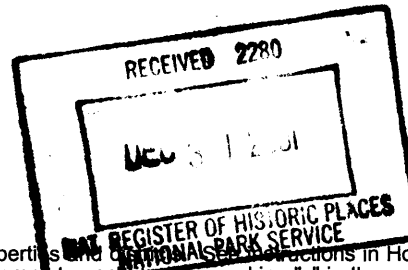


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



03

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. 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 Chief Master at Arms Residence

other names/site number DeLand Naval Air Station Museum; Frank Shearer House

2. Location

street & number 910 Biscayne Boulevard n/a not for publication

city or town DeLand n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32724

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.)
Barbara E. Mottid, DSHPO 12/26/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Office, 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) _____

(HWS) Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Narah D. Pope 2/15/02

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Florida's World War II Military Resources

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

roof Metal

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

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)

- Community Planning and Development
- Military
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1942-1946

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Shearer, Frank (Builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 7 1 9 3 0	3 2 1 4 2 7 0
	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 Sidney Johnston/Historian, Historic DeLand, Inc. & Barbara E. Mattick, Deputy SHPO for Survey & Registration

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 2001

street & number 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

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 City of DeLand

street & number 120 South Florida Avenue telephone (386) 736-3900

city or town DeLand state FL zip code 32720

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

**Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
Description**

Summary

The Chief Master at Arms Residence is located at 910 Biscayne Boulevard in DeLand. Designed using a double-pile cottage plan, the one-story wood frame vernacular residence faces north and displays a rectangular shape, a steeply-pitched side-facing gable roof surfaced with metal crimp panels, and a small entrance porch with a gable roof, stem walls, and screen. Textured stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric, and fenestration is asymmetrical and irregular with two-light casement windows and double-hung sash windows displaying two-over-two-light arrangements. A system of concrete piers with an infill of pierced reinforced concrete panels supports the building. It contains approximately nine hundred square feet of interior floor space and displays a superior level of craftsmanship. The owner, the City of DeLand, has rehabilitated the resource, which contains exhibits of the DeLand Naval Air Station Museum. Notwithstanding some slight modifications to accommodate the adaptive use, the building retains its mid-twentieth century character and integrity to a high degree.

Setting

Historically known as the "Athens of Florida," DeLand is located thirty miles north of Orlando, and serves as the seat of government of Volusia County. The population of the city is approximately eighteen thousand, and that of the greater DeLand area is approximately forty thousand. The primary corridors servicing the city include U.S. Highway 17/92, which runs on a north/south axis, and State Road 44. The federal highway divides north of the city, where U.S. 92 strikes a northeast alignment toward Daytona Beach. The municipal airport occupies a large site approximately five miles northeast of downtown DeLand. The museum stands near the southwestern edge of the airport, and one block north of U.S. Highway 92. The airport with its runways and support buildings radiates to the north. The museum is the best preserved resource associated with the former DeLand Naval Air Station. An industrial building stands to the west, but the property to the south and east remains undeveloped. The terrain is relatively flat, and camphor and oak trees and a stand of bamboo offer shade, visual breaks, and ambiance to the building.

Physical Description

Exterior

The front, or north, facade (photographs 1, 2) is asymmetrical with a side-facing, steeply-pitched gable roof surfaced with crimp metal panels. The eaves are unfinished, displaying the wood plank decking and rafter ends. A small entrance porch with stem walls and screen projects from the facade. The fenestration is asymmetrical, but regular with two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows. Fabricated with concrete blocks and enclosed with screen, the entrance porch has a front-facing gable roof.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 2

**Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
Description**

The east elevation (photographs 2, 3) is interrupted by a louvered attic vent near the roof ridge, and three double-hung sash windows. The fenestration is slightly irregular and asymmetrical with windows displaying one-over-one and two-over-two sash patterns. The rear, or south, elevation (photographs 3, 4) has a projecting shed-roof extension, which protects a small rear porch and storage room. The rear porch is finished with plywood and a five-paneled wood door at the entrance. A two-over-two light double-hung sash window punctuates the southeast wall. The west elevation (photographs 4, 5) displays a louvered attic vent, and a single two-over-two light double-hung sash window near the southwest corner. A pair of two-light casement windows bracket a chimney, which has been truncated at the roof line.

