United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 15000786 Date Listed: 11/16/2015

Property Name: Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage

County: Volusia State: FL

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

Signature of the Keeper

11-16-2015
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: Social History is hereby deleted as an area of significance.

The discussion of the importance of this property in recreation and culture, an area of significance that is marked, better reflects the significance of the property under Criterion A.

The Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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OCT - 2 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

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 MEYER-DAVIS HOUSE/HASTY COTTAGE

other names/site number Ponce Inlet Historical Museum, VO8332, 8333

2. Location

street & number 143 Beach Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Ponce Inlet N/A ☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32127

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.)

Alissa Slade LaFane 9/29/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 of the Keeper Date of Action

11-16-2015

MEYER-DAVIS HOUSE/HASTY COTTAGE
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	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
3	2	total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Cracker

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Wood
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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
RECREATION AND CULTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1922-1941

Significant Dates

1922
1941

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown
Blder: Wharton, Redwood

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of Repository

#

MEYER-DAVIS HOUSE/HASTY COTTAGE
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	506436	3217123
2			
3			
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 Amy Zengotita, Museum Coordinator, Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2015

street & number 500 South 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 Town of Ponce Inlet

street & number 4300 South Atlanitc Avenue telephone (386) 236-2150

city or town Ponce Inlet state Florida zip code 32127

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.

SUMMARY

The Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage are located at 143 Beach Street in Ponce Inlet, Florida and were originally used as fishing cottages that shared the same parcel of land. The property was purchased by Nathaniel Hasty at the turn of the twentieth century. He is responsible for subdividing the area once known as Ponce Park. He built the single dwelling Hasty Cottage in 1880 along with two other cottages, which no longer exist.[1] The Hasty Cottage was later used as the Ponce Park Post Office in 1943.[2] In the early 1920s Captain Redwood Wharton purchased the property and built another cracker-style fishing cottage, a duplex, in the mid-1920s on the property.[3] The duplex building is now referred to as the Meyer-Davis House, after the last civilian lighthouse operator, Chief Edward Lockwood Meyer, who moved his family to the cottage after the Coast Guard assumed control of the lighthouse at the start of World War II. Chief Meyer served the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse, now a National Historic Landmark (August 5, 1998), until operations were automated in 1953. The home was later purchased by Meyer's daughter and son-in-law, Earl and Gladys Davis.[4]

SETTING

The Town of Ponce Inlet is located south of Daytona Beach in east central Florida. It is at the southernmost point of the peninsula located between the Halifax River and the Atlantic Ocean. The Meyer-Davis House is located on the southwest part of Ponce Inlet. Much of the original vegetation is still present along the western part of the peninsula, "both in dense wooded areas that have never been developed and in landscaped yards where old growth live oaks and palm trees have been left *in situ*. The southern tip of the community, jutting into the inlet, is fairly undisturbed and has been set aside as a nature reserve."[5] The eastern side of the community along the ocean coastline has been developed with single and multifamily homes in the past 20 years that has disturbed the natural landscape. The Town is a mix of cracker style architecture and vernacular architecture that has been updated throughout the years. The cracker style dwellings are located near the Halifax River, indicating the early pioneers' close relationship with and heavy reliance on the waterways. Most of the single-family neighborhoods in the middle and north portions of the town were developed in the mid- to late twentieth century. Few commercial buildings existed at the turn of the twentieth century and that pattern of development remains the same today. The Meyer-Davis House is within the locally designated historic area. The Hasty cemetery is located across the street to the north.[6] The Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage are two separate buildings located on the same property.

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[1] Christina Olson, "Town of Ponce Inlet Historic Site Survey: Volusia County, Florida," (2007), 36.
[2] Stephan Kochersperger, Sr. Research Analyst, Postal History, email to Amy Zengotita, July 14, 2014.
[3] Olson, "Town of Ponce Inlet Historic Site Survey," 18.
[4] Cheryl Roberts, "Reminiscences of Gladys Meyer Davis."
[5] Olson, "Town of Ponce Inlet Historic Site Survey," 27.
[6] Ibid.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

Meyer-Davis House

The Meyer-Davis House was originally a cracker-style duplex. The building is made out of wood with concrete support pillars, and a metal roof. The main, north facade of the Meyer-Davis House faces Beach Street (Photo 1). The entire home from back to porch measures 32 feet long and 24 feet wide. The porch measures 8 feet long and 24 feet wide. The homes elevation is 6.5 feet above sea level. There are four steps with handrails that lead up to the covered porch. The porch is a deep overhanging front porch and it spans the entire front elevation. There are two front doors that both lead into the house and two 6/6-light double-hung wood sash windows. Two benches are mounted on each side of the front porch. The west elevation has two 6/6-light double-hung wood sash windows (Photo 2).

On the south elevation are another two doors and another two 6/6-light double-hung sash windows (Photo 3). An elevated wooden walkway runs from the beginning of the parking area steps, along the backside of the Meyer-Davis House (Photos 4-5), to the two outdoor restrooms (Photo 6), and along the back side of the Hasty Cottage to the handicapped accessible ramp and parking space (Photos 7-8). South and east of the deck is a bike rack. The east side of the Meyer-Davis House has two 6/6-light double-hung wood sash windows (Photo 9). A parking lot was also added at the east side of the property that consists of three parking spaces on a pervious shell surface. An original cistern is on the east side of the parking area (Photos 10-11).

