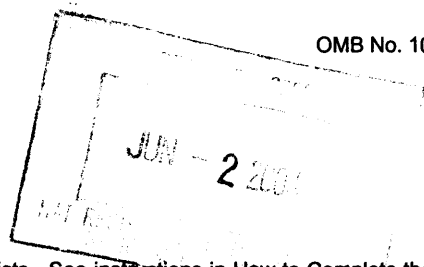


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number /DU15977

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Roosevelt Blvd., Verona Ave., St. Johns & Ortega Rivers N/A not for publication

city or town Jacksonville N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county DUVAL code 031 zip code 32210

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO for Survey & Registration 5/25/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Florida 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) _____

Edson M. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7/14/04
Date of Action

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	
597	237	buildings
4	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
601	237	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

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- EDUCATION/School
- RELIGION/Church
- LANDSCAPE/City Park

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Business
- EDUCATION/School
- RELIGION/Church
- LANDSCAPE/City Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT
- OTHER: Frame and Masonry Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation CONCRETE, BRICK
- walls BRICK, WOOD
- STONE
- roof ASPHALT SHINGLE
- other WOOD: Porch
- CERAMIC TILE

Narrative Description

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

Name of Property

County and State

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 road 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...
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING

Period of Significance

1909 - 1953

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

UNKNOWN

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

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property APPR. 450 ACRES

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid for reference 1 and 2 with Zone, Easting, and Northing columns.

UTM grid for reference 3 and 4 with Zone, Easting, and Northing columns.

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 William R. Adams, Ph. D., Consultant; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May, 2004
street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name
street & number telephone
city or town state zip code

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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida**

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Old Ortega Historic District is an approximately 450 acre, primarily residential neighborhood that contains a wide variety of residential architectural styles that include Frame and Masonry Vernacular, Mission, Craftsman Bungalow, Mediterranean Revival, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Tudor Revival, and Prairie. The district consists mainly of one-story and two-story single-family dwellings constructed between 1909 and 1953. Many of the primary residences have outbuildings, such as garages, garage apartments, and separate apartment structures. There are also a few small commercial buildings in the area, and two historic churches. There is also one large school property, Ortega Elementary School, which dates from 1923. One building, the Village Store—also constructed in 1923—was listed in the National Register in 1988. Also, four historic parks are contributing sites. Of the 834 buildings in the district, 597 are contributing and 237 are noncontributing, a ratio of 67 percent contributing to 33 percent noncontributing; however, 61 of the noncontributing buildings are secondary buildings, mainly small wood frame garages. The noncontributing buildings in the district comprise those constructed prior to 1953 that have been severely altered and those constructed after 1953 that do not meet the National Register requirement of being at least fifty years old.

SETTING

The City of Jacksonville is located in the northeast corner of Florida astride the St. Johns River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean approximately sixteen miles east of the city's downtown area. The city lies within Duval County, which was consolidated in 1969, uniting Jacksonville with a line of smaller cities along the Atlantic Coast. The consolidated county's population reached 1 million inhabitants in the mid-1990s, the majority of them within what is considered urban Jacksonville. The St. Johns River flows through the heart of Jacksonville and in many ways define the city's geography and its social divisions. Jacksonville has a subtropical climate, though it experiences an average of ten annual days of below freezing temperatures. Its economy leans on service sectors, principally banking, insurance, and health services. Shipping industries and the military are other major employment sectors.

The Old Ortega Historic District is located six miles southwest of downtown Jacksonville and occupies a wooded peninsula of land that protrudes northeastward into the point of the confluence of two rivers, the Ortega River on the west and the St. Johns River on the east. Single-family dwellings constructed mainly during the first half of the twentieth century dominate the neighborhood. The Ortega and the St. Johns rivers border two sides of the district. The district's west border runs irregularly along Roosevelt Avenue (U.S. Highway 17), a four lane highway connecting downtown Jacksonville with the Jacksonville Naval Air Station (Photo 1). Verona Avenue, which runs from Roosevelt Highway to the St. Johns River, provides the southern border of the district.

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida**

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The historic district has an irregular shape, with a long eastward protrusion into the St. Johns River. A series of four circular parks (Photo 2) from which small streets strike out diagonally like spokes on a wheel form a straight west-east axis through the district. This north part of the Ortega peninsula is linked to mainland Jacksonville by a bridge (Photo 52) across the Ortega River at Grand Avenue that was originally constructed in 1909, not long after the Ortega subdivision was organized. Still, until the advent of World War Two, Ortega was considered a relatively remote suburb of Jacksonville. Construction of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, initiated in 1939, brought with it the construction of Roosevelt Boulevard, which gave broad and fast automobile access to the inner city.

The preferred residential lots within the Ortega subdivision, using appraisal figures as an indicator of value, lie along the two rivers. The lots there are larger than those in the interior sections of the peninsula; and the houses that occupy those lots are generally larger and stylistically more defined. A generous canopy of oak and pine trees covers the historic district. The river front lots, where oaks predominate, contain the heaviest tree cover. The shape of the Ortega peninsula and its natural features encouraged a plan of development that did not conform to a traditional grid pattern. Streets and roads instead wend along the rivers and join one another in diagonal patterns. The architect who drew the plat, Henry J. Klutho, already had experience in designing housing tracts that took advantage of unusual terrain and land shapes.

No houses in the district predate the beginnings of the twentieth century development. Construction in the first decade of the century began at the northeastern tip and spread along the waterfront and inland beside the major cut-through streets, Grand Avenue and Baltic Street. The northern part of the Ortega peninsula filled in first. By the beginnings of the Great Boom of the 1920s, however, there remained many empty lots even in that part of the neighborhood, because we find buildings from the Boom era mixed in with earlier buildings. A second great spurt of construction in this area took place in the period surrounding World War Two and the building of Jacksonville Naval Air Station.

The historic buildings in the Old Ortega Historic District outnumber the non-historic buildings. Products of the first half of the twentieth century, the buildings possess design features and construction materials consistent with contemporary national and statewide architectural trends. About 65 percent of the historic buildings in the district reveal elements, in whole or in part, of formal architectural styles. A relatively high percentage of them offer nearly textbook examples of period designs, especially designs prevalent in the years shortly before and after World War Two.

The best examples of high style residential buildings are located along the water and are generally secluded from the view of the casual visitor by deep, thickly wooded lots. In those places the buildings often consist of spacious two-story residences facing the water. Inland, the residences become smaller, normally one

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida**

story to one and a half stories in height, at times set upon relatively small lots. Tree cover remains generous, however, even in the interior locations.

Commercial buildings are few in number, for this is largely a residential neighborhood. In 1957, for example, there were only seven commercial buildings in Ortega. More have appeared since that time, some of them new and others adapted versions of residential buildings. Most are congregated in the approximate center of the district, on Baltic Street and in the vicinity of Cortez Park. Several multi-family apartments and condominiums have also inserted themselves into the neighborhood, despite opposition from single-family dwelling homeowners. An exception to the rule appears to be the gradual spread of a large complex of buildings associated with an Episcopal church and a school.

Demolition has caused some loss of architectural integrity in Ortega. Because they were situated on the most attractive riverside lots, some of the district's largest and architecturally most significant buildings have experienced severe alterations and even replacement. Proceeding inland, little demolition has occurred, except within the blocks along the west side of Roosevelt Boulevard, where the expansion of a church complex in the 1960s resulted in significant change. Elsewhere, the most significant incidents of demolition have taken place near the intersection of Verona Avenue and Ortega Boulevard, where multi-family apartments have been inserted. For the most part, however, the loss of integrity suffered in areas of historic concentration has resulted from in-fill construction on empty lots or lots that were subdivided for new construction, from the insensitive rehabilitation of historic residences involving the replacement of original features and materials with non-conforming ones, and from the construction of non-conforming additions.

More than 95 percent of all the buildings in the Old Ortega Historic District were originally single-family dwellings. The remaining buildings were devoted to a small range of other uses, including banking, retail, and educational, or religious purposes. Approximately the same percentage of distribution would appear to apply as well to buildings constructed since 1953. In other words, Ortega remains essentially a residential community.

The historic buildings of Ortega represent an important cluster of cultural resources. A relatively large percentage of the buildings exhibit defined styles, though the majority were designed and constructed by lay builders who drew upon traditional building techniques and contemporary stylistic preferences for their inspiration. Primary consideration was given to providing functional spaces for the owners. Decorative features, although of secondary importance, were often applied liberally. Numerous buildings, especially those found on riverside lots or in preferred parts of the original subdivision plat, exhibit elaborate craftsmanship and intricate architectural detailing and were designed by professionally trained architects.

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida**

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Frame Vernacular

Over 100 primary buildings in the historic district can be classified as Wood Frame Vernacular. The biggest concentrations of these are found on Algonquin, Apache, Cherokee, and Iroquois avenues. The term traditionally referred to the common wood frame construction techniques employed by lay or self-taught builders, but in urban areas during the first decades of the twentieth century, it applied as well to low cost housing erected by professional contractors employing builders capable of reading even complicated building plans for houses of a variety of styles. Most of the Frame Vernacular residences in the district are small in size and rectangular in plan, although some two-story examples are also found in the neighborhood. Most of the buildings have horizontal weatherboard or drop siding and feature a gable or hipped roof. Houses built before 1925 mainly have brick pier foundations. Those erected later rest on concrete piers or on continuous poured concrete foundations. Porches, most often simple entrance or end porches, are a common feature of the style. Fenestration is often regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing, and doors contain recessed wood panels. Other common features include roof overhangs with exposed rafters, and stick porch balusters. Unornamented posts or Tuscan columns support porch roofs. By the 1920s, the Craftsman Bungalow had significantly influenced vernacular house design. As a result, post-1920 frame vernacular houses often feature some Craftsman elements, such as knee braces, exposed rafter tails, and cross over gable roofs.

4280 Longfellow Avenue, DU13382 (Photo 3)

The one-story, wood Frame Vernacular, residential building located at 4280 Longfellow Street was constructed c. 1914. The building has an L-shaped plan and has a gable roofed main block and gable roof extensions. Brick chimneys rise from the east elevation and the center of the roof ridge. The exterior walls are clad with drop siding and the building rests on a continuous concrete foundation. A one-story, shed roof porch with square wood posts and simple stick balustrade marks the building's primary entrance. The building has exposed rafter ends and brackets beneath the eaves. The main fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash windows. Now a private residence, the building originally served as Ortega's first school building, Public School 16. It housed grades one through six. It closed in 1923 when the new Ortega Elementary School on Baltic Avenue opened.¹ The Ortega Methodist Church acquired the building and later sold it for a private residence. The 1941 Jacksonville City Directory names Edward Hall as residing at that address.