Interior

The interior contains approximately nine hundred square feet of floor space. Ceilings rise eight feet, and the walls are finished with plaster. Wood planks trim the window and door openings, and the heart pine floors are carpeted. Executed using a four-room plan, the interior has three rooms used for museum exhibits, and one contains an administrative office.

A four-paneled wood door opens into the main exhibit area (photographs 6-8). On the west wall stands a fire place mantle finished with coquina veneer. This main exhibit area consists of two rooms. In place of the original partition that separated these westernmost rooms are a dropped header and projecting side walls, which convey a sense of the original separation. These features visually mark the spatial relationships between the original living room and the combination kitchen and dining room. An administrative office (photograph 10) occupies the southeast room, and exhibit cases stand in the northeast room (photograph 9). Between these two areas is the restroom (photograph 10). Against the east, or rear, wall opens a five paneled wood door accented with a three-light transom (photograph 11). The door opens onto a small rear porch and storage area, both accessed by five-paneled wood doors.

Alterations

The alterations to the exterior of the building include the truncated chimney (c. 1995); the addition of the rear porch (c. 1942); and the addition of the front porch (c. 1942). The interior alterations consist of the modification of the original partition between the westernmost rooms with a dropped header and projecting side walls. The building displays its World War II era exterior appearance and interior room arrangement, circulation pattern, and features to a high degree.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 1

Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
Significance

Summary

The Chief Master at Arms Residence fulfills **Criterion A** at the local level in the areas of **Community Planning and Development** and **Military** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Under Criterion A, the dwelling has significance as part of the development of a former World War II military installation. Built about 1930, the dwelling was appropriated by the federal government in 1942, and the Navy incorporated the house into its plan for development of DeLand Naval Air Station (NAS). Designated as Building D, the dwelling was assigned to the station's head of security, known in the Navy's shore patrol as the chief master at arms. A modest example of double-pile wood frame vernacular architecture, the dwelling contributed to the larger overall plan for development executed for the Bureau of Yards and Docks (BYD) by Robert & Company, which, for the purposes of this air station, associated with Daytona Beach architect Harry Griffin. Upon its initial review of existing resources at the nascent station, the BYD found the integrity, size, and location of the dwelling ideal as the quarters for the station's head of security, a purpose it serve for the duration of the war. The design of the dwelling is consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. It is the best preserved resource associated with the former DeLand NAS. The building contributes to the Florida's Historic World War II Military Resources Multiple Property Submission (MPS) under the historic associated context and the F.1 property type.

Historical Significance

The dwelling was constructed about 1930 by Frank Shearer, a carpenter who moved to DeLand in the early-1920s. Shearer first bought property near DeLand's municipal airport in the late-1920s. He acquired this parcel in 1930, two years after the City of DeLand opened its municipal airport, which radiated to the north of his property. Then, in January 1942, the municipal government signed a measure assuring the Navy use of its airport as a military installation. In April 1942, Congressman Joe Hendricks of Florida's fifth congressional district confirmed that the War Department had selected DeLand as a site for a naval air station.¹

Later, in May 1942, the Department of the Navy formally announced that seven Florida cities would host naval air stations designed for similar missions and approximately the same size. Those cities were Daytona Beach, DeLand, Fort Lauderdale, Melbourne, Lake City, Sanford, and Vero Beach. The Navy developed these stations to support pre-fleet operational training activities at the larger Jacksonville NAS. Each cost about five million dollars to construct, including an administration building, barracks and housing facilities, dispensary, instruction buildings, a wooden hangar, gasoline storage, and a main field and several satellite fields. The Navy initially designed the stations to support fourteen hundred enlisted men and approximately three hundred officers.

