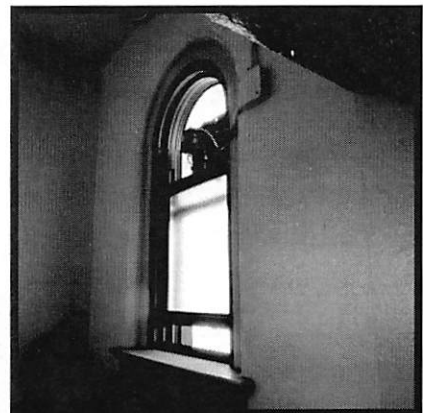
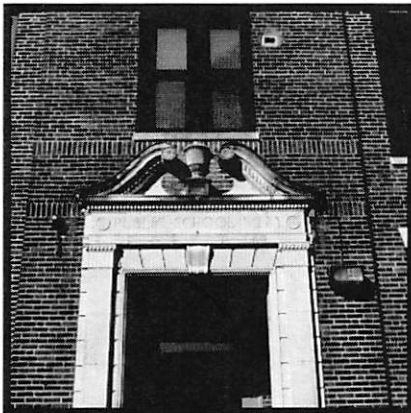


Designation Application and Report Planning and Development Department
of the City of Jacksonville regarding:



**Proposed Designation of
Norwood Elementary School #23
6720 Norwood Avenue
LM-17-02**



Submitted by Joel McEachin
Prepared in accordance with Chapter 307, City of
Jacksonville Ordinance Code
June 28, 2017

I.

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT - FINDINGS,
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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**REPORT OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION
AS A CITY OF JACKSONVILLE LANDMARK**

LM-17-02

6720 Norwood Avenue

GENERAL LOCATION: On the west side of Norwood Avenue between Dorchester Street and Alderside Street in the Norwood neighborhood northwest of Downtown Jacksonville.

Prepared in accordance with the JACKSONVILLE ORDINANCE CODE, SECTION 307.104, the Jacksonville Planning and Development Department hereby forwards to the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission, its "Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations" on the Landmark Designation, **LM-17-02**, sponsored by the property owner, Grace and Truth Community Development Corporation, 932 North North Shore Drive, Jacksonville, Florida 32208..

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

- (A) Consistent with action of the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission at the December 7, 2016 meeting, the Jacksonville Planning and Development Department began preparing a designation application for the property located at 6720 Norwood Avenue.
- (B) Consistent with the JACKSONVILLE ORDINANCE CODE, SECTION 307.104(d), the Planning and Development Department determined that the application for designation of the property at 6720 Norwood Avenue as a Landmark was complete. As required, the Planning and Development Department had signs posted in front of the property being considered for designation, as well as sent notices by U.S. Mail to each owner of real property within three hundred and fifty (350) feet of the proposed site. Notice of the public hearing on the designation of the property at 6720 Norwood Avenue as a Landmark was published in the *Financial News and Daily Report*. Proof of publication is attached to this report.
- (C) If designated, any activity affecting the exterior of the property at 6720 Norwood Avenue will require a Certificate of Appropriateness (COA) from the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission. Before issuing the Certificate of Appropriateness, the Commission will review the proposed activity for consistency with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. Routine repairs and maintenance, alterations, and new construction not seen

from the public right-of-way and other projects consistent with the Secretary's Standards can be approved administratively by the Jacksonville Planning and Development Department. However, the following activities will require a review by the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission.

1. Additions to historic buildings or structures.
2. Window replacement or major changes to or addition of door and window openings.
3. Demolition of all or part of historic buildings.
4. New construction and additions.
5. Enclosure of porch, porte-cochere, or garage.
6. Porch replacement.
7. Relocation of historic buildings.
8. Roof replacement with material different from existing or change in roof form.
9. Storefront restoration or replacement.
10. Mothballing the building per Chapter 307.303
11. Other work the Planning and Development Department has determined to be in conflict or potentially in conflict with the Secretary's Standards.

(D) In preparing the application, the Planning and Development Department has found the application to meet four of the seven criteria. The four criteria include the following;

A Its value as a significant reminder of the cultural, historical, architectural, or archaeological heritage of the City, state or nation.

For over eighty years, Norwood Elementary School has served as the heart of the community providing educational opportunities, as well as being an unofficial community center. In the 1920s, the Community League of Norwood was organized by local residents to address issues and concerns facing the growing community. A major problem identified by the league was the lack of an elementary school in Norwood which forced approximately 75 children to take the long walk to Brentwood Elementary School. After repeated requests to the Duval County School Board, three members of the league, Raymond Harris, Homer Kenyon, and A.C. Haskins, were authorized by the board to find and secure a suitable location for a new school. The members found a convenient two acre parcel that included an entire block with frontage along

members found a convenient two acre parcel that included an entire block with frontage along Lem Turner Road (Norwood Avenue). In the rear corner of the parcel was a lot owned by the City of Jacksonville containing an artisan well that served the Norwood community. The remaining property was under a single ownership. The school board purchased the property for \$9,000 and began planning for the construction of an eight room school building.¹

Margaret C. Fairlie was appointed to serve as principal and began organizing the new school.² In the Fall of 1925, Fairlie and an assistant set up a temporary school in a small one-room church creating two separate classrooms separated by moveable chalk boards. The school housed grades one and two, which required rotating time with the teacher followed by study periods. At least twice a week, the books, crayons, pencils and other teaching supplies had to be packed and stored in order to accommodate worship services on Sunday and Wednesday evenings. While still located in temporary quarters, a PTA was organized and began landscaping the new school building which was completed in April of 1926. The school was named after Dr. John K. Norwood, whose family had resided in the area for many years and the namesake for the community. Serving as city physician for twenty-seven years, Dr. Norwood also had an exemplary record of public service that included being team physician for both Duval High School and Stanton High School.³

Officially opening in the 1926-27 school year, the new two-story brick building with a one story wing on each side had classrooms and restrooms on the first floor with the second housing the auditorium which could be divided into two classrooms when needed. Designed by Jacksonville architect, Jefferson D. Powell, the building reflects an attractive variation of the Colonial Revival style with its divided light sash windows and an accentuated front entrance featuring a cast stone broken pediment and arched fanlight.⁴ In addition to landscaping the grounds, the PTA provided the school with two pianos, two victrolas, a radio, film projector, black shades for the auditorium windows, curtain and draperies for the stage and a linoleum floor for the office.⁵

The enrollment for the first year was 90 students that increased to 270 students with 11 faculty members by 1930. In that year, the first addition was made to the school with the construction of a one-story three-classroom wing with corridor connecting internally to the rear of the north end of the original building. This \$12,500 addition was designed by Jefferson D. Powell and constructed by the O.P. Woodcock Company.⁶ As early as 1927 one study of Duval County

1 Margaret C. Fairlie, Principal, 1925 – 1940, "History of Norwood School". Printed in *Jacksonville History – Now and Then*, Volume 5, # 2, (Jacksonville, Florida: Vaughan Publishing Company, 2001), pp. 3, 4 & 5.

2 Margaret C. Fairlie, a graduate of Duval High School, was also an author, writing books on Florida history and the Seminole Indians.

3 Ibid

Born 1892 in Micanopy and a graduate of Duval High School, Dr. Norwood graduated from the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and interned at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. After serving as a captain in the Army Medical Corps during World War I, he entered private practice in 1919 and served as city physician for twenty-seven years (*Florida Times Union*, February 29, 1954, p. 23; *The Journal of the Florida Medical Association*, Vol. XLI, No.1, July, 1954, p. 62).

4 Board of Public Instruction for the County of Duval, State of Florida, School Board Minutes, Book 22, May 16, 1925.

5 Fairlie, p. 4

6 Jacksonville Building Permit Record #186, July 30, 1930.

Schools estimated that the Norwood Elementary School was already short by seven rooms and would grow to 400 students by 1930 requiring an additional twelve classrooms.⁷ In 1941, School Board architect, Max L. Worthley, designed a detached one-story wooden classroom building behind the 1926 building followed by a similar building in the same general location in 1947 that housed a cafeteria.⁸ In 1946, Jacksonville architect, Leeroy Sheftall designed a one story brick addition to the rear of the 1930 section that extended the corridor and provided space for a clinic, teacher's restroom, and boy's restroom.⁹

The largest and last major addition to the school was in 1951 and included two classroom wings projecting out from each side of the original building, as well as a new auditorium immediately behind the two-story section. Creating a courtyard in front of the 1926 building, each of the wings housed two classrooms and connected to the main building with covered walkways. Locating the two classroom wings out from the front of the original building was due to limited available space since most of the grounds to the rear were used for recreation while accommodating the city owned lot. Covered by a domed roof supported by steel trusses, the auditorium with stage is connected to the original building with a covered walkway and steps. Construction of the auditorium required relocating the two detached wooden buildings. The two classroom wings and the auditorium were designed by Jacksonville architect, John Graveley and constructed by E.C. Kenyon.¹⁰

A significant contribution to Norwood Elementary School was a twelve foot painting of the landing of Jean Ribault at the mouth of the St. Johns River in 1562. In addition to palm trees and the Ribault monument, the painting included forty-two figures including Ribault and his men along with Timucuan Indians. Completed by the Federal Arts Program under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the painting was done by artist, F.A. Angerstein. Born in New York and living in Florida since 1896, Angerstein studied in Europe where he spent time with famous artist, John Singer Sergeant. After the school closed in 2008, the painting was relocated to the new LaVilla School of the Arts where it remained until being restored and permanently exhibited on the 4th floor of the Main Library.¹¹

A study of Duval County schools in 1945 stated that Norwood Elementary School had 400 students in six grades in a space designed to accommodate only 270 students. The school had seven standard classrooms, four classrooms in the detached wooden building, and two classrooms set up in the auditorium. It lacked a library, clinic, janitor's room, as well as had an inadequate cafeteria.¹² However, by the 1960s, the population of the Norwood neighborhood

⁷ *Report of the Survey of Schools of Duval County Florida including the City of Jacksonville.* The Institute of Educational Research, George D. Strayer, Director, Columbia University, 1927, pp. 365 & 370.

The study recognized that the size and configuration of the campus did not permit additions without serious encroachment on the original building. The study also questioned the wisdom of placing an auditorium on the second floor. (p. 330)

⁸ Jacksonville Building Permit Records, #268, February 25, 1941; and #1415, August 27, 1947.

⁹ Jacksonville Building Permit Records, #364, February 1, 1946.

¹⁰ Jacksonville Building Permit Records, #1542, 1951,

¹¹ *Jacksonville Journal*, June 1, 1936, p. 2.

¹² Reynolds, Smith & Hills, Engineers & Architects, *Survey & Study of the Physical Properties and School Plant of the Public Schools of Duval County, Florida.* December 31, 1945, p. 18.

began to suffer from urban decline which greatly reduced the number of students in the community. Although the smallest school in the system functioning at half-capacity with 207 students, Norwood Elementary School escaped being closed in 1999. However, nine years later the students at Norwood and Lola Culver Elementary Schools were transferred to the new North Shore Elementary School. Both schools were declared surplus with Norwood Elementary School being acquired by the current owner, Grace & Truth Community Development Company.¹³

B *Its location is the site of a significant local, state or national event.*

It is the determination of the Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 6720 Norwood Avenue does not meet this landmark criterion.

C *It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, state or nation.*

It is the determination of the Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 6720 Norwood Avenue does not meet this landmark criterion.

D *It is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, state or nation.*

The architect of the original 1925 section of Norwood Elementary School was Jefferson Davis Powell (c.1890 – 1965).¹⁴ Born in Decatur, Georgia, Powell moved to Jacksonville about 1907 to apprentice as an architect. After a period of training with several local architectural firms, Powell obtained his state license in 1919. He then joined Benjamin and Greeley, a prominent Jacksonville firm headed by Roy Benjamin and Mellen C. Greeley. Benjamin and Greeley remained partners from 1919 until 1924. Upon dissolution of the firm Powell began an independent practice which endured until the 1960s.

In addition to the Norwood Elementary School, Powell designed the Jones Brothers Furniture Company Building, 520 North Hogan Street (1926); the Old First Federal Savings and Loan Building, 331 West Forstyth Street (1940 – 41); the YWCA Building, 325 East Duval Street (1950) and the Ritz Theatre Building, 825 North Davis Street (1929), all in Downtown Jacksonville; the Witschen Residence, 1822 Edgewood Avenue (1927); the Bucci Residence, 1856 Edgewood Avenue (1926); the Max Knauer Residence, 3404 St. Johns Avenue (1928 – 29); and the Fire Department Drill Tower, 625 Stockton Street (1936 – 37) in the Riverside-Avondale neighborhood; the Jacksonville Beach City Hall (demolished), and the Red Cross Life Saving Corps Station, 2 North Ocean Front (1946 – 47). He designed the Imeson Airport Building (demolished) and a number of Jacksonville elementary schools and fire stations.

¹³ *Florida Times Union*, October 11, 1999, B-3; June 6, 2008, A-1.

¹⁴ Information on the life and designs of Jefferson D. Powell was obtained from *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage, Landmarks for the Future* (1989) and vertical files maintained by the Historic Preservation Section, Jacksonville Planning and Development Department.

He was president of the Jacksonville City Planning and Advisory Board, president of the North Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and supervising architect for the State Hotel Commission. Powell worked in a variety of architectural styles popular during the first half of the twentieth century. Powell used a variation of the Colonel Revival style in the design of Norwood Elementary School. The design is also reflective of the earlier Adam style, common from the 1780s to the 1840s, as evident by the symmetrical front façade, decorative door surround and semi-circular fanlight over the primary entryway and original use of divided light sashes.

E Its value as a building is recognized for the quality of its architecture, and it retains sufficient elements showing its architectural significance.

The original building of the Norwood Elementary School exemplifies a variation of the Colonial Revival style popular from 1880–1950 and was the dominant style for American residential architecture during the first half of the 20th century. More specifically the building reflects a subtype of the Colonial Revival style known as Centered Gable. This variation of the Colonial Revival style has a centered front gable added to either a hipped or side-gable roof mimicking more high-style Georgian or Adam prototypes. Elements of the Colonial Revival style evident on the 1925 building is a symmetrical fenestration pattern with a centrally placed accentuated entryway. The entryway is framed by a cast stone architrave. Accessed by concrete steps, the architrave is framed by segmented blocks with a lintel of sloping blocks centered by a console. Projecting out on each side is a pilaster with fluted square capitals that supports a frieze engraved with Public School No 23. A dentil course runs above the frieze underlining a broken pediment that frames an urn. The building originally had double-hung sashes with predominately twelve over twelve lights, another feature common to the Colonial Revival style found in the subject property.¹⁵

The term "Colonial Revival" refers to a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. The Georgian and Adam styles were the backbone of the Colonial Revival style, which also drew upon Post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial architecture for references. The Colonial Revival style was introduced at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. The centennial of the Declaration of Independence sparked renewed interest in the architecture of the colonial period. Many of the buildings designed for the Exposition were based on historically significant colonial designs. Publicity on the Exposition occurred simultaneously with efforts made by several national organizations to preserve Old South Church in Boston and Mount Vernon. About the same time a series of articles focusing on eighteenth century American architecture appeared in the *American Architect* and *Harpers*. The publicity the Colonial Revival style received helped to make it popular throughout the country.¹⁶

The Colonial Revival style is a product of the Eclectic movement in American residential architecture between 1880 and 1940. Drawing from older, established architectural traditions

¹⁵ Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), pp. 321-329.

¹⁶ Ibid.

including classical, medieval, and Renaissance, eclectic homes can reflect design elements of the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor, Chateausque, Beaux Arts, French and Spanish Eclectic, Mission, Pueblo Revival, Monterey, and Italian Renaissance styles. The interest in copying design elements reflective of European cultures and their New World colonies was stimulated by works produced as part of the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. After World War I, the popularity of the earlier more modernistic styles, reflected in the Prairie School and Craftsman designs, declined with the revival and eclectic styles becoming dominant in residential design. The eclectic designs of the 1920's and 30's successfully combined the reproduction of traditional styles and architectural elements with new building technologies as exemplified in balloon frame construction, use of masonry veneers, and structural block. By the late 1930's and into the 1940's, the eclectic and revival styles in domestic architecture began to give way to new modernistic designs reflected in the Art Deco and Art Moderne movements, and later in the Minimal Traditional, Split Level, and Ranch Styles.¹⁷

F It has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.

It is the determination of The Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 6720 Norwood Avenue does not meet this landmark criterion.

G. Its suitability for preservation or restoration.

In utilizing this criterion, it has been the practice of the Planning and Development Department to evaluate proposed landmarks based on evidence of significant exterior alterations that have negatively impacted character-defining features, as well as represent alterations difficult, costly, or impossible to reverse. Further, the degree and nature of any exterior deterioration, as well as the evidence of long term and potentially on-going neglect are also a factor in evaluating potential landmarks for their suitability for preservation or restoration.

The basic interior and exterior design of the Norwood Elementary School as constructed and expanded has not significantly changed. Most of the interior changes related to mechanical and safety upgrades such as metal doors, drop ceiling to fit duct work, and new bathrooms. Some of the windows have also been enclosed to accommodate mechanical equipment. Most classrooms have not been altered and include original cloakrooms, blackboards and transoms. Although most still having the original trim, the transoms have been filled with fixed glass panels for fire rating purposes. The original wainscoting on the corridors is evident along with original window trim and stairs to the second floor. Tiled enclaves for water fountains are also evident in the corridors; however, the fixtures have been removed.

The large auditorium space on the second floor of the original building has been divided by a wall to accommodate two classrooms. In addition to some of the original radiators remaining, the stage with raised floor is still visible including a small part of the proscenium arch. The exterior and interior design of the 1951 auditorium remains including the full stage. The only

¹⁷ Ibid, p. 319.

change was the construction of a small room on each side near the front doorway to accommodate a kitchen and restroom. The most significant alteration to the building was the replacement of the original wooden double-hung windows with twelve over twelve lights. The replacement product is predominately a dark bronze aluminum window with one over one sashes. In several parts of the school, windows had been modified to accommodate mechanical systems. The only evidence of deterioration is several spots on the interior that have been damaged or stained by water indicating roof problems.

RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of this report, the Jacksonville Planning and Development Department recommends that the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission **APPROVE** the designation of 6720 Norwood Avenue, **(LM-17-02)** as a City of Jacksonville Landmark.

II.

DESIGNATION APPLICATION

City of Jacksonville Landmark, Landmark Site, or Historic District Nomination Form



Grayed Areas for Use by Staff

1. Name of Property

historic name Norwood Elementary School Designation Number LM-17-2

other names _____ FMSF Number _____

2. Location

street & number 6720 Norwood Avenue

city or town JACKSONVILLE

state FLORIDA code FL county DUVAL code _____ zip code 32208

Real estate assessment number(s) 032455-0010
(Attach continuation sheet if necessary)

3. Sponsorship Statement

As the owner, or official representative of the owner, I am aware of the proposal for designation of the subject property or properties listed above as a city of Jacksonville landmark, landmark site, or historic district. I have been advised of the procedures for review of the proposal by the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission and the Jacksonville City Council. I understand that I will be notified of the date and place of any public meetings at which the proposal will be considered by the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission, and the City Council. I also agree to sponsor the application and pay for all notification costs. I am also aware that if designated, any construction activities affecting the subject properties including alterations, new construction, demolition and relocation, will require a review for consistency with the appropriate standards.

Signature of property owner or representative	Date
---	------

Representatives need to provide a signed and notarized letter from the property owner(s) identifying them as their official agent.

Please see attached letter dated November 2, 2016 from the property owner, Grace and Truth Community Development Corporation.

Signature of sponsor	Title	Date
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4. Legal Description of Property (according to county property appraiser's office)

**NORTH BROOKSIDE, BLOCK 5, LOTS 1 TO 20.
6 – 28, 39 – 1S – 26E 2.488**

Attach continuation sheet if necessary

Norwood Elementary School
Name of Property

6720 Norwood Avenue
Address

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	buildings
	Sites
	structures
	objects
1	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 designated

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

Education : School

Current Functions

Vacant: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Colonial Revival – 1925 Building

Materials

foundation Raised – Continuous & Slab
Walls Brick
roof Side Gable, Flat & domed
other Cast stone Trim, Metal Windows

Narrative Description

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

SEE ATTACHED CONTINUATION SHEETS

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable Landmark Designation Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Landmark Designation.)

- X A Its value as a significant reminder of the cultural, historical, architectural, or archaeological heritage of the City, state or nation.
B Its location is the site of a significant local, state or national event.
C It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, state or nation.
X D It is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, state or nation.
X E Its value as a building is recognized for the quality of its architecture, and it retains sufficient elements showing its architectural significance.
F It has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.
X G Its suitability for preservation or restoration

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

- Agriculture
X Architecture
Archaeology
Community Planning
Commerce
X Education
Early Settlement
Health/Medicine
Industry
Maritime History
Military
Politics/Government
Recreation
Social History
Transportation
Other:

Period of Significance

1925 - 1951

Significant Dates

1925

1930, 1946 & 1951

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Jefferson D. Powell - 1925 Building

Jefferson D. Powell - 1930 Addition

Leeroy Sheftall - 1946 Addition

John Graveley - 1951 Addition

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Please See Attached Continuation Sheets

Norwood Elementary School

6720 Norwood Avenue

Name of Property

Address

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheet

Please see Attached Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 2.43 Acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

**NORTH BROOKSIDE, BLOCK 5, LOTS 1 TO 20.
6 - 28, 39 - 1S - 26E 2.488**

Boundary Justification: Property historical associated with 6720 Norwood Avenue.

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joel McEachin, City Planner III, Historic Preservation

organization Jacksonville Planning and Development Department date 2017

street & number 3rd Floor, Ed Ball Building, 214 North Hogan Street. telephone (904) 255-7835

city or town Jacksonville state Florida zip code 32202

12. Property Owner

name Grace and Truth Community Development Corporation

street & number 932 North Shore Drive telephone _____

city or town Jacksonville state Florida zip code 32208

13. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets (All information on continuation sheets must be typed. Sheets should have the name and address of property at top, be labeled with the appropriate application heading, and be numbered)

Maps

A Street Map Depicting Location.

Drawings (If available)

Current elevations, floorplans, etc.
Historic elevations floorplans, etc.

Photographs

Representative digital **photographs** of the property (minimum 2 megapixels, pixel image 1200 x 1600).
(Do not write upon or attach permanent labels to the photographs.)

List all property owners within 350' of the proposed landmark or landmark site.

List all contributing and non-contributing properties in the proposed historic district.

Attach proof of publication for the JHPC public hearing.

Landmark, Landmark Site, or Historic District Nomination Form Continuation Sheet

7-1 PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION – NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE

SUMMARY:

Located in the Norwood neighborhood, northwest of Downtown Jacksonville, the campus of the Norwood Elementary School occupies the entire 0.91 acre block defined by Norwood Avenue to the east, Dorchester Street to the north, Avalon Street to the west, and Alderside Street to the south. A site plan of the school from a 1945 study identified a 50' x 101' lot in the rear corner of the block at the intersection of Alderside Street and Avalon Street as belonging to the City of Jacksonville where an artesian well was located **(Photo 1)**.¹ In later years this lot came under the ownership of the Duval County School Board. Outside of the buildings, covered walkways and sidewalks, the only features on the grounds are a concrete basketball court and the foundation of a small building **(Photos 2, 3 & 4)**. The front of the school faces Norwood Avenue that has a mixture of residential and commercial uses. The streets off Norwood Avenue, including those around the school, are predominately residential **(Photo 5)**. The perimeter of the campus is secured with six and four foot chain link fencing.

The current configuration of the school is the result of at least four major expansions starting with the original two-story building with one-story wings on each side constructed in 1925 from a design by Jefferson D. Powell **(Photo 6)**.² In 1930, a three-room one-story wing with an enclosed corridor was constructed coming out from the northwest corner of the rear elevation **(Photo 7 & 8)**. In 1946, the rear of this wing was expanded with an additional room **(Photo 9)**. The largest addition was made in 1951 and included one-story wings projecting out from the corners of the original building. Creating the appearance of a courtyard in front of the two-story building, each wing housed two classrooms **(Photos 10, 11 & 12)**. Also included in the 1951 expansion was an auditorium building centered behind the two story building and attached to it with a covered walkway **(Photo 13)**. All of the buildings are constructed of brick with the two-story section covered by a side facing gable roof with composition shingles and the one-story wings having a flat built-up roofs. The auditorium has a domed built up roof system.

Exterior Description – 1925 Building

The primary or east elevation of the school faces Norwood Avenue and has a U-shape design created by the addition of two projecting wings coming out from the original two-

¹ Reynolds, Smith & Hills, Engineers & Architects, *Survey & Study of the Physical Properties and School Plant of the Public Schools of Duval County, Florida*. December 31, 1945, Plate No. S-23.

² Board of Public Instruction for the County of Duval, State of Florida, School Board Minutes, Book 22, May 16, 1925.

Landmark, Landmark Site, or Historic District Nomination Form Continuation Sheet

story building (**Photo 14**). The original two-story 1925 section is more detailed than the later additions and reflects an attractive variation of the Colonial Revival style. The original design included a two-story building with one story wings on each side. The view of the one-story wings as seen from the east elevation is restricted due to the later addition of the projecting classroom wings in 1951 (**Photo 15**). Covered by a side-facing gable roof with composition shingles, the east elevation is balanced with the slightly projecting center section having a decorative door surround on the first story and a pair of windows topped by a fan arch on the second (**Photos 16 & 17**). A cast stone belt course runs along the foundation line with the eaves having a cast stone dentil course created by small brackets (**Photos 18 & 19**). The dentil courses wrap each end of the building. The one story sections on each side have cast stone coping along the parapet wall. At the juncture with the two-story building the parapet wall and coping curves upward to create a higher wall (**Photos 20 & 21**).

The central section is further balanced on each floor with four single sash windows that line-up vertically. Each of the windows has cast stone lintels and sills with the lintels defined by a raised centrally placed keystone (**Photos 20 & 21**). The second window from the central entryway on the right side of the first story is enclosed with a mechanical system (**Photo 20**). The arch of the center section is lined by a soldier course broken by three cast stone keystones (**Photo 22**). The central section is also defined by a raised front-facing gable end with the same dentil course that wraps the ends. (**Photo 23**). The current windows are a contemporary bronze aluminum product with one over one sashes (**Photo 24**). Based on drawings from the 1930 and 1951 additions, the original windows probably had twelve over twelve wooden sashes with the smaller window centered on the second story having four over four sashes.

The dominant architectural element of the 1925 building is the centrally placed recessed entryway framed by a cast stone architrave. Accessed by concrete steps, the architrave is framed by segmented blocks with a lintel of slating blocks centered by a console (**Photo 25**). Projecting out on each side is a pilaster with fluted square capitals that supports a frieze engraved with Public School No 23. A dentil course runs above the frieze and above which is the broken pediment that frames an urn (**Photo 26**). According to the 1951 plans, the original doorway was designed to have a pair of $\frac{3}{4}$ light gridded doors with gridded transom. Currently, the doors are a pair of flush metal doors with a single vertical light and topped with a single glass transom (**Photo 25**). Each gable end of the two sides is constructed of brick with a circular louvered vent framed with a soldier course divided by four cast stone keystones. The cornice returns from the front elevation are also evident on the sides (**Photo 27**).

The one-story wings of the 1925 building wrap to the rear elevation and frame a slight projection of the two-story section. The original parts of the rear elevation are defined by a soldier course that forms the foundation wall. The fenestration pattern of the second story of the rear elevation has a pair of windows centered in the slight projections with

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six single windows spaced between the projections. A significant part of the one – story projection on the north side has been incorporated as part of the 1930 addition with only a window facing towards the west and a single boarded window on the side facing south. The rear of the two-story building is visible between the two original one-story sections that wraps from the sides. However the center of this part of the rear elevation was modified as part of the 1951 addition to include an enclosed entryway into the original building which is connected to the new auditorium with an open walkway. The walkway covers a ramp that lead to a pair of metal doors. The covered walkway and ramp have rounded metal columns and handrails. South of the walkway and ramp is a mechanical room. Between the covered entryway and the north one-story section are two smaller square windows (**Photos 28 & 29**).

On the east side of the central entryway and mechanical room is another small flat roof addition that accommodates an additional mechanical room. At the juncture of the small mechanical room with the original south one story section is a furnace chimney. The original one-story section that wraps from the east side of the two-story building has a set of steps leading to pair of doors. Protected by a covered walkway, these door openings appear to be original to the building since have a single light transom topped with a soldier course. On the west side of the steps and cheek walls are a window pair with two single windows on the east (**Photos 30, 31 & 32**).

Exterior Description – 1931 & 1946 Addition

Overcrowded within five years of being opened, Norwood Elementary School was expanded with a three classroom addition coming off the rear of the one-story section on the north side of the building. Designed by Jefferson D. Powell, the architect of the 1925 building, the addition mimics much of the design features found on the original section of the school including the use of a matching brick, a cast stone band along the foundation, cast stone coping, as well as a similar window treatment evident by the use of cast stone lintels and sills with the lintels defined by a raised centrally placed keystone (**Photo 33**). At the point where the addition adjoined the one story section of the original building, coping was slightly raised to reveal a cast stone panel of fretwork. This same treatment was placed above the juncture of the second and third classrooms (**Photos, 34, 35 & 36**).

Access to the new classrooms was along an interior corridor that connected to the one in the original building. Each classroom was defined on the exterior with four evenly spaced vertical windows. According to the 1930 plans, the windows were originally 12 over 12 wooden sash windows which have been replaced with the bronze aluminum one over one sashes. On the second classroom, two of the four windows have been modified, one converting into a door for emergency egress and another enclosed with mechanical equipment. Smaller windows, originally four over four, were located at the beginning of the addition with a pair also separating the second and third classrooms (**Photos 37 & 38**). In 1945, the three classroom addition was extended by an additional room built to

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accommodate a clinic & teacher's room with restroom, as well as a boy's bathroom, all accessed by an extension of the interior corridor. Although designed by architect, Leeroy Sheftall, the design of the one room extension basically replicated that found on the 1930 addition except having only two windows, one being a shorter pair. The rear elevation of the 1945 addition that fronts the playgrounds has no fenestration except for a recessed entryway framed by a soldier course arch with a cast stone keystone. After turning the corner, the cast stone band was continued with the use of a row of soldier course that runs along the south elevation of the classroom addition. The arched entryway is located on the west end of the rear elevation and is accessed by seven concrete steps with painted brick cheek walls (**Photo 39**).

The south elevations of the 1930 and 45 additions are also visible from the narrow space that separates them from the auditorium that was built in 1951. Close to the corner where the 1930 elevation adjoins the two-story section is a classroom doorway covered by a bracketed stoop located below a single light transom. This entryway is accessed by concrete steps with painted brick cheek walls and metal handrails. Continuing west along the south elevation are two window pairs. Beyond the window pairs, the coping of the parapet wall is slightly raised to reveal the decorative fretwork found on the north elevation. Below the raised coping is a projecting blind arch trimmed with brick headers that frame five different patterns including common bond, header course, soldier course, stretcher course and a basket-weave pattern bricks laid edgewise. Beyond the decorative arch are three pairs of windows with another pair at the end of the 1946 room addition. The soldier course band along the foundation of the west elevation continues along the south elevation (**Photos 40, 41 & 42**).

Exterior Description – 1951 Additions – Auditorium Building

In 1951, a building permit was issued for a major addition to the Norwood Elementary School that included two classroom wings and a detached auditorium, all designed by Jacksonville architect, John Graveley. Connected to the rear of the original two-story building by covered walkways, the auditorium faces the northeast and has a domed roof. The walkways connect with a flat roof overhang that protects the two primary entryways into the auditorium. The overhang is supported by square brick columns; however the column on the south end of the auditorium has been incorporated as part of the construction of a small flat roof extension that has a single square window on each exposed elevation. This extension was originally built to house a ticket office and storage room. Immediately above the overhang, two sections of the wall projects out to frame two large openings that accommodate ventilation fans controlled by aluminum louvers. Above these two openings is a cast stone frieze that wraps both corners of the side elevations. The gable end above the frieze is sheathed with brick and has a circular vent framed with header brick. The domed roof has narrow eaves and a slight prow at each end (**photos 43, 44, 45 & 46**).

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The side elevations of the auditorium are duplicated with five distinctive bays divided by slightly projecting square pilasters. The tops of the pilaster form part of the frieze. A bronze aluminum replacement product, these windows are divided into twelve glass squares. The windows have cast stone sills with the headers being part of the frieze that continues from the front elevation. The first four bays from the front have large divided light windows. The fifth bay has three evenly spaced single windows vertically divided into three glass squares. One of the windows on the north elevation has been converted to house a louvered ventilation panel. On both side elevations, the second bay from the rear of the auditorium has a pair of flush metal doors with the remaining bays on the first story having no fenestrations. An open covered walkway runs along the south side elevation of the auditorium and connects to the rear elevation of the original building (Photos 47, 48, 49 & 50). On the rear elevation, the same cast stone band and frieze wraps around from the each side elevation. Centered in the rear elevation is a small flat roof extension identified on the original plans as a property room. On each side of the central extension is a single flush metal door covered by an aluminum awning located towards the corners of the rear elevation. Both doors are accessed by concrete steps running parallel to the rear wall. Between the steps and central projection are mechanical units secured by a chain link fence (Photos 51 & 52).

