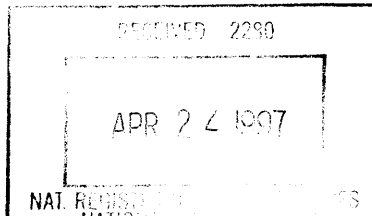


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



457

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 any 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 SOUTHWEST DAYTONA BEACH BLACK HERITAGE DISTRICT

other names/site number MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. BOULEVARD HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number Various N/A  not for publication

city or town Daytona Beach N/A  vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32115

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.)

[Signature] Date 4/15/97  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources  
State or 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  See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature]  
Signature of the Keeper  
Edson A. Beall

Date of Action  
5/23/97

Entered in the  
National Register

Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
259	140	buildings
0	0	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
262	140	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**  
(Enter "NA" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of Daytona Beach, Florida

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

1

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling/Multiple Dwelling

RELIGION/Church

COMMERCE/Specialty Store

GOVERNMENT/Public Works/Police Station

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

EDUCATION/School

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling/Multiple Dwelling

RELIGION/Church

COMMERCE/Specialty Store

GOVERNMENT/Public Works/Police Station

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

SOCIAL/Community Center

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

See Continuation Sheet 7-9

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, Concrete

walls Wood, Masonry

roof Asphalt, Metal

other Wood Porches

**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**

**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 36) 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)

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black  
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT  
ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1884-1948

**Significant Dates**

1884

1888

1948

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

Unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** approximately 100 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	497560	3220780
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	498120	3229760

3	17	497760	3229520
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	497240	3230790

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 Stephen Olausen/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date April 1997

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida 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 Janet Hamer, Principal Planner, City of Daytona Beach

street & number P.O. Box 2451 telephone (904) 258-3117

city or town Daytona Beach state Florida zip code 32115-2451

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 amend 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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Physical Description**

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**SUMMARY**

The Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District is an approximately 100 acre mixed use area that comprises the residential and commercial sections the largest and oldest historic black neighborhood in the city of Daytona Beach. The district contains 399 buildings, of which 259 are contributing and 140 are noncontributing. There are also 3 contributing structures. The majority of the buildings are residential, but the district also contains commercial, religious, educational, and public resources. The dominant architectural type is vernacular, but there are a number of modest examples of definable architectural styles. The district is being nominated under the **Historical Resources of Daytona Beach, Florida** Multiple Property cover.

**SETTING**

The district is located just south of International Speedway Boulevard (US Highway 92) and is roughly bounded by Foote Court on the north, Marion Street and the tracks of the FEC Railway on the east, South Street on the south, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (formerly Campbell Street) on the west. The boundaries encompass approximately 100 acres of predominantly flat land. A variety of vegetation exists on the building lots and along the narrow roads in the interior residential portions of the district. The district contains large over-hanging live oak trees, sabal palms, and scrub pine trees, as well as numerous subtropical plants.

Historic development occurred organically according to the layout of the various subdivisions that make up the area. The first subdivision was the Hodgeman Survey, which was completed in 1879 and established standard lot sizes in the area. During the 1880s and 1890s the area began to take its present form with the platting of several small re-subdivisions that included streets. Additional subdivisions were added in a piecemeal fashion during the first three decades of the twentieth century. The result of that patchwork development was a haphazard street pattern. With the exception of South M.L.K. Boulevard, which runs straight along the western edge of the district, the north/south running streets jog frequently and often stop for a block or two before resuming. Lot sizes also vary. Many of the larger streets were subdivided into smaller parcels

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Physical Description**

---

during the historic period. Buildings that line the streets in the district do not conform to a standard setback.

A variety of land usage exists within the district. Most of the commercial, religious, and educational buildings front on South M.L.K. Boulevard (Photo 1). A group of structures and buildings associated with the Daytona Beach Waterworks and Police Department are located along South Marion Street, between Orange and Magnolia Avenues (Photo 2). The remaining area within the district is dedicated to residential development, consisting of a mixture of single family residences and apartment houses (Photos 3-6).

**PRESENT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

**Residential Architecture**

There are 242 contributing residential buildings within the district. Of that number, 208 are single family homes or apartments and 34 are outbuildings, such as garage apartments, auto sheds, or storage buildings. The buildings range in size from small three-room shotgun houses to two and one-half story apartment houses. A wide variety of materials were used in their construction, including wood, rough-faced and interlocking concrete block, hollow tile, brick, coquina, stucco, and glass. The buildings reflect designs that were popular during the first half of the twentieth century. Vernacular designs predominate, but there are also examples of the Craftsman, Mediterranean Revival, and Mission styles.

**Vernacular Residences**

The Addie and Alex DeVoe House at 556 Loomis Avenue is an example of a two-story vernacular residence (Photo 7). It has a low-pitched hip roof with open eaves and exposed rafter ends. The exterior wall fabric is wood drop siding. The facade is symmetrical and features a central doorway flanked by pairs of double-hung sash windows in both stories. A hip roof entrance porch with square column supports and a knee wall is centered on the facade.

Another two-story vernacular residence is the Jerome Eastham House at 550 Magnolia Avenue (Photo 8). Constructed about 1904, the Eastham House has massing that is common of Victorian Era residences, but lacks the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Physical Description**

---

applied ornament that was characteristic of the period. It has a steeply-pitched, side-gable roof with a front-facing gable extension. The eaves of the roofs are open and exhibit rounded rafter ends. A hip roof verandah with chamfered posts and decorative carved brackets wraps around the gable extension. The fenestration consists of single and paired double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A prominent chimney with a corbelled brick cap rises from the center of the main roof ridge.

