NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts.

Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by 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.

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tems on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.
1. Name of Property
nistoric name ORANGE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
other names/site number
2. Location
street & number 1401 Plainfield Avenue N/A not for publication
city or town Orange Park N/A vicinity
state <u>FLORIDA</u> code <u>FL</u> county <u>Clay</u> code <u>019</u> zip code <u>32073-3996</u>
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 \(\) locaty. (\(\) See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau
4. National Park Service Certification
hereby certify that the property is: Date of Action Signature of the Keeper 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)

Orange Park Elementary School Name of Property			Clay Co., FL County and State				
5. Classification							
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)					
□ private ⊠ public-local	buildings district	Contrib	outing	Noncontributin	g		
☐ public-State ☐ public-Federal	☐ site ☐ structure ☐ object		1	0	buildings		
			0	0	sites		
		•	0	1	structures		
			1	0	objects total		
Name of related multiple property is not part of				buting resources pre	eviously		
Historic Aarchitectural R	esources of Orange Park, Florida		0				
6. Function or Use							
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current F (Enter categorial	unctions ories from instr	ructions)			
EDUCATION: school		EDUCATI	ON: school				
7. Description							
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)		Mater (Enter	rials categories from	n instructions)			
OTHER: masonry vernacular			ation BRIC	K			
		walls	BRICK				
	•	roof	ASPHALT				
		other	GLASS				

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

Orange Park Elementary School	Clay Co., FL				
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.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)				
	EDUCATION				
	ARCHITECTURE				
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	Period of Significance				
high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack	1928-1948				
individual distinction.					
□ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates				
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Dates 1928				
Property is:					
□ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	Significant Person N/A				
☐ B removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation				
☐ C a birthplace or grave.	N/A				
☐ D a cemetery.					
☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder				
☐ F a commemorative property.	Mark & Sheftall Gallespie & North				
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years	Suitespie de Iverus				
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 of Previous documentation on file (NPS):	r more continuation sheets.) Primary location of additional data:				
preliminary determination of individual listing (36					
CFR 36) has been requested	Other State Agency				
previously listed in the National Register	☐ Federal agency				
previously determined eligible by the National	☐ Local government				
Register	☐ University				
 ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # 	☐ Other Name of Repository				

å

Orange Park Elementary School Name of Property		Clay Co., FL County and State
40. Communical Date		
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of Property less than one (.94)		
UTM References (Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)		
1 1 7 4 3 2 1 0 0 3 3 3 7 9 0 0 Zone Easting Northing 2	3 Zone Ea	asting Northing nuation 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 Sidney Johnston/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Speci	alist	
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	dateJune 1998
street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street		telephone <u>(850) 487-2333</u>
city or town Tallahassee	_ state <u>Florida</u>	zip code <u>32399-0250</u>
Additional Documentation		
Submit the following items with the completed form:		
Continuation Sheets		
Maps		
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the	e property's location	in.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties ha	ving large acreage	e or numerous resources.
Photographs		
Representative black and white photographs of th	e 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 School Board of Clay County	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·
street & number 900 Walnut Street		telephone 904-284-6510
city or town Green Cove Springs	_state <u>FL</u>	zip code 32043

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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				ORANGE PARK, CLAY CO., FL

SUMMARY

Orange Park Elementary School is located at 1401 Plainfield Avenue, Orange Park, Clay County, Florida. The school is a one story, roughly L-shape, masonry vernacular building enclosing 8,500 square feet, on a continuous foundation. Cross gable roofs covered with asphalt shingles shelter the building. Arches define the main entrances, and 9/9, double-hung wooden sashes fill most windows. The building retains its architectural integrity to a high degree. Twenty-one non-historic permanent and temporary buildings located to the east of the historic building are excluded from the nomination boundaries. The school is nominated under the Multiple Property cover Architectural Historic Resources of Orange Park, Florida, under the Property Type, F.3, Public, Religion, and Transportation Buildings.

