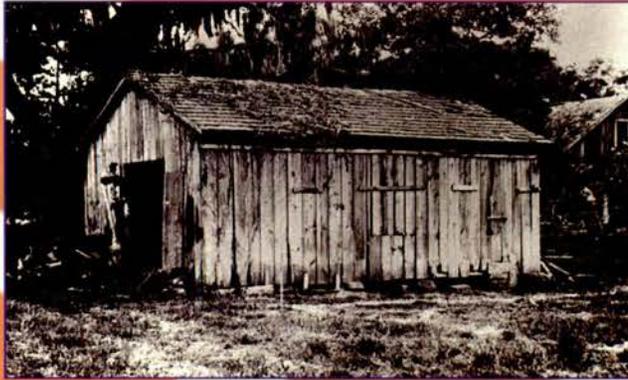


THE  
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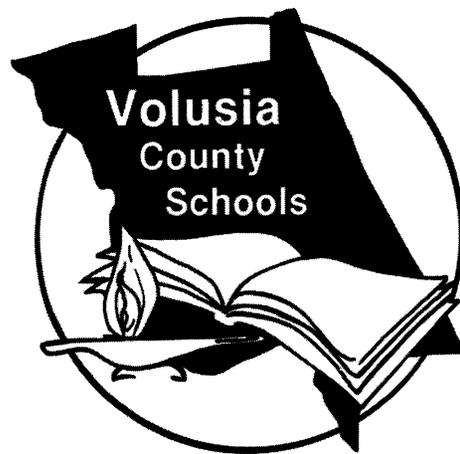


VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS - 1854 TO 2000

THE ODYSSEY OF AN  
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SYSTEM:

VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS-  
1854 TO 2000

THE ODYSSEY OF AN AMERICAN  
SCHOOL SYSTEM:  
VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS- 1854 TO 2000



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West Volusia Historical Society

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## DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to the administrators, teachers,  
support staff, students and parents  
- past, present and future -  
who have made the Volusia County Public Schools  
a school system of quality and excellence.

## FORWARD

In 1996, the Florida Retired Educators Association asked each local unit to prepare the history of their county's educational system. The histories were to be presented to the Florida Commissioner of Education to be housed in the state's archives during the Florida Retired Educators Association state conference in 1997. Anita Strawn of the West Volusia Retired Educators Association had already collected much of the history of the schools in the West Volusia area and was an inspiration to Volusia I (Retired Educators from East Volusia). Both groups worked diligently for over a year and presented their histories at the 1997 meeting. Shortly thereafter, both groups felt that they could compile a more comprehensive history and began their second effort.

In the summer of 1998, in a chance meeting between two former colleagues, Patricia (Pat) Langlotz and Dianne Gilpatrick, it was discovered that Superintendent William E. (Bill) Hall was interested in publishing a history of Volusia County Schools to coincide with the new millennium. The copies of the histories previously completed by the two retired educator's groups may have inspired him. Mr. Hall had already assigned the job of gathering the school system's history to the Social Studies Department that is part of the Curriculum Department at the John Smiley Educational Development Center (EDC). Pat told Dianne about the project and consequently the retired educators met with Karen Beattie, who was the Social Studies Specialist at the time. It was agreed to merge the efforts of the retired educators and the Social Studies Department.

After many, many months we have discovered long forgotten arbor schools and one-room log cabin schools. We have traced the footsteps of Volusia's students from these first schools to today's high-tech structures. During our journey we remembered the tremendous contributions made by our dedicated, hard-working educators – past and present. We have benefited from their efforts and from their wisdom. We are grateful to them, to the current school personnel, to our many friends and to our family members who helped us with our project – our labor of love.

Much of our research was done using personnel directories, oral histories, local history books and other invaluable resources that were made available through our many contributors. We realize that there will be some inadvertent errors even though we made every effort to make this history error free. Revisiting the schools of Volusia County has been an honor and a privilege. We hope that you find that we have been accurate and as complete as we could be with the limitations of time, space and human resources.

As members of the Volusia Retired Educators Association of DeLand and Daytona, we have pledged to contribute all of our proceeds from this book to the Florida Retired Educators Association's Scholarship Foundation for future teachers.

Many thanks to Karen L. Beattie who led our mission and to Patricia Callan (Pat) Langlotz who anchored our team through her contacts, her research, her leadership and who organized and wrote the text.

**Angie Forest, Dianne Gilpatrick, Anita Strawn**

## **PREFACE**

It is our hope this book will serve as a valuable educational resource, preserving local history for current and future generations. As the largest organization in the county, Volusia County Schools has literally touched thousands of lives over many years. This book will create a solid foundation connecting a diverse group of people to the past and providing a focus for the future. The reader will be able to study the history of Volusia County, the establishment of the school district, and how each school campus came to look the way it does today.

We all realize the importance of knowing our history and the significance of making it relevant in our lives. This book was compiled to reflect on that past and provide a starting point for future historians to continue the important and dynamic story of Volusia County Schools.

William E. Hall  
Superintendent of Schools  
2000

## VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS VISION STATEMENT:

Through the individual commitment of all, our students will graduate with the knowledge, skills and values necessary to be successful contributors to our democratic society.

approved 4/14/92

# CHAPTER 1

## A Brief History of Volusia County, Florida



# A BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF VOLUSIA COUNTY

## WEST VOLUSIA

The origin of the name "Volusia" is elusive. The History of Astor on the St. Johns stated that the name came from the Euchee Indians who inhabited the area in the late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries. Their homeland was called Euchee Land and Oluchee. The Spanish changed the name to Voluchee or Volucia that evolved into Volusia. P. D. Gold, an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Volusia historian, noted that the Indians did not have a "v" sound in their language, so he questioned this interpretation. T.E. Fitzgerald in Volusia County, Past and Present wrote that it was generally assumed that the name "Volusia" came from a Belgian, Veluche, (pronounced Voolooshay) who established a trading post on the St. Johns River in 1818. Over the years the name was anglicized to Volusia. The first name for Volusia County was Mosquito County, a name given to the area by the Spanish. After the acquisition of Florida by the United States, the area was part of Orange County. In 1854, Volusia County was made a separate county.

The northwest part of Volusia County figured prominently in the development of both the State of Florida and Volusia County from as early as the 1500s. The French and Spanish explored the region because of the county's proximity to the St. Johns River, a major Florida waterway. Early white settlers who came to the area did not find the dense undergrowth that exists today. The Indians and then the early settlers regularly burned the undergrowth; cattle grazing also kept the vegetation under control.

Volusia Landing is considered to be the county's oldest, continuous settlement, inhabited first by Native Americans and then by European settlers. Volusia Landing is located near the site of five ancient shell mounds some four and one half miles south of Lake George. This spot provided easy crossing of the St. Johns River. In the early part of the 1600s, the Spanish built a mission near the Volusia Landing area called San Salvador de Mayaca. The Yamassee Tribe, driven into Florida from Georgia by the British, later destroyed this mission. The Euchee Tribe came to the Volusia Landing area in the late 1600s. The Spanish ceded Florida to the British in 1763, and a trading post was established at the Volusia Landing location. Historians, however, debate on which side of the St. Johns the post was built. This trading post was first known as Spaulding's Upper Store. Later the post was taken over by Pantan and

Leslie. A trail first used by the Native Americans and later by the European settlers led from Volusia Landing to the Atlantic. This trail roughly parallels Route 40.



*Seville Hotel built in the 1880's*

Seville is another small community located at the northwest tip of Volusia County, bordering Putnam and Flagler Counties. The community was originally located on Lake George, but the settlement moved inland about three miles when the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad was extended through the west side of Volusia County. The origin of the name Seville came either from the citrus fruit called the Seville orange or from the city and region in southern Spain. The first families to settle in the Seville area were the Causeys and the Braddocks. A Civil War skirmish was fought on Braddocks' farm. After the Civil War, settlers made their livelihood by cattle raising, logging or by growing a variety of crops, including long staple cotton, corn, sugar cane and sweet potatoes. It wasn't until the late 1870s that orange groves were planted. Most settlers from the Seville area traded and shipped their goods from Volusia Landing. In 1882, William Lente (or Lent) established the township of Seville. The town became a stop on the railroad, and its railroad station was reported to be the only station in the United States of log construction. Because of its proximity to Lake George and the St. Johns, Seville was an ideal location to attract winter visitors. Over the years, the fern industry developed into a big agri-business. Many farm workers from Mexico, who came into the area

in the late 1970s, now live either part time or full time in the Seville community to support the fern industry.

Pierson is located five miles south of Seville. Pierson was originally called Piersonville. The Minshews were among the first families in the area. Peter Pierson and his brothers came to the area from Sweden in 1876 with many other pioneer families. The Piersons and other families in the area first planted orange groves. The logging and turpentine industry also thrived in this area. The freeze of 1894-1895 devastated the orange groves. In 1904, Eugene Pierson, son of Peter Pierson, brought fern to his father's property in Pierson. This was the beginning of the extensive fern industry in the north west section of Volusia County. Pierson remains a center for fern growing industry to the present day. Other small communities that existed in the Pierson area were Bakersburg, Emporia and Eldridge (also known as Bishopville and Astor Junction). In the early 1900s, Emporia was a haven for northerners who built impressive homes in the area for use during the winter time.

It is thought that Moses Barber was the first to settle in the Barberville area (once known as Midway) in the 1830s. This location (near the crossroads of U.S. Highway 17 and State Road 40) had long been a junction for both Native Americans and later European settlers who traveled from the St. Johns to the Atlantic coast. James Barber, a descendent of Moses Barber, incorporated the town in 1882. At one time Barberville had a cotton gin and grist mill that provided work for local residents. The first settlers also raised cattle, hogs and a variety of foods. In the mid 1870s orange groves were also planted. West of Barberville, on present day Route 40, there once existed the small community of Lungren. It is now considered a ghost town. It is speculated that Lungren may have once been an Indian village and that early settlers in the community were driven out during the Seminole Wars. The area was settled again in the mid 1800's, but the community disappeared by the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Cattle are now raised on the site of the area known as Lungren.

DeLeon Springs was first established as a Timucuan settlement called Acuera. At various times, the area has been called Spring Garden and DeSoto Springs. It is speculated that Ponce de Leon may have visited the vicinity. A Spanish mission was established near the springs in 1580. Florida Indians later destroyed it. In 1763, James Oglethorpe established a settlement near DeLeon Springs, the primary purpose of the settlement was to farm indigo, a plant used for making a purple dye. During this period of English occupation, William Bartram, the famous naturalist, visited the DeLeon Springs area on two separate occasions, once in 1765 and again in 1774. Hostile Indians massacred the inhabitants of this English settlement. Joseph Woodruff was one of the earliest

American settlers in the DeLeon Springs area. Colonel Reese, another early pioneer, entertained John James Audubon when he journeyed through the DeLeon Springs area, studying the many native varieties of birds. These American settlers grew sugar cane, and the sugar mill ruins still exist at the DeLeon Springs State Park. The early Florida pioneers in the DeLeon Springs area were driven out by the Seminole Indian Wars. After the Indian wars, settlers, including the Starke family, returned to DeLeon Springs. The Starke family's assistance to the Confederacy during the Civil War came to the attention of Union patrols on the St. Johns, and their land and buildings were destroyed for a second time. After the Civil War, settlers again came to the DeLeon Springs area. During the period of the 1870s and 1880s, most of the farmers grew oranges as they did in Seville and Pierson. The great freeze of 1894-1895 destroyed most of the trees, and many families were forced to leave or start over. After the freeze, agriculture became more diversified. In the 1920s Spring Garden Horse Ranch was established in DeLeon Springs for horse training. The ranch is still in existence. As in Pierson, DeLeon Springs has many ferneries that support the local economy.



*The Gasque residence in DeLeon Springs around the late 1800's*

Glenwood is a small community to the north and west of DeLand and close in proximity to DeLeon Springs. Glenwood was also called Spring Garden. The Van Cleef family was among the first families to settle in Glenwood. Grand Avenue in Glenwood is still known for its natural beauty. Glenwood is one of the areas of Volusia County that has preserved

its turn of the century atmosphere.

Another small community in the Glenwood-DeLand area was Eureka-Highland Park. The Hazen family was one of the first to settle in the area. Hazen Road, located west of DeLand off State Road 44, is named for this pioneer family. Eureka-Highland Park is now a part of DeLand.



*Miller's grain and feed store, DeLand*

The first settler in the greater DeLand area was probably Reverend William Beresford in 1763, during the English control over Florida. He settled on Lake Beresford near the St. Johns and grew indigo and sugarcane on his plantation. Sometime later, this area became part of the Fatio land grant that was adjacent to Blue Spring. When John Starke came to the Beresford area in 1851, Indian raids were still common occurrences. Other early settlers were the Alexanders and the Vinzants. The Alexanders built Beresford House for travelers who stopped on their way up or down the St. Johns. When the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad came through Beresford in 1886, steamboat travel waned, and Beresford's importance as a community diminished.

Rubin Marsh is thought to be the first to settle in the DeLand vicinity. He settled at Cabbage Bluff on the St. Johns, a site later known as DeLand Landing. The city now known as DeLand was first called Persimmon Hollow. John Rich was the first settler in Persimmon Hollow, followed by the Wrights, the Craigs and O.P. Terry. The settlement was located near what is now Woodland and New York Avenues, and in the early days livestock grazed unfettered in the vicinity. Henry DeLand moved to

Persimmon Hollow in 1876. He decided to move to the area after a visit to his brother-in-law, O.P. Terry. DeLand had been a successful businessman in New York State and wanted to share his good fortune with others in the community. He donated both land and money for many community and cultural projects. DeLand also spearheaded the move to build the first school (that also served as a church). It was because of this initiative that settlers renamed Persimmon Hollow after Henry DeLand. The first child born in the new community was Clara Belle Rich. Both Clara and Rich Streets in DeLand bear her name.



*Haynes Building in DeLand, 1912*

In 1880, the residents of DeLand experienced a strong hurricane. Because of the storm, roads were so littered with debris that it was impossible to use them. Numerous citrus groves in the area were also damaged. DeLand was incorporated as a city in 1882, and C.H. Wright served as the city's first mayor. At this same time Stetson University began as DeLand Academy. In 1886, the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad was extended to DeLand. Prior to its arrival, a narrow gauge railroad had been constructed between DeLand and the St. Johns River. DeLand's big fire also occurred in 1886, and many of the city's wooden buildings were destroyed. These buildings were quickly replaced by structures made of stone. In 1888, DeLand replaced Enterprise as the Volusia County seat. The freeze of 1894-1895 devastated the citrus industry

that had been the livelihood of many of DeLand's residents. The people in DeLand and the other communities of West Volusia were then forced to diversify their economy. Because Henry DeLand had encouraged so many of the early residents to settle in the area, he used all his personal wealth to help those residents who lost so much during the freeze to return to sound financial footing. He returned to New York State to start another business to recoup his lost fortune. Henry DeLand died in New York in 1908. The intrusion of the medfly on the citrus industry, the bust of the Florida boom, and the stockmarket crash brought difficult times to DeLand in the late 1920s and 1930s. The city rebounded as it had after the hurricane, fire and freeze and has continued to prosper.

Cassadega is located to the southeast of DeLand. George Colby began the small community in 1875 as a spiritualist center. Cassadega was a stopping point between settlements in northwest Volusia and Enterprise, which was the county seat until 1888. Lake Helen, a sister community of Cassadega, was originally called the Prevatt settlement. Henry DeLand was attracted to the Prevatt settlement and purchased a sizeable tract of land in the vicinity to develop as a retreat for well-to-do, winter visitors. He renamed the community Lake Helen for his daughter, Helen Parse DeLand. Lake Helen became a stop on the railroad from Orange City to New Smyrna. The community founded by DeLand became a thriving industrial town for logging, bricks and oranges. It even had a packinghouse. The Great Depression and the scarcity of lumber (most of the existing trees had been cut during the boom years) almost destroyed the community of Lake Helen. However, new growth and development began after World War II and has continued to the present.

Orange City is located just east of Blue Spring. William Bartram, the naturalist, had visited Blue Spring one hundred years earlier. He and others claimed the spring had sulphur. Bartram did not mention seeing any manatees at the spring, but fresh water shell mounds were found. Many often pluralize the word spring in Blue Spring, but only one spring exists there. Blue Spring is adjacent to Lake Beresford, and a Swiss native named Fatio came to that area in the late 1700s. Fatio also built residences along the St. Johns. In the mid 1800s, the Thursby family built a house at the Blue Spring site. The house is part of the Blue Spring State Park. Families from Eau Claire founded Orange City in 1866 and 1867 and many of the newcomers wanted to call the new community Blue Spring. Orange City prospered in the late 1800s. In 1909, a large fire destroyed many of the city's buildings; however, Orange City has continued to be a thriving community to this day.

Osteen, formerly Saulsville, was founded by George Sauls in the 1850s. The Hezekiah Osteen family moved to the area soon after. The families

made their livelihood from orange groves and timber. George Sauls aided the Confederacy during the Civil War. At the end of the war, Sauls assisted in the escape of John C. Breckenridge (Confederate Secretary of War) from the St. Johns River overland to Titusville on the Atlantic coast. After reaching the coast, Breckenridge went to Cuba and boarded a ship to safety in England.



*East Graves Avenue in Orange City, Florida circa 1896*

Although Sauls began the community, it became known as Osteen. Sauls had only daughters and Osteen had only sons. The sons carried on the Osteen name. Osteen was a stop on the way from the Haulover (a spit of land between two intercoastal rivers) and the St. Johns. In recent years, the Osteen community has experienced steady population growth.

Enterprise was originally settled by Cornelius Taylor (relative of Zachary Taylor) in 1841. Enterprise claims to be Volusia County's first county seat. New Smyrna has contested this claim. Proponents of the New Smyrna claim say that New Smyrna was designated the county seat for several months before it was moved to Enterprise. Enterprise is located on Lake Monroe, formerly called Lake Valdez. Jacob Brock, a Vermonter, moved to Enterprise in 1852. He brought steamboat travel to the area. Brock assisted the Confederacy in the Civil War, and the Union retaliated by seizing Brock's two steamboats, the Hattie and the Darlington, and by throwing him in jail. After the war, Brock repurchased the Hattie at an auction. During this postwar period, Brock and other steamboat owners touted the winter climate in Florida to attract northern visitors. He built the Brock House on the shores of Lake Monroe, where he entertained prominent visitors. In 1888, DeLand replaced Enterprise as the county



*Brock House on the shore of Lake Monroe*



*DeBary Hall circa 1940*

seat. Enterprise was renamed Benson Springs, (It is assumed by devious means) in 1924. Ten years later the community overwhelmingly voted to restore the community's original name. Today, Enterprise is bordered by the large and newly incorporated city of Deltona and the newly incorporated city of DeBary. The city of DeBary was named after Count Frederick DeBary who came to southwest Volusia after the Civil War. He bought a steamship line and also had extensive orange groves. His home, DeBary Hall, is being refurbished and is a center of the DeBary community.

On the north end of Lake Monroe is Stone Island, formerly known as Doctor's Island and Rock Island. Stone Island is the site of Fort Kingsbury, used during the Seminole Indian Wars. It was also the site of a sulphur springs and fresh water shell mounds similar to those found near Blue Spring. South of Lake Monroe, on the St. Johns, is Fort Florida Point, used as an army depot during the Seminole Indian Wars and, later, as a steamboat stop.

## **EAST VOLUSIA**

Oak Hill is the southern most community on the east side of Volusia County. It was originally part of the Murray land grant of 1804 and was first called "The Lagoon on the Hillsborough." In 1860, a Coast Guard station was built on the beach near Oak Hill, and it remained there until 1935. During the Civil War, salt was collected in the area, and a salt works was built to support the Confederate cause. In 1866, Jacob Davy Mitchell settled on an Indian Midden (Seminole Rest) and planted citrus groves. This was the beginning of the community named Live Oak Hill, later shortened to Oak Hill. By 1887, Oak Hill was becoming a prosperous community, settled by the Putnams, Hatches, Comers, McGrugers, Williams and Fullertons. These early settlers organized a citrus growers' association and built a packing house. Later Oak Hill settlers were the Packwood and the Goodrich families. Other settlers who moved to Oak Hill in the post Civil War era were families from Texas. By 1900, the Florida East Coast Railroad laid tracks through Oak Hill. In the 1920s, John D. Rockefeller attended parties at the Mitchell home. This was the prohibition era and Oak Hill was notorious as a center of bootlegging. In 1929, Oak Hill was incorporated as a city but unincorporated the very next year because of the Depression. The city was not incorporated again until 1962. The small community of Shiloh, near Oak Hill was founded in the 1850s. The community was later abandoned and is now considered a "ghost town."

Several small communities sprang up between Oak Hill and Hawks Park (later called Edgewater). It can be assumed that these communities had their origins as either stops on the Florida East Coast Railroad or as turpentine stills or orange groves. The community of Ariel was located three miles north of Oak Hill. Cow Creek, Volco and Kalamazoo, Celery City (renamed Farmton or Farmington), Maytown and Shiloh were other southeast Volusia settlements. The community of Alamana is still in existence near Lake Ashby.

Dr. John Milton Hawks, a northern abolitionist and medical doctor founded Edgewater in 1871-1872. He named the town Hawks Park after himself and touted the new community as "a New England Community On The Coast of Florida." The town had only seven houses and was a stop between New Smyrna and the Haulover Canal. In 1884, the Hawks Park Literary Club and Village Improvement Association were organized. The community also had a chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic (denoting its northern roots). Settlers made their living keeping orange groves, vegetable gardens and apiaries. Bee keeping became big business. A. J. Marshall opened a store, and George Durfee operated the first hotel. The Florida East Coast Railroad came to Hawks Park in the 1890s. Dr. Hawks died in 1910 and is buried in the Edgewater Cemetery. He left land to the community upon which a combined town hall and library was built. The second story of the building was used for community affairs. In 1924, the town's name was changed to Edgewater because some residents thought that Hawks Park sounded like "Hogs Park." Loveland Groves and Tropical Blossom Honey Company continue to be thriving businesses in the community. The building of the Florida Shores and other housing developments has been responsible for rapid population growth in Edgewater.

The New Smyrna area may have been seen first by Ponce de Leon in 1513. Prior to settlement in the area, it is believed that Ponce Inlet and its environs were havens for pirate activity. The inlet was also a safe harbor for English privateers, so the Spanish, who owned Florida at the time, tried to gain a foothold in the New Smyrna Beach area. However, they established no permanent settlement. The galleons that brought silver and other precious metals back to Spain to bolster the Spanish economy made their way up the Florida coast to Turtle Mound (just south of New Smyrna) before heading eastward toward the Iberian Peninsula. The first permanent settlement was established by Dr. Andrew Turnbull in 1768. Spain had ceded Florida to Britain in 1763, and the British were eager to settle the Florida peninsula. Turnbull recruited settlers from Smyrna, Turkey (a Greek settlement), from Italy and from Minorca. Turnbull's wife was also from Smyrna, Turkey, hence the name

New Smyrna. The majority of the settlers came from Minorca. Whether the settlers were indentured or tenants is a matter of dispute; but, the fact remains that the settlers were mistreated, had no freedom and suffered greatly. For most of their years in New Smyrna the settlers were underfed, overworked and often in poor physical condition. Turnbull had the settlers dig several canals, the remains of which can still be viewed today. For a few years the settlement was able to sell its indigo crop. However, the New Smyrna colony never experienced true prosperity. By the mid 1770s, the Minorcan settlers were able to run away from Turnbull's cruel overseers and make their way to St. Augustine, where they were given a safe haven. Many present day Floridians, especially on the east coast, can trace their



*Old Fort Park in New Smyrna Beach, Florida*



heritage to these Minorcan settlers. Minorcan settlers may have used the "Kings Road," which was a trail that extended from the Georgia border to New Smyrna (then the most southern of the English settlements). The Kings Road became overgrown when the British left in 1783, but the road was revitalized several times over the years because it was the only overland route to St. Augustine. Remnants of the Kings Road can still be found in many communities from New Smyrna to St. Augustine. In 1783, the Spanish regained Florida and encouraged colonists (even from other countries) to settle the land. Ambrose Hull of Connecticut obtained a sizeable land grant from the Spanish circa 1802. Hull was followed by settlers from the Bahamas. By 1805-1806, there were between 500 and 600 people living within a five-mile radius of New Smyrna. Hull's stone plantation was destroyed in the "Patriot's War" of 1812, and he left the area. The Seminole Indian Wars deterred many from coming to Central Florida, but some families continued to live in the New Smyrna area, establishing sugar cane plantations. By 1859, John Shelton had built a forty-room hotel on what is now the site of Old Fort Park. The hotel was gutted by Union shells, lobbed from gunboats in the intercoastal waterway, and the Sheldon family fled to Glencoe, a small community west of New Smyrna Beach. After the Civil War, New Smyrna began to grow and prosper and was incorporated into a city in 1887. The railroad came to New Smyrna in the 1890s. The city soon became a railroad hub. In 1924, New Smyrna experienced a 23.22-inch rainfall in a 24 hour period. For many years this was a record inside the continental United States. New Smyrna continues to thrive.

Coronado Beach is located on the New Smyrna beachside. Although settlers periodically lived on this peninsula as early as the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (the Detwilers and Dummits), Foster Austen was the first to establish a permanent settlement in 1885. Sometime later, a post office opened on the Austen property. Coronado Beach was, eventually, incorporated into the city of New Smyrna Beach. El Dora was another settlement on the New Smyrna beachside, located further south on the peninsula than Coronado Beach. The Moeller, Carpenter and Nelson families who had orange groves and apiaries for the production of honey, founded the small community.

Glencoe (now part of New Smyrna Beach) was a small community west of New Smyrna, founded by the Coe and Bryan families in 1864. It was to the small community of Glencoe that the Sheldon family of New Smyrna fled after their home was bombarded by Union gunboats from the intercoastal waterway during the Civil War. After the Civil War, many northern families resettled in the Glencoe area. Glencoe was also a stop on the railroad that ran from Blue Spring to New Smyrna Beach.