A typical example of a one-story vernacular residence is located at 526 Wallace Street (Photo 9). It has a low-pitched, front-facing gable roof with open eaves. The facade is covered by an incorporated end porch with square columns and a knee wall. The exterior is clad with wood drop siding, and the windows are double-hung sash with 1/1 lights.

An early, and relatively rare example of masonry residential construction in the district is the Thad T. McDonald House at 537 Foote Court (Photo 10). The rectangular building is constructed of rough-faced concrete block. It has a low-pitched hip roof with boxed eaves. Two double-hung sash windows with 2/2 lights pierce the second story of the facade. A hip roof end porch covers the ground floor.

**Craftsman Style Residences**

An example of one of the many forms of the Craftsman style is the Willis Frances House at 578 Orange Avenue (Photo 11). It is a one and one-half story building with a side gable roof. The eaves are open and exhibit decorative triangular brackets and rafter ends. A gable dormer with balcony and balustrade rises from the front slope of the roof. A verandah with an extended gable roof is incorporated under the roof and features square column supports and a square baluster balustrade. The exterior walls are surfaced with wood drop siding and windows are paired and single double-hung sash.

The Charles Aldridge House at 527 Park Drive is a one-story Craftsman style house with a low-pitched, front-facing gable roof. The exterior wall fabric is textured stucco (Photo 12). The main entrance is slightly offset and flanked by double-hung sash windows with 3/1 lights. A gable end porch with elongated arch openings, a masonry knee wall, and half balustrade extends from the facade. Decorative features associated with the Craftsman style include exposed beams and rafter ends.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Physical Description**

---

**Mediterranean Revival Style Residences**

A two-story example of the Mediterranean Revival style in the district is the Marion Street apartments at 310 Marion Street (Photo 13). It has a flat, built-up roof with a scalloped cornice. The exterior walls are covered with smooth stucco. The facade is symmetrical and consists of a central doorway and single and triple double-hung sash windows with 1/1 lights. A one-story, flat roof entrance porch with arched openings extends to cover the main entrance.

Another two-story Mediterranean Revival residential building is the house at 532 Live Oak Avenue (Photo 14). It has a flat roof with a stepped pediment. The exterior fabric is smooth stucco. The second story contains a balcony porch and French door entrance flanked by pairs of double-hung sash windows with 3/1 lights. The southwest corner of the first story is cutaway. The main entrance is recessed behind an entrance porch with a pair of round arches.

**Mission Style Residences**

The best example of the Mission style in the district is the house at 534 Loomis Avenue (Photo 15). The style is expressed by a flat roof with a curvilinear parapet. A flat roof entrance porch with a random stone knee wall extends from the center of the facade, and an attached flat roof garage projects from the west side. Fenestration consists of single double-hung sash window with 5/1 vertical lights. Other notable elements include masonry parapet coping and a round window in the parapet end.

A more restrained example of the Mission style is located at 517 Marion Street (Photo 16). The one-story, rectangular building has a flat roof with a curvilinear parapet. The exterior fabric is textured stucco. The facade consists of a central entrance with sidelights and a shed roof overhang. Paired rectangular windows are located on either side of the entrance. Decorative features include masonry parapet coping and ceramic tile appliqués.



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Physical Description**

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**Queen Anne Style Residence**

The sole example of the Queen Anne style is Alonzo White House at 521 South Street (Photo 17). It is a relatively rare one-story example of the style. It has a steeply-pitched side gable roof with a front-facing cross-gable extension. A side gable bay extension and the front-facing cross-gable extension have canted corners with decorative carved brackets and drop pendants. The gable ends are adorned with intricate verge boards. A hip roof entrance porch with square columns on brick piers is located at the junction of the main unit and cross-gable extension. The windows are double-hung sash with 1/1 lights.

**Outbuildings**

Outbuildings in the district range from small storage sheds to two-story combination garage apartments. An example of the latter is the building at 530 Foote Court (Photo 18). Originally an outbuilding to the house at 118 Marion Street, the building has a hip roof with exposed rafter ends. The building has a rough-faced concrete block first floor and a wood frame second story. A balcony porch is incorporated under the roof and has square post supports and a knee wall. The ground floor of the facade has a two-bay garage with swinging wood panel doors.

**Commercial Buildings**

There are six contributing commercial buildings within the district. They are either one or two stories in height and front on, or are adjacent to, South M.L.K. Boulevard. A representative example is the former Susie's Grocery Store at 243-247 South M.L.K. Boulevard (Photo 19). Constructed in the mid 1920s, the building has a Mediterranean Revival two-part design. It has a flat roof with a shaped parapet and the exterior wall fabric is textured stucco. The facade is dominated by a tiered end porch that is incorporated under the main roof and has square masonry column supports. The upper story, which served as apartments, is divided from the ground floor retail area in appearance. It features two doors that lead out to the balcony and four rectangular windows. The lower level of the building contains a three bay storefront complete with recessed entrances, large plate glass display windows, transoms, and kick panels.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 6

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Physical Description**

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**Religious Buildings**

The four contributing religious buildings are among the most impressive and architecturally significant resources in the district. The most elaborate is the Late Gothic Revival style Bethel Baptist Church constructed in 1921 at 700 South M.L.K. Boulevard (Photo 20). It is a two and one-half story concrete block building with a steeply-pitched, front-facing gable roof. Flat roof towers with crenelated parapets extend from the north and south corners. The towers have repeating arch openings in their upper stories and lancet windows and narrow archer slit windows on the lower floors. The facade of the church contains a large lancet window flanked by two smaller lancet windows and a dual staircase, which leads to the main entrance on the second floor. Other decorative features include side and corner buttresses and masonry string-courses, lintels, and sills.