The interior of the Meyer-Davis House has four rooms with high ceilings. Each room measures 12 x12 feet. It is a frame structure with a double-pen duplex plan. It is cross-ventilated by the windows on the front, back, and sides of the house along with a slit vent at the peak of the wall on each side of the house (Photos 12-15). The walls and ceiling are tongue and groove paneling. After it was purchased by the last lighthouse keeper's family, they made renovations but kept the original flooring and framing. In 2003, the Town of Ponce Inlet purchased the property and by 2010 restored the building to its original 1922 condition. The building still has the original heart-of-pine flooring, as well as its central chimney with an opening in each of the four rooms to accommodate stoves for heating and cooking. The house is now filled with Ponce Inlet historical artifacts and props to narrate the story of the Town.

Hasty Cottage

The Hasty Cottage is a Florida Cracker, two-room structure built by Nathaniel Hasty. The Hasty Cottage is made out of wood with concrete support pillars, and a metal roof. The main, north facade of the Hasty Cottage also faces Beach Street (Photos 16-17). The cottage measures 22 feet wide and 12 feet long. The architecture of the structure is unusual in that the exterior walls support the structure with no stud wall support. The cottage has an interior hall and parlor floor plan, and is set on coquina piers with a lateral gable roof. The cottage has four

2/2-light double-hung wooden-sash windows and a front entry porch with a shed roof and one door on the north side. It has three steps with handrails leading up to the front porch that does not run the full length of the elevation. The west elevation faces the adjacent property (Photo 18). The south elevation has two-door size Plexi-glass viewing panels (Photo 19). An elevated wooden walkway also runs along the back side of the cottage. One concrete handicap parking space is at the end of the deck behind and west of the cottage (Photo 20). The Meyer-Davis house is located to the east (Photo 21). The east room measures 10 x 12 feet (Photos 22-23) and the west room measures 12 x 12 feet (Photo 24). Vertical boards, varying in width from 1 foot x 6 inches, 1 foot x 8 inches, and 1 foot x 10 inches, hold up the roof and attach at the floor. Hasty employed a construction technique that uses vertical boards joined to the floor platform to create the walls of the cottage. It also has its original heartwood pine floors, while the walls and ceiling are tongue-and-groove paneling. The rooms currently are used for some storage, but are staged to replicate its use as a post office in the 1940s.

Rest Awhile Cistern

The easternmost portion of the property was once home to a rooming house or boarding house called the Rest Awhile built in the late 1880's. The home was later used as accommodations for parents or visitors of Coast Guard personnel stationed at the Ponce de Leon Lighthouse during World War II. The home was later torn down and all that remains of the boarding house is the cistern which was under the back of the house. The cistern measures approximately 8 ½ feet x 6 2/3 feet and is constructed of coquina rock (Photo 11).

ALTERATIONS TO CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The buildings on the property underwent restoration between 2008 and 2011. Minor alterations to accommodate the public have been installed, such as handrails on the front steps, a rear wheelchair ramp and elevated wooden walkway, and air conditioning in the Meyer-Davis House to preserve artifacts. The following description of the alterations to the structures is from a 2008 Volusia County ECHO Grant Application.

The Meyer-Davis House evolved since its original construction date of 1922.

> "The following timeline describes the changes to the home…since its original construction. The original structure was built in 1922 as a duplex consisting of four rooms. Each side had a front room and a bedroom. There were two outhouses outside the back door: one for each side of the duplex. The entire house originally measured 24 feet x 27 feet and a total of 648 square feet. The house also had an 8 foot deep front porch running across the front. The exterior was built of clapboard with a tin roof. The interior is tongue-in-groove walls to the roof. There was no ceiling, and the house was open to the roof. [In] 1941, two doors were cut in the interior walls to open the duplex. The front porch was enclosed and four double-wide French windows were installed. The building was raised onto concrete blocks and moved back 26' ft. from the road to

> its current location to accommodate [the] family. [In] 1947, an addition to the rear of the house was added consisting of a kitchen, a bathroom, and a small bedroom. At this time a septic system was installed at the rear of the property. A dropped ceiling was installed to the original four rooms. The two outhouses located at the rear of the house were removed. [In] 1965, the walls between the original two rooms and enclosed porch located on the west side of the house were removed to create an open area for a dining area and living room. The wall dividing the enclosed porch was also removed for a family room. An addition was added to the front east side of the house for a closet and bathroom. A second septic system was installed on the east side of the house. New windows replaced the original on the front portion of the house. Aluminum siding was installed over the original wood siding. During this time an asphalt shingle roof replaced the original tin roof. [In] 1988, a raised wood deck was added to the southwest rear corner of the house."[7]

Although the dwelling was relocated 26 feet south from its original position, it retains integrity of setting, association, and location as its primary façade still faces Beach Street and it occupies the same parcel of land.