Other small communities on the railroad were Briggsville (later renamed Samsula), Indian Springs and Rogers. Samsula, originally Briggsville, was settled by immigrants from Slovenia (a small European country at the northern end of the Balkan Peninsula). The Tomazins, Sopotniks, Luznars and Samsulas were among some of the first Slovenians families. Farm life in the small community was difficult, but these families persisted and their descendants still live in the community today.



*Port Orange in the 30's*

North of New Smyrna Beach were the small communities of Turnbull (or Turnbull Bay) and Rose Bay. Turnbull, named after Andrew Turnbull, who first settled in the area in 1768, was located on Turnbull Bay, and there were many orange groves in the area. Rose Bay, between Turnbull Bay and the Allandale section of Port Orange, was on the Florida East Coast Railroad line and also was adjacent to many orange groves. Allandale, just north of Rose Bay, was originally called Halifax City. It was established as a planned community by Judge H. Robinson in 1867. The community did not draw the intended number of new settlers, and the Allan brothers purchased Robinson's property in 1887. Harbor Oaks is another settlement in the Allandale-Rose Bay area.

In 1804, 20 families moved from the Bahamas area to settle in the Port Orange area and settled on a Spanish land grant. One of the settlers,

Patrick Dean, established a plantation on the Halifax that grew indigo. In 1832, the Anderson family established the Dunlawton Plantation on land that is now Sugar Mill Gardens. At that time the area was called Dunlawton. The sugar plantation was destroyed during the Seminole Indian Wars and it wasn't until 1842, that permanent settlers returned to the area. The McDaniels family (who changed their name to McDonald), first worked for the Swift Brothers in their timber operation and then settled in the Port Orange area in 1859. The McDonalds supplied sea salt to the Confederacy during the Civil War. After the Civil War, Dr. John Milton Hawks established a settlement for freed black slaves off what is now Charles Street in Port Orange. Remnants of the community still exist today. Other early settlers in the Port Orange area were the Stevens and Sutton families and Dr. C.H. Meeker, who had orange groves. The quality of the oranges grown in the area and access to ocean going vessels attracted new settlers. One other early resident was Captain Bennett, who built schooners that traversed the inland waterway.

The town of Port Orange was first established on the peninsula and later moved across the intercoastal waterway to the mainland. The community was called Port Orange to attract more northern settlers. To lure tourists, several hotels were built, including the Port Orange Inn and the Riverside Inn (which was recently demolished). The Florida East Coast Railroad reached Port Orange in 1892, and in 1906 the first wooden bridge was built over the intercoastal waterway from Port Orange to the peninsula. Both the trains and the new bridge opened the Port Orange area for further development. A second bridge was later constructed to replace the wooden bridge. The second bridge was a drawbridge. The first bridge was a toll bridge, and, for a time, a toll was charged to use the second bridge. Port Orange was incorporated as a town in 1913 and as a city in 1926. Catching and selling oysters and shrimp became important industries in the Port Orange area. In 1931, U.S. 1 was built through Port Orange. Prior to the construction of U.S. 1, the Dixie Highway was the main artery that went through Port Orange. In the 1930s and 1940s, the population of Port Orange was no more than 1000 residents. In the 1950s the city slowly began to grow. Port Orange remained a small community until the 1970s. Since then, the population has rapidly increased, making it one of the largest cities in Volusia County. During the 1980s, a third bridge (high rise) was constructed over the inland waterway, and many housing developments were constructed. This growth has continued to the present day.

Spruce Creek was a separate community west of Port Orange on Spruce Creek. Settlers in the community had orange groves, and there was a sawmill in operation. Many of the groves, including the Chisholm

Grove (near what is now Hensel Road), were destroyed during the big freeze of 1894-1895. The Moody Bridge spanned the creek near what is now Airport Road. Port Orange is experiencing rapid growth.

Ponce Inlet was originally called Pons (or Ponce) Park after Antonio



*Ponce Inlet lighthouse*

Pons. The first settlers on the south end of the peninsula were the Pacetti family. After several attempts to build a lighthouse, one was successfully built at Pons Park in 1884. The first lighthouse keeper was Mr. Babcock. Pons Park, now Ponce Inlet, continues to be a thriving community.



*Racing would eventually be a dominate industry in Daytona.*

Daytona Beach was not permanently settled until a decade after the Civil War. However, early settlers either lived in the area or had landholdings since the early 1800s. In 1817, Samuel Williams acquired one of the Spanish land grants, containing 3,200 acres along the Halifax River. He lost everything during the Second Seminole Indian War. In 1867, Alfred Johnson and James Sawyer purchased 1,071 acres on the west bank of the Halifax River from Oliver Swift. The land was called the Heriot Tract. It had previously been a Spanish land grant awarded to Francis Kerr. In 1870, Mathias Day of Mansfield, Ohio purchased the former Williams grant for \$1200. By the winter of 1870-1871, a hotel, the Colony House (later called the Palmetto Hotel), was under construction to house newcomers. Eight other dwellings were also completed. In 1872, the community was named Daytona after Mathias Day. By 1875, Daytona had 70 residents and 20 homes. The principal means of

transportation was by sailboat and the only east-west street was Orange Avenue. At this time William Jackson replaced his small grocery store (originally opened by William Burr) with a larger structure that was not only used as a store but for social affairs, political activities and church services. In 1876, Daytona was incorporated as a city. Concerns for safe drinking water, poor drainage, and malaria were among the first problems the new city had to face. The discovery of the artesian well alleviated some of the water problems. The city fathers passed ordinances concerning health, peace and morals. They also dealt with the problem of hogs running wild in the streets because they created such a flea problem. The first newspaper, printed on muslin, was published in 1883 by Florian Mann. The railroad came to Daytona in 1886 and in the next year, the first bridge was built from Fairview Avenue on the mainland to Main Street on the peninsula. In 1902, racing began on the beach, and by 1948, Bill France had established NASCAR. Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze were consolidated in 1926. Daytona Beach has continued to thrive.

The city of Holly Hill was founded in 1877 by William Fleming, who opened a general store in the area. Fleming named the little community, Holly Hill, after a village in Ireland. The Wetherell and Simcoe families were other early settlers in the area. Dr. W.H. Carter built a large home on Riverside Drive that can still be seen. The first canal was dug in 1880. The Florida East Coast Railroad came to Holly Hill in 1887. Holly Hill was incorporated as a city in 1901. It has continued to be a flourishing community to the present day.

The first people in the greater Ormond Beach area were the Timucuan, whose village of Nocoroco was in the Tomoka Basin. During the British period in Florida, Richard Oswald (who later negotiated the Treaty of Paris in 1783 for the British) built his large plantation called Mount Oswald, a site which is now part of Tomoka State Park. When the government of Spain reclaimed Florida in 1783, it tried to encourage settlers to develop and settle land. People from countries other than Spain were also allowed to purchase land to increase the population of Florida. During the 1790s the Russell, Williams, McHardy, Kerr, Bunch, Addison and Ormond families came from Great Britain and the Bahamas to the Ormond area to build plantations. These plantations were destroyed during the Seminole Indian Wars. In the 1840s, the Swift Brothers established the Tomoka Settlement, located four miles west of Ormond Beach. They initially came to the area each winter to cut live oak and returned to the North each summer. Permanent settlers joined the community, raising a variety of foodstuffs and hogs. When the Civil War erupted, logging for live oak timbers stopped. The number of live oak had been greatly diminished due to the indiscriminate cutting of the trees.

Most of the Tomoka settlers fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War. Families lived in the Tomoka settlement intermittently until the 1920s. In recent years the city of Ormond Beach has grown west, and the old Tomoka Settlement is part of present day Ormond Beach.



*A public park now commemorates the site of James Ormond's tomb.*

The Ormond peninsula was developed after the Civil War. The Bostrum Family, originally from Gotland, Sweden, was the first family to settle there in 1868. On the mainland side of the Hillsborough (now Halifax) River was the small community of Palmetto, settled by the Ross and Wemple families. Palmetto disappeared in 1874, just as settlers from New Britain, Connecticut bought the Henry Yonge grant. The "Colony House," the first dwelling built by these settlers, was located at what is now the corner of Tomoka Avenue and Beach Street. They called their new town New Britain after their former hometown in Connecticut. Settlers on both sides of the intercoastal waterway planted orange groves. The most famous of the orange grove plantations was "Number Nine Plantation." In the late 1870s, James Ormond III returned to the area then called New Britain. Because of his family's ties with the vicinity, the town of New Britain was renamed Ormond and subsequently Ormond Beach. During the hurricane of 1889,

the ship, "The City of Vera Cruz," wrecked off the Ormond coast. As soon as the storm subsided, residents tried to salvage the ship's valuables. Finding this a lucrative enterprise, the Ormond townspeople watched for wrecks off the coast from which to make extra income. John Anderson arrived in the Ormond settlement about the same time as James Ormond III. He became a driving force in preserving the community's rich history as well as a visionary for future development. Anderson and a partner opened the Ormond Hotel in 1888. The railroad, that eventually became part of Henry Flagler's railway to Miami and the Keys, was extended to Ormond in the late 1880s, including a bridge over the Tomoka River. St. James Church, one of the oldest churches in Ormond Beach, was built in 1890. The early 20<sup>th</sup> century ushered in the advent of auto racing on the beach. In 1918, John D. Rockefeller bought "The Casements," formerly known as Huntington House. He became known to his Ormond neighbors as "Good Neighbor John." Ormond Beach has continued to be a thriving community to the present day.

North of Ormond Beach lies the small, unincorporated community of National Gardens. The community was begun in the 1920s as a center for agriculture and flower growing.

Volusia County's history has mirrored the history of Florida and the United States from its pre-Columbian Indians to the present day. Each era of history from the 1500s has had a corresponding event in Volusia County. From the Turnbull Settlement to Richard Oswald's negotiating of the Treaty of Paris in 1783; from the struggles with the Native American population over land usage and ownership to Civil War skirmishes in New Smyrna Beach and Braddock's Farm near Seville; and from the Civil Air Patrol's protecting Florida and Volusia County from German U-boats to the naval boatworks at Lake Beresford and the Naval Air Station in DeLand during World War II Volusia County has played a part in America's history. If the past is a predictor of the future it can be safely assumed that as future events unfold on the national and regional stages they will be mirrored here in Volusia County.

# CHAPTER 2

## The History of the Early Volusia County Public Schools (Which Are Now Closed)

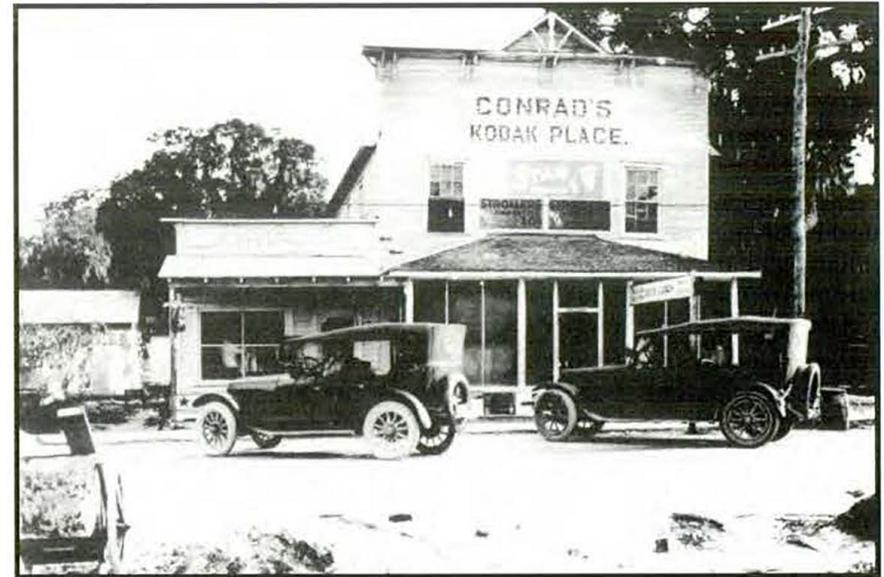


## AN OVERVIEW OF EARLY VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS

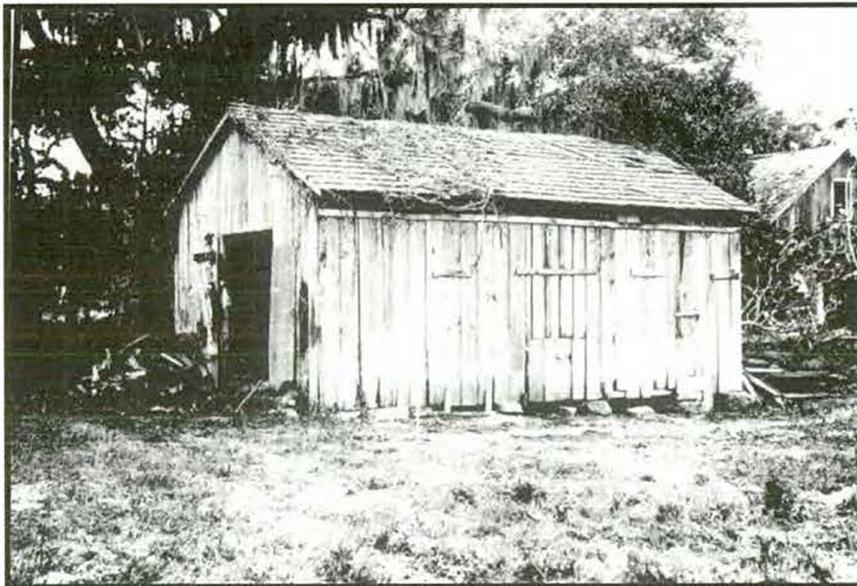
In 1867, immediately after the Civil War, Dr. Milton Hawks, first Volusia County Superintendent, opened a school for African American youths in the Port Orange area called Freemanville. His wife, Dr. Esther Hawks established a school for minority children the next year in the New Smyrna area. Neither school lasted for more than one term. Several other attempts were made at establishing schools for African American students with the support of the Freedman's Bureau.

### NEW SMYRNA

The first public school in Volusia County was established in New Smyrna in 1872 when a one-room schoolhouse was built about 350 feet northwest of the Ocean House, a New Smyrna hotel. E.K. Loud, the owner of the Ocean House donated the land for the school. The structure cost \$42 in cash with labor and materials donated by community members. Miss Delia Snow, formerly a governess for the Loud family, was the



*The upper story of the second New Smyrna school house built in 1885 was used for town meetings and social functions.*



*The wooden building that was once the first school in New Smyrna.*



*New Smyrna's third school*

school's first teacher. The school year varied between three and six months a term and each school day lasted six hours. The curriculum included reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, history and geography with needlework and farming skills offered two days each week.

In 1885, another school for New Smyrna students was built on the corner of Live Oak and Canal Streets. The first floor was made into classrooms and the upper level was used for social functions and town meetings. On occasion school was dismissed early so students could help with the preparations for ice cream socials. Preparations included helping unload the boat that brought ice from the North.

A third New Smyrna school was built in 1901 on the corner of Mary Street near the railroad tracks. Lessons were frequently disrupted because of the noisy trains. It was soon necessary to add more classrooms (two small buildings) to house the first four elementary grades. The Mary Avenue School had a teacher for each of the eight grades and three teachers and a teaching principal for high school. High school subjects included English and Latin. (Further information can be found in the next section of this chapter and Chapter Three about the history of the individual schools.)

## DAYTONA BEACH

While records indicate that the school in New Smyrna was the first public school built in Volusia County, a day school opened in Daytona in the same year, 1872, on August 4. The school was a log structure, located just west of the George Woodruff home near the corner of Beach and Live Oak Streets. The school was considered to be a private school because it was not organized under the laws of the state of Florida; however, J.W. Smith, the teacher, was paid by Volusia County. In 1874, a second little school was built in Daytona at 222 Palmetto Avenue that was organized under state law. Annie Puckett was the first teacher at the Palmetto Avenue school and she instructed approximately 12 students, including her two daughters. The school term was three months in length.

Daytona was incorporated two years later in 1876, and a third one-room schoolhouse was built that also served as a church and part time as a town hall. The first teacher at this school was Jessie Pierson. Other teachers included Mrs. E.N. Waldron, Mrs. Laurence Thompson, Paul Knapp, Mrs. J.H. Niver and Clara Slough. Because of a question over the rental of this school building, the school was temporarily moved to Jackson's Hall where Annie Puckett again served as teacher. The school then returned to its original quarters and Mr. M. W. Martin was employed as the teacher.



*The 1874 Old School House on Palmetto*

During the span from 1884 to 1885, a new three-room school, the Daytona Public School, was built at the cost of \$2050 with most of the funds raised by voluntary subscription. This amount did not include the furnishings that cost an added \$200. These funds were also raised by voluntary subscription. This school was located on Third Avenue. A brick building on Bay Street was erected in 1909, housing all twelve grades until other schools were later built for elementary students. (See Mainland Junior High School in the next section of this chapter and Mainland High School in Chapter Three.)

## DELAND

DeLand established its first school, a pine log structure, in 1877. Miss Rowena Dean was hired for \$21 per month as the first teacher in DeLand, then called Persimmon Hollow. It was customary for the school year to end in either May or June; but in 1877, the new school, built on property donated by Henry DeLand, was opened on May 7, 1877. Located on a sandy lot at the northeast corner of Woodland Boulevard and Indiana Avenue, DeLand's first school also served as a temporary church. For its day, the frame building was rather pretentious, consisting of one large

room and a bell tower. In 1879, Mr. Charlie Miller was hired as the teacher for the DeLand school. He was hired after he read passages of the Bible to members of the school board in Enterprise (then the seat of Volusia County government). This school quickly became too small for the growing student population. It was then used as a Presbyterian Church and was eventually converted into a firehouse. The first DeLand school was torn down in 1927, despite efforts to preserve it as a historical site.

The second school in DeLand, built in 1890, was located on Amelia Avenue near Church Street. Mrs. Egford was employed as the primary teacher. In 1898 the school burned and the children were housed in a building located at a site that is now the Bank of America. At the time of the fire, Peter Sproul was serving as principal and Mrs. Richardson succeeded Mrs. Egford as primary teacher. When the Amelia Avenue School was vacated, it became a school for African American children, grades one through eight, until the construction of the Euclid Avenue School.



*Roweena Dean, at a salary of \$21 per month, taught for one year.*

The DeLand Academy (later to become Stetson University), established in 1882 as a semi-private elementary then high school, was the only high school in Volusia County until the late 1890s. The first instructor was Dr. J.H. Griffin. An early map of DeLand shows a large plot of land at the northeast corner of Woodland Boulevard and Minnesota Avenue set aside for the academy. By 1884, the academy had outgrown its rooms in the church building. At a cost of \$10,000, Henry DeLand had the building now known as DeLand Hall built for the academy. In 1885, the school's courses were broadened and it became known as DeLand College. The first and only graduate from DeLand College was Henry DeLand's son Harlan.

In 1899, a new DeLand Public School, located on the southwest corner of Clara and Rich Avenues, was completed. The new facility, built on three acres, was described as "a well lighted, heated, and ventilated building that was beautifully furnished and appreciated." The new school, costing nearly \$8000, consisted of four classrooms that served grades one



*Ox powered convertibles were very popular during the era of Roweena Dean.*



*DeLand's second school was on Amelia near Church Street.*

through ten. Students choosing to go to eleventh and twelfth grades could do so at Stetson. The money for the new school, a brick structure built in 1917, was raised by the DeLand Board of Trade, the subdistrict of trustees and by contributions and "entertainments" given by the whole community. As more school construction occurred in the DeLand area, the DeLand Public School was divided and the south section of the building was moved west on Rich Street. It was used for elementary students and, later on, junior high classes until 1939. The other section of the building was moved to a site off Clara Avenue and was used for manual training and as a band room. (See DeLand High School Chapter Three.)



*A photographic glimpse into another early DeLand schoolhouse.*

## ORMOND BEACH

The first school established in Ormond Beach, then called the New Britain, was begun in 1876 in a small cabin on what is now Granada Avenue. Mrs. Bacon, the teacher, instructed six boys from three to five years of age. The school term was six weeks in length. Mrs. Florence Corpe took over the teaching duties from Mrs. Bacon. This little school lasted until 1880 when a second school was built. The new school was a frame building, painted gray on the outside and left unpainted on the inside. It was located in a small clearing at the corner of Ridgewood Road and Lincoln Avenue. There was a table and chair for the new teacher, Alice Lulu Foulke, a Quaker from Illinois. The students had homemade

seats and desks arranged in two rows of double seats and one row of single seats. There was no gender mixing. The boys sat with the boys and the girls with the girls. A tin water pail with a dipper was placed on a small table in the corner of the room. When the pail was empty two pupils were selected because of their good behavior to go to the neighboring yard to refill the pail. Ringing the school bell was another favorite reward for good behavior. School supplies included slates, pencils, rulers, a writing tablet and an eraser. The students kept the stove supplied with wood.



*The second Ormond School*

## The History of All Documented Closed Volusia County Public Schools

Closed schools described in this section are those found in the school board records. Local history sources indicate that other schools in Volusia County existed, but unless documentation proved them to be part of the Volusia County School System, they were not included.

An asterisk \* denotes segregated schools.

## ALAMANA SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Alamana School from 1912 to 1923. Alamana is located near Lake Ashby on Rt. 415 in unincorporated Volusia County.

## ARIEL SCHOOL

The Volusia County School Board records show the existence of an Ariel School in 1911. Clara Clifton, Thomas Quintin, Ada Stanley, Clara King and Alice Skilton were teachers at the Ariel School. The school was closed in 1924. Ariel was at one time a small community just north of Oak Hill. Histories of Oak Hill report that the Ariel School gave used books to the Oak Hill School for black students when it opened.

## BAKERSBURG SCHOOL \*

Volusia County School Board records indicate the existence of the Bakersburg School for minority students from 1928 to 1954. School Board records also show the existence of a Pierson School for minority students. The school building, located on Route 17, was a three or four room gray



*Mr. Miller, owner of the Putnam Lumber Company, had the Bakersburg School\* built circa 1935.*

\* denotes segregated school

frame structure that is still standing. The school was built by Carl Hagstrom, a Pierson carpenter. It is believed that the Bakersburg and Pierson Schools for African American students were one in the same. Several families lived in the area that included a small store and a three or four story hotel. The school was two miles north of Pierson near the turpentine still and saw mill, called the Putnam Still. According to Peter Russell Pierson, the son of the founder of Pierson, the mill was originally owned by a Mr. Miller. A Mr. Wynn and Mr. Nixon, who owned the Putnam Lumber Company purchased the mill from Mr. Miller. According to both Ruth Hagstrom and Russell Pierson, long time Pierson residents, a gifted African American student from the Bakersburg School had a picture of a horse displayed in the Volusia County Fair in the early 1930s. The unnamed student ended up with a job in Washington D. C.

It is unclear if the Putnam Lumber Company owned any other property in the area; however, school board records show the existence of a Putnam Lumber School from 1928 to 1933. It is possible this school was also the Bakersburg School, listed by a different name. When the Bakersburg School closed, the students transferred to the DeLeon Springs School,\* later known as the Malloy School.\* The school building in Bakersburg was then frequently used as a residence and is now vacant.

## BAKERSBURG SCHOOL

The community of Bakersburg, a center for the turpentine and lumber industries, was located between Pierson and Seville. The community was named for Frank Baker, who had eight sons. The Bakers fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War. Two members of the family were in the Civil War, Battle of Olustee. A heart-of-pine school was constructed circa 1892. The Bakersburg School was located near the north end of Braddock Road. A.O. Botts, later superintendent of schools, was the first teacher. The school was eventually closed when community children began to attend classes in Pierson. It was converted into a boarding house run by Albert Yarborough, and in the 1920s, it became the private residence A.M. Bennett. The structure burned down in the late 1950s.

## BARBERVILLE SCHOOL \*

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a school for African American students in Barberville between 1921 and 1943. The school was located west of the intersection of Routes 17 and 40 in Barberville on land owned by the Conrad family who had a sawmill and a turpentine still. Many of the students that attended the school lived in the quarters provided by the Conrad family. Florrie Martin, a Barberville resident, attended the Barberville school from grade one to grade eight. The students were probably either bused to the Bakersburg School\* north of Pierson or the DeLeon Springs School\* (later the Malloy School) after the Barberville School closed. The Barberville School building that housed white students is still in use today as The Pioneer Settlement for the Creative Arts and is found in this historical record under that name.

## BENSON SCHOOL \*

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Benson School for African American children from at least 1887 to 1893. This school may have been located near the Ox Fibre Brush Factory (maker of palmetto brushes) at Benson Junction near DeBary and Enterprise where the railroad intersects Rt.17-92.



*Benson Junction Ox Fibre Brush Company*

\* denotes segregated school

## BERESFORD SCHOOL \*

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a school for African American students in the Beresford community (now part of DeLand) in 1883. The school was a log structure and J.W. Roper served as one of the teachers. This school was still in existence in 1899.



*The town of Beresford in 1910*

## BERESFORD SCHOOL

Not much is known about the school in the small community of Beresford that later became part of DeLand. A pamphlet published in 1882 lists a school house and fifty inhabitants in the Beresford community. Volusia County School Board records show that the Beresford school was in existence until at least 1893. With the waning of steamboat commerce that had sustained Beresford residents and the advent of rail transportation, the growth of the community slowed and the schoolhouse was torn down.

## BETHLEHEM SCHOOL

Volusia County School records show the existence of a Bethlehem school in 1881. It may have been located in the Enterprise area either within or near the Bethlehem Church.

## **BISHOPVILLE SCHOOL \***

Volusia County School Board records indicate that the Bishopville School for African American students opened in 1927 and closed in 1933. However, there may have been a school in existence as early as 1900. The school was located in the "section-hands" settlement northeast of the Bishop house. The Bishop family, who originally came from South Carolina circa 1900, brought several African American men and their families to work in the turpentine industry. Prior to settling in Bishopville, Robert Bishop was a partner of John Tatum, who built the first still in the area east of Barberville. Ruth Hagstrom recalled teaching some of the descendents of these minority families at Pierson Elementary School. Bishopville was also known as Eldridge and Astor Junction.