Mount Zion A.M.E. Church at 449 South M.L.K. Boulevard is another prominent religious building (Photo 21). It is a wood frame building with a brick veneer exterior and a low-pitched gable roof. The most impressive features are its arched and circular stained glass windows. A gable roof entrance porch with tapered columns extends from the center of the facade. The main entrance is located beneath the porch roof.

**Public Buildings**

A group of three structures and four buildings located at the corner of Marion Street and Magnolia Avenue are associated with the establishment of public services in Daytona Beach during the historic period. The structures and three of the buildings are part of the Daytona Beach Waterworks and City Yards, which were established at the site in the early twentieth century. The other building is a two-story Police Station constructed in 1925.

The Waterworks contains two unusually elaborate buildings. The Water Softening Plant at 220 Marion Street is an example of the Art Deco style (Photo 22). It has an irregular plan consisting of a three-story rectangular main block and a two-story, L-shaped extension. The roof is flat and the exterior wall is smooth stucco. Fenestration in the upper stories consists of pairs of three-awning sashes. The main entrance is centered on the facade of the three-story unit and has elaborate terra cotta pediment and pilaster surrounds. Other decorative features include

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 7

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Physical Description**

---

terra cotta panels with V shapes above the second story windows and a similar panel in a fan and bowl motif.

The Daytona Beach Waterworks Lift Station at 222 Marion Street is a one-story masonry building with Romanesque Revival style elements (Photo 23). It has a hip roof with a hip roof monitor. The walls are coated with smooth stucco. Windows and doors are set in arched openings with masonry sills and lintels with keystones.

The Daytona Beach Police Station is a two story brick building located at 523 Magnolia Avenue (Photo 24). It is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof and a two and one-half-story corner tower with brick pilasters. The main entrance is located at the base of the towers and has masonry pediment and pilaster surrounds. The windows are rectangular and have masonry sills and lintels. Decorative elements include ceramic tile appliques and masonry parapet coping.

The three contributing structures are poured concrete, partly subterranean reservoirs located behind the Water Softening Plant. The two closest to the building are round and have capacities of 175,000 and 250,100 gallons. A rectangular reservoir is located along the south side of Eldorado Avenue and has a capacity of 539,000 gallons.

**Educational Building**

The sole building associated with education in the district is the former Daytona Beach Elementary School Number 94 at 320 South M.L.K. Boulevard (Photo 25). Built in 1948, the school was the last significant building constructed in the district and during the historic period. It has a two-story main block with two one-story extensions. The structural system is steel frame with concrete block curtain walls. The exterior wall fabric is smooth stucco. Fenestration consists of rectangular awning windows with masonry sills. The building presently serves as a community center.

**Noncontributing Buildings**

The 125 noncontributing buildings in the district fall into one of two categories: those that were constructed during the historic period, but have been altered to the extent that they no longer exhibit their original

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 8 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Physical Description**

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appearance and those that were constructed after the district's period of historic significance.

An example of a radically altered noncontributing building constructed during the historic period is located at 350 Maple Street (Photo 26). It originally had a wood exterior fabric, but since the historic period, the building has been altered severely by the application of stucco and concrete tiles, the enclosure of the front porch, and the replacement of all of the original windows.

Typical of the noncontributing buildings in the district that were constructed after the historic period is the house at 411 Maple Street (Photo 27). It has a two-story stucco main unit with a hip roof and a brick veneered gable extension.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 9

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

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### Architectural Classification

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS

Queen Anne  
Romanesque  
Gothic  
Colonial  
Mediterranean

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Statement of Significance**

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**SUMMARY**

The Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under criteria A and C in the areas of Ethnic Heritage: Black, Community Planning and Development, and Architecture. The district contains buildings erected between 1884 and 1948. This is the most significant concentration of resources associated with the development of Daytona Beach's African-American community during the historic period. The buildings reflect architectural trends present during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. One building, the Howard Thurman House, was listed in the National Register in 1990. The district is being nominated to the National Register as part of the Historic Resources of Daytona Beach, Florida under all four Associated Historic Contexts and Historic Property Types F.1-F.5.

**Residential Buildings**

The contributing residential buildings in the district are significant under criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Ethnic Heritage. Collectively, they are tangible links to the development of Daytona Beach's most significant African-American residential area during the historic period. Several buildings have associations to people that were important on the local and national levels. The buildings possess additional significance under criterion C as examples of architectural designs that are consistent with those found in cities through Florida. Buildings that fall into this category are single family homes, apartments, and outbuildings built before 1948. They contribute to the Historic Resources of Daytona Beach multiple property group cover under property type F.1, Historic Residential Buildings of Daytona Beach, 1870-1948.