SETTING

The Town of Orange Park is located fifteen miles southwest of downtown Jacksonville on the west bank of the St. Johns River. The historic school is located six blocks from the river in the Stiles and May subdivision of section 1 of the town plan. Kingsley Avenue and U.S. Highway 17 serve as primary corridors through Orange Park. Plainfield Avenue, an important secondary street, runs parallel and west of north/south U.S. 17, intersecting with that highway near the northern limit of the town. Plainfield Avenue intersects with east/west Kingsley Avenue four blocks south of the school. The school is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Plainfield Avenue and Stiles Avenue. Vegetation consists of oak and pine trees, and a variety of palms and small shrubs. Four nonhistoric permanent and seventeen movable buildings occupy the seven-acre campus. Each is one story and are setback from the school. Two of the more recent buildings are joined to the old school at the eaves line, creating open breezeways (Photos #7&10). All of these non-contributing resources are excluded from the boundaries. The surrounding neighborhood is primarily residential and contains several, widely scattered historic dwellings, and houses of recent construction.

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PHSICAL DESCRIPTION Exterior

A continuous brick foundation interrupted by slotted vents supports the building. Textured red brick in a Flemish bond pattern is the exterior wall fabric. Fenestration is predominantly 9/9, double-hung wooden sashes. Present also are 6/6, and 12/9, double-hung sash, and 9-light hopper windows. Single windows are evenly spaced across the facade; paired groups of double-hung sashes are along the north, east, and south elevations. Carved wooden brackets and attic vents are in the gable ends, and a brick chimney pierces the roof ridge of the northern extension.

The west (main) facade stretches 180 feet along Plainfield Avenue (Photos #1-4). It exhibits an irregular appearance formed by a side-facing gable roof with asymmetrical cross-gable ends at the north and south corners, and a projecting offset shed roof containing the main entrance. The south corner gable end has a small projection. The larger of the cross-gables intersects with the main body of the building at the north corner and contains a grouped pair of windows (Photos #1,11,14). The shed extension protrudes from the facade to accommodate administrative offices and a porch with three arched openings; two arches on the west side are for pedestrian circulation, and are accessed by six concrete steps (Photo #2). The porch shelters the main entrance which has double doors and a multilight transom. A secondary entrance with two arches is contained within the small south corner gable projection (Photo #4). It also is recessed and has double wooden doors with a multi-light transom.

The <u>north elevation</u> fronts on Stiles Avenue and is lined with paired windows (\overline{Photo} #1). The eaves rafters are exposed, and a brick chimney and gabled dormer vent pierce the roof near the east end.

The <u>east elevation</u> is the rear of the school with paired windows across the wall, and a metal emergency door in the center with a concrete ramp accessing it (Photos #5&6). The gable end of the north extension has a door to a second story room sheltered by a shed roof with bracket supports, and accessed by concrete steps (Photo #7&8). A single door on the first story is beneath the second-story door. Single sash windows, two hopper sashes, two 6/6 sashes, and one fixed multiple-light sash fill the wall. Carved wooden brackets are under the eaves, and a triangular louvered vent is within the gable peak. An open, but covered loggia/walkway spans the south wall of the north extension, and joins the main block of the building at two wooden doors (Photo #9). This extension wall contains two doors and two windows. A metal awning shelters a

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sidewalk connection to a non-historic building to the east (Photo #10). At the south corner of the elevation is a small extension and entrance with double doors (Photo #11). A walkway awning joins this corner of the building to a non-historic building to the east.

The <u>south elevation</u> contains two groups of paired windows, and emergency exit metal door, and a gable dormer vent on the roof (Photo #12).

Interior

The school contains four classrooms, administration offices, a library, and one rest room. Wooden floors are covered with carpet. The walls and ceilings are plaster, but drop ceilings have been installed in the offices and library. Administrative offices are directly south of the main entrance within the shed extension that protrudes at the front facade (Photo #13).

A long, interior hallway extends along the west wall of the main body of the building (Photos 14&15). The primary hallway intersects with shorter, secondary halls, which are accessed from the four entrances and visually divide the cross-gable sections from the primary main body. Three classrooms are off the east side of the hall. The fourth classroom is located beside the south entrance (Photo #16). To the east of this southern classroom is a restroom.

