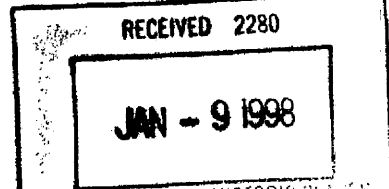


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on 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 GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL

other names/site number FMSF# VO200

2. Location

street & number 4100 Ridgewood Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Port Orange N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32127

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Berge W. Perry 12/31/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall 2/5/98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Grace Episcopal Church & Guild Hall
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Architectural Resources of Port Orange

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church

SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church

RELIGION: guild hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival

OTHER: frame vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE BLOCK

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT, WOOD

other GLASS

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1893-1947

Significant Dates

1893

1897

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Grace Episcopal Church & Guild Hall
Name of Property

Volusia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	5	0	1	2	4	0	3	2	2	3	6	6	0
	Zone	Easting				Northing								
2														

3														
	Zone	Easting				Northing								
4														

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sidnev Johnston/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

oorganization Bureau of Historic Preservation date

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Grace Episcopal Church

street & number 4100 Ridgewood Avenue telephone (904) 781-2349

city or town Port Orange state FL zip code 32127

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

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

SUMMARY

Grace Episcopal Church and Guild Hall is located at 4100 Ridgewood Avenue and 216 Church Street, Port Orange, Volusia County, Florida. These resources are nominated to the National Register under the Historic Architectural Resources of Port Orange multiple property cover, under Property Type F.3, Public, Religion, and Transportation Buildings. The 1893 Grace Episcopal Church is the oldest of three historic churches in the city, and the only example of Gothic Revival style building in Port Orange. The church displays a high level of craftsmanship often found in Carpenter Gothic Episcopal churches built in Florida in the late nineteenth century. The 1897 Guild Hall, a frame vernacular building, has Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival details. The Guild Hall is the oldest documented meeting hall in Volusia County. Each building retains its nineteenth century ambiance and appearance to a high degree. Both buildings were moved from their original sites.

SETTING

Grace Episcopal Church and Guild Hall lie one block south of the intersection of Ridgewood and Dunlawton Avenues, the primary intersection in the City of Port Orange (Photo #1). Commercial buildings are located to the north, south, and east, and a residential area to the west. The Halifax River and Highway A1A bridge are one block to the east.

The church sits on the same property on which it was constructed, but was moved 50 feet directly west, or back, from its original site, and has the same orientation. The hall has also been moved from its original site, which was located 300 feet to the northeast. It was built immediately north of the church on the north side of Church Street, facing east. Both buildings were moved to their present sites in 1957, when Ridgewood Avenue was widened.

Three buildings, owned by the church are located on current church property, but are not included in the nomination (Photos #2&3). A sanctuary built in 1985, lies to the south, separated from the historic church by a breezeway covered with a flat roof. A small, one-story office building constructed in the 1960s lies west of the new sanctuary. Northwest of the office building and immediately west of the historic meeting hall is a 1920s dwelling that historically has not been associated with the church. The newer buildings do not significantly compromise the setting of the historic church and meeting hall. A parking lot extends across the front, east side, of the property.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2 **GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Church

The building is one-story, measures 2,000 square feet, and is on concrete block piers. It has an irregular footprint with a steeply-pitched, front-facing gable roof and a cross-gable and gable extension. A three stage belfry tower is at the northeast corner. The exterior material is drop siding. Rectangular windows line the elevations and are flanked with decorative, non-functioning, shutters. Triplet-lancet windows are in the east and west ends.

The main, or east, facade, has a steeply pitched gable with exposed purlins, and lancet windows (Photo #4). A short eastern extension with one rectangular window is on the southern corner, and an engaged square belfry tower is at the northeast corner. The three-stage tower contains the main entrance with double doors, in the first stage; tapering sides with wooden shingle surfaces at the second; and an open belfry with flared hip roof at the third. The doors are sheltered by a wood shingled shed roof, supported by brackets. The date "1893" is attached to the first stage. The open belfry has a railing with balusters, and the roof is supported by square posts with sculpted brackets. A wooden cross is at the peak of the tower roof. Small knee braces are within the gable which is covered with wood shingles. The original wood shingle roof surfacing has been replaced with composition shingles.

