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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JUN 29 1993

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Blodgett, Delos A. House
other names/site number 8V04385

2. Location

street & number 404 Ridgewood Avenue n/a not for publication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 32054

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 6/25/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Pres.
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Delores P. [Signature] Date of Action 8/2/93
Entered in the National Register

Blodgett House
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood: Weatherboard
: Shingle
roof Asphalt
other Glass

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

Period of Significance

1896

Significant Dates

1896

c1920

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Gove, S.H./

Bliven, Giles H.

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 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

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 UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 98 0 4 0	3 2 3 0 4 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 Paul Weaver/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 1993

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Florida Network of Youth & Family Services

street & number 820 E. Park Avenue, Suite D-100 telephone (904) 922-4324

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32301

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 1 **Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL****SUMMARY**

The Blodgett House is an 1896, 2 1/2 story, Queen Anne style house located at 404 South Ridgewood Avenue on the mainland side of Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida. The house has an irregular ground plan and a multi-planed, hipped roof with a square tower and numerous intersecting gables and dormers. The exterior is finished with weatherboard and a variety of types of shingles on all elevations. A veranda wraps around the east, north, and south elevations. The fenestration is highly irregular, and includes double hung sash, hopper and Palladian types, some with art glass. The interior contains public and service spaces downstairs and private spaces upstairs. Although some original detailing has been removed from the interior, the building retains its overall integrity to a high degree. The building was moved across Live Oak Avenue from its original location c1920.

SETTING

Since c1920, the Blodgett House has occupied a prominent corner lot (Lot 6, Block 17) at the intersection of Live Oak and Ridgewood avenues. Souvenir brochures from the turn of the century show that the original setting of the Blodgett House was a natural hammock, with canopies of live oaks, water oaks, and hickories. Ridgewood Avenue was a narrow dirt lane meandering casually through the trees. The lots, as platted in 1870, were very large and deep. Today most of the trees are gone, the lots have been subdivided, and the area is rapidly changing from residential to commercial, professional, and governmental use. This transformation has occurred over the past forty years with the widening of U.S. 1 (Ridgewood Avenue) during the 1950s and the construction of City Hall and the federal courthouse in the 1970s.

The Blodgett House is located close to the front (east) and side (north) property lines, near the streets. The setback and height of the house are in keeping with the original residential character of surrounding buildings. To the west (rear) of the house are a cement block office building (c1950, Photo 13), and a parking area, both of which are outside of the nominated boundary (see Site Plan). In recent years, the original northern part of lot 6 and the southern 55' of lot 6, which contains an unrelated c1920s house, have come under the single ownership of the Florida Network of Youth & Family Services. In spite of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

transformation of the character of the surrounding area, the lot retains some large live oak trees, reminiscent of the original hammock.

EXTERIOR

The Blodgett House has a highly irregular ground plan, defined by bays, pavilions, and porches which project from the main block. It rests on a brick-pier and continuous brick and concrete block foundation. Its structural system is balloon frame.

The massing of the Blodgett House is highly irregular. On the main (east) elevation there are two projecting hexagonal bays flanking the main entrance (Photo 1). The major component of the east (main) elevation is a veranda which also extends along the north elevation (Photo 2). The veranda features a series of balustrades separated by Tuscan columns on shingled pedestals. The veranda along the south elevation has been enclosed. Judging from the windows and finish materials, the enclosure appears to date from the 1920s (Photo 3).

All elevations of the building contain decorative features, with the greatest number being on the north, south, and east. The exterior fabric is highly textured. The first story elevation is finished with horizontal, wooden weatherboard, while the upper elevations are finished with wooden shingles in a variety of patterns, including hexagonal, diamond, and fishscale. Decorative panels define a frieze located just below the main roof line (Photo 4).

The main roof is hipped and features a variety of secondary forms, including a square tower with a pyramidal roof, intersecting gables, and gable roof dormers (Photo 4). The roof, presently covered with composition shingles, was probably originally finished with cut wood shingles.

The fenestration of the building is also highly irregular. The principal window type is double hung sash in several light configurations. The most common are multi-light lozenge in the upper sash with a single light on the lower sash, or 3/1 (Photo 4). Other significant window types include hopper, Palladian, and art glass (Photo 5). Most windows are single, although there are examples of paired windows on all major elevations.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

INTERIOR

The interior of the Blodgett House has public, private, and servant areas. The first floor consists primarily of public spaces at the front of the house with support spaces at the rear. The interior is richly detailed, particularly in the public spaces. The original pine flooring and plaster over lath wall and ceiling finishes have been restored. The entry/foyer (Photo 6), which provides a formal entrance to the house, is the most highly decorated interior space, with paneled wainscoting; classically detailed newel posts, columns, and window and door trim; a finely crafted stair; and a coffered ceiling. The parlor, library, and dining room adjoin the entry/foyer south of the main entrance. Paneled pocket doors connect these rooms which feature many of the same decorative details as those found in the entry/foyer. The parlor and library contain fireplaces (Photo 7). In contrast, the service area at the rear is austere and has been subjected to frequent remodeling.