Beginning in the early twentieth century, with the dawning of the Jim Crow era, the color line became increasingly rigid. White settlement in the area was confined to the northeast area of the district, within two blocks of the FEC Railway tracks. Most of those houses are small in scale and were owned or rented by people of modest incomes. A group of residences along the south side of Park Drive is a representative of the small Mediterranean Revival and Craftsman style houses constructed in the central area of the district during the historic period. They are significant as part of the only planned development in the district. The

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Statement of Significance**

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houses were built by local developer Walter Dolan who platted his Oakwood Park Subdivision in 1925. A typical example of an Oakwood Park home is the Charles Aldridge House at 527 Park Drive (Photo 12). It is one-story Craftsman style house with a low-pitched, front-facing gable roof. The exterior wall fabric is textured stucco. The main entrance is slightly offset and flanked by double-hung sash windows with 3/1 lights. A gable end porch with elongated arch openings, a masonry knee wall, and half balustrade extends from the facade. Decorative features associated with the Craftsman style include exposed beams and rafter ends.

The western and southern portions of the district were part of an area that was commonly known as the Waycross neighborhood, one of three concentrated areas of black settlement established in west Daytona during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. By 1900, Waycross had a population of about 300 and contained a number of businesses, two churches, a school, and a lodge hall. It remained the dominant black neighborhood in Daytona throughout the historic period, outnumbering, in terms of residents, the other black settlements of Midway and Newtown. Many of the city's most prominent black leaders, businessmen, and educators had homes in the Waycross area.

Among the oldest and most significant of the residences in the Waycross area is the boyhood home of nationally prominent theologian Howard Thurman. Located at 614 Whitehall Street, the Thurman House is a simple vernacular building with modest Victorian Era detailing (Photo 28). It has an irregular plan consisting of a side-gable main unit, a rear one-story extension, and a front-facing gable extension. The front-facing cross-gable has canted sides with decorative carved brackets under the eaves and wood shingle surfacing in the gable end.

Born in Daytona in 1900, Thurman was reared by his grandmother, a former slave, and completed the seventh grade, an unusual feat for black students at the time. His intelligence commanded the attention of James N. Gamble, heir to the Proctor and Gamble fortune, who spent winter months in Daytona. Gamble gave Thurman financial assistance to attend The Florida Baptist Academy in Jacksonville. From there Thurman moved on to Morehouse College in Atlanta, where he majored in economics and graduated as valedictorian in 1923. He then entered the Colgate-Rochester School of Divinity, which at the time admitted only two Black students annually, and was ordained a Baptist minister in 1925.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Statement of Significance**

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Thurman returned to Morehouse and began his teaching career as Director of Religious Life, but soon moved to prestigious Howard University in Washington, D.C., where he was appointed Dean of Rankin Chapel and an assistant professor of Christian theology. The nation's capital provided Thurman, a powerful speaker, a forum that Moorehouse could not offer. He soon earned national recognition as the city's foremost promoter of civil rights.

In 1935, while on a visit to India, Thurman gained an introduction to Mohandas K. Gandhi. His conversations with the great Indian nationalist leader gave him faith in the power of non-violent resistance to oppression. In his book, Jesus and the Disinherited, Thurman articulated a philosophy for social reform that he developed following his talks with Gandhi. Thurman's teachings exerted a profound effect upon Martin Luther King, Jr. when King was a graduate student at Boston College. Thurman had accepted an appointment there in 1953 as Dean of Marsh Chapel, the first Black to hold such an assignment at a predominantly white university in this country. King was often observed reading Thurman's book during the 1960s civil rights struggles. Thurman died in 1981. The simple wood frame building on Whitehall Street in which he spent his childhood was constructed about 1888. It was listed in the National Register in 1990.

Another contributing building in the Waycross area associated with a prominent educator is the Mary Evelyn Bonner House at 551 Cedar Street (Photo 29). Built in about 1925, the house is vernacular in design and features a hip roof with open eaves, wood drop siding exterior wall fabric, and a hip roof end porch. Bonner an African-American school teacher was a leading advocate for the education of black children in Daytona during the early twentieth century. In the mid 1920s, she lobbied strongly for the erection of a new elementary school to augment a pair of small wood frame buildings on what is now South Martin Luther King Boulevard that served as the only public educational facility for Daytona's large population of school age African-Americans. The new school, a large Mediterranean Revival style building that still stands at 915 Cypress Street, was completed in 1926, and rivaled the city's best white school facilities. Bonner was named the school's first principal and served in that capacity for many years. In honor of her years of service, the school was renamed Bonner Elementary School.



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Statement of Significance**

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**Religious Buildings**

The most architecturally significant buildings in the district are four churches located along South Martin Luther King Boulevard. All are associated with black congregations that were established in the Waycross area during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They contribute to the Historic Resources of Daytona Beach multiple property group cover under property type F.4, Historic Religious Buildings, 1870-1948.

The most elaborate of the buildings is the Mount Bethel Baptist Church at 700 South Martin Luther King Boulevard (photo 20). Mount Bethel was founded in 1885, and a small wood frame church was constructed on the site in the early 1890s. That church stood until it was replaced by the present building in 1921. An excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style, the church features a steeply-pitched, front-facing gable roof and two crenellated corner towers. The building is constructed of rough-faced concrete block, which adds to its Gothic appearance. Other identifying features of the style present are side and corner wall buttresses and lancet windows.

The other three churches are vernacular adaptations of the Romanesque Revival style. Constructed in 1924, Mount Zion A.M.E. Church at 449 South Martin Luther King Boulevard is a three-story, wood frame building with a brick veneered exterior (photo 21). A low-pitched gable roof, arched and circular stained glass windows, and gable roof entrance porch are the dominant features associated with the Romanesque style. The Shiloh and Providence Baptist churches were constructed in the immediate post-World War II era and have concrete block structural systems (Photos 30&31). They have front-facing gable roofs and arched window and door openings with brick lintels. Shiloh Baptist features a pair of square hip roof towers at the corners and an elaborate triple arch entrance with brick surrounds.