¹DeLand Sun News, 24, 30 April 1942; Deed Book 200, p. 333, Deed Book 239, p. 526, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse, DeLand, FL.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 2

Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
Significance

Strategically placed along Florida's east coast, those stations complemented existing Navy facilities at Jacksonville, Green Cove Springs, Key West, Pensacola, and Miami.²

In April 1942, to help determine the value and nature of the property at DeLand, the Bureau of Yards and Docks (BYD) instructed its staff to measure the existing buildings, and then hired Jacksonville engineer Robert Angus to conduct a survey of the entire property. The reports produced by the BYD and Angus indicated that the property consisted of limerock runways and about fifty buildings. In June 1942, following the assessments, the United States initiated its condemnation proceedings for the airport and adjacent properties. The award settlement amounted to eighty-three thousand dollars, out of which Frank Shearer received sixty-seven hundred dollars. As part of its acquisition of the airport and surrounding property, the Department of the Navy acquired two small hangars, two runways, a few small buildings that directly supported the airport, and about forty dwellings.³

Soon after the acquisition, the BYD retained Robert & Company of Atlanta, Georgia, to draft a plan for development of the naval air station. In turn, Robert & Company associated with Daytona Beach architect Harry Griffin to assist with the design work. Using the information supplied by the BYD and Angus, Robert & Company and Griffin laid out the station perimeter, and placed the flight line buildings along the southern edge of the existing runways. A road system and administrative, supply, and residential buildings radiated south of the flight line. The streets were named for various naval ships, including Albemarle, Biscayne, Hornet, Lexington, and Saratoga. Located far from the hub of the station, ordnance structures were placed northwest of the runway system to facilitate the loading of ordnance onto aircraft. The station plans also closed the original highway between DeLand and Daytona Beach to civilian access. In its place, a new alignment, parallel to the former highway, was created approximately eight hundred feet to the south. The original highway became the primary east-west corridor through the base. This road system feature, derived from the World War II era, persists today.⁴

The station plan also called for the demolition or relocation of most existing buildings. But, about four existing buildings, primarily residences, were incorporated into the plan and adapted for various uses, including a C.P.O. Club, nurse's quarters, and officer's club. Renamed Building D by the BYD, the former Shearer House was incorporated into Robert & Company's and Griffin's plan of the naval air station. It was chosen, in part, because of its location on the main road through the station, its proximity to the west gate, and its projected use as the

²*New York Times*, 28 May 1942; U. S. Navy, *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II*, 2 vols., (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1947), 1: 236; Paola Coletta and K. Jack Bauer, eds., *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1974), 306.

³Deed Book 300, p. 234, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; Land Purchases for DeLand Naval Air Station, p. 2, DeLand Naval Air Station Museum; *DeLand Sun News*, 24 April 1942.

⁴Robert & Company Associates, Inc. & Harry Griffin, Daytona Beach, "Plot Plan United States Naval Air Station DeLand, Florida," December 7, 1942.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 3

Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
Significance

quarters for the chief master at arms, the head of security for the installation. Standing approximately twelve hundred feet east of the station's west gate, the house was about eight hundred feet north of the southern perimeter of the station. The dwelling stood approximately three-quarters of a mile from the main gate, to which it was connected by a dirt patrol road. As incorporated into the plan, the house occupied an ideal location for the head of security to respond to emergencies at both gates, and to coordinate with guard personnel shifts coming and going from the barracks.⁵

The Navy expended approximately four million dollars on the development of DeLand NAS, which was commissioned on 17 November 1942. The station featured four runways, two hangars, and approximately one hundred buildings and structures. Activities consisted largely of training pilots and airmen in bombers, dive bomber, and fighter aircraft. The naval air station was also supported by a PBY seaplane and rescue station on nearby Lake George; a boat facility and rescue station on Crescent Lake and at DeLeon Springs, a bombing and strafing target range at Paisley in Lake County; a satellite field at Spruce Creek; and a gunnery field at New Smyrna Beach. In 1944, NAS DeLand's personnel amounted to approximately eleven hundred enlisted men and three hundred officers.⁶

The Navy decommissioned the station in March 1946, and later conveyed the property to the City of DeLand. The municipal government retained ownership of the former chief master at arms residence, which the airport manager occupied for a period of time. Later, the house was used by the municipal fire department for fire drills. For several decades, the dwelling stood vacant, and eventually was boarded up. During the period, many buildings at the former naval air station burned, were relocated to new sites, or were expanded with new additions. Some, such as the ordnance facilities, were used the city for storage purposes. In the early-1990s, concerns over losing one of the last resources associated with DeLand's World War II military heritage prompted several residents to organize and incorporate the DeLand Naval Air Station Museum, Inc. As part of the preservation of the building, the Museum and City of DeLand adapted the building to contain exhibits and an administrative office. The City of DeLand owns the property, which authorizes the Museum to use the facility.⁷

⁵Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Annual Report Map of U. S. Naval Air Station, DeLand, Florida* June 30, 1945; Robert & Company Associates, Inc. & Harry Griffin, Daytona Beach, "Plot Plan United States Naval Air Station DeLand, Florida," December 7, 1942.