Exterior Description – 1951 Addition – Classroom Wings

Projecting out from the front of the original one story sections on each side of the two-story building are two classroom wings. Housing two classrooms in each wing, the entryway into the wings face the courtyard with an open covered walkway connecting the wings to the main building. The wings also have rear doorways as well. Each wing projects slightly out from the side elevations of the original one-story sections. Having a flat built-up roof and a soldier course band along the foundation, each wing has the same fenestration pattern. The side elevations of the original one-story sections, visible on the north from Dorchester Street and from the south along Alderside Street, have four single windows, with one enclosed to accommodate a mechanical system, as well as a cast stone belt course along the foundation. Beyond the single windows towards the rear elevation is a pair of shorter ones. Consistent with the design on the front elevation of the two-story section, each of the windows has cast stone lintels and sills with the lintels defined by a raised centrally placed keystone (Photos 53, 54 & 55).

In addition to projecting out, the 1951 wings on both sides are identified by a lower roof height than the original one-story sections. The south elevation of the wing facing Alderside Street is broken into three distinct bays defined by slightly projecting pilasters and door surrounds. Two of the bays are a grouping of windows with a grid composed 21 rectangular fixed glass panels. The three vertical panels located more in the center of both window groupings have been removed to accommodate a mechanical system. The large window groupings frame a central bay that has two exterior doors, one leading into each classroom. The doors are separated by two smaller one over one windows.

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Each single door is accentuated by projecting door surrounds with the section containing the two windows remaining flush. The door surrounds and the pilasters are trimmed with a single vertical band running from the eaves to the ground. The roof cantilevers over the bays providing some protection for the windows and doors. On the west end of the south wing the bays are defined by a single window not centered in the wall space. The east end of the wing, which is not covered by the roof overhang, has no fenestration. The elevation of the south wing is horizontally tied together with a soldier course band that lines up with the cast stone window sills. This band wraps around to the east elevation of the south wing (**Photos 56, 57, 58 & 59**).

The east elevation of the south wing faces Norwood Avenue and has no fenestration. This elevation is divided horizontally by two rows of soldier course, both continuing from the south elevation. Two vertical rows of slightly projecting stretchers frame a centrally placed blind arch visually setting on a masonry planter. The arch is outlined by header brick with a central cast stone keystone and two rectangular cast stone pieces at the start of the header course. Instead of the blind arch, the original plans depicted a full gridded light with a fan in the arch. In the upper corners of the elevation, decorative squares created by the top row of the soldier course and the vertical stretchers are centered with two slightly recessed rectangular panels (**Photos 60, 61, 62 & 63**).

Going from Norwood Avenue, the first third of the north façade of the south wing, which faces the courtyard, is a solid masonry wall except for two groups of transom windows each with fixed glass panels located immediately under the frieze. Also evident are the two bands of soldier courses that wraps from the front elevation. The façade of the remaining two thirds is protected by a covered walkway supported by five square masonry columns. The last three columns are connected by a low retaining wall that steps up in height between the three columns. This section has two groupings of three fixed glass transom windows that replicate the design and location of the first third. Under the covered walkway are two flush metal classroom doors with a small vertical upper light. The walkway extends to the one story section of the historic building where another similar pair of doors provide access to the older section (**Photos 64, 65 & 66**). The north wing of the 1951 classroom addition mimics the south wing in design and construction as described above (**Photos 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73**).

Interior, Alterations & Condition

The basic interior layout of the building as constructed and expanded has not significantly changed. Most of the interior changes related to mechanical and safety upgrades such as metal doors, drop ceiling to fit duct work, and new bathrooms (**Photo 74**). Some of the windows have also been enclosed to accommodate mechanical equipment (**Photo 75**). Most classrooms have not been altered and include original cloakrooms, blackboards and transoms (**Photos 76, 77 & 78**). Although most still have

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the original trim, the transoms have been filled with fixed glass panels (**Photo 79**). The original wainscotings on the corridors are evident along with original window trim and stairs to the second floor (**Photos 80, 81 & 82**). Tiled enclaves for water fountains are also evident in the corridors; however, the fixtures have been removed (**Photo 83**). The large auditorium space on the second floor of the original building has been divided by a wall to accommodate two classrooms (**Photos 84 & 85**). In addition to some of the original radiators remaining, the stage with raised floor is still visible including a small part of the proscenium arch (**Photos 86, 87 & 88**). However, most of the proscenium arch is hidden by the drop ceiling. The original exterior and interior design of the 1951 auditorium remains including the full stage (**Photo 89**). The only change was the construction of a small room on each side near the front doorway to accommodate a small kitchen and restroom (**Photo 90**). The most significant alteration to the building was the replacement of the original wooden double-hung windows with predominately twelve over twelve lights. The replacement product is a dark bronze aluminum window with one over one sashes (**Photos 91 & 92**). The only evidence of deterioration is several spots on the interior that have been damaged or stained by water indicating roof problems (**Photos 93, 94 & 95**).

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8-1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE – NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE

Summary

Located in the Norwood neighborhood northwest of Downtown Jacksonville, Norwood Elementary School officially opened for the 1926 – 27 school year under long time principal, Margaret C. Fairlie. The new two-story brick building with a one story wing on each side had classrooms and restrooms on the first floor with the second housing the auditorium which could be divided into two classrooms when needed. Designed by Jacksonville architect, Jefferson D. Powell, the original building reflects an attractive variation of the Colonial Revival style with accentuated front entrance featuring a cast stone broken pediment and arched fanlight, as well as originally having divided light sashes. The first classroom addition was constructed in 1930 with another expansion in 1946. In 1951, a new auditorium and two classroom wings were constructed from a design by Jacksonville architect, John Graveley.³ Closed and declared surplus in 2008, Norwood Elementary School was acquired by the current owner, Grace & Truth Community Development Company.

Historical Context – Norwood

For the purposes of this historical context description, the Norwood neighborhood is defined by Moncrief Creek to the north and northwest; Burton Road and Higbee Street to the east; abandoned railroad right-of-way to the south; and Moncrief Creek and the site of old Brentwood Golf Course to the west. This area is composed of approximately six different plats and replats filed between 1912 and 1940.

Land Grants and Settlement during the Colonial Period:

Early settlement of what became Duval County was greatly influenced by the issuing of large land grants to encourage both settlement and economic development, a practice started by the British and continued by the Spanish during their second occupation of East Florida (1783 – 1821).⁴ Contrary to the general practice elsewhere in the Spanish empire, the land grants were made to residents of the former English

³ The son of early 20th century New Orleans architect, Frank P. Graveley, John Graveley attended Tulane University and practiced in Jacksonville from approximately 1937 to the late 1970s. He mainly did residential designs but also churches, restaurants, incinerators, parking garages, filling station, schools and fire stations. Most of his designs were in Jacksonville but also in other parts of Florida and Georgia. (Graveley and Graveley, Southern Architectural Archives, Collection 151, Tulane University Libraries)

⁴ T. Frederick Davis, *History of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity*. (St. Augustine, Florida: The Florida Historical Society, 1925), pp. 26-28.

James Robertson Ward, *Old Hickory's Town, An Illustrated History of Jacksonville*. (Jacksonville, Florida: Old Hickory's Town, Incorporated, 1985), pp. 63-64.

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colonies of Georgia and South Carolina, most who were not practicing members of the Catholic faith. The Spanish also issued large mill grants of up to 16,000 acres for the harvesting of timber and naval store operations. Much of the area on the south side of the Trout River was originally part of a large mill grant to Charles F. Sibbald of Philadelphia. In 1816, Jose Coppinger, Governor of East Florida, granted Sibbald a tract composed of 16,000 acres of timberland between the Trout River and Six Mile Creek.

In exchange for the grant, Sibbald, who resided in Fernandina, was required to construct a sawmill on the property. Due to political unrest in East Florida, Sibbald was not able to start construction of his sawmill until 1819. Constructed by John Seymour Pickett, this first sawmill was destroyed by fire before being completed. However, in 1828, Sibbald established the first steam powered-sawmill in Florida at Panama, which was located at the mouth of the Trout River. Reflecting an investment of approximately \$30,000, Sibbald's mill had thirty saws able to cut ten to fifteen thousand feet of lumber in a twelve-hour period. Timber for the mill came from trees cut from Sibbald's large tract. Near the sawmill, Judge Farquhar Bethune, son-in-law of Sibbald, built a brick kiln. The lumber and bricks from Panama were used to build the homes and buildings that made up early Jacksonville.⁵ Although the vast properties of Sibbald were eventually subdivided and sold, most of the area stayed rural and undeveloped until after the Civil War.

Territorial Period and Civil War:

During the Territorial Period (1821-1845) and into early statehood, Jacksonville entered a period of significant economic growth evident by the waterfront being crowded with schooners loading lumber and naval stores from seven sawmills stretched for a mile along the river front. The St. Johns River continued to play its important role as the major thoroughfare connecting Jacksonville with numerous settlements along the St. Johns River and its tributaries, as well as by 1850 with other coastal communities such as Savannah. However, during the 1850s, business and community leaders organized private companies for the purposes of building roads and a railroad that connected Jacksonville with the interior of the state. In addition to the construction of the Plank Road and the Alligator Road, the western part of Duval County was also opened by the Florida Atlantic & Gulf Central Railroad that by 1860 connected Jacksonville with Alligator (Lake City). Jacksonville and Duval County also suffered from numerous calamities during the 1850s that included a severe fire in the business district of Downtown in 1854; two freezes that significantly destroyed

⁵ Work Projects Administration, Historical Records Survey, *Spanish Land Grants in Florida, Volume V, Confirmed Claims, S-V*. (Tallahassee, Florida: State Library Board, May, 1941), pp. 75-81.
Pleasant Daniel Gold, *History of Duval County*. (St. Augustine, Florida: The Record Company, 1928), p.87 & 108.

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local citrus groves in January of 1857, as well as a Yellow Fever epidemic in the summer of that same year.⁶

During the Civil War, Jacksonville was strategically important to both the Confederate and Union forces because of its location along the St. Johns River and access to the state's interior via the Old Plank and Alligator Roads. Further, the city was connected to the interior by the recently completed Florida, Atlantic & Gulf Central railroad that opened in 1860 connecting Jacksonville with Lake City.⁷ Jacksonville also had a strong group of Union sympathizers that provided a possible political nucleus to bring the east part of Florida back into the Union. As a result, Jacksonville was occupied four times by Union forces that left the city in ruins by the end of the war. Although harassed by Confederate sniper fire and threatened by torpedoes, Union gunboats for the most part controlled the entire length of the St. Johns River and tributaries during the war. Most of the military action during the war occurred in the western part of Duval County, as well as along the river at Yellow Bluff and St. Johns Bluff.⁸

During the fourth occupation of Jacksonville in 1864, Confederate General Pierre Gustave Beauregard, Commander of the Southern Operation, recommended the placement of a battery near the mouth of the Trout River in order to disrupt the Union communication between Jacksonville and Mayport at the mouth of the river. This recommended battery apparently was not constructed. However, the war came to the Trout River area in July of 1864, when Union General William Birney was informed that the 2nd Florida Cavalry under Lieutenant Colonel A.H. McCormick had congregated at the headwaters of the Trout Creek and sent mounted sentinels to patrol along the river between Trout and Cedar Creeks. Landing at the mouth of the Trout River, General Birney lead a force inland that included the Third U.S Colored Troops and the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry. Known as the Skirmish of Trout Creek, the union forces engaged and drove back a party of Confederate cavalry for a ten mile stretch along Trout Creek before reaching Higginbottom, a small community at the headwaters of the Trout Creek. From there, a detachment of the Union forces raided as far north as the Nassau River destroying property including Holmes Sawmill.

In the process of advancing on the Confederates at Higginbottom, Union soldiers attacked and destroyed "Turner's Place, the plantation on the north side of the Trout

⁶Gold, pp. 122-126

⁷ T. Frederick Davis, *History of Jacksonville, Florida and Vicinity, 1513-1924*. (St. Augustine, Florida, 1925, 1990 reprint), pp. 341-342.

⁸ Summary of Civil War in Duval County from Richard A. Martin and Daniel L. Schafer, *Jacksonville's Ordeal by Fire, a Civil War History*. (Jacksonville, Florida: Florida Publishing Company, 1984)

⁸Daniel L. Schafer, *Thunder on the River, The Civil War in Northeast Florida*, (Gainesville, Florida: University Press of Florida, 2010)
Gold, pp. 137 – 147..

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River belonging to Lemural Turner (1831-1912). Coming to the area during the Second Spanish period from Newberry, South Carolina, Edward and Sarah Turner, the grandparents of Lem Turner, settled on a 640 acre land grant north of the Trout River in 1790. At the time of the attack, Lem Turner was away serving in the Confederate army, but his wife and child, as well as slaves, were at home and made a quick escape. After the war, Lem Turner went on to become successful in timber and land sales. Much of his properties were later sold and developed as new subdivisions such as Lem Turner Park, Lake Forest, Forest Hills, and Highlands. He also operated a ferry across the Trout River, as well as opened a road to the ferry know at that time as the Turner Ferry Road. Officially declared a state highway in 1927, Turner Ferry Road, now Lem Turner Road, which runs from Moncrief Creek to the county line, was expanded to a four-lane highway in 1963. On the east side of Moncrief Creek the road becomes Norwood Avenue.⁹

Second Half of Nineteenth Century, 1878 – 1900.

Later forming the southern boundary of Norwood, the Jacksonville and Southwest Railroad that opened in 1899 connected Newberry in Alachua County with the Cummer Sawmill at Sand Fly Point at the mouth of Trout River and the St. Johns River. This standard gauge one hundred mile railroad was constructed primarily to transport lumber and later phosphate from the Newberry area to the sawmill and docks at Sand Fly Point. The railroad and adjacent small community known as Milldale were under the ownership of Wellington Wilson Cummer. Born in Toronto, Canada in 1846, W.W. Cummer moved to Michigan in 1860 where he started a lumber business in 1871 and later opened a plant near Cadillac, Michigan in 1876. Investing in southern timberland by 1890, W. W. Cummer moved his family to Duval County in 1896 where he built a large lumber and crate plant at Milldale. The Cummer Mill became one of the largest employers in Duval County with a labor force of 1,150 workers. In 1907, the river channel was dredged to 24 feet which allowed for the company to build facilities for shipping phosphate to Europe. The Jacksonville and Southwest Railroad was sold in 1903 and become part of the Atlantic Coast Line system in 1904.¹⁰

In the summer of 1888, Jacksonville was paralyzed with an outbreak of yellow fever that crippled the economy and resulted in the death of 427 people. With a rigid quarantine established against Jacksonville, many citizens who had left the city had to be housed in refugee camps located in the outlying areas. These refuge camps included Camp Perry along the St. Marys River at Boulogne, Camp Mitchell located seven miles west of the

⁹ *Florida Times Union, Westside News*, November 11, 1987, p. 10.

The Record News, Thursday, July 11, 1974, p. 8.

¹⁰ Gold, pp. 186 & 457; Davis, p. 348.

James B. Crooks, *Jacksonville after the Fire, 1901-1919, A New South City*. (Jacksonville, FL: University of North Florida Press, 1991), pp. 29, 65-66.

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city, Camp Howard located two miles north of the city limits, and the “Sands Hills Hospital” just beyond Camp Howard. Probably located near the current site of the Gateway Mall adjacent to Norwood, the “Sands Hills Hospital” was actually constructed earlier to serve as an emergency medical facility after a smallpox scare in 1883. Reportedly many of the casualties from the 1888 yellow fever epidemic were buried in graves located near the “Sands Hills Hospital”. Although there is no physical presence of these graves, it has been reported through oral sources over the years that construction in the Gateway Mall area has resulted in the discovery of human remains associated with the yellow fever epidemic.¹¹

Twentieth Century: Development of Norwood

The Norwood neighborhood was the result of six plats and replats filed between 1912 and 1940. The first plat in the general Norwood area was filed in June of 1912, but was based on a previous plat surveyed in 1887. Called the Map of North Jacksonville, the 1887 plat was filed by the New Town Association, but re-recorded in the public record in 1912 by John W. Jones, General Secretary ex-officio Business Manager of the association. Composed of five blocks containing predominately 40 very narrow lots, the plat is defined by Norwood Avenue to the east, CSX Railroad to the south, and Leon Street to the north. The west boundary backs up to the property that was later the site of the Brentwood Golf Course.¹²

Filed in 1912 by Buck & Buck, the Norwood subdivision was on the north side of Lem Turner Road, later renamed Norwood Avenue, and included the property from Moncrief Creek east to Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and from Lem Turner Road north to Burton Street and Jefferson Street.¹³ It is composed of 21 blocks with most having 18 to 20 lots.¹⁴ In 1914, North Brookside on the left side of Lem Turner Road (Norwood Avenue) was platted by P.F. and Mary Shaffer, G.E. Pickard and Margaret B. Long. Located on property previously purchased from the Metropolitan Realty Company, North Brookside is composed of 26 blocks, some irregular, and runs north from North Shore Drive south to Leon Street and from Norwood Avenue west to the site of the municipal golf course. Two small parcels between North Shore Drive and Ardmore Street were not subdivided but only identified as A and B. In 1920, P.F. and Mary Shaffer had the two parcels subdivided with the 50' x 100' lots having frontage on both North Shore Drive and Ardmore Street. A section of North Brookside from Moncrief Creek to Alderside was replatted in 1927 by the Shaffers.¹⁵ Small plats in

¹¹ Davis, pp. 180-186.

Richard A. Martin, *The City Makers*. (Jacksonville, Florida: Convention Press, 1972) p. 145.

¹² Duval County Court House – Plat Book 4, Page 98 (1912);

¹³ Ibid, Plat Book 5, Page 19 (1912).

¹⁴ *Duval County Courthouse*, Plat Book 5, page 19.

¹⁵ *Duval County Courthouse*, Plat Book 6, pages 28 & 28A; Plat book 7, page 27; Deed Book 123, page 460; Plat Book 13, page 42.

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recorded in the area included a 1921 replat of Block 35 & 28 of the Map of North Jacksonville by H.R. and Belle W. Ford and B.H. and Nannie DeGraffe, as well as the platting of the Holzhey Estate south of Leon Avenue in 1940.¹⁶

The Norwood neighborhood was framed on three sides by large open parcels. To the south, the large open tract between Moncrief Creek to the north and Golfair Boulevard to the south and east to Springfield Boulevard, which once included the "Sands Hills Hospital" and later the site of the Gateway Mall, was partially utilized as fairgrounds, racetrack, and prison farm before being converted to other uses. The old Brentwood Golf course, which was the namesake for Golfair Boulevard, was carved from a major portion of this tract, which was divided into two sections by the construction of Interstate 95. Originally opened by the City of Jacksonville in 1923, and designed by the famed Scottish golf course architect, Donald Ross, the eighteen-hole Brentwood Course was sold to private interest in the 1960's to avoid integrating the public facility. During the time it was opened, the course attracted many professional golfers including the legendary Sam Snead and Ben Hogan. Closed by the late 1970's, part of the golf course on the west side of I-95 was sold to the Duval County School Board for the construction of the A. Philip Randolph Academy of Technology with the remaining property reopening in 2000 as a nine-hole course with driving range under the direction of the First Tee of Jacksonville, Inc.¹⁷

To the northwest were the grounds of the Standard Turpentine Company financed by W.W. Cummer in 1910. The plant was served by the Jacksonville and Southwest Railroad that opened in 1899 connecting Newberry in Alachua County with the Cummer Sawmill at Sand Fly Point at the mouth of Trout River and the St. Johns River. Recently abandoned and converted into a pedestrian trail, the railroad formed the southern boundary of Norwood. In the 1940s, the plant was operated as the Southern Pine Chemical Products Company. In more years it came under the ownership of the Glidden Company, later SCM Glidro Organics that processed turpentine and orange oil to produce flavors and fragrances for a variety of products sold worldwide. Later called Millennium Specialty Chemicals, the company is now owned by Renessenz Chemical Plant. A byproduct of the manufacturing process was the release of a sulfuric odor that became associated with the area until more recent efforts were initiated to reduce the unpleasant smell.¹⁸

¹⁶ *Duval County Courthouse*, Plat Book 7, Page 39; Plat Book 17, page 7.

¹⁷ *The Jacksonville Advocate*, Vol. 22, #26, July 5-July 11, 1999, p. 1.

Jacksonville Business Journal, December 15-21, 2000, p. 4.

Florida Times Union/Jacksonville Journal, March 23, 1986, M-14.

Florida Times Union, March 17, 1999, A-2

Florida Times Union, November 15, 1999, B-7.

¹⁸ *Florida Times Union*, October 17, 2011.

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After the Great Fire of 1901, Duval County and Jacksonville experienced a phenomenal increase in population which grew from 39,733 in 1900 to 113,540 by 1920. Much of this growth during the first quarter of the twentieth century occurred in the fast growing suburbs that circled the core city on the north, west, and southwest. In order to broaden the tax base and provide adequate infrastructure to outlying areas, the City of Jacksonville annexed eleven square miles in 1925 that included all or part of a diverse group of neighborhoods such as Panama Park, Tullahah/Northshore, Norwood, Murray Hill, Fairfax/St. Johns Park, Ortega, Woodstock, Grand Park, Royal Terrace, 45th & Moncrief, Lake Forest, and the western parts of Lackawanna, Riverside and Avondale.

As the Norwood community continued to grow, institutions such as schools and churches were established along with businesses to serve the community. Efforts to have a school were initiated by the Community League of Norwood that successfully lobbied the school board to build a school in the neighborhood. The Community League purchased a large parcel fronting Norwood Avenue that was deeded to the school board for construction of the new school. The school was named after Dr. John F. Norwood, whose family had resided in the area for many years and the namesake for the community. The 8-room school building opened for the 1926 – 27 school year. Designed by Jacksonville architect, Jefferson D. Powell, the new building reflected an attractive variation of the Colonial Revival style with its divided light sash windows and an accentuated front entrance featuring a cast stone broken pediment and arched fanlight. Opened under long-time principal Margaret C. Fairlie, the enrollment for the first year was 90 students that increased to 270 students with 11 faculty members by 1930. In that year, the first addition was made to the school followed by ones in 1946 and 1951. By the 1950s and 60s, the population of the Norwood neighborhood began to decline resulting in the school being closed in 2008, declared surplus and sold.

In addition to the school, several churches were formed or opened in the community such as the Norwood Presbyterian Church that built a new sanctuary along Norwood Avenue in 1928, and the Norwood Baptist Church founded in 1925.¹⁹ The community was also served by the Norwood Playground that was in operation by 1929 with play equipment and a concrete play court. However, the City began to acquire property for the park as early as 1926. In 1976, the name was changed to honor Barney H. Browning Sr. (1917 – 1975), long-time North Jacksonville business and community leader. Currently, the park provides a playground, baseball field and basketball court.²⁰

¹⁹ Jacksonville Building Permit #1178, 1928.

Florida Times Union, September 26, 2016, p.B-1.

Works Projects Administration, *Guide to Supplementary Vital Statistics from Church Records in Florida*, Volume 1, pp. 222 & 249.

²⁰ Howard Zoll, *History of Barney H. Browning, Sr. Park*, unpublished paper produced by the Jacksonville Parks and Recreation Department, Vertical Files, Jacksonville Planning and Development Department.

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Through the vision of Sam Morris Spevak, Norwood was home to one of Jacksonville's earliest shopping malls. Spevak's parents moved from New York to Jacksonville shortly after his birth in 1925. After graduating from Robert E. Lee High School, Spevak completed a degree in engineering from the University of Michigan. After serving in the Korean War, he and his new wife moved back to Florida and began constructing homes in north Jacksonville for returning veterans. Noticing the shift of shopping from downtowns to suburbs, Spevak began constructing some of Jacksonville's first shopping centers. Examples of his early projects included the Paxon Shopping Center off Edgewood Avenue North and the Arlington Plaza along University Boulevard. In 1959 he opened the Gateway Shopping Center on part of the old Brentwood Golf course. Accessed primarily from Norwood Avenue, the Gateway Shopping Center was conveniently located adjacent to I-95. The shopping center was soon expanded in 1967 with the construction of the Gateway Mall to the south making it the largest shopping area in Jacksonville at the time.²¹

With the creation of the Jacksonville Expressway Authority by the state legislature in 1955, a seventy million dollar bond program was initiated in 1957 for the purposes of extending I-95 south from Dunn Avenue across the Fuller Warren Bridge to the Southside. In addition to the construction of the Trout River Bridge and the development of the 20th Street Expressway from U.S. 1 to Haines Street, the bond program also included extending I-10 from I-95 west to Lane Avenue. The entire bond project required the acquisition of approximately 2,594 parcels located in and along the right-of-way. The new interstate cut off part of the original Brookside Subdivision in Norwood placing most of the properties west of Daleford Road across the expressway.²²

SIGNIFANCE OF PROPOSED LANDMARK SITE AS RELATED TO DESIGNATION CRITERIA:

- A. Its value as a significant reminder of the cultural, historical, architectural, or archaeological heritage of the City, state or nation.***

For over eighty years, Norwood Elementary School has served as the heart of the community providing educational opportunities, as well as being an unofficial community center. In the 1920s, the Community League of Norwood was organized by local residents to address issues and concerns facing the growing community. A major problem identified by the league was the lack of an elementary school in Norwood which forced approximately 75 children to take the long walk to Brentwood Elementary School.

²¹ *Florida Times Union* – Southside News, February 18, 2006, p. 1.

Florida Times Union – April 20, 2016.

²² *Arthur Neyle Sollee, Sr. The Engineer Speaks, Memoirs Covering Five Decades of Highway Problems in Duval County.* Printed by the author and undated, pp. 95, 101-102.

Landmark, Landmark Site, or Historic District Nomination Form Continuation Sheet

After repeated requests to the Duval County School Board, three members of the league, Raymond Harris, Homer Kenyon, and A.C. Haskins, were authorized by the board to find and secure a suitable location for a new school. The members found a convenient two acre parcel that included an entire block with frontage along Lem Turner Road (Norwood Avenue). In the rear corner of the parcel was a lot owned by the City of Jacksonville containing an artisan well that served the Norwood community. The remaining property was under a single ownership. The school board purchased the property for \$9,000 and began planning for the construction of an eight room school building.²³

Margaret C. Fairlie was appointed to serve as principal and began organizing the new school.²⁴ In the Fall of 1925, Fairlie and an assistant set up a temporary school in a small one-room church creating two separate classrooms separated by moveable chalk boards. The school housed grades one and two, which required rotating time with the teacher followed by study periods. At least twice a week, the books, crayons, pencils and other teaching supplies had to be packed and stored in order to accommodate worship services on Sunday and Wednesday evenings. While still located in temporary quarters, a PTA was organized and began landscaping the new school building which was completed in April of 1926. The school was named after Dr. John K. Norwood, whose family had resided in the area for many years and the namesake for the community. Serving as city physician for twenty-seven years, Dr. Norwood also had an exemplary record of public service that included being team physician for both Duval High School and Stanton High School.²⁵

Officially opening in the 1926-27 school year, the new two-story brick building with a one story wing on each side had classrooms and restrooms on the first floor with the second housing the auditorium which could be divided into two classrooms when needed. Designed by Jacksonville architect, Jefferson D. Powell, the building reflects an attractive variation of the Colonial Revival style with its divided light sash windows and an accentuated front entrance featuring a cast stone broken pediment and arched fanlight.²⁶ In addition to landscaping the grounds, the PTA provided the school with two pianos, two

²³ Margaret C. Fairlie, Principal, 1925 – 1940, “History of Norwood School”. Printed in *Jacksonville History – Now and Then*, Volume 5, # 2, (Jacksonville, Florida: Vaughan Publishing Company, 2001), pp. 3, 4 & 5.

²⁴ Margaret C. Fairlie, a graduate of Duval High School, was also an author, writing books on Florida history and the Seminole Indians.

²⁵ Ibid

Born 1892 in Micanopy and a graduate of Duval High School, Dr. Norwood graduated from the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and interned at Bellevue Hospital in New York City. After serving as a captain in the Army Medical Corps during World War I, he entered private practice in 1919 and served as city physician for twenty-seven years (*Florida Times Union*, February 29, 1954, p. 23; *The Journal of the Florida Medical Association*, Vol. XLI, No.1, July, 1954, p. 62).

²⁶ Board of Public Instruction for the County of Duval, State of Florida, School Board Minutes, Book 22, May 16, 1925.

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victrolas, a radio, film projector, black shades for the auditorium windows, curtain and draperies for the stage and a linoleum floor for the office.²⁷

The enrollment for the first year was 90 students that increased to 270 students with 11 faculty members by 1930. In that year, the first addition was made to the school with the construction of a one-story three-classroom wing with corridor connecting internally to the rear of the north end of the original building. This \$12,500 addition was designed by Jefferson D. Powell and constructed by the O.P. Woodcock Company.²⁸ As early as 1927 one study of Duval County Schools estimated that the Norwood Elementary School was already short by seven rooms and would grow to 400 students by 1930 requiring an additional twelve classrooms.²⁹ In 1941, School Board architect, Max L. Worthley, designed a detached one-story wooden classroom building behind the 1926 building followed by a similar building in the same general location in 1947 that housed a cafeteria.³⁰ In 1946, Jacksonville architect, Leroy Sheftall designed a one story brick addition to the rear of the 1930 section that extended the corridor and provided space for a clinic, teacher's restroom, and boy's restroom.³¹

The largest and last major addition to the school was in 1951 and included two classroom wings projecting out from each side of the original building, as well as a new auditorium immediately behind the two-story section. Creating a courtyard in front of the 1926 building, each of the wings housed two classrooms and connected to the main building with covered walkways. Locating the two classroom wings out from the front of the original building was due to limited available space since most of the grounds to the rear were used for recreation while accommodating the city owned lot. Covered by a domed roof supported by steel trusses, the auditorium with stage is connected to the original building with a covered walkway and steps. Construction of the auditorium required relocating the two detached wooden buildings. The two classroom wings and the auditorium were designed by Jacksonville architect, John Graveley and constructed by E.C. Kenyon.³²

A significant contribution to Norwood Elementary School was a twelve foot painting of the landing of Jean Ribault at the mouth of the St. Johns River in 1562. In addition to palm trees and the Ribault monument, the painting included forty-two figures including

²⁷ Fairlie, p. 4

²⁸ Jacksonville Building Permit Record #186, July 30, 1930.

²⁹ *Report of the Survey of Schools of Duval County Florida including the City of Jacksonville*. The Institute of Educational Research, George D. Strayer, Director, Columbia University, 1927, pp. 365 & 370.

The study recognized that the size and configuration of the campus did not permit additions without serious encroachment on the original building. The study also questioned the wisdom of placing an auditorium on the second floor. (p. 330)

³⁰ Jacksonville Building Permit Records, #268, February 25, 1941; and #1415, August 27, 1947.

³¹ Jacksonville Building Permit Records, #364, February 1, 1946.

³² Jacksonville Building Permit Records, #1542, 1951,

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Ribault and his men along with Timucuan Indians. Completed by the Federal Arts Program under the Works Progress Administration (WPA), the painting was done by artist, F.A. Angerstein. Born in New York and living in Florida since 1896, Angerstein studied in Europe where he spent time with famous artist, John Singer Sergent. After the school closed in 2008, the painting was relocated to the new LaVilla School of the Arts where it remained until being restored and permanently exhibited on the 4th floor of the Main Library.³³

A study of Duval County schools in 1945 stated that Norwood Elementary School had 400 students in six grades in a space designed to accommodate only 270 students. The school had seven standard classrooms, four classrooms in the detached wooden building, and two classrooms set up in the auditorium. It lacked a library, clinic, janitor's room, as well as had an inadequate cafeteria.³⁴ However, by the 1960s, the population of the Norwood neighborhood began to suffer from urban decline which greatly reduced the number of students in the community. Although the smallest school in the system functioning at half-capacity with 207 students, Norwood Elementary School escaped being closed in 1999. However, nine years later the students at Norwood and Lola Culver Elementary Schools were transferred to the new North Shore Elementary School. Both schools were declared surplus with Norwood Elementary School being acquired by the current owner, Grace & Truth Community Development Company.³⁵

B Its location is the site of a significant local, state or national event.

It is the determination of the Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 6720 Norwood Avenue does not meet this landmark criterion.

C It is identified with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the development of the City, state or nation.

It is the determination of the Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 6720 Norwood Avenue does not meet this landmark criterion.

D It is identified as the work of a master builder, designer, or architect whose individual work has influenced the development of the City, state or nation.

³³ *Jacksonville Journal*, June 1, 1936, p. 2.

³⁴ Reynolds, Smith & Hills, Engineers & Architects, *Survey & Study of the Physical Properties and School Plant of the Public Schools of Duval County, Florida*. December 31, 1945, p. 18.

³⁵ *Florida Times Union*, October 11, 1999, B-3; June 6, 2008, A-1.