The second floor is less detailed than first floor. The second floor hall features an elliptically arched entrance to the bedrooms on the east side of the house. The arch and window and door trim in the bedrooms are decorated with detailing that replicates that found downstairs (Photos 8 & 9). Fireplaces are located in several of the larger bedrooms (Photo 10). The attic story contains storage areas and a servant's bedroom and bath (Photo 11). It is finished with wood siding without any significant detailing.

NON-HISTORIC ALTERATIONS

The Blodgett House retains a remarkably high level of architectural integrity; only a few changes have been made to the building and the major interior spaces. At the rear, a non-historic concrete block basement has been added below the sill level (Photo 12). On the interior, the kitchen and bathrooms are the only areas that have been extensively altered. The building has been vandalized, resulting in the removal of the original mantels.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4 Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

SUMMARY

The 1896 Delos A. Blodgett House in Daytona Beach, Volusia County, Florida, is significant at the local level under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Queen Anne style and as the work of S. H. Gove, one of Daytona Beach's most prominent pioneer architects.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Daytona Beach and Volusia County

The settlement of Daytona Beach began in 1870 when Mathias Day, an inventor from Mansfield, Ohio, purchased the Williams Plantation Tract of land on the west side of the Halifax River and contracted Romanus Hodgman, a surveyor from Princeton, Illinois, to subdivide the tract. Although he suffered financial difficulties in 1872 and was forced to abandon the fledgling settlement, Day was the source for the name Daytona, and Hodgman's name remains today on the major plat of the mainland portion of Daytona Beach, called Hodgman's Daytona. It is the oldest subdivision of Daytona Beach.

The settlement was slow to develop, however, for it was fairly isolated, accessed only by a sand trail to St. Augustine and an inlet through the barrier island fifteen miles to the south that shielded it from the Atlantic Ocean. In 1876, a stage road opened between Daytona and Volusia Landing south of Lake George, connecting Daytona to the St. Johns River system. Five years later, a ferry began operating across the Tomoka River near present-day Ormond Beach, which renewed use of the old King's Road. Until the railroad arrived in December 1886, that road remained the chief means of access to the Halifax country. In 1889, Henry Flagler, one of Florida's most significant nineteenth century developers, purchased the railroad line, changed it to a standard gauge, and offered improved passenger service. Flagler's line remained the principal access to Daytona until several decades later when the coastal highway was completed.

Daytona and the other beach communities became popular destinations for tourists and seasonal residents, among whom were prominent Northern industrialists. Those who were wealthy enough began looking upon the Halifax country as a potential winter home. Visitors to Daytona were attracted by the white, sandy beaches and balmy winter climate.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5 Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FLDelos A. Blodgett

Delos A. Blodgett was among the wealthy Northern industrialists who came to winter in Daytona in the late nineteenth century. Blodgett was a timber baron from Grand Rapids, Michigan, who made a great fortune logging the white pine forests of western Michigan. During a visit to Rockledge, Florida, Blodgett, by then a widower, met Daisy A. Peck, the daughter of the proprietor of the hotel where he was staying. He and Miss Peck were subsequently married and settled in Daytona. He had the Blodgett House erected around 1896. The house was among the most massive and ornate residences constructed in Daytona Beach. Its design was based on plans similar to those used for the Charles G. Burgoyne House (demolished) on Beach Street, which was erected about the same time. The Blodgett's frequently entertained important guests at their home, including Susan B. Anthony, the famous American suffragette.

After the death of Delos A. Blodgett in 1908, Daisy Blodgett leased the house to Walter H. Edmunds, the founder and publisher of the Manufacturer Record, as his winter residence. In February 1920, Daisy Blodgett sold the house to Julian A. Arroyo, a wealthy political refugee from Venezuela. Arroyo moved the house from the northwest to the southwest corner of South Ridgewood and Live Oak avenues. During the mid-1920s, Arroyo constructed the Daytona Terrace Hotel on the lot at the northwest corner of Live Oak and Ridgewood, which had been the original site of the Blodgett House. Arroyo suffered heavy losses on the stock market and from the collapse of the Florida Land Boom, and in 1927 lost the property in a foreclosure suit. Since then the Blodgett House has had a series of owners and has been used primarily as a boarding house.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style, the most picturesque of late nineteenth century American domestic styles, is characterized by a variety of forms, textures, colors, and materials. Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912), a successful English designer of country homes, led a group of nineteenth century architects who named and popularized the style. The name given to the genre in which they worked was inappropriate, for the precedents they used had little

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 6 **Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

to do with the formal Renaissance architectural forms dominant during the reign of Queen Anne (1707-1714).

