

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04000278

Date Listed: April 15, 2004

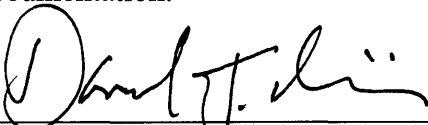
Property Name: South Jacksonville Grammar School

County: Duval

State: Florida

Multiple Name

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

for 

Signature of the Keeper

April 15, 2004
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 6. Function or Use

Education/School is hereby entered as the historic function, and work in progress is hereby entered as the current function for the property.

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

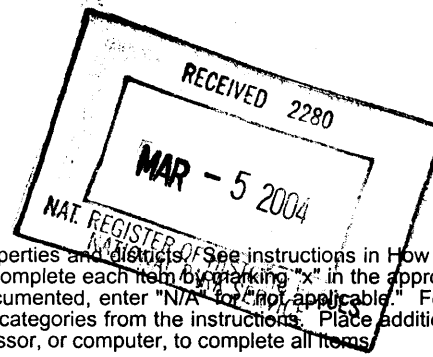
DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 South Jacksonville Grammar School

other names/site number FMSF #8DU6653

2. Location

street & number 1450 Flagler Avenue

N/A not for publication

city or town Jacksonville

N/A vicinity

state Florida

code

FL

county Duval

code

031

zip code 32207

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.)

Bonnie C. Mattick, DSHPO for Survey & Registration 2/27/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historic 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) _____

for Daniel J. ...
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

4/15/04

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE NINETEENTH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

Jacobethan Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT/COMPOSITION

other CAST CONCRETE

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A, B, C, D, E, F, G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

19'6-1954

Significant Dates

1916

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Mark & Sheftall, architects

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 3 6 7 6 0	3 3 5 3 2 2 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Weaver, Paul/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 2004

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name William R. Cesery, Jr.

street & number 1450 Flagler Avenue LLC telephone 904-396-9601

city or town Jacksonville state FL zip code 32207

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

**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

South Jacksonville Grammar School is located at 1450 Flagler Avenue in Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. The school was completed in 1916. It is a two story brick building designed in the Jacobethan Revival Style. It has an "E" form floor plan, a continuous poured concrete foundation, a brick exterior fabric, wooden multi-light sash windows, and a main gable roof with a decorative parapet. The building is largely unaltered and currently is being remodeled into living units.

SETTING

South Jacksonville Grammar School faces Flagler Avenue, a north-south street in the San Marco-South Jacksonville neighborhood (Photos #1&2). Cedar Street borders the property to the south, Belmont Avenue to the west, and Dorel Street to the north. Flagler Avenue is three blocks east of San Marco Avenue and two blocks west of Hendricks Avenue, the two principal thoroughfares in the area. The school is located in the Oklahoma Subdivision, an orthogonal grid of rectangular blocks and streets. The blocks have a central alley. The neighborhood is primarily detached single-family residences dating from the early part of the twentieth century.

Oklahoma Sub-division was platted in 1884, and is the oldest subdivision in the area. It follows the standard rectilinear grid pattern that was popular nationally among land developers. Often, however, the strict application of this rectilinear pattern negated the natural features that might be utilized to enhance building sites. Beginning in 1925 subdivisions in the area did not conform to this traditional design. Foremost among these new subdivisions, the San Marco Sub-division plan follows the contours of the natural features. San Marco Sub-division is located immediately south of the Oklahoma Subdivision.

The school property occupies a full city block measuring approximately two acres. The main entrance is accessed by a concrete walkway in a horseshoe plan. A hedge is located on the east side, and cabbage palms are located on the east and south sides of the property. Two walkways on both the north and south elevations access entrances there. Live oaks and pine trees are on the north side. On the west side of the property is a large asphalt parking lot.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

South Jacksonville Grammar School has an "E" form footprint, and is constructed of brick masonry, with a concrete cavity, and exterior and interior load bearing walls. The brick pattern on all elevations is common bond with Flemish headers every sixth course. Ornamental cast stone is used for horizontal accent bands, sills, headers, and decorative elements (Photos #3). Fenestration largely consist of 6/6 wooden sashes, frequently

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

paired and grouped to fill the windows. Transoms consist of 6-light fixed wooden sashes. The raised continuous foundation is of reinforced concrete. Floor joists and roof trusses are wooden. The main roof is a gable type with a raised parapet in some areas and open eaves. Exposed rafter ends are on the east, north and south elevations (Photos #4). The original barrel tile roof surfacing has been replaced with composition shingles. The central wing has a flat, built-up roof.