The northern, larger cross-gable extension originally contained an auditorium; it now serves as a library (Photo #17). The proscenium arch, stage, and access steps at the east end of the room remain intact, but have been separated from the great room by a temporary wall. The original stage serves as a storage area.

The majority of the original windows and doors remain in place. Paneled wood doors, some of which contain frosted glass lights, have their original hardware, and two have multi-light transoms. Hopper windows provide ventilation between classrooms and halls. Many original blackboards, chalk trays, and storage cabinets remain intact (Photo #18).

ALTERATIONS

Non-historic drop ceilings have been installed in the library and offices, and florescent fixtures have been installed. Air conditioning units are installed in several windows, and several other windows have been enclosed with plywood. Plywood encloses transoms between the classes and main hall.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

A non-historic concrete block structure surrounding a satellite dish directly to the east of the main building, is within the nomination boundary.

The non-contributing classroom buildings range in age from the early 1950s to the 1990s. Two of the 1950s buildings are located to the east of the main building and connected by open walkways. Four non-historic buildings are permanent, and seventeen are movable. These buildings are not included within the nomination boundary.

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SUMMARY

Orange Park Elementary School is nominated to the National Register on the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Education. The building, constructed in 1928, is the oldest education-related building in the city, and continues in that use. The masonry vernacular building embodies a particular type of construction designed for a single purpose. The plans for the school were prepared by Mark & Sheftall, a prominent Jacksonville architectural firm. As the second brick school in the county, its construction indicated the importance and growing population of the community, and the improvement in infrastructure the small county's board of public instruction was making. The building contributes to the Historic Architectural Resources of Orange Park Multiple Property Submission under the historical associated contexts of Florida Land Boom and Bust, and the Great Depression, World War II, and Aftermath, and the Property Type F.3, public buildings.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Organized in 1858, Clay County operated a decentralized school system until the late nineteenth century, when a board of public instruction was established to administer education policies and manage tax districts for the construction of schools. The board required compulsory attendance, but school policy and terms were largely a function of local trustees, and many schools operated with little regularity and efficiency. Schools were often closed at the request of parents who needed their children's help during peak planting and harvest seasons. The educational opportunities for Clay County's black children was greatly enhanced by the establishment in 1890 of the privately-operated Orange Park Normal and Industrial School. The Normal School, however, was closed in 1913 after years of intimidation by the state superintendent and pressure from the Ku Klux Klan. The construction two years later of a small frame public school gave Orange Park black children a public elementary school.

The public education system made slow gains consolidating its decentralized organization. In 1902, Ellis Geiger, Clay County's school superintendent, related that the county maintained four school buildings, one of them a log cabin. Four years later the school board began a construction program to replace some of its earliest buildings, and by 1910 new schools had been built at Belmore, Green Cove Springs, Highland, Lake

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Geneva, Montezuma, Oypas, Pine Grove, and Russell. Most were small wood frame buildings costing less than \$500, and within a decade they had become too small and dilapidated to serve the needs of students.

School superintendent W.H Biggs reported in 1916 that the school board had completed a \$10,000 masonry high school at Green Cove Springs. Biggs also commented that Orange Park's students had met for years in the Port Orange town hall, and that the county had recently completed a \$3,000 school there. Eight years later the superintendent painted a gloomy financial picture of consolidation describing the abandonment of eight rural schools and students being transported to Green Cove Springs. The school board, \$1,800 in debt, could not meet payments and obligations on its buildings.

By 1926, Clay County contained twenty-five public school buildings, valued at only \$99,000. Only the Green Cove Springs high school was brick. Many were but one-room wood frame buildings. Dependent upon a small population and a meager tax base, the school board made only uneven progress to improve its infrastructure. Two brick edifices and several wood frame buildings replaced inadequate structures in the late 1920s. In the 1930s, to confront the financial hardships associated with the Great Depression, the board further consolidated schools, thereby reducing the faculty, expenditures, and maintenance of its facilities, which in 1936 numbered twenty—one buildings valued at \$144,650.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The 1928 Orange Park Elementary School was the first brick building constructed by the school board since a masonry high school had been built in Green Cove Springs in 1916. By the late 1920s, the original Orange Park school, some fifteen years old, had become too small to accommodate the student population. In May 1928, the school board contracted with Mark & Sheftall, a prominent Jacksonville architectural firm, to design the Orange Park school. The firm agreed to prepare the plans for a fee of 5 percent of the cost of construction.