Although the basis of the Queen Anne style can be traced to England, it developed its own distinctive character in America. Like the Colonial Revival style, it was introduced to the general public at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia and was well received. It was widely publicized in illustrations and press reports, and American architects quickly employed the style. It reached its peak of popularity in the 1880s and 1890s.

As it developed in the United States, the Queen Anne style was almost exclusively domestic and was usually executed in wood frame. The Queen Anne became popular in Florida somewhat later and remained popular until around 1910. The fully developed Queen Anne house was usually a two-story building, distinguished by asymmetrical massing and an elaborate use of shapes and textures intent on producing a highly picturesque effect. Vertical elements were separated by horizontal bands in which one finds the use of various siding materials such as stone, brick, weatherboard, and shingles. Steep gables, towers, dormers, balconies, and verandas further enriched the buildings.

S. H. Gove, Architect/Giles H. Bliven, Builder

The architect of the Delos Blodgett House was S. H. Gove, the most prominent of the early architect-builders in Daytona Beach. Gove was born in 1853 and lived until 1926. He began practicing in Daytona in 1891. As an architect, builder, developer, and supplier of materials, Gove was responsible for much of the development of the city. He designed and built the White and Siems residences and provided the coquina rock for the latter home from his quarries near the Tomoka River. He also designed and built a number of commercial structures, including the Rexall Building; the Conrad and Anthony Blocks; the Clarendon, Colonnades, and Ridgewood hotels, and an addition to the Ormond Hotel; DeLand High School; and the Charles G. Burgoyne House on Beach Street. It is also likely that Gove designed and built a group of five residences along Cedar Street in the South Beach Street Historic District and, sometime later, a row of houses along Ridgewood Avenue in Block Twelve.

Giles H. Bliven was another pioneer in the Volusia County construction industry. Born in 1839, Bliven arrived in Daytona in 1876. In addition to the Blodgett House, he constructed the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 7 **Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

Congregational Church and many private residences. He died in 1922.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Blodgett House, with its tower and multi-planed roof with numerous dormers and gables, irregular massing, veranda, and variety of exterior fabrics and fenestration, is an excellent example of the Queen Anne style. Fine examples of interior detailing also remain, including fluted woodwork and a coffered ceiling and wainscoting.

Based on historic property surveys of Daytona Beach completed in 1985 and 1987, the Blodgett House is judged to be the best extant example of the Queen Anne style in the city. Examples of Queen Anne houses in the South Beach Street Historic District include 346 Palmetto, 432 Palmetto, 522 Palmetto, and 341 Palmetto, all of which were constructed during the first decade of the twentieth century. The 1896 Blodgett House is older, more massive and more intricately detailed than any of these other examples.

The Blodgett House has further significance as the work of S. H. Gove. Gove was Daytona's pioneer architect and was responsible for the design and construction of many of the city's finest buildings. The Burgoyne House, also designed by Gove, and historically the only comparable example of the style in Daytona Beach, has been demolished. The Blodgett House is, therefore, one of the best surviving examples of Gove's residential designs.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8 Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 9 **Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 10

**Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the SW corner of the intersection of Live Oak Avenue and Ridgewood Avenue (U.S. 1), proceed south 110', then proceed west approximately 147', then proceed north 110', then proceed east approximately 147' to the Point of Beginning. The boundary is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "Site Plan, Blodgett House".

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the building and immediately adjacent grounds historically associated with the Blodgett House since c1920, excluding that part of the site now occupied by non-historic construction.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Section number _____ Page 11 **Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

- 1 1) Delos A. Blodgett House, 404 S. Ridgewood Avenue
 2) Daytona Beach, Volusia County, FL
 3) Paul Weaver
 4) August 1991
 5) Historic Property Associates, St. Augustine, FL
 6) Main (E) elevation, facing W
 7) 1 of 13

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

- 2 6) N & E elevations, showing veranda and irregular
 massing, facing SW
 7) 2 of 13
- 3 6) S & E elevations, facing NW
 7) 3 of 13
- 4 6) S elevation, facing N
 7) 4 of 13
- 5 6) Veranda, showing art glass detailing, facing S
 7) 5 of 13
- 6 6) Entry/foyer
 7) 6 of 13
- 7 6) Fireplace and mantel in parlor, facing S
 7) 7 of 13
- 8 6) 2nd floor central corridor, facing E
 7) 8 of 13
- 9 6) E end of 2nd floor corridor, facing E
 7) 9 of 13
- 10 6) 2nd floor bedroom, showing fireplace and windows,
 facing S
 7) 10 of 13
- 11 6) Attic, facing N
 7) 11 of 13
- 12 6) N & W elevation, facing SE
 7) 12 of 13