The main, east elevation fronts Flagler Avenue and contains much of the ornamentation and Jacobethan Revival stylistic features represented on all elevations of the school (Photo #5). The east block of the building is the stem of the "E" footprint, to which the three arms attach. The main, central entrance is elaborately treated, with a capped parapet rising above the line of the eaves. The entrance is accessed by a concrete porch. The porch is slightly elevated with brick retaining walls that extend upward into low railings. Two sets of six concrete steps with cheeks rise to the north and south corners. The porch spans the entrance. Steel frame and glass commercial doors have replaced original French doors and transom at the main entrance. Paired sash windows with transoms are located on either side of the entrance. The doors are defined by an elliptically arched opening lined with cast stone. Above the arched opening is a cast stone shield inscribed "1916" in stylized numbering (Photo #6). At the second floor level is a projecting oriel window (Photo #7). The center of the oriel window consists of five sashes with 6-light transoms. Flanking the center of the oriel is a stepped series of three individual windows. The oriel window is accented by vertical and horizontal bands of cast stone. Above the window are additional horizontal bands of cast stone and a parapet with cast stone coping.

On either side of the main entrance are classroom wings (Photos #1&2). The wings have gable roofs with open eaves which features exposed jig-sawn rafter ends. Each wing has a single sash window on each story, flanking the entrance. The classroom locations are expressed by four large, regular spaced windows consisting of five grouped sashes and transoms (Photo #8). Two windows are at each story. The lower sash pivot outward. On this and other elevations red finish brick contrasts with horizontal bands of cast stone and heavy wooden window mullions. Cast stone is present as window headers and sills, and is inlaid in a diamond pattern.

On the south elevation is another classroom wing (Photos 9&10). The south wall is forward of the gable-end wall of the east elevation. The classrooms are expressed by four large, regularly placed windows, two at each story. Five grouped sashes with transoms above fill the windows. The lower sash pivot outward. Two detailed entrances are located east and west of the classroom wing. The entrance at the east end is a double-door recessed within the gable end of the east elevation (Photo #11). The doors are surrounded by sidelights and transom lights. This gable end has a window on each story filled with pairs of sashes and transoms, and three louvered vents at the attic level. The roofline has concrete coping and becomes a stepped parapet to the west of the roof peak. A shed roof covers the double-door entrance on the south end of the elevation (Photo #12). The shed roof is supported by massive wooden brackets. Single sash windows are on either story to the east of the entrance. A tall window rises above the doors. A stepped and pointed parapet rises above the eaves-line above this west entrance.

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**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
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The north elevation repeats the south elevation in many respects, including the recessed entry at the east end (Photos #13&14). The elevation has classrooms expressed by four large, regularly placed windows, two on each floor. The differences are that the west corner has a parapeted extension, and a shed roof entrance is centered in the elevation (Photo #15). The entry is treated in the same manner at the west entrance of the south elevation. The west corner extension contains a centered window on each story, and its gable roof has a stepped and pointed parapet.

The west elevation exposes the three arms of the "E" footprint, and the two open spaces between them. (Photos #16&17). The west end of the south wing has two brick pilasters that rise two stories. A louvered wooden vent is in the roof's gable end. Paired sashes fill a window at the north corner on both the first and second stories (Photo #16). The central wing has a one-story short projection at the foot of the elevation that has a central single metal door. The wing has two pilasters that rise two stories. A square chimney is at the north corner. The north wing contains classrooms that are expressed by four large, regular spaced windows consisting of five grouped sashes and transoms. Though added shortly after construction was finished, the architectural elements are the same as the rest of the building.

INTERIOR

The building contains approximately 48,000 square feet of enclosed space. The interior consists of two floors. The first floor contained classrooms, a library, offices, the central wing cafetorium, and toilets. Original interior construction consists of painted plaster applied to brick load bearing walls as well as plaster clad wood lath at wood stud partitions and ceiling joists. Linoleum tile applied over the original wood is used as floor finishes throughout the building. The east, south and north wings have halls with classrooms opening onto them. Classrooms have French doors with transoms, and transoms line the classrooms along the halls.

