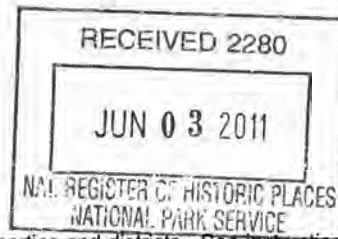


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



436

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 SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

other names/site number FMSF#VO2371 South Ward School

2. Location

street & number 747 South Ridgewood Avenue N/A  not for publication

city or town Daytona Beach N/A  vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32118

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.)

Bartna C. Mattice / DSHPO 5/25/2011  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation  
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) \_\_\_\_\_

Edson R. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7-14-11

**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	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	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**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

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

EDUCATION: school  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

COMMERCIAL: office  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

OTHER: Masonry Vernacular  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE  
walls BRICK  
roof BUILT UP  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

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**SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA  
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**SUMMARY**

South Ridgewood Elementary School is located at 747 South Ridgewood Avenue in Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida. Constructed in 1916, the two-story school is an example of Masonry Vernacular construction with some Prairie Style elements. It has an irregular ground plan, a continuous poured concrete stem wall foundation, and a flat built-up roof with parapet. It is finished with a buff brick veneer. The interior of the main building is divided into ten classrooms, four administrative offices, an auditorium, a library and gang type restrooms. In 1956 a detached, two-story, concrete block addition was constructed to the north of the original building. With the exception of the removal of original windows, the main school building and addition are largely unaltered.

**SETTING**

The school grounds occupy most of a city block, on a flat parcel of land measuring nearly two acres. The school fronts on South Ridgewood Avenue or United States Highway 1, the principal north/south traffic artery in Daytona Beach (Photos #1). It is located approximately one mile south of downtown and southwest of the South Beach Street Historic District (NR 1988), a primarily residential neighborhood. The character of the neighborhood to the east of the school consists of small scale residences, including examples of the Bungalow and Ranch style. These residences date from the 1920s to the 1960s, and lack the concentration and quality of buildings found in the South Beach Street District. Buildings to the north and south of the school on South Ridgewood are commercially zoned and include former residences adapted for commercial uses, apartments and modern commercial buildings.

The principal entrance to the main building is on the west side and is accessed by a concrete walkway. The recently renovated site has formal landscape features and is well-maintained. On the south, east, and north sides of the property is a new asphalt parking lot with concrete curbing. The main school grounds are located on the east side of the property. The 1956 classroom addition is located on the north side of the property. Palms and live oaks are found on the north and south sides.

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**PRESENT AND ORIGINAL APPEARANCE**

**Exterior Description**

South Ridgewood Elementary School is constructed of concrete cavity exterior and interior load bearing walls finished with a buff brick veneer. The main building contains about 15,000 square feet of enclosed space and the 1956 classroom building about 6400. The brick pattern used throughout all facades is common bond. Ornamental cast stone is used for horizontal accent bands, sills, headers, and decorative elements. The walls rest on a raised, continuous reinforced concrete stem wall foundation. Windows are primarily non-historic aluminum sash type. Floor joists and roof framing are all constructed of wood. The main roof is flat with a parapet and pent roof between the corners. The original tar and gravel roof surfacing has been maintained.

The main, west elevation fronts South Ridgewood Avenue and contains much of the architectural detailing of the school (Photo #2). It is symmetrical and approximately 100 feet wide. Centered over the central block is a pointed parapet with a clock at the point. The main entrance is part of a recessed pavilion with a segmental arch. It is centered within the pavilion and flanked by windows also with segmental arches, but non-historic sashes (Photo #3). Also flanking the pavilion are lighting fixtures each with double, round globes. Historic photographs indicate the entrance originally consisted of three open bays with recessed doorways accessing the building interior. The central bay has been enclosed with wooden sheathing and a pair of French doors (Photo #4). Flanking, formally open bays have been filled with masonry walls finished with stucco and singly placed, 6/6/6-light modern aluminum sash windows. To the right of the entrance is a bronze dedication plate (Photo #5). Windows on the west elevation consist of 6-light operable aluminum sash windows with two 6-light fixed sash windows above. Windows placed in the pavilion are grouped in fours or are paired. On either side of the central pavilion of the west elevation are two classroom wings. Each wing projects forward from the pavilion. Windows are grouped in fours at the first and second story levels and aligned in ranks. They match the design of windows in the pavilion. Above each window is a rectangular spandrel with white stucco and a centrally located square tile.

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The south elevation's materials and detailing match those of the west elevation (Photo #6). Windows are grouped in four at the first and second story levels with each group opening onto classrooms. They are aligned in vertical ranks on either side of a first floor entrance. Window air-conditioning units have been randomly placed in individual windows in each classroom. Singly placed 1/1 light sash windows flank the entrance and are also aligned in vertical ranks. A fire escape, consisting of steps and a landing, is located above the door. Brick pedestals with cast stone coping flank the door.

The east elevation includes a one-story central wing housing a former cafeteria (Photo #7). A one-bay-wide loading dock is located on the south side of this wing. Windows in the cafeteria wing are singly placed but otherwise match the sash configuration of windows on the main portion of this and other elevations. Two-story classroom wings flank the cafeteria wing. Windows in the classroom wings are grouped (4) at the first and second floor levels and aligned in ranks. The eastern walls of the main block have the same decorative details, but the wings are plain.

The north elevation is similar in appearance to the south elevation. Windows are grouped in fours at the first and second floor levels with each group located in classrooms. They are aligned in vertical ranks on either side of a first floor entrance. Window air-conditioning units have been randomly placed in individual windows among the grouped windows except those located at the second floor, east side of the elevation. Singly placed 1/1 sash windows aligned in vertical ranks flank the entrance. The entrance has been altered with a new partition wall, multi-light transom and service door. A fire escape, consisting of steps and a landing, is located above the door. Brick pedestals with cast stone coping flank the door. Between the north elevation and the 1956 addition is a cover sidewalk, other sidewalks and lawn (Photo #8).