## **BLACKWELDER SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Blackwelder School in 1888 and 1890. The school was located near Lake Winona northeast of DeLeon Springs. The school was named for the



*The Blackwelder School building and this DeLeon Springs polling place may have been the same building.*

\* denotes segregated school

Blackwelder family who settled in the area. The voting house on Blackwelder Road was once a church and may have been the Blackwelder School.

## **BLAKE SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Blake School between 1881 and the 1920's north of Port Orange. F.W. Parker served as the teacher of the Blake School in 1911-12. It is believed that the school was located in what is now South Daytona near Big Tree Road near Ridgewood Avenue (U.S.1) and the Hillsborough (now the Halifax) River. The school probably closed when larger schools like the Port Orange School and South Ridgewood School were constructed.

## **BRADDOCK SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Braddock School between 1881 and 1912 in Seville. Lillian Dusenbury taught at the school in 1911-12. The school was located north of Seville near the Putnam County line. It was named after the Braddock family who settled in that area before the Civil War. This is the area in which a Civil War skirmish was fought. When the Braddock School closed the students went to the Seville School.

## **BROOKS SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Brooks School in 1889.

## **BULOW SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Bulow School in 1888. This school was probably near Bulow Creek in what is now Flagler County. The northern part of Volusia County annexed to the newly established Flagler County in 1917.

## **BUTTERMILK SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Buttermilk School in 1893. The records do not indicate in what part of Volusia County the school was located.

**CAMPBELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\***  
**SECOND STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\***  
**DAYTONA COLORED SCHOOL\***

Campbell Elementary School began as Daytona Colored School in 1884. The school served students of all ages. (See Campbell Middle School history) In 1926, Cypress Street Elementary opened. This eased overcrowded conditions at Daytona Colored School. From 1929 to 1931 Daytona Colored School was known as the Second Street Elementary School. The school's name changed again to Campbell Street Elementary in the 1931 to honor car-racing legend Malcolm Campbell.

By 1943, another African American elementary school opened, the South Street School (now Turie T. Samll Elementary), which reduced the number of students at Campbell Elementary. In 1946 a fire gutted most of the Campbell Street High School. Both Campbell Elementary and Cypress Street Elementary were forced to go on double sessions for a time to accommodate the high school students. The Volusia County School Board then bought vacated army barracks in the Welch area of Daytona (by the Halifax Hospital) to house Campbell High students until their new building was completed in 1948.

When Campbell High moved to Keech Street in 1962, Campbell Elementary moved into the vacated high school building on Campbell Street. Campbell Elementary closed in 1969, and the students were integrated into other Daytona area schools to comply with



*Renovated and reopened as the Dickerson Center, the Campbell Elementary School building is still serving the community.*

\* denotes segregated school

court ordered integration. The school was renamed the Dickerson Center to honor Campbell Elementary principal, John Dickerson.

**CENTERHILL SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Centerhill School from 1887 to 1916. Area residents John Strawn and, his father, Robert Strawn, have stated that the location of the school was at the fork of Blackwelder and Winona Roads in the DeLeon Springs area. Centerhill School was a three-story, wooden structure and served grades one through eight.



*The intersection of Blackwelder and Winona Roads is where the Centerhill School once stood.*

**CLAY BRANCH SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Clay Branch School from 1890 to 1898. Its exact location is unknown.

**CLEARWATER SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Clearwater School in 1899. Its exact location is unknown.

## CLIFTON SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Clifton School in Spring Garden, near Rt. 40 and Rt.11 between the years 1881 and 1928. The Clifton School, sometimes referred to as the Dan Clifton School, was named after the Cliftons, a pioneer family in the area. Their property was known as the Clifton Settlement. Area residents believe that the Clifton School (or Dan Clifton School) had several different locations in the Spring Garden-Lake Winona area.



*Children at the Clifton School*

## COLEMAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\* ORANGE CITY SCHOOL\*

The first school for African American children in Orange City was held in a shed opposite the Dickinson Library. Volusia County School Board records show the existence of this school in 1911. It moved from this site to the Odd Fellows Hall on the corner of Holly and Blue Spring Avenues. From there the school moved again to a frame building near the Shangri-La Motel on Volusia Avenue (Rt.17-12). In 1925-1926, Orange City passed a bond issue to build two new schools, one for minority children and one for white children. The Orange City School for African American children was erected on Blue Springs Avenue. By the late 1920s, because of diminishing enrollment, some black students from Osteen and Enterprise transferred to the Orange City School for African American students.

The school was renamed the Coleman School in 1960 for its principal of many years, Marion Coleman. Coleman was closed when Orange City Elementary was integrated in 1969-70. Playground equipment from Coleman was brought to Orange City Elementary, and part of the Coleman School itself, a brick building with two classrooms, was also moved to the Orange City Campus. The structure was taken from Blue Springs Avenue to Volusia Avenue up French Street and to Orange City Elementary without any damage. The remaining building at the Coleman site is still in use as a Head Start facility.



*The Coleman School shown here circa 1946 was later used for the Council on Aging on Oak Street and Blue Spring Avenue.*

\* denotes segregated school

## CORIES SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Cories School in 1881. Its location is unknown

## CROSS BRANCH SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Cross Branch School near DeLand from 1881 to 1890. The school may have been located near what is now Route 11.

## DEEP CREEK SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Deep Creek School in 1881. Physical maps of Volusia County indicate that there are two Deep Creeks, one near DeLeon Springs and the other southeast of Lake Helen.

## DELUNA SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a DeLuna School in 1889. Its location is unknown

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*They fail,  
and they alone,  
who have not striven.*

Thomas Bailey Aldrich

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## EMPORIA SCHOOL

The first school built in Emporia, circa 1883-84, was a two-story frame building with a bell tower above the front porch entry. It was located near Emporia Road in what is now the community of Pierson. The first teachers boarded with various Emporia families because they did not reside in the community. By the middle 1880s there were about 70 students from the area attending the school. The Emporia School, first known as Number 32, received a \$200 allocation from the Volusia County School Board in 1886. A newspaper article in 1908 reported the end of the year activities including "recitations and declamations" at the "splendid" school.

By 1927, the original school building was torn down and a more up to date, stucco building was erected near the original site of the old frame school. Additional property was also purchased adjacent to the original site to expand the school grounds. Outdoor modern bathrooms with flush toilets were built behind the school and a water fountain was installed near the concrete walk leading to the front entrance. The interior of the school had two large rooms and a small stage. Bi-fold doors between the rooms were opened for special events and presentations. The school was phased out of existence in 1956, and the students were then transported to either Pierson or Barberville.



*The second Emporia School and some students circa 1927*

## ENTERPRISE SCHOOL\*

Volusia County School Board records indicate that an Enterprise School for African American students existed between 1887 and 1954. Not much is known about the first school in Enterprise for African American children. However, in 1927, a new Enterprise School for minority students was built on Doyle Road. Funding for the school was donated by the Rosenwald Foundation. The new school was constructed in 1927 and opened its doors to students from the Garfield School (closed in 1928) and the old Enterprise School. Teachers who served at the school included Professor Richardson, Florida James, Professor King and Professor Bronson.

Leon Clements, an Enterprise resident, attended this school. He recalled that each morning the students would sing patriotic hymns and share current events stories. The Christmas programs were always centered on the Messiah. He remembered that the commodities truck came during World War II, distributing necessities for the students and their families. The school had one room and each grade level sat in a different row. The teacher would call one row at a time to the front of the schoolroom to work on reading, math, etc. The schoolroom also had a library. The students had a variety of chores to keep the school clean. Miss Glass, a lady from the Enterprise area, often came to do "readings" for the children.

Pauline Poole was the Enterprise School's last principal. When the school closed, the students from Enterprise and Osteen and other surrounding communities went to the Orange City School for minority students (renamed the Coleman School). Initially some of the students paid an older student, whose last name was Beamon, to drive them to the Orange City School. Later on, Mr. Durant drove the school bus that transported black students from Osteen to Garfield, Enterprise, Benson Junction and Lake Helen to the Orange City (renamed Coleman) School.

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*The object of  
teaching a child  
is to enable him to get along  
without his teacher.*

Elbert Hubbard

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## EUREKA-HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL

Eureka School opened in 1880 in a building on the east side of Hazen Road, owned by the Hazen family. The community was originally called Eureka and eventually became known as Highland Park. About 30 pupils, including some from Glenwood and Broomville attended the school for a six-month school term. It appears that the Eureka students assisted with community newspaper The Eureka Herald. Under the paper's masthead it said "A journal devoted to the interest of the Eureka neighborhood, and edited by the pupils of Eureka School." The date on the newspaper was 1887.

School attendance grew and by 1889, a new and larger building called the Highland Park School was constructed by parents in just 13 days on the west side of Hazen Road. At one end of the schoolroom was a raised platform where the teacher sat at her desk. Children were called up to the platform to recite their lessons. The younger children often learned much of the upper grade curriculum from the older children because all grades were in one room. The parents furnished all books and supplies. On Friday afternoons children were able to demonstrate what they had learned to the parents. The Highland Park School served the children until the Glenwood School opened until 1899.



*Long gone are the glory days for the Highland Park School.*

## FARMTON SCHOOL CELERY CITY SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Celery City School in 1912-13. Celery City was located southwest of Hawks Park (now Edgewater). The community was begun by developers who sold 10-acre plots for the purpose of raising a variety of vegetables and fruit. Shortly thereafter, Celery City became the community of Farmton, and school board records show the existence of a Farmton School from 1916 to 1924. This school may have been a continuation of the Celery City School under the name of Farmton.

## FAULKNER STREET SCHOOL

Faulkner Street School was built in 1916 on two and one-half acres of land (called the Bryan Block) on the east side of Faulkner Street in New Smyrna Beach, four blocks north of the business district on Canal Street. The school was a two-story stucco on masonry building that contained 19 classrooms, an auditorium, administrative suite, health room, lunch room and small band room. The school was built to replace the Mary Avenue School. Faulkner Street School served elementary, junior and high school students until Live Oak Grammar and High School opened in 1925-26. Faulkner Street's high school students then went to Live Oak. Anne Pattillo was the Faulkner Street School's principal from 1921 until 1946. In the middle of the 1930s, Faulkner Street was forced to go on double sessions to accommodate the students at Live Oak Grammar and High School while the Live Oak School underwent extensive repair work due to termite damage.

Larry Sweatt attended Faulkner at that time and remembered receiving his first paddling, for laughing at another student, from Miss Wilkenson, his first grade teacher. Jane Gould, who attended the Faulkner Street School, remembered that the teachers didn't have clocks in their classroom. There was one school clock in the administrative offices. She recalled ringing the bell by pulling on a long rope. To ring the bell was considered to be a reward for good behavior. Another Faulkner Street alumna, JoAnne Sikes, remembered "naughty" students ringing the bell on Halloween night. She also remembered that the circular driveway in the front of the school and the adjacent sidewalks were used by neighborhood children for roller-skating. Faulkner Street School was the center of the community, and its campus was used for numerous afterschool activities and sports.

When Charlotte Howey Mooney returned to Faulkner Street for a reunion before the building was demolished, she glanced at the PTA (Parent Teacher Association) recorded minutes of 1938 (during the Great Depression). The minutes stated that due to lack of funds the PTA could no longer afford to provide free lunches for needy children. Mrs. Mooney also noted that because of the cost of photographs, no school pictures were taken during the Depression years.

Jane Gould returned to Faulkner Street as a teacher and taught the first kindergarten class at the school in 1963. (Jane's two daughters, Donna Adams and Cindy Crandall followed her into education, and both teach at Read-Pattillo Elementary). Mrs. Gould recalled the talent/variety shows put on by the faculty and the PTA to raise money for school projects. Faulkner Street was closed in 1986. Students from Faulkner Street Elementary transferred to the newly refurbished Chisholm Elementary. The bell, rung by Jane Gould as a student at Faulkner Street, was brought to Chisholm and is displayed in front of the school. Faulkner Street Elementary was eventually torn down.



*Faulkner Street School circa 1926*

## FLORIDA AVENUE\*

Located in DeLand, the Florida Avenue School was a school for elementary African American students. It was opened to alleviate the overcrowded conditions of the Bronson School (later called Euclid Avenue) that served students in grades one through twelve. The children called the school "Miss Johnson's School." It is believed that this school closed when the Parson Avenue School (now called Starke) opened. The Alliance Nursing Home is now at the site of the Florida Avenue School .



*The Alliance Nursing Home is the probable location of the Florida Avenue School.*

## FLOWERS SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Flowers School in Seville from 1899 to 1912. G. G. Fouts was listed in the School Board Directory as the school's teacher. The school was located behind the present day Seville Elementary School. It was a two-story structure and classes were held on the second floor. The first floor was a bar/tavern.

\* denotes segregated school

## GARFIELD SCHOOL\*

Volusia County School Board records indicate the existence of a Garfield School, near Enterprise, for African American students . Garfield, originally called Mossdale, was an independent minority community between Enterprise and Osteen near Stone Island. School board records indicate that the Garfield School was opened from 1911 to 1928. Local historian, Jesse Beall, said that the African American population settled in Garfield after the Civil War where they engaged in farming. The little community had its own post office and was a stop on the rail line that ran from Oak Hill to Benson Junction.

Classes were first held in the Methodist Church and later on in an annex to the church. Evelyn Poole Hamilton Akins, a DeLand resident, attended the Garfield School after her parents moved to the area from Georgia. She remembered teachers Professor King and Professor Bronson. Garfield School had special festivities for Halloween and Christmas. Students at the school regularly put on programs of readings for their parents. During the late 1920s, a more modern school for minority students was built in Enterprise. Funding for construction of the Enterprise School came from the Rosenwald Fund. Rosenwald was a philanthropist who donated money for minority schools. This same fund built the DeLeon Springs School (later Carry Malloy School) for black children. The Garfield School closed in 1928, and Garfield's students went to the newly constructed school in Enterprise. The Garfield community gradually diminished in size and importance as residents moved away.

## GLENCOE SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records indicate that the Glencoe School was located in the community of Glencoe, named for the Coe family, west of New Smyrna Beach. The school was in existence from 1887 to 1931. It was located near the Campbell Mansion and the old Glencoe railway station. The one room school served students in grades one through eight and had two privies – one for the boys and one for the girls. Kent Hall, a former student, remembered teachers Miss Samsula and Miss Annie Baker. Douglas Futch, Henson Turberville, Jess Ditson, Shirley Ware and members of the McKensie family all attended the Glencoe School. Former students recalled that when they went to Live Oak High School (now New Smyrna Beach High School), the "town kids" considered them "hicks."

## GLENWOOD SCHOOL\*

The Glenwood School for African American children was held in a little Methodist Church on Carr Street in Glenwood, prior to 1900. In 1900, the school was moved into a one-room structure, built by the local African American community. It was closed in 1943, and children from Glenwood then attended school in DeLand.

## GLENWOOD SCHOOL

In the 1880s, Glenwood children had to walk two miles through the pinewoods to attend the Eureka School and later the Highland Park School on Hazen Road. In the mid 1890s, parents joined together and built a one-room addition to the Glenwood Presbyterian Church to be used as a school. Mary Marshall was the first teacher, and water for the children had to be carried by the "big boys" from the nearest well. Recess was always called when the organ grinder man came along Glenwood's Grand Avenue. Austin Conrad recalled that after he finished the eighth grade in Glenwood, his uncle arranged for the teacher to instruct him and his



*The First Glenwood School was located in the Glenwood Presbyterian Church.*

\* denotes segregated school

sisters in the ninth grade curriculum to make them eligible for the DeLand Academy.

In 1915, the school was moved to the remodeled Maynard home, one mile south of the church annex. Later, a second room was added and another teacher was hired. In the 1920s, Melvin Jones of DeLeon Springs took Glenwood children of high school age to DeLand High School in a truck he used during the day to deliver ice. In 1936 the Glenwood School closed, and the children were transported to school in DeLand by bus.



*The second Glenwood school was located in the remodeled Maynard home.*

## GREEN BAY SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Green Bay School between 1889 and 1893. Its exact location is unknown.

## HALE SCHOOL

The Hale School was located in Seville near the Putman County line. It was closed when Seville Public was built. It is assumed that this school existed before 1900.

## HARWOOD SCHOOL\*

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Harwood School in 1912-13 in Harwood, Florida. Harwood, a minority community, was located north of Ormond Beach. The community was located on what is now the Flagler County line near Mount Oswald. Mount Oswald was a plantation owned by Richard Oswald, during British rule in Florida. Oswald negotiated the Treaty of Paris of 1883 for the British that ended the American Revolutionary War. Flagler County was not established as a separated county until 1917.

## HAW CREEK SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Haw Creek School in the small community of Dupont between 1888 and 1917. Willie May Kirby was one the school's early teachers. This area is located northwest of Ormond Beach in what is now part of Flagler County. As stated before Flagler County did not become a separate county until 1917.

## HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Highlands Elementary began as an annex of the Volusia Avenue School in the Women's Army Corp(WAC) barracks on White Street in 1952. George Walters, a teacher at the annex, also served as its administrator. There were four classrooms in each barrack. The school was renamed Highlands in 1954 to avoid confusion with the Volusia Avenue School. A new school was built in 1961, costing \$551,000, and was located on Heineman Street in the Welch area of Daytona. The new structure had 24 classrooms, a library, an administration suite and a cafeteria. When the new school opened, Highland teachers and students moved all their belongings, including desks, to the new facility just before the spring break. Some of the old furniture brought from the barracks was never replaced. The new school was not landscaped, and the campus was full of sand and sandspurs. Highlands Elementary students planted bushes and flowers to beautify their campus.

\* denotes segregated school

A special education program was begun in 1959 called the Highlands Special Education Center. The Center was headed by David E. Edgar and located on White Street. This center became part of Hillcrest School that was built at the same time as Highlands. Both schools shared the same cafeteria and campus. Highlands Elementary School closed in 1993, and Highlands Elementary students went to Palm Terrace Elementary.



*Both Highlands (above) and Hillcrest (below) are now a part of the Daytona Beach Community College campus.*



## HILLCREST SCHOOL

Hillcrest School was first housed in the WAC barracks, located at 250 White Street. It served many purposes, including a facility for the U.S. Army, before it was converted to a school by the Volusia County School Board. In 1948, a concrete addition was added to the original structure.

A Special Education Center, first a part of Highlands Elementary, was established in 1959.

A new building was constructed in 1960 (at the same time as Highlands Elementary) at 322 Platt Court, and the Highland Special Education Center became Hillcrest School. Both Highland Elementary and Hillcrest School shared a common cafeteria and other facilities. Hillcrest School closed at the end of the 1996-97 school year. This was the first attempt at mainstreaming exceptional education students into a regular education setting. Hillcrest students transferred to Atlantic High School and Palm Terrace Elementary.

## HIRES (HIERS) LAKE SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a school near Hires Lake between 1887 and 1912. Willie Ludewig was listed as one of the teachers at the Hires Lake School. A porch was added to the original structure in 1907. Hires Lake is south of Lake Diaz and west of Lake Daugherty on Route 11 near Spring Garden. Both school board records and early maps show variations in the spelling of the name Hires.

## HORNEVILLE SCHOOL

John Horne donated land for the Horneville School and community parents constructed the school building. The school, named for the man who donated the land, opened in 1884 and was located in east Pierson. Parents also made a teacher's desk, a long desk for students and two benches that seated 20 students. Lumber painted black served as blackboards. John Cade was the school's first teacher. The school term was three months long. Outside on the school grounds, the parents built a "brush arbor" where the students could eat their lunch in the shade. There was a great celebration on opening day and donated baskets of food provided a sumptuous feast. Opening and closing days were celebrated with daylong picnics. The school was in existence until at least 1892.

## HULL SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Hull School in Ormond Beach in 1887. It was located near Tymber Creek Road and the Ormond Beach Airport.

\* denotes segregated school

## INDIAN POND/ SPRINGS SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of an Indian Pond (or Springs) School in 1893. Indian Springs was a little community, on the rail line from Blue Spring to New Smyrna, located west of New Smyrna. In 1909, eighteen year old Olive Martin from Orange City began her teaching career at the school. She began teaching on a "Scare Certificate." She had eight students, most of them children of "turpentine men," who in turn gave her room and board in their homes. Volusia County paid her \$25 per month. She remained at the Indian Springs School until 1912.

## KENMORE

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Kenmore School near Pierson in 1887. Its exact location is unknown

## KEYSER SCHOOL\*

According to Volusia County School Board records, the Keyser School for African American students was established in 1939. This date is disputed by a 1949 brochure, written by the Campbell Street School Alumni Association, that says the Keyser School began in 1926 under Miss Irene Roberts. Though not a part of Bethune Cookman College, the school was located on its campus. The school was used as a training or "lab" school for education majors at Bethune Cookman College. Prior to the opening of the Keyser School, Bethune Cookman had been teaching students in elementary grades on its campus. The Keyser School closed in 1954.

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*The one exclusive sign of  
thorough knowledge  
is the power of  
teaching.*

*Aristotle*

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## KIMBALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\* MARY AVENUE SCHOOL\*

Kimball Elementary began as Mary Avenue School. African American children in grades one through four were sent to Mary Avenue when the white students were transferred to the newly opened Faulkner Street School in 1916. The first principal was Cecilia Kimball, for whom the school was renamed. When Chisholm High School for minority students moved to Ronnoc Lane in 1954, a wing was built on the back of the school for Kimball Elementary students. The original building on Mary Avenue was converted into a kindergarten center and an agricultural arts class for high school students. Kimball remained an elementary school for African American children until integration. The back wing of Chisholm Elementary was originally part of the Kimball Elementary School. The school on Mary Avenue is now a Head Start facility for pre-school children.



*Today, the Mary Avenue School is a Head Start Facility.*

## KINGSTON SCHOOL

The Kingston School was built in 1908 in Kingston, a small community near Mason Avenue that is now a part of Daytona Beach. A.W. Kingston donated the land for the school in 1905. In 1911, R. A. Hammons taught at the school. The 1912-13 Volusia County School Board records show that the school had three other teachers, W.H. Britt, Holly McClellan and Winifred Kingston. The school was closed in 1916 when the North Ward (later North Ridgewood) School opened.

## LAKE ASHBY SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Lake Ashby School from 1881 to 1898. Lake Ashby is east of Rt.415 west of the New Smyrna Beach-Edgewater area. Its exact location is unknown.

## LAKE DAUGHARTY SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Lake Daugharty School from 1928 to 1930. Local residents state that the school was opened at an earlier date. The school was located east of Barberville and south of Lake Diaz and named for the Daugharty family who lived in the area. Clyde and Anna Daugharty gave the Volusia County School Board the land for the school with the provision that the donated land would revert back to the family when it was no longer used for educational purposes. His daughter Marjorie Daugharty McCormick, and his nephew, Elvin Daugharty, both attended the Lake Daugharty School. The school served elementary grades one through six. It is probable that students from the Clifton School went to the Lake Daugharty School after it closed in 1928.



*Marjorie Daugharty McCormick stands by a bell that was rung at the Clifton School and later at the Lake Daugharty School.*

\* denotes segregated school

## LAKE ERIE SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the one-room Lake Erie School from 1887 to 1889. The school was located near Lake Erie on the west side of Rte.17 on Jerico Road near Barberville. An old newspaper, The Pierson Advance, reported in its Emporia column in 1887 that A.J Jernigan taught at the Lake Erie School. It is believed that the school term was three months long. The children of three local families (the Georges, Petersons and Purdoms) attended the Lake Erie School.

## LAKE HELEN SCHOOL\*

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Lake Helen School for African American students in 1911. There is no record of the school's first location. In 1917, an elementary school for minority children was built in Lake Helen on a large corner lot at Goodwin and Washington Avenues. The school site occupied more than four acres. The school, made of yellow pine, was called Lake Helen Elementary School and became a center of the African American community. After desegregation, the 57 the students transferred to Long Lake Helen School and their school took on a new life as a religious center called the Sidney Taylor Foundation Center. In 1988, the building was converted into a home for a community theater group, the Shoestring Players.



*The Shoestring Theater now occupies the building which housed the Lake Helen School.*

\* denotes segregated school

## LAKE JUANITA SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Lake Juanita School, near Seville, in 1887. Its exact location is unknown

## LENOX AVENUE SCHOOL SOUTH LENOX SCHOOL SOUTH SCHOOL

Lenox Avenue Elementary was located at the corner of Lenox and Grandview Avenues in Daytona Beach. It was constructed of stucco on brick with a clay tile roof in 1924. The school was first called South School and then, South Lenox School. In the early years the school did not have a library, and art and music classes were held in the auditorium. The Lenox Avenue students were in walking distance of the Cornelia Young Public Library, and they were able to check out books for both schoolwork and pleasure at the public library. The students were also able to listen to records at the library. Mary Christian, who later became principal of



*Lenox Avenue School opened its doors in 1926.*

Riverview, taught second grade at the new school. Her classroom was the first aid room and it was so small that she had to hold reading classes out in hallway.

A concrete addition, consisting of ten classrooms, a lunchroom, an auditorium, a library, a clinic, and an administrative suite, was added in 1948. A two-room, frame building was used for primary classes. Until 1962, Lenox Avenue served grades one through eight. In 1962, the school added a kindergarten class, and seventh and eighth grades were moved to Seabreeze Junior High School. Violet Felker, a Lenox Avenue teacher, recalled that the school was just like "one, big, happy family." Jessie Kinnerly echoed the same sentiments. She said that during her 29 years at Lenox, she taught in just about all the classrooms.

Lenox Avenue Elementary was integrated in the 1968-1969 school year. African American students were bused to the peninsula school from the Daytona mainland. During this time students remember the art teacher would occasionally take them to the beach to do sand castings. Sixth grade classes held yearly fund raising projects to purchase a farewell gift for their school before moving up to junior high school.