¹ Files of the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Office.

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2939 Algonquin Avenue, DU13417 (Photo 4)

This two-story, Frame Vernacular residence located at 2939 Algonquin Avenue was constructed c. 1926. The building has a slightly irregular ground plan and is covered with a gable main roof and features a shed roof extension. The exterior walls are clad with drop siding and the building rests on a concrete block pier foundation. A one-story, shed roof porch extends the width of the main facade. The porch is screened, and the porch deck is bordered by wooden balustrade wall constructed of drop siding. The main fenestration consists of 1/1-light and 3/1-light double-hung sash windows. The building is first listed in the 1935 Jacksonville city directory, which names Victor O. Banks as residing there.

Masonry Vernacular

Forty-five buildings in the district are considered Masonry Vernacular. The description Masonry Vernacular defines a building style that relies upon design that is local in nature, rather than inspired by formal traditions. Masonry buildings generally employ locally produced materials. Masonry Vernacular is more commonly associated with commercial building types than with residential architecture, where wood frame houses dominate. In Florida, most masonry buildings constructed before 1920 were brick. Since World War II concrete block construction has been the leading masonry building material used in Florida. During the 1930s Masonry Vernacular buildings, influenced by the International and Modernistic styles and the increased use of reinforced concrete construction techniques, took on an increasing variety of forms. The mainly residential Masonry Vernacular buildings found in Jacksonville's Ortega Neighborhood are usually one story in height, constructed of brick and less often, concrete block. They generally have a hip or gable roof and a centered entryway, often behind a small gabled porch, not much more than a stoop.

2946 Algonquin Avenue, DU13415 (Photo 5)

This one-story, brick, Masonry Vernacular residence located at 2946 Algonquin Avenue was constructed c. 1949. The building has a slightly L-shaped ground plan and features a hip roof over the main block of the house. A one-story, flat roof, and screened porch houses the building's primary entrance on the main facade. The major fenestration consists of 4-light windows. A brick interior chimney rises from the north side of the building. A one-story, hip roof garage is located to the rear of the property. Jacksonville City Building Permit number 540, issued April 28, 1949, lists Fred M. Cox as the original owner; Clay Mort as architect; and Cox as builder. The 1952 Jacksonville city directory identifies C. L. Irwin as the occupant.

2939 Apache Avenue, DU13411 (Photos 6 & 7)

This one-story, concrete block, Masonry Vernacular residence located at 2939 Apache Avenue was constructed 1947. The building has an L-shaped ground plan and a hip roof. A brick chimney rises from the

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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center of the roof ridge. The exterior walls are covered with stucco and the building rests on a continuous concrete block foundation. The front roof slope extends over the main facade to provide shelter for a full-width porch with decorative metal supports. The major fenestration consists of 3-light casements with 3-light transom. A two-story, gable roof, garage apartment is located to the rear of the property. Jacksonville City Building Permit number 1986 issued December 2, 1947, lists Walter Rambo as the original owner; W. P. Henry as architect; and H. H. Hightower as builder. The 1952 Jacksonville city directory identifies W. L. Rambo as the occupant. Mrs. L. C. Rambo occupied the rear quarters on the property.

Minimal Traditional

There are seventy residences in the Old Ortega Historic District that are classified as Minimal Traditional. This house type design began to appear in residential subdivisions in the mid-1930s, at the height of the Great Depression, as a relatively low cost alternative to its high style predecessors. During the late-1930s and 1940s Minimal Traditional residences were widely used in large suburban tract house developments. The houses are usually small and are seldom more than one story in height. Architectural detailing is sparse and often limited to vague references to the Colonial Revival style. The type is often built of wood, brick, or stone, or combinations of these wall-cladding materials. In the more inexpensive examples, the use of concrete block construction is common. Roof slopes are moderate to low, and the eaves and rake are held close to the building surface. A common trait of the Minimal Traditional style is to have at least one front facing gable extension and a large end, exterior chimneystack. The Minimal Traditional style remained popular throughout the United States well into the 1950s.

2626 Apache Avenue, DU13340 (Photo 8)

This one-story, brick residence located at 2626 Apache Avenue was constructed c. 1936. The building has an irregular ground and is sheltered by a side gable roof with a front gable and shed roof extensions. The major gable ends are surfaced decorative "rustic" weatherboard and wood louvered vents. The main entrance to the house is located within a one-bay, shed roofed porch supported by a single, square post. The major fenestration consists of 6/6 and 4/4 double-hung and metal sash windows. An exterior chimney rises from the north elevation of the building. The 1939 Jacksonville city directory lists Edwin Porter as residing at the address.

2651 Algonquin Avenue, DU13305 (Photo 9)

This one-story, brick residence located at 2651 Algonquin Avenue was constructed c. 1940. The building has an irregular ground plan with a hip roofed main block with gable and shed roof extensions. The front facing gable at one end of the main facade is surfaced in weatherboard and features a wood louvered vent. A brick chimney rises from the south slope of the roof. A one-bay, shed roof entrance porch features decorative

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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wrought iron posts. The major fenestration consists of 6/6 double-hung sash window and a single round, "lunette" window. The 1947 through 1951 Jacksonville city directory names Robert Kubling as residing at that address.

Craftsman Bungalow

Sixty-eight residences in the Old Ortega Historic District display Bungalow features. The Bungalow became a highly popular residential design during the first three decades of the twentieth century. The earliest American Bungalows were large, rambling mansions designed by prominent California and New England architects of the 1890s. National publications like Bungalow Magazine and The Craftsman popularized the style, and a growing American middle class adopted it as the design of preference for modest suburban dwellings. That scaled down version of the Bungalow became a ubiquitous feature of Florida's residential neighborhoods during the early twentieth century. The Bungalow is typically a one or one and a half story building with a low-pitched gable roof. The eaves are wide and open, exhibiting structural components such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets. The porch usually offers the Bungalow's dominant architectural feature. It may be full or partial width, its roof supported by tapered or square columns that extend to ground level or rest on massive brick piers. The fenestration generally consists of double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash.

2902 Harvard Avenue, DU13561 & 2906 Harvard Avenue, DU13560 (Photo 10)

These one-story, concrete block, bungalows located at 2902 and 2906 Harvard Avenue were constructed c. 1927. The building at 2902 has an rectangular ground plan and a front gable main roof and a gable secondary roof on its west elevation. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. The building's primary entrance is housed within a one-story integrated porch with decorative balustrade and a single, tapered column set on a concrete block pier. The main fenestration consists of 6/1-light double-hung sash windows. The 1927 and 1930 Jacksonville city directories name Frank White as residing at that address. The companion bungalow located at 2906 Harvard Avenue was also constructed c. 1927. The building has a rectangular ground plan and is also covered by a gable main roof with a gable extension on the west elevation. A brick chimney rises from the center of the roof ridge. Unlike the bungalow at 2902 Harvard Avenue, the main entrance to 2906 is housed in a one-story attached porch with its own front gable. The outer corners of the porch rest on wooden columns that rest on masonry piers. The main fenestration consists of 6/1-light double-hung sash windows. No building permit was found for this building in the city archives. The 1929 Jacksonville city directory lists the house as vacant; the 1930 edition names Benjamin Cooper as residing at that address.

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida**

2726 Algonquin Avenue, DU13324 (Photo 11)

This two-story, wood frame, Bungalow located at 2726 Algonquin Avenue was constructed c. 1924. The building has an irregular ground plan and a gable roof with a gable roof extension. The exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding and the building rests on a continuous concrete foundation. A full-width, gable roof porch with brick half wall and square supports projects from the building's front elevation. Projecting from the north end of the porch is a one-story porte-cochere resting on brick piers with square wood supports. The major fenestration consists of 1/1-light double-hung sash windows. A brick, exterior end chimney rises from the north elevation.

Colonial Revival Style

There are 58 examples of Colonial Revival style buildings in the Old Ortega Historic District. Colonial Revival style houses were popular in the United States in early twentieth century from the 1910s to the 1930s, and then had a resurgence during the post-World War II years. Typical features include side gabled roofs, symmetrical street facades, and front doors with pediments, transoms, fanlights and sidelights, and small entrance porches with classically inspired columns. The Dutch Colonial Revival's most recognizable feature is the gambrel roof. The term "Colonial Revival" refers to a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch colonial houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. Examples first appeared at the 1876 centennial celebration in Philadelphia, and by the century's end Colonial Revival had become widely popular. Early examples were usually square or rectangular in plan, two stories in height, and featured a hip roof with dormers. They commonly had a large porch that extended the width of the facade or even occupied the whole lower portion of the building. Colonial Revival residences of the 1930s, however, began to reflect Federal or Georgian precedents. Although based primarily on the eighteenth century classical Georgian and Adam styles, details are generally applied in an eclectic manner without reference to a particular period or formal style.

3744 Ortega Boulevard, DU13643 (Photo 12)

The two-story, wood frame, Colonial Revival style, residence located at 3744 Ortega Boulevard was constructed c. 1909. The building has an irregular plan consisting of a hip roof main block with gable roof extensions and gable dormers. The primary and secondary roofs are surfaced with French tile. The exterior walls are clad with weatherboard and the building rests on a continuous brick foundation. A one-story, flat roof porch with slender, Doric columns wraps around the facade and side elevations. The primary entrance is comprised of paired doors flanked by multi-light sidelights. The house features a two-story, centrally located, projecting bay with pediment and modillion blocks below the eaves. The main fenestration consists of 12/1-light double-hung sash windows. The formal symmetry of the facade is broken by the extension of the porte-cochere and by the screening of the porch on the northwest side. A one-story, gable roof garage stands to the rear of the property. The house was constructed for Charles S. Bettes, a Jacksonville pharmacist, who was one

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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of the early developers of the Ortega Subdivision. The architectural firm of McClure & Holmes designed the residence. Its builder was Q.E. Brown.²

4327 Hiawatha Street, DU00392 (Photo 13)

This two-story, wood frame, residential building located at 4327 Hiawatha Street was constructed c. 1920. It has a rectangular ground plan and rests on a continuous rusticated concrete block foundation. The residence has a hipped main roof with a hipped dormer on its front slope. A brick chimney rises from the south slope of the roof. The exterior walls are clad with weatherboard and a one-story, hip roof extends the width of the main facade. The porch roof is supported by paired and quadruple Tuscan columns resting on rusticated concrete block piers. The main fenestration is 1/1-light double-hung sash windows. The windows of the second story rest on a decorative stringcourse molding. The arrangement of the main facade is symmetrical and features a centrally located main entrance. The earliest known resident was George W. Roarty, agent for the Jacksonville Terminal Company.³

Ranch Style

Eighteen Ranch Style residences are found in the historic district. The Ranch style originated in California during the early 1930s and ultimately became the dominant style for suburban residences during the immediate post-war period of the 1940s and 1950s. What generally distinguishes it from the Minimal Traditional style are its larger size and its spread out horizontal exterior planning and its interior open floor plan. Large ranch homes may sprawl with rooms and hallways flowing into one another, and sliding glass doors opening the interior of the house into the back patio. The formal dining room is transformed into an extension of the kitchen and living room rather than being a separate room. Another feature that differentiates Ranch from Minimal Traditional houses is the increased use of the attached two-car garage. Widespread application of the style was made possible by the increasing move of Americans to the suburbs after World War II period and the rise of the two-car family. Ranch style houses are usually constructed on larger lots than many of the styles constructed in earlier years. Loosely based on Spanish Colonial precedents, the suburban Ranch house is a ground hugging, one-story and one room deep house, usually set parallel to the street. Secondary gable or hip roof room extensions are common. Brick was almost universally used in early examples, but later versions of the style often adopted concrete block, wood framing, and fieldstone. Window types and limited decorative elements may vary widely according to local taste.