**Interior**

The interior consists of two floor levels. The first floor contains five former classrooms, administrative offices, boys and girls restrooms, and a former cafeteria-auditorium. It is accessed through an enclosed, centrally placed formerly exterior foyer. On either side of the foyer are former two-room administrative offices. The rooms on either side of the

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existing foyer are non-historic and the result of an enclosure of an original, larger foyer. The foyer opens through paired French doors to a north-south double-load corridor that extends to stairwells at either end of the floor (Photo #9). The stairways feature simple newel posts and balustrade (Photo #10). Immediately opposite the foyer is a classroom flanked by restrooms. A secondary corridor leads to the former cafeteria-auditorium on the east side of the floor (Photo #11). Four additional classrooms are located in wings at the corners of the first floor. The classrooms feature partitions for cloakrooms and original chalkboards (Photo #12). They are standard size, roughly thirty-five feet in length and twenty-five feet in width.

Original interior construction consists of painted plaster applied to brick walls as well as plaster clad wood lath at wood stud partitions and ceiling joists. Linoleum tile, carpet and original wood are used as floor finishes. Classroom doors are wooden, solid core doors. Multi-light, operable transoms are located over each door and along the corridors.

Stairways are located at the ends of the main corridor and lead to the second floor. The layout and materials of the second floor closely match those on the first floor. The second floor corridor is rectilinear and double-loaded. The second floor contains five classrooms. Classrooms numbered 201, 202, 208, and 209 are located in wings at the corners of the floor (Photo #13). Classroom 202 was converted into a library following the construction of the 1956 addition. A centrally placed classroom numbered 203 is flanked by gang type toilets.

**1956 Classroom Addition**

**Exterior**

The 1956 classroom addition is a two-story reinforced concrete building. It contains approximately 6400 square feet of enclosed space. It rests on a poured concrete, slab-on-grade foundation. It has a masonry exterior finish consisting of painted concrete block, brick veneer and reinforced concrete (Photo #14). The roof is a flat, built-up type. Original windows were awning sashes. Some original windows have been replaced with jalousie glazing. An open breezeway is located on the south elevation (Photo #15).

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**Interior**

The interior was designed to house three classrooms, a kitchen, a cafeteria, a teacher's room, restrooms and a boiler room. The first floor has an open floor plan and originally featured the cafeteria, kitchen, teacher's room and boiler room. The second floor contains three former classrooms and boy's and girl's restrooms. Floor finishes are linoleum tile, and walls and ceiling are painted masonry at both floor levels.

**ALTERATIONS**

South Ridgewood Elementary School is currently vacant and in good condition. It is largely unaltered since originally constructed. In the 1980s, the Volusia County School Board converted the school from its original use to administrative and service uses. The principal alteration was the removal of the original wooden windows and their replacement with aluminum sash windows that match the general muntin configuration of the originals and the addition of window air-conditioning units in several locations. All original window openings, however, remain. Some windows in the 1956 addition were also replaced with jalousie windows. The jalousie windows have been removed in the addition and replaced with a compatibly designed aluminum windows that match the configuration of the original. The main entry alcove was enclosed, probably in the 1960s. This enclosure has been removed and the opening has been restored to its original appearance. The school has been recently adapted for use as an office building.

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
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)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1916-1957

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Mark & Sheftall Architects

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#



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**SUMMARY**

South Ridgewood Elementary School, Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida, fulfills Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It has significance in the area of education and architecture at the local level. It has historical significance under Criterion A for its association with the development of public education. With its construction in 1916, it was part of the first substantial school building program in the history of the county, and is the oldest of two surviving historic public schools in Daytona Beach. The school is further significant under Criterion C for its association with the work of locally prominent architectural firm Mark and Sheftall, and its embodiment of an important building type.

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

In the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the community of Goodall was located adjacent to the west shore of the Halifax River. In the strip of land between the river and Atlantic Ocean was the Town of Seabreeze, adjacent to the ocean, was incorporated in 1901. Telephone service, electricity, local building codes and density, a water system, and sidewalks made the development look modern. Goodall incorporated in 1908, and changed its name to Daytona Beach. To the west of Edgewood Avenue, a self sufficient African-American community known as Newtown had grown to engulf the communities of Waycross and Midway. Many African Americans had come to the area to work for the Florida East Coast Railroad, and by 1910 constituted 52% of the population.

From the beginning, automobiles, tourists, and hotels were indicators of the vacation based economy that gravitated to the area. Henry Flagler's Ormond Hotel, and auto racing were present since the early years of the city. By the late 1910s, Daytona, Daytona Beach, and Seabreeze worked to coordinate services and attract tourists. The development of Dixie Highway, and Highway 1, reaching into Florida, and the 1920 road that ran eastward between Daytona and DeLand, (Highway 20) increased access and commercial development. The area experienced the 1920s growth period known as the Florida land boom. In January of 1926, the City of Daytona Beach was incorporated out of the three cities. With libraries, churches, school facilities matching any school system of

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comparable size in the county, civic organizations, and a dynamic business component, the new city was a forward looking urban area.

The year of 1926 was also the year that Florida's speculative land bubble began to deflate, and introducing years of financial depression, that in the 1930s is known as the Great Depression. The economy of Daytona Beach suffered as well, but being a premier vacation spot for the nation, it was not as badly hit as others. In 1936, working with Work Progress Administration assistance, a beach-front complex of a boardwalk, band shell, clock tower and amusement shop complex was begun. This provided a focal point for tourists, and an identity for the city.

The World War II years had a greater impact on the city than did the Great Depression. Rationing of gasoline and food largely eliminated tourism and hotel dining. Lighting blackouts due to German submarines off the coast quieted the nighttime activity. Hotels were occupied by the military, a training facility for the Woman's Army Corps was established on the west-side, the Halifax Medical Center was taken over as a military hospital, and a German prison camp was set up nearby.

After the war, the city began to expand with new development along the commercial corridors and residential neighborhoods, and new construction on the west-side, the African-American neighborhoods of the city. The Daytona Beach Elementary School #94, for blacks, was completed in 1948.<sup>1</sup> Tourism returned to area, as did automobile racing. In the 1950s, Spring Break at Daytona became national destination for college students, and the Daytona 500 automobile race began. In the decades immediately following World War II, the city's growth required an expansion of public services and public education.

**HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

South Ridgewood Elementary School is the oldest of two extant historic public schools in Daytona Beach. The other, Cypress Street Elementary School, was constructed in 1926

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<sup>1</sup> Stephen Olausen, Historic Resources of Daytona Beach, Florida, National Register Multiple Property Submission, 2001, p. E4-7.