> "In order to return it to its original vernacular style of a Florida cracker house, the following changes [were] made to…the home."[8] First, "the additions to the rear of the house from 1947 [were removed], consisting of a kitchen, bathroom, and a small bedroom. Remove[d] the additions located at the front east side of the house, consisting of a closet and bathroom. Remove[d] the raised wood deck added in 1988. These changes return[ed] the original old duplex structure approximately 24' wide and 32' deep with the original gable roof that runs from the front to the back."[9]
>
> The interior changes included the following. "The walls enclosing the front porch [were] removed and restored to their original condition as constructed in 1922. Replace[d] the original two entrances and two front windows of the original duplex. All current floor coverings [were] removed to reveal the original heart pine floors. Two layers of ceiling [were] removed to expose the original wood rafters and plank roof. The existing bedroom closets [were] removed, leaving the entrances to the bedrooms with doors. The drywall [that] cover[ed] the wooden duplex partition wall and the chimney [was] removed to expose original tongue-and- groove from floor to roof."[10]

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[7] Volusia County ECHO Grants-in-Aid Standard Application, Tab 2: Scope of Work (2008), 14.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid, 15.

The following exterior changes and additions were undertaken to restore the 1922 appearance.

> The aluminum siding installed in 1965 [was] removed in order to expose the original wood siding. Areas of the structure where additions were added [were then] removed and replaced with wood siding as similar to the original siding as possible. Windows installed in 1965 [were] replaced with period two-pane double-hung windows and reinstalled in their original locations. The original front walls [were] replaced with metal roof[ing] similar to that of the original tin roof. Building [was] made handicapped accessible. Currently running along Beach Street past the property is a force main for sewage. From this line, a pump station [was] installed to hook the site up to sewage. Two outhouses [were] built to the rear of the structure as originally placed but plumbing and sewage [has been] hook[ed] up. One of the outhouses [is] handicapped accessible."[11] The two benches on the front porch were added in 2014.

The Hasty Cottage

The Hasty Cottage underwent a few changes to the building, with an opening that was removed from the north side of the interior wall that divided the rooms during its time as a post office. In its place, a mail slot was fitted in the door connecting the two rooms. An asphalt shingle roof was installed in 1965. As a part of restoration the roof was replaced with a metal roof similar to the original tin roof and Plexi-glass viewing panes was installed over the doors on the south side of the building.[12]

Rest Awhile Cistern

No alterations have been made to the Rest Awhile cistern.

NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The property includes a new restroom building, built with the appearance of an outhouse. The restroom is connected to both the Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage by an elevated wooden walkway. The restroom and walkway, although sensitive in design to the historic resources, are noncontributing since they were added during restoration to enable access to the museum as a public site, in compliance with ADA requirements.

[11] Ibid.
[12] Volusia County ECHO Grants-in-Aid Standard Application, Tab 2: Scope of Work (2008), 15.

SUMMARY

The Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage are significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Social History and Entertainment/Recreation for its association with the development of Ponce Park and the Town of Ponce Inlet and Criterion C in the area of Architecture for their distinctive construction. The property reflects the original charter fishing industry on which this community was founded. The buildings are both emblematic of Florida Cracker style architecture, and as examples of early settlement in the state.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Ponce Inlet is located south of Daytona Beach between the Halifax River and the Atlantic Ocean. The two bodies of water attracted many people over the years, such as Native Americans, Europeans, and Americans visiting or moving from other states. The Timucuan Indians were the first people to live in the Ponce Inlet area and left behind one of the largest shell middens in Florida, once measuring over 50 feet. The mound is made up mostly of oyster shells of the shellfish collected from the rich beds in the surrounding lagoons. Archeological investigations estimate that the site was constructed and used during the late St. Johns period, after 800 A.D.[13] Seven hundred years later in 1513, Ponce de Leon explored the cove that is now Ponce de Leon Inlet. The explorer then ventured to the junction of the Halifax and Indian rivers naming it Rio de La Cruz, River of the Cross, and claiming the area for Spain. Between 1563 and 1565, French Admiral Jean Ribault landed in the area and claimed the inlet in the name of France. Captain Antonio de Prado named the cove Los Mosquitos or Mosquito Inlet in 1569.[14]

Dr. Andrew Turnbull began the colony of New Smyrna just south of Mosquito Inlet, after the 1763 Treaty of Paris when England was granted control of Florida. The 1783 Treaty of Paris returned control of Florida to Spain, including the colony. Andreas Pacetti and Juan Pons who were a part of the Turnbull colony, signed the Oath of Allegiance to the King of Spain. In 1803, Spain granted Pons 175 acres in what is now Ponce Inlet. The United States of America gained control of Florida in 1821. Commerce in the inlet increased enough to create a need for a lighthouse. In 1834, the U.S. Congress allotted $11,000 for the construction of a lighthouse. However, members of the Seminole tribe attacked the lighthouse and destroyed it as they were upset with the influx of American settlers in their land. The new lighthouse, which remains today, began construction in 1883 and was completed in 1887.[15]

The community became known as Ponce Park by the mid-1880s. The Pacetti family remained in the area and was very influential in making Ponce Park a popular fishing village and establishing the industry of charter

[13] Dana Ste. Claire, True Natives: The Prehistory of Volusia County (Daytona Beach: Hall, 1992), 35-37.
[14] Olson, "Town of Ponce Inlet Historic Site Survey," 5.
[15] Ibid., 5-12.