**Fraternal Hall**

Fraternal Hall at 512 South Street is a unique and highly significant resource associated with the social history of Daytona Beach (Photo 32). Constructed in the Waycross area 1884, the building is the oldest documented property in the district. It is a rectangular, two one-half-story building with a vernacular design. The most prominent architectural feature of the main (south) elevation is a large gable dormer with

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Statement of Significance**

---

decorative vergeboard in the gable end. Throughout the historic period the building served as the city's primary meeting spot for a variety of African-American fraternities, clubs, and other social groups, including local chapters of the Masons, American Woodsmen, and the Townsend Club. Several religious congregations, including the A.M.E. and Mount Bethel Baptist, used the building for services while awaiting the completion of their churches on South Martin Luther King Boulevard. Fraternal Hall is the only surviving documented building in the city that was designed for use strictly as a social meeting place and played an important role in the social history of the city's African-American community.

**Commercial Buildings**

The contributing commercial buildings in the district are significant under criterion A in the areas of Ethnic Heritage and Commerce. Commercial development in the area began in the late 1910s when the first stores and businesses were erected along what is now South Martin Luther King Boulevard. By the mid 1920s, many restaurants and retail stores lined the street. The establishment of the businesses represented a movement by local black residents, who depended largely on businesses owned by white merchants for goods and services, toward self-sufficiency.

The most impressive surviving historic commercial building in the district is Susie's Grocery Store at 243-245 South Martin Luther King Boulevard (Photo 19). It is a two-part block with a Mediterranean Revival style design. The style is expressed by the building's shaped parapet and stucco exterior wall fabric. The ground floor has a three-bay storefront with large plate glass display windows, a recessed entrance, and masonry kick plates. The second story, which contained four apartments, has a balcony porch supported by large square masonry columns. The building was constructed about 1925, and was operated by Susie Williams, a black entrepreneur, as a grocery store throughout the remainder of the historic period.

The oldest documented commercial building in the district is the Adams Restaurant and Grocery Store at 427-429 South Martin Luther King Boulevard (Photo 33). It has a two-part design consisting of a three-bay storefront on the ground floor and a shed roof balcony attached to the second story. The primary decorative feature is a corbelled brick cornice that runs the width of the facade. The building was constructed about 1920, and originally housed the Ellwood Madison Billiard Hall, Keturah Davis

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Statement of Significance**

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Restaurant, and Millard Adams Grocery in its store fronts and apartments in the second story. In the late 1920s, Keturah Davis married Millard Adams and they continued to operate their respective businesses out of the building throughout the remainder of the historic period.

**Public Resources**

The City of Daytona Beach owns the Daytona Beach Water Works and Sewage Disposal Complex and Daytona Beach Police Station located at the corner of Marion Street and Magnolia Avenue. Four buildings and three reservoirs are important components of the waterworks system and contribute to the district. The resources are significant under criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. They contribute to the Historic Resources of Daytona Beach multiple property group under property type F.5, Historic Government and Public Resources, 1901-1948.

The establishment of the waterworks plant marked the first significant public improvement undertaken in Daytona. In December 1908, the city acquired property along Marion Street and Magnolia Avenue near the Florida East Coast Railway tracks. In 1909, an \$85,000 bond was issued to fund construction. Wells were drilled and a large cistern was built in 1910, to contain, soften, and treat the water. S.H. Gove, a local builder and politician, was placed in charge of the committee to develop the city's waterworks infrastructure.

The city's waterworks was based on a direct pressure system. Water is pumped from out of the ground to the cistern, or settling basin, into a 225,000 gallon reservoir, and then into a 75,000-gallon iron tank supported 100 feet above the ground by a steel tower (demolished). By 1912, cast iron water mains measuring between six and ten inches extended approximately eight miles to many parts of the city. As the population of the city increased the waterworks expanded. In 1916, additional cisterns were added to the facility and further expansion occurred in 1924. By 1926, the waterworks infrastructure extended to most areas of incorporated Daytona Beach.

In 1916, the city constructed a waste treatment plant at 222 Marion Street (Photo 23). The small Romanesque Revival style building housed a Reinsch Wurl sewage disposal system, which consisted of a series of pumps

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Statement of Significance**

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and screens used to process waste with liquid chlorine before dumping it into the Halifax River south of town. A local contracting firm, Bryan and Company, constructed the building and laid a cast iron pipe system throughout the community. Only the third Reinsch Wurl system constructed by a municipality in the United States, the plant remained in operation into the 1940s. As late as the mid 1920s, the Daytona Morning Journal reported that the system was "closely watched by engineers and students throughout the country. Many from the North, as well as those from neighboring localities, have visited Daytona's sewage plant and all testify to its efficiency." The building is currently used as a storm sewer lift station.

The public facilities at the Marion Street site expanded during the 1920s as the population of the community increased. Other buildings were constructed on the property during the period, including the Daytona Beach Police Department building at 523 Magnolia Avenue, in response to the city's growing population (Photo 24). In early 1924, Jacob Espedahl, a local architect, was commissioned to design the new police station and jail. A native of Texas, Espedahl was a prominent architect who also designed the City of Daytona Fire Station on Beach Street, the Espedahl Apartments, and additions to the Casino Burgoyne. He arrived in Daytona Beach in 1906 and opened an architectural practice. By the mid 1920s, Espedahl had designed approximately 150 buildings throughout east Volusia County, and continued to practice until his death in 1935. The Daugherty Construction Company supervised construction of the police station, a masonry vernacular building at 523 Magnolia Avenue, that was completed in late 1925. The building served its original purpose until the 1970s, when a new police station was constructed. Presently, the building houses the public relations department of the Daytona Beach Police Department.