² Wayne Wood, *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage* (Jacksonville, 1989), p. 3

³ R.L. Polk, Company, *Jacksonville City Directory* (Richmond and Jacksonville, 1929-1952); Wayne Wood, *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage* (Jacksonville, 1989), p. 351.

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2504 Iroquois Avenue, DU13286 (Photo 14)

This large one-story, wood frame residence located at 2504 Iroquois Avenue was constructed c. 1940 and substantially enlarged two years later. The building has an irregular ground plan and a side gable main roof and gable roof extensions. The main roof projects out over the facade to form a small entrance porch that has no columns or posts. An integrated porch located near the east end of the facade covers a secondary entrance. The exterior walls are clad with wide weatherboard, and the building rests on a continuous concrete foundation. The major fenestration consists of 4/4 and 6/6 metal sash windows. Brick chimneys rise from the west elevation and the center of the roof ridge. Jacksonville City Building Permit number 702, issued July 16, 1940, lists Walter D. Griffin, Jr. as the original owner of the property; W. B. Bell as the architect; and R. W. Swamtick as builder⁴.

2906 Grand Avenue, DU13625 (Photo 15)

This one-story, brick, residence located at 2906 Grand Avenue was constructed c. 1951. The building has a slightly irregular ground plan and a side gable roof sheltering the main block with gable and shed roof extensions. The building's main entrance is housed within a one-story, shed roof porch with square posts. A large oriel window flanks the entrance. The major fenestration consists of multi-light metal sash windows. Brick chimneys rise from the center ridge of the roof and there is an attached two bay garage at the east end of the building. Stylistically, the house features Colonial Revival touches, including the corner returns on the gable moldings, the Palladian style louvered vents in the gable ends of the main roof, and the non-functional louvered blinds that flank the windows. The 1953 Jacksonville city directory lists H.H. Ellerbee as residing at this address.

Mediterranean Revival

Fifteen buildings in the district reflect Mediterranean Revival styling. Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing architectural elements with Spanish, Italian, and Middle Eastern precedents. Found in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage, Mediterranean Revival broadly defines the Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles that became popular in Florida and the Southwestern United States during the twentieth century. Mediterranean Revival buildings in Florida display considerable Spanish influence. Variations of the style epitomized Florida architecture during the Great Boom of the 1920s. It was adapted for building types that ranged from grandiose tourist hotels to two room residences. Often, existing buildings were renovated to reflect a Mediterranean influence. Identifying features of the style include a variety of roof types, often used in combination. Flat roofs usually have some form of parapet. Gable and hip forms normally feature ceramic tile roof surfacing. Exterior walls are commonly stuccoed. Entrance porches

⁴ City of Jacksonville, Florida. Building and Licensing Department. Building Permits.

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have arched openings supported by a wide variety of column forms. Casement windows may exist side by side with double-hung sash windows. Low relief work and ceramic tile decorations are often found close to windows and entrances.

2902 Cherokee Avenue, DU13488 (Photo 16)

This one-story quadruplex located at 2902 Cherokee Avenue was constructed c. 1928 and is one of the few Mission variations of the Mediterranean Revival style in the Old Ortega Historic District. The building has a slightly U-shaped ground plan, and the exterior walls of the building are covered in stucco. The building features a flat roof surrounded by a low parapet pierced by canales that are intended to drain rainwater from the roof surface. The building rests on a poured concrete slab foundation. The building features Spanish tiles at the roofline, and the entrances are sheltered by angled hoods on the facade. The major fenestration consists of paired, 6/6-light double-hung sash windows. Decorative wooden shutters flank the window pairs. Two exterior end chimneys, also surfaced with stucco, rise above the parapet. Multiple family residences dating from before World War II are extremely rare in the Old Ortega Historic District.

Ortega Elementary School, 4010 Baltic Street, DU13586 (Photo 17)

This two-story, hollow clay tile, Mediterranean Revival, educational building located at 4010 Baltic Street was constructed c. 1923. The building has an irregular plan consisting of a gable roof main block and gable and flat roof extensions. The exterior walls are clad with stucco and the building rests on a continuous concrete foundation. The building's primary entrance is housed within a one-story, arcaded, covered passageway with tapered columns. The main entrance is comprised of paired, multi-light doors set below a round arch fanlight. This substantial building also features a Spanish tile roof and decorative cartouches. Fenestration consists of 6/6-light double-hung sash windows set within recessed window openings. A brick interior chimney rises from the east side of the building.

The Ortega Elementary School received its first students in 1923. The original Ortega School was built in 1914 and was replaced by the present structure. At the time, the streets of Ortega remained generally unpaved and some Ortega families kept cows and goats. It was the sixteenth school opened in Duval County. As early as 1916 a neighborhood committee had been formed to agitate for a new school. Two classrooms were added along the Princeton Avenue wing of the main building within some years. In 1935, with help from the W.P.A., a new auditorium, with an entrance on Harvard Street, was constructed. Two additional wings were added in 1950-1951 at the front of the building on Baltic Street.⁵

⁵ (1) The Florida Times-Union, October 23, 1993 Westside Community News.

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Tudor Revival

Only 10 buildings in the district can be classified as Tudor Revival. The name Tudor suggests that these houses imitate English architecture from the early 16th century; however, most were inspired by building techniques from an earlier time. They may have overlapping gables, parapets, and beautifully patterned brick or stonework. Tudor style houses often feature striking "half timbering," a decorative technique that does not have the structural function of medieval houses. This decorative woodwork comes in many different designs, with stucco or patterned brick between the timbers. Other distinctive features can include large chimneys and casement windows with leaded quarrel panes. Pointed or round arched main entranceways are also common and may be framed with quoins or cast concrete moldings. The more elaborate examples may exhibit oriel windows and decorative medieval style wall panels in low relief called "strapwork." Small, inexpensive examples of the style may exhibit little more than a masonry vernacular style house with an arched main entrance sheltered by a porch with a steeply pitched roof beside a buttressed chimney. In such cases the fenestration may be the same double-hung sash window types found in Craftsman Bungalows or even Masonry Vernacular houses.

3802 Bettes Circle, DU13666 (Photo 18)

This two-story brick house located at 3802 Bettes Circle was constructed c. 1924. The building overlooks Bettes Park, one of four circular parks along Baltic Street laid out in 1909 as part of the original plan for the subdivision. The residence has an irregular ground plan, with a gable roof covering the central block of the structure and flat roofs on the extensions. The focus of the design is a projecting, flat roofed central entrance pavilion with a crenellated parapet, quoins, and a Tudor arched doorway framed with ornamental stone. Flanking this entrance tower are two non-symmetrical gables, each of which has an oriel window and displays intricate half timbering. The main fenestration consists of 4-light casement windows. An exterior end chimney rises from the south elevation. The residence was constructed for Charles and Carol Bettes. Charles' father owned the house located at 3744 Ortega Boulevard. The property was then part of a large Bettes estate. The designer of the house remains unknown but was reputedly a relation of the Bettes family. The Jacksonville city directory for 1923 lists Charles Bettes as vice president of Foremost Farms.⁶

4105 Ortega Boulevard, DU13682 (Photo 19)

This large two-story, brick residence located at 4105 Ortega Boulevard was constructed c. 1926. The building has a sprawling irregular ground plan and features a gable roof main block with gable roof extensions and gable dormers. The main fenestration consists of 8-light casement windows. Brick chimneys rise from the north elevation and the east slope of the roof. The gable over the entrance pavilion features ornamental half

⁶ Vertical files, Jacksonville Historic Preservation Office, Jacksonville Planning.

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timbering, and the recessed arched main entranceway is framed with quoins. The Jacksonville city directories from 1929 through 1952, list I. Beverly Nalle as residing at that address. Nalle was a prominent real estate developer. A street and subdivision in the city are named for him.

Prairie

Surprisingly, there are seven Prairie style houses in the Old Ortega Historic District, a large number for historic residential districts in Florida. A creative association of Chicago architects developed the Prairie style, one of few indigenous American architectural forms. Directed toward domestic architecture rather than public or commercial applications, the style became identified with the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, regarded as its master. In its pure form, the Prairie style enjoyed a short life, between 1900 and World War I, though a variant of its form, the Ranch style, dominated American residential building from about 1939 through the 1960s. In Florida, the Prairie style never gained wide acceptance. Here, its finest expressions and widest applications appeared in Jacksonville, where architect Henry John Klutho made use of the design in helping to rebuild the city following a devastating fire in 1901. Distinctive features of the Prairie style includes a two-story design, often with a bold interplay of horizontal planes against a vertical mass; low pitched hipped roof with boxed eaves; dormers; massive chimneys; horizontal ribbons of casement windows, often treated with leaded glass; one-story porches, porte-cocheres, or extensions with massive column supports; cantilevered overhangs; and brick, stucco, or rough face cast stone exterior wall fabrics, often in combination with wood.