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

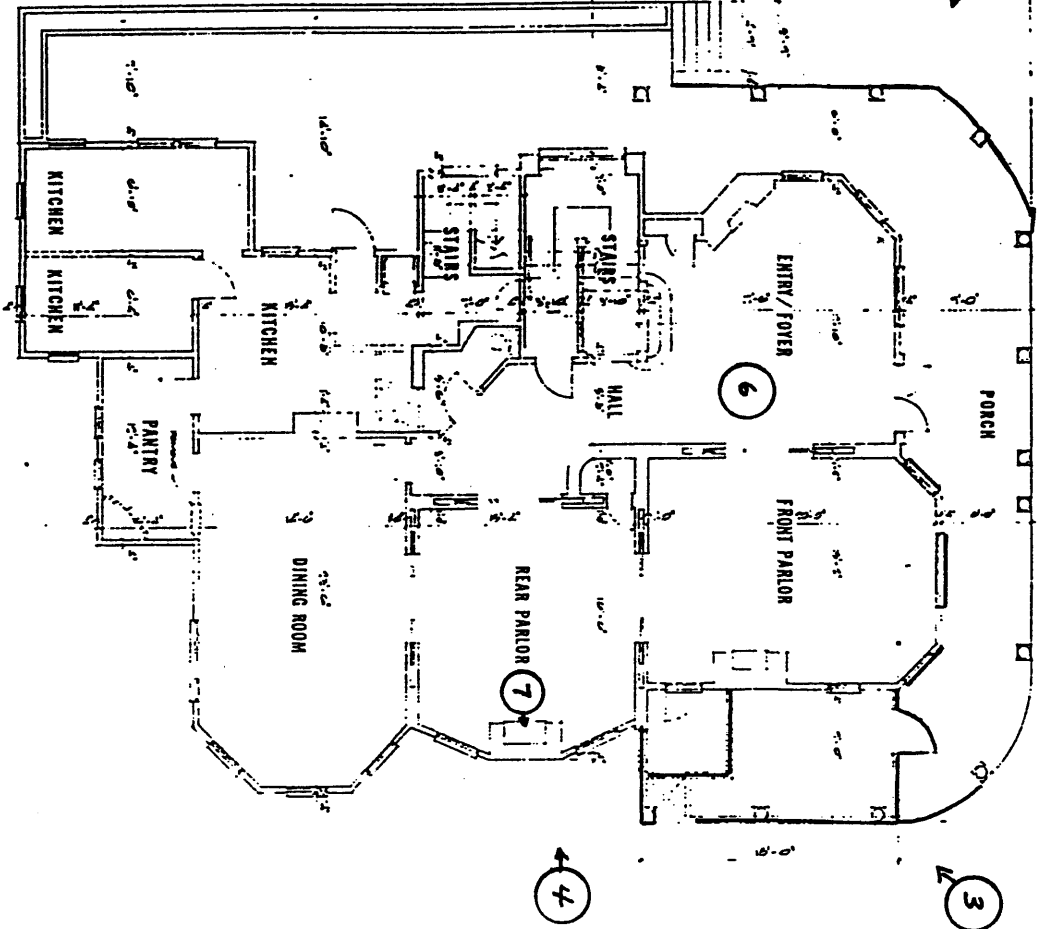
Photographs

12

Section number _____ Page _____

**Blodgett House, Daytona Beach,
Volusia Co., FL**

- 13 6) Office building west of the house, facing
NW
7) 13 of 13



N
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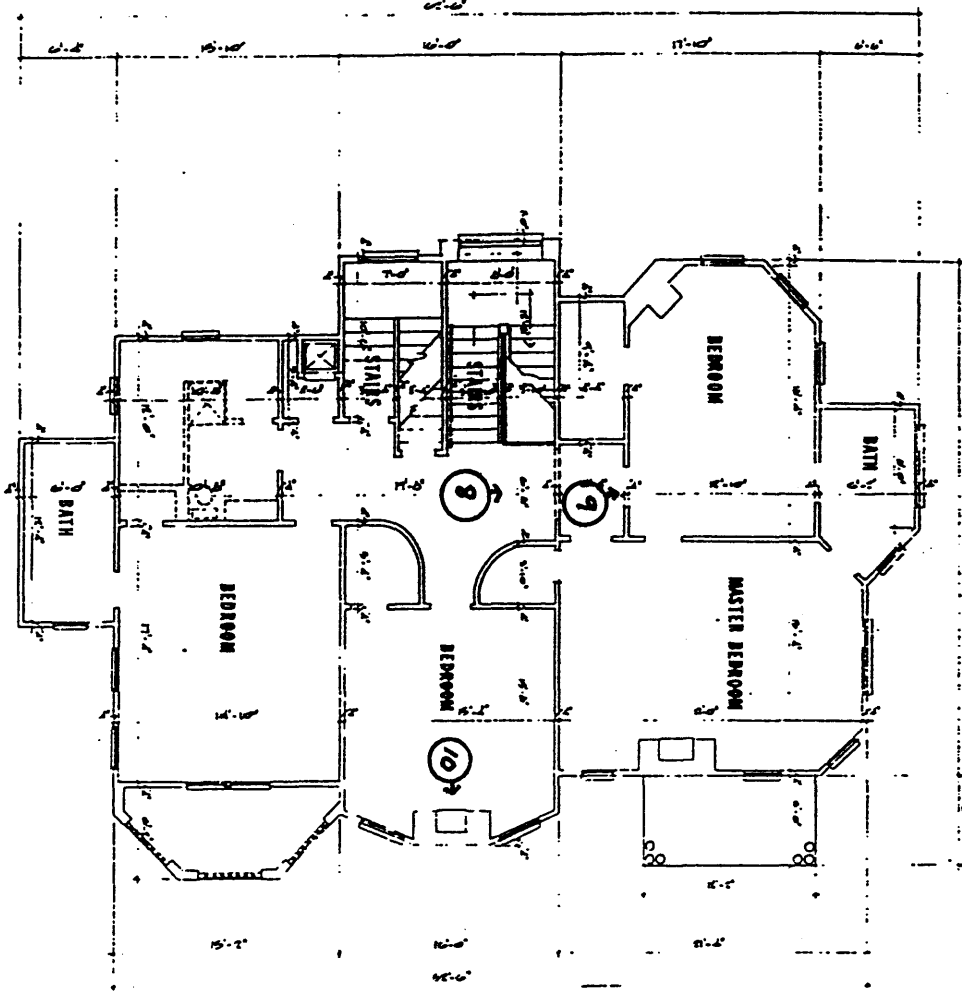
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Photograph # and direction