fishing in the community.[16] The Town of Ponce Inlet Historic Site Survey states that, "During the late ninetieth and early twentieth century, the exotic plumage of game birds was highly prized for use in ladies hats. In 1908, President Theodore Roosevelt…set aside Mosquito Inlet Bird Reservation, appointing Bert Pacetti as the National Supervisor of aviary reservations throughout the United States."[17]

After Henry Flagler expanded his railroad into the Daytona Beach area, tourism and the charter fishing industry in Ponce Park flourished. The industry consisted of, "small fishing parties in rowboats with hired guides."[18] Ponce Park grew between the late 1880s and the beginning of World War I with the increase in tourism, and again in the 1920s. Hotels and residential areas were built during this time, including La Ponce Hotel. Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hasty moved into the area in 1870. Elizabeth became the first school teacher in Ponce Park and also served as postmistress for almost 25 years. In 1890 Nathaniel Hasty filed the Ponce Park Subdivision plat at the Volusia County Court House in Deland. The plat mapped out the land north of the Pacetti/Pons lands, laying out Front Street along the Halifax River, Beach Street from the Halifax River to the Atlantic Ocean, and Peninsula Drive, all paved with crushed shell from their private coquina pit. One block east of Front Street was Cedar Street, with the lighthouse at the southern end and the schoolhouse at the northern end.[19]

The Hastys built 14 homes and buildings between the 1870s and 1900.[20] After the Hastys passed away in the late 1910s, Redwood Wharton Sr. purchased most of the Hasty property. He continued the tradition of charter fishing and built at least two more rental cottages on Beach and Front streets, one being the Meyer-Davis House next to one of Nathaniel Hasty's fishing cottages.

Edward Lockwood Meyer became the Principal Keeper of Ponce Inlet Light Station in 1937, two years before the United States Coast Guard took over the running the lighthouse. Once it was taken over by the Coast Guard he moved his family to 143 Beach Street, now the Meyer-Davis House, in 1941. They turned the duplex into a single-family residential home. Meyer joined the Coast Guard, became Chief, and stayed in service at the Ponce Inlet Light Station until 1943. His wife became the postmistress of Ponce Park and ran the post office out of the Hasty Cottage next door from April 1943 to September 1943 when the postal service in Ponce Park was discontinued and moved to Daytona Beach. [21]

During the mid-twentieth century a new sport began in Ponce Inlet. Beach and road racing set the foundations for what we know as NASCAR[22] today. By the close of the 1950s, automobile and motorcycle racing had

[16] Olson, "Town of Ponce Inlet Historic Site Survey," 12-14.
[17] Ibid., 14.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Ibid., 16.
[20] Ibid.
[21] Ibid., 20-23.
[22] NASCAR stands for the "National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing"

grown into a spectator sport drawing thousands of people into the Ponce de Leon Inlet and Halifax River area. .The original racecourse started at the Main Street pier [in Daytona Beach] and ended at the inlet. It was on this track that Sir Malcolm Campbell of England set his world record speed of 276 miles per hour in 1935... The beach and road track located in Ponce Park was in use from the end of World War II until 1958 when the Daytona International Speedway was built.[23] The south turn of the Ponce Park track was on the Beach Street approach, where Beach Street meets the Atlantic Ocean. In 1963, Ponce Park was incorporated as the Town of Ponce Inlet.[24]

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage are linked to the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse Station, as well as the founding of the early settlement of Ponce Park in the 19th century. The buildings are some of the last remaining residential structures in the historic south end of the town dating from the pre-World War II era of charter fishing in Ponce Park. The age and location of the Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage contribute to the historic integrity of both buildings on the site in terms of setting and feeling. According to the 2007 Ponce Inlet Historical Site Survey, the buildings, "possess a substantial degree of historic significance in relation to the social and economic development of the Town of Ponce Inlet…The building[s] represent the rich charter fishing heritage of the community." The survey notes that once restored, as they have been, the buildings would be, "eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History, Entertainment/Recreation and Architecture," and would serve, "as one of the few remaining examples of early twentieth-century vernacular architecture in the fishing village of Ponce Park." The proposed boundaries for the resource correlate to the legal description of the property, which includes both the Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage.[25]

The land that is now the Town of Ponce Inlet was once owned by Bartola Clemente Pacetti. His family was granted 175 acres the Spanish government in 1803. In 1883, the Pacetti family sold 40 acres to the United States to build a lighthouse at the inlet. In the late 1880s, Nathaniel and Elizabeth Hasty acquired the land adjacent to the Pacetti land grant and planned a community that came to be known as Ponce Park. The Hasty Cottage is the last standing of three rental cottages built for fisherman. Hasty was also responsible for subdividing the area and continuing the charter fishing industry started by the Pacetti family. It is on this land at what is today 143 Beach Street, Ponce Inlet, Florida that the Hastys located their community. The Pacetti and Hasty families used their property at the inlet to take advantage of the fine fishing and boating opportunities that existed there.

[23] Ibid., 23.
[24] Ibid.
[25] Ibid., 36.