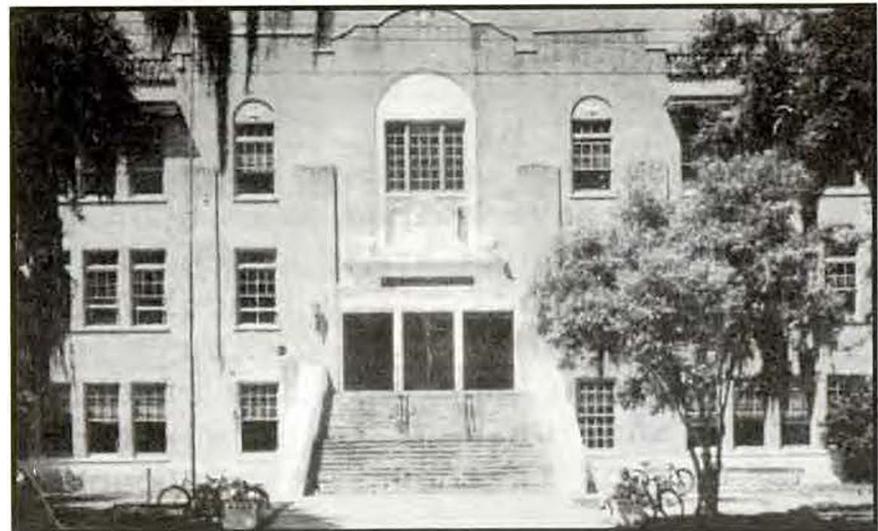
Over the years the school survived three fires. After the last fire Superintendent Gill wanted to close the school and transfer the Lenox students to either Longstreet Elementary or Ortona Elementary. However, both the faculty and parents persuaded Dr. Gill to change his mind. In the bicentennial year of 1976, Lenox students put messages in helium balloons and released them as part of the bicentennial celebration. Lenox Avenue finally closed its doors in 1982. The First Presbyterian Church bought the Lenox Avenue property for \$175,000.

## **LIVE OAK GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL**

Live Oak Grammar and High School opened in the 1925-1926 school year serving students in grades one through twelve. The new school was a three-story, stucco building with glossy wooden floors, sash windows and steam heat. Students from the south side of New Smyrna Beach and Edgewater attended the elementary and junior high grade levels at Live Oak. All white high school students from the New Smyrna Beach area attended Live Oak High School. Some time later, Live Oak was closed temporarily to repair extensive termite damage. Faulkner Street School went on double sessions to accommodate Live Oak students while the school was being repaired.

At Live Oak School the elementary grades, one through six were housed on the north end of the second floor of the school. When Read-Pattillo opened in 1957, elementary students from Live Oak then went to the new elementary school. Euda Conley, who was principal for elementary students at Live Oak, became the first principal of Read-Pattillo. William E. (Bill) Hall, now Volusia County Superintendent of Schools, attended the Live Oak School. He remembered LaVerna McGinnis as one of his favorite teachers. Since all grades, kindergarten through twelfth were housed on the same campus, it was a thrill for the grammar school students to mix with the older high school students. They were able to see all the practices and games in which the older students were involved because the athletic fields were adjacent to the school. Superintendent Bill Hall recalls as a youngster combing the ground underneath the bleachers for loose change.

Live Oak then served junior and senior high students until a new high school was built on the North Causeway in New Smyrna in 1963. Live Oak then became a junior high school. The school remained a junior high until 1983 when junior high students moved to a new facility on Myrtle Street. Live Oak was eventually torn down.



*Live Oak Grammar and High School*

## LUNGREN SCHOOL

The Lungren School was built on land (Lot 36) donated by Mrs. Henry Lungren to the Board of Public Instruction for Volusia County. Included in the deed was a reverter clause that meant when the lot was no longer used for educational purposes, it would revert back to the Lungren family. The land was given to the school board in September, 1896 and shortly thereafter, a school (large for the time) was constructed one-fourth mile south of Route 40, west of Barberville. The school building also served as a church. The school was either burned or torn down when students were transferred either to Barberville or Emporia School.



*Lungren School*

He rarely hits the mark  
or wins the game  
who says, "I know I'll miss!"  
while taking aim.

Arthur Guiterman

## MAINLAND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, MAINLAND JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL, DAYTONA BEACH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, DAYTONA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Mainland Junior High School began as part of the Daytona Public School, located at 118 Bay Street, in Daytona Beach and opened in 1909, serving grades one through twelve. The school was the first high school attended by Daytona's pioneer families who came to the area in the late 1870s and 1880s. The original building was made of brick and masonry. There was an arched porchway over the main door.

In 1916, North and South Ward Elementary Schools (renamed North and South Ridgewood) were built, and Daytona Beach Public School became Daytona Beach Junior-Senior High School. A separate addition fronting Third Street was built in 1926. The addition into which the high



*Mainland Junior Senior High School*

school students moved was of heavy, masonry construction with fine, detailed decoration around the doors and was designed by noted Florida architect Harry M. Griffin. Both the 1909 and 1926 structures reflected the Florida architecture of the period. Both the newer high school building and the older junior high building (that faced Bay Street) shared a common courtyard and were connected by a covered walkway. The transition from junior high to high school was made easier for students because of proximity of the two schools.

In 1962, a new Mainland High School was built on the corner of Clyde Morris Boulevard and Volusia Avenue (now International Speedway Boulevard). The Third Street site became part of Mainland Junior High School. During the late 1960s, 75 Mainland Junior High students walked off the school grounds to protest the dress code. The students were protesting the dress code already in effect at local high schools, including a ban on short skirts for girls and long hair for boys. Thirty students walked out the second day, and by the third day school life was back to normal. Students who participated in the walkout were disciplined. Mainland Junior served seventh, eighth and ninth graders until 1971 when it was converted into a seventh grade center. Eighth and ninth graders went to Campbell Junior High.

In 1978, professors from the P.K Young Laboratory School (affiliated with the University of Florida) came to Mainland Junior and established the first Reading Is Fundamental (RIF) in Volusia County. A \$5,000 grant provided three books for each Mainland Junior student. Students from the Mainland Junior art department won a countywide Christmas mural contest, sponsored by the Heritage Bank. The bank used the design for their official Christmas card. At Mainland Junior each student received his/her school photo in a folder. The folder was then used as the student's official Writing Prescription Folder. Mainland Junior High closed in 1983. The building was eventually torn down to make room for an expansion of the Heritage Federal Savings Bank.

## **CARRIE L. MALLOY SCHOOL \*** **DELEON SPRINGS SCHOOL \***

The first school for African American children established in DeLeon Springs was in the Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church on Route 17 and the corner of Weaver (present site of Bill Warren's Fixit Shop). Volusia County School Board records indicate that a second school for minority children was in existence in 1911. They also attended school in the St. Joseph Lodge. In the late 1920's, F.N. Burt donated land for a

\* denotes segregated school



*Still bearing the Malloy name, the school is now a Head Start Center.*

new school. At that time the Volusia County School Board had limited funds for minority schools; therefore, money to build the school was provided by the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The fund was created "for the purpose of education and the improvement of race relations in the United States." Carrie Malloy, who was a teacher at the school, was instrumental in obtaining this funding.

In 1935 the new school structure was built of wood on a lot, surrounded by oak trees and located on Retta Street. The school was remodeled in 1955 and renamed after Carrie Malloy who, besides assisting in efforts to obtain the original funding, had served for many years as a teacher for the African American children of the DeLeon Springs area. The Malloy School was phased out in 1969 when Volusia County Schools were integrated. The school then became a Community Service Center.

## **MAYTOWN SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Maytown School in 1898 and 1899. However, the school may have been opened until the 1920's. Teachers that served at the Maytown School were Charlotte Bradley, Mamie Osteen and Bertha Burns. (Bertha Burns was born in 1896 and taught at Maytown; therefore, it can be assumed that the school was opened for some time.) Maytown is located west of Oak Hill. At one time the community had both orange groves and a turpentine still. It was also a stop on the railroad line that crossed southern Volusia County from Osteen to Benson Junction.

## MAYTOWN SCHOOL\*

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a school for African American students in Maytown, located between Oak Hill and Osteen, from 1921 to 1928. It is likely that when the school closed in 1928 minority students went to the Oak Hill School\* or the new Enterprise School\* built with money from the Rosenwald Fund.

## MCGLON (N) SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a McGlon School from 1887 to 1924. The McGlon School was named after a local minister and was located in southeast Seville. When the school closed, students then went to the Seville School.



*McGlon school children*

## MINERVA BOND LONG · LAKE HELEN SCHOOL

The first school in Lake Helen was a log structure built in 1888, and Nathaniel Barrows served as the first teacher. The school was located on Lakeview Drive. At that time the school year was only a few months long. It is believed that other buildings also served as a school, including the storage behind the existing school, the Bishop home and a two-story frame house south of the Long Lake Helen School. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hurst and Meda Richmond were some of the school's early teachers.

In 1916, a brick (Bond sandstone brick) school replaced the first log structure. It was constructed on Lakeview Drive about a mile and a half from the original school site. The school served 75 students and, the school term was six months long. The school bell could be heard all over Lake Helen to summon and dismiss students. It is said that teachers cut switches from outside to discipline unruly students. This happened only occasionally because students who got in trouble at school got in trouble at home. During the 1920s PTA (Parent Teachers Association) dues were \$.50 per year. Boys wore short pants and stockings and played marbles, hide and seek and crack the whip. There was a tradition that new students (boys) were carried to the flagpole then bumped



*Minerva Bond Long*

into the pole before officially becoming a student at Lake Helen. Like in other communities, the students either went home for lunch or brought their lunches to school. At various times the Lake Helen School served grades one through 12, grades one through ten, grades one through six, and Kindergarten through grade five.

The school was enlarged over the years and many portable structures were brought to the campus to accommodate the growing student population. Marion Feasel, former teacher and principal, remembered that when she was teaching fifth and sixth grade, John Witt (a student) knew more math than she did. In 1967, Lake Helen School was integrated. Prior to this time minority children went to a separate school in Lake

\* denotes segregated school

Helen. Betty South, principal from 1970 to 1974, remembered her years at Lake Helen as some of the happiest in her career. Lloyd Anderson, who also served as principal of the Lake Helen School remembered one little boy went home and told his parents that "the Lord" was going to be principal. He'd gotten Anderson's name Lloyd confused with Lord. In 1975, the school was dedicated and renamed after long time teacher and friend to Lake Helen children, Minerva Bond Long. Mrs. Long, who spent most of her life in Lake Helen, served the children of Lake Helen and West Volusia as a teacher, speech therapist and storyteller. Minerva Bond Long – Lake Helen Elementary closed in 1996. The Lake Helen students moved to the newly opened Volusia Pines Elementary.



*A 10th grade class at Lake Helen School*

## **MOUNT OLIVE SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Mount Olive School in 1881. It is likely that this school was held in a church or church annex. Its exact location is unknown

## **NEW TOMOKA SCHOOL\***

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a school for minority students in Daytona called New Tomoka School from 1926 to 1933. Gertrude Rogers and Blanche Freeman were teachers at the school.

\* denotes segregated school

## **NORTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NORTH WARD SCHOOL MAINLAND ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

North Ridgewood Elementary was built in 1915-16 on Ridgewood Avenue ( now U.S 1). The street was paved with shell. The school was first called Mainland Elementary School and then North Ward in the early years. The school's first principal was Edith Bainter. The PTA (Parent Teachers Association) was formed before the school was completed, and the first PTA president was Mary Roxby. The PTA raised money for playground equipment, books for the library, and a cot for the nurse's room. The PTA members also painted the school. H. Clinton Dunn, a student in 1918, remembered a high slide and swings on the school ground. The students ate on benches under the trees that filled the yard and when it rained, they ate in the auditorium. In 1923, the school was renamed North Ridgewood.

From 1929 to 1931, PTA members landscaped the school grounds. They also persuaded the Volusia County School officials to fix the furnace and the city of Daytona Beach to concrete the sidewalks adjacent to the school. In 1931, North Ridgewood Elementary entered a float in the children's parade. The school was awarded \$35 in gold as the grand prize. This money was used to assist the PTA's landscaping project. The PTA also worked to bring accredited teachers to the school. Later, the mother-teacher chorus of North Ridgewood PTA sang at Volusia County Council meetings. During the 1930s, the PTA began a lunch program by selling sandwiches to the students at lunchtime. They provided free lunches for children who were unable to pay. The PTA also purchased an oil stove for the cafeteria and paid for the plumbing in the teacher's rest room. In the late 1930s, the PTA paid for new electrical wiring at North Ridgewood Elementary. Field Day and football games were not held at the school but in the big field behind the Volusia Avenue School.

During the 1940s, the PTA continued to fund many of the "extras" at North Ridgewood, including venetian blinds in the teacher's lounge and lunchroom, new playground equipment, a radio, 16mm projector and film strip projectors. A new cafeteria was built in the 1950s. In 1952, long time North Ridgewood teacher and principal John Walker began his career at the school. In the 1950s and 1960s, the school hosted a number of carnivals and spaghetti suppers as fund raising projects.

Like its sister school, South Ridgewood, North Ridgewood had an

underground walkway constructed under busy Ridgewood Avenue for the safety of the children. The underground walkway was later filled in and no evidence remains of its existence. Mrs. Mary Inez McCollough, who interned under sixth grade teacher John Walker, was the first blind person to teach in a regular education setting in the state of Florida.

In 1960, a health room was opened at the school. Mothers took turns each day to care for a hurt or sick student. James Beardsley, a former Daytona resident, remembers his first days at North Ridgewood - the smell of the hallways, taking naps in the afternoon on the hardwood floors, the size of the sixth graders and the Alice in Wonderland murals that lined the walls of the first floor hallway. He also recalled the hissing of the radiators, the dampness of the cloakroom on rainy days, the excellent rolls served by the cafeteria and the Easter egg hunts in the front yard of the school. In 1969, North Ridgewood was integrated. Some teachers were assigned to formerly segregated schools, and African American teachers took their places at North Ridgewood. In 1970, fire gutted the administrative office and did extensive damage to the school. North Ridgewood served the north end of Daytona until 1982.

In the school year 1982-83, the intermediate grades of the newly created Sugar Mill Elementary attended class at North Ridgewood until the Sugar Mill buildings were completed. While being used in this capacity, a fire that began in Mrs. Dale Stump's room gutted the east wing of the school in 1983. North Ridgewood was demolished in 1987 after being purchased by St. Paul's Catholic Church.



*N. Ridgewood Elementary in the 1940's*

## OAK HILL SCHOOL\*

Oak Hill's African American children shared a school with the white children in 1901. The first school in the Oak Hill community for minority children was held for a time at the home of Mr. Bill Williams, a former slave. The teacher at this new school was Dr. Hill from Daytona. Classes were also conducted in various community churches. The children then went to a one-room school, constructed in 1926.

In 1928, Nancy Cummings became a teacher-principal at the Oak Hill School and remained there for the next forty years. Mrs. Cummings transported those children who lived too far to walk to school in her car, recalled the Reverend Charles E. McKay, Sr. He said that Mrs. Cummings eventually had him board at her home during weekdays. She made the school the heart of the African American community, and her teaching methods were models for educators from Gainesville and Tampa. Cummings' Oak Hill School became a pilot school for Bethune Cookman College. Several additions, including a lunchroom, were made to the Oak Hill School over the years, and the staff increased to four teachers. The Oak Hill School closed at the end of the 1967-68 school year. The children were integrated into the school for white children in Oak Hill, now known as Burns Oak Hill. Part of the Oak Hill School was used as a portable classroom at Edgewater for many years.



*The Oak Hill School was eventually torn down.*

\* denotes segregated school

## ODUM LAKE (LAKE ODUM) SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Lake Odum School in 1893. School records refer to the school as either Lake Odum or Odum Lake. The school was located near Lake Odum, northeast of DeLeon Springs.

## OLD TOMOKA SCHOOL\* TOMOKA SCHOOL\*

The Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a school for African American children west of Ormond Beach called the Tomoka School. It was opened intermittently between 1911 and 1924. Belle Royal was one of the first teachers at the school. The school's name was changed to Old Tomoka School in 1921. Later teachers were M. E. Thornton and C.E. Thornton. The school's location is unknown.

## ORANGE GROVE SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of an Orange Grove School in 1881. Its location is unknown

## PIERSON LAKE SCHOOL

School board records show the existence of a Pierson Lake School in 1881. It is believed the school was near Lake Kenny.

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Art,  
like morality,  
consists in drawing the line  
somewhere.

G. K. Chesterton

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\* denotes segregated school

## PIONEER SETTLEMENT FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS BARBERVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, BARBERVILLE SCHOOL, W. A. CONE SCHOOL, MIDWAY SCHOOL

The first school in Barberville was opened in 1870. The school was located in a building at the William B. Minshew homestead with Amanda Center as its first teacher. It is believed the second Barberville school opened the next year at the "Burgstiner Place," and Dr. Walden was employed as the teacher. The third school was located in a small, frame house approximately two blocks north of the intersection of Routes 17 and 40. This building was later replaced by a larger dwelling. Both structures were called Midway School because, prior to the coming of the railroad and the construction of a depot, the community was called Midway.

For several years the Midway School was a private school but in 1878,



*Barberville Elementary*

it became a public school, receiving some financial assistance from the Volusia County School Board. Midway School was renamed the W. A. Cone School (or School Number 4) after W. A. Cone, the school's trustee. By September 1886, the school was known as the Barberville School, Number 2, and received \$250 as its allocation for that term. According to an unpublished history of early schools by Viola Beaseley Roberts students who "graduated" from the eighth grade were well-rounded and could go out and make their way in the world. At that time the school term lasted six to eight months and school hours were 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. A few minutes of the school day were devoted to "chapel" when a devotional or prayer was read. Students sat on pine benches and they were referred to as "seats of education." By the early 1900's, a PTA (Parent Teacher Association) was formed, and mothers would come to the school on Friday afternoon to hear their children recite "pieces."



*Barberville High*

In circa 1917, the Volusia County School Board wanted to provide more than an eighth grade education for students in the northwest section of the county. Ninth and tenth grades were added to the Pierson School. Barberville students, and students from the "Clifton settlement" were "bused" by a Model A Ford and later by a black, "rickety" bus to Pierson. The following year, 1918, citizens of Northwest Volusia made plans for a four-year high school, and in 1919, Central High School opened its doors in Barberville. Prior to the new school's construction, the site for the high school created a dispute among the various communities of northwest Volusia and the state of Florida had to step in to settle the matter. Ten acres of land for the new high school were donated by Samuel Edward

Lemmon and the name Central was given to the new high school because it was in the very center of the area's small communities. The high school was noted for its agricultural department, a fine girls' basketball team and an outstanding glee club. In 1921, the school held its first graduation with three girls and two boys. Over the next few years the graduating classes became larger. The school lunchroom served one of the "best lunches in Volusia County."

However, when the population of the area decreased, high school students were returned to Pierson, and Central High School became Barberville Elementary School, serving grades one through six. John Becks was the elementary principal. The elementary school at Barberville was phased out in 1969, and the remaining 45 students transferred to Pierson Elementary and McInnis Elementary. In 1976, the original Central High School became the Pioneer Art Settlement. Later renamed the Pioneer Settlement for the Creative Arts, the facility serves all students of Volusia County, sponsoring programs that explore the history and culture of the area. (See Adjunct Classrooms at the end of Chapter 3).



*The Pioneer Settlement for the Creative Arts in Barberville is one of three adjunct classrooms available to students in Volusia County. For more information see Adjunct Classrooms at the end of Chapter 3.*

\* denotes segregated school

## PONS PARK SCHOOL (PONCE INLET)

The first school in Ponce Inlet (formerly called Pons Park) was a one-room school located across the street from the present Fisherman's Wharf. Prior to this time, early families sent their children by boat to school in New Smyrna. This school was constructed in 1889 and was eventually incorporated into a house built by the Hasty family, with the school becoming the kitchen after it closed. Early teachers were Flora Williams and Maud Knapp.



*Pons Park (Ponce Inlet) students circa 1900*

The second school in Ponce Inlet was built by the Volusia County School Board, and it was located on Cedar Street. This school also had one room, but it was larger than the first structure. A blackboard covered almost the whole east wall, and there was the teacher's platform with large windows on each side. The students got a daily pail of drinking water from the nearby home of Charles W. Jones. Finding teachers for the school was sometimes a problem, and there were times when the school year had to be shortened. Mosquitoes were a constant problem for both the teacher and students, and during this time a big black bear was killed right outside the school. When this structure was no longer used,

\* denotes segregated school

classes were then held in a storage shed in the back of the Pacetti home. Mrs. Gomez Pacetti was the teacher. This school was located across from the Ponce Inlet Lighthouse. The big event of each school year was when the supply boat came to Ponce Inlet. The children were also allowed to watch the car races on the beach. School board minutes show that Laura Carter was appointed teacher in 1916. Older children were "bused" to Port Orange to complete their education.

## PORT ORANGE SCHOOL\* FREEMANVILLE SCHOOL\*

Freemanville is located in Port Orange, east of the Sugar Mill Gardens. After the Civil War, John Milton Hawks, Volusia County's first post Civil War superintendent, began a school for African American children in the Freemanville community in 1867. This school lasted for only one term.

Another school for minority children opened in Port Orange near the Port Orange School for white children on Dunlawton Avenue. When the railroad was extended through Port Orange, the Port Orange School for African American children was moved back to the Freemanville area of Port Orange. Volusia County School Board records show the existence of this school from 1911 until 1955.

## PREVATT SCHOOL

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Prevatt School in 1881. The school was either located in Lake Helen that was first called the Prevatt Settlement or near Prevatt Road in Pierson.

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The man  
who doesn't read good books  
has no advantage  
over the man who can't read them.

Mark Twain

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## RICHARDSON SCHOOL

At the juncture of Route 17, County Road 3 and Emporia Road, approximately three miles north of Barberville a small community existed that was first known as Astor Junction, then Eldridge and finally Bishopville. In 1886, a school known as the Richardson's School was built in Astor Junction. The School Board of Volusia County allocated \$180 to run the school for a term. Melba Mead was one of the first teachers at the school. The school was located on Hagstrom Road and remained open until at least 1910. It is probable that when the Richardson School closed, the students went to the Pierson School.



*Richardson School in Astor circa 1910*

## RIGBY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\* ORMOND COLORED SCHOOL\*

Rigby Elementary School was originally called Ormond Colored School. Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Ormond school in 1911. The school was first located on the corner of U.S.1 and Tomoka Avenue, and then it moved to the corner of Central and Young Streets (U.S.1) on a five acre, sandy tract in Ormond Beach. The structure was a two story, stucco-over-frame building, constructed in 1924, consisting of seven, small classrooms, a cafeteria and a principal's office. Mrs. Lela Scott graduated from the eighth grade at the Ormond Colored School in 1924. She passed an exam and taught at Ormond (later Rigby) while waiting to be certified. When certified, she continued to teach at the school until the school closed in 1969 and Mrs. Scott retired.



*Still on display from the Rigby School era is a beautiful hand-painted mural depicting life on the Tomoka River.*

In the school year 1939-40, Ormond Colored was renamed for Major George N. Rigby, who was mayor of Ormond Beach for several terms. A one-story, clay tile building, containing two classrooms, a band room and music room was built in 1956 as an addition to Rigby Elementary. Rigby had grades one through eight until 1962. Betty Powers, now principal of Turie T. Small Elementary School, was a student at Rigby. She remembers Rigby as a community school where Mr. Kennedy, math teacher, coached basketball. The team competed with other schools, drawing big crowds. The basketball team even played under the lights that shone from the tennis courts behind the school. Mrs. Powers also remembers Josephine Kennedy, the music teacher, whose dance and choral groups performed

\* denotes segregated school

throughout the community. She recalls the May Day celebrations at the school complete with the May pole, weekly Bible classes, walks home at lunch time and Mr. Hill's band.

From 1962 until its closing, Rigby Elementary served students in grades one through six. Rigby Elementary School was closed after court ordered integration in 1969-70. Students from Rigby Elementary were transferred to Ormond Elementary. Part of the original Rigby Elementary is now the Neighborhood Child Development Center. Some of the Rigby campus is now used as a bus depot for Volusia County School Board buses.



*Part of the original Rigby Elementary School is now used to house the Neighborhood Child Development Center.*

## **ROGERS SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Rogers School in 1912-13 near Lake Helen, Florida. Rogers was a small community on the rail line that extended from Blue Spring to New Smyrna Beach.

\* denotes segregated school

## **ROSE BAY\***

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Rose Bay School from 1887 to 1913. H.J.V Lane was one of the teachers at the Rose Bay School. Rose Bay, south of Port Orange, was on the rail line that extended down the east coast of Florida. The Rose Bay School probably served the children of railroad workers who lived near ther the rail line. The Rose Bay area had citrus groves that also required a work force.

## **SAND HILL SCHOOL\***

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Sand Hill School for African American students in 1881. The school's location is unknown

## **SAULSVILLE SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Saulsville School in 1889. Saulsville was located between Lake Helen and Osteen. It is thought that the Saulsville School was held in or near the original Sauls home on George Sauls Road near Osteen. George Sauls was the first settler in Osteen.

## **SAULSVILLE SCHOOL\***

The Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Saulsville School for African American students in 1921-22. Saulsville is located between Lake Helen and Osteen near the home of the founder of Osteen, George Sauls. School board records also show the existence of an Osteen School for minority children. The Saulsville and Osteen Schools may have been one and the same school. When the school closed, the students probably attended the school in Garfield and then the new school for African American students in Enterprise, built with money donated by the Rosenwald Fund.