FIRST FLOOR EXISTING AND DEMOLITION PLAN

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

DRAWING NO. H-9114 SHEET OF	SEAL:	A R C H I T E C T ROBERT G. HOWARD 602 WEST NOIAN RIVER BLVD. SUITE 202 EDGEWATER, FLORIDA 32022 604/427-2419	PROJECT: BLODGETT HOUSE RESTORATION RESIDENCE TO OFFICES CONVERSION	CHECKED BY:	REVISIONS:
			FOR: FLORIDA NETWORK OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICE LOCATION: 408 S. RIDGEWOOD AVE. DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA	DATE:	DRAWN BY:



SECOND FLOOR EXISTING AND DEMOLITION PLAN

Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



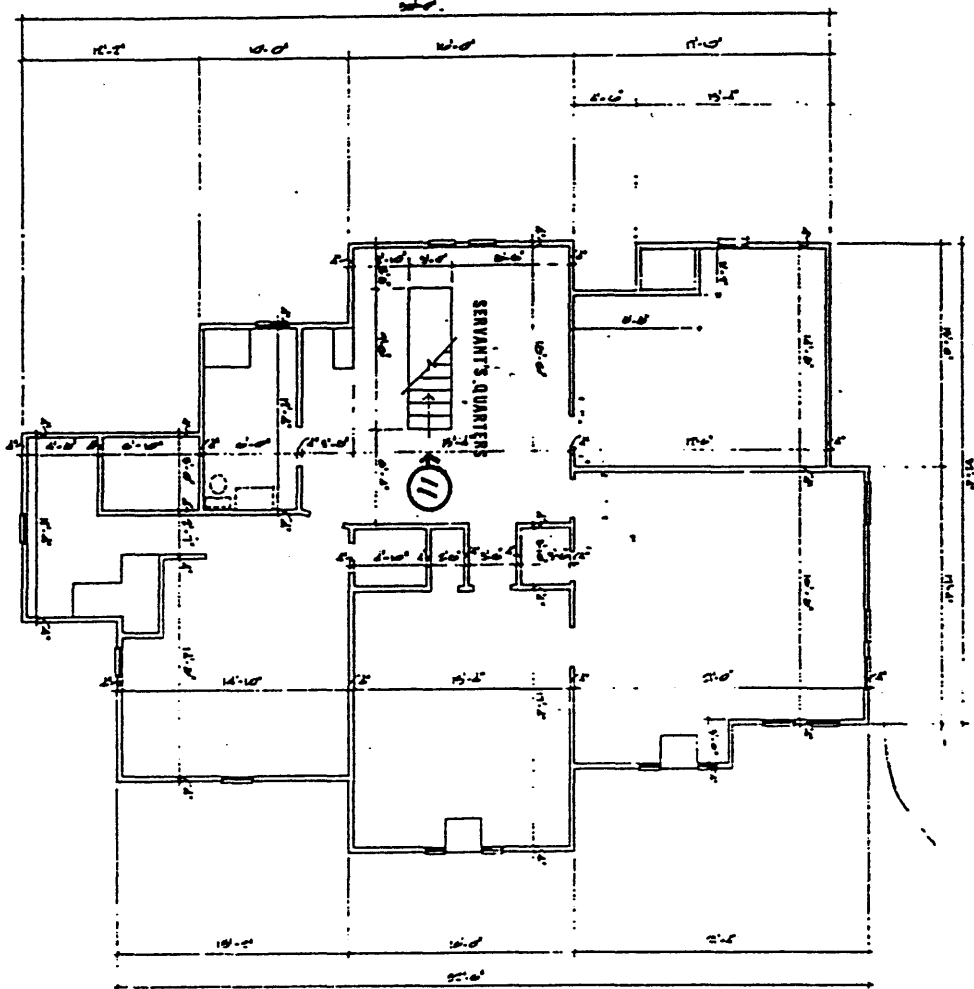
Photograph # and direction

A R C H I T E C T
ROBERT G. HOWARD
 802 WEST INDIAN RIVER BLVD. SUITE 302 EDGEWATER, FLORIDA 3202 804-427-2410

PROJECT: BLODGETT HOUSE RESTORATION
 RESIDENCE TO OFFICES CONVERSION
 FOR: FLORIDA NETWORK OF YOUTH
 AND FAMILY SERVICE
 LOCATION: 408 S. RIDGEWOOD AVE.
 DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