In the 1920s, Redwood Wharton, Sr. bought property in this community and started a thriving fishing business specializing in deep-sea charters. He built a restaurant along with the rental cottage duplex that is now the Meyer-Davis house. In 1941, when the Coast Guard took over operations of the Ponce de Leon Lighthouse, the servicemen and their families settled in the surrounding area. Chief Edward L. Meyer, the last civilian lighthouse keeper, purchased the Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage and moved his family to this location. In 1943, Chief Meyer's wife Ellen Mary served as the last postmistress of Ponce Park and distributed mail from the Hasty Cottage. In September of 1943 the Ponce Park Post Office was discontinued and mail for the area collected in Daytona Beach.

In later years, Meyer's daughter Gladys and her husband Earl Davis lived on the property. The Davis family lived at 143 Beach Street until the Town of Ponce Inlet purchased the property in 2003 with plans to establish a town museum to preserve the history of the area. With the assistance of a matching grant from Volusia County, Ponce Inlet restored the building to its original form and began modifying the site for public visitation. In 2008, the Ponce Inlet Town Council designated the property as local historic landmark and listed it on the Local Historic Register. The Ponce Inlet Historical Museum opened to the public in 2010, initially with monthly open-house events, and now six days a week. As part of its partnership with Volusia County, the museum will continue to tell the story of the Town's rich cultural and economic history for years to come.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE

Both the Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage are examples of cracker-style architecture, and represent two of six remaining frame buildings built in Ponce Inlet pre-WWII. The only other buildings built in this era are the brick buildings on the Ponce de Leon Light Station property. Cracker-style structures were not elaborate and the style slowly evolved over time with change usually provoked by necessity like a growing family. Remarking on the style, St. Augustine-based historian Dana Ste. Claire states that:

> Settlers began to build crude houses of familiar Euro-American design, but with Deep South modifications, like one-story bungalows or two-story hall and parlor homes with large, wraparound porches. The Cracker house design evolved in the Southeastern United States in response to the hot and humid, often unbearable, summer weather. Vernacular architecture helped keep occupants comfortable…Steeply pitched roofs ensured good ventilation above high ceilings and deep porches and wide overhangs provided plenty of shade throughout the day…Houses were usually built off the ground on wedge-shaped piers of heart pine or cypress to allow circulation under the floor, for protection from standing water, and to keep snakes and termites out…The rustic architecture and contents of Cracker houses reflect the simple lifestyles of rural Florida settlers.[26]

[26] Dana Ste. Claire, Cracker: The Cracker Culture in Florida History, (2006), 116-131.

After the recent restoration, both buildings reflect their original design as a turn-of-the-century fishing cottages. The Meyer-Davis house was constructed by Redwood Wharton, a local developer, on land formerly part of the Hasty estate. It is an excellent example of Frame Vernacular construction and dates back to the early twentieth-century as a historic duplex. With an earlier construction date of approximately 1880, the Hasty Cottage still retains its original footprint as a rectangular wood building. As an unusual construction feature, its exterior walls frame the structure with no stud wall support. The restored buildings are eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria A and C, as noted in the 2007 Historic Site Survey, as some of the few remaining examples of early twentieth-century vernacular architecture in the fishing village of Ponce Park.[27]

[27] Olson, "Town of Ponce Inlet Historic Site Survey," 39.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Legal Description for the Meyer-Davis House is E 35ft of lot 5 & all of lot 6 & W 65ft of lot 7 meas on N/L & W 196ft of E 301.44ft of lot 4 meas on S/L BLK 4 Ponce Park.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the property historically associated with the Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Myer-Davis House
2. 143 Beach Street, Ponce Inlet (Volusia County), Florida
3. Amy Zengotita
4. October 2014
5. 4300 S. Atlantic Ave, Ponce Inlet, FL 32127
6. North Facade of Meyer-Davis House, Looking South
7. Photo 1 of 24

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

6. West Elevation of Meyer-Davis House, Looking East
7. Photo 2 of 24

6. South Elevation of Meyer-Davis House, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 3 of 24

6. South Elevation of Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage, Looking East
7. Photo 4 of 24

6. North Facade of Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage, Looking South
7. Photo 5 of 24

6. North Facade of the restrooms and South Elevation of Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage, Looking South
7. Photo 6 of 24

6. View of Deck Running between Meyer-Davis House and Hasty Cottage, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 7 of 24

6. West Side of Deck and Handicap Parking Space, Looking East
7. Photo 8 of 24

6. East Elevation of Meyer-Davis House, Looking West
7. Photo 9 of 24

6. East View of Parking Area East of Meyer-Davis House, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 10 of 24

6. East Side of Parking Area, West Side of Cistern, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 11 of 24

6. Interior, Northeast Room of Meyer-Davis House, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 12 of 24

6. Interior, Northwest Room of Meyer-Davis House, Looking West
7. Photo 13 of 24

6. Interior, Southwest Room of Meyer-Davis House, Looking West
7. Photo 14 of 24

6. Interior, Southeast Room of Meyer-Davis House, Looking East
7. Photo 15 of 24

6. North Facade of Hasty Cottage (Right) and East Elevation of Meyer-Davis House (Left), Looking Southeast
7. Photo 16 of 24

6. North Facade of Hasty Cottage (Right), East Facade of Meyer-Davis House (Left), Looking Southeast
7. Photo 17 of 24

6. West Elevation of Hasty Cottage, Looking East
7. Photo 18 of 24

6. South Elevation of Hasty Cottage, Looking North
7. Photo 19 of 24

6. South Elevation of Hasty Cottage, Deck Running Behind Hasty Cottage That Foes to Meyer-Davis House, Looking North
7. Photo 20 of 24