The south elevation contains four windows and the broad side of the roof is visible (Photo #5). A brick chimney pierces the roof at the juncture with a small eastern extension at the corner. The chancel extension is to the west with the broad view of its roof. A shed roofed storage room extension is at the junction of the main body of the church and the chancel. A brick chimney pierces the shed roof. A single door is in the western side of the storage room.

The west elevation has the gable end of the chancel. That wall is dominated by a triplet-lancet window which extends into the gable. A larger sacristy gable extension with one window is visible to the north.

The north elevation has four windows, and the broad view of the roof (Photo #6). The tower extends from the eastern corner and the large sacristy from the western end. The gable end of the sacristy contains a window, and its eastern wall has a door with steps (Photo #4). The windows in this sacristy are filled with 1/1, double-hung wooden sashes.

Interior

The bell-tower vestibule is finished with wainscot and beaded board (Photo #7). The vestibule is separated from a small narthex and the nave by a paneled wood door with a transom. The east wall of the narthex contains a 1902 figural stained glass window in three openings (Photo #8). The narthex and nave are finished with wainscot, chair rails, and plaster wall surfaces. The floor is wood, and the ceiling is exposed roof decking with rafters, purlins, and scissor-trusses (Photo #9). Each truss has a hammer beam and sculpted braces. The nave is divided by a central aisle and consists of rows of cypress pews adorned with arched reliefs, and a lectern, organ, and

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

rector's chair. The exposed roof construction reveals the traditional post and beam framing of the building. Stain glass from the 1970s fill the rectangular windows. Simple trim with pointed ends finish the door and window openings.

The chancel is within a western extension, and visually separated from the nave by a simple kneeling rail. The triplet window over the altar is filled with a 1894 figural stained glass window, and exposed rafters with beaded roof decking are at its ceiling. The chancel has wainscoting, chair rails, plaster walls, and risers. The sacristy is located to the north of the chancel, and is accessed by a door. The sacristy contains an open room, toilet and sink, and has plaster wall and a drop ceiling.

ALTERATIONS

In 1902 the figural stained glass was set within the eastern window. In 1957, when Ridgewood Avenue was widened, the church was moved 50 feet west from its original site fronting on Ridgewood Avenue. The building maintains the same orientation and setback from Church Street on the north that it had originally. In the 1970s, figural stained glass was set within the rectangular windows except in the sacristy.

Guild Hall

The Guild Hall, a frame vernacular building at 216 Church Street, has modest Gothic Revival and Classical style detailing (Photo #10). The building has a rectangular plan, symmetrical facade, and a front-facing gable roof. Concrete block piers support the building. The roof rake is closed with beaded board, and a molded frieze finishes the wall and eaves connection. A shed roofed extension is at the south elevation (Photo #11). A porch projects from the north facade and shelters a pair of paneled wood doors with a 4-light transom. The porch has a gable roof with a large frieze panel adorned with scissors trusses with "1897" inscribed on it, and jigsaw cut brackets, and a pendant. A carved king post truss appears in the gable end of the porch.

The Gothic Revival-inspired details on the porch contrast with the Classical pediments crowning the windows and attic vent. The pediments are embellished with dentils, friezes and brackets. Most of the original 4/4, double-hung sash windows have been replaced with metal awning windows. A paneled door at the southeast corner has a transom.

The interior of the meeting hall is an open space with wooden floors, paneled walls, and a drop ceiling. A small kitchen and bathroom is within an shed roofed extension at the south end of the building.