DATE: _____
 DRAWN BY: _____
 CHECKED BY: _____

2017
 SHEET
 01



THIRD FLOOR EXISTING AND DEMOLITION PLAN

1/12/50



Photograph # and direction

A R C H I T E C T

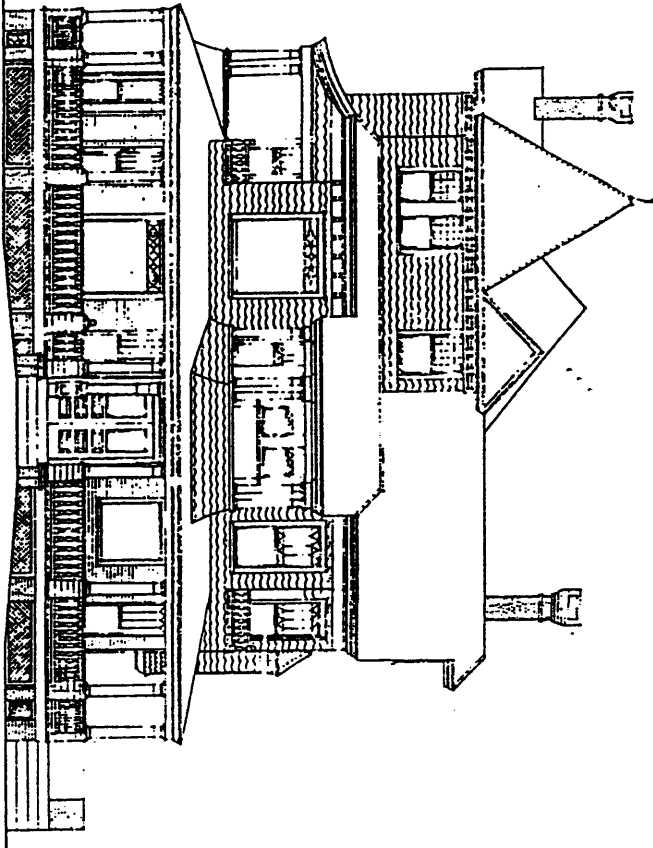
ROBERT & HOWARD

608 WEST DEKORR AVENUE BLVD. SUITE 202 EDGEWATER, FLORIDA 32822

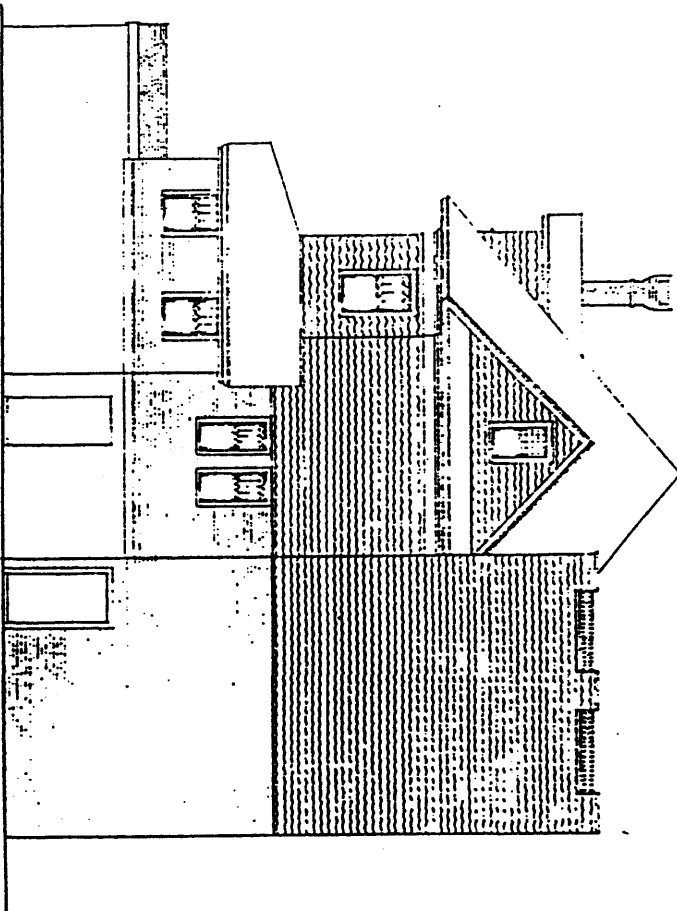
804-427-2410

PROJECT: BLODGETT HOUSE RESTORATION