The waterworks system was improved several times during the 1930s using federal funds supplied from New Deal agencies created during the administration of Franklin Roosevelt. In 1934, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) granted the city \$269,000 for expansion of the underground network. In 1935, the city received funding from the Public Works Administration (PWA) to develop a new softening plant, replacing the earlier structures. The plans were prepared by Robert & Company, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia, and construction began in late 1935, under the direction of the Security Construction Company. Faulty construction resulted in the cancellation of the contract. Subsequently, the Ivy Smith Construction

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 8 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Statement of Significance**

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Company of Jacksonville was hired to supervise the erection of the Art Deco style building, which was completed at 220 Marion Street in 1937, at a cost of nearly \$110,000 (Photo 22). Originally, the facility processed four million gallons of water daily and included three reservoirs containing 975,000 gallons of water. Following the completion of the new softening plant, which continues to operate as part of the city's waterworks, the original cistern at 221 Marion Street was converted into a storage building. About 1948, the 1916 and 1924 cisterns were demolished.

**Educational Building**

Daytona Beach Elementary School Number 94 at 320 S. MLK Boulevard fulfills criterion A for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Under criterion A, the school has local significance in the areas of ethnic heritage and education as one of only two surviving historic public schools for black children in the city. Its completion in 1948 marks the end of the historic period for the district. The building contributes to the Historic Resources of Daytona Beach multiple property cover under property type F.3, Historic Educational Buildings, 1901-1948.

The masonry vernacular Daytona Beach Elementary School Number 94 was constructed in 1948 to replace the original small wood frame Public School No. 94 building, which had stood on the site since 1916. The school was the second masonry public education facility for blacks constructed in Daytona Beach and was built to alleviate over-crowding. While it was being built, the other school, Bonner Elementary (NR 1996) located in northwest Daytona Beach at 915 Cypress Street, was at the same time expanded by several class room additions.

The plain design of Elementary School No. 94 was a marked departure from the elaborate Mediterranean Revival style schools constructed in Daytona Beach during the land boom period. It consists of a large rectangular, two-story main block and two one-story classroom wings. The walls are concrete block clad with smooth stucco. Windows are set in large rectangular openings that allowed for good ventilation and interior lighting. Presently, the school serves as the Dickerson Community Center.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 2 Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 3 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Boundary Description & Justification**

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**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

See district map.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary was drawn to include the most concentrated collection of buildings associated with the development of Daytona Beach's largest historically black neighborhood. Also included are a group of significant public and industrial resources adjacent to that neighborhood that served the black neighborhood as well as other parts of Daytona. The district possesses a sense of historical place and time that does not exist in surrounding areas.

The areas adjoining the district on the west side of MLK Boulevard and south of South Street contain a number of old buildings, but they are not present in significant concentrations and, for the most part, have suffered from neglect and insensitive alterations. The northern boundary was drawn to exclude non-contributing modern commercial strip architecture along International Speedway Boulevard. The northern portion of the eastern boundary was established to exclude some non-contributing industrial resources along the FEC Railway right-of-way. At George Street the boundary extends to the right-of-way because the railroad tracks formed an informal demarcation between white residential and commercial areas on the east side and the predominately black Waycross neighborhood to the west.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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**LIST OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

<u>Cedar Street</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Style</u>
501	c. 1900	Frame Vernacular
506	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
509	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
521	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
525	c. 1924	Craftsman
528	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
540	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
543	c. 1940	Craftsman
548	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
549	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
550	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
551	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
551A	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
552	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
554	c. 1907	Frame Vernacular
561	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
567	c. 1935	Masonry Vernacular
573	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
574	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
576	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
 <u>Colt Place</u>		
432	c. 1925	Craftsman
435 1/2	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
437	c. 1925	Craftsman
441	c. 1925	Craftsman
441A	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
444	c. 1925	Mediterranean Revival
 <u>Division Lane</u>		
321	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
327	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
327A	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
329	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

---

Division Street

315	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
318	c. 1925	Craftsman
320	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
322	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
324	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
328	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
330	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
333	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
336	c. 1924	Craftsman
339	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
339A	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
343	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
425	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
432	c. 1925	Craftsman
520	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
521	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
539	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
545	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
550	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
616	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
619	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
620	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
623	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
624	c. 1924	Craftsman
629	c. 1915	Craftsman
633	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular

Eldorado Street

210	c. 1925	Mediterranean Revival
559	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
565	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
566	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
573	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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Foote Court

530	c. 1930	Masonry Vernacular
531	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
532	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
533	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
537	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
538	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
541	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
542	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
547	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
547A	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
548	c. 1925	Craftsman
550	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
551	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
552	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
554	c. 1935	Masonry Vernacular
563	c. 1913	Frame Vernacular
565	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
572	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular

George Street

510	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
520	c. 1915	Shotgun
522	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
525	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
526	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
534	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
536	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
540	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
541	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
544	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
545	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular

Helme Street

121 Street	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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Live Oak Avenue

528	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
529	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
530	c. 1925	Mission
530A	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
532	c. 1925	Mediterranean Revival
534	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
542	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
543	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
547	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
550A	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
554	c. 1924	Craftsman