Organized in Jacksonville in 1911 by Earl Mark and Leeroy Sheftall, the company became a leader in the state in school design during the 1920s. Before forming their partnership, both men apprenticed in the studio of Henry J. Klutho, one of Jacksonville's leading architects in the early twentieth century. Klutho's association with Frank Lloyd Wright and use of the Prairie style on projects influenced both Mark and Sheftall. A gifted pair of architects, Mark and Sheftall employed Prairie influences on many

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of their projects, but also used a variety of other styles, including Craftsman and revivals from the Colonial, Gothic, Mediterranean, and Tudor genres.

Over a twenty-two year partnership, Mark & Sheftall crafted the plans for more than fifty schools throughout Florida, including buildings in Daytona Beach, Jacksonville, Lake Helen, and New Smyrna Beach. Orange Park Elementary School is the only education-related project credited in Clay County to the firm. Public and commercial buildings designed by Mark & Sheftall include the Masonic Temple (NR 1980), Riverside Presbyterian and Riverside Park Methodist churches (NR 1985), South Jacksonville City Hall, and the Moulton & Kyle Mortuary Building in Jacksonville. During the 1920s, the firm designed notable private homes in the exclusive residential neighborhoods of Riverside and Avondale. Orange Park Elementary School was among Mark & Sheftall's more modest school commissions and came late in their career.

Gallespie & North, a Jacksonville construction company, was awarded the contract to build the school at a cost of \$22,000. Earlier projects completed by the company include Sanford's Meisch Building (1923), Jacksonville's Police Headquarters (1926), Auto Hotel and Laundry Building (1927), and several buildings for the Olmstead Motor Company. Orange Park Elementary School was completed in December 1928, and accepted for use in January 1929 by the school board. In January 1929, the school board sold the former wood frame school building, which was located on McIntosh Avenue one-half block west of U.S. Highway 17, three blocks south of the brick school, to the Loyal Order of the Moose. That organization apparently moved the facility to Moosehaven Retirement Center.

Between 1929 and 1946, the school maintained a faculty of three teachers, one of whom would also serve as principal. Teachers of the period include Helen Garielson, Ruth Hanson, Mattie Harris, Grady Herndon, Clyde Smith, Irene Taylor, Augusta Thorp, and F.H. Wade. In addition to his teaching duties, F.H. Wade also served as principal until the mid 1930s, and was replaced by Augusta Thorp who also served as teacher/principal. A.E. Maxwell served two terms as principal, 1933-1934 and 1940-1943, and was succeeded by E.S. Earnhardt in the late 1940s. Earlier, in 1938, Maxwell had won election as superintendent of Clay County's school system, but lost his re-election bid to C.B. Bowles in 1940.

School buildings are a particular building type. Turn-of-the century school reformers emphasized practical interior improvements with regard to illumination, ventilation, sanitation, furniture, and equipment. They

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asserted that a formal architectural design applied to a schoolhouse contributed to the development of a student's morals and good character. School design competitions, such as those sponsored by the editors of the White Pine Series in 1921, went far to promote quality design and materials in the construction of schools. Most of Florida's early twentieth century masonry schools were symmetrically designed with formal design elements. The Orange Park school is unusual for its irregular plan and asymmetrical appearance.

Orange Park Elementary School is a small, but good example of an early twentieth century, small Florida town masonry vernacular school. The school is the oldest in the city, and one of few historic schools in Clay County. The school retains its architectural integrity and character to a high degree.