Within the main eastern doors (Photo #18) is a foyer with offices flanking it to the north and south. The offices have French doors, multi-light transoms and sidelights. The foyer connects to the north/south hallway (Photo #19) with entrances on either end (Photo #20). Directly west of the foyer hallway connection are a pair of stairways with landings leading to the second floor (Photo #21). Between the stairways is the entrance to the cafetorium (Photo #22). This large space has several offices partitioned into corners (Photo #23). A typical classroom at the southeast corner retains its walls, blackboards and windows, and displays drop ceilings, florescent lighting and ductwork (Photo #24). The original banks of window sashes (Photo #25), and blackboards (Photo #26) are displayed in classrooms at the northwest corner. Girls and boys toilets are located on the north and south halls at the intersection with the east hallway, respectively. The north hallway (Photo #27) contains a stairwell at the center of the hall that exits the building to the north, and rises to the second floor (Photo #28). This stairway treatment is repeated at the west end of the north hall. The hallway in the south wing is interrupted by a wall and metal door (Photo #29). The pair of stairways by the cafetorium rise to a landing on the second floor (Photo #30) and connects to a north/south hallway (Photo #31). The second floor

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JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

landing for the north wing central stairway displays a hall window (Photo #32) that is matched on the southwest corner.

ALTERATIONS

South Jacksonville Grammar School is currently undergoing rehabilitation into residential units. It is largely unaltered since originally constructed. In 1972 the Duval County School Board converted the school to administrative and service uses. The original French doors have been removed from the main entrance and replaced with steel frame and glass commercial doors. The multi-lite transom above the entrance has been removed or covered. The cafetorium was converted to a print shop with cargo doors and a loading dock added on the south side of that wing. Some windows in this portion were also removed and aluminum windows were added. Dropped ceilings, florescent lighting, office partitions were installed, and a classroom wall removed at the southeast room. Several hall partitions were built to meet fire code.

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Section number 8 Page 1

**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The South Jacksonville Grammar School, Jacksonville, Florida, is nominated to the National Register for significance at the local level under criteria A and C in the areas of Education and Architecture. The school reflects Duval County's commitment to improve public education and meet national standards in the early 20th century. Constructed in 1916, the locally prominent architects Mark and Sheftall designed the school. It is an excellent example of applying the Jacobethan Revival Style to a public institutional building. Its integrity is good.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

South Jacksonville Grammar School is located in the South Jacksonville area of the city. The area south of the St. Johns River was part of a 1792 Spanish land grant to William Hendricks. The grant passed to William Hendrick's son, Isaac, who developed a plantation with a complex of buildings and fields. He subsequently married Elizabeth Hudnall, the daughter of Ezekial Hudnall, another large property owner in the area. In 1882 Elizabeth Hendricks subdivided the western portion of the Hendricks plantation and named the development Oklahoma. The development of the south side of the St. Johns River was accelerated by the construction of a railroad bridge in 1890. By 1900, Oklahoma and its name was a part of a suburb known as South Jacksonville (Wood, 1989:250-51). In 1907 South Jacksonville was incorporated as a municipality. With its railroad bridge, ferry slips, and docks, it became a transportation hub. The opening of Atlantic Boulevard to the Jacksonville beaches in 1910 and the completion of the Acosta Bridge in 1921 enhanced its importance. By 1930, its population had grown to over 5,000, and in 1932 was annexed into the city of Jacksonville (Wood, 1989:251-52).

By 1900 Duval was Florida's most populous county, but its school system lagged far behind national standards. The county's schools typically had poorly maintained overcrowded classrooms, outhouses and outdoor plumbing, and low salaried teachers without certification. The Great Jacksonville Fire of 1901 made the situation worse. When three downtown schools burned, local school officials were slow to replace them. The situation became so dire that in 1903 a revenue shortfall led to a premature end of the school year. Further complicating the problem was a 50% increase in enrollment during the decade following the fire (Crooks, 1991:57-58). Through the passage in 1912 of a state constitutional amendment authorizing bonding for school construction, and efforts of civic and business leaders, the condition of the local schools dramatically improved. A million dollar school bond issue passed in 1915, and provided for the construction of the first state-of-the-art school buildings in Duval County (Crooks, 1991:60). Improvements in public education and this late 1910s construction boom helped Jacksonville begin to catch up with national standards. Public support and funding for schools increased, and public education contributed to the city's development. The bond issue resulted in the construction of eleven new schools and nine additions for white students, and nine new schools and one addition for black students.