RESIDENCE TO OFFICES CONVERSION
FOR: FLORIDA NETWORK OF YOUTH
AND FAMILY SERVICE
LOCATION: 408 S. RIDGEWOOD AVE.
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

CHECKED BY: _____
DATE: _____
DRAWN BY: _____
SCALE: _____



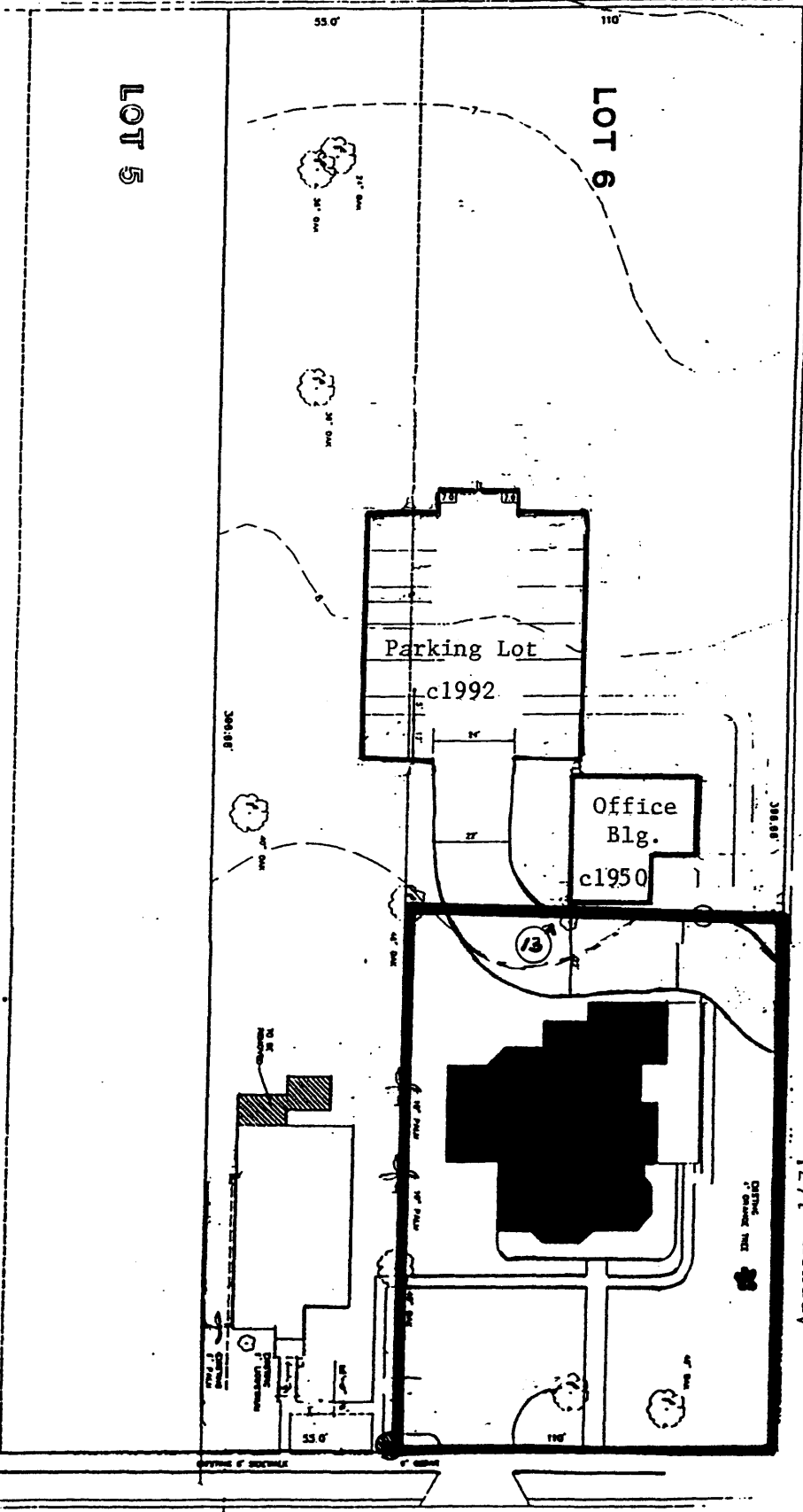
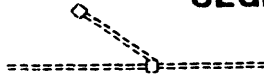
EAST ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"