6. East Facade of Hasty Cottage, Looking West
7. Photo 21 of 24

6. Interior, East Room of Hasty Cottage, Looking East
7. Photo 22 of 24

6. Interior, East Room of Hasty Cottage, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 23 of 24

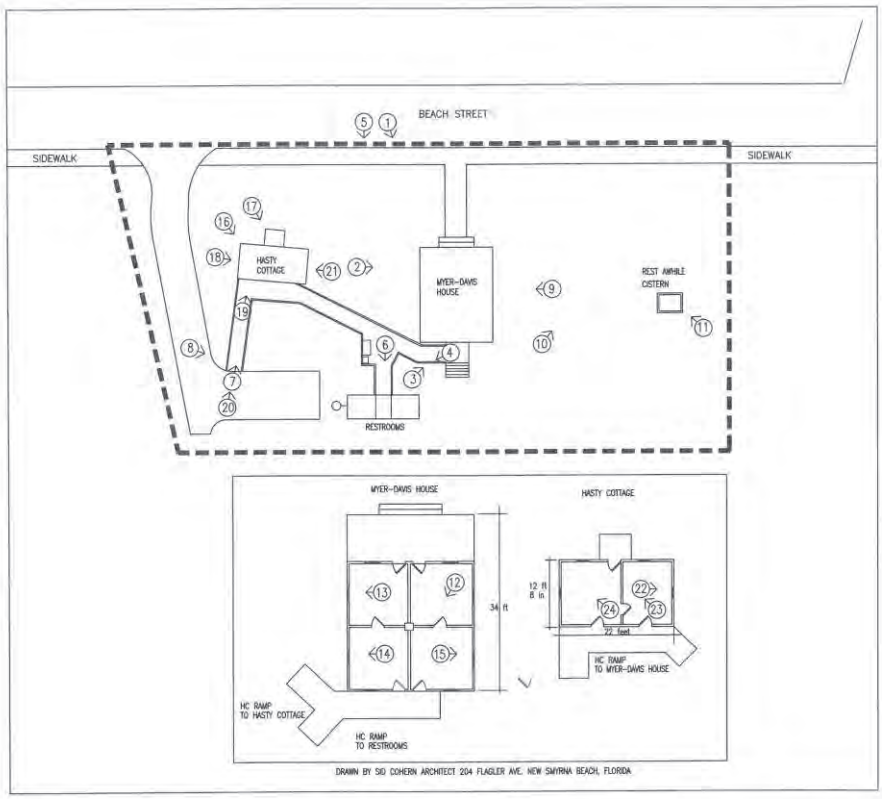
6. Interior, West Room of Hasty Cottage, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 24 of 24

MEYER-DAVIS HOUSE/HASTY COTTAGE
143 BEACH STREET, PONCE INLET, FLORIDA

Latitude: 29°04’56.33”
Longitude: -80°56’01.03”

UTM References

Zone	Easting	Northing
16s	506436	3217123



MYER-DAVIS HOUSE/HASTY COTTAGE
143 BEACH STREET
PONCE INLET (VOLUSIA COUNTY), FLORIDA

0 10 20 30 40
scale feet

ORIGINAL MAP PREPARED BY
QUENTIN L. HAMPTON ASSOCIATES, INC.
P.O. DRAWER 290247
PORT ORANGE, FLORIDA 32129-0247
PHONE: (386) 761-6810
jpaulsonsulting@msn.com

DRAWN BY: W. CARL SHIVER
DRAWING DATE: AUGUST 2015

THE MYER-DAVIS HOUSE/HASTY COTTAGE SITE AND FLOOR PLANS WERE DRAWN IN AUTOCAD USING A VARIETY OF VISUAL RESOURCES INCLUDING CAMBORON FIRE INSURANCE MAPS, AERIAL, GOOGLE EARTH, PROPERTY APPRAISER MAPS, SANBORN INSURANCE MAPS AND GOOGLE STREET VIEW PHOTOS. THE FLOOR PLANS WERE PREPARED FROM HAND COPY SAMPLES DRAWN BY ARCHITECT SID COHERN.