ALTERATIONS

Non-historic alterations to the Guild Hall include the replacement with metal sashes within the windows, and wall paneling and drop ceiling on the interior. The shed roofed southern extension was added in 1950. The

**United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

widening of Ridgewood Avenue necessitated moving the Guild Hall in 1957. It was moved 300 feet, directly to the west of the church, and oriented to Church Street on the north. It had been oriented to the east, but the change maintained its orientation to the adjacent thoroughfare.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

SUMMARY

Grace Episcopal Church and Guild Hall are nominated to the National Register at the local level under criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, and Social History. Under criterion A, the church has significance as the city's oldest religion-related building. The meeting hall is the oldest documented social hall in Volusia County and the site of many public gatherings. The church was completed in 1894, and the meeting hall in 1897. The church has significance under criterion C as the only example of the Gothic Revival style in Port Orange, and an excellent example of Carpenter Gothic church construction. The Guild Hall, a frame vernacular building with Classical and Gothic Revival decorative details, was constructed as a meeting hall, and consequently has significance under criterion C, for it represents a specific building form intended for a particular function. The design of each building is consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. Both buildings have been moved, but maintain their character and setting since both were moved only a matter of feet from their original sites. The buildings contribute to the Historic Architectural Resources of Port Orange, Florida, multiple property cover under the Historic Contexts of Late Nineteenth Century, Progressive Era, Land Boom, and Depression/World War II, and the F.3 Property Type F.3, Public, Religion, and Transportation Buildings.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Although the Episcopal Church appeared in Florida in 1784, settlements and established churches were few until after the Civil War. Immediately following the war the state experienced a steady growth in population that has continued to this day. A new bishop, John Freeman Young saw the state as a mission diocese and was a tireless traveler, working to establish Episcopal congregations wherever a new settlement seemed promising. Young was philosophically in sympathy with the Oxford reform movement within the Episcopal church, and he advocated that Carpenter Gothic churches be constructed for these small congregations. Young died unexpectedly in 1885 but was succeeded by Bishop Edwin G. Weed, who continued active mission work. From 13 churches in 1860, the Florida Episcopal Church grew to over 100 churches by 1890.

The history of Port Orange during this period is discussed under Historic Context *Railroad era and Permanent Settlement at Port Orange, 1870-1895*.

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Section number 8 Page 2

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Grace Episcopal Church in Port Orange was founded during this important period of growth in the church's history. Episcopal services were first held in Port Orange in 1878. Initially, parishioners met in an assortment of buildings. In 1888, Grace Church was organized as a mission with twenty parishioners, and in 1892, Charles Meeker conveyed to the Episcopal diocese a 90' by 300' lot along Ridgewood Avenue for a church building. Meeker, a physician from Rahway, New Jersey, had first visited Port Orange in the 1860s and built a house along the Halifax River in 1875. The Meekers provided substantial funding for the construction of the church, which was completed in 1893. The Meekers furnished a brass bell, which was imported from Europe, and contributed the 1894, "Good Shepherd" stained glass window, made by New York City's Tiffany Studios, in honor of Mrs. Meeker's father, Nathaniel Wood. In 1902, following the death of her husband, Mrs. Meeker donated a second Tiffany Studio's stain glass window, this one depicting St. Luke.

In 1897, the Meekers also financed the construction of a second building that they later donated to Grace Church. Ridgewood Hall (Photo #8), as it was initially named, was constructed as a meeting hall. The hall was built immediately north of the church at the northwest corner of Ridgewood Avenue and Church Street, and assumed approximately the same setback and sideback as the church originally maintained. The Meekers used the facility as a meeting hall for town and church activities. In April 1913, following Mrs. Meeker's death, Ridgewood Hall was transferred to Grace Church.

Over the decades, Grace Guild Hall, as it was renamed, accommodated a host of activities, including gatherings held by the lady's guild of the church, and meetings of the local cemetery association, Literary and Library Association, Progressive League, and 500 Club. Grace Episcopal Church also permitted the library association to maintain a small book collection for circulation purposes in the building. In 1950, a small shed extension was added to the rear of the building to contain a kitchen and restroom.