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**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

South Jacksonville Grammar School was built as a result of the bond issue. Of the schools constructed between 1915 and 1917, South Jacksonville was the second largest in size and cost (Florida Times, 1915/1917). Only one other school in the county, the Edwin W. Stanton School, also constructed in 1917, has previously been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Landmarks, 1989:91). South Jacksonville Grammar School was officially dedicated on October 1, 1917. Superintendent of Duval County Schools F.A. Hathaway, who spearheaded the school bond issue and building program, was master of ceremonies. The dedication was a major public event for the South Jacksonville area with a large attendance, a musical program, and speeches by community leaders (Florida Times, 1917). As the population of the surrounding neighborhood increased, portable classroom buildings were added in 1932 and 1940 on the west side of the property. Prominent local architect Bernard Close designed these 1932 portable classrooms (City, files). South Jacksonville Grammar School remained in service as a public school until 1971. Since that time it has been used as administrative offices and storage for the school board. The school board removed the portable buildings sometime after 1972. The school was recently sold to private owners who are converting the school into apartments.

In 1832 William A. Alcott published a treatise on school design that stressed fresh air, space, and light were necessary in promoting a healthy learning environment. He suggested the liberal use of large windows, separate desks for each pupil, and open surroundings for recreation. School architects have largely followed these precepts.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mark and Sheftall, Architects

The architectural firm of Victor Earl Mark (1876 – 1948) and Leroy Sheftall (1887 – 1963) designed South Jacksonville Grammar School (Florida Times, 1915). Both Mark and Sheftall as young men, beginning in 1907, apprenticed with Henry J. Klutho, one of Florida's first and most prominent professional architects. They left Klutho in 1911 to form their own partnership, and worked successfully until 1933. They were one of the more prominent architectural firms in Northeast Florida in the early 20th century, designing over fifty schools in Florida, as well as a number of prominent buildings in Jacksonville. These buildings included Robert E. Lee High School, Andrew Jackson High School, Corinne Scott Grammar School, Riverside Presbyterian Church, Riverside Methodist Church, and the Egyptian Style Jacksonville Masonic Temple. Mark and Sheftall specialized in school design and received commissions throughout the state, including South Ridgewood Grammar School in Daytona Beach, Florida (Wood, 1989:11-13).

Jacobethan Revival Style

The Jacobethan period of English building was a late variation of Gothic building traditions. The period is associated with the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1601) and of James I, or the early 17th century (Wood, 1989:20).

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**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
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Renaissance design influences were altering medieval building practices, introducing more decoration and involved building elements, such as elaborate staircases and extended bay, or "oriel" windows. Flemish building influenced the English, resulting in greater use of sculpted pediments and more elaborate decorative elements. More timber was incorporated into large buildings, allowing elaborate carving and wood paneled walls. During the period, from the late 19th century until World War II, a revived Tudor Style, and its sub-group, Jacobethan, was popular in America. Brick walls were the predominant building material, and the use of steel and wood casement windows was common. Side gabled buildings with cross-gabled extensions, and large, decorated chimneys were typical. Stone, often decorated, was commonly included within masonry walls as quoins, and trim for windows and entryways. Windows were filled with groupings of sashes, divided by prominent mullions. Jacobethan buildings often included elaborate façade treatments including parapeted gables (McAlester, 1984:356,358).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The South Jacksonville Grammar School was designed under the supervision of W.B. Ittner of St. Louis, a national expert in public school design, to insure that Jacksonville schools adhered to national standards for school design, fresh air, and ample lighting. Mark and Sheftall applied the construction specifics and stylistic elements to the design. The architects designed the western one-story portions with flat roof decks that served as open-air classrooms when the weather permitted (Landmarks, 1989:253). South Jacksonville Grammar School was one of the first examples of the application of national standards to a Duval County school. It is one of the oldest extant schools in the county: only West Riverside (1911), Beulah Beal (1911), Lackawana (1911), and Bayard School (ca.1900) are older. All of these older schools are architecturally more modest in design and scale.