Orange Park Elementary remained a single-building facility until the early 1950s, when Clay County began to experience significant growth. More real estate was acquired, and four buildings were added to the site in the 1950s, and one in the 1960s (Photo #19). Temporary buildings were placed near the southeast corner of the campus in the 1980s and 1990s. The non-historic buildings do not detract from the architectural integrity of the historic building.

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- Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Florida. Tallahassee, 1911, 1917, 1925, 1927, 1931, 1937, 1939.
- Minutes. Clay County School Board, Board Minutes. Green Cove Springs, Florida.
- Maddex, Diane, ed. Built in the U.S.A. Washington, 1985.
- Richardson, Joe, "`The Nest of Vile Fanatics': William N. Sheats and the Orange Park School," Florida Historical Quarterly. 64 (April 1986):393-406.
- Wood, Wayne, ed. Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage. Jacksonville, 1989.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary encloses the historic Orange Park Elementary School, which lies on parts of lot 23 & the north 1/2 of lot 24 of Stiles and Mays subdivision of section 1 in the Town of Orange Park. The boundary encloses the historic school and the open space immediately to the east of the school terminated by the west edge of a north/south sidewalk, as illustrated in the accompanying scaled map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the historic school and the historic open space to the east of the school, but excludes the non-historic buildings. The non-historic buildings are of such concentration so as to no longer reflect the historic character of that portion of the school property. The boundary retains an undisturbed portion of the historic school grounds.

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Photographs Section number	Page	 ORANGE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, ORANGE PARK, CLAY CO., FL
		ONANGETAIN, CLAT CO., FL

PHOTOGRAPH LIST

- 1 Orange Park Elementary School, 1401 Plainfield Ave., Orange Park
- 2 Clay County, Florida
- 3 Sidney Johnston
- 4 1996
- 5 Historic Property Associates, Inc., St. Augustine Florida
- 6 Main (west) facade and north elevation, facing southeast
- 7 Photo #1 of 19

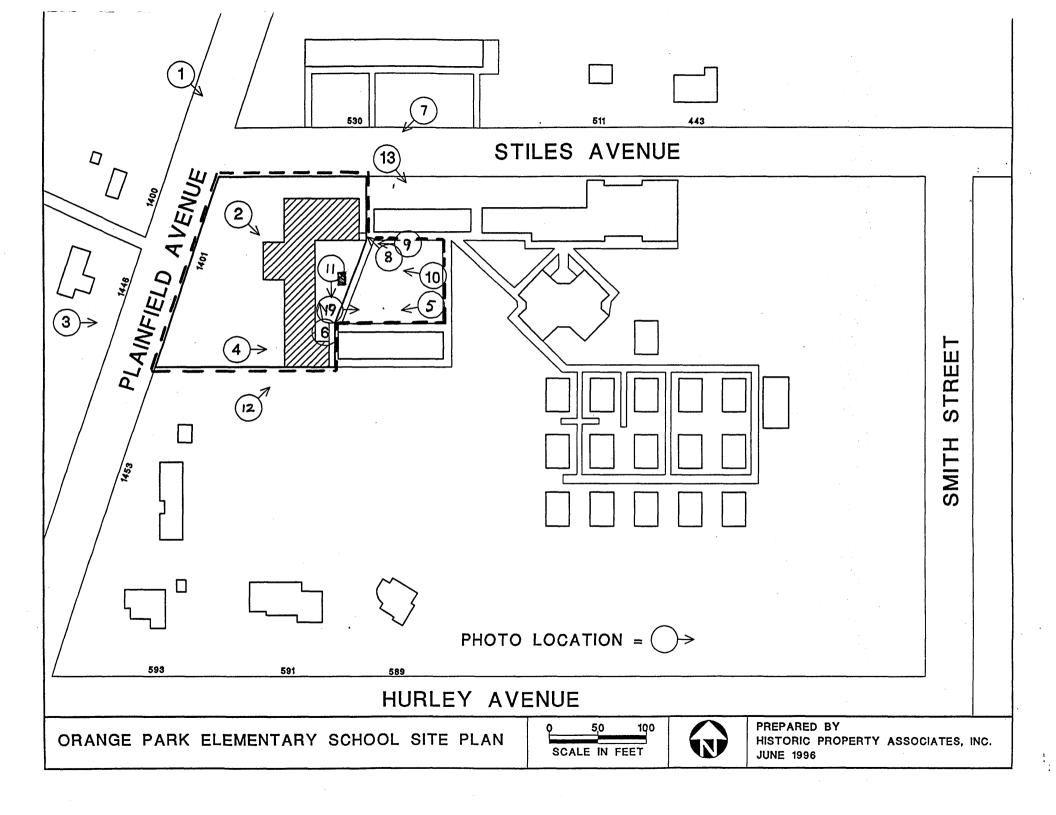
Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