3827 Ortega Boulevard, DU13658 (Photos 20 & 21)

This two-story, brick residence located at 3827 Ortega Boulevard was constructed c. 1914. The building has an irregular ground plan and features a hip roof main block with a hip roof extension and a hip dormer on the facade. A brick chimney rises from the east slope of the roof. The exterior wall materials are brick and stucco and the building rests on a continuous brick foundation. The primary entrance is housed within a one-story hip roof porch with square posts topped with decorative brackets. The building's roof surface is covered with Spanish tiles. The main fenestration consists of 9/1-light double-hung sash windows. Similarly, the adjacent brick garage apartment is hip roofed, and has 6/1-light double-hung sash windows.

3855 Ortega Boulevard, DU13660 (Photo 22)

This two-story, concrete block, Prairie style residence located at 3855 Ortega Boulevard was constructed c. 1922. The building has an irregular ground plan, a hip roof main block and hip roof extensions. The exterior walls are surfaced with stucco, and the building rests on a continuous concrete foundation. The primary entrance is housed within a one-story, hip roof porch with massive, square supports and plain balustrade. The building features decorative brackets below the eaves and a second story deck with plain balustrade. The major

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fenestration consists of 6/1-light double-hung sash windows. Brick chimneys rise from the west elevation and the east slope of the roof. The 1931 Jacksonville city directory names Edison Clarke as residing at this address.

Shingle Style

There are six examples of the Shingle style in the historic district. The Shingle style found its widest popularity in the Northeastern United States between 1880 and 1900. The first examples were designed by some of the most prominent architects of the late 19th century, including Henry Hobson Richardson and the firm of McKim, Mead, and White, as summer residences for wealthy clients. From this fashionable base, well publicized in contemporary architectural magazines, the style spread throughout the country. Shingle style designs drew heavily upon Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Richardsonian Romanesque precedents. From the Queen Anne it borrowed wide porches, shingle surfaces, and asymmetrical forms. From the Colonial Revival style came the often-used gambrel roofs, classical columns, and Palladian windows. Adapted from the Richardsonian Romanesque was the emphasis on irregular, sculpted shapes, Romanesque arches, and, in some examples, stone lower stories.

2736 Arapahoe Avenue, DU13372 (Photo 23)

This two-story, wood frame, Shingle style residence at 2736 Arapahoe Avenue was constructed c. 1921. The building has an L-shaped ground plan and is covered by a cross gable roof on the main block of the house. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingle siding and the building rests on a continuous brick foundation. The building's primary entrance is housed within a one-story, one-bay, gable roof porch with slender, turned posts. The major fenestration consists of single and grouped 6/6-light double-hung sash windows. An exterior end chimney rises from the north elevation. The building was constructed before the Ortega Subdivision was incorporated into the city of Jacksonville in 1929; however, the address does not appear in the Jacksonville city directory until after 1936.

4134 Ortega Boulevard, DU13685 (Photo 24)

This two-story, wood frame, Shingle style residence located at 4134 Ortega Boulevard was constructed c. 1924.⁷ The building has an irregular ground plan and features a gable main roof with a flat roof extension. The exterior walls are clad with wood shingle siding and the building rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The primary entrance is set below a flared hood with scrolled brackets, which extends along the facade and side elevations. The major fenestration consists of 6/6-light double-hung sash windows. An exterior end chimney rises from the north elevation. The 1929 Jacksonville city directory names Hugh Boyle as residing at the address.

⁷ Ibid.

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Monterey Style

There is only a single example of the Monterey Style in the Old Ortega Historic District. The Monterey Style house is generally two stories in height, with a rectangular or L-shaped ground plan, and features a full-width, or nearly full-width balcony on the second story that is usually sheltered by the overhang of the main roof. The style is a free interpretation of the Anglo-influenced Spanish Colonial houses that were built in northern California and had similar counterparts in St. Augustine, Florida, during the Spanish and English colonial periods. The houses blended Spanish adobe construction with the pitched roof, massed plan English heritage houses. Wall cladding materials may be brick, stucco, or wood. The fenestration may follow both Spanish and English (American) prototypes, and decorative shutters or louvered blinds flanking the major windows are common. This type of house was popular in both California and Florida from about 1925 to 1940.

4217 McGirts Boulevard [Site File Pending] (Photo 25)

This two-story, brick residence located at 4217 McGirts Boulevard was constructed c. 1941. The building has a T-shaped ground plan and is covered by a side gable roof that extends to shelter the full-width second story balcony. The exterior walls of the first story of the house are constructed of brick laid in common bond, the upper story is constructed of wood with flush siding. A one-story "Florida Room" wing, also constructed of brick, extends from the south elevation of the building. Beams that project beyond the main facade, sheltering the main, central entranceway of the house, support the second story balcony. Thin wooden posts support the roof of the balcony, and a stick and rail balustrade borders the deck of the balcony. The main fenestration consists of 8/8-light double-hung sash windows with decorative wood shutters. The one-story wing has awning windows without shutters. Decorative wood shutters also flank the glass and wood panel door occupying the central entranceway. A similar door is found at the south side of the balcony. Both entrances have screened doors. A small pair of windows with decorative shutter is found in the central bay of the balcony. These probably provide natural light for the bathrooms of the upstairs bedrooms.

Gothic Revival

The only notable example of the Gothic Revival style in the Old Ortega Historic District is St. Marks Episcopal Church. The Gothic style was most popular in the U.S. between 1840 and 1870, although it remained a popular building style for religious and educational buildings well into the 20th century. Andrew Jackson Downing is said to have built the first example in America in 1832. In subsequent years Downing produced several pattern books in which he showed the suitability of adapting the style to modest domestic designs. Downing's efforts at popularizing the Gothic helped to make it one of the dominant building styles of the day. Due to Florida's relatively late period of development the state contains few examples of high style Gothic buildings. There are, however, a number of folk Gothic adaptations of the style that may be better termed Neo-Gothic. Identifying features of this style includes steeply pitched gable roofs, often with one or more

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intersecting cross gables; decorative verge board work in the gables; open eaves; wood siding, often board and batten; one story entrance or end porch; and varied window treatments including lancet, cantilevered oriels, and double-hung sash windows, often with diamond pane glazing.

St. Marks Episcopal Church, 4130 Ortega Boulevard, DU13683 (Photo 26)

The one-story, brick, Gothic Revival style, St. Marks Episcopal Church, located at 4130 Ortega Boulevard, was constructed c. 1941. The building has an irregular plan consisting of a gable roof main block and gable roof extensions. The primary entrance is housed within a one-story, one-bay, flat roof, stone porch on the gable end. A one-story, gable roof projection with pointed arch houses a secondary entrance. The major fenestration consists of fixed windows within pointed arch openings. This church and the Mediterranean Revival style Ortega Elementary School are the largest and most architecturally elaborate non-residential buildings in the Old Ortega Historic District.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Site File Number</u>
<u>Algonquin Avenue</u>				
2514	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13315
2514A	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
2604	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13314
2618	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1926	DU13312
2618A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	
2624	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1951	DU13311
2630	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928	DU13310
2635	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1946	DU13308
2635A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	
2636	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	DU13309
2636A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
2641	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1947	DU13307
2641A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947	
2645	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1946	DU13306
2645A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	
2651	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	DU13305
2705	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13329

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Algonquin Avenue (cont.)

2705A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2711	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13328
2711A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2721	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13325
2725	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	
2725A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	
2726	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1924	DU13324
2731	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	DU13322
2734	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946	DU13321
2814	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	DU13433
2814½	Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	
2824	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	DU13431
2825	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	DU13432
2830	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1946	DU13430
2830A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	
2841	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13428
2841A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2911	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1926	DU13425
2911A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	
2917	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	DU13422
2918	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	DU13424
2919	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	DU13423
2919A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	
2927	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	DU13421
2928	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	DU13420
2935	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	DU13419
2937	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	DU13418
2939	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	DU13417
2943	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	DU13416
2946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13415

Apache Avenue

2608	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13342
2608A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2618	Residential	Ranch	c. 1941	DU13341

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Apache Avenue (cont.)

2626	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1936	DU13340
2637	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	DU13339
2637A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
2716	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	DU13351
2717	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942	DU13352
2720	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1932	DU13349
2720A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1932	
2721	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	DU13350
2721A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	
2724	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	DU13348
2724A	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	
2731	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	DU13346
2731A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	
2738	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1932	DU13345
2811	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13397
2815	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13398
2815A	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2821	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13400
2821A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2825	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending
2830	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	DU13402
2830A	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	
2840	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	DU13404
2841	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1940	DU13403
2916	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	DU13406
2916A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	
2926	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13407
2930	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1926	DU13408
2931	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1926	DU13409
2931A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	
2939	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	DU13411
2939A	Garage Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	
2940	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	DU13410
2946	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	DU13412
2946A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1949	
2954	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1949	DU13413

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2604	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	DU13356
2736	Residential	Shingle	c. 1921	DU13372
2738	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942	DU13374
2738A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942	
2746	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	DU13375
2754	Residential	Ranch	c. 1941	DU13376
2757	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1941	DU13377
2757A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2762	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1947	DU13378
2762A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	
2768	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13379
2768A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
2807	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13383
2807A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
2810	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13384
2810A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
2816	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1940	DU13386
2816A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
2817	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13385
2817A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2823	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13387
2823A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2831	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	DU13388
2831A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	
2919	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	DU13468
2922	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	DU13469
2928	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1920	DU13467
2928A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	
2929	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13466
2929A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
2938	Residential	Ranch	c. 1948	DU13465
2947	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13463
2947A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
2950	Residential	Ranch	c. 1941	DU13462
2955	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	DU13461

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Jacksonville, Duval County, FloridaBaltic Street

3864	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1924	DU13665
3864A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	
3870	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1924	DU13664
3915	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1938	DU13624
3915A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	
3919	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939	DU13623
3919A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939	
3923	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13621
3923A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
3946	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1933	DU13618
3946A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1933	
3951	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947	DU13619
3952	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1919	DU13617
3952A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	
3958	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13616
4010A	Ortega Elementary School	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1923	DU13586
4010B	Ortega Elementary School	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1923	
4010C	Ortega Elementary School	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1923	
4034	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13564
4046	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1925	DU13565
4046A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	
4124	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13567
4124A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
4134	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13568
4134A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
4158	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	DU13544
4158A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	
4162	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927	DU13545
4162A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927	
4226	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1929	DU13506
4252	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1930	DU13505
4252A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	
4281	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	DU13487
4285	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	DU13486
4286	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1928	DU13485
4286A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928	

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Baltic Street (cont.)