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The architect of the original 1925 section of Norwood Elementary School was Jefferson Davis Powell (c1890 – 1965).³⁶ Born in Decatur, Georgia, Powell moved to Jacksonville about 1907 to apprentice as an architect. After a period of training with several local architectural firms, Powell obtained his state license in 1919. He then joined Benjamin and Greeley, a prominent Jacksonville firm headed by Roy Benjamin and Mellen C. Greeley. Benjamin and Greeley remained partners from 1919 until 1924. Upon dissolution of the firm Powell began an independent practice which endured until the 1960s.

In addition to the Norwood Elementary School, Powell designed the Jones Brothers Furniture Company Building, 520 North Hogan Street (1926); the Old First Federal Savings and Loan Building, 331 West Forstyth Street (1940 – 41); the YWCA Building, 325 East Duval Street (1950) and the Ritz Theatre Building, 825 North Davis Street (1929), all in Downtown Jacksonville; the Witschen Residence, 1822 Edgewood Avenue (1927); the Bucci Residence, 1856 Edgewood Avenue (1926); the Max Knauer Residence, 3404 St. Johns Avenue (1928 – 29); and the Fire Department Drill Tower, 625 Stockton Street (1936 – 37) in the Riverside-Avondale neighborhood; the Jacksonville Beach City Hall (demolished), and the Red Cross Life Saving Corps Station, 2 North Ocean Front (1946 – 47). He designed the Imeson Airport Building (demolished) and a number of Jacksonville elementary schools and fire stations.

He was president of the Jacksonville City Planning and Advisory Board, president of the North Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and supervising architect for the State Hotel Commission. Powell worked in a variety of architectural styles popular during the first half of the twentieth century. Powell used a variation of the Colonial Revival style in the design of the Norwood Elementary School. The design is also reflective of the earlier Adam style, common from the 1780s to the 1840s, as evident by the symmetrical front façade, decorative door surround and semi-circular fanlight over the primary entryway and original use of divided light sashes.

E Its value as a building is recognized for the quality of its architecture, and it retains sufficient elements showing its architectural significance.

The original building of the Norwood Elementary School exemplifies a variation of the Colonial Revival style popular from 1880–1950 and was the dominant style for American residential architecture during the first half of the 20th century. More specifically the building reflects a subtype of the Colonial Revival style known as Centered Gable. This variation of the Colonial Revival style has a centered front gable added to either a hipped or side-gable roof mimicking more high-style Georgian or Adam prototypes. Elements

³⁶ Information on the life and designs of Jefferson D. Powell was obtained from *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage, Landmarks for the Future* (1989) and vertical files maintained by the Historic Preservation Section, Jacksonville Planning and Development Department.

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of the Colonial Revival style evident on the 1925 building is a symmetrical fenestration pattern with a centrally placed accentuated entryway. The entryway is framed by a cast stone architrave. Accessed by concrete steps, the architrave is framed by segmented blocks with a lintel of sloping blocks centered by a console. Projecting out on each side is a pilaster with fluted square capitals that supports a frieze engraved with Public School No 23. A dentil course runs above the frieze underlining a broken pediment that frames an urn. The building originally had double-hung sashes with predominately twelve over twelve lights, another feature common to the Colonial Revival style found in the subject property.³⁷

The term "Colonial Revival" refers to a rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic Seaboard. The Georgian and Adam styles were the backbone of the Colonial Revival style, which also drew upon Post-medieval English and Dutch Colonial architecture for references. The Colonial Revival style was introduced at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. The centennial of the Declaration of Independence sparked renewed interest in the architecture of the colonial period. Many of the buildings designed for the Exposition were based on historically significant colonial designs. Publicity on the Exposition occurred simultaneously with efforts made by several national organizations to preserve Old South Church in Boston and Mount Vernon. About the same time a series of articles focusing on eighteenth century American architecture appeared in the *American Architect* and *Harpers*. The publicity the Colonial Revival style received helped to make it popular throughout the country.³⁸

The Colonial Revival style is a product of the Eclectic movement in American residential architecture between 1880 and 1940. Drawing from older, established architectural traditions including classical, medieval, and Renaissance, eclectic homes can reflect design elements of the Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Tudor, Chateausque, Beaux Arts, French and Spanish Eclectic, Mission, Pueblo Revival, Monterey, and Italian Renaissance styles. The interest in copying design elements reflective of European cultures and their New World colonies was stimulated by works produced as part of the 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. After World War I, the popularity of the earlier more modernistic styles, reflected in the Prairie School and Craftsman designs, declined with the revival and eclectic styles becoming dominant in residential design. The eclectic designs of the 1920's and 30's successfully combined the reproduction of traditional styles and architectural elements with new building technologies as exemplified in balloon frame construction, use of masonry veneers, and structural block. By the late 1930's and into the 1940's, the eclectic and revival styles in domestic architecture began to give way to new modernistic designs reflected in the Art Deco and Art Moderne movements, and later in the Minimal Traditional, Split Level, and Ranch Styles.³⁹

³⁷ Virginia & Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), pp. 321-329.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid, p. 319.

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F It has distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style valuable for the study of a period, method of construction, or use of indigenous materials.

It is the determination of The Planning and Development Department that the subject property at 6720 Norwood Avenue does not meet this landmark criterion.

G. Its suitability for preservation or restoration.

In utilizing this criterion, it has been the practice of the Planning and Development Department to evaluate proposed landmarks based on evidence of significant exterior alterations that have negatively impacted character-defining features, as well as represent alterations difficult, costly, or impossible to reverse. Further, the degree and nature of any exterior deterioration, as well as the evidence of long term and potentially on-going neglect are also a factor in evaluating potential landmarks for their suitability for preservation or restoration.

The basic interior and exterior design of the Norwood Elementary School as constructed and expanded has not significantly changed. Most of the interior changes related to mechanical and safety upgrades such as metal doors, drop ceiling to fit duct work, and new bathrooms. Some of the windows have also been enclosed to accommodate mechanical equipment. Most classrooms have not been altered and include original cloakrooms, blackboards and transoms. Although most still having the original trim, the transoms have been filled with fixed glass panels for fire rating purposes. The original wainscoting on the corridors is evident along with original window trim and stairs to the second floor. Tiled enclaves for water fountains are also evident in the corridors; however, the fixtures have been removed.

The large auditorium space on the second floor of the original building has been divided by a wall to accommodate two classrooms. In addition to some of the original radiators remaining, the stage with raised floor is still visible including a small part of the proscenium arch. The exterior and interior design of the 1951 auditorium remains including the full stage. The only change was the construction of a small room on each side near the front doorway to accommodate a kitchen and restroom. The most significant alteration to the building was the replacement of the original wooden double-hung windows with twelve over twelve lights. The replacement product is predominately a dark bronze aluminum window with one over one sashes. In several parts of the school, windows had been modified to accommodate mechanical systems. The only evidence of deterioration is several spots on the interior that have been damaged or stained by water indicating roof problems.

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**9-1 – MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES – NORWOOD
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE**

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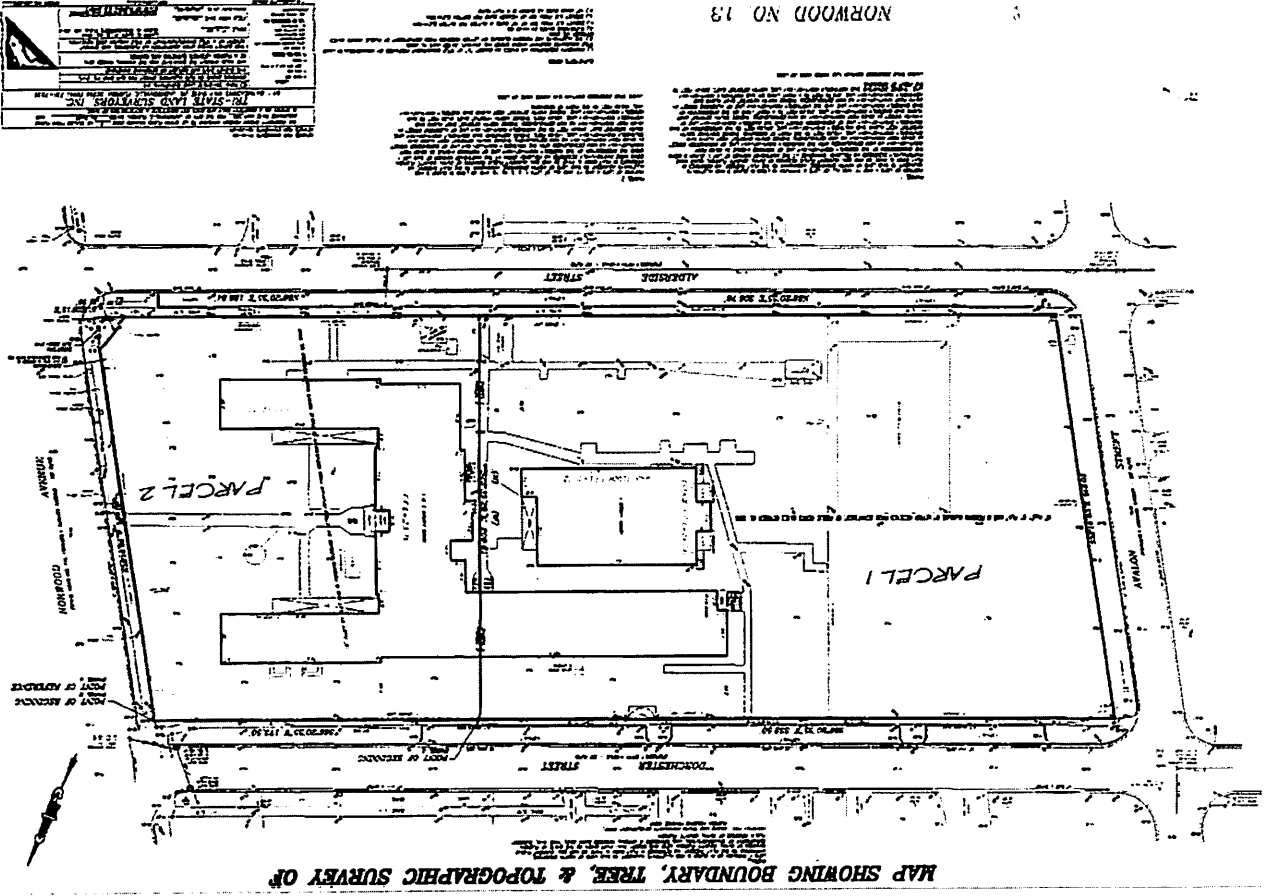
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LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#1

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



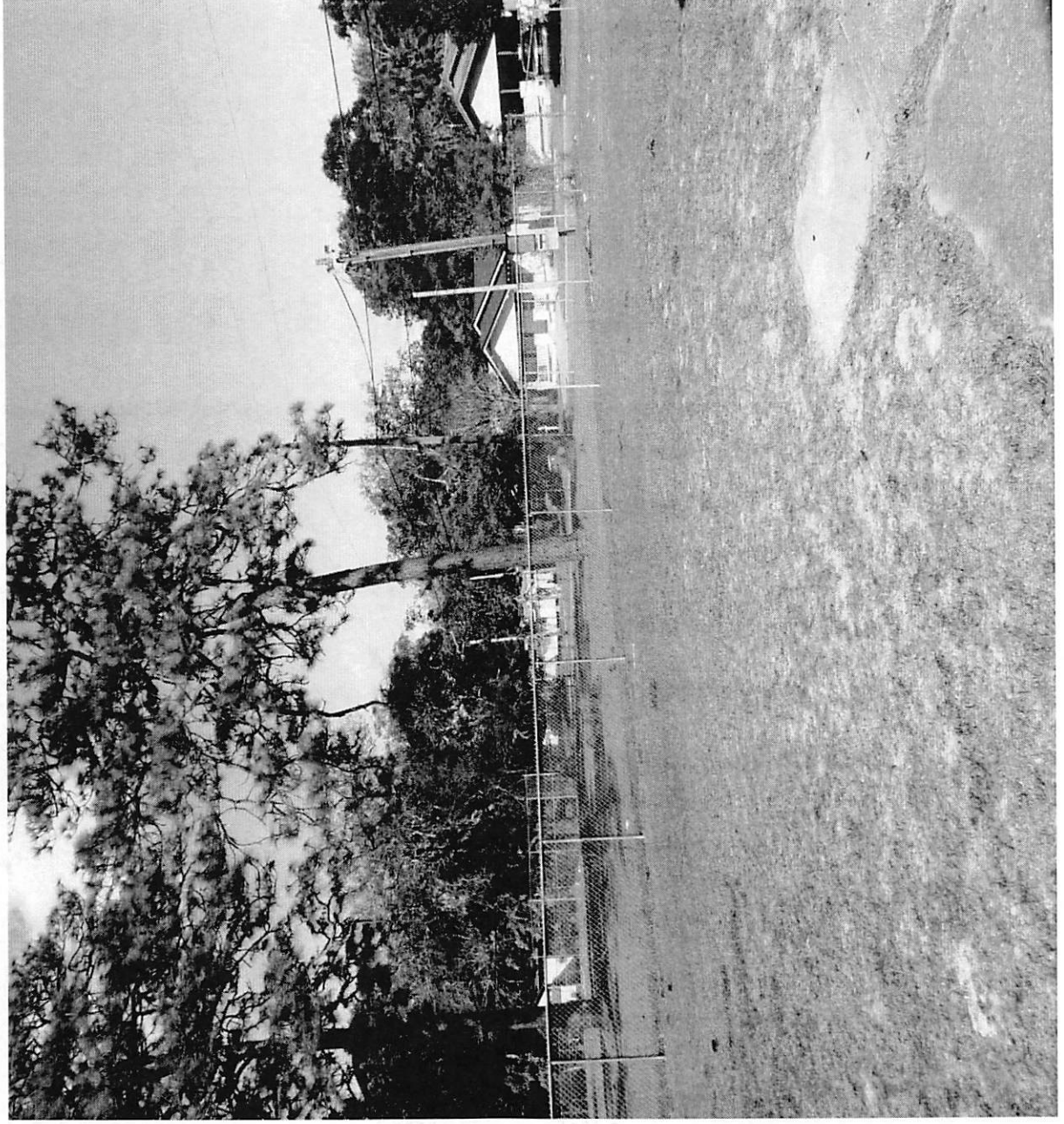
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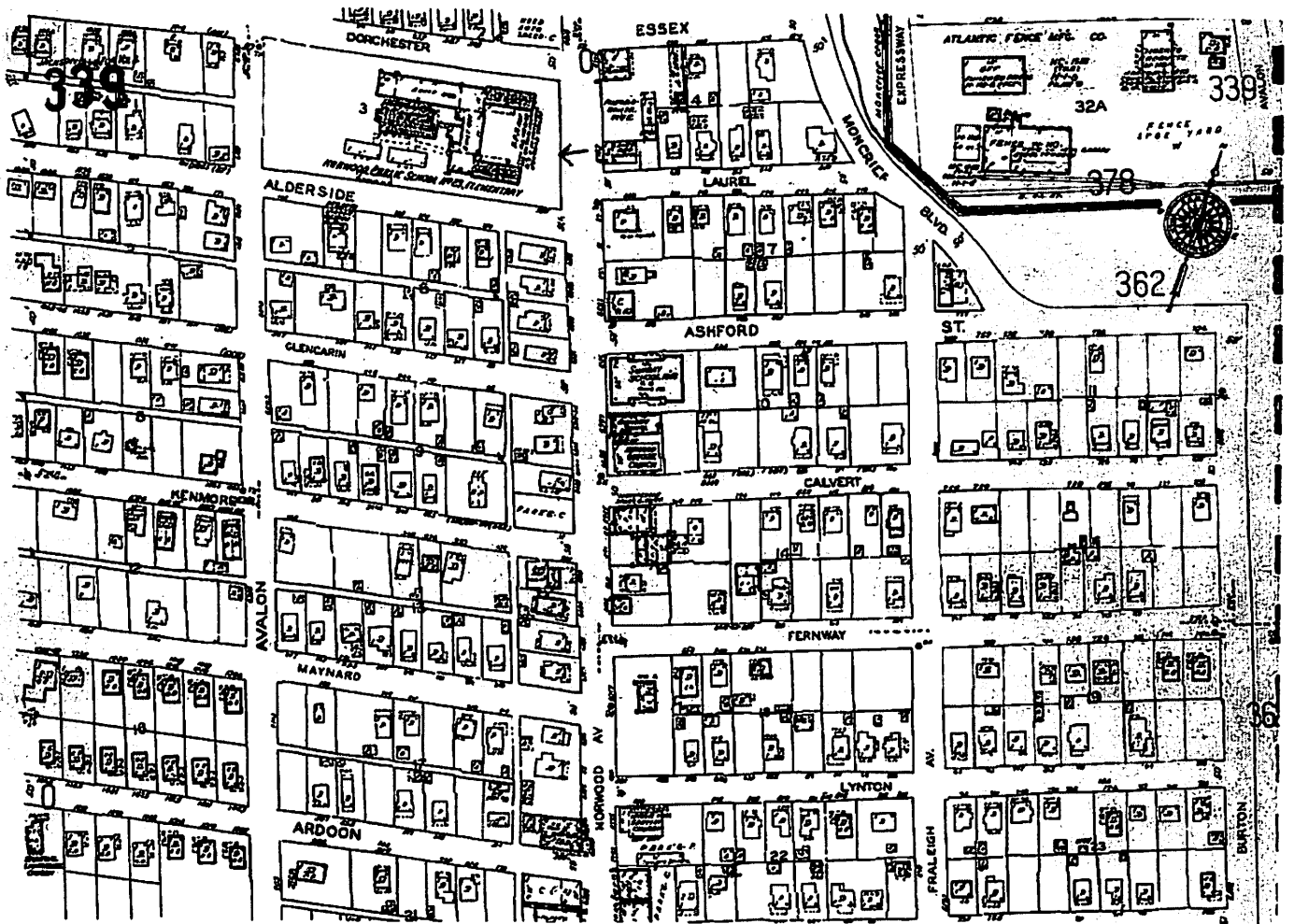
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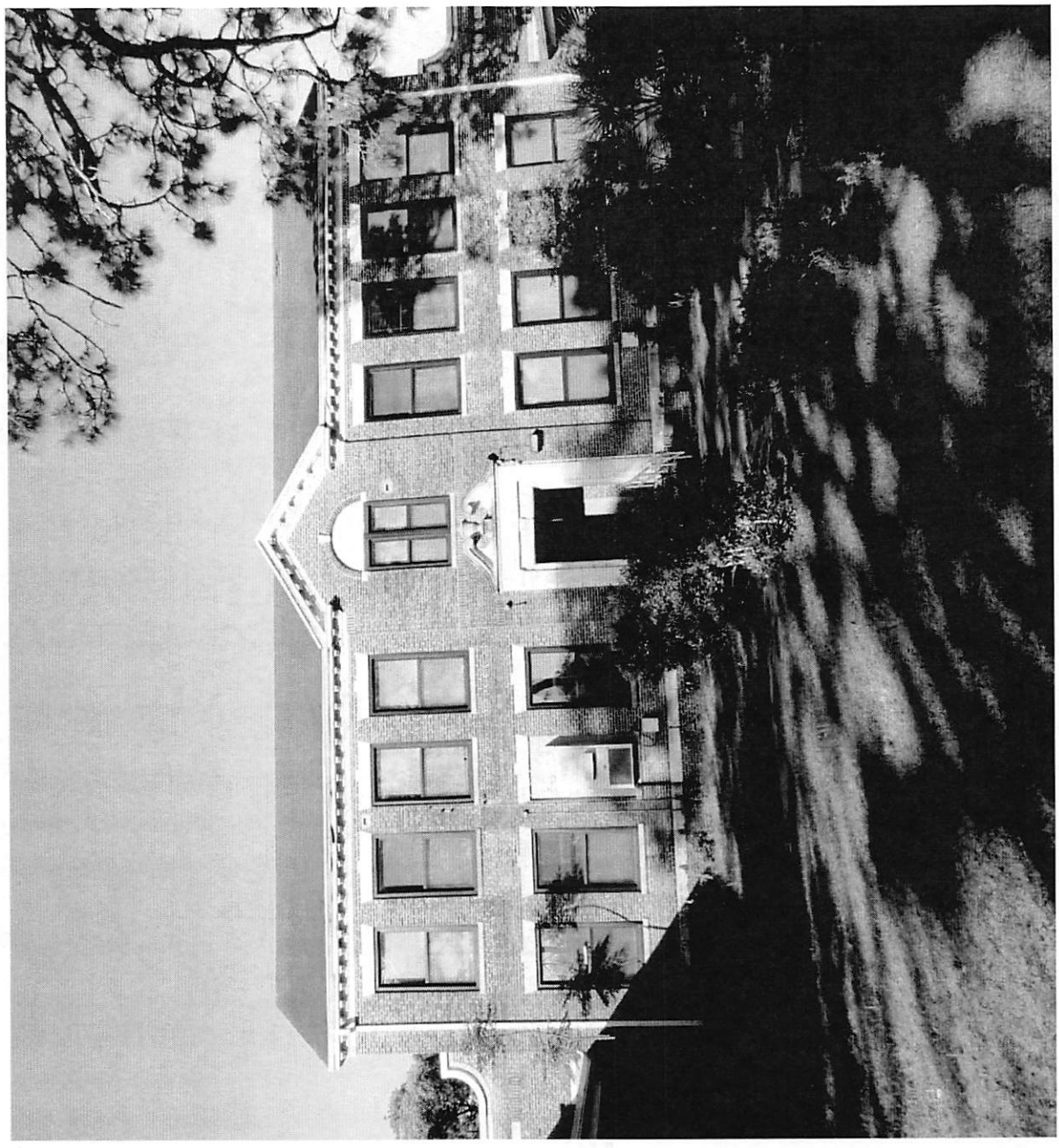
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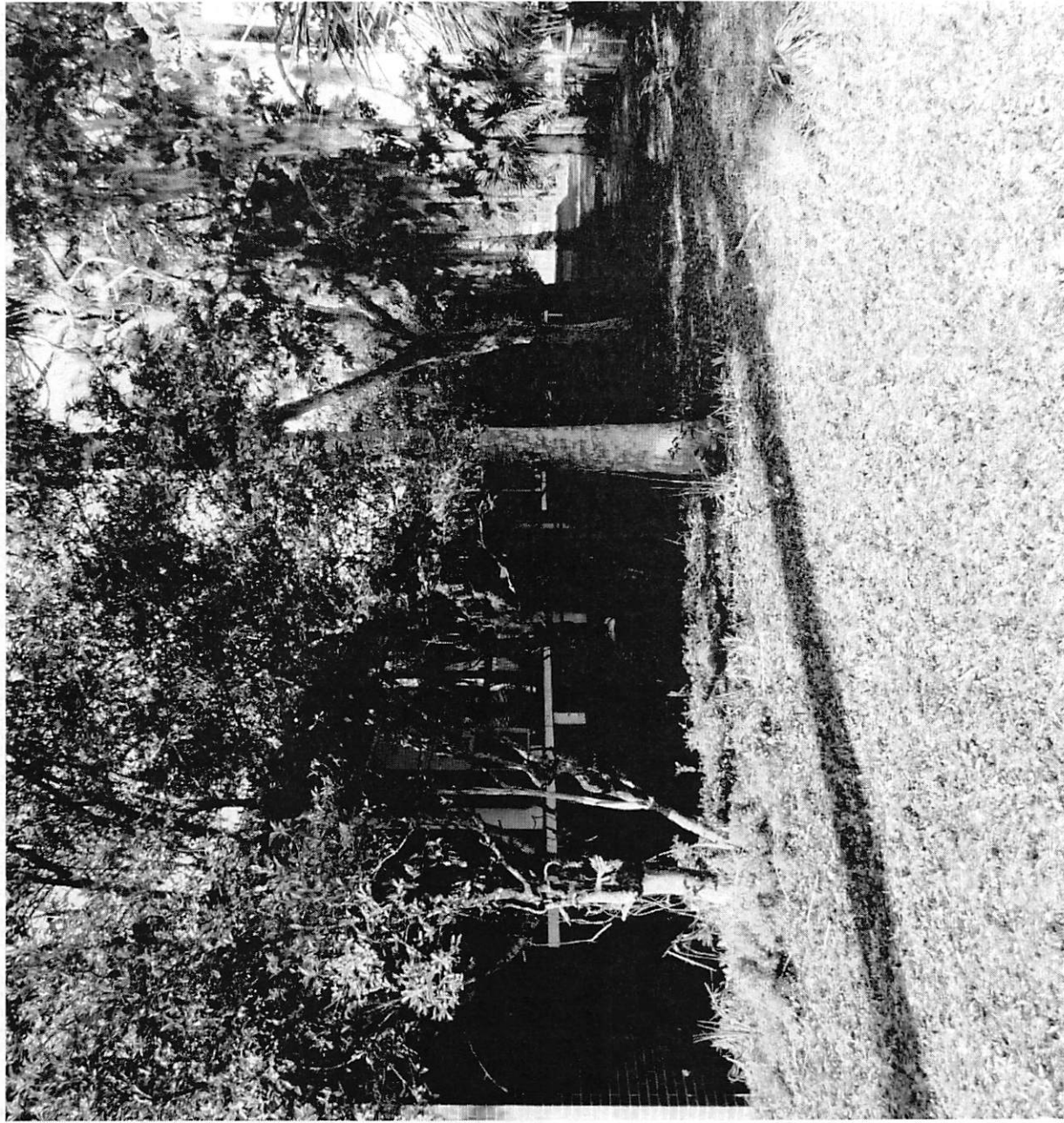
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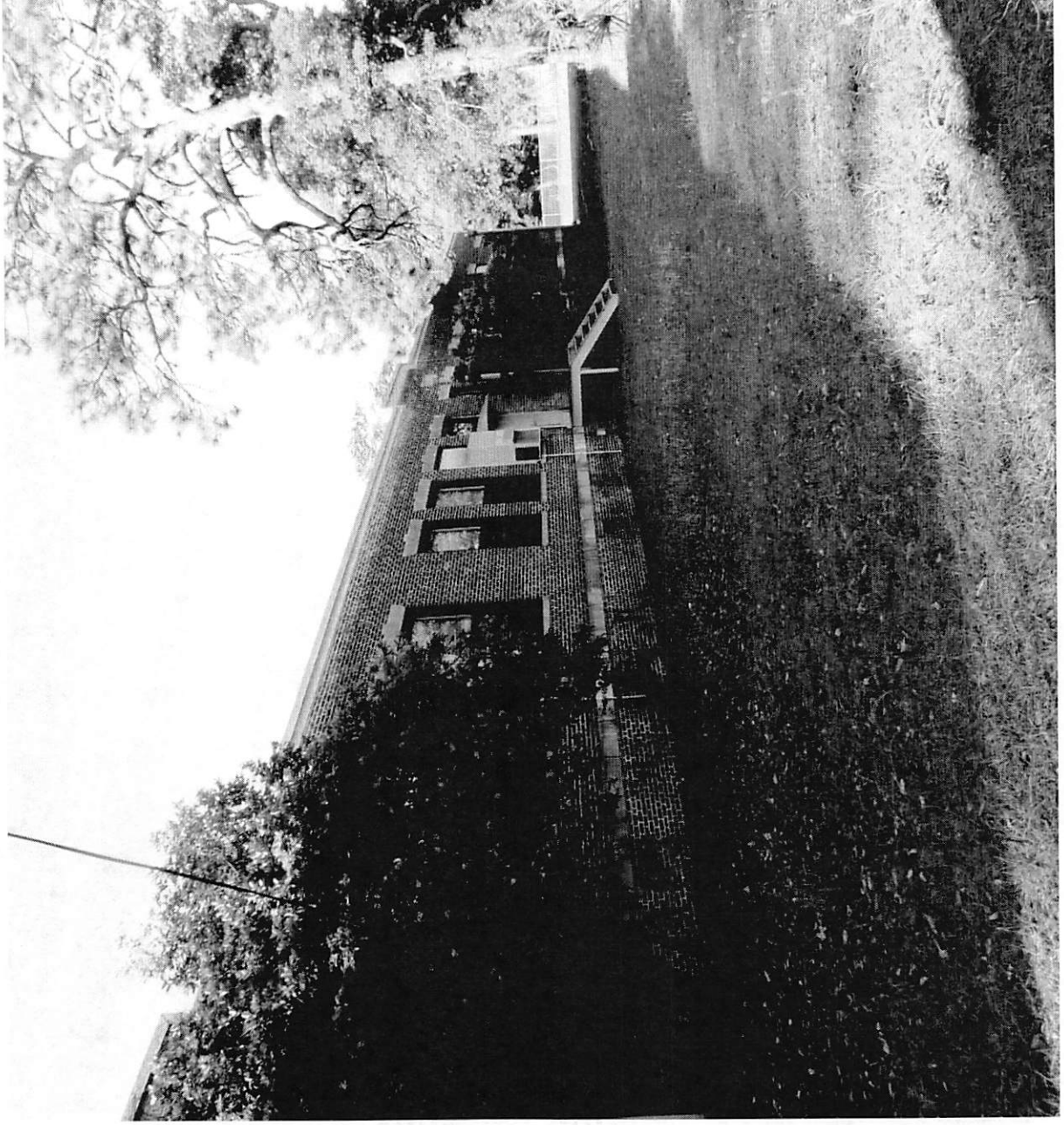
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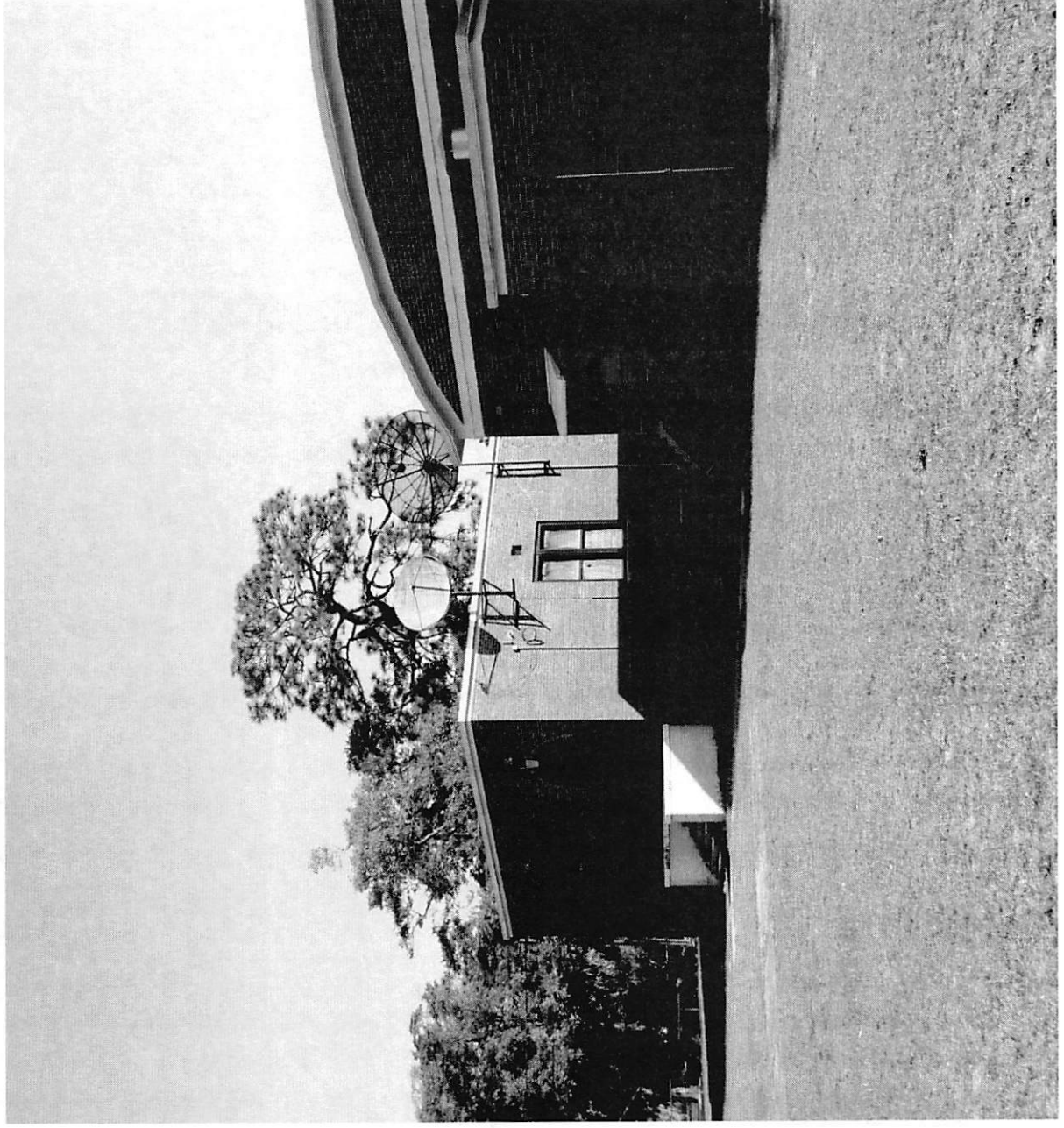
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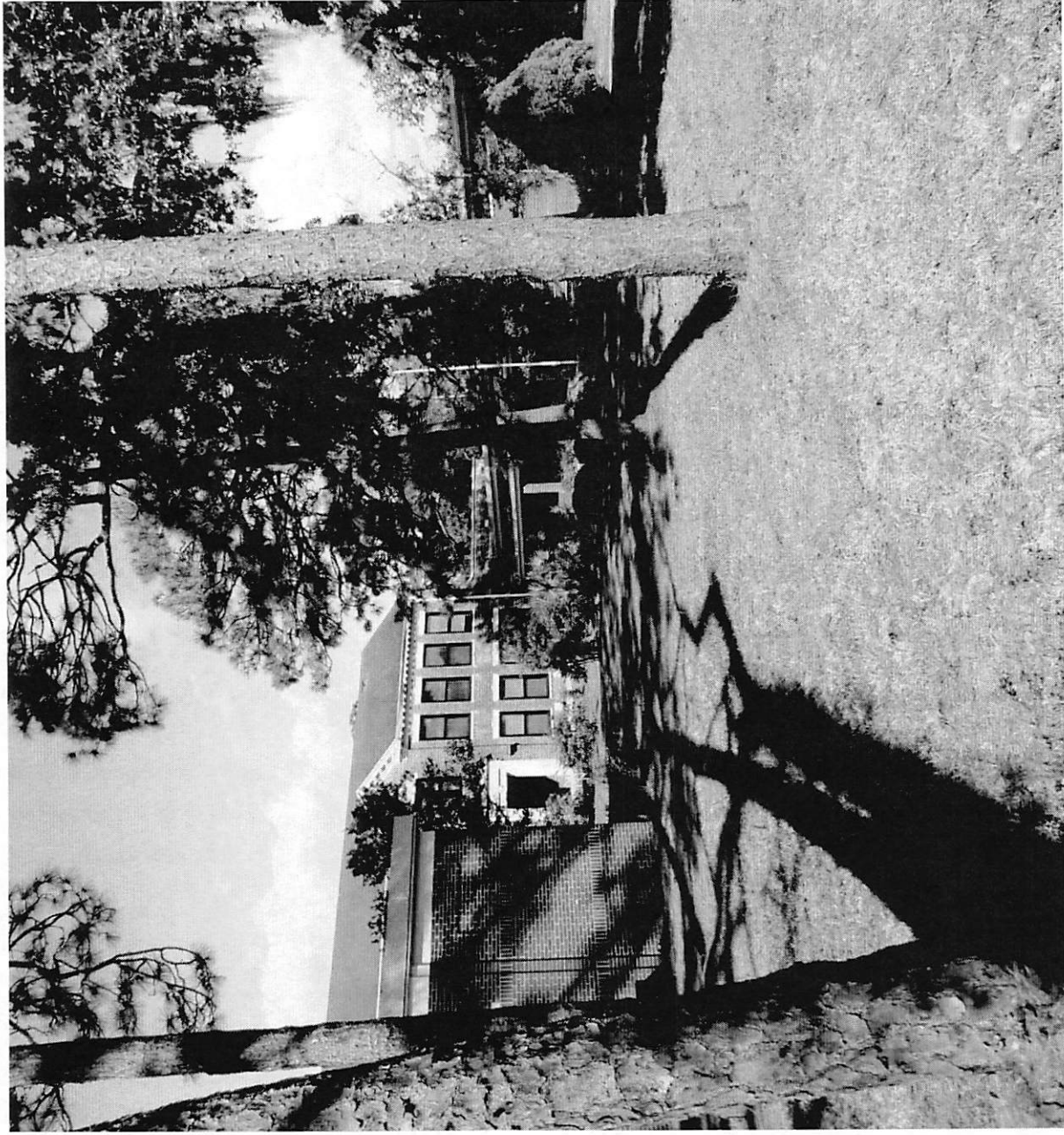
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Photo#9