- 6. Main entrance, facing southeast
- 7. Photo #2 of 19
- 6. West facade, facing east
- 7. Photo #3 of 19
- 6. Southwest entrance, facing east
- 7. Photo #4 of 19
- 6. East elevation and satellite dish, facing west
- 7. Photo #5 of 19
- 6. Detail of east elevation, facing north
- 7. Photo #6 of 19
- 6. East gable end of north extension, facing southwest
- 7. Photo #7 of 19
- 6. Detail of east gable end of north elevation, facing northwest
- 7. Photo #8 of 19
- 6. Loggia on north extension, facing west
- 7. Photo #9 of 19

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- North extension and connection to non-historic building, facing northeast
- 7. Photo #10 of 19
- Southeast corner and connection to non-historic building, facing south
- 7. Photo #11 of 19
- 6. Southwest corner, facing northeast
- 7. Photo #12 of 19
- 6. Administrative office, facing west
- 7. Photo #13 of 19
- 6. Central hall and main entrance, facing north
- 7. Photo #14 of 19
- 6. Central hall, facing south
- 7. Photo #15 of 19
- 6. Classroom, facing northwest
- 7. Photo #16 of 19
- 6. Library, facing southwest
- 7. Photo #17 of 19
- 6. Classroom cabinet, facing southwest
- 7. Photo #18 of 19
- 6. Open area and non-historic buildings, facing east
- 7. Photo #19 of 19



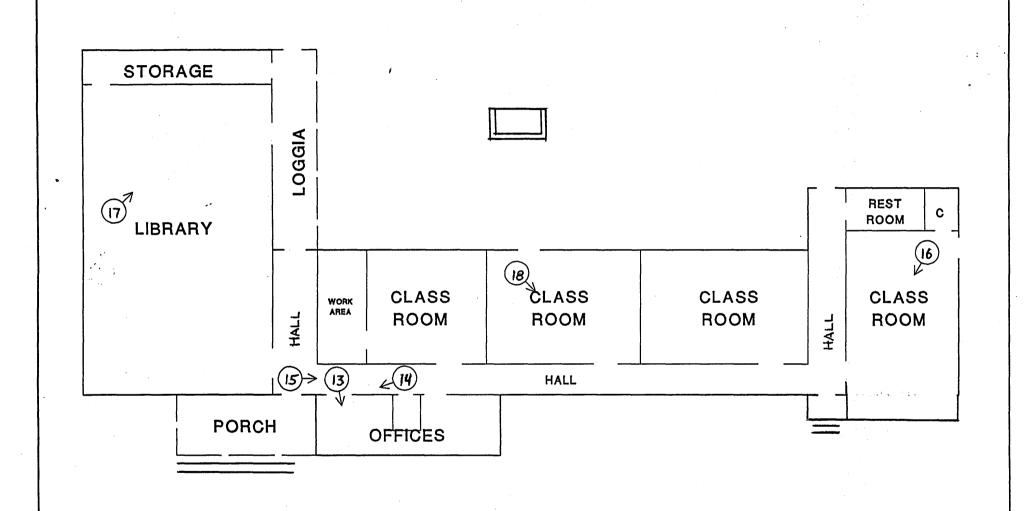
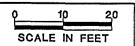


PHOTO LOCATION = >

ORANGE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL FLOOR PLAN





PREPARED BY HISTORIC PROPERTY ASSOCIATES, INC. JUNE 1996