South Jacksonville Grammar School is a very good example of the Jacobethan Revival style. The most prominent feature is the large oriel window within the main entrance façade. The style is expressed by the red brick exterior contrasted with cast stone contrasting elements. Windows and doors are trimmed with cast stone. Cast quoins are included within door trims. Windows have cast dripstone at the headers, large sills, and ornamental stone at the horizontal division between main sashes and transoms. Windows are filled with groupings of multi-light wooden sashes with mullions between the sashes. Parapeted gables, accented with cast stone coping, are found on the north, south and west elevations. The numbering on the shield above the main door with the date of construction suggests English Renaissance styling.

Mark and Sheftall numbered among the pioneering architects in Jacksonville, beginning their careers following the 1901 fire. Noted for their work in public school design, South Jacksonville Grammar School was one the first, if not the first, examples of the firm's design of this building type. The commission for South Jacksonville Grammar School helped launch the architects' careers. Sheftall continued designing public schools into the 1950s.

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**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Florida Times-Union, February 21, 1915, p.12; December 9, 1915, p.13; September 23, 1917, p.14; October 20, 1917, p.9.

Jacksonville Planning Department, n.d. Vertical Files—South Jacksonville Elementary School.

Maddox, Diane. Built in the USA. Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1985.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

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

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Section number 10 Page 1

**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Parcel RE #80696-0000. The South 300 feet of East 300 feet, Block 22, Oklahoma Subdivision 1450 Flagler Avenue. A boundary map is enclosed.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Register boundary encompasses the building and grounds that is historically have been associated with South Jacksonville Grammar School.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. South Jacksonville Grammar School, 1450 Flagler Avenue, Jacksonville
2. Duval County, Florida
3. Paul Weaver
4. November 2001
5. Historic Property Associates
6. View of school from Flagler Avenue, looking northwest
7. Photo #1 of 32

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

6. View of the school from Flagler Avenue, looking southwest
7. Photo #2 of 32

6. Typical window with double sashes, transoms, and cast stone trim, looking west
7. Photo #3 of 32

6. Sculpted rafter ends, looking northwest
7. Photo #4 of 32

6. Main, east entrance, looking west
7. Photo #5 of 32

6. Detail over the main door, looking west
7. Photo #6 of 32

6. East elevation oriel window, looking west
7. Photo #7 of 32

6. Classroom window, looking west
7. Photo #8 of 32

6. South elevation, southeast corner, looking northwest
7. Photo #9 of 32

6. South elevation, looking northwest
7. Photo #10 of 32

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**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

- 6. South elevation, southeast entrance, looking north
- 7. Photo #11 of 32

- 6. South elevation, southwest entrance, looking north
- 7. Photo #12 of 32

- 6. North elevation, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #13 of 32

- 6. North elevation, northeast corner, looking southwest
- 7. Photo #14 of 32

- 6. North elevation, central entrance, looking south
- 7. Photo #15 of 32

- 6. West elevation, south and central wings, looking northeast
- 7. Photo #16 of 32