Since the late 1950s, the congregation has grown significantly, requiring the acquisition of new property and buildings. Church owned buildings not historically associated include a 1965 office south of the Guild Hall; a house at 214 Church Street, which was acquired for an office in 1981 (Photos #12&13). South of the historic church is a new sanctuary, built in 1985 (Photo #2).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Gothic Revival style church is discussed under Building Type F.3, Public, Religion, and Transportation Buildings.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

Community meeting halls historically provided specific functional and symbolic needs. They provide a large assembly place and outwardly conveyed a sense of presence and authority. Often located near the center of a town or village, meeting halls were the focal points for public meetings, elections, and speeches. Typically, halls were relatively simple buildings displaying modest ornamentation. Meeting facilities were developed by a wide assortment of organizations, including local governments, private land owners and wealthy benefactors, and village improvement associations. Meeting halls were often replaced by city halls as settlements and towns grew. An important influence on the evolution of meeting halls was the proliferation of social organizations, clubs, and associations in the late nineteenth century. The change resulted in the development of new types of halls, really clubhouses, some with elaborate detailing. Masonic temples and woman's clubhouses, Sorosis, social clubs, and even local chatauqua organizations appeared in many cities during the early decades of the twentieth century.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Grace Episcopal Church is an important architectural landmark in the City of Port Orange. The church is the only remaining nineteenth century church in Port Orange, and the only example of the Gothic Revival style in the city. The church with its open belfry tower, built in stages with angled shingle roof, displays its relatedness with other period Episcopal churches in the Halifax and Indian River regions of the state. The church reveals its traditional timber construction in its exposed trusses with hammer beams, and exposed purlins. Gothic elements include the steep roof, lateral tower, extended chancel with triplet lancet window, and sacristy. The historic stained glass windows are good examples of Tiffany Studio's individual figural subjects. The building retains its historic architectural integrity and character to a high degree.

Grace Guild Hall is an excellent example of a community meeting hall, and the oldest example is Volusia County. Prior to being donated to Grace Church it was originally named Ridgewood Hall. The simple, vernacular, rectangular hall had ornamental detailing given to the window and vent trim, and decorative treatment of the porch gable marked the building as a place of importance. The porch detailing is in the Gothic style with engaged scissors braces and scroll sawn trim. The date "1897" is on the braces. An extended gable has sculpted beam and king post. All windows have trim which extends above the openings with Classical style brackets supporting cornices on the side windows, and pediments on windows flanking the main doors, and louvered vent within the gable above the porch.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9,10 Page 1 **GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

**Section 9
BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Cushman, Joseph. *A Goodly Heritage: The Episcopal Church in Florida, 1821-1892*. Gainesville, Florida: Univ. Of Florida Press, 1965.

Morgan, Jean, ed. *Grace Episcopal Church History*. Port Orange: Church 1995.

Pennington, Edgar, "The Episcopal Church in South Florida, 1764-1892," *Tequesta*. 1 (March 1941):47-88.

Smith, Ryan, "Carpenter Gothic: The Voices of Episcopal Churches on the St. Johns River," *El Escribano*. V.32, 1995, p.65-89.

Volusia County Courthouse. DeLand, Florida.
Deed Books and Tax Rolls

**Section 10
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Church lot north of lot 1 & north half of lot 25 Marshall Add Port Orange & Inc. See the scaled boundary map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encloses the property historically associated with Grace Episcopal Church, and enough of a non-historic parcel (lot 25) to provide a setting for the Guild Hall. Non-historic church buildings and property on which they are located are not included in the nomination.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1 **GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Grace Episcopal Church and Guild Hall
2. Port Orange, Florida
3. Sidney Johnston
4. 1996
5. Historic Property Associates, Inc., St. Augustine, Florida
6. View from parking lot of historic church and new church building, camera facing southwest
7. Photo #1 of 13

Numbers 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. View of new church building showing east and north elevation,
camera facing southwest
7. Photo #2 of 13
5. Landscape, Grace Church and Guild Hall and landscape between
new church and office, camera facing north
7. Photo #3 of 13
6. East facade of Grace Church, camera facing west
7. Photo #4 of 13
6. South and west elevations of Grace Church, camera facing
northeast
7. Photo #5 of 13
6. West and north elevations of Grace Church, camera facing
southeast
7. Photo #6 of 13
6. Interior showing door into vestibule, camera facing north
7. Photo #7 of 13
6. Interior showing east wall and 1902 window, camera facing east
7. Photo #8 of 13