4301	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13484
4301A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
4309	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1928	DU13483
4313	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13481
4319	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	DU13479
4334	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1919	DU13478
4334A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	
4340	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1918	Pending
43401/2	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1918	
4340A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1918	
4348	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	DU00527
4348A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	
4355	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1925	DU13476
4355A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	
4362	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1947	DU13426
4362A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	
4404	Residential	Ranch	c. 1947	DU13475
4412	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	DU13474
4415	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1920	DU13473
4415A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	
4424	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1926	DU13472
4424A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	
4428	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1948	DU13471
4428A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	

Bettes Circle

3802	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1924	DU13666
3803	Residential	Shingle Style	c. 1930	Pending
3805	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1934	DU13663

Buena Vista Avenue

3917	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1939	Pending
3917A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939	
3954	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927	DU13615

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Cherokee Avenue

2730	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928	DU13496
2730A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928	
2740	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947	DU13497
2805	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13495
2810	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13494
2810A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
2811	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	
2816	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1925	DU13492
2816A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	
2832	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	DU13491
2838	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1939	DU13490
2838A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939	
2844	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939	DU13489
2902	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1928	DU13488
2918	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	DU13514
2924	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1929	DU13513
2924A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1929	
2931	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending
2931A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	
2932	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946	Pending

Corinthian Avenue

2815	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1941	DU13526
2821	Residential	Ranch	c. 1941	DU13525
2824	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13524
2824A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
2829	Residence	Shingle Style	c. 1941	DU13523
2838	Residential	Ranch	c. 1950	DU13522
2838A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	
2838B	Shed	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	
2845	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1927	DU13521
2845A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927	
2849	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1928	DU13520
2849A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928	
2923	Commercial	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1927	DU13519

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Corinthian Avenue (cont.)

2928	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1914	DU13518
2930	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917	
2933	Commercial Retail	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending
2934	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	DU13516
2935	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1928	

Doric Avenue

2802	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1926	DU13576
2810	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	DU13575
2816	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926	DU13574
2832	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending
2832A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	
2833	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1921	DU13573
2833A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1921	
2840	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13572
2841	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1948	DU13571
2847	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13570
2860	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1924	DU13569

Desoto Circle

4015	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950	Pending
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El Dorado Avenue

2828	Residential	Prairie	c. 1929	Pending
2828A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1929	

Grand Avenue

2804	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13632
2810	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1949	DU13630
2815	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925	DU13631
2815A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925	
2818	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1949	DU13629

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Grand Avenue (cont.)

2821	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13628
2821A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	
2833	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950	DU13626
2905	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1928	DU13668
2905A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1928	
2906	Residential	Ranch	c. 1951	DU13625
2916	Residential	Ranch	c. 1939	DU13669
2917	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1927	DU13667
2917A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1927	
2926	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	DU13670
2935	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1914	DU13671
2935A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	
3019	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	DU13673
3019A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	

Harvard Avenue

2816	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	DU13588
2826	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1930	DU13587
2826A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	
2844	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13585
2902	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1937	DU13561
2906	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1927	DU13560
2920	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1927	DU13559
2924	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927	
2929	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1951	DU13557
2930	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1926	DU13558
2930A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	
2935	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1929	DU13556
2935A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1929	

Hiawatha Avenue

4309	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1933	DU13355
4309A	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1933	
4313	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1919	DU13354

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Hiawatha Avenue (cont.)

4313A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	
4320	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1940	DU13353
4320A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
4327	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1914	DU00392
4341	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1918	DU13338
4341A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1918	
4350	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1926	DU13337
4350A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1926	
4354	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1913	DU13335
4354A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1913	
4355	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13336
4355A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
4407	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13330
4407A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
4415	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	
4415A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916	
4416	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13304
4419	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916	DU13332
4425	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1913	DU13333
4450	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1952	DU13334

Holly Avenue

2902	Residential	Prairie	c. 1910	Pending
2914	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1929	DU13662
2914A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1929	

Ionic Avenue

2814	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13532
2814A	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
2817	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1935	DU13533
2817A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	
2822	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1946	DU13535
2823	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	DU13534
2831	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	DU13536

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Ionic Avenue (cont.)

2831A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	
2836	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1947	DU13537
2842	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13538
2842A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2848	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1939	DU13539
2849	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1939	DU13540
2854	Residential	Ranch	c. 1947	DU13542
2855	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	DU13541
2862	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1947	DU13543
2862A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947	
2903	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13547
2904	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1942	DU13546
2904A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942	
2911	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13548
2911A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	

Iroquois Avenue

2504	Residential	Ranch	c. 1940	DU13286
2514	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	DU13288
2519	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1909	DU13287
2519A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1909	
2522	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939	DU13289
2522A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939	
2530	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13291
2535	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	DU13290
2602-2604	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945	DU13293
2607-2609	Residential	Ranch	c. 1948	DU13294
2610	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945	DU13295
2615	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13297
2615A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2619	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13298
2619A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2624	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1922	DU13296
2634	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1945	DU13299
2635	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947	DU13300

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Iroquois Avenue (cont.)

2642	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	DU13301
2642A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	
2647	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13302
2651	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1941	DU13303
2651A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2711	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	DU13316
2711A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	
2819	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending
2831	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	DU13435
2837	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	DU13437
2837A	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	
2913	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	DU13438
2929	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947	DU13440
2932	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13441
2940	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13442
2947	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13444
2947A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2948	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13445
2954	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13446
2955	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13447

Longfellow Street

4214	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13501
4214A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
4219-4221	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	DU13500
4220	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	DU13499
4220A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
4226	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13498
4257	Residential	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1919	DU13380
4269	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1934	DU13381
4280	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	DU13382
4280A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	
4317	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	DU13396
4317A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
4321	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	DU13395

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Longfellow Street (cont.)

4327	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	DU13394
4331	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1924	DU13393
4332	Residential	Prairie	c. 1930	DU13389
4332A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	
4349	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1914	DU13392
4358	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1916	Pending
4363	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1916	DU13391
4363A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916	
4363B	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916	
4364	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1924	DU13343
4369	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1926	DU13390
4406	Ortega Presbyterian Church	Colonial Revival	c. 1943	Pending
4422	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1935	DU13319

Manitou Avenue

2816	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13502
2816A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2839	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916	DU13503
2931	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1922	DU13509
2931A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
2936	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1927	Pending
2936A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	
2939	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945	DU13510
2940	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1920	DU13511
2940A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	
2946	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1922	DU13512

Mc Girts Boulevard

3725	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1937	DU13642
3728	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1949	DU13641
3728A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1949	
3804	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1924	DU13640
3804A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1924	
3804B	Garage Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1924	

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Mc Girts Boulevard (cont.)

3811	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1936	DU13639
3814	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926	DU13638
3831	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1941	DU13636
3855	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1951	DU13635
3934	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	DU13634
3934A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	
3947	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1924	
3954	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1926	DU13633
3954A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1926	
3963	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	DU13591
3963A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	
4002	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923	DU13590
4002A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923	DU13590
4012	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1922	DU13583
4012A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923	DU13590
4020	Residential	Prairie	c. 1923	DU13589
4020A	Garage Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1923	
4049	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1911	DU13584
4056	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	
4056A	Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	
4066	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	DU13582
4076	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13581
4114	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1937	DU13580
4114A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	
4117	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1939	DU13577
4117A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939	
4121	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	DU13578
4121A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	
4130	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending
4137	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1940	DU13530
4142	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1947	DU13531
4150	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1919	DU13529
4151	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	DU13528
4151A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
4165	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1940	DU13527
4209	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939	Pending

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Mc Girts Boulevard (cont.)

4217	Residential	Monterey	c. 1941	Pending
4217A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941	
4225	Residential	Gothic Revival	c. 1925	Pending
4225A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925	
4229	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1925	Pending
4269	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1921	Pending
4281	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	Pending
4304	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1909	DU13357
4304A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1909	
4304B	Shed	Frame Vernacular	c. 1909	
4314	Residence	Minimal Traditional	c. 1914	DU13358
4314A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	
4314B	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	
4323	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	DU13359
4323A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
4324	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1911	DU00398
4324A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911	
4333	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1938	DU13360
4333A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	
4334	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1907	DU13362
4334A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1907	
4343	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13361
4351	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	DU13363
4351A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	
4354	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending
4364	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1947	DU13365
4384	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13368
4384A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
4395	Residential	Ranch	c. 1940	DU13367
4396	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1914	DU13369
4396A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	
4404	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13370
4414	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1940	DU13371
4414A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
4425	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1947	Pending
4444	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939	DU13285

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4444A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939	
4445	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending

Ortega Boulevard

3707	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	Pending
3721	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1930	DU13644
3721A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	
3733	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1924	DU13646
3737	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1922	DU13647
3737A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
3744	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1912	DU13643
3744A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1912	
3751	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1927	DU13648
3751A	Garage Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1927	
3761	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1926	DU13649
3764	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1929	DU13651
3764A	Garage Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1929	
3767	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1924	DU13650
3767A	Garage Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1924	
3775	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1928	DU13652
3787	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1941	DU13653
3787A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
3790	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1926	DU13654
3805	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1952	DU13655
3810	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1924	DU13657
3815	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1924	DU13657
3815A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	
3827	Residential	Prairie	c. 1914	DU13658
3827A	Garage Apartment	Prairie	c. 1914	
3848	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1951	DU13659
3852	Residential	Shingle Style	c. 1924	Pending
3855	Residential	Prairie	c. 1922	DU13660
3855A	Garage Apartment	Prairie	c. 1922	
3857	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1933	Pending
3861	Residential	Shingle Style	c. 1922	Pending

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Ortega Boulevard (cont.)