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and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in December 1996.<sup>2</sup> The South Ridgewood School is associated with a period in the early twentieth century when financial support for public education in Volusia County dramatically increased. In 1915 the Florida State Legislature created Special Tax District No. 6 in Daytona, one of the first of its kind in the county.<sup>3</sup> Prior to the establishment of the Special Tax District, schools in Daytona Beach and surrounding Volusia County schools had been substandard. The Special Tax District enabled the Volusia County School Board to issue bonds for capital improvements. The establishment of the Tax District marked a dramatic improvement in the quality of educational facilities in Volusia County and directly resulted in the construction of new schools for white and black students. Known originally as the South Ward School, South Ridgewood Elementary School was constructed in 1916 and given its present name in 1923.<sup>4</sup> According to a dedication plate at the main entrance, it was the sixth public school formally numbered in Volusia County. For most of its existence, South Ridgewood served elementary students in grades 1-6.

The history of South Ridgewood Elementary School is intertwined with segregation and the struggle of African Americans for equal opportunities in education in Volusia County. When South Ward and its companion school, North Ward, were constructed in 1916, a small two-room school for African Americans was also constructed in West Daytona. Located on what is now Martin Luther King Boulevard, the black school was inadequate from the start and far removed from the traditional black neighborhoods of Northwestern Daytona.<sup>5</sup> The problem of overcrowding at the school was exacerbated by population growth in the 1920s.

The 1916 South Ridgewood School served as a model facility when the Volusia County School Board attempted to comply with the United States Supreme Court's separate but equal requirement by constructing a new black school, Cypress Street Elementary School, in northwest Daytona, in 1926. Cypress Street was a handsome Mediterranean Revival

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<sup>2</sup> Historic Property Associates, "Cypress Street Elementary School," VO 6154, National Register Listing, 12/02/1996.

<sup>3</sup> Pleasant Daniel Gold, *History of Volusia County Florida*, (DeLand, FL, 1927), p. 147.

<sup>4</sup> Volusia County School Board, *The Odyssey of an American School System, Volusia County Schools-1854 to 2000*, (DeLand, FL, 2000), p. 46.

<sup>5</sup> Cypress Street Elementary School, VO 6154, National Register Listing, 12/02/1996.

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Style building. Cypress Street Elementary School, renamed Bonner Elementary in 1954, remained an active public school at the time of its listing in the National Register in 1996.<sup>6</sup> Cypress Street and South Ridgewood are the only remaining school buildings in Daytona Beach associated with the Jim Crow era of segregation, an important period in the development of public education in Volusia County.<sup>7</sup>

To support a growing student enrollment at South Ridgement following World War II, a two-story addition was constructed north of the original 1916 school building in 1956. The addition contained three additional classrooms, a cafeteria, and a kitchen.<sup>8</sup> Because of the additional space provided by the addition, a library was established in the historic building in Room 202, making South Ridgewood the first school in Volusia County to provide in-house library service. Lois Chappelle, one of the first librarians became the school's principal in 1966. During this time, kindergarten classes were added to the original first through sixth grade curriculum.<sup>9</sup>

South Ridgewood Elementary is also associated with the desegregation of Volusia County public schools. Lois Chappelle was acting principal at the time. In 1971, under her administration, South Ridgewood School became the first integrated elementary school in the county. Ms. Chappelle remained principal of the school until its closing in 1983.<sup>10</sup>

South Ridgewood remained in service as a public school until the 1982-1983 school years. In its last year of service it temporarily housed students zoned for the soon-to-be-completed Sugar Mill Elementary School. Since then, it has been used for administrative offices and meeting rooms for the Volusia County School System.<sup>11</sup> The school board recently sold the building to private owners who have converted the school to offices.

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<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> School Board, *The Odyssey of an American School System, Volusia County School*, pp. 46-47, 66-67.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 46; *Daytona Beach Evening Journal*, January 12, 1956.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., 46-47, 235.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.; Personal communication Susie Holmes with Lois Chappelle, February 2007.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

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**ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT**

The school is a handsome Masonry Vernacular design, constructed of buff brick with cast stone ornamentation on its major elevations. It shares certain traits common to hundreds of grammar schools found throughout the country. While historic school buildings varied greatly in terms of their size, style, and materials, their designs adhered to certain standards. The earliest published standards for school buildings date to 1832, when William A. Alcott prepared a brief treatise on school design. Alcott stressed that fresh air, space, and light were necessary in promoting a healthy learning environment. He suggested the liberal use of large windows, classrooms providing a separate desk for each pupil, and open surroundings for recreation. These ideas were incorporated into the detailed treatise *American Schoolhouses* published by Fletcher B. Dresslar in 1911, who was working for the U.S. Bureau of Education.<sup>12</sup> For more than a century these ideas have served school architects as standards. Schools based on these standards featured a basic classroom size of about 25 by 35 feet, expansive windows, high ceilings, and an open setting usually with adjacent playground and athletic fields.<sup>13</sup> These characteristics were shared by schools ranging from one-room rural types to large urban schools. South Ridgewood Elementary School has many of these traits.

**Prairie Style** architecture was an original American design approach that grew from the work of some Chicago architects, most notably, Frank Lloyd Wright. The style is characterized by horizontal emphasis with low pitched roofs. Almost universally present are massive squared piers that support the porch and/or main roofs. Decorative friezes and door surrounds often elaborated with geometric or nature-form ornamentation. Window sashes, often casements, were grouped providing expanses of glass walls. Windows usually had small panes or geometric leaded designs.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Fletcher B. Dresslar, *American Schoolhouses* (Washington, D.C.; GPO, 1911).

<sup>13</sup> Diane Maddex, *Built in the USA, American Buildings from Airports to Zoos*, (Washington, DC.: 1982), pp. 150-153.

<sup>14</sup> Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), p.440.

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**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The 1916 South Ridgewood Elementary School is one of two remaining historic public school buildings in Daytona Beach. The school had all the characteristics of the school designs in keeping with the national standards used at the time, and incorporated Prairie Style elements. The irregular footprint formed an "E" with central corridors within each building block. Classrooms and offices are located along the exterior walls, where banks of windows provided natural illumination and fresh air. Lavatories were provided, and food service with a cafeteria-assembly area was located in a one-story centrally-located extension. The land around the school permitted outdoor physical activities. South Ridgewood was one of the first substantially built schools in Volusia County, and is an early example of the application of national standards to local school design.

The main, western elevation has **Prairie Style** ornamentation. Most ornament was focused on the banks of windows with large vertical mullions dividing each window, rectangular spandrels above each window, and prominent, extended sills below. Giving the impression of massive corner piers were the capped parapets on either end of the façade extensions that flanked lower, tiled, pent roofs.