**SEABREEZE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
SEABREEZE JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH  
SCHOOL  
SEABREEZE SCHOOL  
MEMENTO SCHOOL**

Seabreeze Junior High was originally Seabreeze Junior-Senior High. When the new Seabreeze High School was built in 1962, the building at 223 North Grandview Avenue became a junior high facility. The junior high had 800 pupils in grades seven, eight and nine, and the school served the whole peninsula from Ponce Inlet to the Flagler County line. The school song was written and composed by Randy McSwain, and Joe Pace orchestrated the song for the band. James Whitaker was appointed principal and remained at Seabreeze Junior High until the school closed in 1983. Teachers who worked for Whitaker said he never asked anyone to do anything he wouldn't do himself. He often taught in the classrooms and chaperoned school dances. The teachers also said that Mr. Whitaker knew every incoming seventh grader's name by the third week of school.

The Seabreeze Junior High PTA (Parent Teachers Association) was organized before the school opened in 1962. Its first projects were the formation of a Civil Defense Committee (created in response to the Cuban Missile Crisis) and a Clothing Bank. The PTA was also responsible for the sign that was erected on the southeast lawn of the school. PTA mothers staffed the health room. They provided money for students to take Arthur Murray dance lessons as well.

There were many academic courses offered at Seabreeze including Latin, Spanish and French. Seabreeze was the first junior high to offer geometry and biology. Seabreeze was also the first to install computers and include technology as part of the curriculum. The school had a student government association which formed the "student police." The police monitored the halls between classes, and a student court heard violations such as running in the halls, using the wrong staircase and being in the halls without a pass.

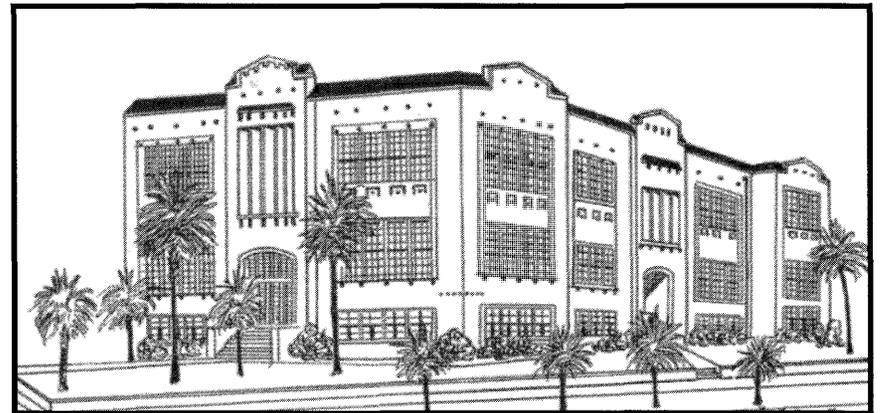
Seabreeze Junior High had a variety of clubs, many of which were offshoots of the core curriculum such as music, foreign language, and home economics. Clubs were also formed to promote outdoor activities like horseback riding and roller-skating. Sports were an important part of junior high life. The Seabreeze football team won trophies in 1963, 1965 and 1968. The basketball team won Volusia County championships in 1963, 1975, 1977, 1978 and 1979. The team won the Tri-County cup for

basketball in 1970. Teams were also fielded in volleyball, tennis, golf, bowling and soccer. Because Seabreeze didn't have a handball court, the students invented "roofball." Played like handball, the roofball court was the roof of the gym.

The Daytona peninsula continued to grow during the 1960's and by the 1967-68 school year, Seabreeze Junior High had 1250 students. Social studies instruction had to be delivered over closed circuit television; two classes were held in the cafeteria and one met on the stage; and four teachers traveled from room to room with no room of their own. During 1965-66 Gregg and Duane Allman's band, the "Allman Joys," played for all the school dances.

In 1969, the northern boundary of the Seabreeze zone was moved from the Flagler line to Ponce de Leon Drive. All students living north of the line were rezoned to Ormond Junior High, and Seabreeze Junior's enrollment decreased to approximately 1000. In 1970, African American students from the Daytona mainland were transported to Seabreeze for junior high because of court ordered integration.

In the 1970s, home economics, shop and agriculture were made available to both girls and boys. Learning Disabilities classes and Career Education were added to the course offerings at Seabreeze. In 1976, the first PTA teacher appreciation luncheon was held. During this time enrollment decreased to 500 students because the beachside population was migrating to the northern end of the peninsula. Geometry and biology were no longer offered as academic courses. In 1979-80, the Future Farmers of America Club under the direction of James Massfeller, won national recognition for their award winning project, "The Restoration of Pinewood



*The venerable Seabreeze Junior-Senior High School opened as the Seabreeze Junior High at the beginning of the 1962-1963 school year.*

Cemetery." This Main Street Cemetery is the final resting-place of a number of Daytona Beach's early settlers.

Because of a diminishing enrollment and the need for a new physical plant, Seabreeze was closed in 1983. Seabreeze students were transferred to Campbell Junior High (now a middle school) in Daytona and the newly opened Silver Sands Junior High (now a middle school) in Port Orange.

## SEVILLE SCHOOL\*

The Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Seville School for African American children in 1893. The school was eventually renamed Seville Elementary School. During the 1960's Doris Paskowitz, a school psychologist at the time, recalled visiting the Seville School located in the woods near a stream. As she pulled up to the school, several large alligators were sunning themselves on the bank of the stream not far from the schoolhouse. When integration of the Volusia County School System occurred in 1969, students from Seville Elementary went to Seville Public, which was then renamed Seville Elementary.

## SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SOUTH WARD SCHOOL

South Ridgewood Elementary, originally called South Ward School, was built in 1916. The school was a two story brick structure located on a two-acre site on Ridgewood Avenue, or U.S. 1, a street that later became congested with heavy traffic. The school was renamed South Ridgewood Elementary in 1923. A tunnel was later constructed under U.S. 1 to provide safe passage for the students.

In 1956, a two-story wing of concrete block was constructed that included a lunchroom and three new classrooms at the cost of \$79,185. While Sue Patterson was principal, South Ridgewood Elementary became the first elementary school to have a school library. The first book purchased for the library was Heidi. The book was later given to Volusia County School Superintendent Raymond Dunne when he retired as a token of

\* denotes segregated school



*For a time, this house served as an annex, housing the overflow students from South Ridgewood Elementary.*



*South Ridgewood Elementary*

appreciation. For most of its existence, South Ridgewood Elementary housed students in grades one through six. In the 1960s, the school added kindergarten classes. Diane Gilpatrick, a teacher at South Ridgewood, remembers when a tornado was spotted in nearby South Daytona all the students in the school took refuge in the tunnel under U. S. 1 for over an hour. South Ridgewood was closed in 1982. Before closing, the South Ridgewood students went on a field trip they will never forget. Intermediate students went for a daylong trip to the Kennedy Space Center on an air-conditioned bus with an onboard bathroom. Primary students went to Sea World on the same type of luxury bus.

In the 1982-83 school year, South Ridgewood Elementary served as temporary quarters for the primary classes of the new Sugar Mill Elementary until the new school's construction was complete. Since 1983, South Ridgewood has been used in various capacities. Many of the classrooms have been turned into meeting rooms and others have been renovated as offices.

\* denotes segregated school

## **SPRING CREEK SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Spring Creek School in 1881. At this time, a Spring Creek School existed in Lake County near Alexander Springs. It is doubtful the Lake County school was the same school recorded in Volusia County School Board minutes.

## **SPRING GARDEN SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Spring Garden School from 1887 until at least 1893. Spring Garden is north of DeLeon Springs. Bert Fish grew up in the Spring Garden area where his father owned a general store.

## **SPRING GROVE SCHOOL**

The Spring Grove School was located near Harper Road in Emporia (later part of Pierson). Early settlers constructed the school that was used as a church on Sundays. It is speculated that the school was built circa 1868-70. The Volusia County School Board records for 1877 indicate that School Number 3, Spring Grove, received an allocation of \$81. It is also thought that the first school was not even a permanent structure, rather a brush arbor with log sides and a brush roof. Eventually this primitive structure was replaced by a wooden building. Records indicate that the school remained in existence until circa 1893.

## **STETSON SCHOOL\***

The Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Stetson School for African American students beginning in 1911. The Stetson area of DeLand is on the west side of the city. At one time the Stetson family had orange groves in this area. This school closed in 1943.

## **SUBERS (SOUBER'S) SCHOOL\***

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Subers School in Lake Helen for African American students from 1881 to 1889. According to Charles Cohen and Henry and Lula Whites, Ike Suber, an African American who worked in the Lake Helen sawmill, had acquired land in the Lake Helen area. He owned the building and land that housed the Subers School. The school, which may have been a small home, was located in a wooded area off of Ohio Avenue in Lake Helen. Suber also donated land for the Suber's Memorial Garden off Orange Camp Road in Lake Helen.

## **SUBURBS SCHOOL\***

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Suburbs School for minority students from 1889 to 1893. Its location is unknown.

## **SUDAN (SOUDAN) SCHOOL\***

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Sudan School for minority students from 1889 to 1893. Its location is unknown.

## **VOLUSIA SCHOOL\* TATUM'S STILL SCHOOL\***

The Tatum's Still School was located just east of Barberville. It is believed that the school was in existence intermittently from 1911 until 1933. It was on property owned by the John Tatum family, who had large lumber holdings in the area. The still, located three miles east of Barberville, was the first in the area and it was used to make turpentine. The Tatum's Still School was a school for minority children, and Volusia County School Board records show the school was in existence from 1911 to 1913. The school may have reopened as the Volusia School from 1921 until 1925. While it is not known for certain if the Volusia School was a continuation of the Tatum's Still School, its existence is recorded in school board records as being in the same area. School board records also list a

Putman Lumber Company School from 1928 to 1933. It is not certain if this school was the Bakersburg School\* or a continuation of the Tatum Still/ Volusia School for African American students. It is also possible that the Putnam Lumber Company had more than one mill in the area.

## **TIGER BAY SCHOOL**

The Tiger Bay School was near the nine-mile turpentine still, half way between Daytona and DeLand. School was held in an old shack. The roof leaked and the cracks in the floor allowed mosquitoes and fleas to invade the schoolroom. Since wild hogs rooted under the floor, there were plenty of fleas. The room had a broken piece of blackboard and two or three long benches. Most of the students were children of the men who were overseeing convicts working at the still. The convicts were kept in a stockade to work in the swamps or slash pine trees for pitch. About 12 students attended the school. Some of the parents were illiterate. With no books, the children learned their letters and numbers from the blackboard. Mrs. Huber, who later taught in DeLand, had her first Volusia County teaching experience at the Tiger Bay School. She had to board there in the most primitive conditions during the week and went back to DeLand each weekend. Mrs. Huber taught at the Tiger Bay School from 1912 to 1915.



*The Tiger Bay School circa 1912*

\* denotes segregated school

## TURNBULL BAY SCHOOL

The Turnbull School (or Turnbull Bay School) near Turnbull Bay was in existence from 1888 to 1924, according to Volusia County School Board records. The first school was either torn down or destroyed by fire. Another Turnbull Bay School was rebuilt and is now a private residence. Turnbull Bay is north of New Smyrna Beach and named after Andrew Turnbull, who brought a colony of Minorcans (also numerous Greeks and Italians) to the New Smyrna area in 1768.



*The Turnbull Bay School is now a private residence.*

## VOLUSIA AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Volusia Avenue School, located at 640 Volusia Avenue, was opened in 1926. Volusia Avenue, now International Speedway Boulevard, was a road that ran through the center of Daytona west of the Halifax River. The school, a two-story stucco-on-hollow tile building, originally had 12 classrooms, a small library, an administrative suite and a storeroom. Volusia

Avenue, from its opening to 1961, served first through seventh grades. It wasn't long before Volusia Avenue was putting on events that helped create a warm, family atmosphere. In 1928 the school had a window box contest with a prize being awarded to the classroom with the most attractive window box.

Three additions were later added to the original structure. The first addition was built in 1929 when the auditorium was completed. In 1930, during the Depression years, the PTA donated \$25 to the cafeteria to provide lunches for needy children. During this time the school gave Christmas baskets to families in need rather than having the traditional Christmas party. The PTA was also instrumental in having lunches prepared in the Volusia Avenue Cafeteria instead of continuing to transport the food from the high school. They also purchased an oil stove for the cafeteria. Dr. H.S.B. Treloar remembered the Volusia Avenue's school paper, The Palm Breeze. In 1938, when in the first grade, Dr. Treloar wrote an article for the school paper about the Thanksgiving play his class put on for the parents. Treloar recalled his one and only "whipping." He received the punishment from Miss Almy for throwing ants at a girl.

Volusia Avenue Elementary had many memorable teachers. Eliza Robinson began teaching at the school in 1927 and then served as principal from 1943 until 1957. She instructed three generations of Daytona students during her tenure, and she knew each child by name. Ruth Jessie and Dorothy Almy taught first and second grade for many years. Students throughout the years also remember the steel ramp, the murals along the walls, the bomb drills and the national defense stamps during the war years. The music teacher organized boys' and girls' glee clubs. In 1942, the boys' chorus of Volusia Avenue was the first from the local schools to put on a public performance.

A new auditorium built of concrete was constructed in 1950 and in 1954, a concrete, two-story, 12-classroom wing was also built. By the mid 1950's, Volusia Avenue was the county's largest elementary school with 682 students. Students remember watching parades march down Volusia Avenue. Lamar Langstrom recalled that all the classes in the Volusia Avenue School lined the avenue in the middle of the school day to wave at Cuban President Fulgencio Batista as he rode by in a convertible.

Volusia Avenue School served a number of purposes over the years. In the 1960-1961, Volusia Avenue added a kindergarten class. In the next school year, 1961-62, the school served kindergarten through grade eight. In 1962, seventh and eighth grade students were sent to Mainland Junior High on Bay Street, and some elementary students from Highlands Elementary were transferred to Volusia Avenue. From 1962 until 1969, kindergarten and grades one through six were housed at the Volusia

\* denotes segregated school

Avenue School. Also by the middle 1960s, the school became a PRIDE pilot center in order to facilitate the integration of the entire Volusia County school district. The school was converted to a kindergarten center and served children in several handicapped programs from 1969 through 1979. In the 1979-80 school year, Volusia Avenue discontinued its kindergarten center and from 1980 until its closing in 1988, it served as an ESE (exceptional student education) center. In 1988, Volusia Avenue School, home of the Satellites, closed its doors. Bethune Cookman College bought the property to expand its campus and the Volusia Avenue School was torn down.



*The Volusia Avenue School site was purchased by Bethune Cookman College.*

## **VOLUSIA SCHOOL\***

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of the Volusia School for minority students from 1881 to 1933. Julia Ferguson taught at the school in 1916. From 1917 through 1928, Beatrice Phillips served as the teacher. Later teachers were D. Phillips, O. Jones and Pearl Swanson. Volusia (not to be confused with Volusia Landing on the St. Johns) was a separate community. The community may have been part of the Volusia Development Company that was located on 900 acres of the Addison Grant. The acreage was bound on the west side by the Tomoka River to Ridgewood Avenue. The town may have had a Florida East Coast Railroad station. The town of Harwood was located north of this site in what is now Flagler County. This area is now known as National Gardens.

\* denotes segregated school

## **WINNEMISSETT SCHOOL**

Volusia County School Board records show the existence of a Winnemissett School from 1887 until at least 1893. The school was probably located near Lake Winnemissett on the east side of DeLand adjacent to Rt.44.

## **WINONA SCHOOL**

The Winona School was located between Lake Winona and Skull Lake north of DeLeon Springs. Volusia County School Board records show the school was in existence from 1887 to 1922, possibly in several locations.

## **DEMPSIE BREWSTER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WISCONSIN AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Dempsie Brewster Elementary was originally called Wisconsin Avenue Elementary School. It opened in 1925 in DeLand. The 21 room building cost \$92,000 to build. Miss Dempsie Brewster became the principal of the primary grades in 1925. She then became the principal of the whole



*Miss Dempsey Brewster in front of the Wisconsin Avenue School*

school where she remained until her retirement in 1958. At that time, the school was renamed in her honor. Sylvia Hardin remembered that during the hurricane that hit the area in 1944 the navy base located near Lake Beresford was evacuated to the Wisconsin Avenue Elementary School (renamed Dempsie Brewster). She also recalled that when President Roosevelt died in April of 1945, Mrs. Brewster had the entire student body listen to the funeral on a radio placed in the auditorium.

During the 1960's, the seventh grade was also housed at Dempsie Brewster. Because of the additional student population it was necessary to hold some classes in the nearby Trinity Methodist Church as well as two nearby houses. In 1966, kindergarten classes were started at the school. Dempsie Brewster Elementary closed in 1983 when Blue Lake Elementary opened. At the time of its closing, Dempsie Brewster served 370 students. The school, now called the Brewster Center, is part of the Volusia County Administrative Complex.



*Wisconsin Avenue School in the 1920's*

## DHS MEMORIAL

Approximately 300 DeLand High School alumni, guests and honored government and school board officials were present at the dedication of a stone monument celebrating the red-brick school house that stood on Rich and Clara Streets from 1917 until 1979. Presiding over the ceremonies was the present Superintendent of Schools, Bill Hall. The unveiling was done by the oldest living graduate of the once DeLand High School, Julia Parish, who graduated in 1925. The granite monument was created by Michael and Edyth Baldauff of Volusia Monument Company. Irene Dreggors raised the funds to pay for the memorial from the alumni of the classes of 1925 - 1949.



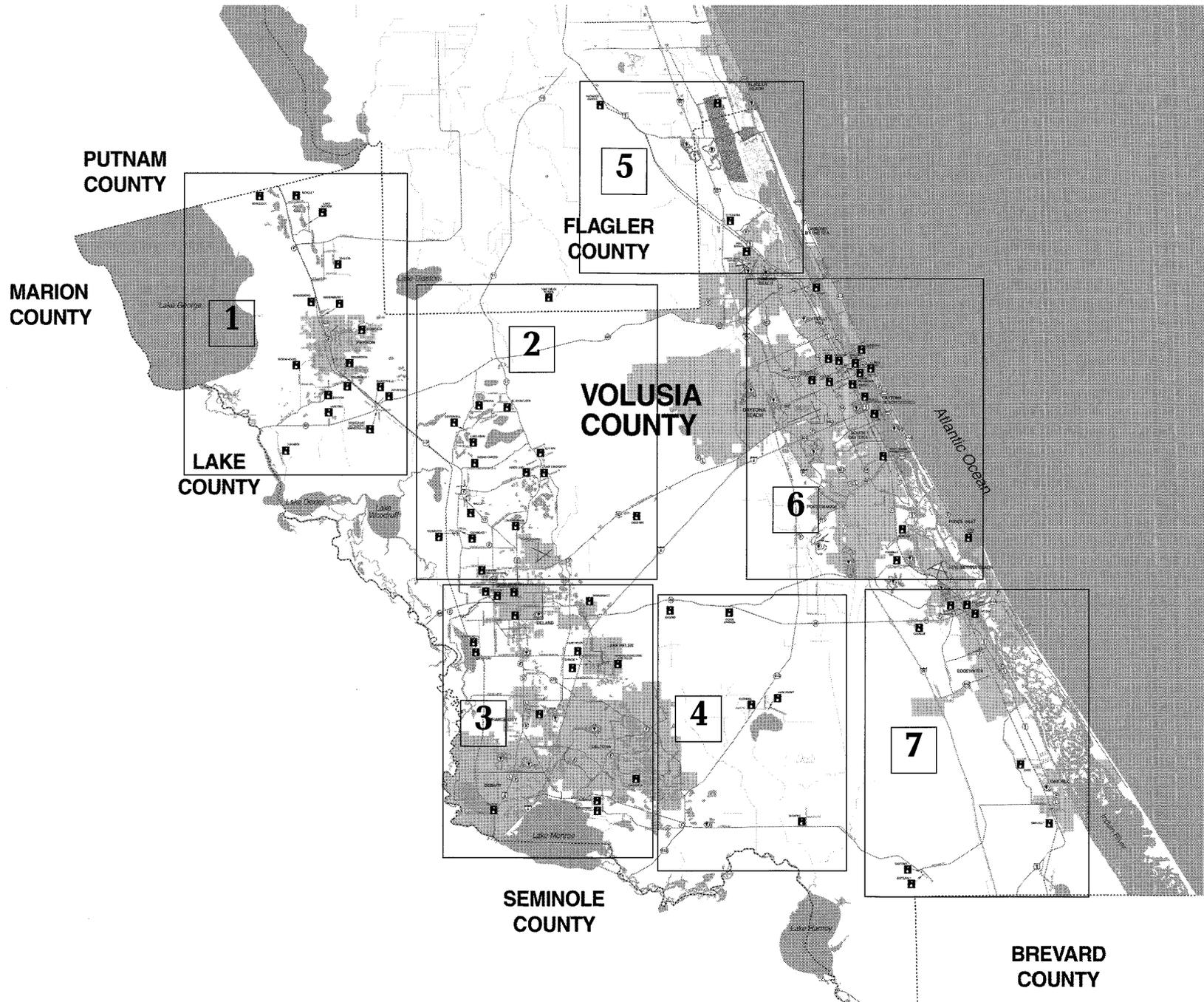
The monument features an etching in black marble copied from an original drawing by Robert Brooks, a DeLand resident and artist. Refreshments were served and, "A good time was had by all."

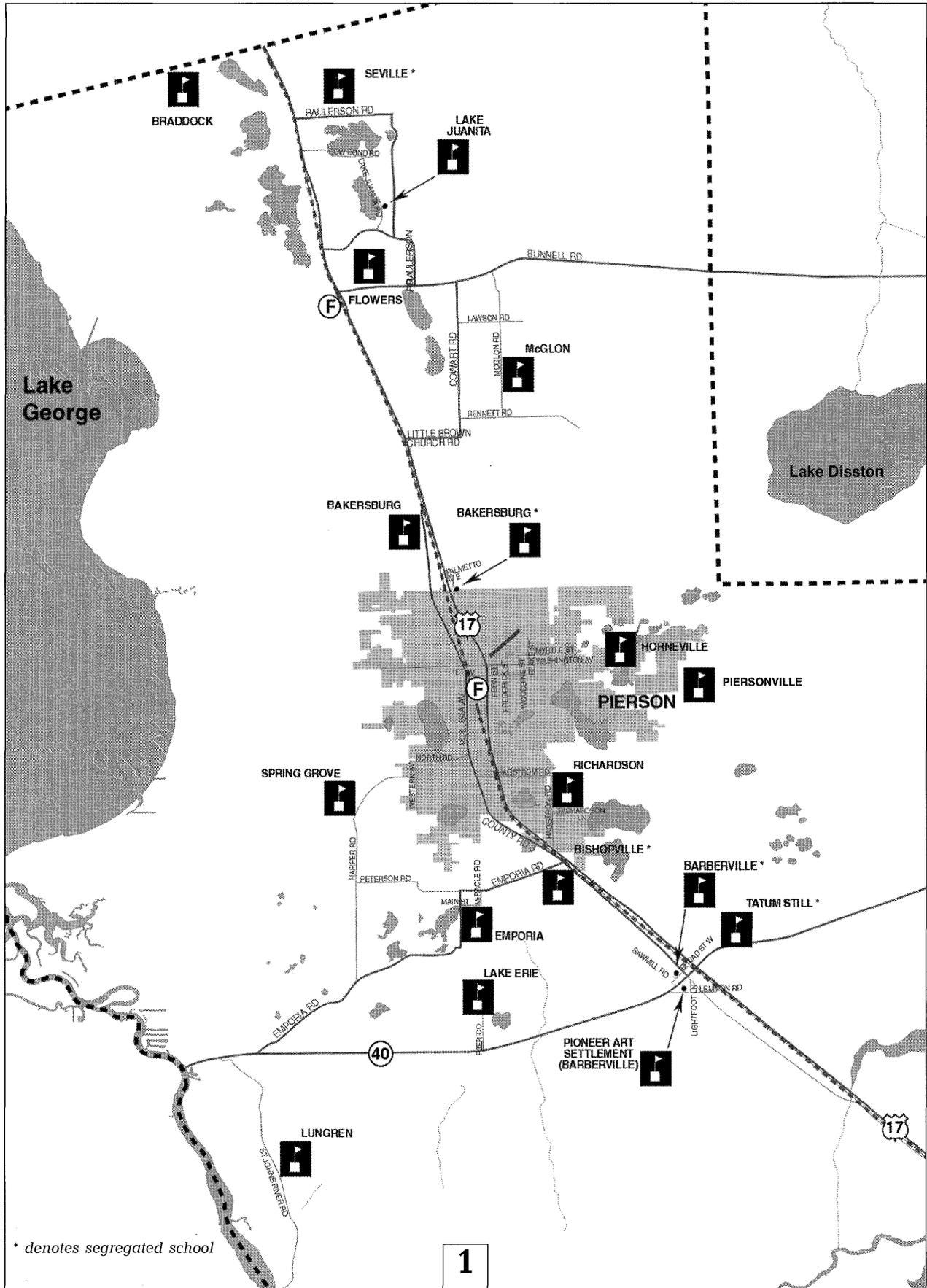


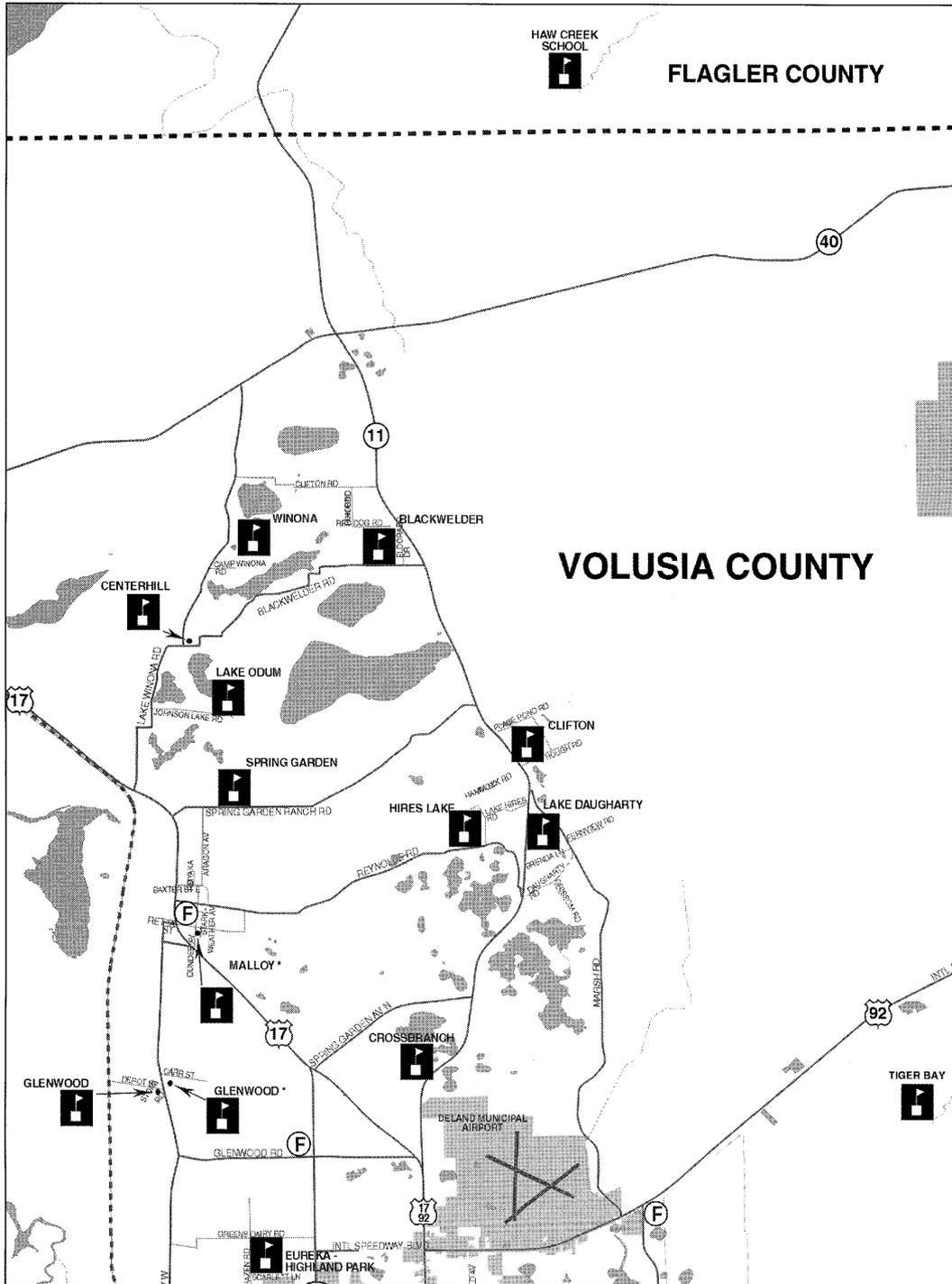
The following eight pages contain maps of the closed Volusia County Public Schools. The first page is a map of the entire Volusia County. On this map seven close-up maps are designated by numbered boxes and follow in numerical order. These maps are as accurate as our historians could make them.