3875	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1924	Pending
3875A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	
3880	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1919	DU13672
3881	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1914	DU13674
3881A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	
3903	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1924	DU13675
3903A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	
3904	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1939	Pending
3914	Residential	Ranch	c. 1939	Pending
3915	Residential	Prairie	c. 1918	DU13676
3915A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1918	
3924	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1951	DU13607
3925	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925	DU13677
3935	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1930	Pending
3935A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	Pending
3945	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1928	DU13678
3945A	Garage Apartment	Colonial Revival	c. 1928	
3958	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1919	DU13606
3958A	Garage Apartment	Colonial Revival	c. 1919	
3960	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1926	DU13605
3960A	Garage Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	
3965	Residential	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1927	DU13679
3965A	Garage Apartment	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1927	
4001	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1948	DU13680
4011	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1912	DU13681
4011A	Garage Apartment	Colonial Revival	c. 1912	
4016	Residential	Ranch	c. 1941	DU13603
4016A	Garage Apartment	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941	
4022	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1947	DU13604
4030	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	Pending
4105	Residential	Tudor Revival	c. 1928	DU13682
4130	St. Marks Episcopal Church	Gothic Revival	c. 1941	Pending
4134	Residential	Shingle	c. 1924	DU13685
4141	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1921	DU13684
4157	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1914	Pending
4157A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1914	

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Oxford Avenue

4114	Educational	Colonial Revival	c. 1948	DU13555
4149	Commercial Retail	Colonial Revival	c. 1952	DU13549
4155	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1940	DU13550
4159	Commercial Office	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1927	DU13551
4160	Commercial Office	Bungalow	c. 1927	Pending
4163	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927	DU13552
4167	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	DU13554
4202-4216	Village Store	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1923 (NR)	DU13508

Princeton Avenue

2813	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927	Pending
2817	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1927	DU13593
2817A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1927	
2825	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	Pending
2825A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	
2903	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13595
2903A	Garage	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941	
2911	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13596
2911A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
2917	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941	DU13597
2917A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2918	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1948	DU13598
2918A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	
2923	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13599
2923A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2926	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1949	Pending
2926A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1949	
2929	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1941	DU13600
2929A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	
2934	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1928	DU13601
2934A	Garage Apartment	Colonial Revival	c. 1928	
2934B	Garage	Colonial Revival	c. 1928	

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Shawnee Street

4385	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1949	Pending
4395	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13366
4422	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	Pending
4422A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	
4427	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	Pending
4434	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	DU13292

Verona Avenue

4286	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	Pending
4290	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13515
4314	Residential	Ranch	c. 1947	DU13458
4356	Residential	Ranch	c. 1947	DU13414
4404	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13451
4404A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
4412	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	DU13449

Yale Avenue

2810	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	DU13614
2810A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
2825	Residential	Ranch	c. 1939	DU13613
2837	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1924	DU13612
2837A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	
2917	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	DU13610
2917A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	
2918	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1920	Pending
2918A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	
2928	Residential	Minimal Traditional	c. 1948	DU13608
2928A	Garage	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	
2937	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928	Pending
2939	Residential	Colonial Revival	c. 1928	Pending

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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SERIES OF CONTRIBUTING HISTORIC PARKS

Columbus Circle Park	1909
Cortez Park	1909
De Soto Circle Park	1909
Ponce De Leon Park	1909

LIST OF NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Function</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Algonquin Avenue</u>		
2604A	Garage	
2608	Residential	c. 1940
2617	Residential	c. 1964
2623	Residential	c. 1962
2629	Residential	c. 1963
2644	Residential	c. 1920
2710	Residential	c. 1989
2716	Residential	c. 1928
2716A	Garage	
2739	Residential	c. 1940
2739A	Garage	
2747	Residential	c. 1964
2747A	Garage	
2753	Residential	c. 1963
2753A	Garage	
2810	Residential	c. 1919
2810A	Garage	
2811	Residential	c. 2000
2811A	Garage	
2815	Residential	c. 1981
2835	Residential	c. 1941
2835A	Garage	
2840	Residential	c. 1919
2840A	Garage	

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Algonquin Avenue (cont.)

2846	Residential	post 1954
2905	Residential	c. 1920
2905A	Garage	
2927A	Garage	
2928A	Garage	
2939A	Garage	
2940	Residential	c. 2000
2946A	Garage	

Apache Avenue

2640	Residential	c. 1956
2730	Residential	c. 1937
2730½	Residential	c. 1937
2741	Residential	c. 1979
2741A	Garage	
2750	Residential	c. 1963
2816	Residential	c. 1937
2816A	Garage	
2824	Residential	c. 1929
2824A	Garage	
2831	Residential	c. 1952
2910	Residential	c. 2000
2919	Residential	c. 1963
2927	Residential	c. 1963
2930A	Garage	

Arapahoe Avenue

2737	Residential	c. 1975
2737A	Garage	
2741	Residential	c. 1914
2741A	Garage	
2824	Residential	c. 1948
2832	Residential	c. 1976
2915	Residential	c. 1963

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Arapahoe Avenue (cont.)

2916	Residential	c. 1915
2941	Residential	c. 1968

Baltic Street

3912	Residential	c. 1948
3924	Residential	c. 1927
3941	Residential	c. 1947
4010D	Ortega Elementary School	
4010E	Ortega Elementary School	
4010F	Ortega Elementary School	
4010G	Ortega Elementary School	
4010H	Ortega Elementary School	
4121	Residential	c. 1922
4212-4216	Quadruplex	c. 1929
4212-4216A	Garage	
4244	Residential	c. 1994
4244A	Garage	
4255	Residential	c. 1920
4275	Residential	c. 1989
4276	Residential	c. 1989
4310	Residential	c. 1941
4322	Residential	c. 2000
4322A	Garage	
4345	Residential	c. 1919
4409	Residential	c. 1945

Bettes Circle

3815	Residential	c. 2000
3815A	Garage	
3818	Residential	c. 1952
3821	Residential	c. 1985
3824	Residential	c. 1952
3830	Residential	c. 1958

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Bettes Lane

3780 Residential c. 1985

Cherokee Avenue

2709 Residential c. 1939
2746 Residential c. 1922
2822 Residential c. 1992
2910 Residential c. 1998
2940 Residential c. 1914
2941 Residential c. 1969

Corinthian Avenue

2835 Residential c. 1963
2844 Residential c. 1964
2853 Apartment c. 1998
2854 Residential c. 1964
2922 Commercial Office c. 1997

Doric Avenue

2802A Garage
2820 Residential c. 2002
2820A Garage
2826 Residential c. 1976
2841A Garage
2847A Garage
2850 Residential c. 1959
2850A Garage
2860A Garage

El Dorado Avenue

2825 Residential c. 1959

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida**

Grand Avenue

2826	Residential	c. 1947
2826A	Garage	
2834	Residential	c. 1948

Harvard Avenue

2706	Residential	c. 1921
2718	Residential	c. 1950
2730	Residential	c. 1924
2730A	Garage	
2730B	Apartment	
2810	Residential	c. 1961
2820	Residential	c. 1926
2941	Residential	c. 1928
2941A	Garage	

Holly Avenue

2922	Residential	c. 1922
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Ionic Avenue

2841	Residential	c. 1963
2866	Residential	c. 1987
2916	St. Marks Episcopal Church	c. 1994

Iroquois Avenue

2530A	Garage	
2535A	Garage	
2626	Residential	c. 1940
2626A	Garage	
2629	Residential	c. 1966
2650	Residential	c. 1952
2711B	Garage	
2909	Residential	c. 1950

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Iroquois Avenue (cont.)

2920	Residential	c. 1940
2929A	Garage	
2932A	Garage	
2939	Residential	c. 1946
2939A	Garage	
2940A	Garage	
2954A	Garage	
2955A	Garage	

Longfellow Street

4254	Residential	c. 1976
4266	Residential	c. 1971
4271	Residential	c. 1968
4309	Residential	c. 1980
4358A	Garage	
4364A	Garage	
4418	Residential	c. 1924
4419	Residential	c. 1962
4422A	Garage	
4427	Residential	c. 1961

Manitou Avenue

2840	Residential	c. 1936
2851	Residential	c. 1919
2923	Private School	c. 1967

Mc Girts Boulevard

3702	Residential	c. 1985
3714	Residential	c. 1976
3824	Residential	c. 1952
3834	Residential	c. 1959
3842	Residential	c. 1999
3842A	Garage Apartment	

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Mc Girts Boulevard (cont.)

3852	Residential	c. 1977
3866	Residential	c. 1976
3900	Residential	c. 1971
3914	Residential	c. 1971
3928	Residential	c. 1971
3936	Residential	c. 1948
3946	Residential	c. 1999
3946A	Apartment	c. 1999
3946B	Garage	
3947A	Garage	
3953	Residential	c. 1950
3966	Residential	c. 1987
3966A	Garage	
4002B	Garage Apartment	
4050	Residential	c. 1989
4050A	Garage Apartment	
4055	Residential	c. 1972
4061	Residential	c. 1925
4066A	Garage	
4129	Residential	c. 1922
4129A	Garage	
4162	Residential	c. 1960
4250	Residential	c. 1986
4260	Residential	c. 1946
4274	Residential	c. 2002
4284	Residential	c. 1968
4324A	Garage	
4344	Residential	c. 1941
4369	Residential	c. 1955
4374	Residential	c. 1952
4415	Residential	c. 1922
4422	Residential	c. 1948
4436	Residential	c. 1955
4452	Residential	c. 1931
4452A	Garage	
4466	Residential	c. 1947

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Mc Girts Cove

2709	Residential	c. 1973
2714	Residential	c. 1973
2721	Residential	c. 1973

Oak Point Avenue

3745	Residential	c. 1986
3751	Residential	c. 1986

Ortega Boulevard

3703	Residential	c. 1951
3711	Residential	c. 1991
3711A	Garage	
3720	Residential	c. 1983
3733A	Apartment	
3750	Residential	c. 1983
3781	Residential	c. 1956
3800	Residential	c. 1957
3847	Residential	c. 1924
3847A	Garage	
3852A	Garage	
3870	Residential	c. 1986
3880A	Garage	
3955	Residential	c. 1989
4115	Residential	c. 1998
4160-4162	Residential	c. 1989
4202	Commercial Office	c. 1973
4230	Commercial Office	c. 1967
4050 A	Private School	c. 1989
4050 B	Private School	c. 1994
4242 #1	Townhouse	c. 1964
4242 #2	Townhouse	c. 1964
4242 #3	Townhouse	c. 1964
4242 #4	Townhouse	c. 1964
4242 #5	Townhouse	c. 1964

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Ortega Boulevard (cont.)