**Mark and Sheftall, Architects**

According to a dedication plate located to the right of the entrance, the architectural firm of Victor Earl Mark and Leeroy Sheftall designed South Ridgewood Elementary School. Mark and Sheftall apprenticed in Jacksonville with Henry J. Klutho, one of Florida's most prominent professional architects and "a champion" of the use of Prairie Style architecture in Jacksonville. They joined his practice in 1907 and left in 1911 to form their own partnership. They designed a number of buildings in Jacksonville, including Robert E. Lee High School, Andrew Jackson High School, Corinne Scott Grammar School, Riverside Presbyterian Church, Riverside Methodist Church, the Jacksonville Masonic Temple (NR

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1980), and South Jacksonville Grammar School (NR 2004).<sup>15</sup> Mark and Sheftall specialized in school design and received commissions throughout the state.

Mark and Sheftall number among the pioneering architects in Jacksonville, with a practice that extended throughout Florida. Noted for their work in public school design, the South Ridgewood Elementary School at Daytona Beach was one their first school designs and helped launch their careers. Sheftall continued public school design into the 1950s.<sup>16</sup>

#### **Gehlert and Spicer, Architects**

In 1956 an addition was built north of the 1916 school. The addition included three additional classrooms, a kitchen, a cafeteria with capacity of 120 persons, a teacher's planning room, bathrooms and a boiler room. The architectural firm of Spicer and Gehlert designed the addition. The principals of the firm were Craig Gehlert and Ralph F. Spicer.<sup>17</sup> Craig Gehlert was a graduate of the University of Florida School of Architecture. Ralph Spicer, a member of the American Institute of Architects, was from New England and moved to Volusia County in the 1940s.<sup>18</sup> During the 1950s, Spicer was recognized as one of Volusia County's leading architects.<sup>19</sup> Gehlert and Spicer were known for their school design and received commissions for other schools in the area during the 1950s. The contracting firm of McCracken and Berry from Ormond Beach, built the school addition. McCracken and Berry were well-respected builders who were responsible for the construction of a number of schools in Volusia County during the post-World War II era.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> Wayne Wood, *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage, Landmarks for the Future*, (Jacksonville, 1989), 11,13,45,77,83,90,96,116,127,133,137,139,167,169,186,253,256.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*,11,13.

<sup>17</sup> *Daytona Beach Evening Journal*, January 12, 1956.

<sup>18</sup> Carl Gerken, AIA, Personal Communication, July 3, 2007.

<sup>19</sup> Ianthe Bond Hebel, *Centennial History of Volusia County, 1854-1954*, (Daytona Beach, 1955), p. 117.

<sup>20</sup> *Daytona Beach Evening Journal*, January 12, 1956; Gerken, Personal Communication, July 2007.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      9      Page      1      **SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA  
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Chappelle, Lois, interview with Susie Holmes, February 2007. Former librarian and principal.

*Daytona Beach Evening Journal*, January 12, 1956.

Gerken, Carl, interview with Paul L. Weaver, July 3, 2007. AIA, Volusia County Architect.

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Hebel, Ianthe Bond. *Centennial History of Volusia County, 1854-1954*. Daytona Beach, Florida; College Publishing Co., 1955.

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Wood, Wayne. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage, Landmarks for the Future*. Jacksonville, Florida: University of North Florida Press, 1989.



10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 0.75 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 9 8 4 6 0	3 2 2 9 7 4 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 Weaver, Paul/Robert O. Jores, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 2011

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Holmes School House LLC

street & number 1800 Chandelle Ct. telephone 386-767-7750

city or town Port Orange state Florida zip code 32128

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

## **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      10      Page      1      **SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA  
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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### **VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The National Register boundary is a portion of the current property, approximately bounded on the west by Ridgewood Avenue, and on the north, east, and south by parking lots. W 1/2 of lots 2 & 3 S of centerline of vacated "SOUTH CANAL" per ORD #92-479 & lot 4 & N 90 FT of W 185 FT of lot 5 BLK 65 DAYTONA PER OR 5336 PG 4428 PER OR 5575 PGS 0045-0046. See scaled boundary map.

### **BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary encompasses a portion of the property historically associated with the South Ridgewood Elementary School (see site map).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      Photo      Page      1      **SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA  
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

1. South Ridgewood Elementary School
2. 747 South Ridgewood Avenue, Daytona Beach (Volusia County), Florida
3. Paul Weaver
4. 2008
5. Historic Property Associates
6. Streetscape along South Ridgewood Avenue, facing south
7. Photo No. 1 of 15

**Items 1-5 are the same for the rest of the photographs.**

6. Main (west) elevation, facing east
7. Photo No. 2 of 15
  
6. View main (west) elevation, front yard, facing northeast
7. Photo No. 3 of 15
  
6. View of west (main) entrance, facing east
7. Photo No. 4 of 15
  
6. View of west (main) elevation, dedication plaque, facing east
7. Photo No. 5 of 15
  
6. View of south and west elevations, facing north
7. Photo No. 6 of 15
  
6. East elevation and cafeteria wing, 1956 annex on right, facing south
7. Photo No. 7 of 15
  
6. Landscape between north elevation of school and annex, looking west
7. Photo No. 8 of 15

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      Photo      Page      2

**SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA  
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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6. Interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, main corridor, facing south  
7. Photo No. 9 of 15

6. Interior, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, south entrance, newel post, rail system, facing south  
7. Photo No. 10 of 15

6. Interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, cafeteria, facing east  
7. Photo No. 11 of 15

6. Interior, 1<sup>st</sup> floor, classroom 108, facing west  
7. Photo No. 12 of 15

6. Interior, 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, classroom 202, facing west  
7. Photo No. 13 of 15

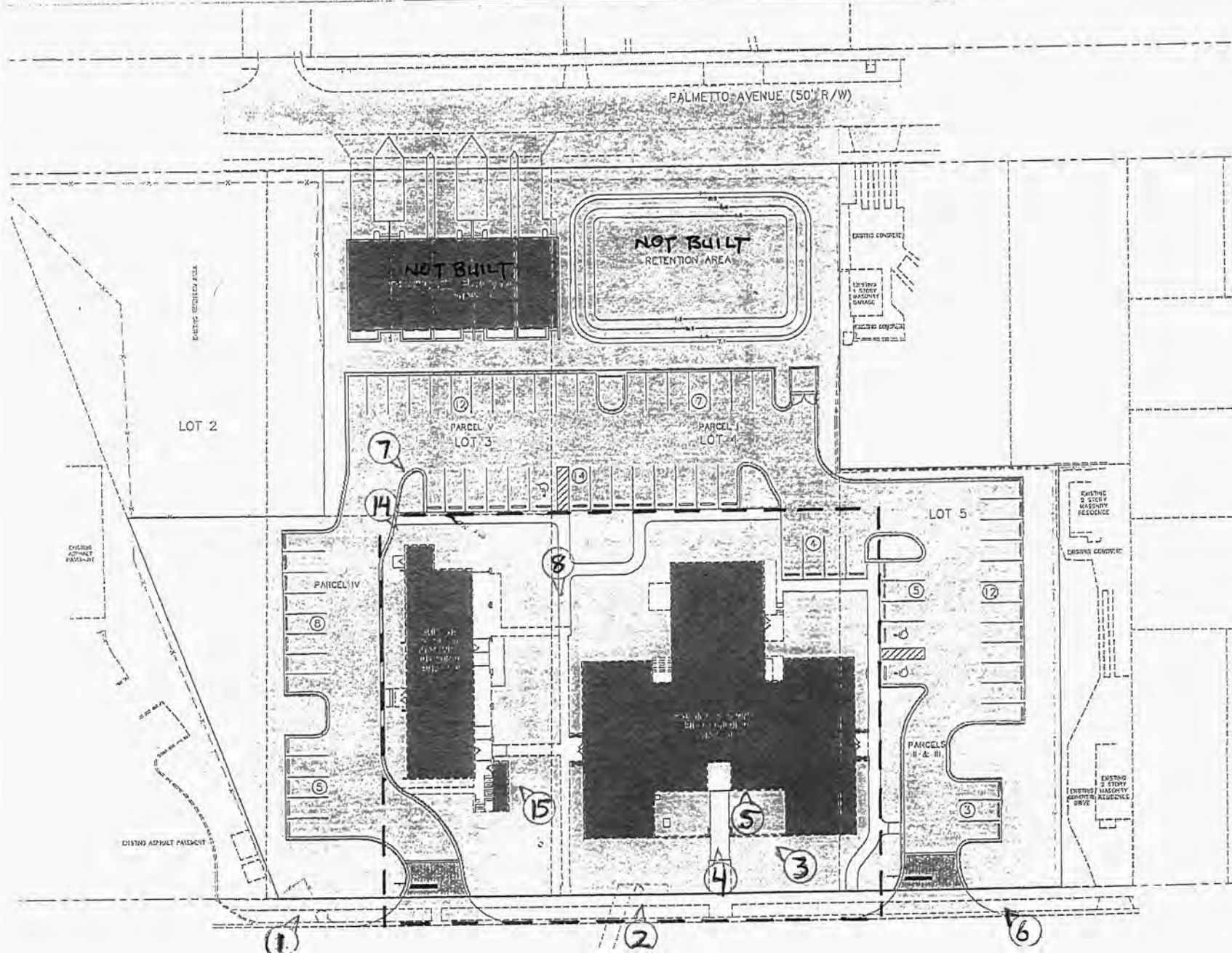
6. Annex east and north elevations, looking west  
7. Photo No. 14 of 15

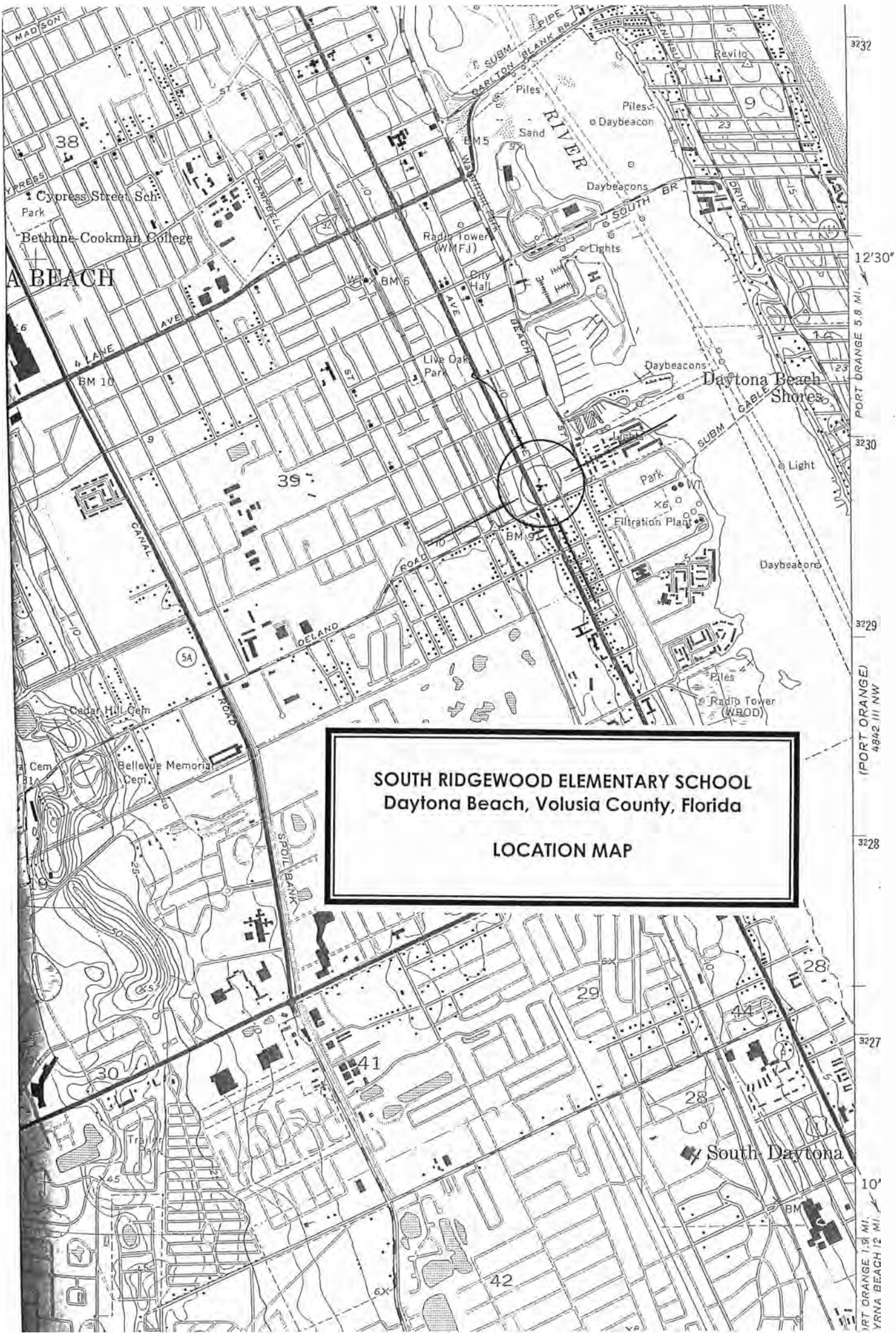
6. Annex south elevation, looking northeast  
7. Photo No. 15 of 15

**SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida

**SITE MAP & PHOTO DIAGRAM**  
nts

SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
747 SOUTH RIDGEWOOD AVENUE  
DAYTONA BEACH FLORIDA, SITE PLAN  
NORTH





**SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida

**LOCATION MAP**

3232

12'30"

PORT ORANGE 5.8 MI.

3230

3229

(PORT ORANGE)  
4.842 MI NW

3228

3227

10'

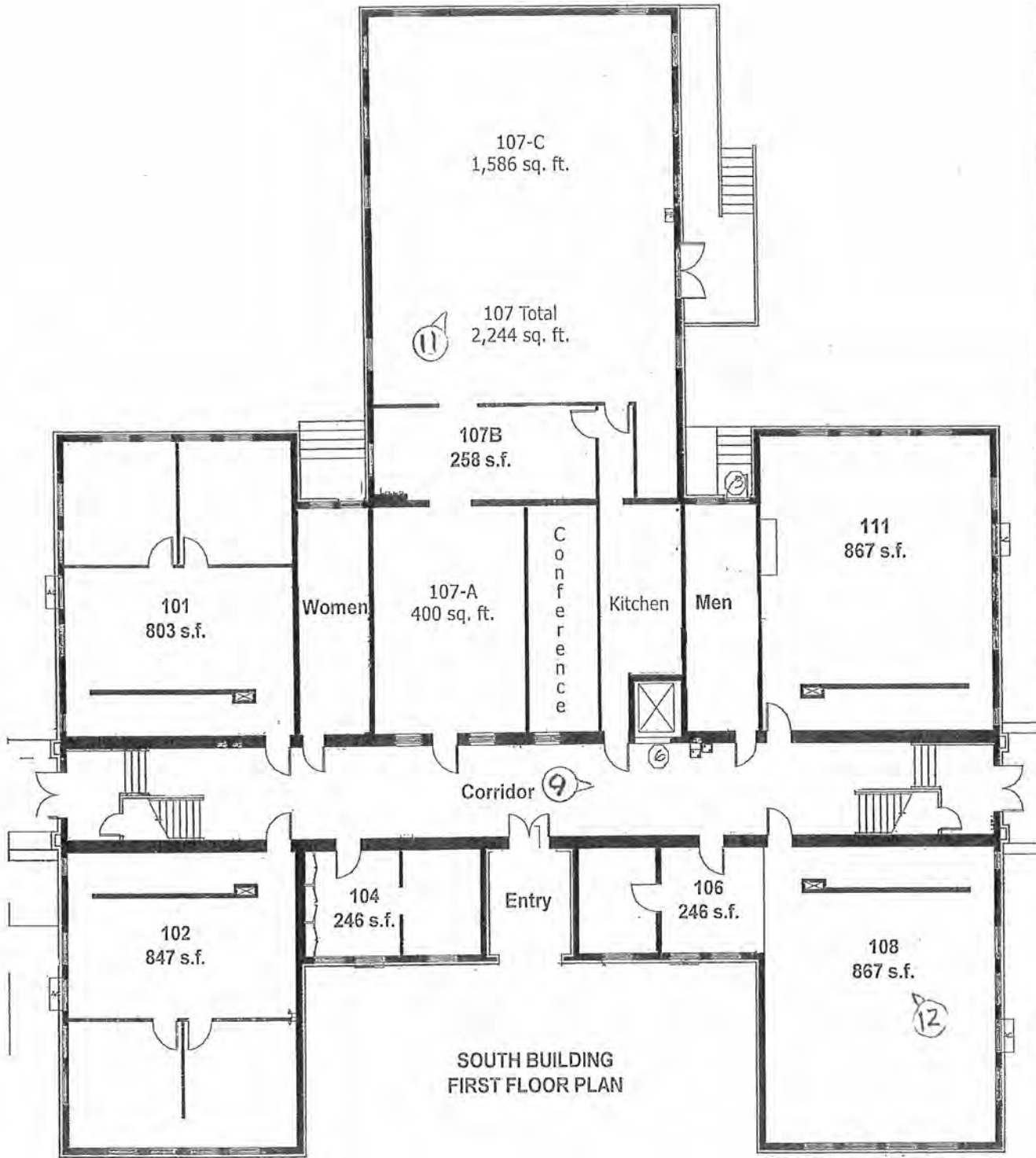
PORT ORANGE 1.5 MI.  
YRNA BEACH 12 MI.

SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
747 SOUTH RIDGEWOOD AVENUE  
DAYTONA BEACH FLORIDA  
MAIN BUILDING, 1ST FLOOR  
NORTH



### SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida

Floor Plan & Photo Diagram  
nts



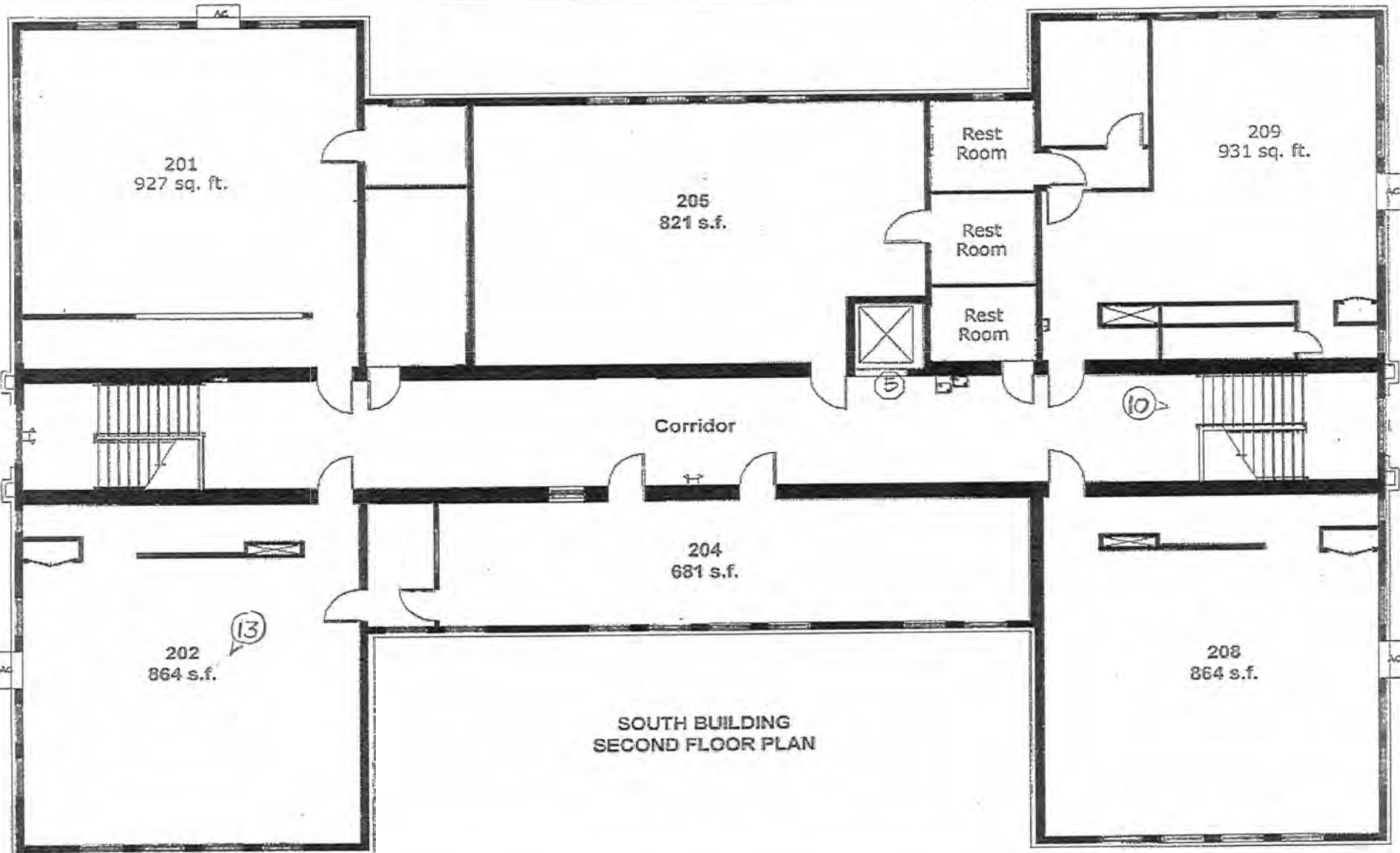
**SOUTH BUILDING  
FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
747 SOUTH RIDGEWOOD AVENUE  
DAYTONA BEACH FLORIDA  
MAIN BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR



**SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**  
Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida

Floor Plan & Photo Diagram  
nts



**SOUTH BUILDING  
SECOND FLOOR PLAN**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY South Ridgewood Elementary School  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Volusia

DATE RECEIVED: 6/03/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/24/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 7/11/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/19/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000436

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 7.14.11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH, #1

VOLUSIA CO., FL



S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH, #2  
VOLUSIA CO., FL



747  
Office Units For Lease  
400-42000 Sq. Ft. • 24-Hour Access  
336-767-7733

747

S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH #3  
VOLUSIA CO, FL





S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH, #4  
VOLUSIA CO, FL

**PUBLIC SCHOOL - No 6**

ERECTED 1916

COUNTY BOARD

TRUSTEES

GEORGE CROUCH, CHAIRMAN

W. A. HARRIS, CLERK

B. W. WOODRINE

C. L. BRYANT

W. W. GOULD

J. J. JONES

C. R. SHEPHERD, SUPER

ARCHITECTS

CONTRACTORS

MARY & SHEPHERD

FLA. BRICK CONCR. CO.

S. RIDGEMOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH #5  
VOLUSIA CO, FL



S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH # 6  
VOLUSIA CO., FL



S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH #17

VOLUSIA CO., FL





# 8

S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
DAYTONA BEACH, VOLUSIA CO, FL

EPSON

EPSON

EPSON



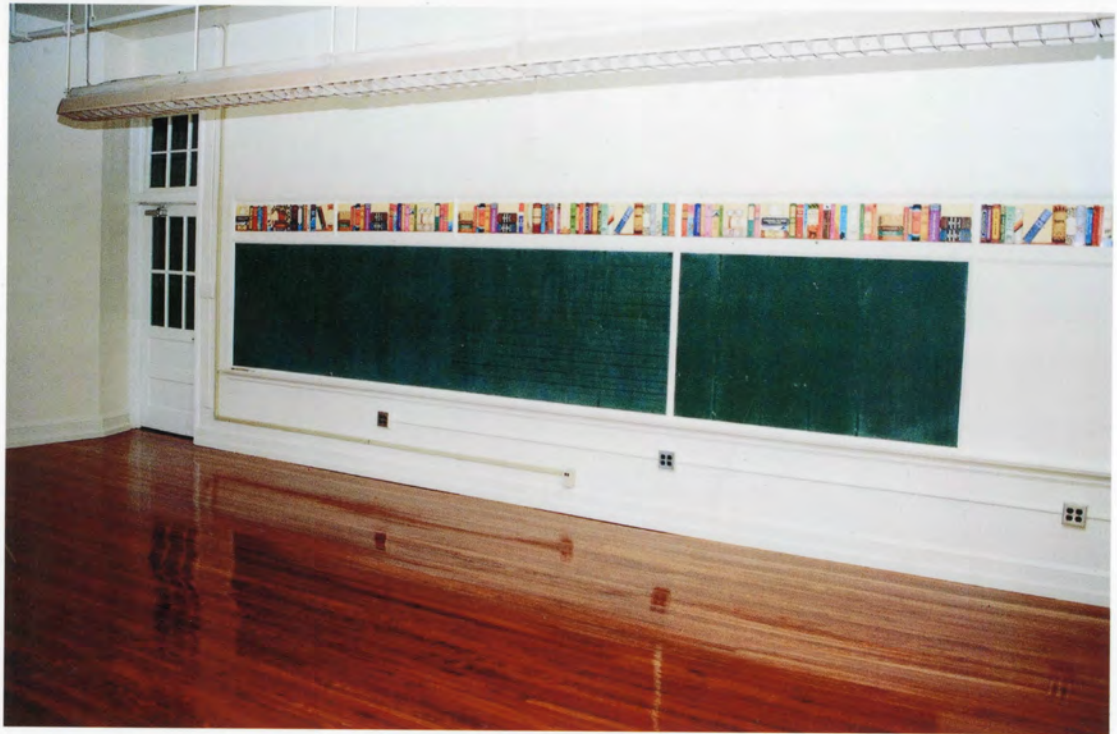
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VOLUSIA CO., FL