These closed schools are not included because their location continues to remain unknown at this time:

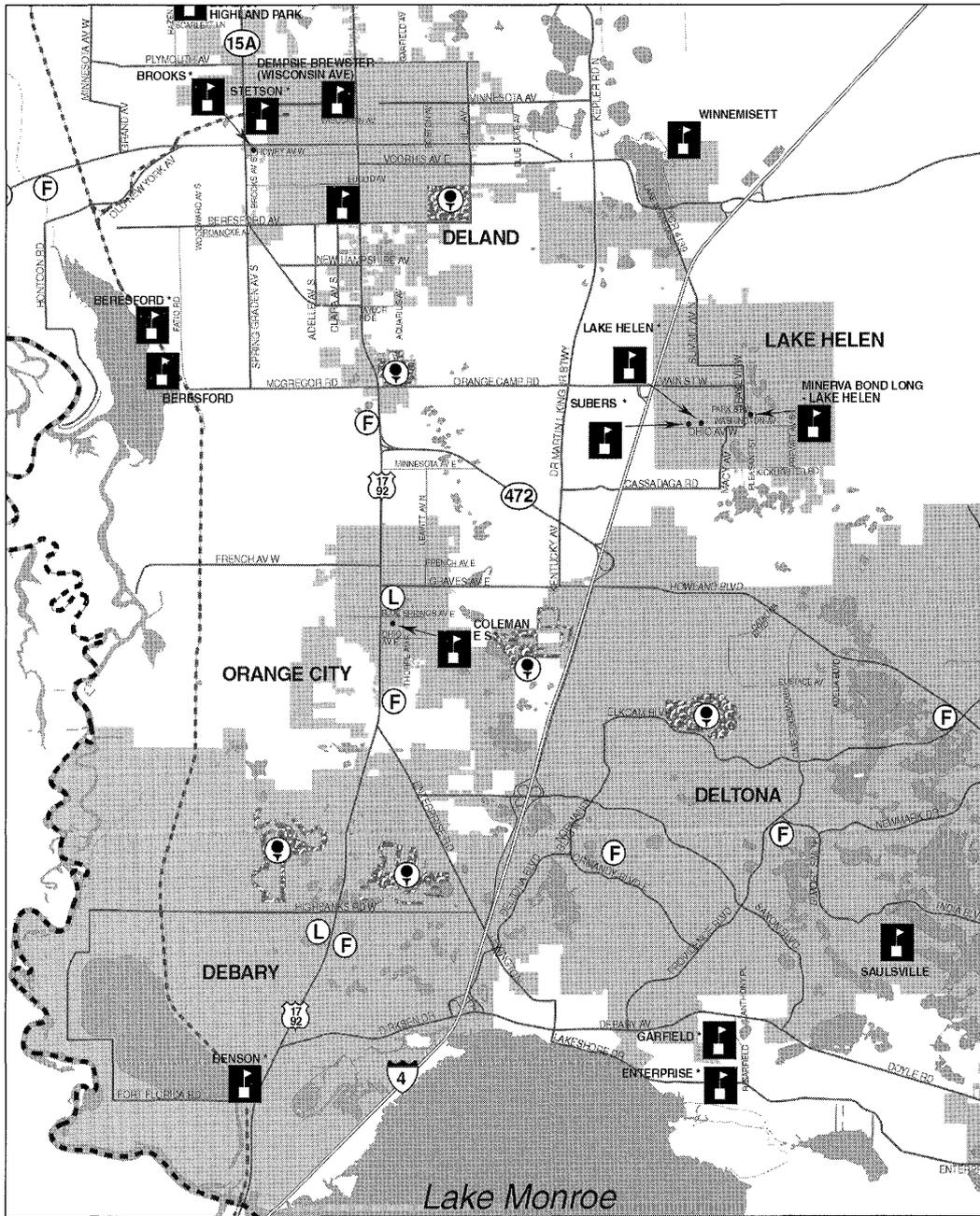
Buttermilk	Clay Branch
Clearwater	Cories
Deep Creek	Green Bay
Kenmore	Mount Olive
New Tomoka	Old Tomoka
Orange Grove	Prevatt
Sand Hill	Spring Creek
Suburbs	Sudan



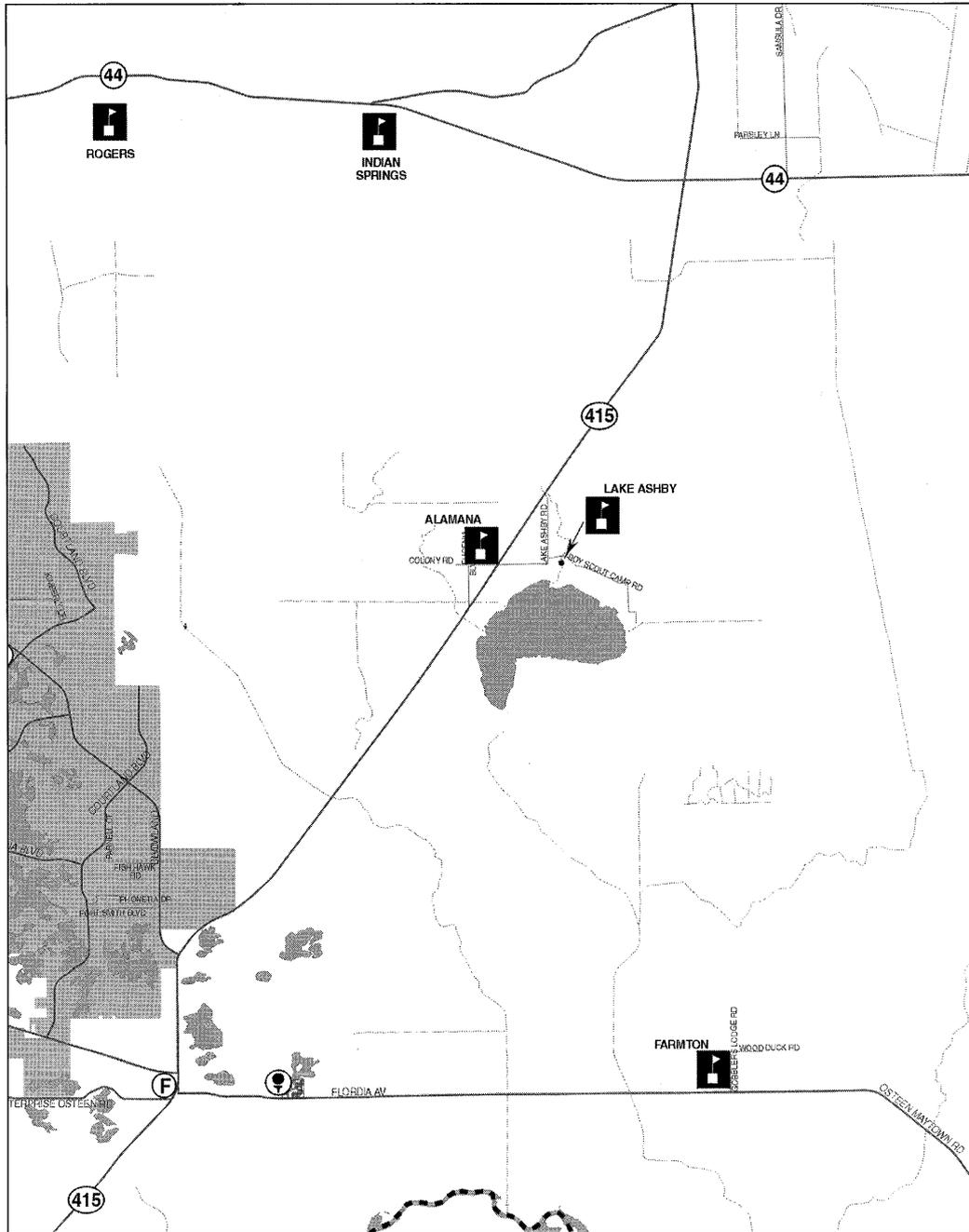




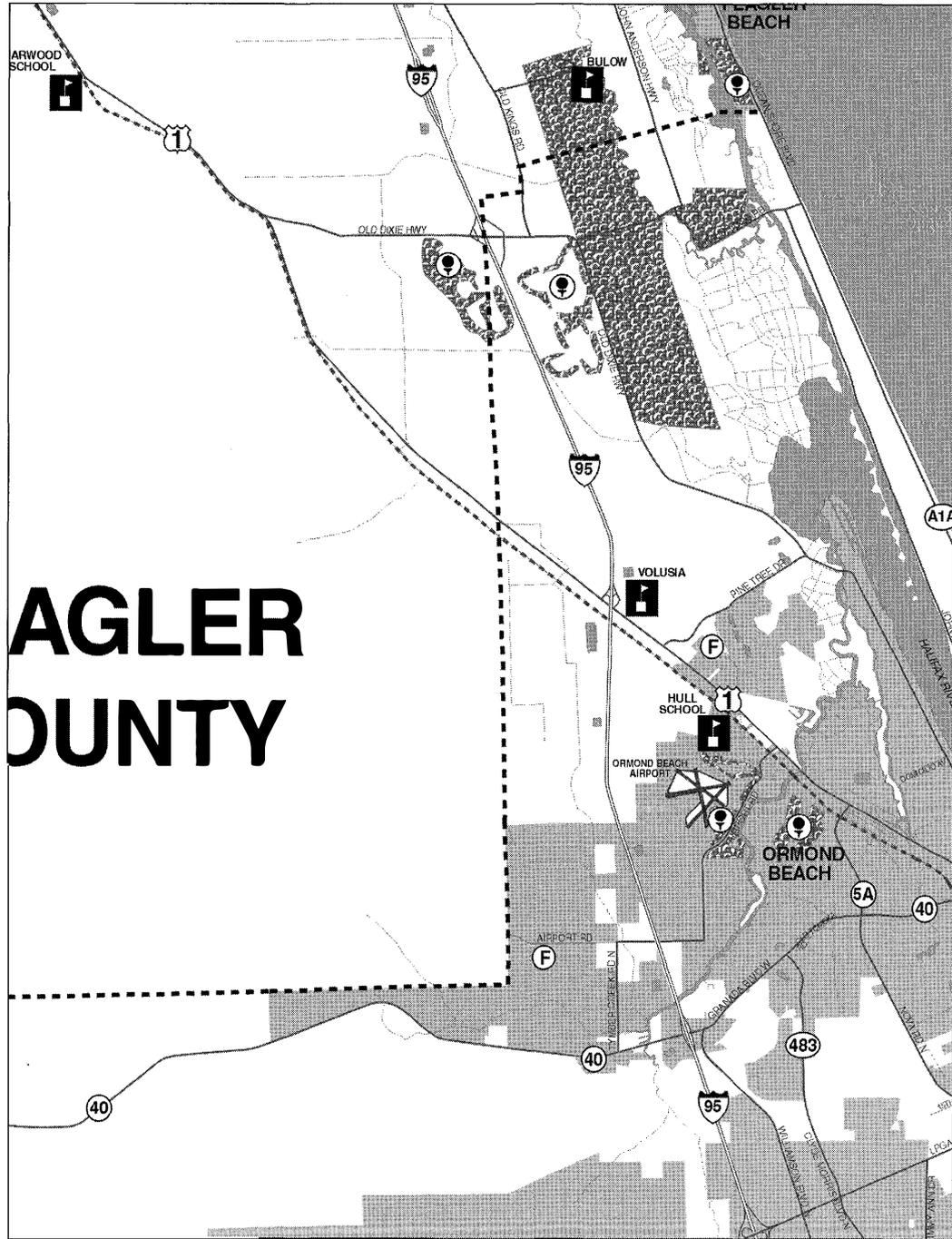
\* denotes segregated school



\* denotes segregated school

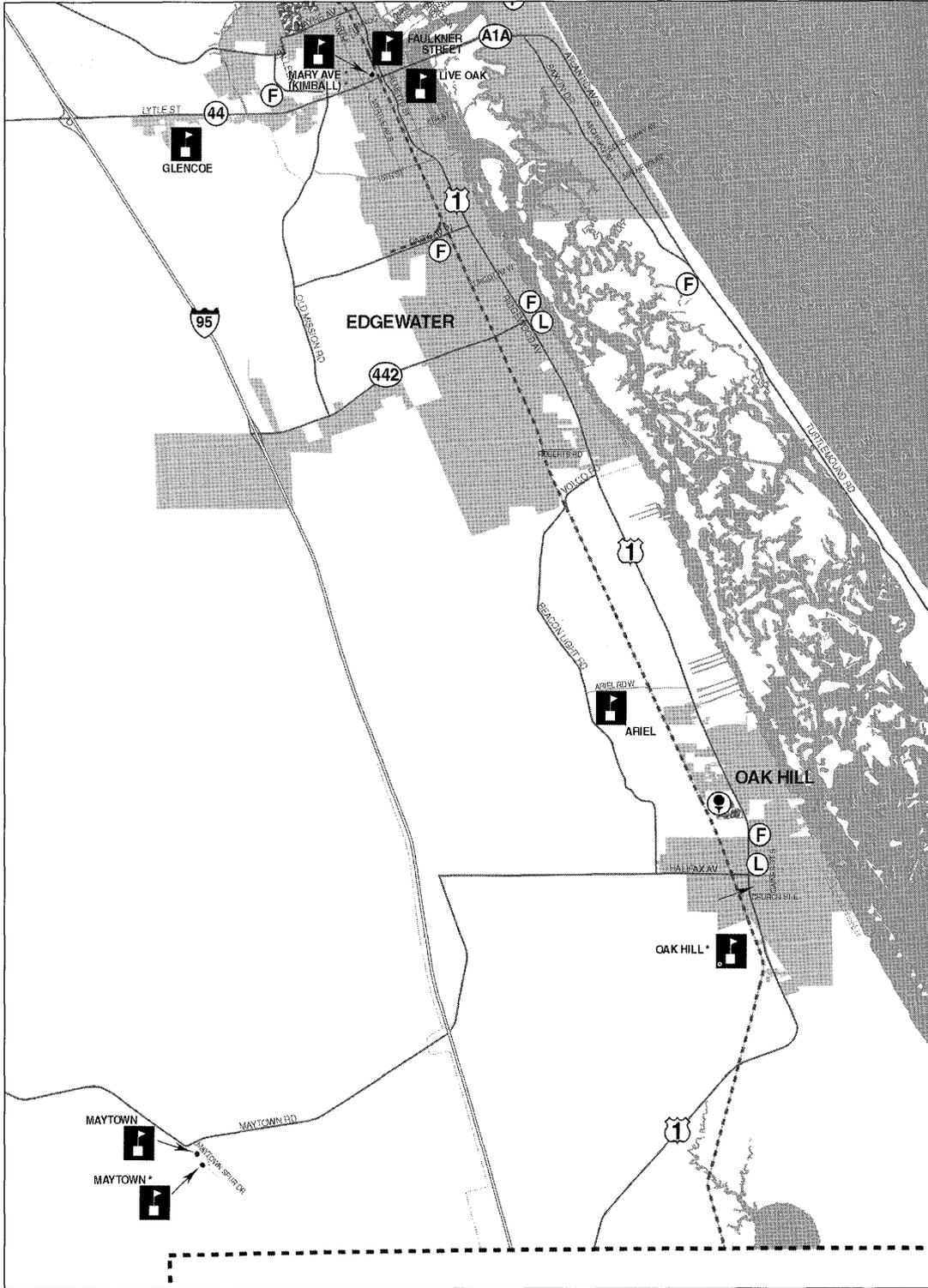


\* denotes segregated school



\* denotes segregated school





\* denotes segregated school



# CHAPTER 3

## The History of All Current Volusia County Public Schools



## ATLANTIC HIGH SCHOOL

Atlantic High School, located on Reed Canal Road in South Daytona, welcomed 985 students in August of 1994. Atlantic was one of two high schools in the Volusia County School System to pioneer the Copernican Plan of block scheduling. This plan included longer class periods of two hours and ten minutes and a school year divided into twelve week trimesters rather than nine week quarters. The school also utilized a family registration model. Atlantic is replacing trimester block scheduling with four by four block scheduling in the 2000-01 school year.

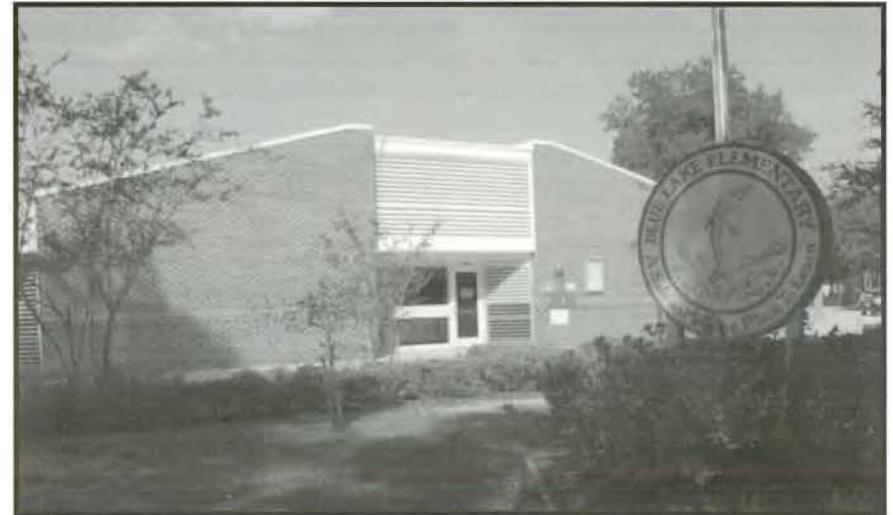
When it opened in 1994, requirements for graduation were some of the most stringent in the state of Florida, including a minimum grade point average (GPA) of 2.0 with twenty-eight credits. Faculty and staff at the school developed a series of Learning Labs that have assisted students in achieving these higher standards. Atlantic High School also houses a Law Academy that has a program for students who aspire to a career in the legal profession. Atlantic, home of the Sharks, currently serves approximately 1625 students.



*Atlantic High School*

## BLUE LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Blue Lake Elementary was housed at Boston Avenue (primary) and Dempsie Brewster Elementary (intermediate) Schools in 1982 while construction of the new facility was being completed. The school opened on April 4, 1983 at its new site. Its name aptly reflects the proximity to Blue Lake. Blue Lake Elementary, located at 282 North Blue Lake Avenue in DeLand, was a merger of student populations from Boston Avenue Elementary and Dempsie Brewster Elementary. The student population of Blue Lake is culturally and economically diverse. The school has a migrant center that assists migrant students and their families with a variety of services. Currently, Blue Lake Elementary, home of the Dolphins, serves approximately 950 students, grades pre-kindergarten through five, including 11 ESE classes, making it one of the largest elementary schools in Volusia County.



*Blue Lake Elementary School*

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*If a child lives with praise, he learns to appreciate.*

*Dorothy Nolte*

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## BONNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CYPRESS STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\*

Bonner Elementary, formerly known as Cypress Street Elementary School, was built in 1926 to relieve the over-crowded conditions that existed in the elementary grades of the Campbell Street High School. The school was a two-story block and stucco structure that included two brick wings. In 1954, a cafeteria was constructed, and another addition was added in 1957. The school was built on an eleven-acre site in what was then called the Pine Island section of Daytona Beach. At the time, Pine Island was the fastest growing area of the city. Prior to this time minority elementary students in the Daytona Beach area attended the Daytona Colored School.

The school name was changed from Cypress Street Elementary to Bonner Elementary in 1954 to honor its first and longest serving principal, Evelyn Bonner, who headed the school from 1927 to 1959. Mary McLeod Bethune was the keynote speaker at the ceremony honoring Bonner. Previous to her long tenure at Cypress Street Elementary School, Bonner taught for 16 years at Campbell Elementary. Although she seldom spoke above a whisper, Evelyn Bonner's words were unchallenged. Even after her retirement, Bonner visited the school almost daily until her death in 1977 at the age of 85.

Bonner was a segregated school until the late 1960s. The integration

of Volusia County's schools brought about some painful separations among the Bonner School family because many students and teachers were transferred to other schools. However, integration also paved the way for some much needed and previously denied renovations at the school.



*Mrs. Evelyn Bonner, mid 1950's*



*Bonner before integration*

\* denotes segregated school

Many Daytona Beach families are third generation recipients of a Bonner Elementary education. In 1996, the National Park Service officially listed Bonner Elementary on the National Register of Historic Places.

Bonner was designated as a Title I Successful School by the Florida Department of Education. In 1997 Daytona Beach Mayor Baron (Bud) Asher presented the Historic Preservation Award to the school.

The current faculty and staff of Bonner Elementary have hosted alumni celebrations, chronicling Bonner's past and present. At one recent reunion W.E.C. Shepard recalled that, while going to the school (called Cypress Street at the time), the lunch was cooked in a big kettle. The stew or soup that was made came from all the ingredients brought in daily by the students. A special feature of the celebration has been the museum housed in the school's auditorium that displays black and white photographs of Bonner's historical chronology.

Through a partnership with the Southeast Museum of Photography at Daytona Beach Community College, Bonner also exhibits reproductions of Gordon Park's photos that depict life in Daytona Beach in the 1940s. Currently Bonner Elementary, home of the Nice Bears, has approximately 520 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.



*Bonner Elementary School*

## **BOSTON AVENUE SCHOOL BOSTON AVENUE ELEMENTARY**

Boston Avenue Elementary, located in DeLand on Boston Avenue, opened to 210 students in 1926. The school was built under the direction of local architect H. M. Griffin. Boston Avenue had 14 classrooms and an auditorium and cost \$92,990. The new school had a staff of ten including a teacher for each grade, and an art, music and physical education teacher. The school's administration was divided between a principal for primary grades and a principal for intermediate grades. The two principals served in the same capacity at the Wisconsin Avenue School. Eventually, Boston Avenue had one principal, Kathleen King, for both primary and intermediate grades. Myrtle Richardson became principal in 1933 serving for over 30 years. She was followed by Caroyn Hodges who was principal for 20 years.

In 1957, a cafeteria was constructed as an addition to the school. A library was built in 1963 and Louise Ball Cacamise served as the librarian for 20 years until 1983. In 1968, Boston Avenue added a kindergarten class that was taught by Dot Harper. Boston Avenue ceased to be an elementary school when Blue Lake Elementary opened in 1983. In its last year as an elementary school, Boston Avenue served 336 students.

In 1983, Boston Avenue underwent an extensive renovation and



*Boston Ave. School c. 1930*

became a school for the handicapped and those receiving ESE (Exceptional Student Education) services. The school serves approximately 100 students from three to 21 years old who have multiple disabilities, including mental and/or physical disabilities, single and dual sensory disabilities (blind, deaf) and the medically fragile. Identified students from the west side of Volusia County attend Boston Avenue. Twenty-per cent of the student body comes from outside Volusia County; 10% comes from outside the state of Florida; and 1% comes from outside the United States. Boston Avenue provides a wide variety of programs to supplement basic classroom instruction including a variety of therapies, music, art and physical education. Yearly events such as the Thanksgiving feast, the winter program and multi-cultural month are widely supported by the community. Boston Avenue currently serves approximately 95 students.