DRAWING NUMBER N/A SHEET NO. 1 OF 1

MAP REVIEWED BY: CARL SHIVER
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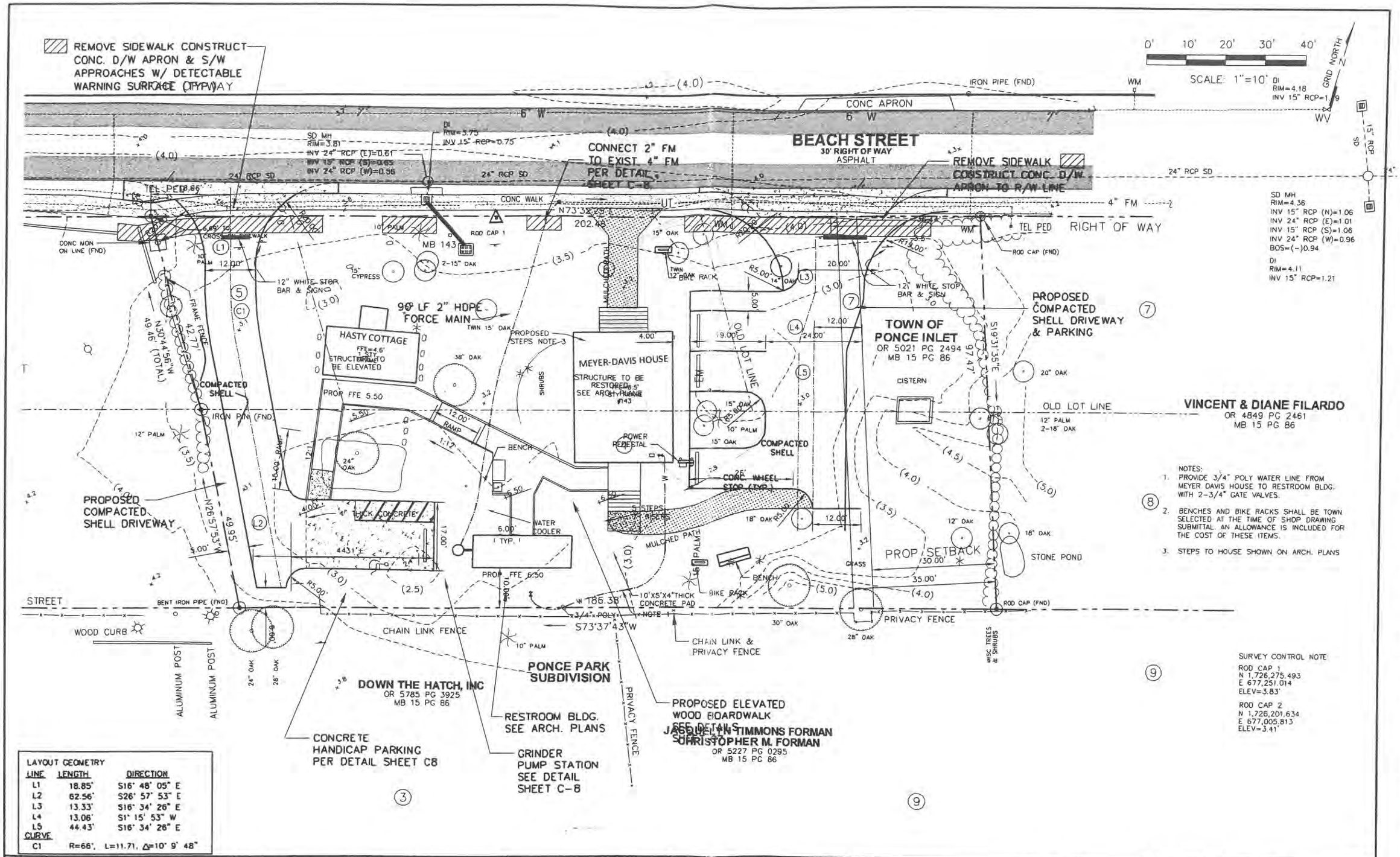


NOTES:

1. PROVIDE 3/4" POLY WATER LINE FROM MEYER DAVIS HOUSE TO RESTROOM BLDG. WITH 2-3/4" GATE VALVES.
2. BENCHES AND BIKE RACKS SHALL BE TOWN SELECTED AT THE TIME OF SHOP DRAWING SUBMITTAL. AN ALLOWANCE IS INCLUDED FOR THE COST OF THESE ITEMS.
3. STEPS TO HOUSE SHOWN ON ARCH. PLANS

LAYOUT GEOMETRY

LINE	LENGTH	DIRECTION
L1	18.85'	S16° 48' 05" E
L2	62.56'	S26° 57' 53" E
L3	13.33'	S16° 34' 26" E
L4	13.06'	S1° 15' 53" W
L5	44.43'	S16° 34' 26" E
CURVE		
C1	R=66', L=11.71, Δ=10° 9' 48"	

NO	BY	REVISIONS	DATE

QUENTIN L. HAMPTON ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NUMBER: 626
FAX 386 761-3977
P.O. DRAWER 290247 PORT ORANGE FLORIDA 32129-0247 386 761-6810