- 6. West elevation, north wing, looking northeast
- 7. Photo #17 of 32

- 6. Interior, main, east entrance, looking east
- 7. Photo #18 of 32

- 6. East hallway, looking north
- 7. Photo #19 of 32

- 6. Northeast entrance, looking north
- 7. Photo #20 of 32

- 6. Main stairs, looking north
- 7. Photo #21 of 32

- 6. Entry to the cafetorium, looking west
- 7. Photo #22 of 32

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

- 6. Cafetorium, looking east
- 7. Photo #23 of 32

- 6. Southeast classroom space, looking north
- 7. Photo #24 of 32

- 6. Northwest classroom windows, looking west
- 7. Photo #25 of 32

- 6. Northwest classroom blackboard, looking west
- 7. Photo #26 of 32

- 6. North hallway, looking west
- 7. Photo #27 of 32

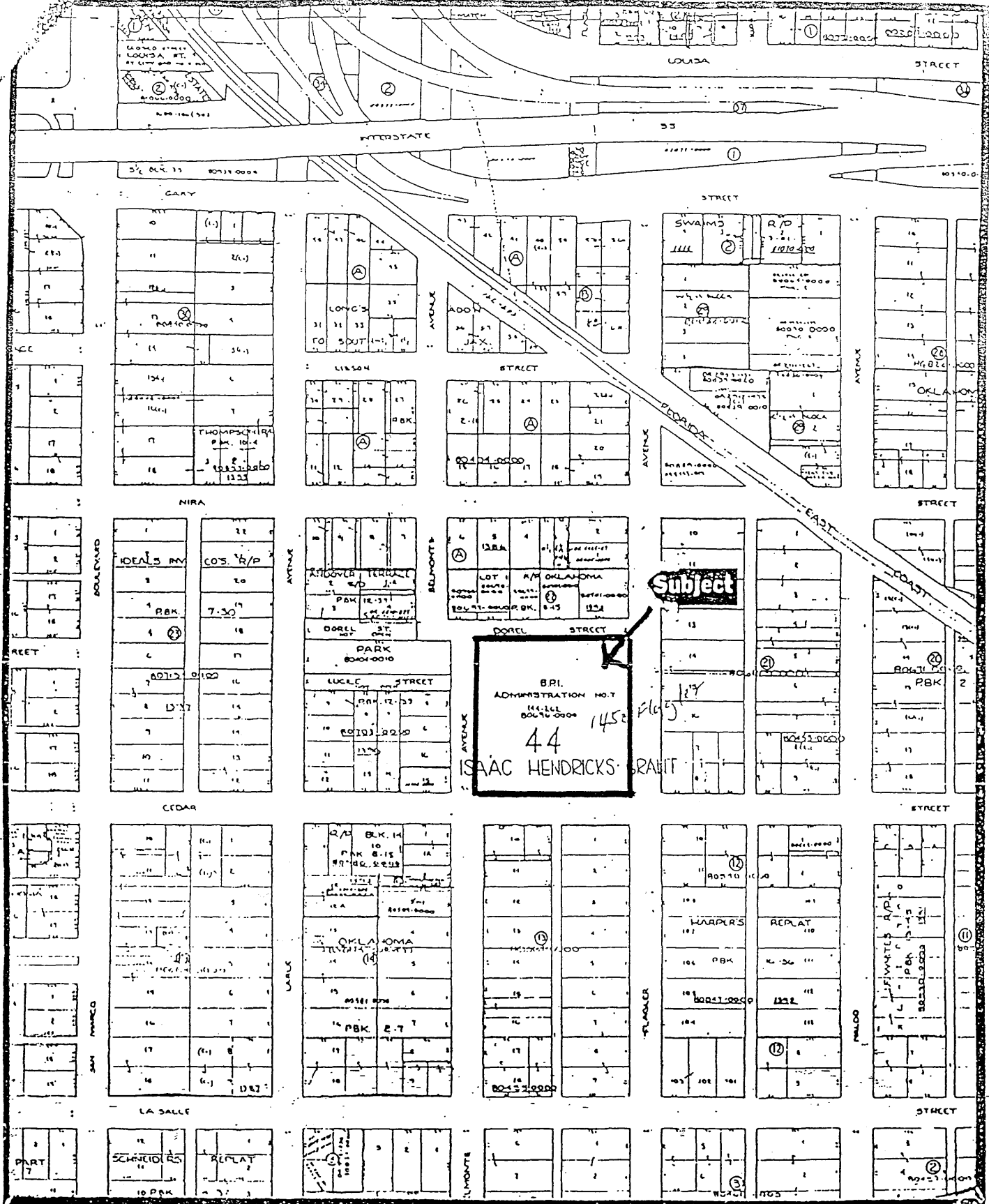
- 6. North wing, central stairway, looking north
- 7. Photo #28 of 32

- 6. South hallway, looking west
- 7. Photo #29 of 32

- 6. Main stairway, second floor landing, looking north
- 7. Photo #30 of 32

- 6. Second floor east hallway, looking south
- 7. Photo #31 of 32

- 6. Second floor, north wing, central stairway and window, looking north
- 7. Photo #32 of 32



SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
 Duval County, Florida

Locator Map

BELMONTE

(10' x 10')

AVENUE

300.00'

CEDAR

(10' x 10')

STREET

300.00'

300.00'

D O R E L

(10' x 10')

STREET

2 STORY BRICK BUILDING

PARKING

FACE OF WALL

300.00'