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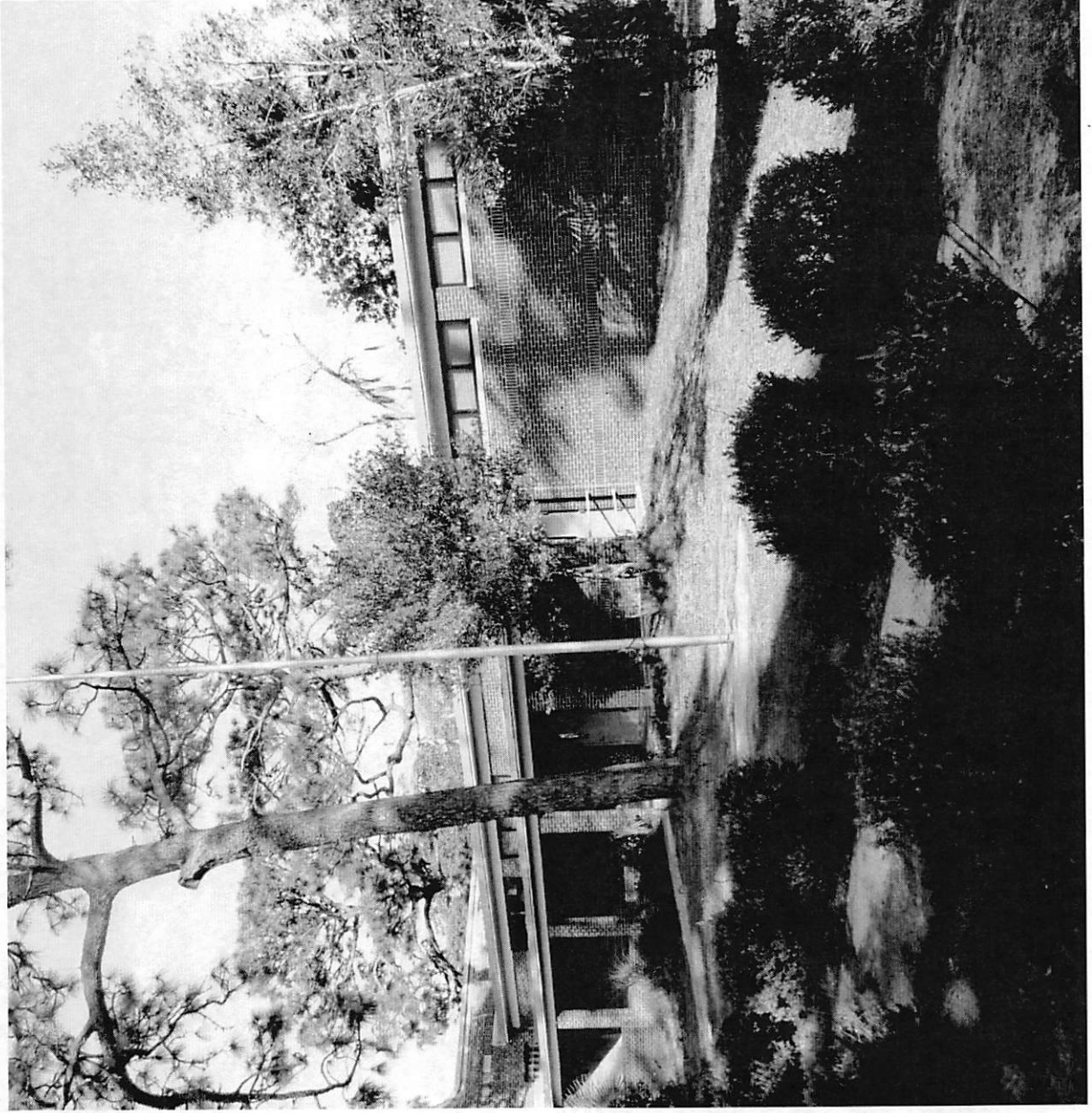
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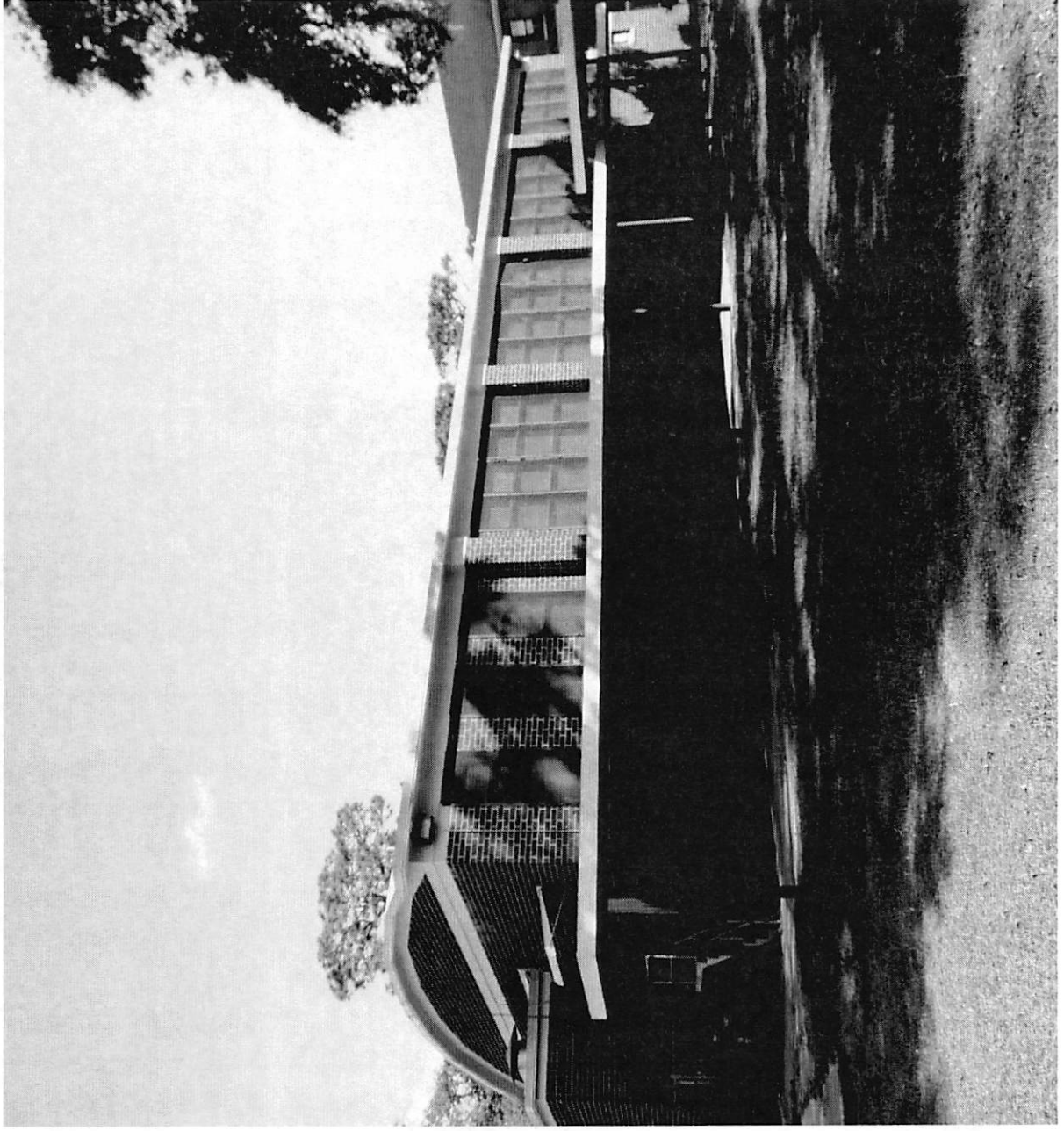
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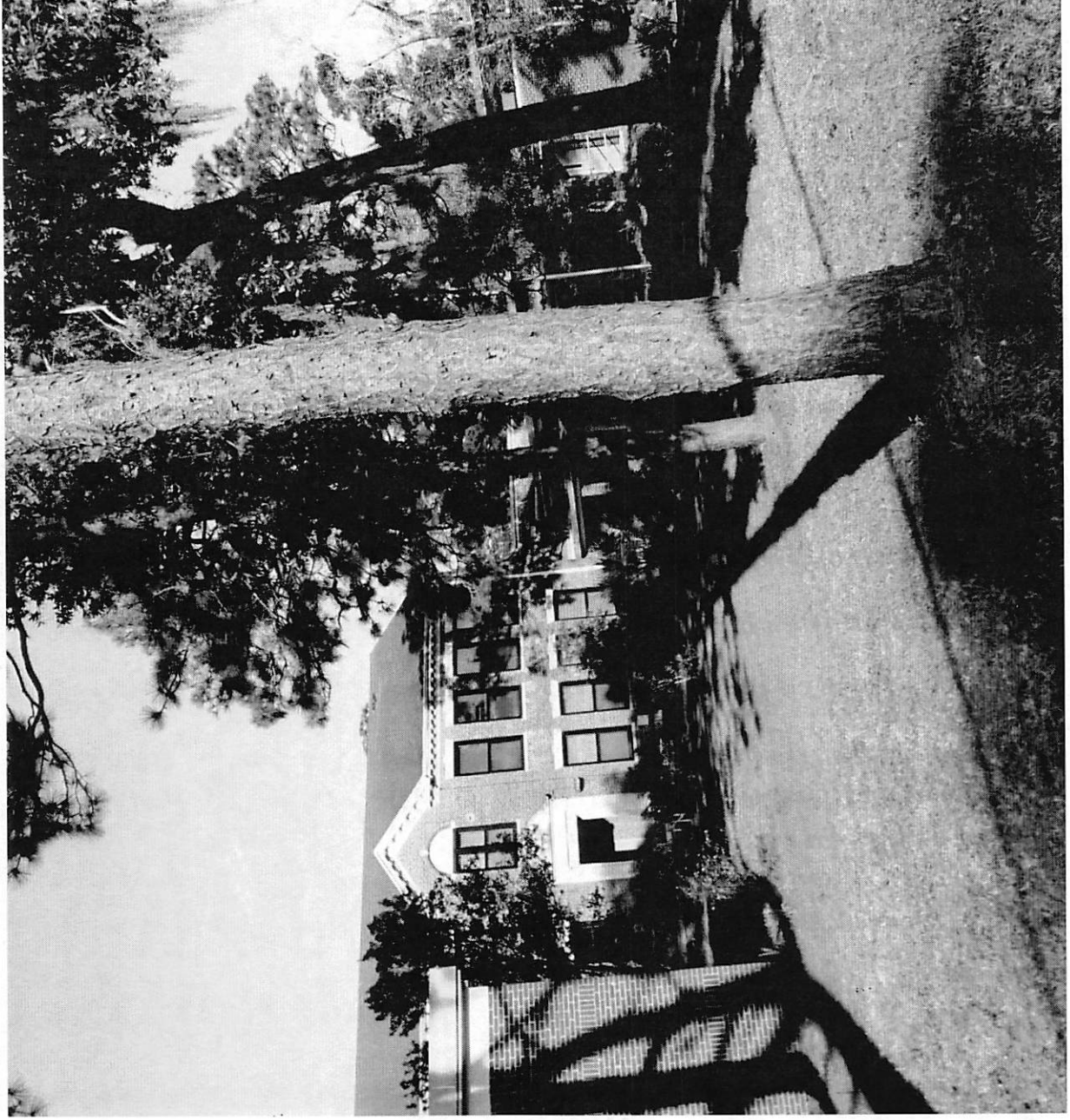
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Photo#13

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Photo#14

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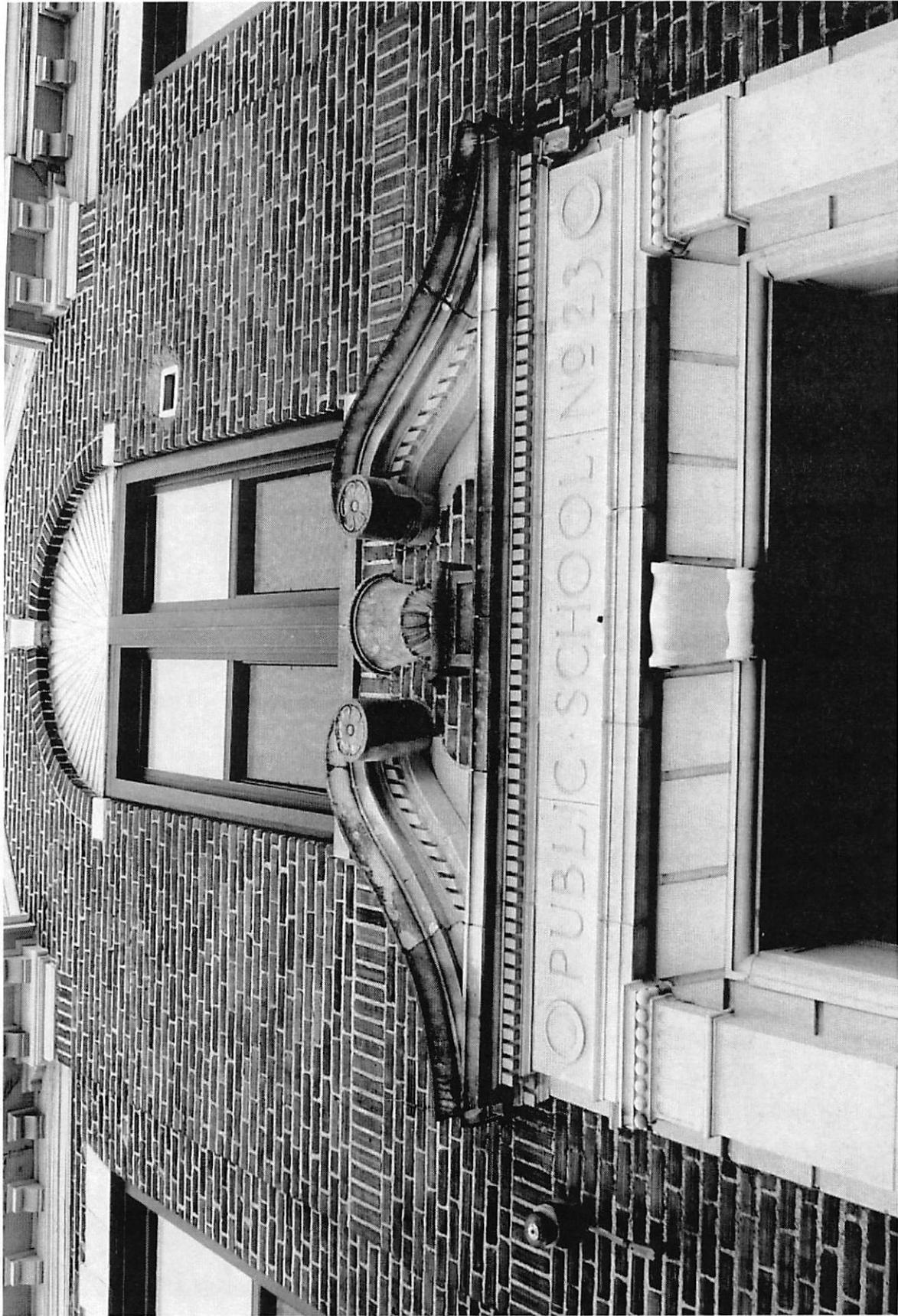
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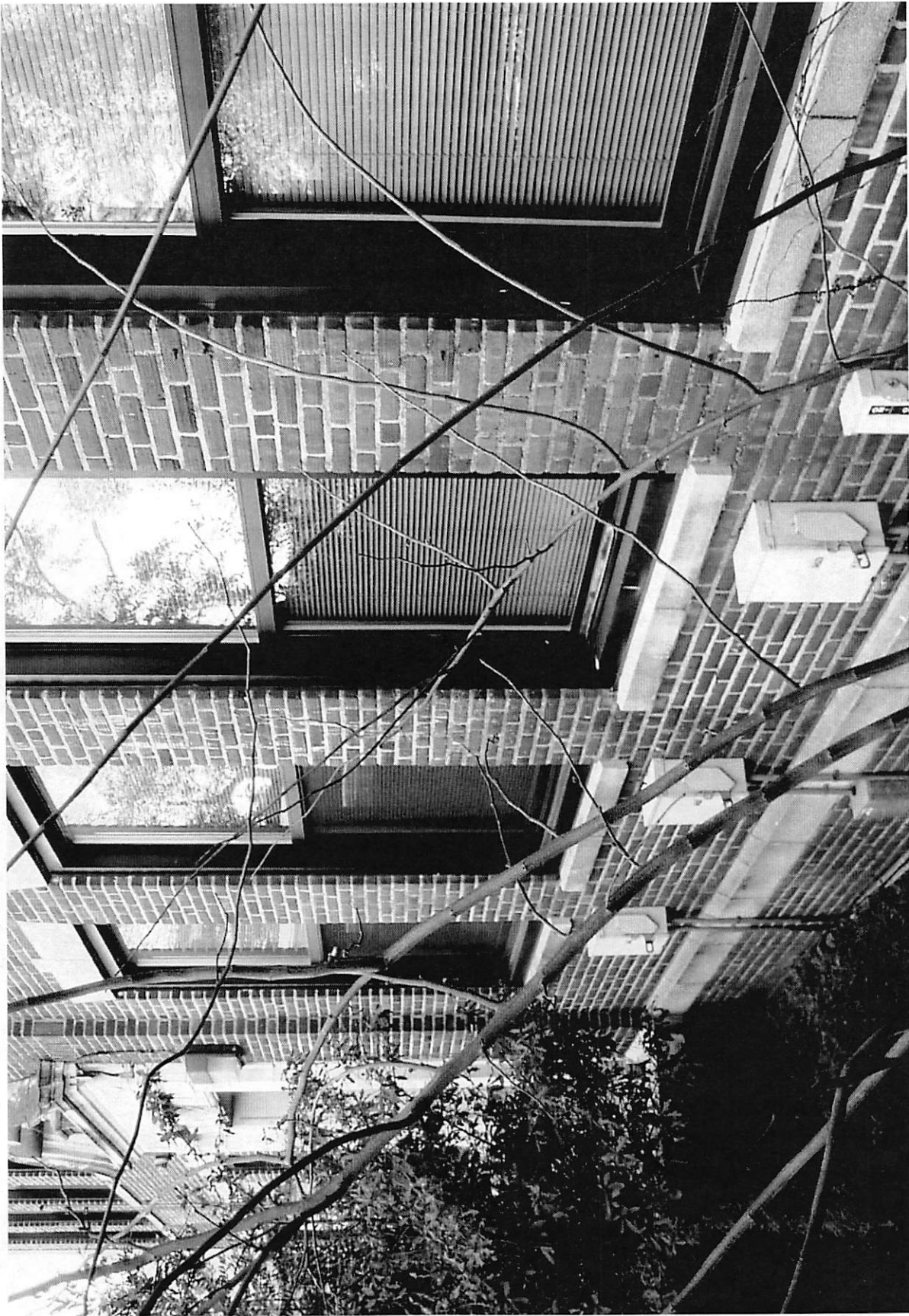
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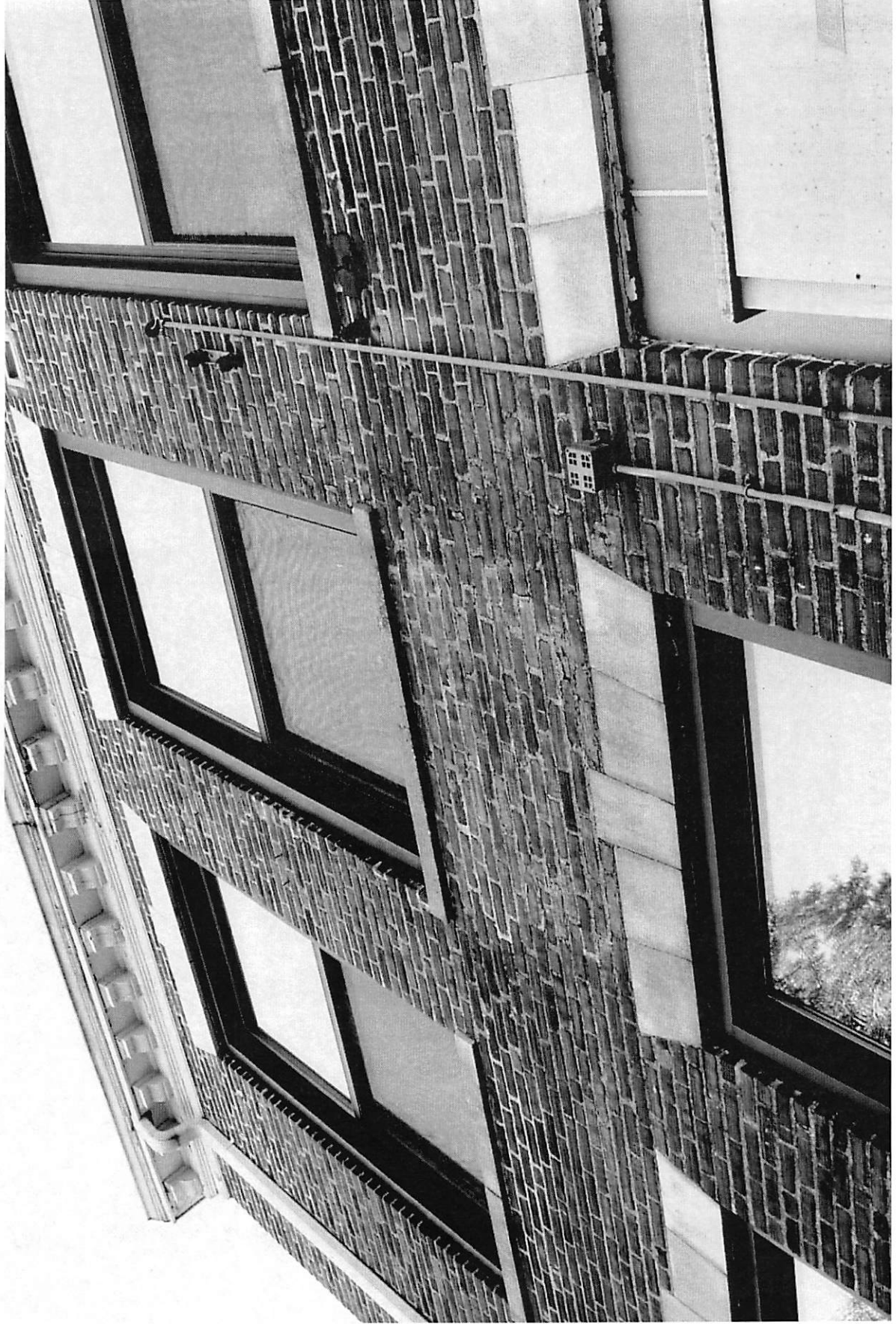
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Photo#18

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Photo#19

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



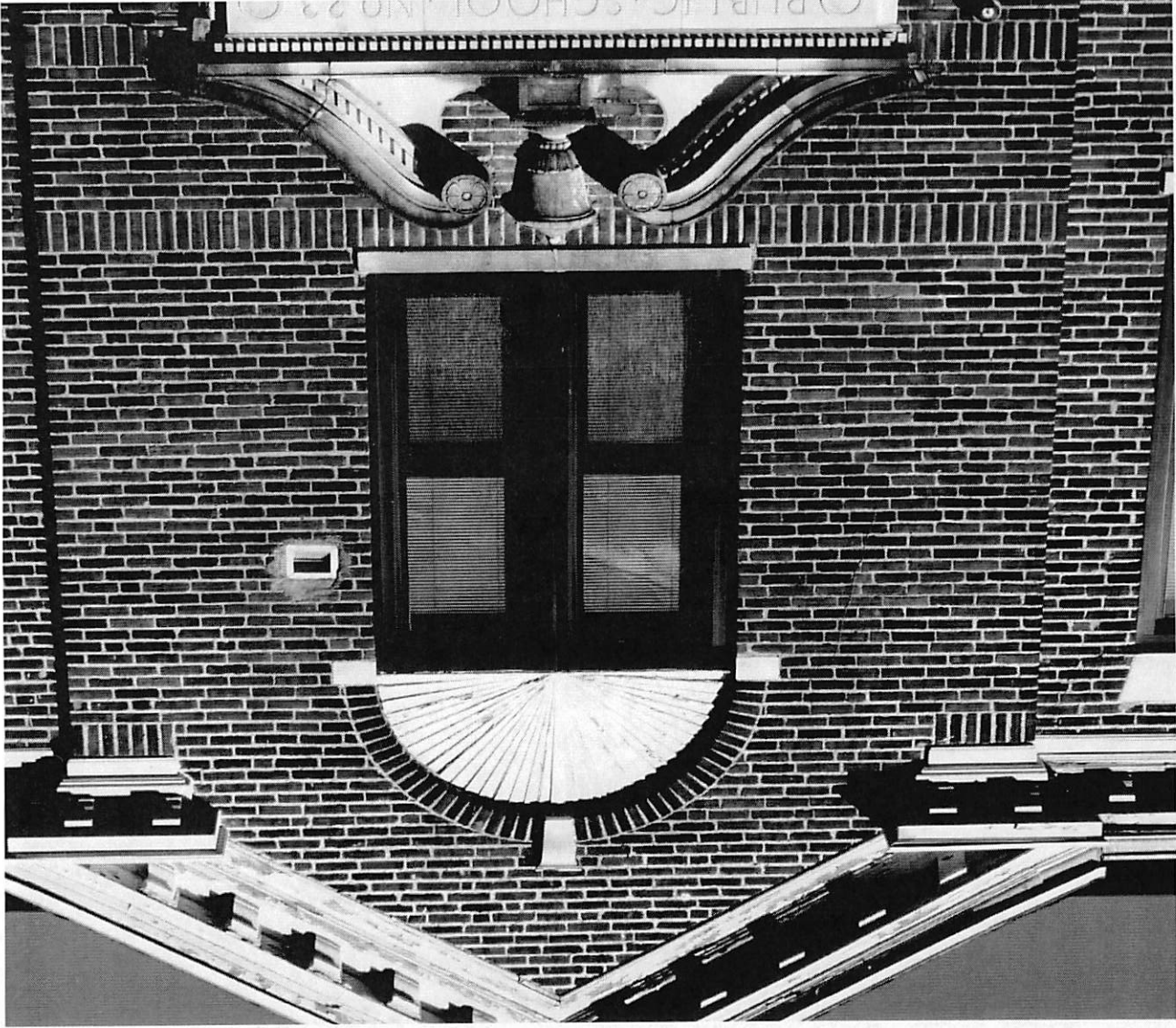
Photo#20

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#21

Photo#22



LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#23

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



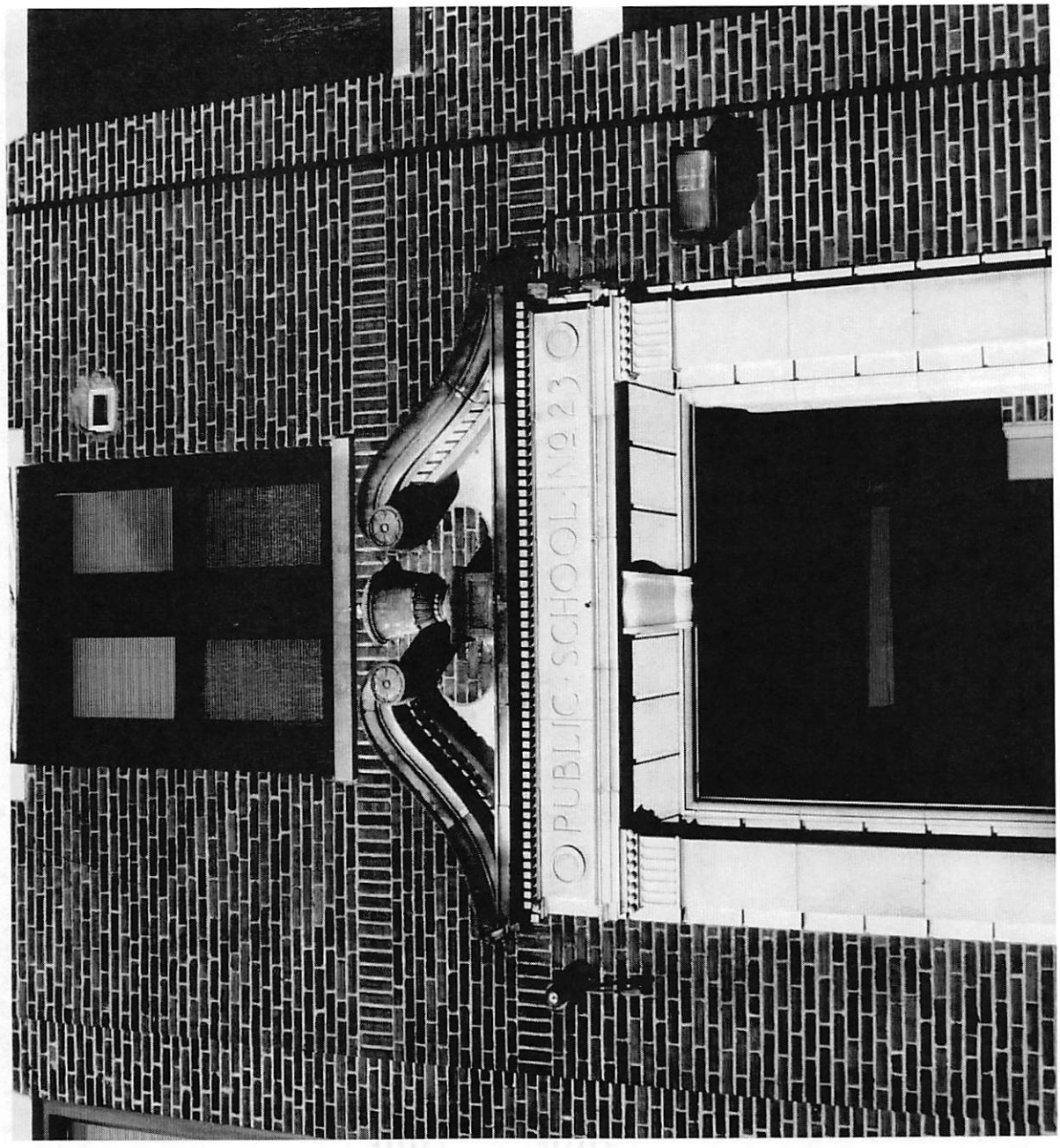
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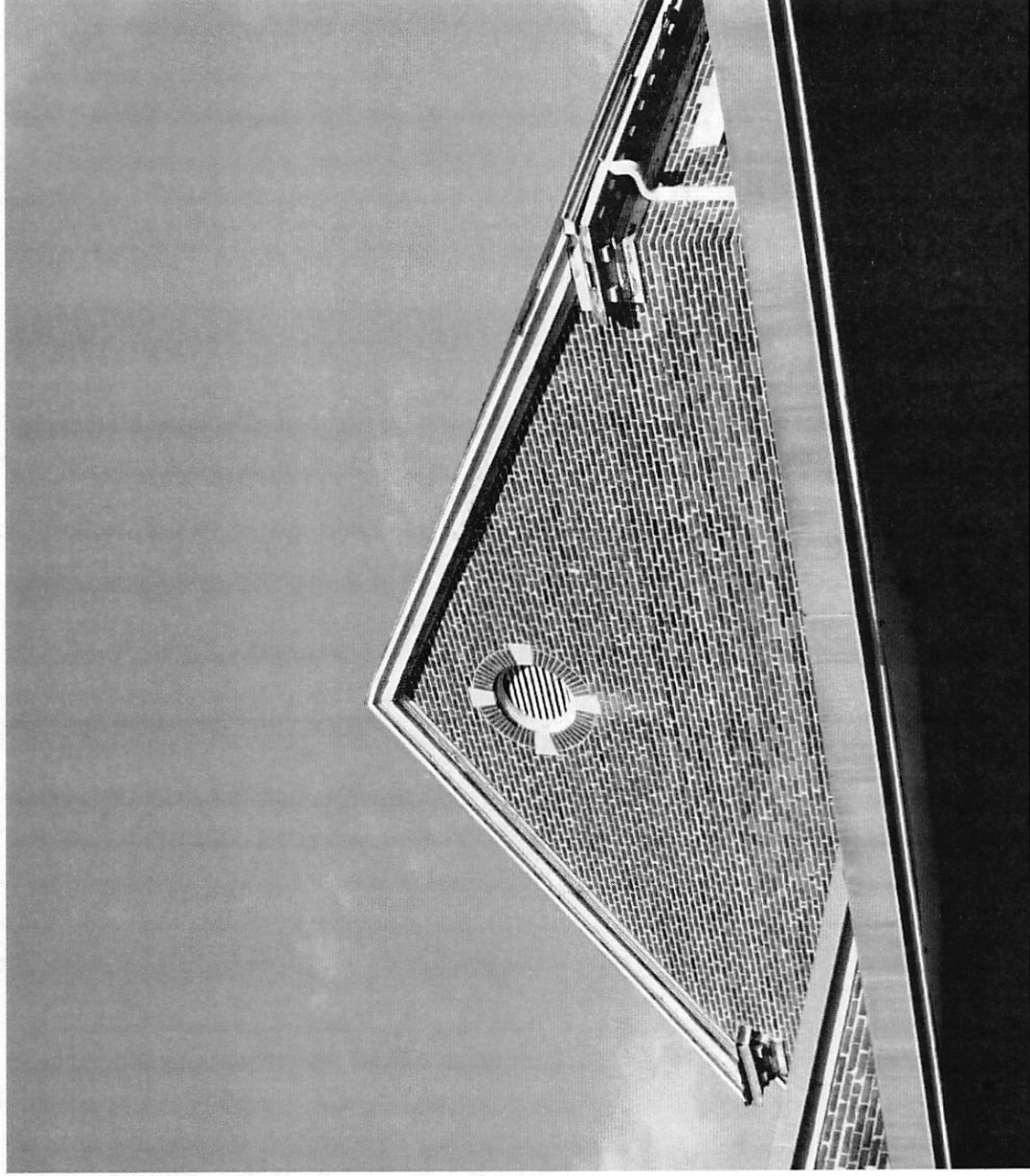
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Photo#26