Loomis Avenue

516	c. 1924	Craftsman
520	c. 1915	Craftsman
524	c. 1924	Mission
530	c. 1925	Mediterranean Revival
531	c. 1924	Mediterranean Revival
534	c. 1925	Mediterranean Revival
538	c. 1925	Craftsman
538 1/2	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
546	c. 1925	Craftsman
553	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
553A	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
556	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular

Magnolia Avenue

523	c. 1924	Masonry Vernacular
532	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
536	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
536A	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
536B	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
544	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
544A	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
545	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
549	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 5 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

---

550	c. 1904	Frame Vernacular
550A	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
553	c. 1913	Frame Vernacular
562	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
563	c. 1920	Craftsman
564	c. 1925	Craftsman
564A	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
572	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
573	c. 1915	Craftsman

Maple Street

323	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
327	c. 1924	Craftsman
330	c. 1925	Mission
331	c. 1924	Craftsman
331A	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
332	c. 1924	Craftsman
334	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
335	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
348	c. 1925	Craftsman
349	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
417	c. 1915	Craftsman
418	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
420	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
421	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
436	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
437	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
439	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
441	c. 1925	Craftsman
505	c. 1940	Frame Vernacular
506	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular

Marion Street

118-120	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
126	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
130	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
220	1937	Art Deco
Cistern 1	c. 1945	No style

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 6 Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County

Resource List

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Cistern 2	c. 1945	No style
Reservoir	c. 1945	No style
222	c. 1912	Romanesque Revival
310	c. 1925	Mediterranean Revival
310 1/2	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
320	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
320A	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
416	c. 1924	Craftsman
419	c. 1924	Craftsman
420	c. 1925	Mission
424	c. 1924	Craftsman
424A	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
428	c. 1924	Craftsman
432	c. 1924	Craftsman
432 1/2	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
433	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
506	c. 1935	Frame Vernacular
517	c. 1925	Mediterranean Revival
547	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
610	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
611	c. 1900	Frame Vernacular
614	c. 1910	Craftsman
614A	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
617	c. 1905	Frame Vernacular
618	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
622	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
640	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
641	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
647	c. 1900	Frame Vernacular

South M.L.K. Boulevard

115	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
115A	c. 1940	Frame 529
119-123	c. 1935	Masonry Vernacular
155	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular
239	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
239 1/2	c. 1930	Frame Vernacular
243-247	c. 1925	Mediterranean Revival
313	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 7 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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315	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
317	c. 1924	Frame Vernacular
320	1948	Masonry Vernacular
401	1946	Masonry Vernacular
411	c. 1945	Masonry Vernacular
415	c. 1907	Frame Vernacular
427-429	c. 1920	Masonry Vernacular
431	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
431 1/2	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
445	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
449	1924	Masonry Vernacular
537	c. 1920	Frame Vernacular
551	1946	Frame Vernacular
609	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
629	c. 1915	Craftsman
700	1921	Late Gothic Revival
701-703	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular

Orange Avenue

519	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
526	c. 1910	Frame Vernacular
532	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
566	c. 1915	Craftsman
570-572	c. 1925	Masonry Vernacular
574	c. 1915	Masonry Vernacular
578	c. 1915	Craftsman

Park Drive

511	1925	Mediterranean Revival
523	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
527	1925	Craftsman
527 1/2	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
531	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
533	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
535	1925	Mediterranean Revival
535A	c. 1925	Frame Vernacular
537	1925	Mediterranean Revival
541	1925	Mediterranean Revival



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 8 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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547		1925	Mediterranean Revival
549		1925	Mediterranean Revival
553		1925	Mediterranean Revival
553A	c.	1925	Frame Vernacular
557		1925	Mediterranean Revival

South Street

506	c.	1925	Frame Vernacular
512		1884	Frame Vernacular
513	c.	1900	Frame Vernacular
517	c.	1925	Frame Vernacular
521	c.	1900	Queen Anne
535	c.	1920	Frame Vernacular
547-549	c.	1925	Frame Vernacular
551	c.	1924	Frame Vernacular
563	c.	1925	Frame Vernacular
568	c.	1945	Masonry Vernacular

Wallace Street

506	c.	1924	Frame Vernacular
517	c.	1924	Mediterranean Revival
517A	c.	1924	Frame Vernacular
520	c.	1930	Frame Vernacular
526	c.	1925	Craftsman
527	c.	1920	Frame Vernacular
528	c.	1915	Craftsman
541	c.	1915	Craftsman
541A	c.	1930	Frame Vernacular
542	c.	1925	Frame Vernacular
550	c.	1915	Craftsman
558	c.	1907	Frame Vernacular

Whitehall Street

551	c.	1915	Frame Vernacular
609	c.	1925	Frame Vernacular
614	c.	1888	Frame Vernacular
615	c.	1905	Frame Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 9

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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618	c. 1915	Frame Vernacular
620	c. 1915	Craftsman
634	c. 1940	Masonry Vernacular

**Non-contributing Resources**

Cedar Street

506A  
520  
534  
541  
541A  
549A  
551B  
554A

Cherry Street

554  
555  
567A

Colt Place

435  
442  
442A

Division Lane

330

Division Street

305  
318A  
335  
345  
348

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 10

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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429  
430  
514  
524  
526  
535  
540  
541  
543  
546  
547  
610  
615  
628  
628A  
632  
639  
644