4242 #6 Townhouse c. 1964

Oxford Avenue

4130 Religious/Educational c. 1928
4130A Religious/Educational c. 1928
4130B Religious/Educational c. 1928
4160A Commercial
4168 Commercial Office c. 1987

Princeton Avenue

2936 Residential

Shawnee Street

4434A Garage

Verona Avenue

4276 Residential c. 1963
4328 Residential c. 1998
4328A Garage

Yale Avenue

2836 Residential c. 1914
2921 Residential c. 1939
2935 Residential c. 1939
2938 Residential c. 1939

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida**

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Old Ortega Historic District is significant at the local level under criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Architecture, and City Planning. The district is significant for its association with the early residential suburban development of the city of Jacksonville. It developed as one of the earliest upper and middle class suburbs outside the city's central downtown core. Consisting primarily of residential buildings and auxiliary buildings built between 1909 and 1953, the Old Ortega Historic District reflects the architectural development of Jacksonville from the period just after the great fire that destroyed much of the city's downtown in 1901 to the post-World War II era. The plan of the neighborhood, drafted by noted Jacksonville architect Henry J. Klutho in 1909, incorporated three circular parks and one semi-circular park with radiating streets that ran to the waterfront. The curvilinear shape of the street plan constituted an early manifestation of the City Beautiful Movement that gained considerable favor in urban planning about a decade later. The neighborhood offers a distinctive natural setting, picturesquely situated on a narrow peninsula of wooded land between the Ortega and St. Johns rivers.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Throughout prehistoric and early historic period times, Indians, Spanish explorers, and British colonists in turn made their way through what is now Jacksonville, for it provided the most convenient place in northeast Florida to cross the St. Johns River. Referred to as Cow Ford during the Second Period of Spanish Occupation (1785-1821), the area experienced little development before the United States acquired Florida from Spain in 1821. One of the few eighteenth century plantations in northeast Florida was located on the Island of Ortega, about five miles south of the Cow Ford crossing. A colorful band of people played respective roles in the history of the island between then and the early twentieth century, when Ortega's modern settlement began in earnest. Ortega subsequently emerged as one of Jacksonville's preferred suburbs.

Little happened on the "Island of Ortega" in the nineteenth century. A survey of the St. Johns River completed in 1871 under the auspices of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey reveals large portions of cleared land within the interior parts of the Ortega peninsula, which the map named Saddler's Point or Old Ortega Point. The northern tip of the peninsula carried the legend "Sanderson." A road led from Black Point, the present location of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station, through the forest before wending along the west bank of the river at Ortega, ending at the Sadler House. Near the tip of the peninsula also stood a series of small dwellings, at approximately the present location of Bettes Circle.¹ Eventually, the forest reclaimed plantation fields last cleared and planted before the Civil War, and only an occasional hunter or curiosity seeker ventured onto the nearly isolated island.²

¹ United States Geological Survey, "Survey of the St. Johns River," 1871.

² Dena Snodgrass, The Island of Ortega, A History (Jacksonville: Ortega Elementary School, 1981), 28-29.

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

As a new century dawned, promising innovations in transportation gave inviting accessibility to lands on the outskirts of Jacksonville previously considered remote. Bordered closely by two rivers that offered the promise of hundreds of waterfront lots shrouded by generous groves of picturesque live oaks, Ortega invited development. In 1902, Florida Senator Wilkinson Call, chairman of a group that called itself the Ortega Town Company, purchased from the heirs of John P. Sanderson the property that once belonged to John Houston McIntosh and Henry Robinson Sadler. Call borrowed \$50,000.00 from the firm of J.P. Morgan to finance the development. The Ortega Town Company used the Sadler House as a clubhouse. Senator Call lived in the house for a brief period before tearing it down.³

The Ortega Town Company's plans for the new development called for a system of artesian wells and a bridge across the Ortega River that would carry a trolley line from Jacksonville to the island. Call was, however, an elderly man when he set upon the Ortega venture. Barely four years later, in 1906, as his health began to fail, he sold his venture and the property to John N. C. Stockton, member of a prominent Jacksonville family noted for its involvement in real estate development. Stockton organized his own firm, the Ortega Company, to pursue the development. Assisting him was his son, Gilbert Stockton, then a teenager, who in later years was to play a significant role in Jacksonville commercial development.⁴

Stockton soon revealed ambitious plans for Ortega. In December, 1906 the Ortega Company entered into an agreement with the Florida Country Club, which Stockton undoubtedly helped to organize as well, conveying to it a large parcel of land along the St. Johns River near Sadler's Point. In return for the conveyance, the club agreed to put the land to use as a country club, making improvements to the property and selling lots to finance its own activities and development. The Florida Country Club was also given the option of purchasing additional lots at a price of \$500.00 per lot for river lots and \$250.00 per lot for interior lots.⁵ The organization's clubhouse, a collaborative effort between New York architect Henry Bacon and a local associate, Mellen C. Greeley, opened in 1910.

In the same agreement, the Ortega Company promised to construct a "substantial and permanent" bridge across the Ortega River (then called McGirt's Creek) able "to carry automobiles and an electric railroad." The company promised to construct the trolley line that was to lead to the intersection of Main and Bay streets in downtown Jacksonville and operate the line on a "regular schedule." The equipment would be "up to date" and the fare "not more than five cents with a transfer without additional cost to or from any line of road of the

³ Frederick T. Davis, History of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity, 1513 to 1924 (Jacksonville: San Marco Bookstore, 1990 reprint of the 1925 edition) 40-4.

⁴ Wayne Wood, Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage (Jacksonville: University of North Florida Press, 1989) 349.

⁵ Jacksonville Historic Preservation Office, Vertical Files; City of Jacksonville, Clerk of Court Records.

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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Jacksonville Electric Company.”⁶ By 1908, the Ortega Company had completed a wooden bridge over the Ortega River. As promised, a trolley line that connected Ortega with downtown Jacksonville crossed the bridge.

The plat for the development, signed by Stockton and Charles Bettes, secretary for the Ortega Company, was filed May 24, 1909.⁷ It was drafted by Henry J. Klutho (1873-1964), an architect notable for his contributions to Jacksonville’s rebirth from the great fire of 1901. The prolific Klutho is especially remembered for his Prairie style designs. The most famous locally of them was the St. James Building (1911), which upon renovation in 1997 was placed back in use as the Jacksonville City Hall. Between 1904 and 1918, Klutho designed some of Jacksonville’s most impressive commercial and residential buildings.⁸

Between 1906 and 1909, when the plat for the Ortega development was drafted, Klutho was intensively engaged in a number of large local design projects, including the Jacksonville YMCA, the Bisbee Building and the George W. Clark building.⁹ Why then, would Stockton select Klutho to perform essentially a draftsman’s work on the Ortega development? And, more importantly, why would the busy Klutho accept the assignment?

Stockton and Klutho had become well acquainted. Stockton in 1906 served as chairman of the city’s Board of Public Works, which in October, 1901 had selected Klutho to design the new city hall.¹⁰ In succeeding years, as Klutho’s designs continued to fill lots throughout the city, Stockton became increasingly familiar with the architect’s abilities. One of those talents and a side of his professional work that Klutho expressed more fully in later years was residential development design. In the 1930s, when there was little demand for his architectural services, Klutho became involved in the creation of Fletcher Park, an early federally subsidized housing project in the San Marco neighborhood. In 1906 such work would have proved a distraction to the busy architect.

The Ortega project, however, required a bold and creative approach. The shape of the land charted for streets and lots and its topography did not easily accommodate itself to the traditional grid that urban builders employed in the United States. The plat which resulted and upon which the development was built included a number of circular parks (Photo 2) approached by concentric streets that ran to the water. The small parks, four in number, were arranged horizontally, reaching from the tip of Sadler’s Point southwestward, linked by a street designed to carry automobiles and an electric trolley line. The plat reveals the work of an imaginative city planner, not a mere draftsman. We do know that in 1905 Klutho was one of two architects who submitted plans

⁶ Jacksonville Historic Preservation Office, Vertical Files; City of Jacksonville, Clerk of Court Records.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Robert C. Broward, The Architecture of Henry John Klutho: The Prairie School in Jacksonville (Jacksonville: University of North Florida Press, 1983) passim.

⁹ Ibid, 71-77.

¹⁰ Ibid, 21.

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida**

for the design of the new University of Florida at Gainesville. He planned a campus "in harmony with the rolling land covered with pine and oak forests," according to his biographer.¹¹ Perhaps it was Klutho's campus design that attracted the attention of Stockton.

Jacksonville's population at the time the Ortega development began numbered about 75,000. Suburbs had already sprung to life along lines of transportation served by trolley lines. One ran to Springfield, another to Riverside. The line to Ortega was the first to cross a river. The automobile had begun to displace the horse and carriage. Its growing use encouraged the development of even more distant communities and widely spaced housing. Ortega was thus a creature of the new century and its inventions.

The bridge was completed, as the Ortega Company had promised, in 1908. The wooden bridge, one-third of a mile long, contained a draw span to permit boats to pass through. A trolley line and hard surfaced road ran across it and into Ortega for some distance, permitting trolley riders and automobile travelers to view the new subdivision. By May, 1909, according to the local newspaper, thousands of local residents weekly were taking the electric trolley to Ortega for the ride and to view the scenery. An advertisement for the road, placed in the paper by the contractor, J. J. Logan & Company, referred to the "Famous Ortega Boulevard," which it said was constructed of sand, cement and coquina. It boasted: "The principal enemy of hard surfaced roads is the rain and winds. The rain improves this road. It doesn't wash it the slightest, is dustless and perfectly smooth."¹²

Property owners who purchased lots adjacent to the river and to the club were offered "inducements" to begin construction of homes upon the property by April 21, 1911. By then a number of buildings were in the planning stages or under construction. Their owners included J. H. Crosby, Isaac Brerston, F. W. Howard, F. C. Groover, C. S. Adams, and J. H. Bacon, all well known businessmen in the city.¹³ Twenty-three members of the club purchased lots in Ortega within a year of the development's organization.¹⁴

Not all of the buildings in the new subdivision were large in scale or elaborate in style. Modest wood frame dwellings also rose, generally on interior lots. Some remain standing at the end of the century, though all have been modified to an extent over the years. The house at 4419 Hiawatha Street was constructed about 1913. Deed records show that the Ortega Company sold the lot on which the house sits to John P. and Anna Johnson in December 1912. The Johnsons, in turn, sold the lot to L. D. Moses in 1916. None of the early occupants of the house, as shown in the city directories, match the names of the property owners recorded in the chain of title. While that is not common in Ortega, neither is it a rare circumstance, suggesting that residences

¹¹ Broward, 60.

¹² Florida Times-Union, May 3, 1909

¹³ Evening Metropolis, May 3, 1911.

¹⁴ Jacksonville Historic Preservation Office, Vertical Files.