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#27

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#28

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#29

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



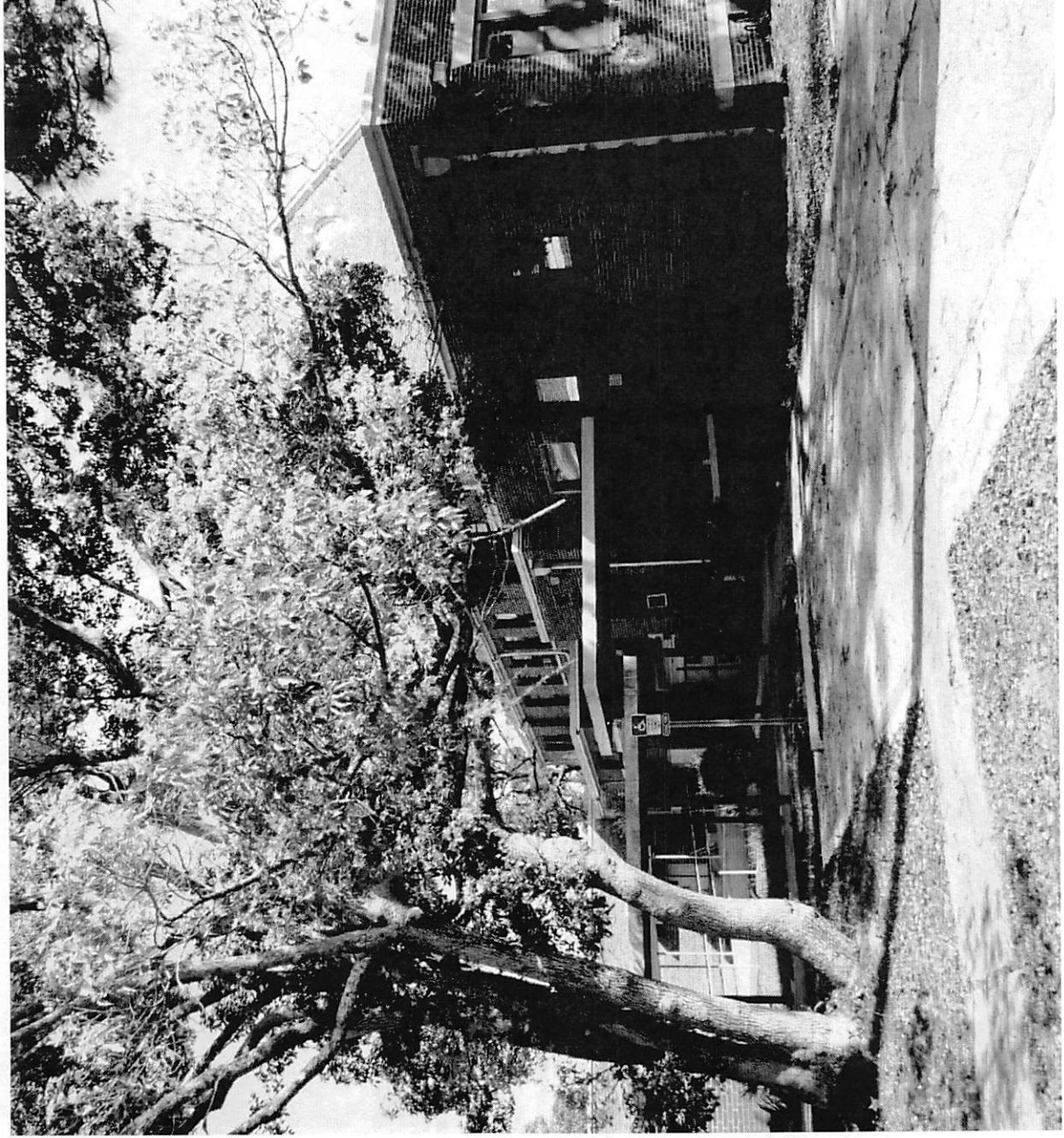
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Photo#31

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#32

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



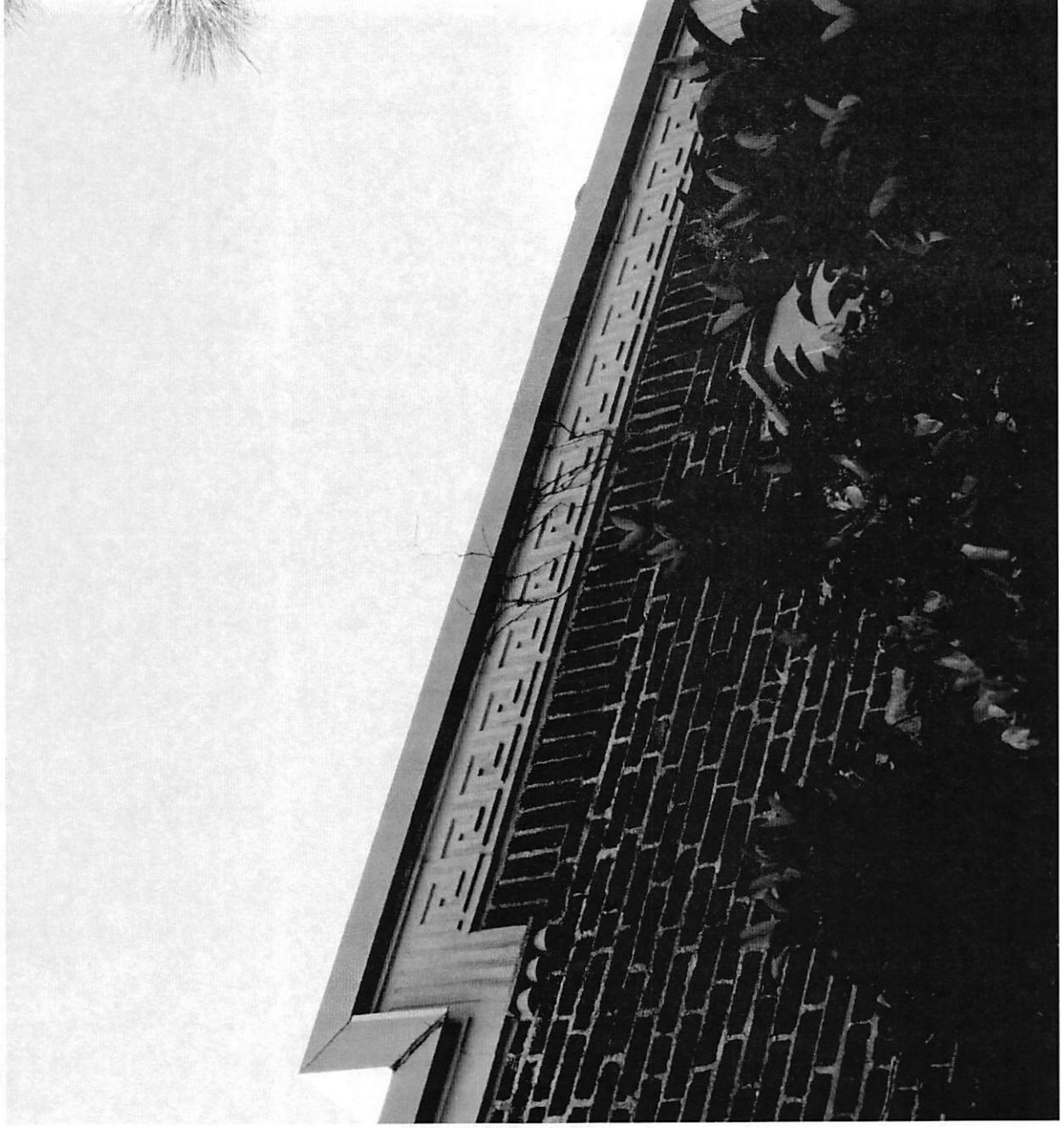
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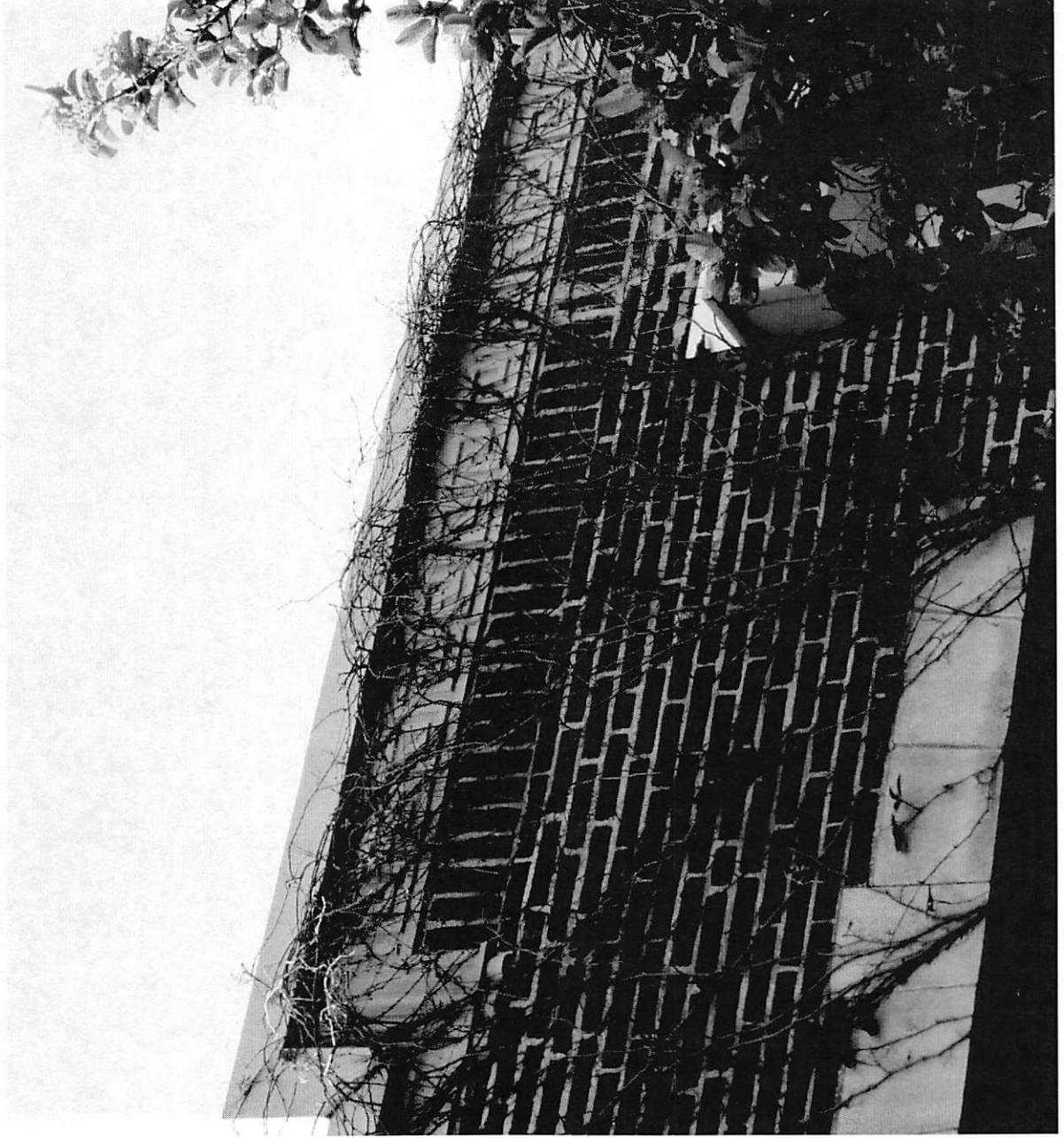
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Photo#35

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



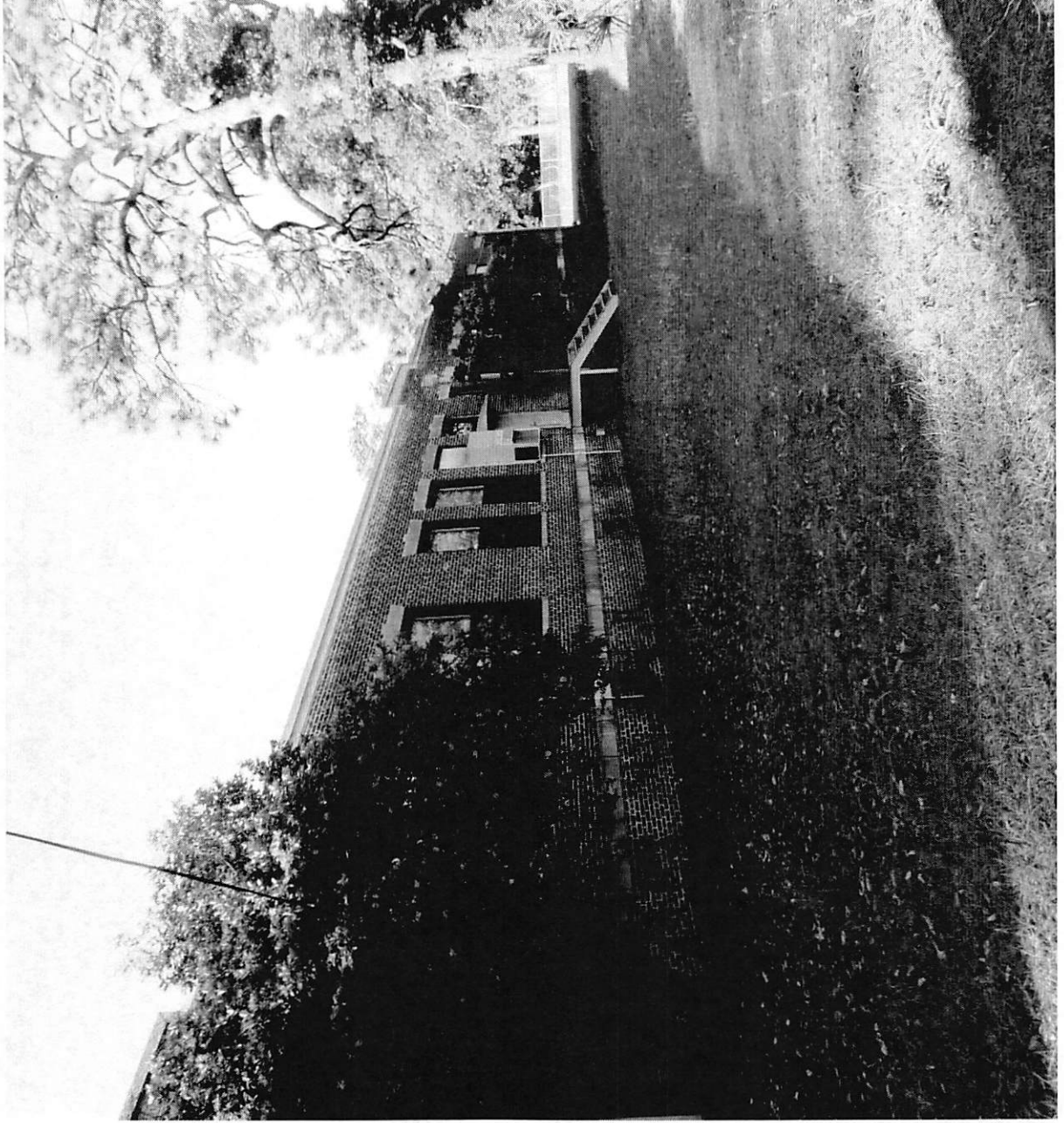
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LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#37