WEST ELEVATION
SCALE - 1/8" = 1'-0"

DRAWING NO. H-9114 SHEET OF	SCALE	A R C H I T E C T			PROJECT: BLOGETT HOUSE RESTORATION RESIDENCE TO OFFICES CONVERSION FOR: FLORIDA NETWORK OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICE LOCATION: 408 S. RIDGEWOOD AVE. DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA	DRAWN BY	DATE	CHECKED BY
		ROBERT G. HOWARD 602 WEST INDIAN RIVER BLVD. SUITE 202 EDGEWATER, FLORIDA 32032 804427-2418						

SEGRAVE ST. (50' R/



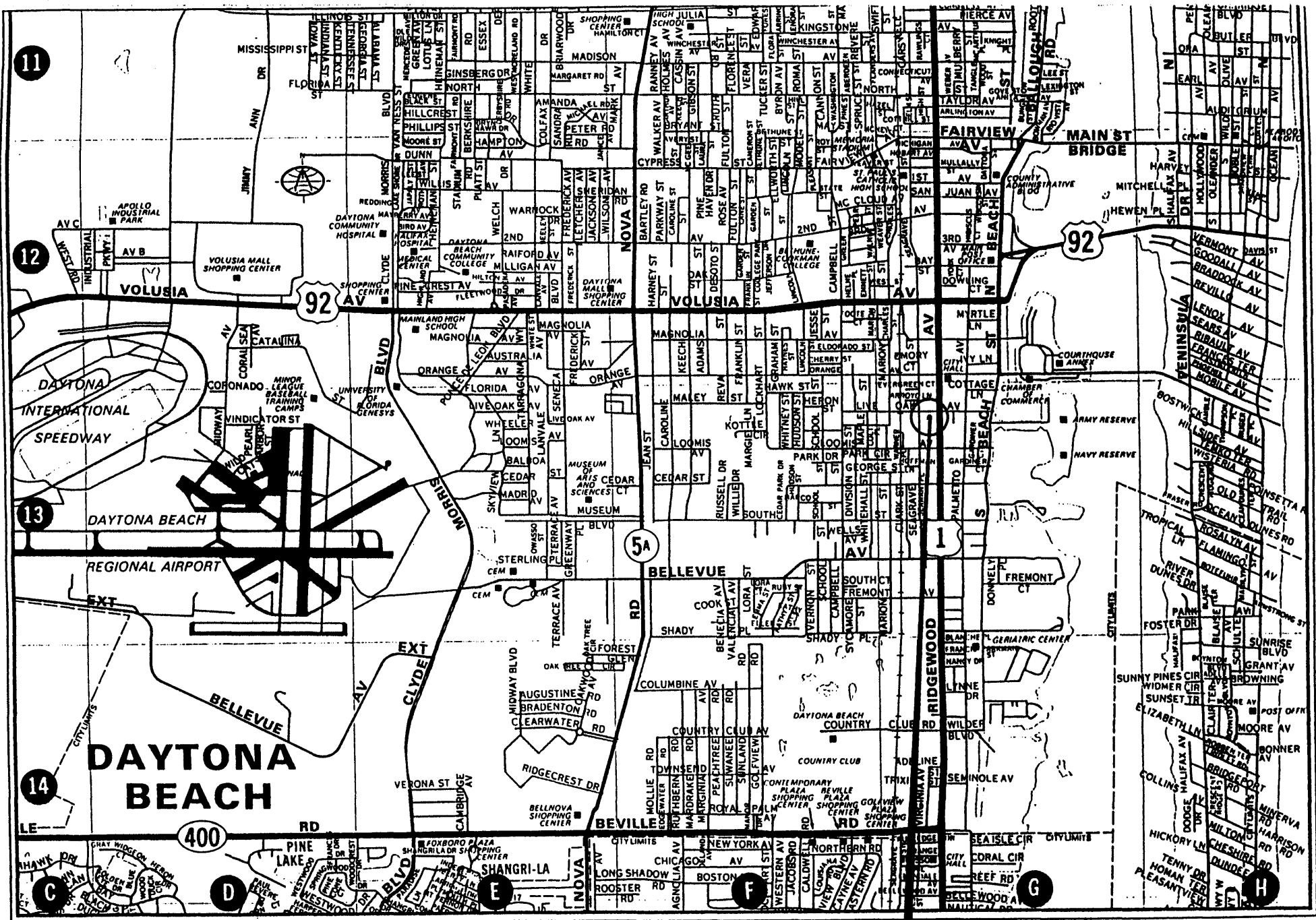
Live Oak Avenue

Approx. 147'



SITE PLAN
BLODGETT HOUSE
404 S. Ridgewood Ave.
Daytona Beach, FL

RIDGEWOOD AVE. I.U.S. - 11 (100' R



LOCATOR MAP

BLODGETT HOUSE