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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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were erected for rental use as well as owner occupancy. The evidence of that practice intensifies in the late 1930s, for reasons that we shall explore later.¹⁵

Ortega was planned as a residential community. While there were no zoning laws in the early part of the century, the developers controlled property use through deed restrictions. Few commercial or non-residential buildings accordingly were constructed. But some were necessary. One type of building that was needed, of course, was a school for the children of the community, all white at this time. Ortega's first school, Public School 16, was constructed in 1914. Two teachers conducted classes for grades one through six in the spare, rectangular, wood frame building, which was located on a corner lot at 4280 Longfellow Avenue. Remarkably, the building remains standing, though its educational use ended in 1923 when the new school building on Baltic Street opened.¹⁶ The scale of a new school (Photo 17), located at 4010 Baltic Street, which received its first students in 1923, testifies to the neighborhood's rapid growth. As early as 1916, a neighborhood committee had been formed to agitate for a new building and in 1920 a third teacher was added to the existing school on Longfellow Avenue.

Ortega's only Boom Era commercial building, the Village Store (Photo 58) was constructed at 4216 Oxford Avenue in 1923, the same year the new elementary school was completed. The owner of the property, Dr. George Dickerson planned to build a two-story medical office on the site. He died during construction, and his wife changed the structure to a one-story commercial building. Six shops opened in 1923, the only ones in Ortega. Tenants have included a drug store, barber and beauty shops, post office, public library and an office of the State Road Department. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.¹⁷

The Florida building boom had begun to collapse in South Florida as early as 1925, but it persisted in communities like Jacksonville until as late as 1927 or 1928. With the Wall Street failure in 1929, however, the era of rapid growth came to an abrupt end. The construction that followed during the Depression Decade often consisted of smaller, scaled down versions of the opulent houses constructed during the Great Florida Boom. Many new homebuyers relied on Federal Housing Authority guaranteed mortgages. The new breed of residents had less money to spend on housing. The emphasis on home building and subdivision development during the second half of the 1930s necessarily had to change to meet the demand of a growing population in Jacksonville. Population grew from a total of 135,150 in 1932 to nearly 200,000 by decade's end.

The nation struggled to rise from the depths of the Great Depression throughout the decade of the 1930s. The administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced a series of programs under the auspices of the so-called New Deal in an effort to stimulate the economy. None truly succeeded, though they did alleviate much of the

¹⁵ City of Jacksonville: Clerk of Court Records, Book 105 Page 574, Book 669 Page 459, and Book 1232 Page 225; R.L. Polk, Jacksonville City Directory 1929-1952.

¹⁶ Jacksonville Historic Preservation Office, Vertical Files; R.L. Polk Jacksonville City Directory 1929-1952).

¹⁷ Florida Department of State, Village Store National Register Nomination, 1988.

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social misery engendered by the economic collapse. For most of the nation, relief did not arrive until the beginning of World War Two, which precipitated huge expenditures and ignited economic activity. Jacksonville was one of the fortunate localities that experienced such relief earlier than others. The thunder of war in Europe jolted defense preparations in America to begin as early as 1939. In that year Jacksonville was selected by the Navy Department as the site for its largest naval air station in the southeastern United States. The locality chosen was at Black Point on the St. Johns River, little more than two miles south of Ortega on the same side of the river.

World War Two interrupted construction activity in Ortega as elsewhere throughout the nation. Materials and manpower were allocated to the war effort. Although many feared the return of depressed economic activity after the war, the opposite occurred. A great pent up demand for housing emerged as veterans returned and wartime workers looked to spend the money they had made the previous five years. Moreover, the Jacksonville Naval Air Station continued to operate at a high level of activity as the Navy Department adjusted its plans to meet the Cold War threat. Building returned with a vengeance at the end of the war and continued at a feverish pace through the 1950s. By that time, however, the lots within the Old Ortega Historic District were largely filled. The new construction occurred mainly in the southern part of the peninsula.

The great prosperity of the late twentieth century resulted in considerable "re-modeling" of older homes within the Old Ortega Historic District and even the destruction of some in order to clear lots for new houses. This is especially notable along the river. Tax measures introduced by the State of Florida and adopted by the City of Jacksonville in the 1990s, designed to encourage sensitive rehabilitation of historic homes and, in turn, discourage their demolition, appear to have had little influence on the destructive activity.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The styles represented in the Old Ortega Historic District evolved during the first half of the twentieth century; therefore, the ornate Victorian and Romantic styles of the late 19th century are absent from the district. This district possesses a high concentration Frame Vernacular and Minimal Traditional style houses, and also contains other notable buildings constructed in a number of architectural styles including Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, Masonry Vernacular, Mediterranean Revival, and Tudor Revival. The district also has a large number of intact garages and garage apartments designed to complement the main buildings. Most of the buildings within the district maintain good to excellent integrity. Some buildings were constructed prior to 1920 and a few were constructed during the 1930s and 1940s, but the majority of the buildings were constructed during the Land Boom years of the 1920s. Because of the overall architectural and contextual cohesiveness of the district, the Old Ortega Historic District is distinguishable from other areas within Jacksonville and its vicinity. Of particular note is the location of the Ortega neighborhood on the peninsula at the confluence of the Ortega and St. Johns rivers. The subdivision plan, with its parks and radiating streets, was designed to

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complement this location. The larger, more expensive, and architecturally distinctive houses were constructed along the extensive shoreline, in many cases their main facades oriented toward the river view. The earliest and most distinctive of the residences were constructed at the northern end of the peninsula before the 1920s. Later construction spread to the south, with the smaller and less expensive buildings being constructed away from the shoreline within the perimeter traffic arteries of Ortega and Mc Girts boulevards. Most of the housing types popular in the United States from all of the decades from the 1910s to the 1950s are represented in the district.

The district is also significant for the plan of the neighborhood drafted by noted Jacksonville architect Henry J. Klutho, which incorporated circular parks with radiating streets that ran to the waterfront. The curvilinear shape of the street plan constituted an early manifestation of the City Beautiful Movement that gained considerable favor in urban planning about a decade later.

The City Beautiful Movement grew out of landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead's graceful designs in the late nineteenth century. The movement reached its peak in the first decade of the 20th century. The premise of the movement was the idea that beauty could be an effective social control device. Generally stated, the goals and political reform ideology City Beautiful advocates sought were to improve their city through beautification. Its major elements included wide, tree-lined boulevards; shaded parks; monumental buildings; winding roadways; attractive lampposts; and well paved streets.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Old Ortega Historic District are those shown on the accompanying historic district map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries shown on the historic district map encompass the boundaries for the original 1909 plat for Ortega and are those associated with the Old Ortega neighborhood.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Roosevelt Boulevard (U.S. Highway 17)
2. Old Ortega Historic District, Jacksonville (Duval County), Florida
3. William R. Adams
4. May 2002
5. Historic Property Associates
6. Looking North from the Intersection of Baltic Street
7. Photo 1 of 62

Items 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless otherwise indicated.

1. Ponce De Leon Park
6. Looking West from the East Side of Bettes Circle
7. Photo 2 of 62

1. 4280 Longfellow Street
6. Main (Northeast) Facade and Northwest Elevation Looking West
7. Photo 3 of 62

1. 2939 Algonquin Avenue
6. Main (Southwest) Facade and Northeast Elevation, Looking North
7. Photo 4 of 62

1. 2946 Algonquin Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 5 of 62

1. 2939 Apache Avenue
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 6 of 62

1. 2939 Apache Avenue (Garage Apartment)
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
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1. 2626 Apache Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 2651 Algonquin Avenue
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 9 of 62

1. 2902 & 2906 Harvard Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facades, Looking South
7. Photo 10 of 62

1. 2726 Algonquin Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 3744 Ortega Boulevard
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 12 of 62

1. 4327 Hiawatha Avenue
6. Main (Northwest) Facade and Southeast Elevation, Looking East
7. Photo 13 of 62

1. 2504 Iroquois Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 14 of 62

1. 2906 Grand Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 2902 Cherokee Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking South
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1. Ortega Elementary School, 4010 Baltic Street
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1. 3802 Bettes Circle
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
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1. 4105 Ortega Boulevard
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Southeast
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1. 3827 Ortega Boulevard
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
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1. 3827 Ortega Boulevard, Garage Apartment
6. Main (South) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
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1. 3855 Ortega Boulevard
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
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1. 2736 Arapahoe Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking West
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1. 4134 Ortega Boulevard
6. Main (Northeast) Facade and Northwest Elevation, Looking West
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1. 4217 Mc Girts Boulevard
6. Main (Northwest) Facade, Looking Southwest
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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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1. St. Marks Episcopal Church, 4130 Ortega Boulevard
6. Main (Northwest) Facade and Northeast Elevation, Looking South
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1. 3803 Bettes Circle
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking North
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1. 2815 Grand Avenue
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
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1. 3915 Baltic Street
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
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1. 3919 Baltic Street
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
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1. 3880 Ortega Boulevard
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 3881 Ortega Boulevard
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1. 3852 Ortega Boulevard
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1. 4202 Ortega Boulevard
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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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1. 2811 Algonquin Avenue
6. Main (Southeast) Facade, Looking Northwest
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1. 2946 Apache Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. Ortega Presbyterian Church, 4406 Longfellow Street
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 2604 Algonquin Avenue
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1. 2838 Cherokee Avenue
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1. 2932 Cherokee Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 2816 Arapahoe Avenue
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1. 2754 Arapahoe Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking West
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1. 2816 Apache Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking West
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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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1. 2950 Arapahoe Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 4348 Baltic Street
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 4362 Baltic Street
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking North
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1. 4344 Mc Girts Boulevard
6. Main (South) Elevation, Looking North
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1. 4225 Mc Girts Boulevard
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
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1. 4020 Mc Girts Boulevard
6. Main (Northeast) Facade and Southeast Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 49 of 62

1. 4020 Mc Girts Boulevard, Garage Apartment
6. Main (Northeast) Facade and Southeast Elevation, Looking Northwest
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1. 3811 Mc Girts Boulevard
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
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1. Grand Avenue at Mc Girts Boulevard
6. Looking Southwest toward Ortega River Bridge
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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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1. 3751 Ortega Boulevard
6. Main (Southeast) Facade, Looking Northeast
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1. 2902 Holly Avenue
6. Main (Northwest) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 3821 Bettes Circle
6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
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1. 2940 Manitou Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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1. 4160-4162 Baltic Street
6. Main (Northeast) Facade Looking Southwest
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1. Village Store, 4202-4216 Oxford Avenue
6. Northwest and Southeast Elevations, Looking West
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1. 2918 Algonquin Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade and Northwest Elevation, Looking Southeast
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1. 4350 Hiawatha Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade and Southeast Elevation, Looking Northwest
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1. 2940 Cherokee Avenue
6. Main (Northeast) Facade, Looking Southwest
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**OLD ORTEGA HISTORIC DISTRICT
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1. 4324 Mc Girts Boulevard
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
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