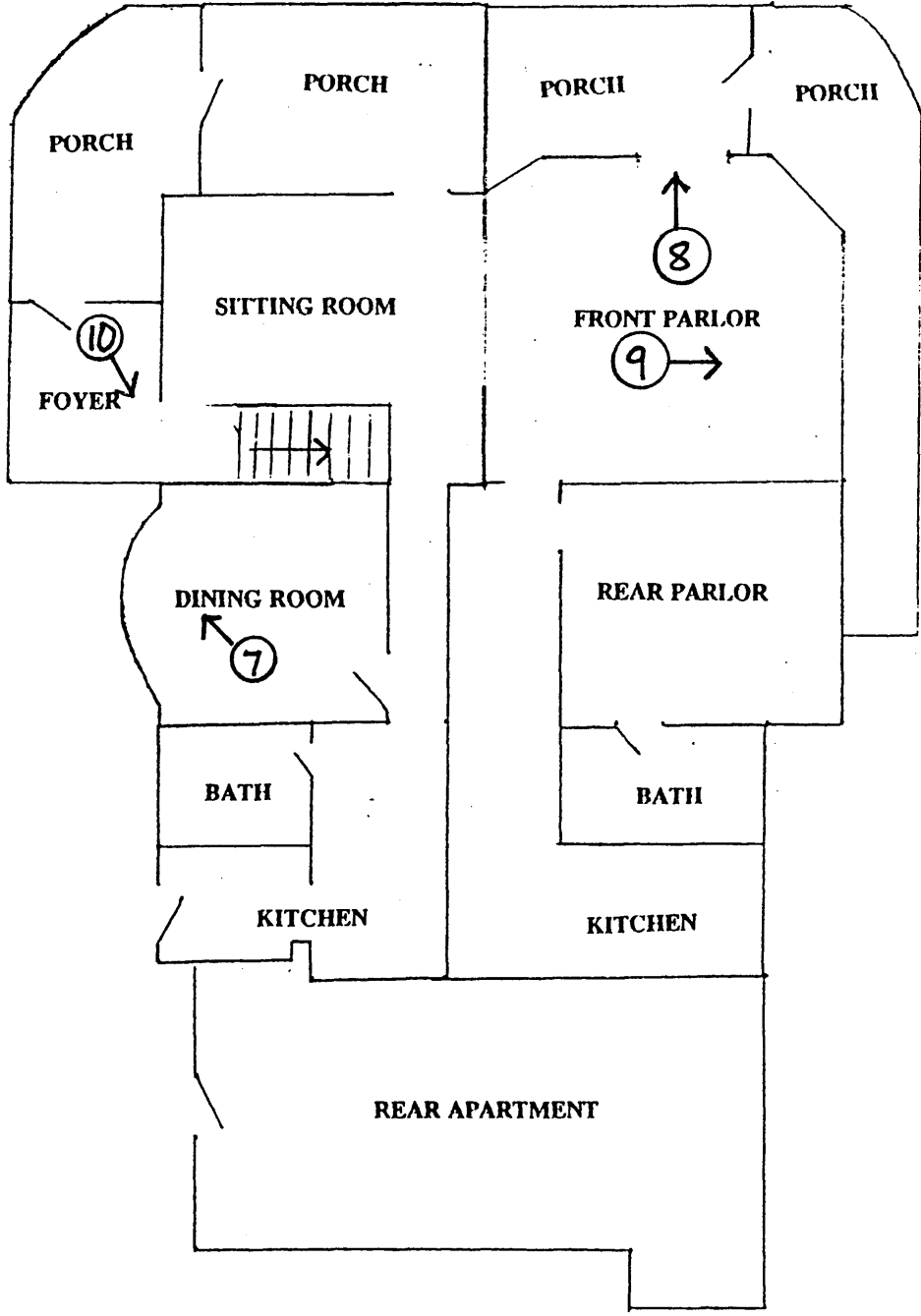
6. Interior detail, stairway; view looking north
7. Photo no. 10 of 10



Amos Kling House
Daytona Beach, Volusia Co., Fl.
Photo direction ○→
Scale approx. 1 inch = 10 feet



MAGNOLIA AVENUE



FIRST FLOOR