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2

**GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH & GUILD HALL,
PORT ORANGE, VOLUSIA CO., FL**

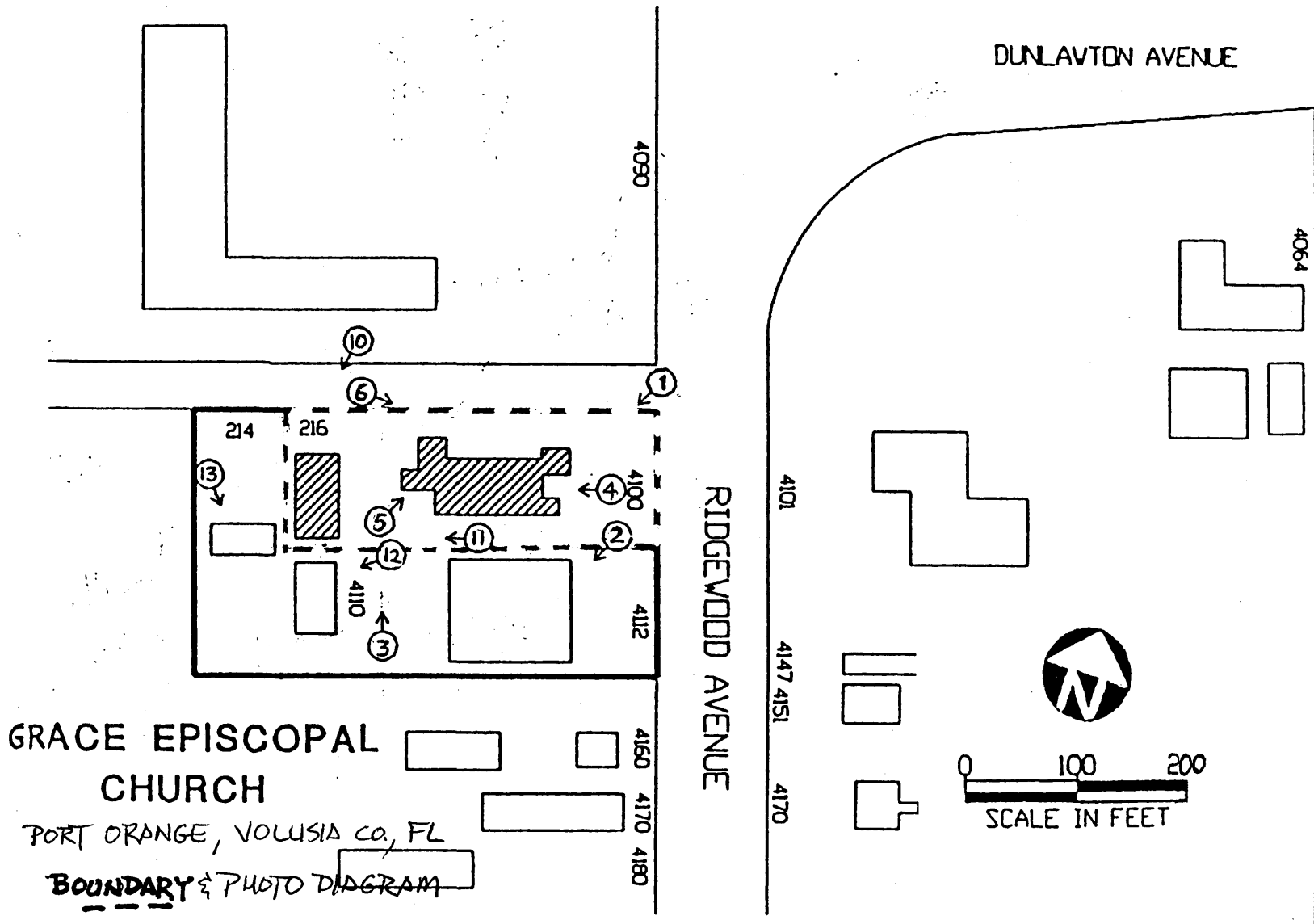
6. Interior showing chancel/west wall and 1894 window, camera facing west
7. Photo #9 of 13