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



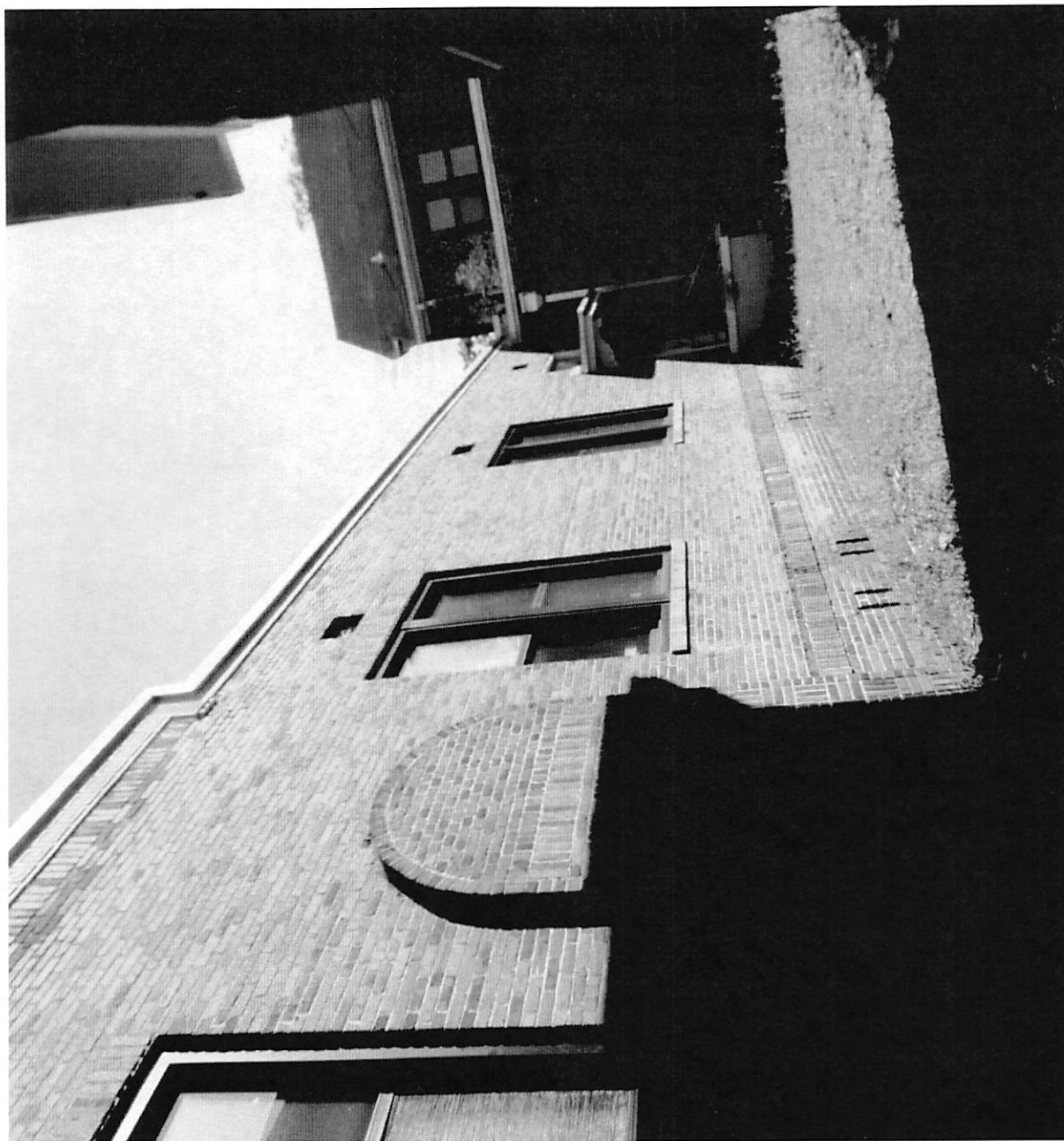
Photo#38

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#39

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#40

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo #41

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



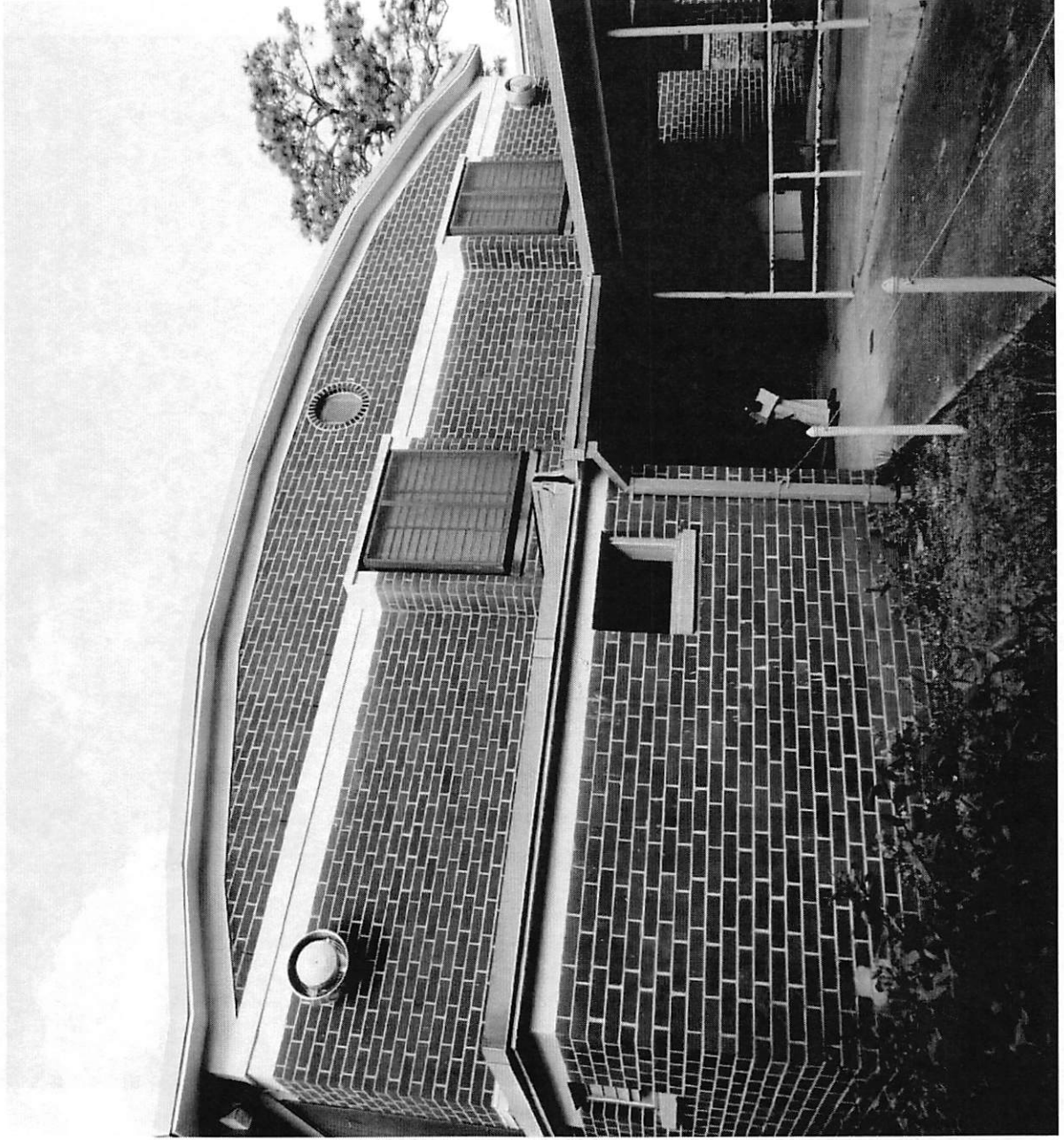
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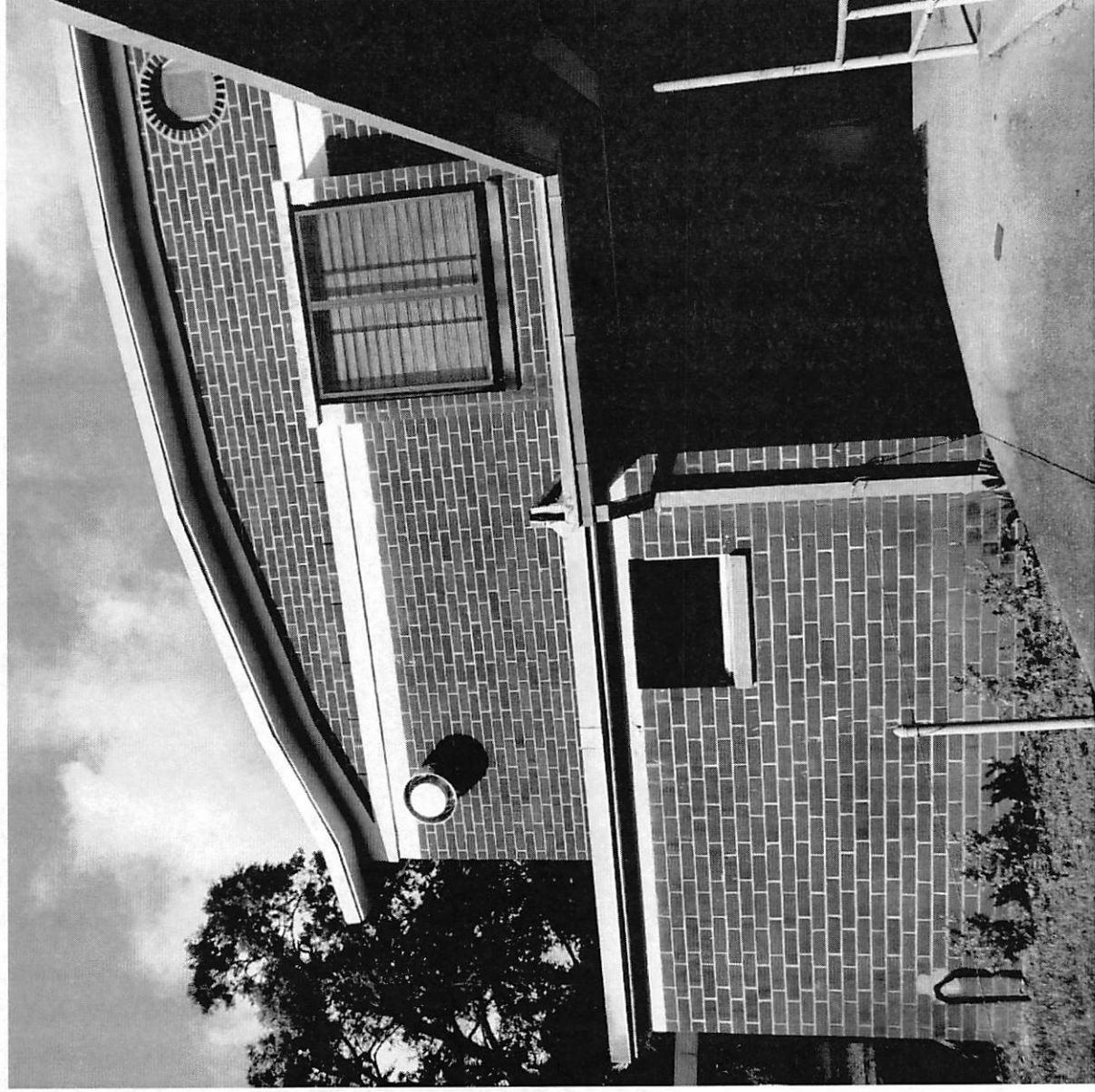
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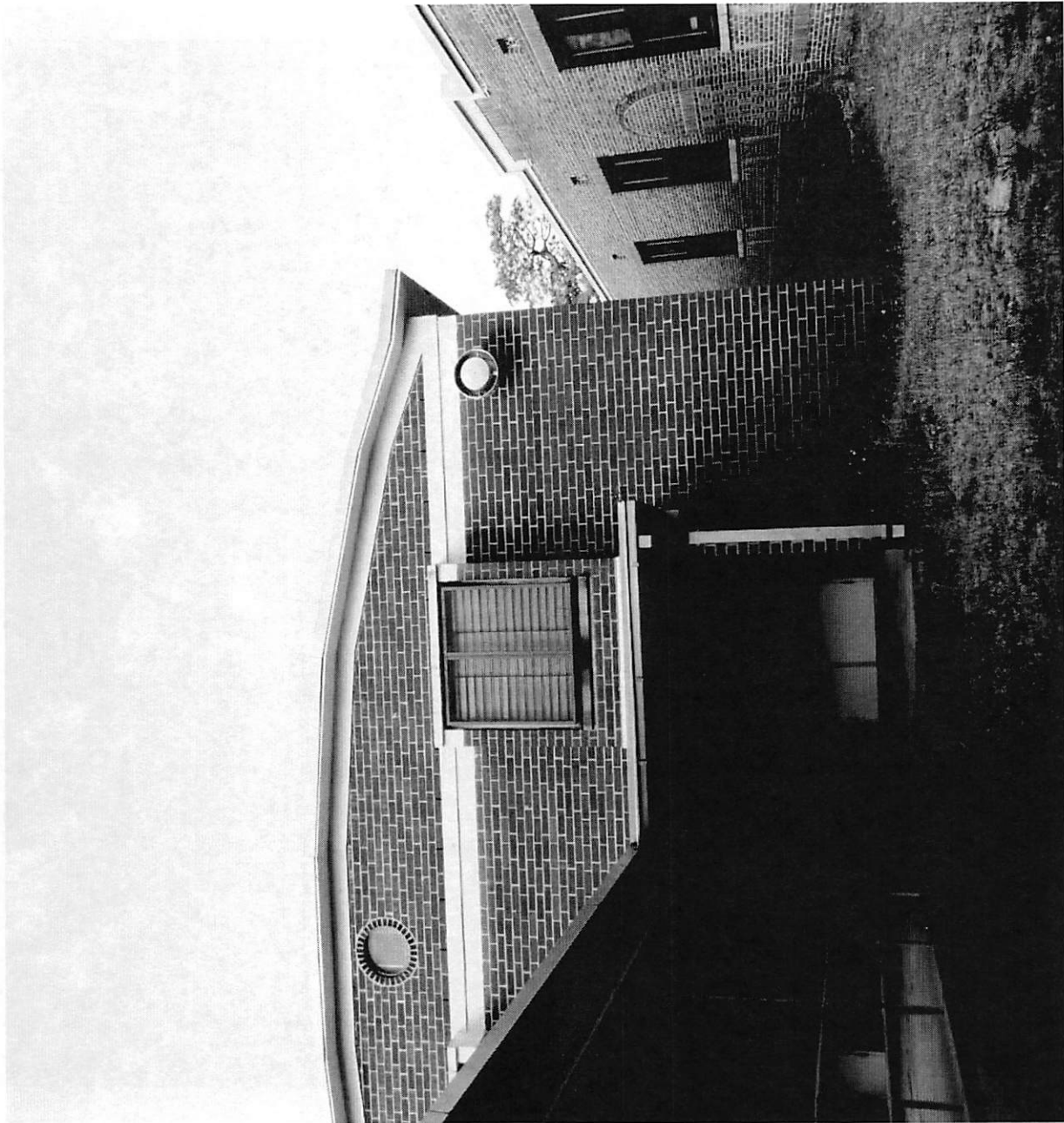
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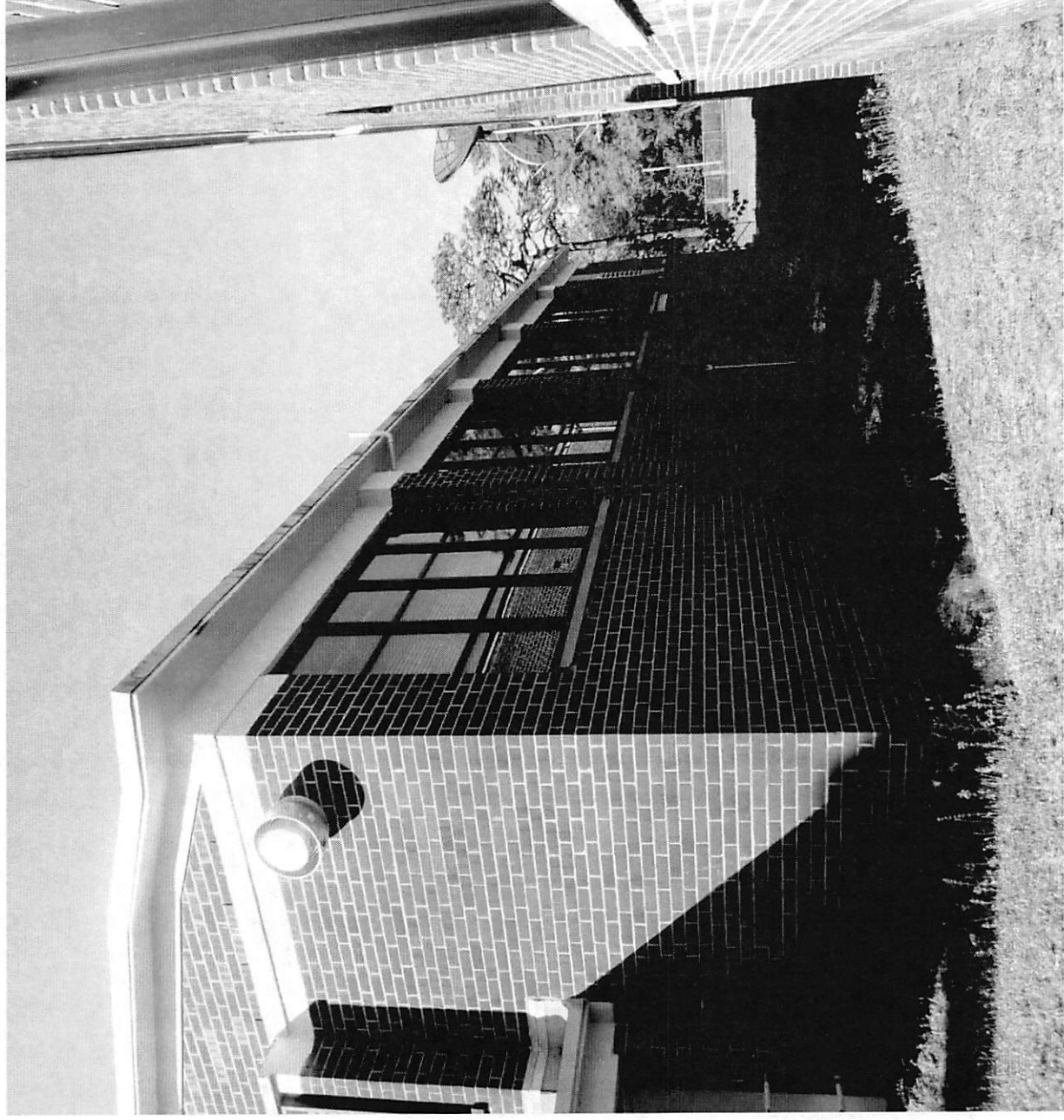
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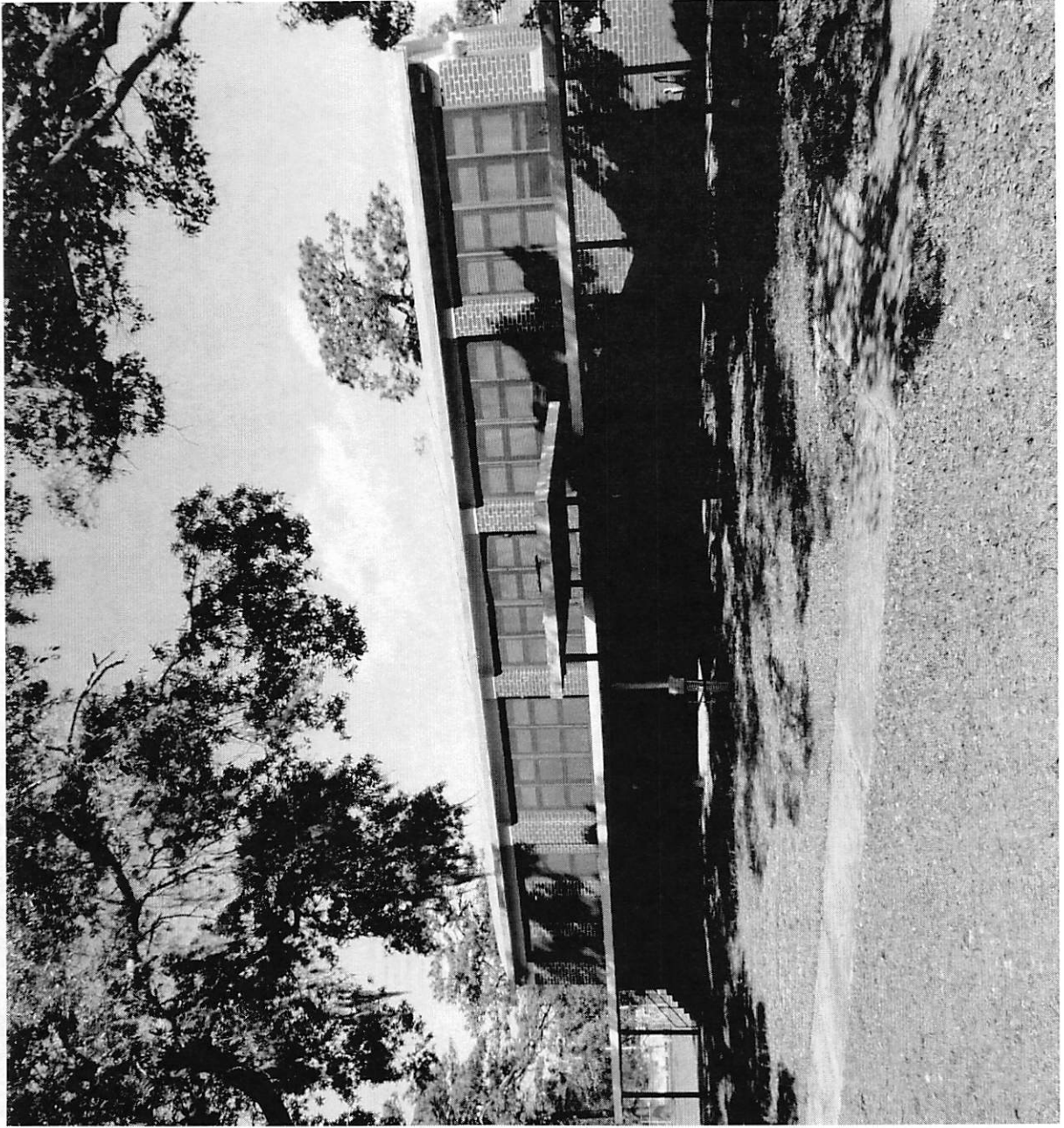
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Photo#47

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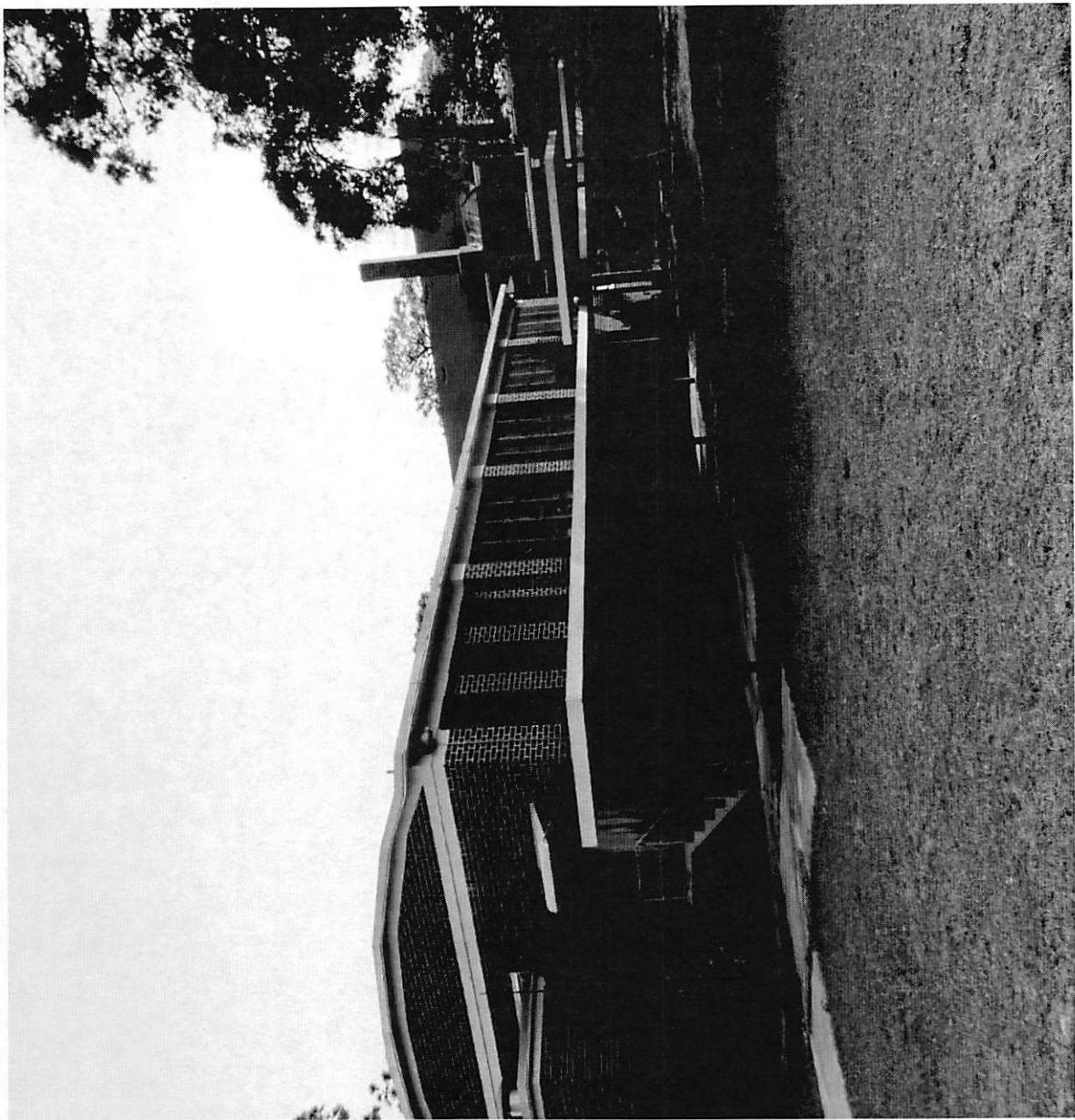
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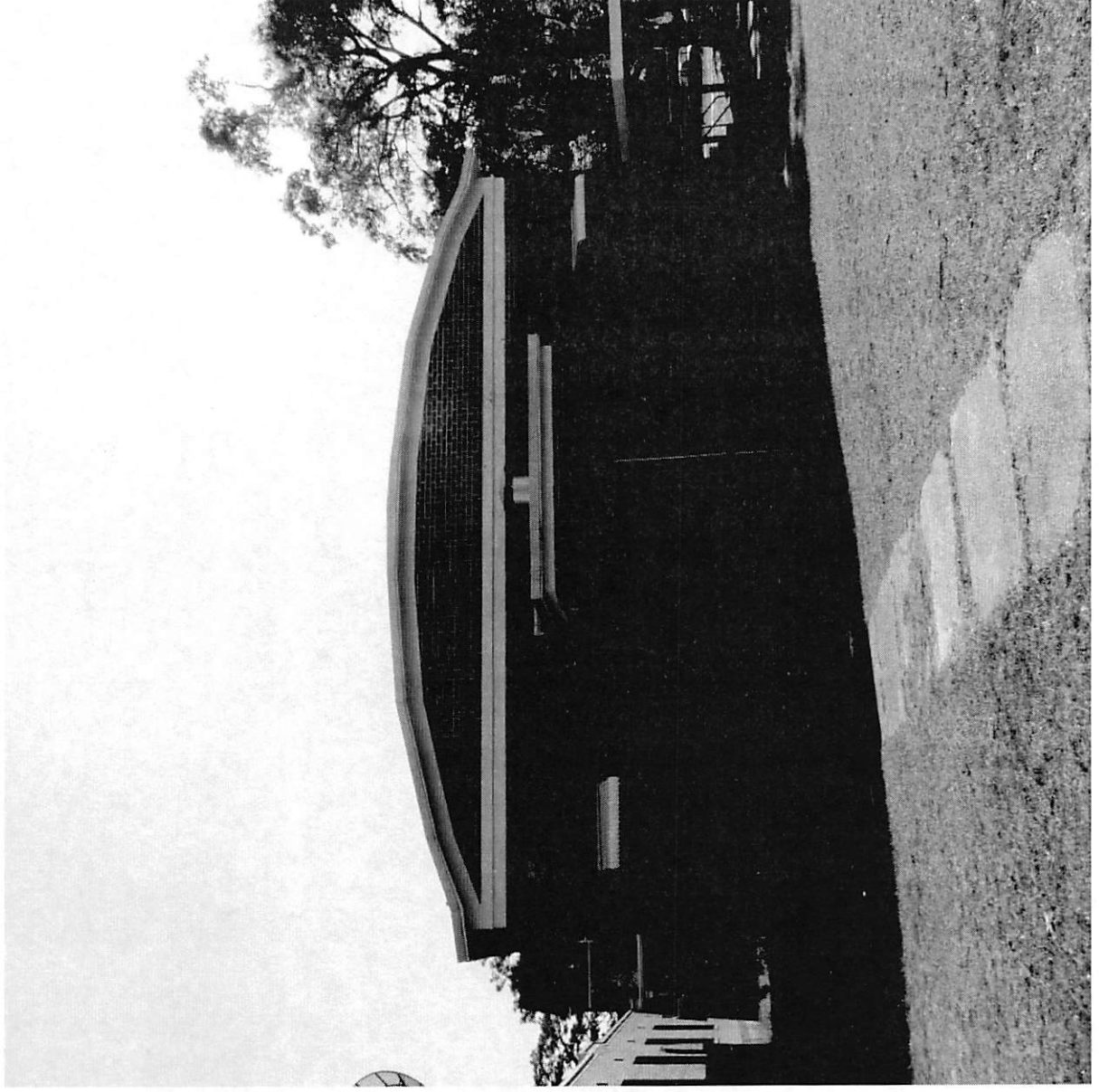
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Photo#50

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#51

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#52

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



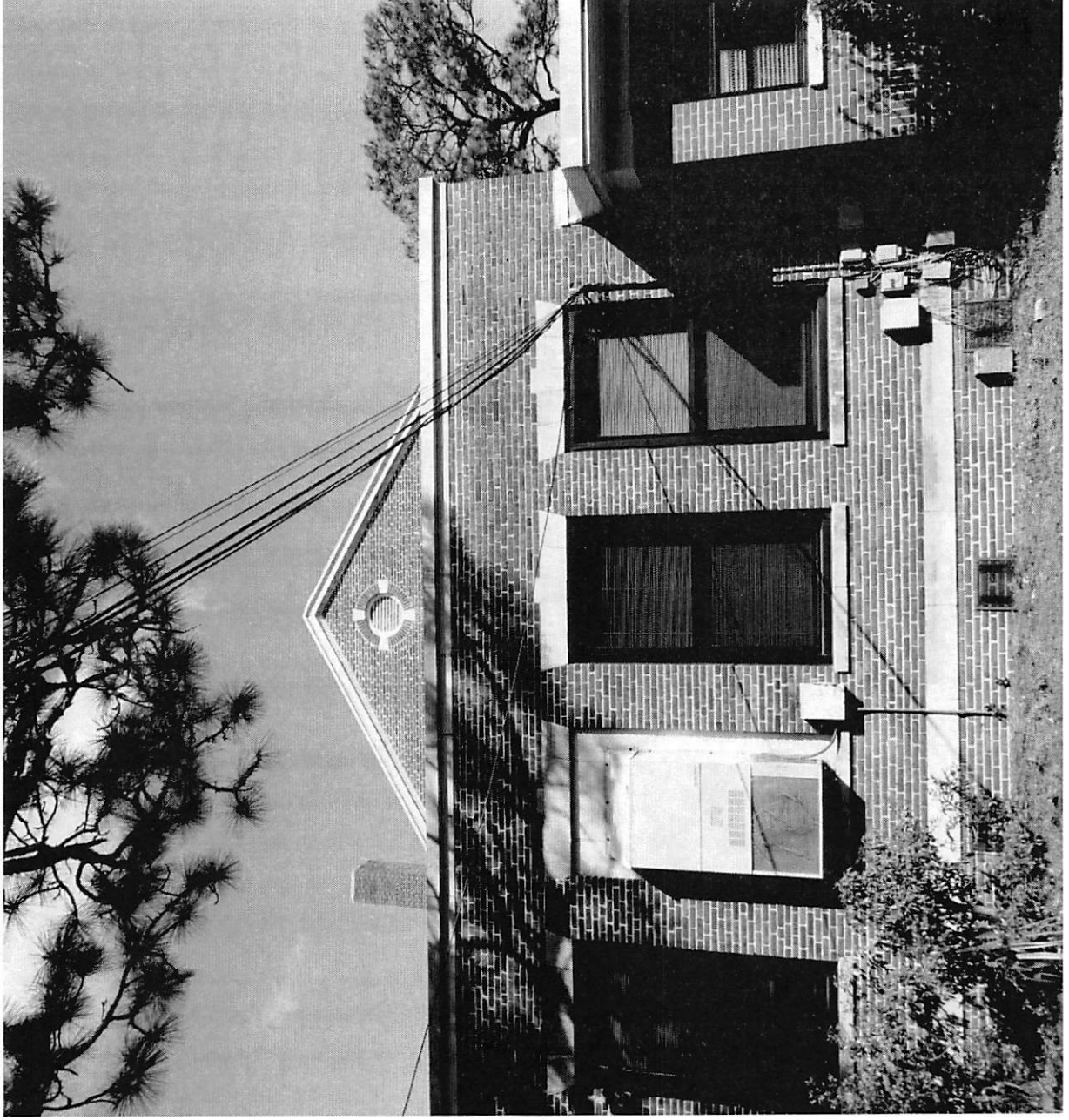
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Photo#54

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#55

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#56

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



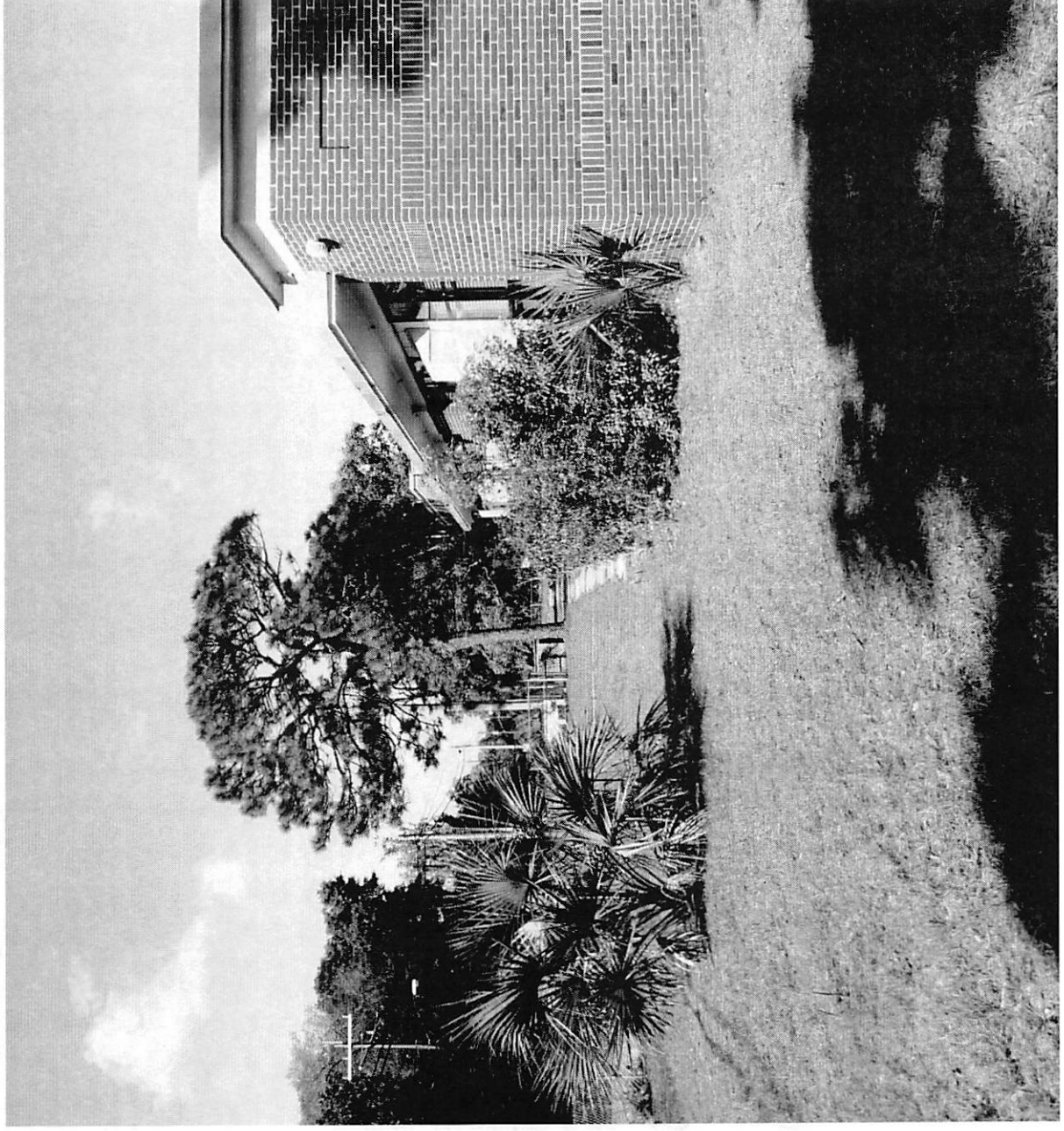
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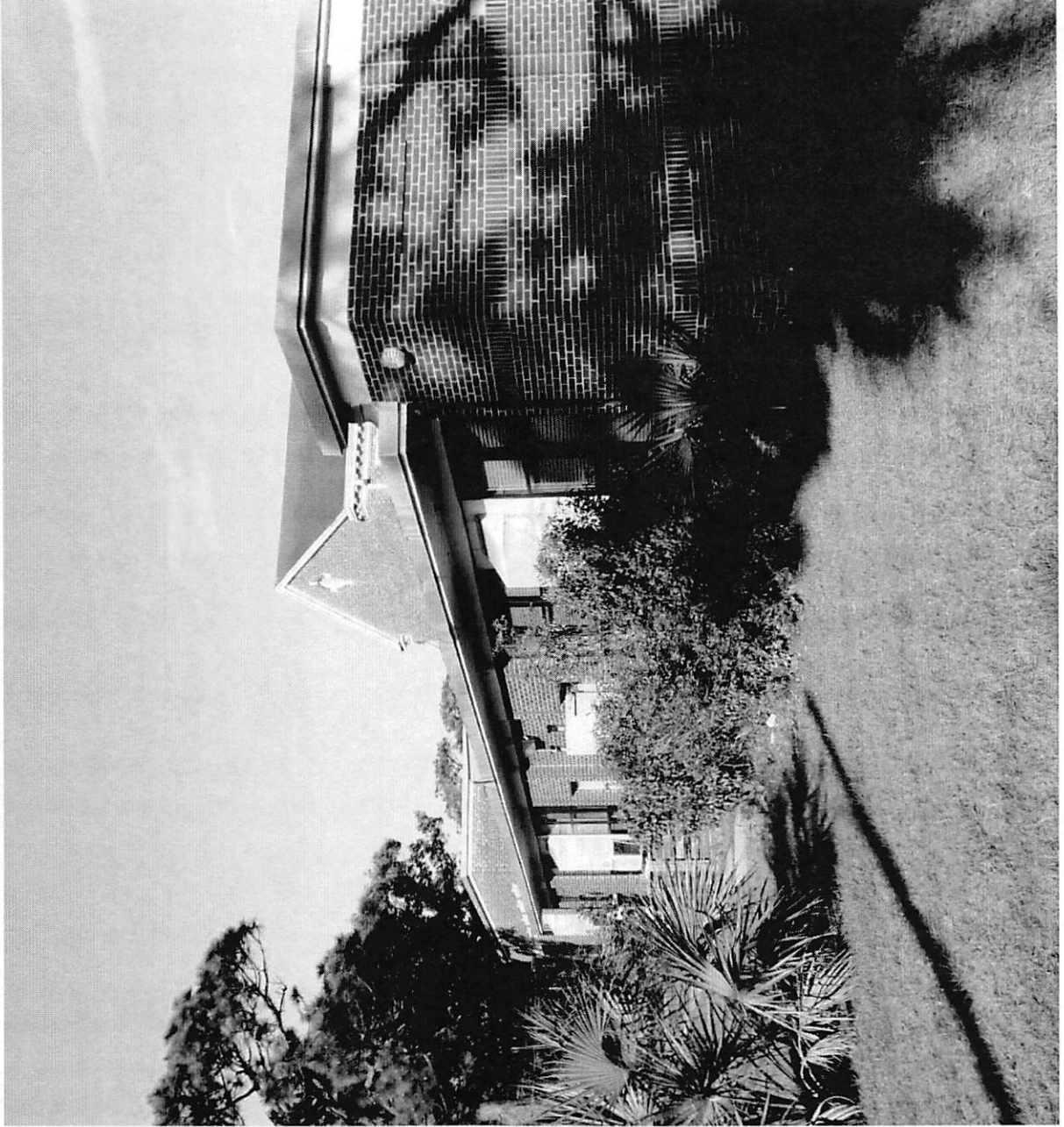
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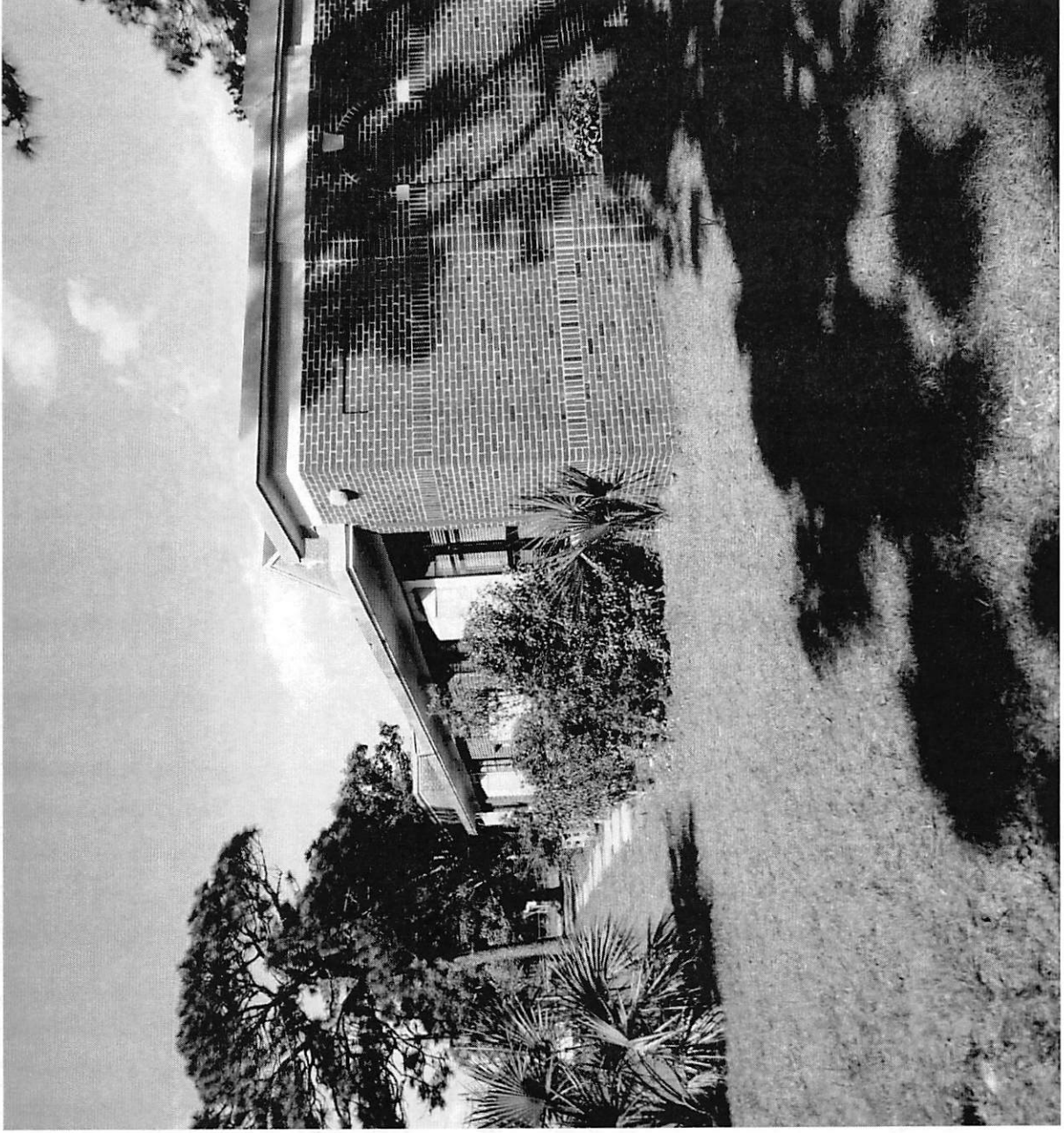
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LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#60