⁶*DeLand Sun News*, 30 April, 13, 25 May 1942; M. L. Shettle, *United States Naval Air Stations of World War II*, 2 vols., (Bowersville: Schaertel Publishing Company, 1995), 1:67.

⁷*DeLand Sun News*, 30 April, 13, 25 May 1942; Shettle, *Naval Air Stations of World War II*, 1: 67.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 1

Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
Significance

Summary

The Chief Master at Arms Residence fulfills **Criterion A** at the local level in the areas of **Community Planning and Development** and **Military** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Under Criterion A, the dwelling has significance as part of the development of a former World War II military installation. Built about 1930, the dwelling was appropriated by the federal government in 1942, and the Navy incorporated the house into its plan for development of DeLand Naval Air Station (NAS). Designated as Building D, the dwelling was assigned to the station's head of security, known in the Navy's shore patrol as the chief master at arms. A modest example of double-pile wood frame vernacular architecture, the dwelling contributed to the larger overall plan for development executed for the Bureau of Yards and Docks (BYD) by Robert & Company, which, for the purposes of this air station, associated with Daytona Beach architect Harry Griffin. Upon its initial review of existing resources at the nascent station, the BYD found the integrity, size, and location of the dwelling ideal as the quarters for the station's head of security, a purpose it serve for the duration of the war. The design of the dwelling is consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. It is the best preserved resource associated with the former DeLand NAS. The building contributes to the Florida's Historic World War II Military Resources Multiple Property Submission (MPS) under the historic associated context and the F.1 property type.

Historical Significance

The dwelling was constructed about 1930 by Frank Shearer, a carpenter who moved to DeLand in the early-1920s. Shearer first bought property near DeLand's municipal airport in the late-1920s. He acquired this parcel in 1930, two years after the City of DeLand opened its municipal airport, which radiated to the north of his property. Then, in January 1942, the municipal government signed a measure assuring the Navy use of its airport as a military installation. In April 1942, Congressman Joe Hendricks of Florida's fifth congressional district confirmed that the War Department had selected DeLand as a site for a naval air station.¹

Later, in May 1942, the Department of the Navy formally announced that seven Florida cities would host naval air stations designed for similar missions and approximately the same size. Those cities were Daytona Beach, DeLand, Fort Lauderdale, Melbourne, Lake City, Sanford, and Vero Beach. The Navy developed these stations to support pre-fleet operational training activities at the larger Jacksonville NAS. Each cost about five million dollars to construct, including an administration building, barracks and housing facilities, dispensary, instruction buildings, a wooden hangar, gasoline storage, and a main field and several satellite fields. The Navy initially designed the stations to support fourteen hundred enlisted men and approximately three hundred officers.

¹*DeLand Sun News*, 24, 30 April 1942; Deed Book 200, p. 333, Deed Book 239, p. 526, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse, DeLand, FL.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 2

Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
Significance

Strategically placed along Florida's east coast, those stations complemented existing Navy facilities at Jacksonville, Green Cove Springs, Key West, Pensacola, and Miami.²

In April 1942, to help determine the value and nature of the property at DeLand, the Bureau of Yards and Docks (BYD) instructed its staff to measure the existing buildings, and then hired Jacksonville engineer Robert Angus to conduct a survey of the entire property. The reports produced by the BYD and Angus indicated that the property consisted of limerock runways and about fifty buildings. In June 1942, following the assessments, the United States initiated its condemnation proceedings for the airport and adjacent properties. The award settlement amounted to eighty-three thousand dollars, out of which Frank Shearer received sixty-seven hundred dollars. As part of its acquisition of the airport and surrounding property, the Department of the Navy acquired two small hangars, two runways, a few small buildings that directly supported the airport, and about forty dwellings.³