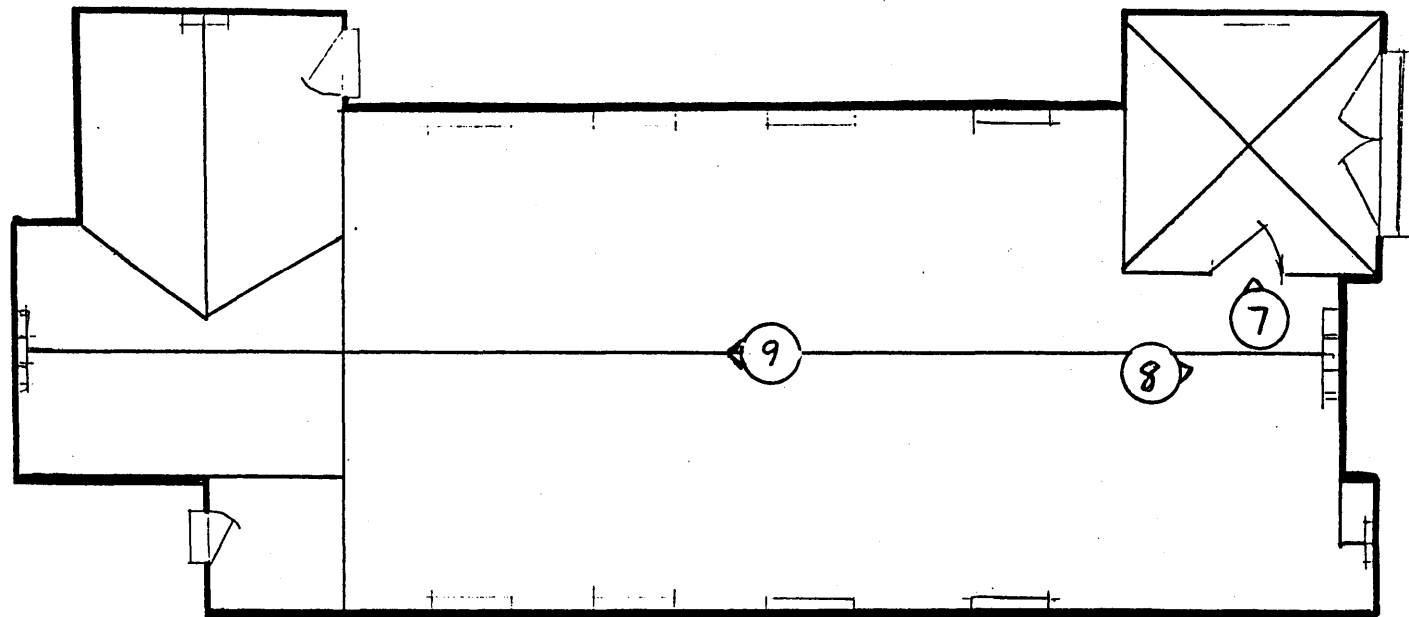
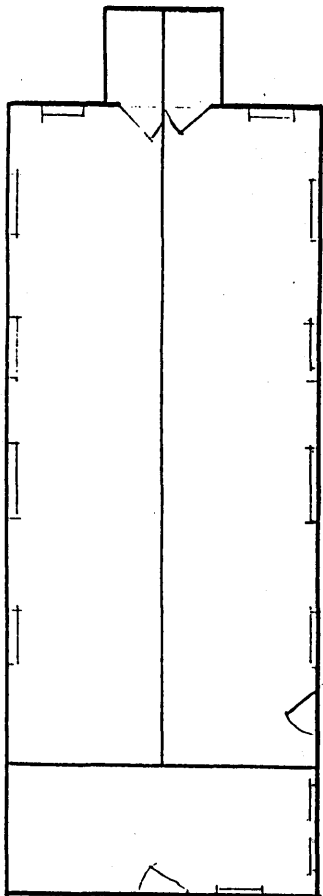
6. Guild Hall showing north facade and east elevation, camera facing south
7. Photo #10 of 13

6. Southern extension on Guild Hall with two non-contributing offices, one on the left and one to the rear, camera facing west
7. Photo #11 of 13

6. Non-contributing office south of Guild Hall, camera facing southwest
7. Photo #12 of 13

6. Non-contributing office west of Guild Hall, camera facing southeast
7. Photo #13 of 13





GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
& GUILD HALL * PORT ORANGE