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#61

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



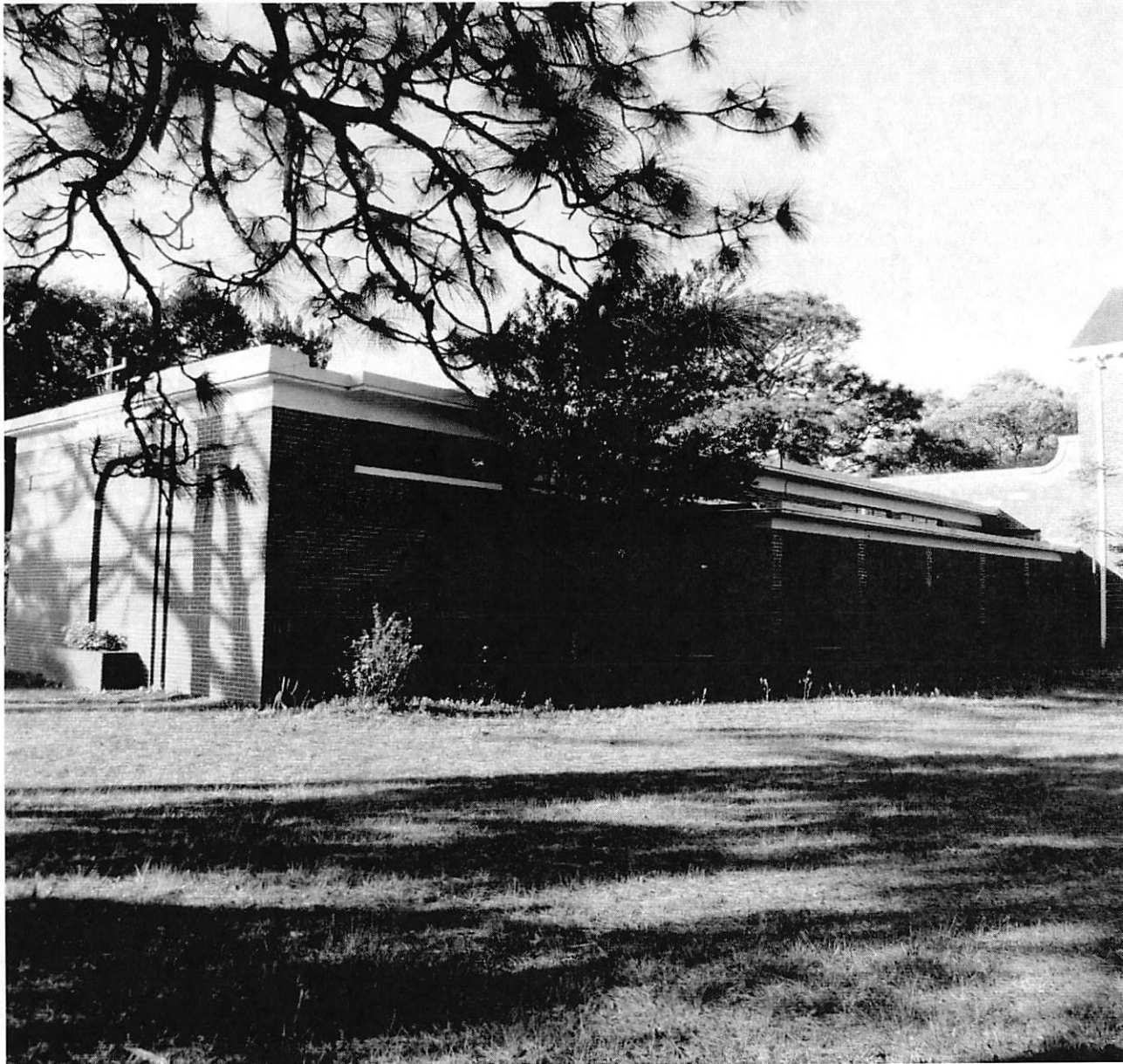
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Photo#63

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#64

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#65

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



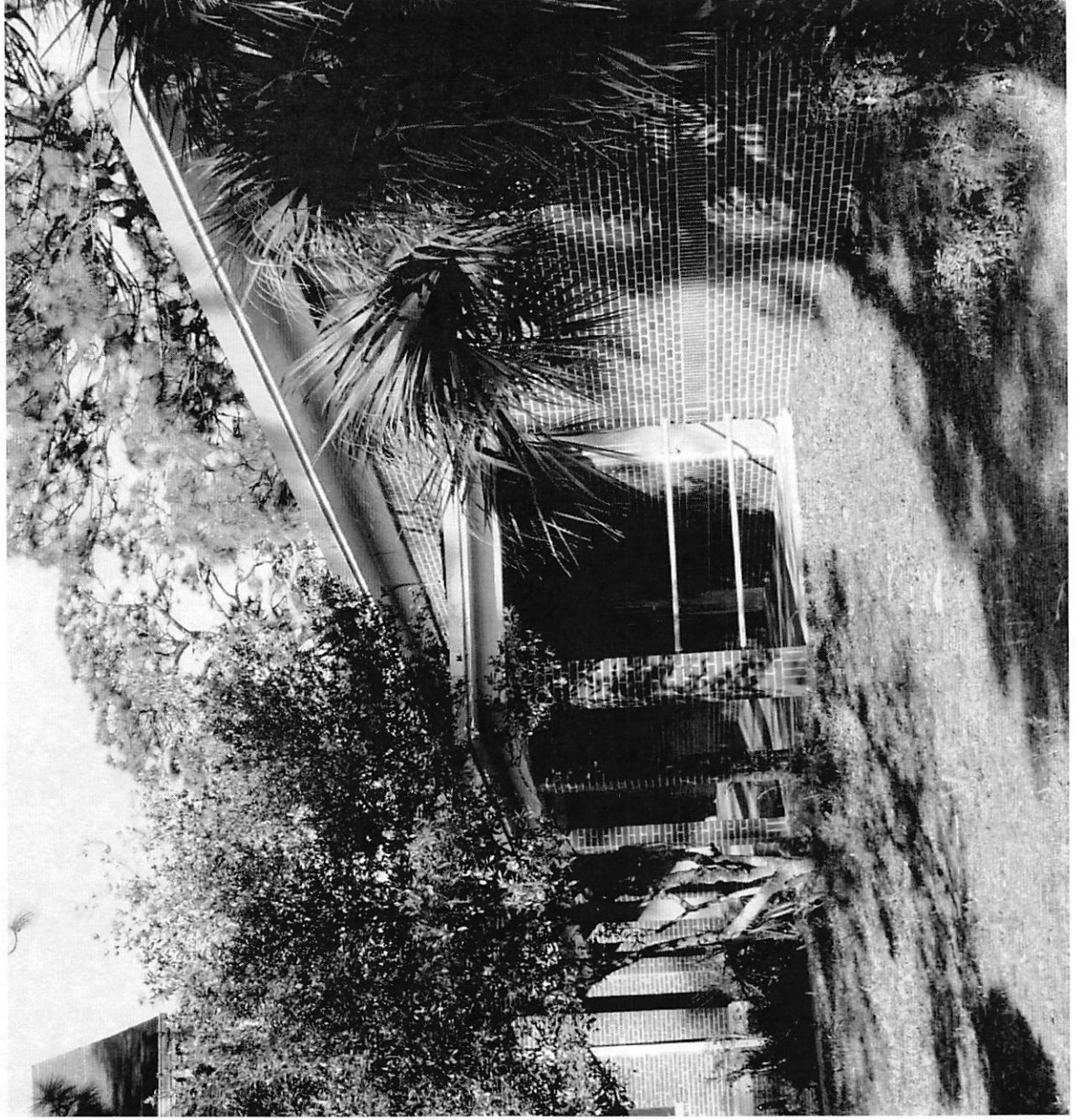
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LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#67

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#68

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#67

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



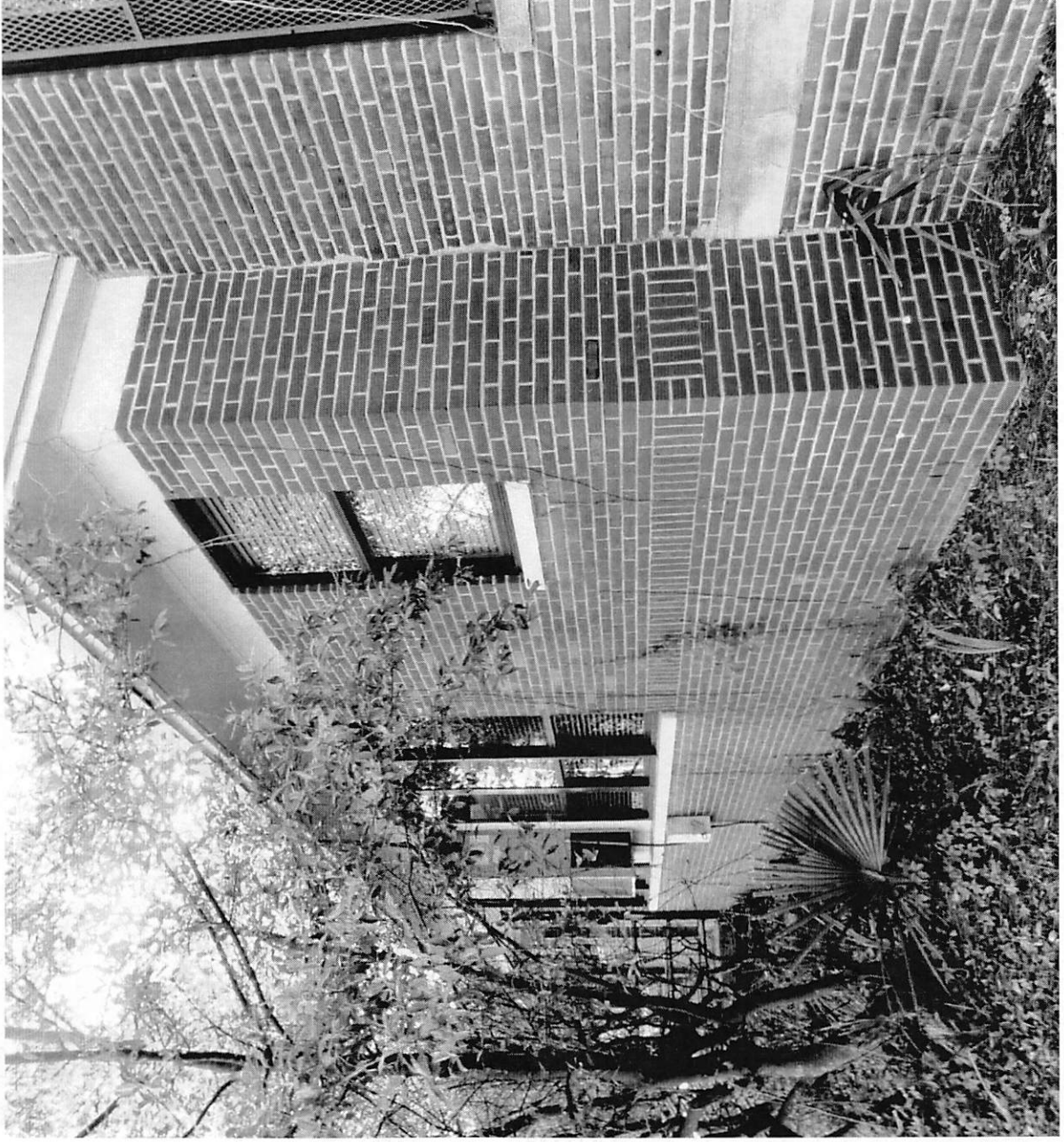
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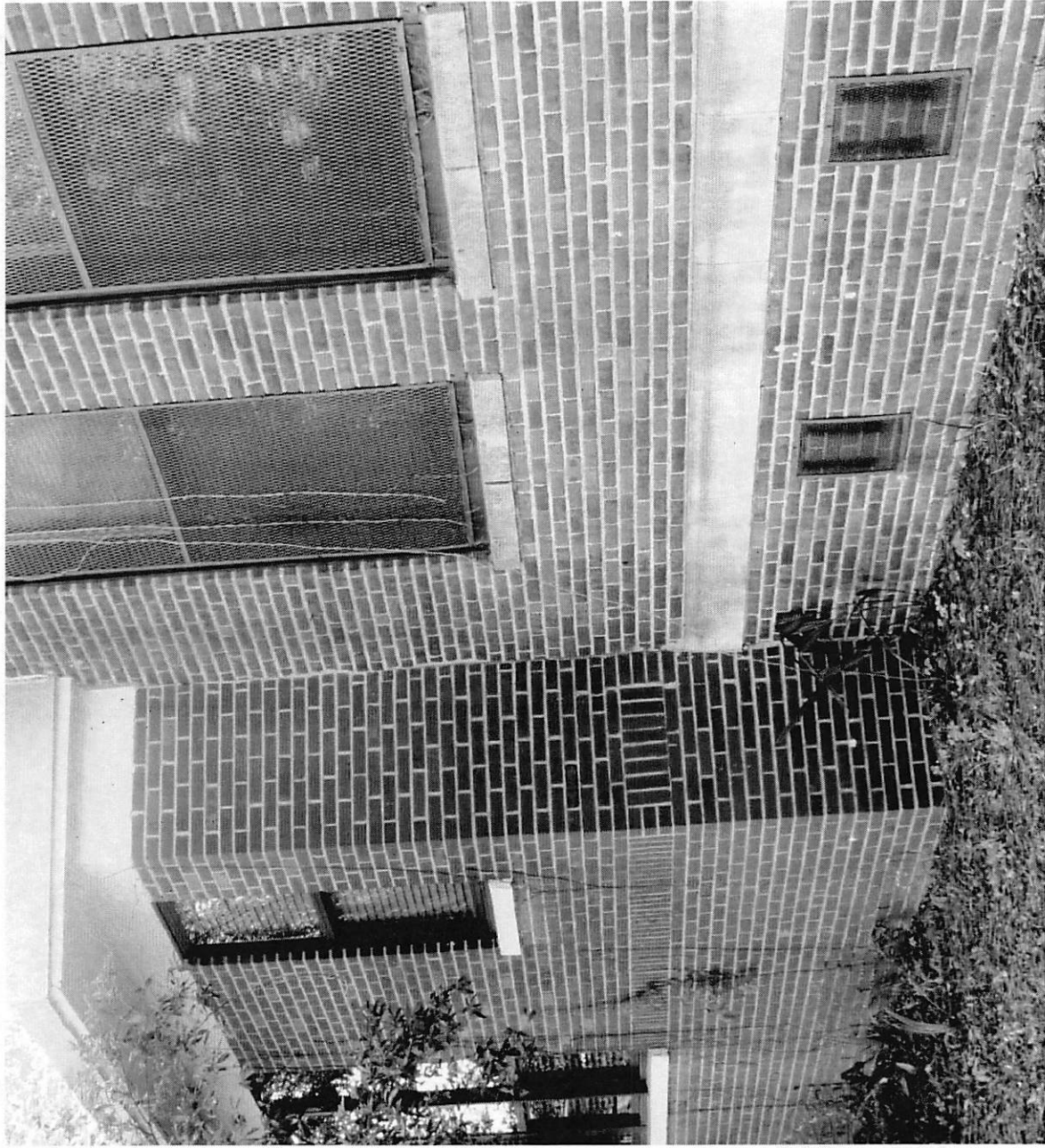
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LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#72

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#73

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



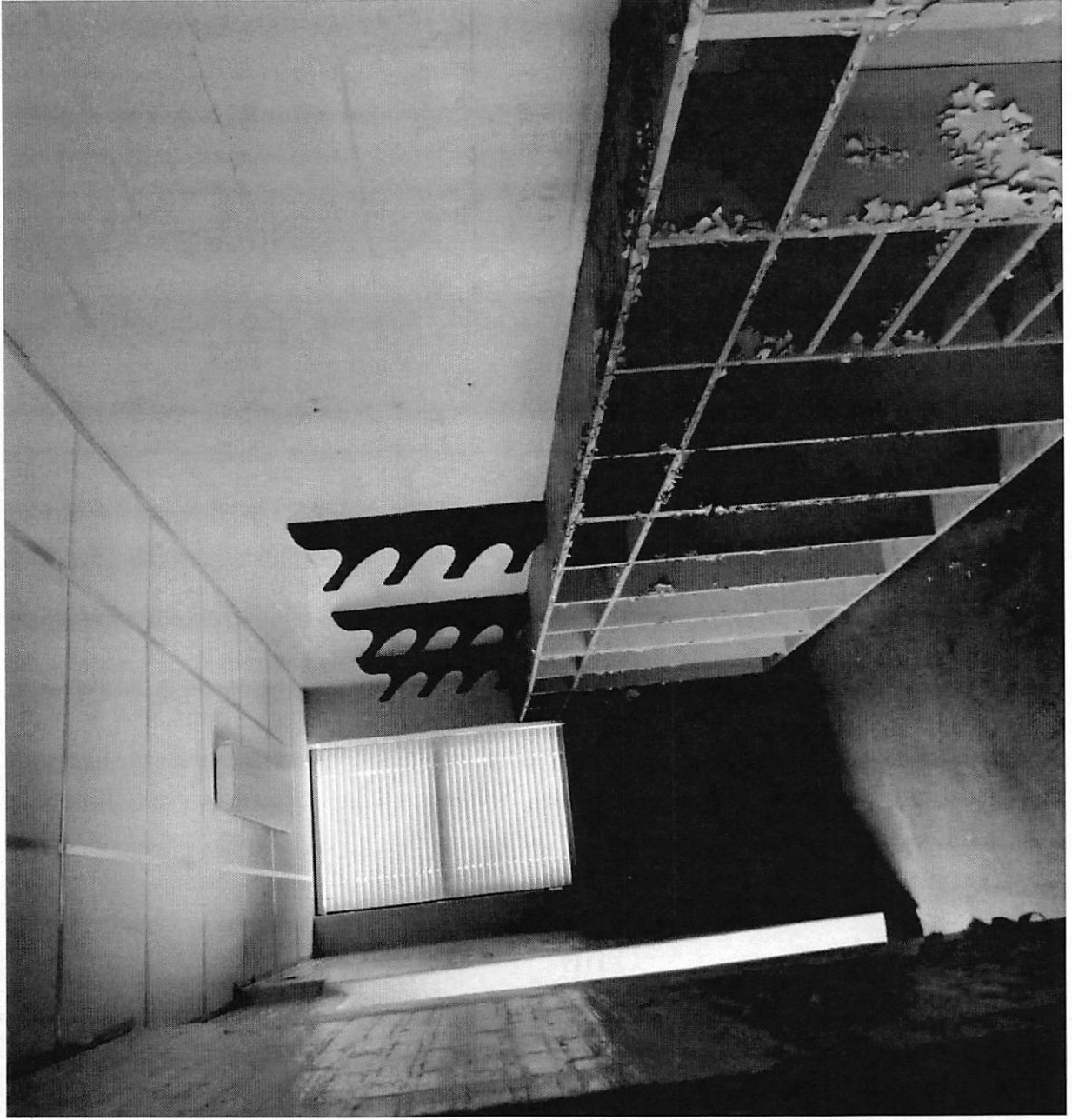
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LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#75

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#76

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



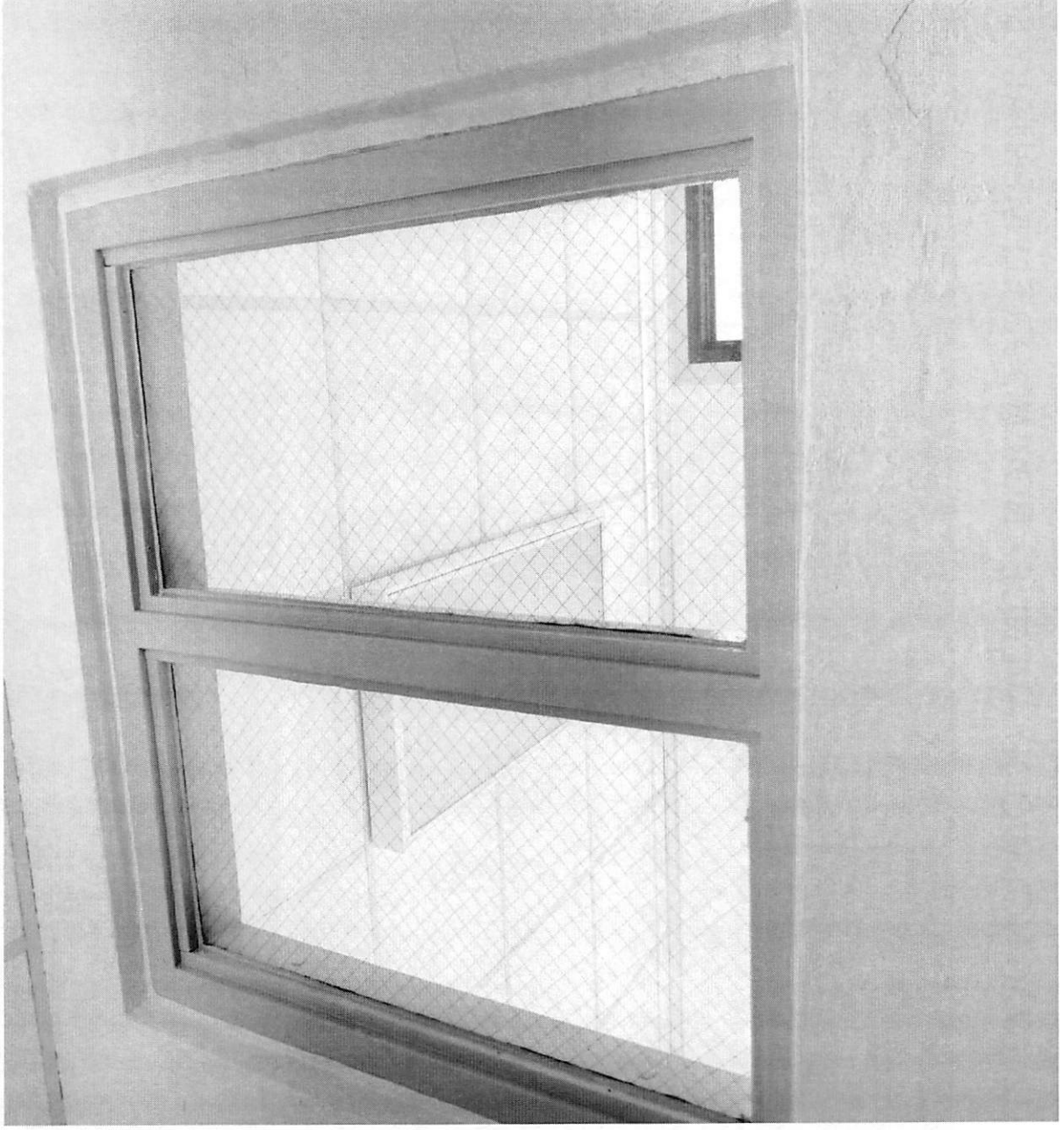
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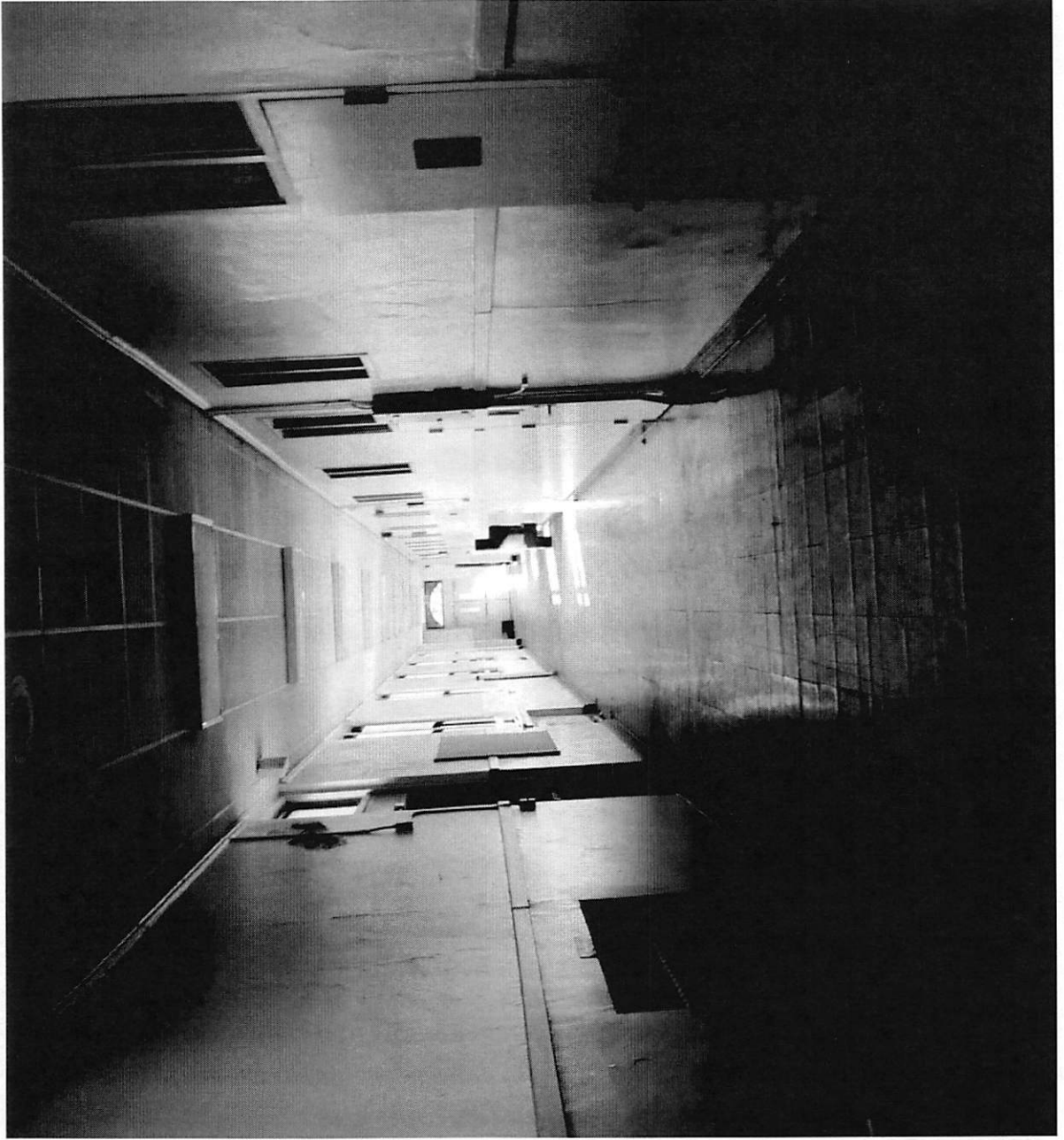
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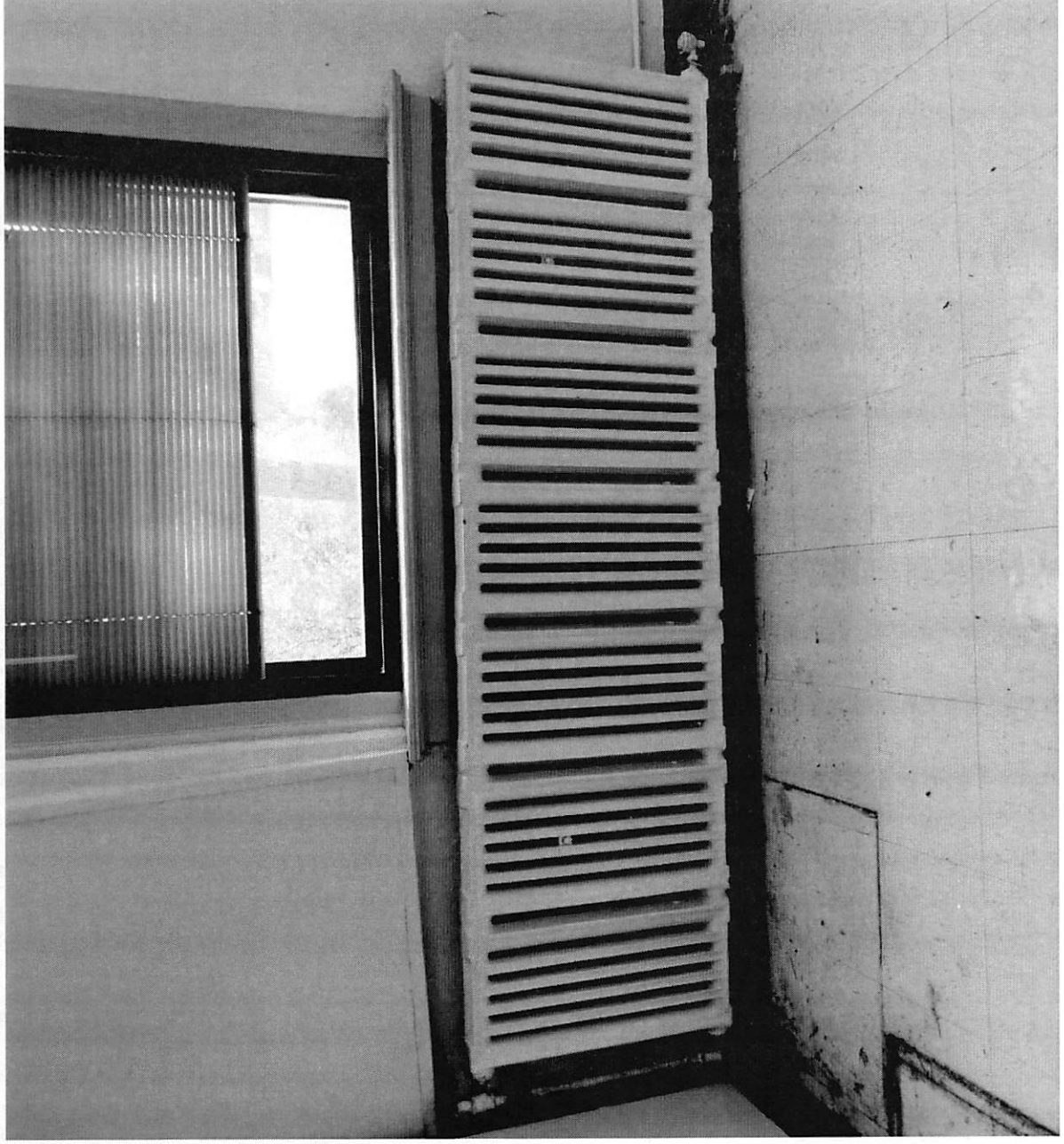
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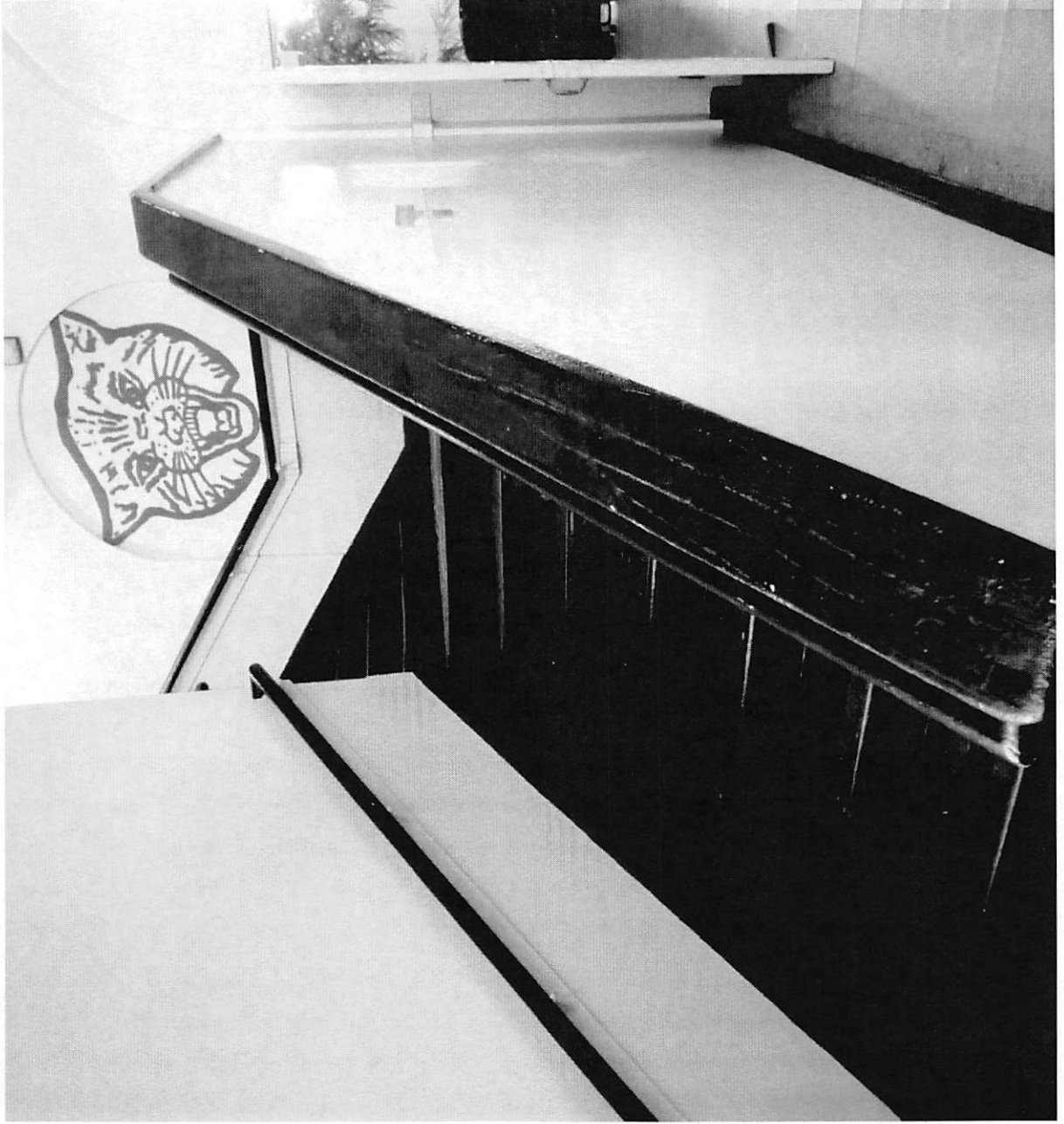
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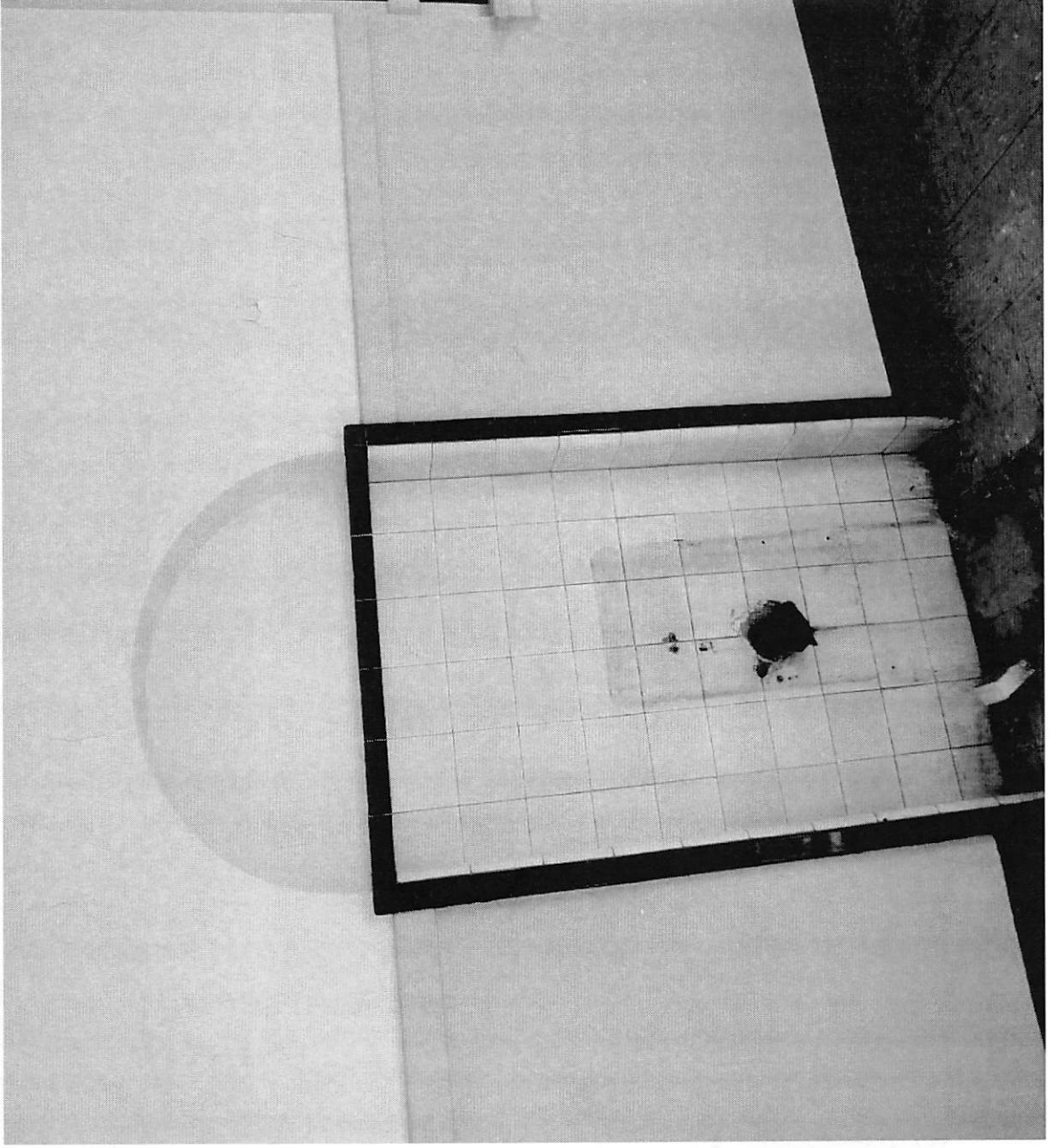
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LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