*Boston Avenue School*

## **W.F. BURNS OAK HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OAK HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL OAK HILL SCHOOL**

The first one-room school in Oak Hill was built in 1895 on the east side of Gaines Street between Adams and Sargent Avenues. The first principal was Mr. Story. The Oak Hill School had between 25 and 40 students in first to eighth grade, taught by just one teacher. When the student enrollment reached 60 students in 1906, two more teachers were hired. Charlotte Bradley was the principal at that time. Another larger school was then built on the west side of Gaines Street, and the first and second grades (primary school) remained in the original school building. J.A. Goodrich remembered that "You had better learn or you'd a wished you had." He said that "If you got a whipping at school, you had a paddling waiting for you when you got home." Goodrich also recalled the first "horseless carriage." When the students heard it coming down the street, they rushed to the window even though their teacher told them not to get out of their seats.



*Oak Hill c. 1909*



*Oak Hill classroom c. 1909*

In 1925, a new, one-story school was built on three and one fifth acres on Ridge Road east of U.S.1. A second story, a lunchroom and kitchen were added to the original structure. This school housed students from grades one through ten. One famous alumni of the Oak Hill School was T. DeWitt Taylor, a long time Volusia educator. The middle-senior high school in Pierson is named after T. DeWitt Taylor. Prior to World War II, the high school students, first in the tenth grade and then, in the ninth grade



*Oak Hill Elementary School*

were sent to New Smyrna Beach, for high school.

By 1957, the school was used only for elementary students, grades one through six, with an enrollment of 160. The seventh and eighth grade students were bused to New Smyrna for junior high school. In 1958, a survey of the school's physical plant revealed severe structural damage. Classes were conducted in the First Baptist Church and the Oak Hill V. I. A. (Village Improvement Association) Building. A new Oak Hill Elementary School was built in 1960, and an addition was constructed in 1968. In 1967, kindergarten classes were added to the school. In 1974, Oak Hill Elementary was renamed W.F. Burns Oak Hill Elementary for W.F. Burns, principal from 1936 to 1942 and from 1947 to 1957. Burn's wife, Lilly, taught for many years at the Oak Hill school and his daughter, Betty Burns Bellamy, was also a teacher at Burns Oak Hill for many years until her retirement. Presently, Burns Oak Hill, home of the Skeeters, has approximately 210 students in kindergarten through grade five.

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*Facts as facts do not always create a spirit of reality, because reality is a spirit.*

*G.K. Chesterton*

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## CAMPBELL MIDDLE SCHOOL CAMPBELL STREET HIGH SCHOOL\* DAYTONA HIGH SCHOOL

Campbell Middle School began as Daytona High School, an African American school that opened in 1884 and served minority students in all grades. The school was organized in the Baptist Church on Fremont Avenue in the old Silver Hill District, and the first principal was Mr. J.B. Hankerson. During the early years the school had between 13 and 18 students. The teachers received a dollar for each student. At the time this amount was considered a fair rate and the African American teachers said they received this amount because Volusia County School Superintendents Parker and Perkins were from the North. Daytona High School moved to Odd Fellows Hall on the northeast corner of South and Railroad Streets in 1902. It remained in the Odd Fellows Hall until 1909. The school then moved to Second Street (now called Campbell Street). The school was nicknamed "the Little Brown Hut."

The school's first football team was fielded in 1928. The team was called "The Centipedes" and from 1934 to 1938, the team went undefeated. For a time the Daytona School had a kindergarten class but this was discontinued in 1929. The school was renamed Campbell Street High School. When W. D. Prince, was principal the school received accreditation from SACS (Southern Association of Colleges and Schools) and expanded from grades one through ten to grades one through twelve.

The school's final move was to its present location on South and Keech Streets. On May 27, 1941, Daytona Beach High School became Campbell Street High School. Both the school and street were named after Sir Malcolm Campbell, a British racer who set many speed records on the beach. In 1946, Campbell, then under the administration of A. R. Taylor was destroyed by fire. Campbell Street Elementary and Cypress Street Elementary (renamed Bonner) operated on double sessions to accommodate the high school students. The Volusia County School Board then purchased several army barracks in the Welsh area of Daytona Beach, located west of the Campbell Street site near the Halifax Hospital and White Street. Students attending Campbell Street High School attended classes in the army barracks until a new facility was completed in 1948.

Campbell High School students participated in plays, chorus, cheerleading and social clubs. Campbell teams competed with other black high schools around the state of Florida in all major sports. Students

frequented Rod's News Stand, the Ritz Theater and Seigneurs. At Seigneurs, besides a jukebox, Campbell High students could get a hamburger for \$.15. Campbell High had a recreation center where jazz bands often played for the students. Dances and other entertainment were alternately held in the Midway section of Daytona (north of Volusia Avenue – now International Speedway Blvd.) and the New Town section of Daytona that was the area around Campbell. Former student Jeanette Cooper also remembers having used books discarded by Mainland High.

After a period of time, it was determined that the facilities on Campbell Street (now Martin Luther King Blvd.), built in 1948, were inadequate and a new site was purchased. Campbell Senior High was separated from Campbell Junior High, and both schools moved to another location on the South and Keech Street property. Campbell Street High School remained a segregated high school until 1969 when all the schools in Volusia County were integrated. After integration Campbell Street High School became Campbell Seventh Grade Center; then it became Campbell Street Junior High, housing seventh and eighth grades; and in 1970-1971 the school served eighth and ninth grades with a population of 1700 students. The seventh grade students were then housed at the Mainland Seventh Grade Center on Bay Street (formerly Mainland High School and Mainland Junior High School).



*A new entryway adorns the Campbell Middle School campus.*

\* denotes segregated school

In 1990 Campbell Junior High became part of the middle school concept adopted by the Volusia County School Board. Presently, Campbell Middle School, home of the Spartans, is the only middle school in Daytona Beach and serves approximately 1370 students. It is an ESE (Exceptional Student Education), gifted, SEH (Severely Emotionally Handicapped) and regular education facility.

*My philosophy of life, and more specifically the lives of individuals, is quite simply this. I believe that all of us should enjoy our work while maintaining the degree of excellence required and expected of us.*

*I believe that undue pressure brought to bear upon any worker tends to diminish that person's contribution to his job.*

*I believe any person worthy of his profession will perform his duties with gentle prodding - not with autocratic force.*

*John Walker, Principal  
North Ridgewood Elementary School  
1982*

## CHISHOLM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHISHOLM HIGH SCHOOL\* CHISHOLM ACADEMY\*

Chisholm Elementary, first called Chisholm Academy, began in a one-room, frame building as a school for African American children. The school was located in a subdivision of the Sams Estates in New Smyrna Beach. Sometime later, the students attended class in a school comprised of two adjoining houses. When one of the houses burned, Leroy Chisholm, the owner of the dwellings, constructed and donated a two-story, framed building located in the 500 block on Washington Street. (Besides owning tracts of land in the area, Chisholm was a barber by profession and lived on Riverside Drive in New Smyrna Beach.) This location is now the site of the Alonzo "Babe" James Youth Center. Chisholm was the first known public school for minority children in New Smyrna and southeast Volusia County. The new elementary school had grades one through six. Sometime later, Clara Wallace raised funds to add a seventh and eighth grades to the school.

In 1916 white children who attended the Mary Avenue School were transferred to the newly erected Faulkner Street School. African American children in grades one through four (previously housed at Chisholm) moved to the Mary Avenue facility (later to be called Kimball Elementary). The school was renamed to honor Cecelia Kimball who served as principal at the school for many years. Chisholm Academy then served minority children from fifth to ninth grade. In the 1930s Chisholm grew again with



*Chisholm Elementary School*

\* denotes segregated school

the addition of the tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades. In 1935, Chisholm Academy was renamed Chisholm High School, and the length of the school year was increased from eight to nine months. In 1942, music was added to the curriculum, and an annex was constructed to house the home economics department. In 1954, Chisholm High School moved to a new facility on Ronnoc Lane. A wing was built on the back of Chisholm High School to house the Kimball Elementary students. The old Kimball Elementary on Mary Avenue was converted into both a kindergarten center and an agricultural arts classroom for high school students. In 1957, the school was further expanded to include a gymnasium, a band room and an industrial arts complex. Later on, drivers' education and agriculture were added to the curriculum.

In 1969, New Smyrna Beach High School opened its doors to both minority and white students. Chisholm then became a Seventh Grade Center with eighth and ninth graders going to New Smyrna Beach Junior High. The school housed seventh grade students from 1969 until 1983. When New Smyrna Beach Junior High became New Smyrna Beach Middle School, all sixth, seventh and eighth grade students in the southeast area were housed at one location. Chisholm was subsequently remodeled and once again became an elementary school. Faulkner Street Elementary closed in 1986 and students transferred to the newly reopened Chisholm Elementary.

Presently, Chisholm Elementary is comprised of the old Chisholm High School and the old Kimball Elementary (the back wing of the school). It is located on Ronnoc Lane in New Smyrna Beach on 21 acres of land. In 1992 the cafeteria space was increased when the adjacent auditorium was converted to a large cafetorium. Chisholm Elementary, home of the Wildcats, has approximately 380 students in regular education classes, pre-k through five, and a variety of ESE (Exceptional Student Education) classes, including the gifted program. The school has additional resource rooms for Speech, VE (Varying Exceptionalities) Resource, a Parenting Center, a Technology Lab and an Elementary Resource Center.

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Education is helping the child realize his potentialities.

Erich Fromm

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## CORONADO BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The first school in Coronado Beach, on the New Smyrna Beach peninsula, was built in 1901 on the southeast corner of Peninsula and Flagler Avenues. The Volusia County School Board furnished the materials and local parents built the school. The first teacher at the Coronado School was Ann Pattillo. Children of high school age had to row across the Hillsborough River (now the Indian River) to attend high school until Washington Everett Connor, an early New Smyrna Beach philanthropist, built a bridge across the river, connecting the mainland and the beachside. The schoolhouse became the first location of Coronado Methodist Church, started by H.C. Longstreet. The first Coronado School is now the kitchen of the Cormeth Club.

The present Coronado Beach Elementary was built in 1961 at a cost of \$281,000. The school was named after the first school in Coronado Beach and the small beachside community of Coronado Beach that later became



*Still standing in New Smyrna Beach, the 1st Coronado School now serves as a kitchen for the CorMeth Club.*

part of the city of New Smyrna Beach. Dora Rodgers, sixth grade teaching principal reported that when Coronado opened it had an enrollment of 200 students in grades one through six and 100 kindergarten students. One of the teachers to open the new school was Sara Hall, mother of William E. (Bill) Hall, current Superintendent of Volusia County Schools. Mrs. Hall remained at the school until her retirement twenty years later. Former Coronado students include the late mayor of New Smyrna Beach, George Musson, and Florida State Representative, Suzanne Kosmas. Famous people who have visited the school are Elizabeth Dole, former U. S. Secretary of both Labor and Transportation, and Lawton Chiles, popular two-term governor of Florida.

Coronado has been known over the years as "a good little school." The Animation Club, under the direction of Steve Hardock, won international recognition in 1991, 1992 and 1993. The PTA is an integral part of Coronado Elementary and has played an active role in school activities since the school opened. The PTA raised funds for an outdoor classroom, designed by parent-architect Kevin Schweizer. Currently, Coronado Elementary has a population of approximately 325 students in grades kindergarten through grade five.



*Coronado Elementary School*

## DEBARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

DeBary Elementary opened in August of the 1996-1997 school year. Until December 1996, the school was temporarily housed in portable classrooms on the Enterprise Elementary campus. The student body was comprised of students who had originally attended either Orange City Elementary or Enterprise Elementary. Students moved to DeBary Elementary School, located on Highbanks Road near Lake Monroe, in December, 1996. Parents, students and staff members worked closely to select the school nickname, the DeBary Eagles, motto, colors (gold and black) and mission statement. DeBary Elementary has received the Five Star School award each year since it opened. DeBary Elementary presently serves approximately 790 students in grades pre-kindergarten through grade five.



*DeBary Elementary School*

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Failure is only the opportunity to begin again  
more intelligently.

Henry Ford

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## DELAND HIGH SCHOOL DELAND JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DELAND PUBLIC SCHOOL

DeLand High School began as the DeLand Public School, a wooden structure built in 1898 on the northwest corner of Clara and Rich Streets. An addition to DeLand Public School was constructed in 1907 that included 14 classrooms and an auditorium which seated 600. Some of the funding for the addition was raised by the Ladies Improvement Society. Mrs. John B. Stetson contributed \$1000. At that time the school served students in grades one through ten. Because of the DeLand Public School's affiliation with Stetson University, students seeking an eleventh and twelfth grade education could attend classes at Stetson.

In 1917, a brick building was constructed at the same site as the 1898 schoolhouse to house the junior high and high school students. The older wooden structure was divided into two sections. One section was moved to the 300 block on Rich Street to house the junior high school grades. The other section of the 1898 school remained on Clara Street. The new brick building and the older wooden sections housed high school and elementary school children. At this time Dr. B. F. Ezell was principal of DeLand Public School. During World War I DeLand students assisted the war effort by planting gardens. Every student also joined the Red Cross for \$.25 membership. Students also bought three Liberty Bonds at



*DeLand Public c. 1899*



*DeLand Public c. 1920*

\$50 each for the DeLand school by each bringing in \$.05 per month.

In 1920, a wing was added to the school that included a library and a new auditorium. Before the library was constructed, students had to use the city library that was located on the corner of Woodland and Indiana Avenues in the Volusia Bank Building. Students from outlying areas like Orange City were bused to the high school in DeLand. Students from the DeBary area either had to take the train or lodge in DeLand during the week. While DeLand High School didn't have a cafeteria, it did have a lunchroom. Alice Wyatt, former DeLand High student and teacher, recalled buying mashed potatoes and cabbage for \$.05 a serving.

Before SACS (Southern Association of Colleges and Schools) accredited DeLand High School, many students had attended Stetson Academy (later Stetson University) for their high school education. An alumni association for the high school was formed in 1923. In 1924 the first Athenian, the DeLand High School Yearbook, was published and dedicated to the Superintendent of Volusia County Schools, George Marks, a former principal of DeLand High School. The school newspaper, The Growler, made its debut in 1924. At about this time, the school colors were changed from orange and black to purple and white. In 1926, two elementary schools were built (Wisconsin Avenue, now Dempsie Brewster, and Boston Avenue) and from that time DeLand Junior High School served only students in junior high and high school. During the 1920's, proms were held at either

the Benson Springs Hotel or the country club in DeLeon Springs. Football games were played at Stetson Field, and basketball games were held in a "ramshackle" building nearby.



*Front door of the DeLand Public School c. 1920*

During the late 1930s, DeLand High's student population grew, and the junior high moved to a new facility constructed on the high school campus. Curriculum offerings were "broadened and varied." The school had a full time dean, a director of student services, a band and a glee club. Louise Ball Cacamise recalled that during the 1940s and 1950s, DeLand students attended dances at Teen Town. They spent after school hours at Sugar Top on the corner of Amelia Avenue and Rt. 92 (now Hampton's Restaurant) and the Donut Shop. Students had an hour for lunch, and many went downtown to eat at Leightener's Drug Store. For many years the school had a May Day celebration, complete with a May pole dance. DeLand High School band master, John Haney, was a former member of John Philip Sousa's band where he played xylophone. He brought this experience to his DeLand High band students who won numerous awards throughout the state.

Pranksters tried to start a fire at DeLand High School circa 1950. Their caper resulted in some smoke damage in the front of the building. In 1951, a female student kissed a male student in the school and was, subsequently, punished. To protest this punishment, 100 DeLand High students staged a brief strike. One school day in 1952, some DeLand High students rushed into the school, announcing that two men were trying to sell drugs to some of the younger children. Ted, of Ted and Betty's Snack Bar, caught the pair in Dr. Ellis' parking lot, ordered them off the premises and called the police. At the same time, DeLand High students rushed out of their classrooms and surrounded the two culprits until the police reached the "scene of the crime." In 1955, a cafeteria was added to the facility. Prior to this time, high school students had been eating at the Wisconsin Avenue (later Dempsey Brewster) School's covered pavilion.

In 1961, a new DeLand High School was constructed. The new facility,



*The first female principal in Volusia County, Maude Barron served the students at DeLand High School.*

designed to house 1200 students, was located on the southwest corner of Hill and Plymouth Streets. The faculty, students and volunteers were responsible for the entire move including all the furnishings, books and supplies. Alice Wyatt, librarian at DeLand High for many years, remembered that they packed twice for the move to the new site. Originally scheduled to open in the spring, the new facility did not open until December. There was no heat for a while because birds were nesting in the heating system. The ceiling in the library had to be replaced because of some structural damage. When Wyatt moved from the old library to the

new one, her only equipment was a record player and film projector. When she retired in 1976, the library staff had increased to five people, and much more audiovisual equipment had been purchased. After the move to the new facility, the DeLand High School colors were changed for a second time from purple and white to green and gold. Many students and parents remembered the yardstick in the administrative offices, used specifically to measure the length of the girls' skirts. Short skirts were frowned upon in the early 1960s. One of the more unusual courses taught during the 1960s was a Bible History course taught by Mr. Grimes.

DeLand High School had a large increase in the student population in the 1970s and 1980s. It was the only high school on the west side of the county, other than Taylor Junior Senior High in Pierson. The rapidly increasing population of Deltona directly impacted the growing student enrollment at DeLand High School. At one point the enrollment figure

topped 3000. Jean Wolf, an English teacher and English department chair at the time, had 32 English teachers for whom she was responsible. The number of English teachers at DeLand High was greater than the entire faculty of some smaller Volusia County Schools. When Deltona High School opened in 1988, this temporarily helped to alleviate the overcrowded conditions at DeLand High. However, when DeLand Junior High was converted to DeLand Middle School, all ninth grade students who had previously attended the junior high were then housed at the high school, creating another overcrowding problem. The incoming ninth graders were all housed in portables and hardly ever saw upper classmen except when attending extra-curricular club gatherings or events. Presently, DeLand High, home of the Bulldogs, has an enrollment of approximately 2600 students.



*DeLand High School*

**DELAND MIDDLE SCHOOL  
 DELAND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
 DELAND JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
 DELAND PUBLIC SCHOOL**

DeLand Middle School traces its beginning to DeLand Public School, a wooden structure located on the corner of Clara and Rich Streets, erected in 1898. In 1917, a new, brick building was constructed, and the older wooden schoolhouse was divided into two sections. One section was moved to the 300 block on Rich Avenue to house junior high school students. The other section of the wooden structure remained on Clara Street. The new, brick building and the older wooden sections served high school and elementary students until the middle 1920s. When Wisconsin Avenue Elementary (now Dempsey Brewster) and Boston Avenue Elementary Schools were built in 1925, DeLand Public School became DeLand Junior Senior High School. In 1939, a new annex was built as an addition to the 1917 brick structure. This new annex was for the junior high students who, until this time, were still housed in one-half of the structure built in 1898.

As the school population continued to grow, the seventh grade had to be housed for a time in a white, frame building located on a lot between



*DeLand Public from 1916 until 1939*

Dempsey Brewster Elementary and Trinity Methodist Church on Wisconsin Avenue. In 1961, when the new DeLand High School was constructed at Plymouth and Hill, DeLand Junior High moved into the classrooms vacated by the high school. Edward Talton became principal of the DeLand Junior High. This facility, the red brick building built in 1917, was destroyed by



*DeLand Public School c. 1898*



*DeLand Junior High in 1979*

fire in 1979. A new junior high was erected on Aquarius Avenue to replace the building on Clara and Rich.

In the 1988-1989 school year, DeLand Junior High became DeLand Middle School, serving sixth, seventh and eighth grade students. DeLand Middle School, home of the Terriers, is a full service school that is open weekdays from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and offers a variety of activities for students and community members. The school includes a first rate media center, a sports complex, a complete working farm, and a productive aquaculture factory. Presently, the school has approximately 1600 students from DeLand and the communities of Lake Helen and Orange City.



*DeLand Middle School*

There are only two lasting bequests we can hope to give our children. One of these is roots; the other, wings.

Hodding Carter

## DELTONA HIGH SCHOOL

Deltona High School opened its doors in August of 1988. At the time of Deltona High's opening, the only two high schools serving West Volusia were DeLand High School and T. DeWitt Taylor High School. Deltona High School, home of the Wolfpack, draws its student population of approximately 2260 from the Deltona and DeBary areas. Deltona High School used a full implementation of the trimester/extended period model that allowed for the implementation of innovative teaching practices. This trimester model is being replaced by the four by four block schedule model in the 2000-01 school year. The Health Services Academy, housed on the campus, is a school-within-a-school program. It offers students a challenging, interdisciplinary instructional program that provides knowledge for beginning a career in the health care industry and/or for pursuing a health care major at the post secondary level upon graduation.



*Deltona High School*

Treat people as if they were what they ought to be and you help them become what they are capable of being.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

## DELTONA LAKES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Deltona Lakes Elementary was the first elementary school in unincorporated Deltona. It opened in 1982 to relieve over crowding at Enterprise Elementary. While still at Enterprise Elementary, social studies students collected memorabilia for a time capsule to be buried at their new school. Deltona Lakes Elementary is located on Adelia Avenue in a residential section. From its beginning, Deltona Lakes has been rezoned six times to accommodate the growth in the area; so, there have been many changes in the composition and number of its student population. Since the school's opening unincorporated Deltona has become a city.

On June 4, 1999, the time capsule that was buried 17 years before was opened. On hand for the opening were former principals Chuck Williams and Ron McPherson, Patricia Northey and Ann McFall of the Volusia County Council and Mayor John Masiarczyk of Deltona. During the ceremony a pictorial history of Deltona Lakes Elementary was presented to the mayor for the new Deltona museum.

Deltona Lakes has a nationally recognized Sand Pine Nature Center that was featured at the 1987 Florida Environmental Education Conference. Deltona Lakes Elementary has also earned the distinction of being named a Florida Five Star School, meeting 100% of the criteria in the categories of Business Partnership, Family Involvement, Volunteers, Students' Community Service and School Advisory Councils. Deltona Lakes has won many other awards. In 1995-1996, the school received the Sunshine



*Deltona Lakes Elementary School*

State School Public Relations Association Medallion - First Place Award for the Deltona Lakes Creed Program. Deltona Lakes won the Golden Spoon Award in 1996-1997 and 1997-1998 and the Florida School Recognition Award in 1997-1998. At the present time, Deltona Lakes, home of the Eagles, serves approximately 870 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five, with 18% of the student body receiving ESE services.

## DELTONA MIDDLE SCHOOL DELTONA JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Deltona Middle School began as Deltona Junior High School. The school opened on November 18, 1968, on Enterprise Road in Deltona, ending split sessions at DeLand Junior High School. The Deltona Corporation donated the land to Volusia County Schools as one of four sites set aside for schools in the community's master plan. Four hundred sixty-two students were housed in the completed first phase of construction with plans to house 1200 students when the school was completed. The first phase cost \$440,790 and included six classrooms, an administrative suite, a library and a number of special area rooms, for science labs, industrial arts and home economics.

In 1989, Deltona Junior High was transformed into a middle school with ninth grade moving to high school and sixth grade moving into the space left by the ninth grade classes. Deltona Middle, home of the Lightening Bolts, serves a population of approximately 1560 students.



*Deltona Middle School*

## DISCOVERY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Discovery Elementary opened in the fall of 1988, with approximately 837 students and was built to ease overcrowding in the fast growing Deltona area. It is located on Abigail Drive in Deltona. Students and faculty came from Deltona Lakes Elementary and Enterprise Elementary. The PTA (Parent Teachers Association) played an integral role in supporting Discovery's vision as a community school. For a number of years Discovery was designated as an ESOL (English Speakers of Other Languages) center. Discovery was also one of the Volusia County Schools that was put on a multi-track schedule to accommodate the continuously increasing student population. During the multi-track years, there were times when the number of students exceeded 1200.

In 1996 Discovery Elementary returned to the traditional school calendar after two new elementary schools opened in the area to ease the overcrowded conditions. The school has had the distinction of being recognized as a Five Star School. Presently, Discovery Elementary, home of the Seekers, serves approximately 790 students in grades pre-kindergarten through grade five.