Eldorado Street

540  
540A  
540B  
540C  
550  
551  
554  
556  
558  
560  
562  
567  
567A  
569  
571

Foote Court

534

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 11

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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581

George Street

517

521

525A

Live Oak Avenue

528A

537

537 1/2

542A

550

551

561

565

575

Loomis Avenue

516A

531A

535

543

548

552

Magnolia Avenue

533

546

548

560

563A

568

573A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 12

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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Maple Street

324  
324A  
339  
341  
342  
345  
346  
350  
411  
425  
512-516

Marion Street

134  
220A  
220B  
220C  
220D  
220E  
220F  
220 Cistern 3  
220 Cistern 4  
220 Cistern 5  
428A  
550  
614B

South Martin Luther King Boulevard

141  
249  
317A  
435  
543  
543A  
703 1/2

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 13

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

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**Resource List**

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Orange Avenue

529  
543  
555

Park Drive

519  
530  
532-534  
536-538  
540

South Street

520  
529  
531  
540  
561  
561A  
562  
567  
567A  
575

Wallace Street

521  
522  
526A  
546  
556  
560

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 14

**Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Resource List**

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Whitehall Street

619  
620A  
630  
639

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**  
**Photographs**

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**LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

1. M.L.K. Blvd., Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District
2. Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida
3. Stephen Olausen
4. October 1994
5. Historic Property Associates, Inc., St. Augustine, FL
6. Streetscape of MLK Boulevard, looking north from Cedar Street
7. 1 of 33

**Items 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.**

1. Marion Street
  6. Streetscape, looking south from Magnolia Avenue
  7. of 33
- 
1. Cedar Street
  6. Streetscape, looking east from South MLK Boulevard
  7. 3 of 33
- 
1. South Street
  6. Streetscape, looking west from White Hall Street
  7. 4 of 33
- 
1. Eldorado Street
  6. Streetscape of Eldorado Street, looking east from South MLK Blvd.
  7. 5 of 33
- 
1. Foote Court
  6. Streetscape of Foote Court, looking east from Helme Place
  7. 6 of 33
- 
1. DeVoe House, 556 Loomis Avenue
  6. Facade (south elevation) and east side, looking northwest
  7. 7 of 33
- 
1. Eastham House, 550 Magnolia Avenue
  6. Facade (south elevation), looking north
  7. 8 of 33



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Photographs**

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1. 526 Wallace Street
6. Facade (south elevation) and west side, looking northeast
7. 9 of 33

1. McDonald House, 537 Foote Court
6. View of facade (north elevation), looking south
7. 10 of 33

1. Francis House, 578 Orange Avenue
6. Facade (south elevation), looking north
7. 11 of 33

1. Aldridge House, 527 Park Drive
6. Facade (north elevation), looking south
7. 12 of 33

1. Marion Street Apartments, 310 Marion Street
6. Facade (east elevation), looking west
7. 13 of 33

1. 532 Live Oak Avenue
6. Facade (south elevation), looking north
7. 14 of 33

1. 524 Loomis Avenue
6. Facade (south facade), looking north
7. 15 of 33

1. 517 Marion Street
6. Facade (west elevation), looking east
7. 16 of 33

1. Alonzo White House, 521 South Street
6. Facade (north elevation) and west side, looking southeast
7. 17 of 33

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Photographs**

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1. 530 Foote Court
6. Facade (south elevation), looking north
7. 18 of 33
  
1. Susie's Grocery Store, 243-247 South MLK Boulevard
6. Facade (west elevation) and south side, looking northeast
7. 19 of 33
  
1. Bethel Baptist Church, 700 South MLK Boulevard
6. Facade (east elevation) and north side, looking southwest
7. 20 of 33
  
1. Mt Zion A.M.E. Church, 449 South MLK Boulevard
6. Facade (west elevation) and south side, looking northeast
7. 21 of 33
  
1. Water Softening Plant, 220 Marion Street
6. Facade (east elevation), looking west
7. 22 of 33
  
1. Marion Street Lift Station, 222 Marion Street
6. Facade (north elevation) and east side, looking southwest
7. 23 of 33
  
1. Daytona Beach Police Station, 524 Magnolia Avenue
6. Facade (north elevation) and west side, facing southeast
- 7) 24 of 33
  
1. Elementary School No. 94, 320 South MLK Boulevard
6. Facade (east elevation), looking southwest
7. 25 of 33
  
1. 350 Maple Street (Noncontributing)
2. Facade (east elevation) and south side, looking northwest
7. 26 of 33

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4 **Southwest Daytona Beach Black Heritage District  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County**

**Photographs**

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1. 411 Maple Street (Noncontributing)
6. Facade (west elevation), looking east
7. 27 of 33
  
1. Howard Thurman House, 614 White Hall Street
2. Facade (east elevation) and south side, looking northwest
7. 28 of 33
  
1. Mary Evelyn Bonner House, 551 South Street
6. Facade (north elevation) and east side, looking southwest
7. 29 of 33
  
1. Shiloh Baptist Church, 551 South MLK Boulevard
6. Facade (west elevation) and south side, looking northeast
7. 30 of 33
  
1. Providence Baptist Church, 401 South MLK Boulevard
6. Facade (west elevation) and south side, looking northeast
7. 31 of 33
  
1. Fraternal Lodge, 512 South Street
6. Facade (south elevation) and west side, looking northeast
7. 32 of 33
  
1. Adams Restaurant and Grocery Store, 427-429 South MLK Blvd.
6. Facade (west elevation) and south side, looking northeast
7. 33 of 33