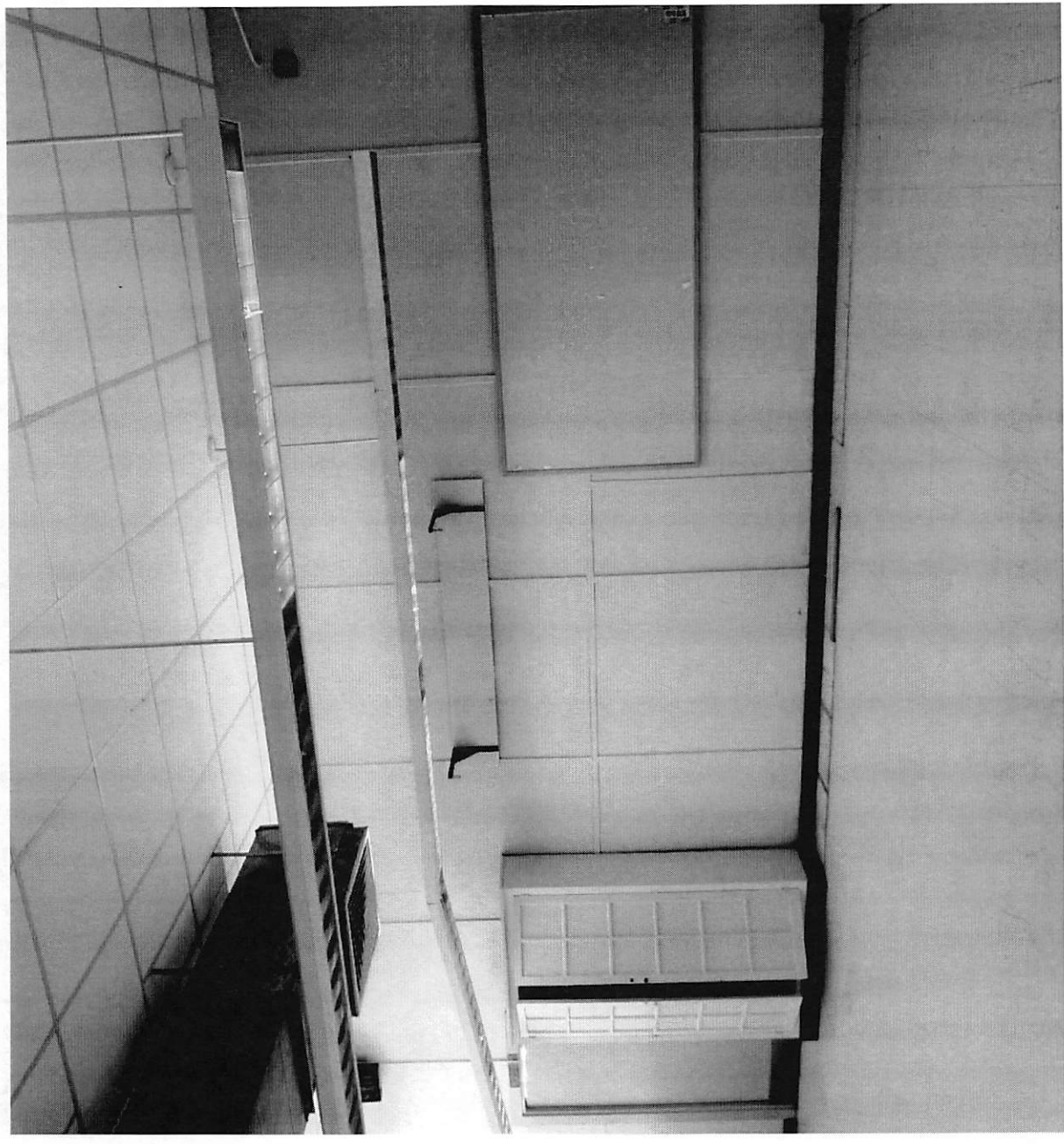
Photo#82

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#83

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#84

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



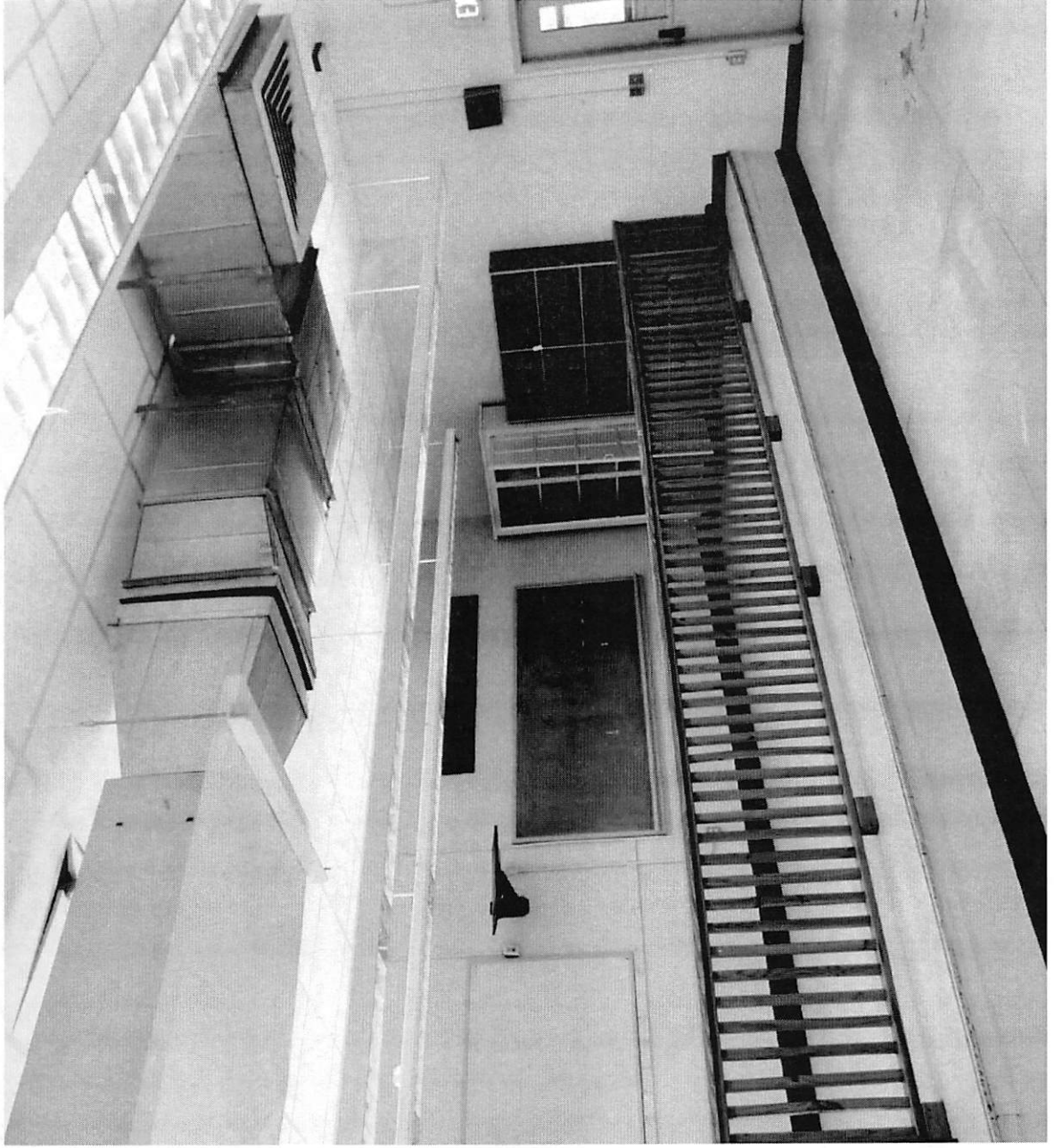
Photo#85

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#86

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#87

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#88

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#89

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#90

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#91

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE, NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



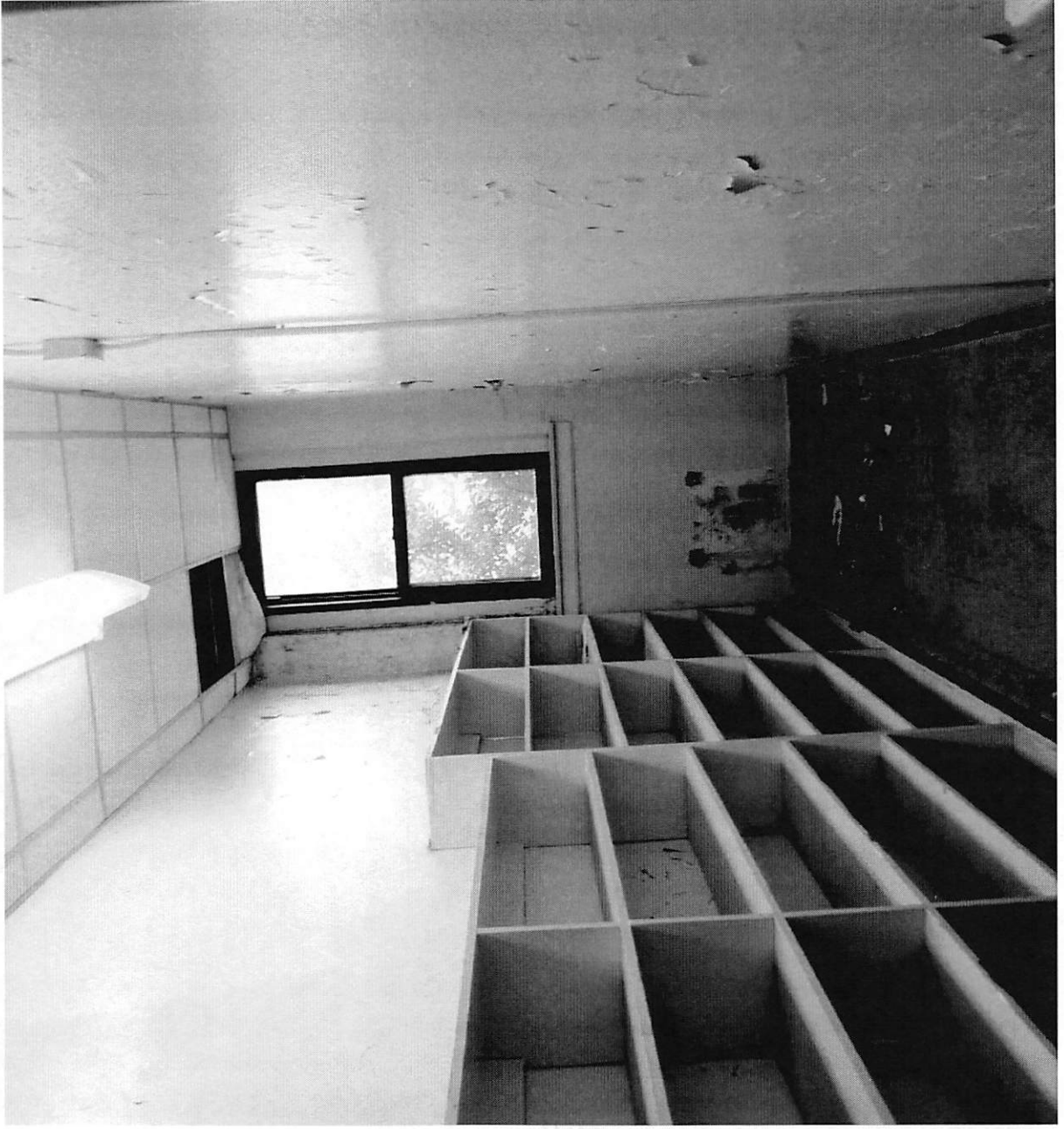
Photo#92

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#93

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#94

LM-17-02, 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE , NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL



Photo#95

Grace And Truth



November 2, 2016

To: David B. Case, Chairman
Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission
c/o Jacksonville Planning and Development Department
3rd Floor, Ed Ball Building
214 North Hogan Street
Jacksonville, Fl. 32202

Dear Mr. Case:

On behalf of Grace and Truth Community Development Corporation, I am requesting that the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission consider Norwood Elementary School, at 6720 Norwood Avenue, as a City of Jacksonville historic landmark.

The original building was constructed in 1926 from a design by Architect Roy A. Benjamin. Compatible additions were made in 1930, 1941, 1946, 1947, and 1951. The buildings will be properly rehabilitated to house a new charter school. Your kind consideration of our request is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Ellis Maduaka-Cain
Project Manager

III.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND MAP

JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

LM-17-02

The Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission will hold a Public Hearing, pursuant to Section 307.104, *City of Jacksonville Ordinance Code* on **Application No.: LM-17-02** regarding the proposed designation of 6720 Norwood Avenue, Norwood Elementary School, Real Estate # 032455-0010, as a City of Jacksonville Landmark as noted below:

Date: Wednesday, June 28, 2017

Time; 3:00 P. M.

Place: Conference Room 1002
1st Floor
Ed Ball Building
214 North Hogan Street
Jacksonville, Florida

Information concerning the proposed designation is on file with the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission and available for inspection from 8:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Monday through Friday at the Offices of the Planning and Development Department, Suite 300, 214 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida, (904) 255-7835.

PLEASE NOTE: You have received this notice as owner of real property located within 350 feet of the proposed landmark per Section 307.104(f). Only the property associated with the proposed landmark as identified above is impacted by the historic designation.

ALL PERSONS INTERESTED ARE NOTIFIED TO BE PRESENT AT SAID TIME AND PLACE, AND THEY MAY BE HEARD WITH RESPECT TO THE PROPOSED DESIGNATION.

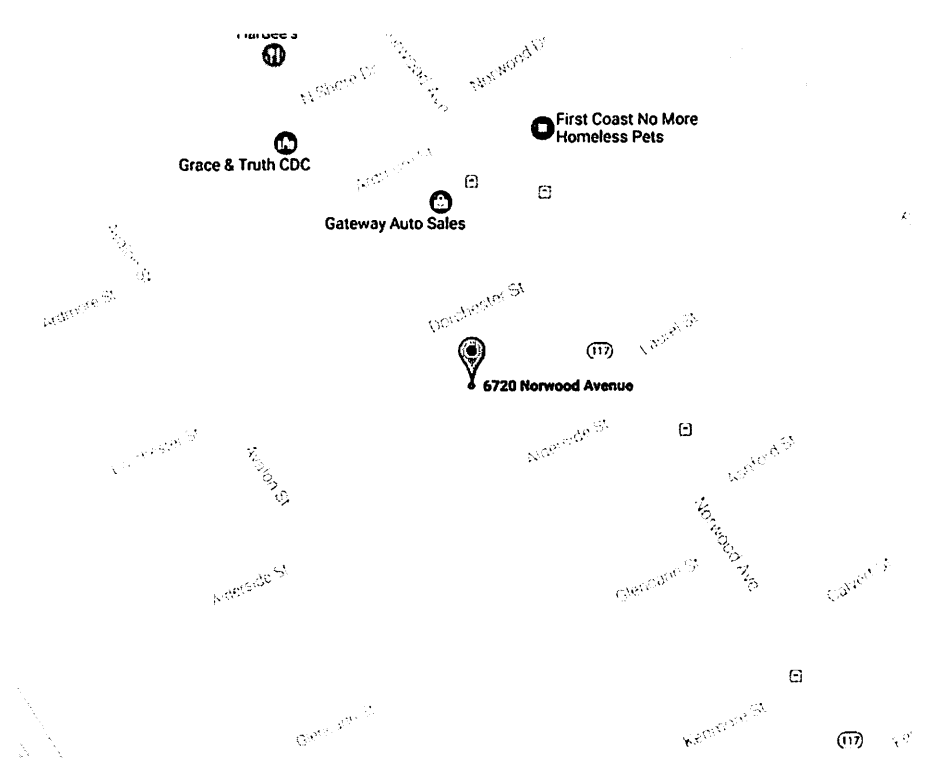
The Commission will make a recommendation as to whether the referenced property should or should not be designated as a Local Landmark. The recommendation will be forwarded to the Jacksonville City Council for final action.

If a person decides to appeal a decision of the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission with respect to any matter considered at such meeting, he will need a record of the proceedings, and that, for such purpose, he may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based. § 286.0106, Florida Statutes

**Exhibit A
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Real Estate Assessment Numbers: 032455-0010

Legal Description: 6-28 39-1S-26E, 2.488, NORTH
BROOKSIDE, LOTS 1 – 20, EX.
UNOPENED ALLEYS



IV.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION OF PUBLIC NOTICE

Daily Record

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(Published Daily Except Saturday and Sunday)
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida

STATE OF FLORIDA, }
 } SS:
COUNTY OF DUVAL, }

Before the undersigned authority personally appeared Angela Campbell, who on oath says that he is the Publisher's Representative of FINANCIAL NEWS and DAILY RECORD, a daily (except Saturday and Sunday) newspaper published at Jacksonville, in Duval County, Florida; that the attached copy of advertisement, being a
Notice of Public Hearing on Application to Designate City of

Jacksonville Historic Landmark

in the matter of **RE. No. 032455-0010, 6720 Norwood Ave., The
Norwood Elementary School**

in the _____ Court, of Duval County, Florida, was published
June 14, 2017
in said newspaper in the issues of _____

Affiant further says that the said FINANCIAL NEWS and DAILY RECORD is a newspaper at Jacksonville, in said Duval County, Florida, and that the said newspaper has heretofore been continuously published in said Duval County, Florida, each day (except Saturday and Sunday) and has been entered as periodicals matter at the post office in Jacksonville, in said Duval County, Florida, for a period of one year next preceding the first publication of the attached copy of advertisement; and affiant further says that he has neither paid nor promised any person, firm or corporation any discount, rebate, commission or refund for the purpose of securing this advertisement for publication in said newspaper.

*This notice was placed on the newspaper's website and floridapublicnotices.com on the same day the notice appeared in the newspaper.

Angela Campbell
Angela Campbell

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of **June 14, 2017**

JANET MOHR
Notary Public, State of Florida
My Comm. Expires 12/18/2020
Commission No. GG55826

Janet Mohr
Notary Signature

Janet Mohr
Notary Public
GG55826

seal

Angela Campbell personally known to me

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON APPLICATION TO DESIGNATE 6720 NORWOOD AVENUE THE NORWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AS A CITY OF JACKSONVILLE HISTORIC LANDMARK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 28th day of June, 2017 A.D. at 3:00 P. M., the Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission of the City of Jacksonville will hold a *Public Hearing* in Conference Room 1002, 1st Floor, Ed Ball Building, 214 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, for the consideration of the Norwood Elementary School, 6720 Norwood Avenue as a City of Jacksonville Historic Landmark, pursuant to Jacksonville Ordinance Code 307.104.

Exhibit A
BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
Real Estate Appraiser's Number: RE# -032455-0010

Legal Description
6-28 39-18-28E, 2.488, NORTH BROOKSIDE, LOTS 1 - 20, EX. UNOPENED ALLEYS

This application (LM-17-02) is being sponsored by Grace and Truth Community Development Corporation. A copy of the application may be examined in the Offices of the Planning and Development Department, 3rd Floor, Ed Ball Building, 214 North Hogan Street, Jacksonville, Florida (904) 255-7834. All interested parties are notified to be present and will be heard at the *Public Hearing*.

DATED this 14th day of June, 2017 A.D.

David B. Case
Chairman
Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission
City of Jacksonville

June 14 00(17-4906D)

V.

**LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS LOCATED
WITHIN THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET
OF THE PROPOSED LANDMARK SITE**

031711 0000
HERRERA HOUSING LLC
7919 ARBEL DR
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32211

032497 0000
EL SAMSAM SAMER
2427 DURBIN CREEK BLVD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32259

031707 0000
FIRST COAST NO MORE HOMELESS PETS INC
6817 NORWOOD AV
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4487

032439 0000
WOODWARD ANTONY R
6816 NORWOOD AVE
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

031710 0000
CHERISTAL JOSEPH
812 ESSEX ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032421 0000
HAMMERHEAD GENERAL CONSTRUCTION LLC
405 PINEVIEW DR
GOOSE CREEK, SC 29445

032440 0000
BALDWIN MICHAEL
920 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4356

031717 0000
CARTER LAVERNE
835 LAUREL ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4446

032454 0000
OUTLER EDWARD T
8509 HUNTERS CREEK DR N
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32256-9064

031716 0000
MUNROE HEATHER
8451 BANDERA CIR E
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32244

032453 0000
OUTLER EDWARD T
8509 HUNTERS CREEK DR N
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32256-9064

032445 0000
STAFFORD AURELIUS
8607 2ND AVE
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-2635

032452 0000
OUTLER EDWARD T
8509 HUNTERS CREEK DR N
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32256-9064

032451 0000
CAPITAL HOMES & INVESTMENTS INC
P O BOX 266612
WESTON, FL 33326

032450 0050
HUNTER CHERON N
941 DORCHESTER ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

031724 0000
FUTCH THOMAS M TRUSTEE
3874 NOVALINE LN S
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32277-2280

032450 0000
BENSON EARL D
947 DORCHESTER ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4361

032427 0000
CURTIS CHARLES G
1024 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4358

032449 0000
LEPP LEO E JR
955 DORCHESTER ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4361

031725 0000
TAYLOR LATASHA C
842 LAUREL ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4447

031726 0000
WILLIAMS CARL
848 LAUREL ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4447

031729 0010
WILLIS ALICE ET AL
831 ASHFORD ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

031729 0000
WESLEY NEIL C
833 ASHFORD ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-1402

032428 0010
CURTIS CHARLES G
1024 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4358

032496 0000
ROBINSON LAMONT ET AL
6616 NORWOOD AVE
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4454

032457 0000
TISBY LAVERNE PRINCE ET AL
6724 AVALON ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4359

032509 0010
BLACK JOHN W SR
3811 W SPIRES ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32209-3700

032468 0000
PRIOLEAU MARVA
2169 COLLEGE CIR N
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32209-5914

032510 0000
CDO PROPERTIES LLC
2411 ROGERO RD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32211-4009

032508 0000
DRMCM CORP
2806 ALSACE CT
ORLANDO, FL 32812

032464 0000
WILSON MELVIN ESTATE
1039 ALDERSIDE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4353

032511 0000
TESCHKE BRIGITTE
6514 NORWOOD AVE
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4469

032504 0000
THOMAS LYNETTE A ET AL
11947 BRADDOCK RD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32219

032513 0000
GRAHAM CLEMMIE B
918 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4321

032503 0000
JOHNSON LAWANNA C
967 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4320

032482 0000
CARTER GUS L ESTATE
C/O JANICE LAFAYETTE
14089 BRADLEY COVE RD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32218

032495 0000
JOHNSON DEBRA
1011 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032515 0000
940 GLENCARIN ST 32208 TRUST
C/O INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT
4110 SOUTHPOINT BLVD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32216

032494 0000
SWAIN ELIZABETH K
1017 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032493 0000
GORDON AVIS
5741 LAKE LUCINA DR N
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32211

032492 0020
SIPLIN LOUIS C JR SP5
1031 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4322

032514 0000
SMITH HENRY R LIFE ESTATE
922 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4321

032517 0000
STAFFORD AURELIUS D
958 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4321

032516 0000
MCCANN WILLIAM S
7664 LAURA ST N
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032458 0000
HARDY THOMAS ET AL
706 RADCLIFFE AVE
LYNN HAVEN, FL 32444-3039

032459 0000
RICHMOND HARDY
1024 DORCHESTER ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4363

032459 0010
HODGES FRANK C
1032 DORCHESTER ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4363

032467 0000
BUSH ANNETTE GLORIA ESTATE
1011 ALDERSIDE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4353

032460 0000
MITSIOS DIONYSIOS
13217 FORT CAROLINE RD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32225

032466 0000
TUKES RUTHENE M
1025 ALDERSIDE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4353

032484 0000
ROBINSON J H ET AL
5161 TIERRA VERDE LA
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32258

032465 0000
MAAIEH HANI
1316 GLENGARRY RD
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32207-1110

032492 0010
MILLER ALAN L
1039 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4322

031706 0000
FIRST COAST NO MORE HOMELESS PETS INC
6817 NORWOOD AV
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

031705 0000
BRYANT BARBARA ET AL
6820 NORWOOD DR
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4472

032442 0000
WELLSSEN LIMITED INC
144 ARLINGTON RD S STE 2
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32216

032446 0000
GRACE AND TRUTH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION
932 NORTH SHORE DR
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032428 0000
CURTIS CHARLES G
1024 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4358

498 0010
MCCANN WILLIAM
920 ALDERSIDE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032500 0000
GRACE AND TRUST COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORP
932 NORTH SHORE DR
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032506 0000
ESCORE INVESTMENT GROUP LLC
14189 FISH EAGLE DR E
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32226

032483 0000
PEREIRA JOSE LUIZ
1706 A & B PINE ISLAND RD
MYRTLE BEACH, SC 29577

031723 0000
MCRAE EVA J
830 LAUREL ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4447

032448 0000
MCCANN WILLIAM S
7664 LAURA ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

031727 0000
FOWLER GLENN A
6625 NORWOOD AVE
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4822

032499 0000
FRANKLIN VIRGINIA M
924 ALDERSIDE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4352

032419 0002
GRACE AND TRUTH TEMPLE OF THE LIVING GOD CHURCH
INC
933 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4365

031704 0000
JOHNSON WILLA M
842 NORTH SHORE DR
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4452

032417 0000
ANSTAR PROPERTIES OF JACKSONVILLE INC
3690 N CATHEDRAL OAKS PL
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32217

032418 0000
ANSTAR PROPERTIES OF JACKSONVILLE INC
3690 N CATHEDRAL OAKS PL
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32217

031718 0000
PETERSON JULIA E
C/O BARBARA L CROWELL
833 LAUREL ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4446

032441 0000
ROBERTS WARREN E
926 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032443 0000
TEAGE MEITTA
942 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032447 0000
MURRAY CHRISTOPHER C
967 DORCHESTER ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4361

032505 0000
WELLS TIMOTHY R TRUSTEE
9418 ROSEBUD CT
MANASSAS PARK, VA 20111

032486 0000
KAJA HOLDINGS 2 LLC
PO BOX 488
COLUMBIA, SC 29202

032501 0000
FLORADALE FAITH TEMPLE INC
952 ALDERSIDE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4352

031709 0000
FLORIDA WEST LANDSCAPE & IRRIGATION INC
11445 VERDIE CEMETARY RD
BRYCEVILLE, FL 32009

032444 0000
COOK YVETTE J
950 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

031728 0000
OREAIR RICHARD L TRUST ET AL
777 ASHFORD ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4410

032509 0000
STAFFORD ANNIE MAE DOYLETTE
8607 2ND AVE
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

031712 0000
CFS 4 VI LLC
3144 S WINTON RD
ROCHESTER, NY 14623

032507 0000
DILLHYON CARL J III
933 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032502 0000
RUTLEDGE RENTALS LLC
3740 ST JOHNS BLUFF RD S STE 5
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32224

032482 0010
WILSON MELVIN SR
1039 ALDERSIDE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032422 0000
SANTANA DOTCEAL
1005 ARDMORE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4357

031707 0020
BELLANTON FRANCKY
26 SCHLEIGEL BLVD
AMITYVILLE, NY 11701

031708 0010
HERITAGE III HOLDINGS LLC
3721 DUPONT STATION CT S
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32217

031707 0040
REGAL PROPERTY INVESTMENTS LLC
401 E LAS OLAS BLVD
FT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301

032498 0000
MCCANN WILLIAM
920 ALDERSIDE ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

032485 0000
WARREN WILLIAM H III
44183 CATIES WAY
CALLAHAN, FL 32011

031735 0000
COX GRACIE M
1442 ELSA DR
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32218

032438 0000
MORNINGSIDE FUNDING LLC
2370 RICE BLVD STE 200
HOUSTON, TX 77005

032437 0000
TURNER ALFREDDIE
1011 DORCHESTER ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4362

032436 0000
1025 DORCHESTER TRUST
11647 GWYNFORD LN
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32223

032435 0000
CONLEY ORA JR
10920 MAJURO DR
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32246-2441

032434 0000
1037 DORCHESTER ST TRUST
5310 LENOX AVE STE 22
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32205

031708 0000
PROVENCAL ALLEN
9087 COUNTRY MILL LN
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32222

708 0020
LIANG TONY
2751 S NORFOLK ST
APT 211
SAN MATEO, CA 94403

032527 0000
USAHOMES RENTAL PROPERTIES LLC
C/O KEVIN JACKSON
2055 CLUB LAKE DR
ORANGE PARK, FL 32065

032529 0500
MCCORMICK WILLIE MACK
1024 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4323

032529 0000
WINN CECELIA D
1018 GLENCARIN ST
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208-4323

032455 0010
GRACE AND TRUTH COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION
932 NORTH SHORE DR
JACKSONVILLE, FL 32208

031736 0050
MOUNT HOREB BAPTIST CHURCH INC
2823 BOLTON RD SUITE 109
ORANGE PARK, FL 32073

031736 0010
MOUNT HOREB BAPTIST CHURCH
2823 BOLTON RD #109
ORANGE PARK, FL 32073