FACE OF WALL

FLAGLER

(10' x 10')


AVENUE

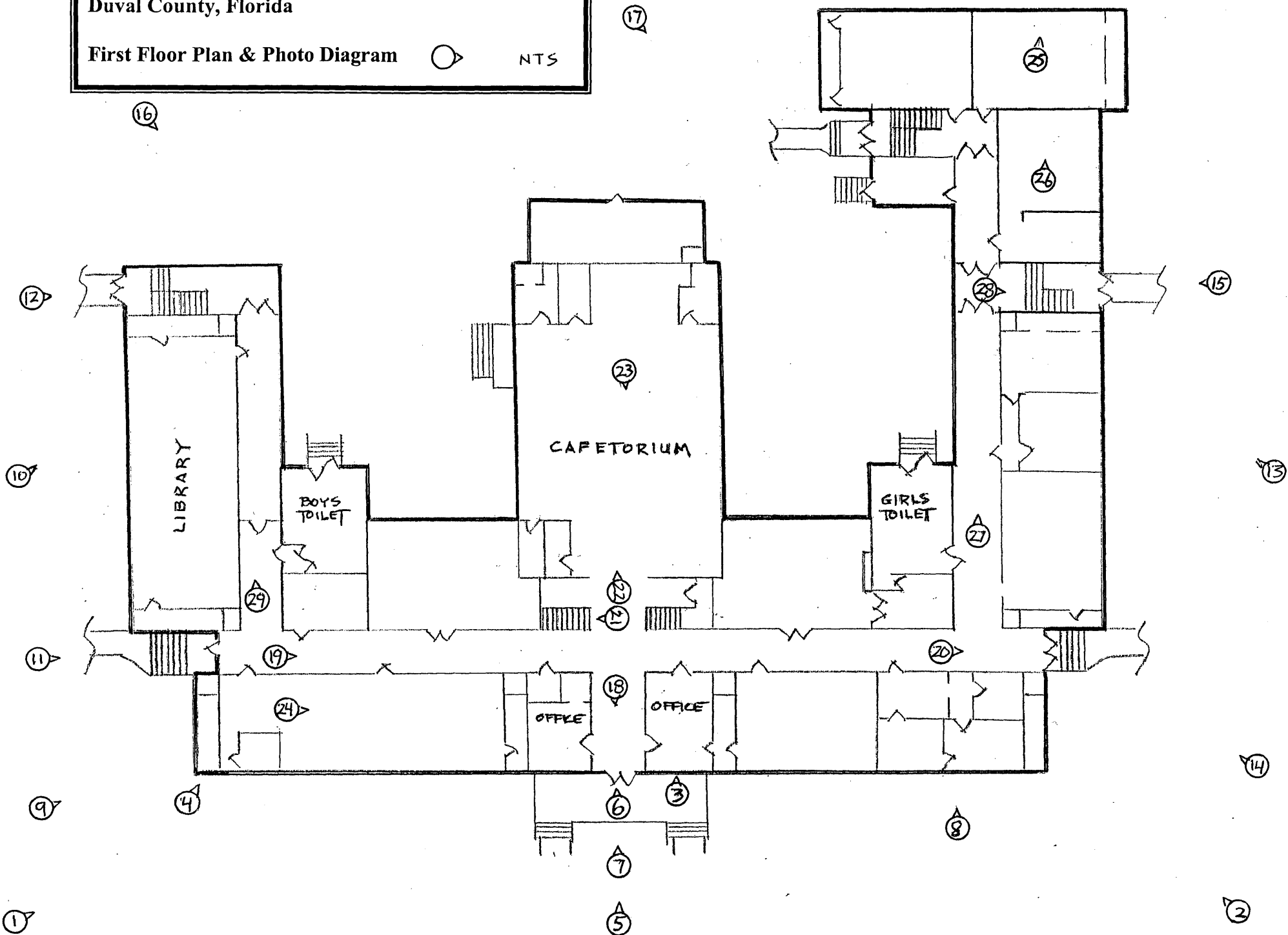
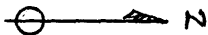


SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Duval County, Florida

Site Plan

SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Duval County, Florida

First Floor Plan & Photo Diagram  NTS



SOUTH JACKSONVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
Duval County, Florida

Second Floor Plan & Photo Diagram



NTS