S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH #10  
VOLUSIA CO, FL



S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH #11  
VOLUSIA CO., FL





S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH # 12  
VOLUSIA CO., FL



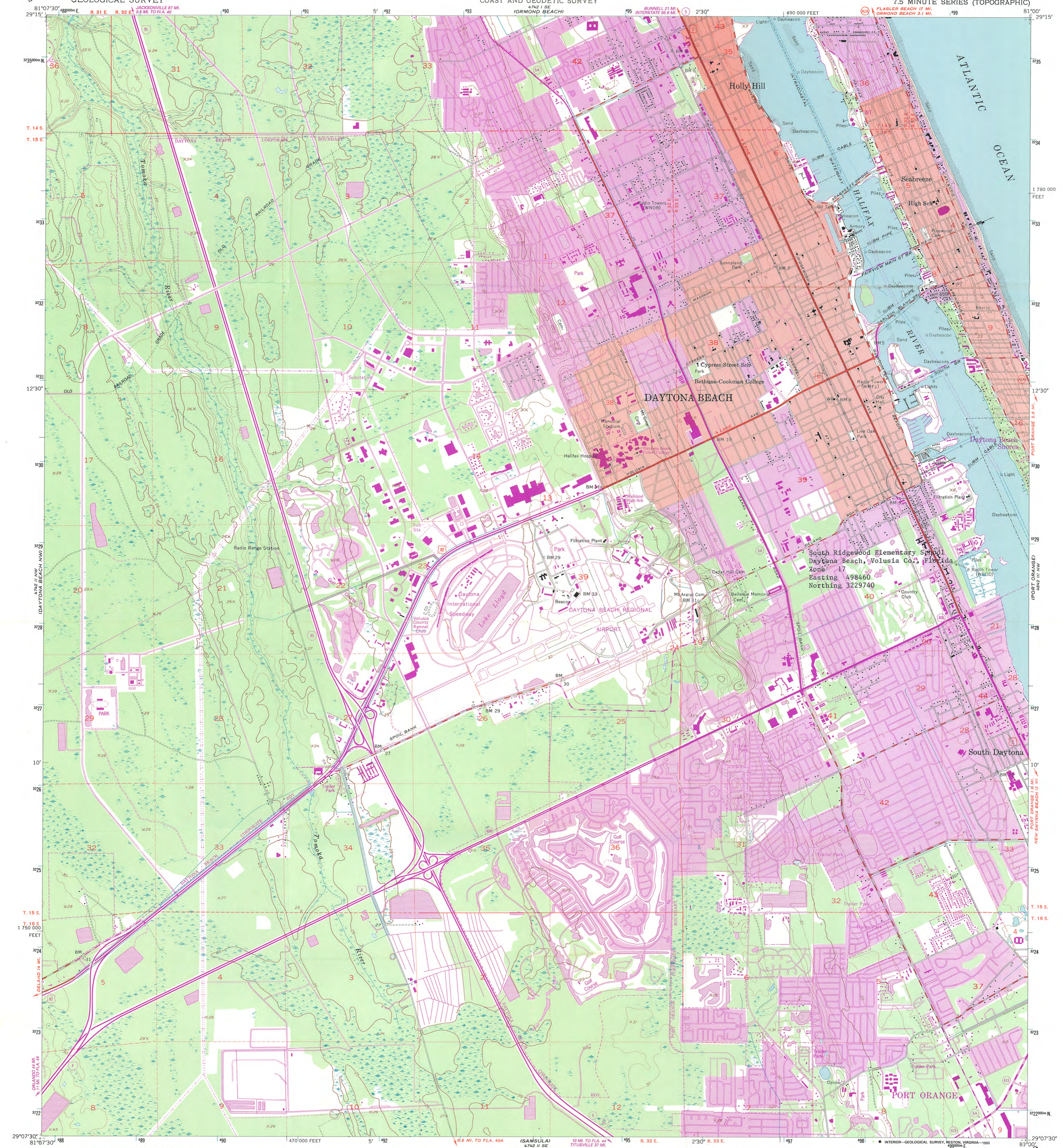
S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH #13  
VOLUSIA CO, FL



S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DUTTONS BEACH #14  
VOLUSIA CO., FL

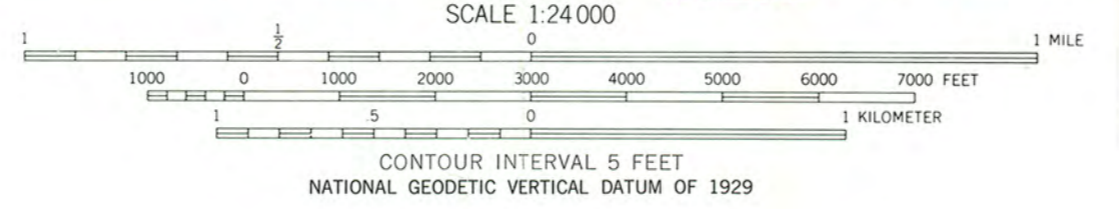


S. RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH #15  
VOLUSIA CO., FL



Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and Florida Geodetic Survey  
Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1949 and 1951. Topography by planimetric surveys 1951 field checked 1952.  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Florida coordinate system, east zone (transverse Mercator)  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue  
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks  
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with State of Florida agencies from aerial photographs taken 1989 and other sources. Contours not revised  
This information not field checked. Map edited 1993  
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road  
U. S. Route  
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.  
29081-B1-TF-024  
1952  
REVISED 1993  
DMA 4742 II NE--SERIES V847





FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
**Kurt S. Browning**  
Secretary of State  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES



May 25, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of Interior  
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a nomination to list the following property on the National Register:

**South Ridgewood Elementary School, Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida**

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office  
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

Archaeological Research  
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation  
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437