Soon after the acquisition, the BYD retained Robert & Company of Atlanta, Georgia, to draft a plan for development of the naval air station. In turn, Robert & Company associated with Daytona Beach architect Harry Griffin to assist with the design work. Using the information supplied by the BYD and Angus, Robert & Company and Griffin laid out the station perimeter, and placed the flight line buildings along the southern edge of the existing runways. A road system and administrative, supply, and residential buildings radiated south of the flight line. The streets were named for various naval ships, including Albemarle, Biscayne, Hornet, Lexington, and Saratoga. Located far from the hub of the station, ordnance structures were placed northwest of the runway system to facilitate the loading of ordnance onto aircraft. The station plans also closed the original highway between DeLand and Daytona Beach to civilian access. In its place, a new alignment, parallel to the former highway, was created approximately eight hundred feet to the south. The original highway became the primary east-west corridor through the base. This road system feature, derived from the World War II era, persists today.⁴

The station plan also called for the demolition or relocation of most existing buildings. But, about four existing buildings, primarily residences, were incorporated into the plan and adapted for various uses, including a C.P.O. Club, nurse's quarters, and officer's club. Renamed Building D by the BYD, the former Shearer House was incorporated into Robert & Company's and Griffin's plan of the naval air station. It was chosen, in part, because of its location on the main road through the station, its proximity to the west gate, and its projected use as the

²*New York Times*, 28 May 1942; U. S. Navy, *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II*, 2 vols., (Washington, D. C.: GPO, 1947), 1: 236; Paola Coletta and K. Jack Bauer, eds., *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic* (Westport: Greenwood Press, 1974), 306.

³Deed Book 300, p. 234, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; Land Purchases for DeLand Naval Air Station, p. 2, DeLand Naval Air Station Museum; *DeLand Sun News*, 24 April 1942.

⁴Robert & Company Associates, Inc. & Harry Griffin, Daytona Beach, "Plot Plan United States Naval Air Station DeLand, Florida," December 7, 1942.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 3

Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, Florida
Significance

quarters for the chief master at arms, the head of security for the installation. Standing approximately twelve hundred feet east of the station's west gate, the house was about eight hundred feet north of the southern perimeter of the station. The dwelling stood approximately three-quarters of a mile from the main gate, to which it was connected by a dirt patrol road. As incorporated into the plan, the house occupied an ideal location for the head of security to respond to emergencies at both gates, and to coordinate with guard personnel shifts coming and going from the barracks.⁵

The Navy expended approximately four million dollars on the development of DeLand NAS, which was commissioned on 17 November 1942. The station featured four runways, two hangars, and approximately one hundred buildings and structures. Activities consisted largely of training pilots and airmen in bombers, dive bomber, and fighter aircraft. The naval air station was also supported by a PBY seaplane and rescue station on nearby Lake George; a boat facility and rescue station on Crescent Lake and at DeLeon Springs, a bombing and strafing target range at Paisley in Lake County; a satellite field at Spruce Creek; and a gunnery field at New Smyrna Beach. In 1944, NAS DeLand's personnel amounted to approximately eleven hundred enlisted men and three hundred officers.⁶

The Navy decommissioned the station in March 1946, and later conveyed the property to the City of DeLand. The municipal government retained ownership of the former chief master at arms residence, which the airport manager occupied for a period of time. Later, the house was used by the municipal fire department for fire drills. For several decades, the dwelling stood vacant, and eventually was boarded up. During the period, many buildings at the former naval air station burned, were relocated to new sites, or were expanded with new additions. Some, such as the ordnance facilities, were used the city for storage purposes. In the early-1990s, concerns over losing one of the last resources associated with DeLand's World War II military heritage prompted several residents to organize and incorporate the DeLand Naval Air Station Museum, Inc. As part of the preservation of the building, the Museum and City of DeLand adapted the building to contain exhibits and an administrative office. The City of DeLand owns the property, which authorizes the Museum to use the facility.⁷

⁵Bureau of Yards and Docks, *Annual Report Map of U. S. Naval Air Station, DeLand, Florida* June 30, 1945; Robert & Company Associates, Inc. & Harry Griffin, Daytona Beach, "Plot Plan United States Naval Air Station DeLand, Florida," December 7, 1942.