TOWN OF
PONCE INLET
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

MEYER DAVIS HOUSE &
HASTY COTTAGE/POST OFFICE
RESTORATION PROJECT

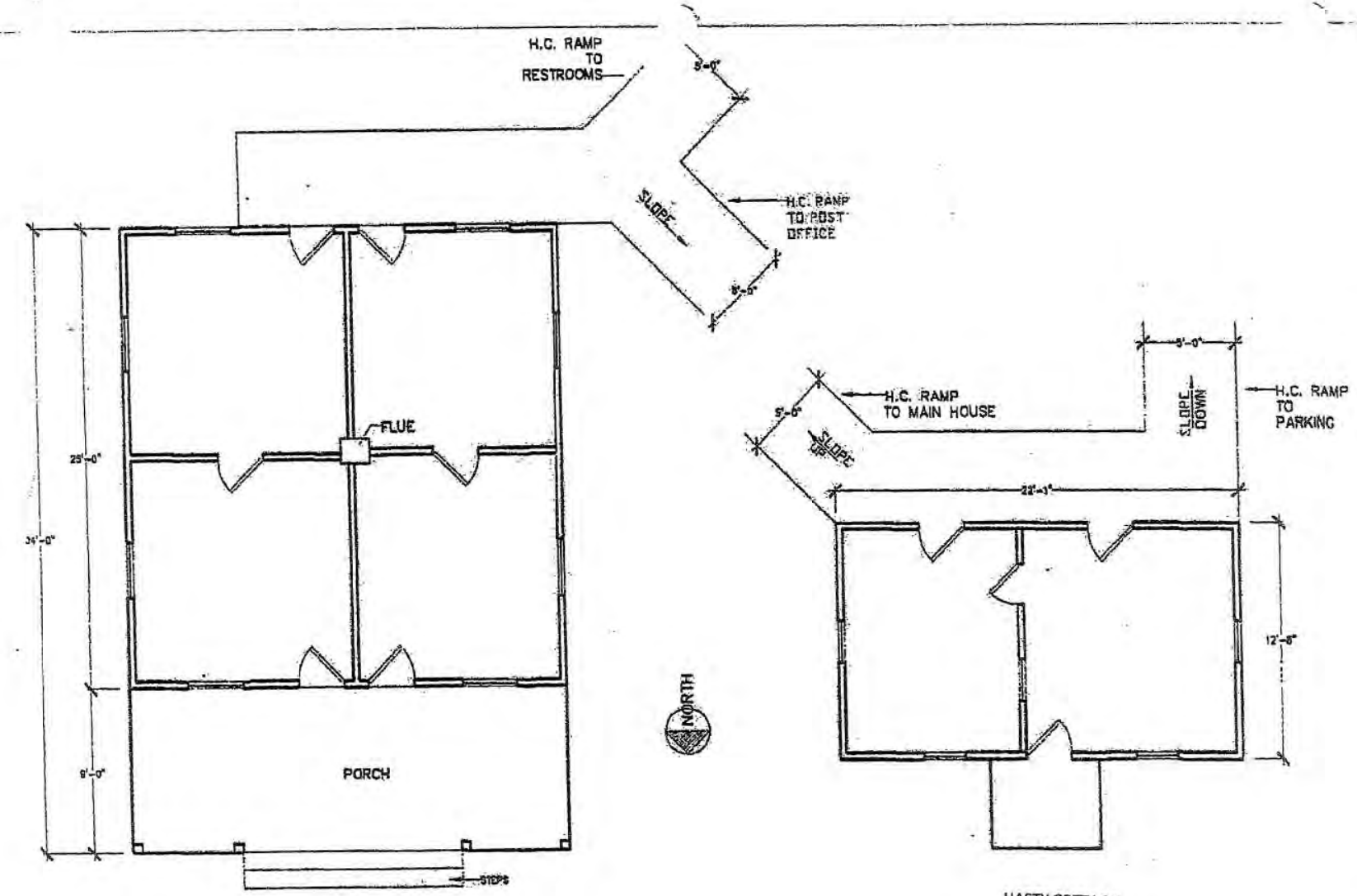
SITE
IMPROVEMENTS PLAN

RICHARD W. FERNANDEZ, P.E. 14722
MARK A. HAMPTON, P.E. 27391
BRADLEY T. BLAIS, P.E. 47130
DAVID A. KING, P.E. 50609
ANDREW N. CIANNINI, P.E. 46601

DESIGNED	AG	DATE	7/08
DRAWN	JRB	DATE	7/08
CHECKED		DATE	
APPROVED		DATE	

SCALE AS SHOWN
JOB NO.
SHEET NO. C4 OF 13

S:\PIVP150 Davis House Site Improvements\Cad\Design\P1_50_BASE.dwg, 12/16/2008 5:01:31 PM, TS



MEYER-DAVIS HOUSE

MAIN HOUSE
scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

HASTY COTTAGE

POST OFFICE
scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

NO.	BY	REVISIONS	DATE

SID CORHERN ARCHITECT
204 FLAGLER AVENUE
NEW SMYRNA BEACH, FLORIDA
A/R 0011098
PHONE: 386.428.0056 FAX: 386.428.4347

DAVIS HOUSE
HISTORIC RESTORATION
TOWN OF PONCE INLET
VOLUSIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

CONCEPTUAL DESIGN STUDY
PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS

A2

2003 ECHO GRANTS-IN-AID STANDARD APPLICATION

Museum
OPEN
Ponce Inlet
Historical Museum
143 Beach Street
143 Beach Street
Ponce Park (now Ponce Inlet) was a renowned fishing destination during the late 1800s until the mid-1900s. These restored structures represent the last of the Florida Cracker-style cottages that were rented by visitors.

Ponce Inlet

PONCE
INLET

143 Beach Street
There are two historic structures at 143 Beach Street.
Meyer-Davis in 1941
2. Hasty Cottage/Post Office built by Elizabeth and Nathaniel Hasty in the 1880s as a fishing cottage. It was later used as the post office for Ponce Park. Few changes were made to the wood-frame building through the years.
Hasty Cottage/Post Office in 2007
PONCE INLET
"IT'S NOT DOWN IN ANY MAP
TRUE PLACES NEVER ARE"

William Aiken Walker
Ponce de Leon Inlet

INLET HARBOR
G.F.C. REDWOOD

STOP