⁶*DeLand Sun News*, 30 April, 13, 25 May 1942; M. L. Shettle, *United States Naval Air Stations of World War II*, 2 vols., (Bowersville: Schaertel Publishing Company, 1995), 1:67.

⁷*DeLand Sun News*, 30 April, 13, 25 May 1942; Shettle, *Naval Air Stations of World War II*, 1: 67.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 9 Page 1

**Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, FL
Bibliographical References**

Major Bibliographical References

Bureau of Yards and Docks. *Annual Report Map of U. S. Naval Air Station, DeLand, Florida.* June 30, 1945.

Clerk of Court. Volusia County Courthouse. DeLand, Florida.

Deed Book 200, p. 333.

Deed Book 239, p. 526.

Deed Book 300, p. 234.

Coletta, Paolo E. and K. Jack Bauer. eds. *United States Navy and Marine Corps Bases, Domestic.* Westport: Greenwood Press, 1974.

DeLand Naval Air Station Museum. Land Purchases for DeLand Naval Air Station. p. 2.

DeLand Sun News, 24, 30 April, 5, 13, 25 May 1942.

New York Times, 28 May 1942.

Robert & Company Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia & Harry Griffin, Daytona Beach, Florida. "Plot Plan United States Naval Air Station DeLand, Florida." December 7, 1942.

Shettle, M. L. *United States Naval Air Stations of World War II.* 2 vols. Bowersville: Schaertel Publishing Company, 1995.

U.S. Navy. *Building the Navy's Bases in World War II.* 2 vols. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1947.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 1

**Chief Master at Arms Residence House
DeLand, Volusia County, FL
Geographical Data**

Verbal Boundary Description

See attached scaled site plan. The building occupies a parcel that measures approximately 170 feet square in 3-17-30 south of the DeLand Municipal Airport and on the south side of Biscayne Boulevard, approximately 463 feet east of the intersection of McDonald Avenue and Biscayne Boulevard.

Boundary Justification

The boundary contains the above-described parcel, and encloses approximately seven-tenths of one acre of property historically associated with the Chief Master at Arms Residence.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number Photos Page 1

**Chief Master at Arms Residence
DeLand, Volusia County, FL
List of Photographs**

1. Chief Master at Arms Residence, 910 Biscayne Boulevard
2. DeLand (Volusia County), Florida
3. Sidney Johnston
4. 2001
5. Sidney Johnston, Historian, DeLand, FL
6. View showing front (north) facade, facing south
7. Photograph number 1 of 11

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

6. Oblique view showing the front (north) facade and east elevation, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 2 of 11

6. Oblique view showing the east and south elevations, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 3 of 11

6. Oblique view showing the south and west elevations, facing north east
7. Photograph number 4 of 11

6. Oblique view showing the front (north) facade and west elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 5 of 11

6. View showing entrance and main exhibit area, facing north
7. Photograph number 6 of 11

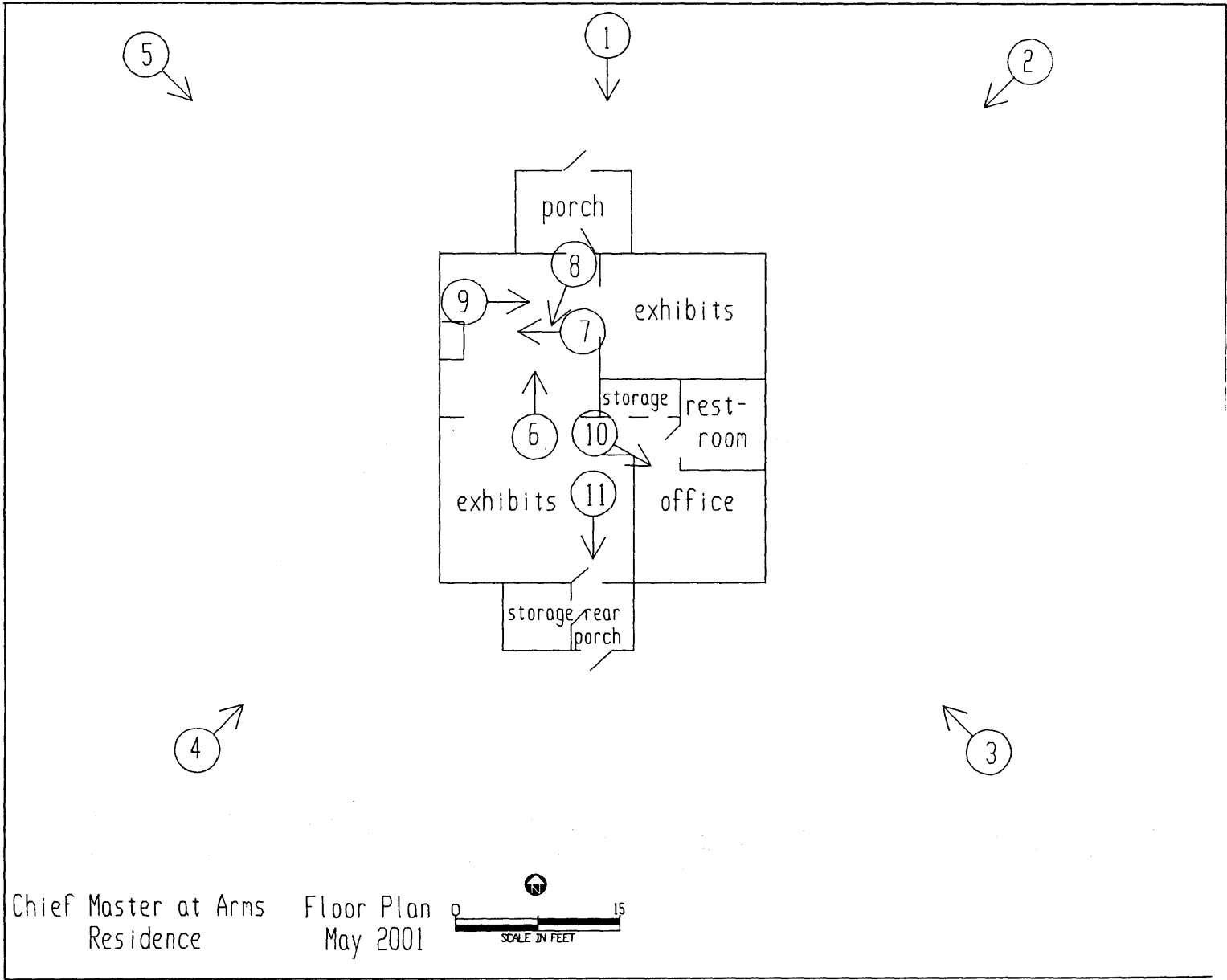
6. View showing fireplace and main exhibit area, facing west
7. Photograph number 7 of 11

6. View showing main exhibit area, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 8 of 11

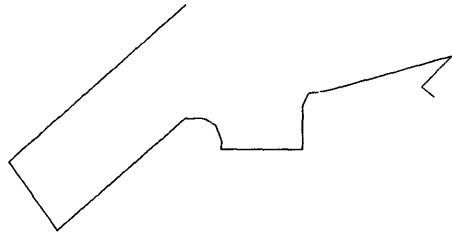
6. View showing exhibit area in northeast room, facing east
7. Photograph number 9 of 11

6. View showing restroom and administrative office, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 10 of 11

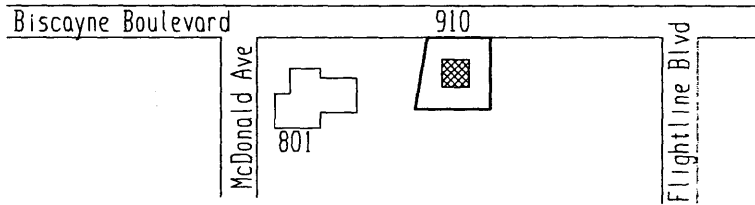
6. View showing rear (south) entrance and porch, facing south
7. Photograph number 11 of 11



DeLand, Volusia Co., FL



edge of airport runway & apron system



Chief Master at Arms
Residence
Site Plan

— boundary
▨ contributing resource

0 175 350
SCALE IN FEET

DeLand, Volusia Co., FL