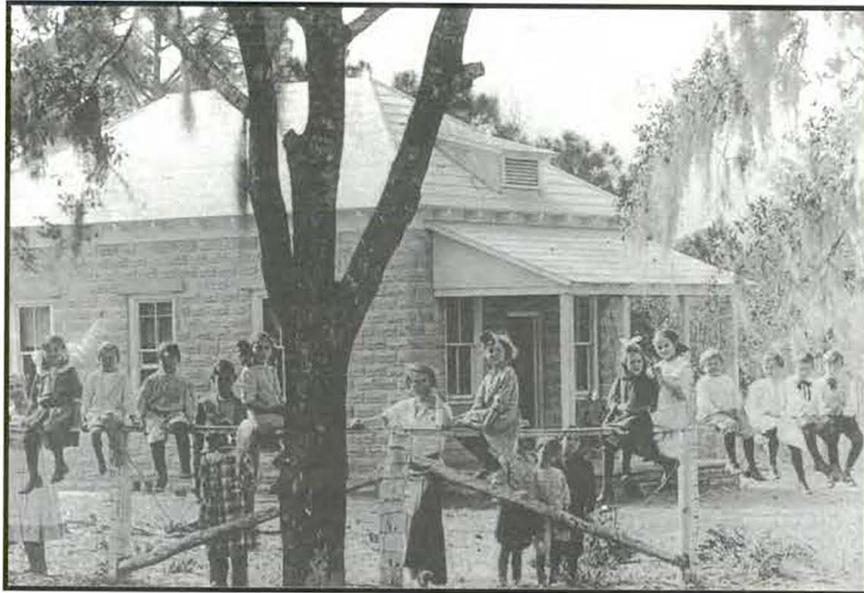
*Discovery Elementary School*

## EDGEWATER PUBLIC SCHOOL BETSY ROSS SCHOOL HAWKS PARK SCHOOL

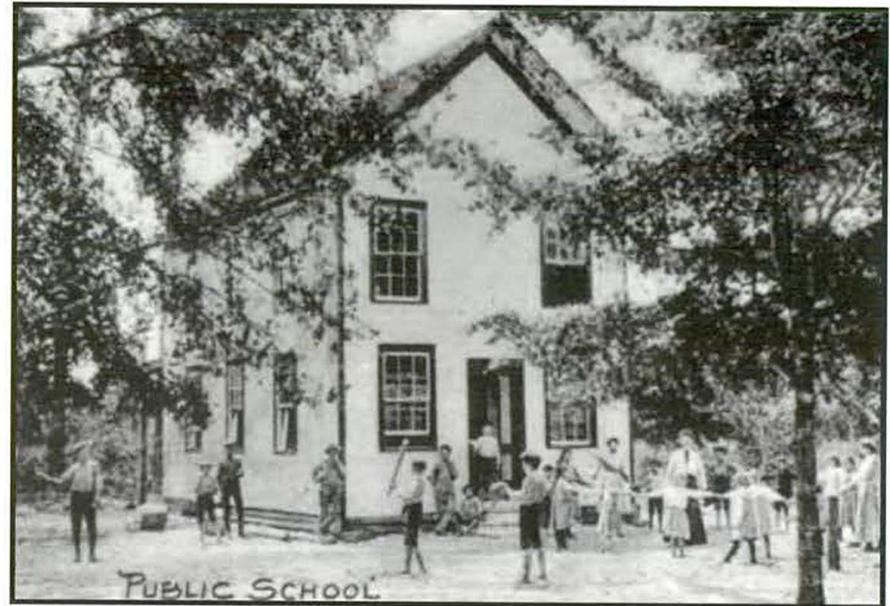
Dr. John Milton Hawks (founder of Hawks Park and Volusia County's first post Civil War superintendent of schools) was instrumental in beginning the first school in Edgewater, then called Hawks Park, on October 13, 1879. He donated one of his winter cottages to serve as a school. William S. Hart, an area citrus grower and beekeeper was the first teacher. During the 1880s, a second school, a 20 by 30 foot wooden structure was constructed with volunteer contributions from community members. This new school was located on an acre of land on the southwest corner of Park and Ridgewood Avenues.

The land was deeded by Dr. Hawks to the Volusia County Board of Instruction. Classes from grades one through twelve were held on the first floor of the building with one teacher providing all the instruction. The second floor of the building was used for community functions and church services. By 1885-1886, the school had 32 children. A flow-well that only flowed during high tide was located in front of the school and furnished drinking water for the children. On a cold day in 1910, Raymond Clifton, the teacher, put too much fuel in the furnace which caused it to explode and the entire building burned to the ground. Because the fire occurred at lunchtime and the children had all gone home for lunch, no one was injured. Mr. Hart promptly offered his packinghouse for use as a school and the children didn't miss a single day of school because of the fire.

A new school, constructed with six-inch thick walls, was then built. Handmade blocks formed from river shell and cement were used in its construction. Enough blocks were made to also construct a town hall on Park Avenue. The school was completed in 1912 and thirty students participated in its dedication. It was named the Betsy Ross School. A Mr. Green of the Betsy Ross Organization came from Washington D.C. to present a flag to the new school. The flag was proudly displayed on the new flagpole in front of the school. By 1917, the school closed and the Hawks Park (later Edgewater) children were transferred to Faulkner Street School in New Smyrna Beach. School bus service to New Smyrna began in 1920 with Mr. Wilkerson as the bus driver. The bus was not a "real" bus but a converted old truck, and the students sat along the sides in the back. The bus/truck was also not known for its speed. When the Live Oak Public School in New Smyrna (1925-1926) was built, serving grades one



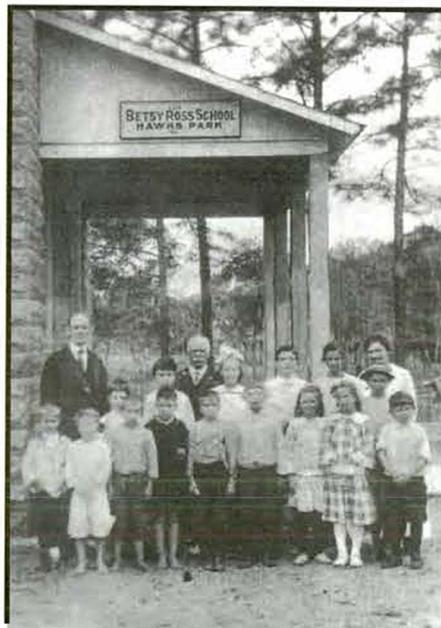
*Betsy Ross School c. 1912*



*2nd Edgewater School c. 1890*

through twelve, Edgewater students were bused to that school.

The present day Edgewater Public School opened its doors in 1966 to 268 students. It is located on 42 acres of land at 500 Old County Road. The new school had two half time kindergartens and grades one through six. From its very beginning, Edgewater had to use portable classrooms. In fact, one of its portable classrooms was first used as part of the Oak Hill Black School. The new school was built on land that was covered with palmetto scrub. Because of these natural surroundings, many scrub jays (now an endangered species) inhabited the campus. The scrub palmettos were also home to dangerous rattlesnakes. Former kindergarten teacher Charlotte



*Betsy Ross School*

Mooney remembered that on one occasion logs were hurled in an attempt to kill a huge rattler. The land was later cleared of the scrub palmettos.

In 1968-1969, kindergarten classes were conducted at the First Baptist Church of Edgewater, and lunches were sent to Edgewater Public from the cafeteria of Read-Pattillo Elementary because Edgewater had yet to build a cafeteria. Edgewater Public also didn't have an auditorium. This, however, did not stop teachers and students from putting on programs. In a recessed area by the administrative office, performances



*Edgewater Public School*

were given with the student audience sitting on the grass. Both teachers and students alike looked forward to the yearly Halloween parade. Edgewater's mayor and police chief usually served on the panel of judges. A ten room addition was built in 1983. In the late 1980s, an ESE (Exceptional Student Education) wing was added to the school and since its completion, Edgewater has been an ESE center for southeast Volusia.

The student population grew steadily, and by 1990-1991, approximately 1300 students were enrolled in Edgewater Public School. When Indian River Elementary was built, the student population at Edgewater was reduced to 750 students. Presently, Edgewater Public, home of the Bobcats, serves approximately 750 students.

## ENTERPRISE ELEMENTARY BENSON SPRINGS (1927-1937) ENTERPRISE SCHOOL

The first school in Enterprise was located in a building on what is now DeBary Avenue near Elizabeth Street. When the normal school (teacher training school) vacated the old county courthouse in Enterprise (Volusia county seat was moved to DeLand in 1888), circa 1900, the elementary school moved into the empty courthouse. Edith Stanton taught at the Enterprise School during its years in the courthouse. She related that it was the "finest building" in the county. She said that when the children came to school sick with fever, she placed them in the old jury room on the shady side of the building. Students with chills were placed in a room on the sunny side where it was warm.

A new, two-story building was constructed in 1917, called the Enterprise Grade School. The school had one teacher who taught grades one through eight. Circa 1920, another teacher was hired to share the teaching duties. By 1927, the school had added grades nine and ten, and the name of the school and the name of the community was changed to Benson Springs. At this time the school included the original 1917 structure and the addition of an auditorium, a lunchroom, the boys' shop for manual arts and a home economics classroom. Another new building was constructed circa 1936 for the seventh through tenth grades. The faculty then included ten teachers and one principal.

Both the town's and the school's name returned to the original name of Enterprise in 1937-38. As enrollment increased, high school students were bused to DeLand, and by 1939, Enterprise was listed as both



*Enterprise Courthouse/School c. 1896*



*Enterprise School c. 1900*



*Enterprise School c. 1925*

elementary and junior high school. In the 1940s and 1950s, the agriculture classes grew vegetables on a plot of fertile land across the street from the school. The strawberries grown on this plot were especially delicious. During WWII, this plot of land was called a "victory garden."

When Lovick Hayman was principal of Enterprise, he went to the home of a truant only to be met by a shotgun. The irate father told Mr. Hayman to "take care of your school and I will take care of my boy." The truant youngster did return to class the next day.

Enterprise School served students in grades kindergarten through eight by 1961. Sylvia Hardin, who followed her father, Lovick Hayman, as principal of Enterprise, recalled going out to find some little boys who were missing from class. It was a warm, spring day and the little boys were located alongside a stream looking for frogs. She remembered taking the students outside to watch John Glenn's first space flight to the dismay of some who were afraid of the students' reaction if something had gone wrong. She also remembered when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated, going room to room telling the teachers the shocking news. Mrs. Hardin said that one day a couple of men from the FBI showed up in her office asking to question some of the boys. It appeared that these boys had thrown the switch in the Benson Junction railroad yard.

During a severe thunderstorm on June 30, 1964, the original, two-

story building, constructed in 1917, was destroyed by fire. The Methodist Children's Home and the Episcopal Parish House were used as temporary classrooms until renovations could be completed. At the time of the fire, Enterprise Elementary served 289 students. Children who lived at the Methodist Children's home were also students at the Enterprise School.

By 1971, Enterprise Elementary, home of the Shuttle, was serving 569 students in kindergarten through grade six. The student population almost tripled by 1980, increasing to 1441 pupils. The large rise in enrollment was due to the rapidly growing population in the Deltona area. In 1976, 12 new classrooms, a music room, expanded media center and an administrative complex were added to Enterprise Elementary. The school's present enrollment has decreased to approximately 610 students in grades



*Benson Springs 1927 - 1937*

pre-kindergarten through five due to the construction of several new elementary schools in the Deltona-DeBary area. It is interesting to note that the current playground area at Enterprise was once a cemetery that was located behind the old courthouse.



*Enterprise Elementary as it sits today in 1999*

**EUCLID AVENUE LEARNING CENTER  
 EUCLID AVENUE EXCEPTIONAL  
 EDUCATION CENTER  
 EUCLID AVENUE ELEMENTARY\*  
 EUCLID AVENUE HIGH SCHOOL\*  
 BRONSON HIGH SCHOOL\*  
 ATHENS HIGH SCHOOL  
 DELAND COLORED GRADED SCHOOL\***

Euclid Avenue School had its beginnings in 1886 in a log house on Lake Beresford with J.W. Roper serving as the school's first teacher. Leon Clements of Enterprise is a descendent of Roper on his mother's side. In 1887, another school was located in Brooksville, a section of DeLand commonly called "Dunn's Bottom." Mr. Cook served as the teacher at this second location. The school, a three-room structure, remained at this site until 1898, when a storm destroyed the school building. Enrollment increased steadily and classes had to be held in whatever space was available. African American students were reunited in one facility with Professor Johnson serving as teacher when a school building, previously used by white students, was vacated on Amelia Avenue.

The DeLand School for minority students later moved to Euclid Avenue and was first called Athens High School and then Bronson High School (1930s) to honor Mr. Bronson, the school's long time principal. Bronson served students from grades one through twelve. Benjamin J. Howells,

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss

I have a firm belief that the rock of our safety as a nation lies in the proper education of our population.

Benjamin Harrison



*The Euclid High School Purple Tigers circa 1943-44 held all opponents scoreless for three years.*

\* denotes segregated school

Sr. of DeLand remembered having Sally Poole (her married name) in first grade in 1933. Mr. Howells went to Bronson and then Euclid until he joined the army after the 10<sup>th</sup> grade. When the elementary classes at Bronson, became crowded the students went to the Florida Avenue School commonly referred to as "Miss Johnson's School." It is believed that Florida Avenue closed when the Parson Street School (now Starke) opened.

The present school, named Euclid Avenue, was constructed in 1936 as a school for minority students, grades one through twelve. It is reported that students had used books, second hand uniforms and physical education outside even in the coldest months of the year. Euclid High



*Euclid Avenue School*

School's football teams were undefeated from 1940 through 1944. They traveled to football games in an orange truck. Annual May Day programs were popular at Euclid. In 1950, the Jackson Building was erected as an addition to the school. This building was named in honor of N.E. Jackson, longtime coach, teacher and principal in DeLand's minority schools. Former student, Mr. Bethel of DeLand, recalled the exceptionally fine vocational education program offered at Euclid Avenue High School. The training he received served him throughout his career. Benjamin J. Howells, Sr. said that Professor Sharpe taught woodworking and Mr. Staples had a garden and raised a variety of "greens." Euclid Avenue became an elementary school in 1961. In 1964, Euclid High School students transferred to Southwestern, a newly built high school for African American students in DeLand.

Before integration, minority students were required to attend school only to the eighth grade. There were only three African American high schools in Volusia County before the schools were integrated, Euclid and Southwestern in DeLand and Campbell in Daytona. Many minority students who wanted to get a high school education had to travel many miles each day to advance beyond eighth grade.

Euclid Avenue Elementary was in existence from 1961 to 1969. The school then became a center for special education. From 1984 to 1986 the Euclid Avenue school was temporarily closed. In 1986 the school became Euclid Learning Center. The Euclid Learning Center is an alternative school for students who are in danger of dropping out of school before receiving a high school diploma. The center has a program that utilizes smaller class size and competency based individualized instruction. Euclid Avenue Learning Center currently serves approximately 65 students.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss

*WE BELIEVE IN THE CURSE OF IGNORANCE,  
IN THE EFFICACY OF SCHOOLS, IN THE  
DIGNITY OF TEACHING, AND IN THE JOY OF  
SERVING ONE ANOTHER.*

*EDWIN O. GROVER*

## FOREST LAKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Forest Lake Elementary, located on Doyle Road in Deltona, was originally due to open in August of 1996. Because of delays in construction, 566 Forest Lake students were housed in portable classrooms on the campus of Discovery Elementary. The official opening of Forest Lake Elementary occurred on January 27, 1997, and a smooth transition from the Discovery campus to Doyle Road was credited to the yeoman efforts of the entire staff. Forest Lake drew its population from Discovery, Osteen, Deltona Lakes and Enterprise Elementary Schools, reducing the large student populations of these feeder schools. Forest Lake Elementary, home of the Panthers, currently serves 700 students.



*Forest Lake Elementary School*

## FRIENDSHIP ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Friendship Elementary, located at 2746 Fulford Drive in Deltona, opened in August of 1994. It was built to ease the overcrowding that existed in the Deltona area schools. Friendship Elementary does not have a school mascot; instead it has a logo with a globe and two hands extended in friendship. Currently, Friendship Elementary serves approximately 880 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.



*Friendship Elementary School*

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Don't limit a child  
to your own learning,  
for he was born  
in another time.

Rabbinical saying

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## GALAXY MIDDLE SCHOOL

Galaxy Middle School, located on Eustace Avenue in Deltona, opened in June of 1990 to relieve the crowded conditions at Deltona Middle. A time capsule was buried on Dedication Day, October 23, 1991, near the campus flagpole. Galaxy Middle School, home of the Voyagers, began with a student population of 1200 that increased by 100 students per year. The student body grew to approximately 2000 students in the 1998-99 school year with 107 teachers and 39 portable classrooms. The opening of Heritage Middle School in Deltona in the 1999-2000 school year significantly reduced the student population at Galaxy Middle to approximately 1460.

Galaxy was built as a model middle school, designed to facilitate the middle school configuration of separate grade levels in separate areas of the campus. The buildings were created to house teams of students, not curriculum departments. Galaxy was chosen as a model visitation site for Japanese educators and was selected as a Red Ribbon School.



*Galaxy Middle School*

## GEORGE MARKS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The first wing of George W. Marks Elementary School was completed in December of 1954 and opened to students on January 3, 1955. The new school was built as a result of a state survey that indicated the need for an elementary school because of population growth in that area of DeLand. The new school was located on the corner of North Garfield Avenue and East Woodmont Road. It was named after George W. Marks who had served as Volusia County Superintendent of Schools from 1924 to 1957. George Marks Elementary was officially given its name in a dedication ceremony that took place on February 22, 1955, the anniversary of the birth date of Mark's namesake, George Washington.



*George Marks Elementary School*

George Marks Elementary cost \$88,000 to build and had only seven classrooms. Teachers who had previously been assigned to the Wisconsin Avenue School (renamed Dempsie Brewster) volunteered to teach at the new school. The supervising principal of all DeLand schools, M. J. Perret, served as the principal of the new school for the school year 1954-55. The school's center wing was completed in 1955 and became the new

home to Exceptional Student Education classes, which were previously housed at Wisconsin Avenue. In 1960, the library and cafeteria were completed and two more classrooms were added to the school. By 1975, the George Marks teaching staff had grown from eight to 34 teachers serving 682 students. George Marks Elementary, home of the Bulldogs, currently has 880 students in kindergarten through grade five, including ESE (exceptional student education) and gifted classes. The school has a staff of 87 teachers and support personnel.

## HERITAGE MIDDLE SCHOOL

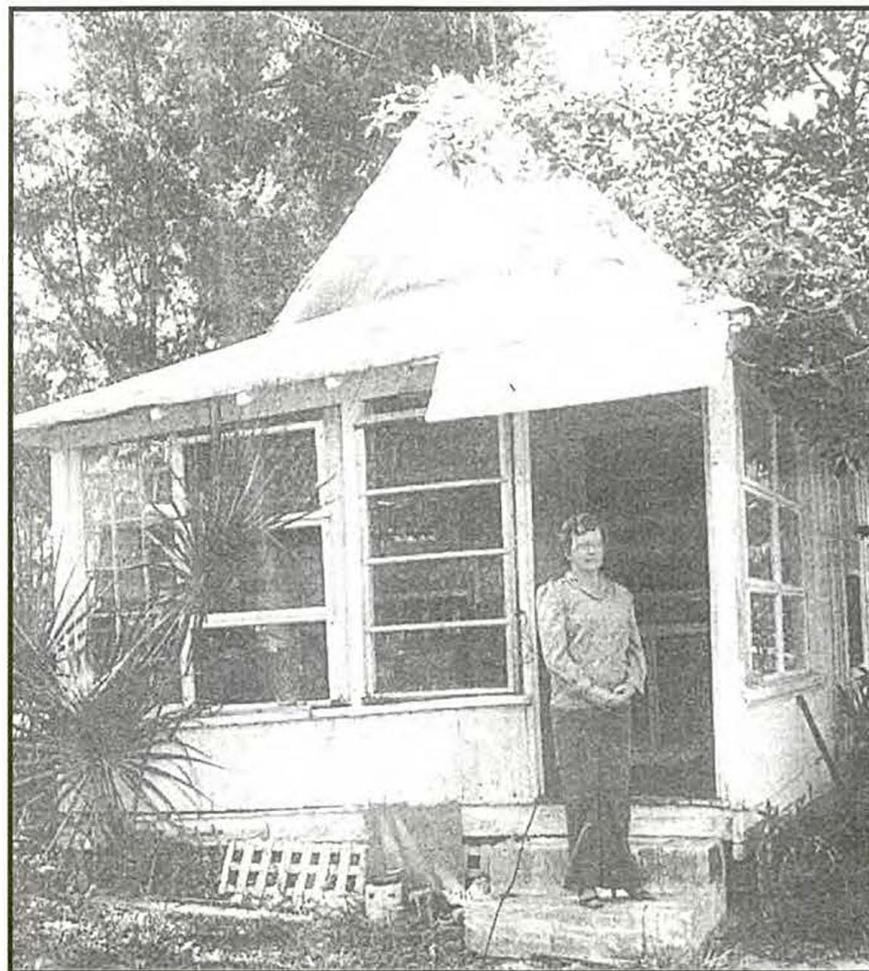
Heritage Middle School opened in Deltona in August of 1999. Parents and students from all the elementary schools that are feeder schools for Heritage chose the name "Heritage" for the Deltona area's newest school. They also selected the school mascot and the school colors of hunter green and gold. Heritage Middle School is organized into heterogeneous classes by grade level. Currently, Heritage, home of the Eagles, serves 1280 students in grades six, seven and eight.



*Heritage Middle School*

## HOLLY HILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Holly Hill Elementary began as a one-room, wood building at 222 Sixth Street (formerly Michigan Street) circa 1887. A red brick building on a 6.2-acre site at 1049 Ridgewood became the school's second location. This building was constructed in the early 1900s and contained six classrooms. A two-story stucco over brick building was constructed in 1927 as an addition to the original structure that included six classrooms,



*Virginia Wine on the steps of Holly Hill School No. 32, the oldest learning center in Holly Hill*

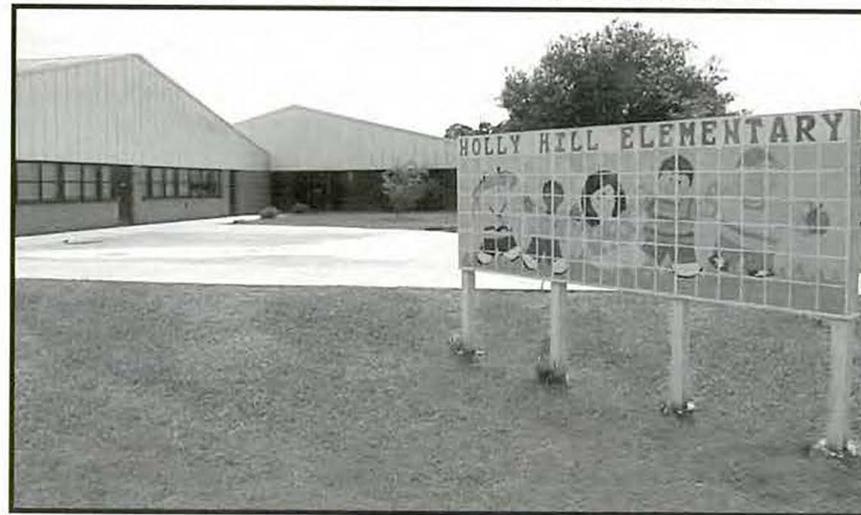


*Holly Hill Elementary c. 1940*

an auditorium, a library and offices. At one time there was a tunnel for the children under Ridgewood Avenue. Over the years Holly Hill served not only elementary grades but also grades seven through eleven. In 1940, the junior high school and elementary school split into two separate entities, but were still housed in the same building. Carolyn Kitchens was a kindergarten student of May Hudson when both junior high and elementary students were housed on Ridgewood Avenue. As Carolyn grew older, she was on the girls basketball team, coached by Mrs. Hudson. Years later, Carolyn became a teacher and returned to Holly Hill Elementary to teach side by side with her former kindergarten teacher and basketball coach, May Hudson. Ellis Flippo remembered that sometimes the school year would start later in the fall and end earlier in the spring because the Volusia County School Board was short of funds.

In 1947, two frame barracks were brought to the Holly Hill campus, adding five more temporary classrooms to the school. One hundred nine students were housed in the barracks that were used until 1981. Between 1949 and 1953, six one-story block masonry buildings containing 13 classrooms increased the size of the school. After Holly Hill Junior High School (renamed Central Junior High School, then Holly Hill Middle School) was constructed in 1956, Holly Hill served only elementary students. In 1957, a new cafeteria was erected at the school. By 1960, before the opening of Walter A. Hurst Elementary, Holly Hill Elementary was severely overcrowded. One teacher had 40 first grade students in her class. Her class was housed in the Brownie Troop Hut located across

Ridgewood Avenue in Holly Land Park. Two more classes were held in the auditorium, another two at the adjacent Congregational Church and two more at the Holly Hill Baptist Church. Five more classrooms, two portable classrooms and a storage building were added in the 1960s and 1970s providing more space for the growing student population. By 1980, the red brick structure, built in the early 1900s was the oldest school building still in use in the Volusia County School system. Of the twenty-one classrooms still in use, ten were classified as unsatisfactory.



*Holly Hill Elementary School*

In 1981, a twenty-acre site was purchased on the corner of Center Street and 15<sup>th</sup> Street in Holly Hill to build a new elementary school. The land was cleared, but construction was delayed at least twice, due to potential structural problems. School opened for the last time at the old Holly Hill Elementary on Ridgewood Avenue in September of 1983. Holly Hill Elementary moved in October of 1983 to its new location at 1500 Center Street. This was the third move for the school that began in 1887. On November 19, 1983, the new Holly Hill Elementary on Center Street had its official opening, and a new flag was presented to the school by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Long time Holly Hill Elementary principal Mary Kay Pyles and Superintendent Raymond Dunne were on hand for the opening. The bell from the original, red brick school house, installed in the early 1900s, fell into disrepair and had been replaced by a more modern electric bell. In 1966, Holly Hill sixth graders raised money to have the old bell sand blasted, rust proofed and bronzed. The old bell

moved with the students, school furniture, books and supplies to the new Center Street location and is proudly displayed in front of the new Holly Hill Elementary. The bell serves as a link between what was, what is, and what is yet to be. Currently, Holly Hill Elementary, home of the Knights, serves approximately 780 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.

## **HOLLY HILL MIDDLE SCHOOL HOLLY HILL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL CENTRAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Junior high students in the Holly Hill area went to the Holly Hill School on Ridgewood Avenue in Holly Hill. This school served all students from grade one through grade ten. In 1940, the school was separated into two sections, junior high and elementary. Even though the schools were separate, they remained under one roof with separate administrators until the middle 1950's. In 1956, a separate junior high facility was built on 25 acres of land at 1200 Center Street between LPGA Boulevard

(formerly 11<sup>th</sup> Street) and Walker Street in Holly Hill. However, some junior high classes remained at the Holly Hill Elementary site on Ridgewood Avenue until 1966. The new school opened with eight classrooms, 250 sixth and seventh graders, six teachers and a teaching principal. Seven additional classrooms were completed by 1959. In 1962, new additions included an office suite, the media center, the shop room, art rooms, home economics rooms and the gym. An air-conditioned wing with a guidance suite, exceptional student classrooms and science classrooms was completed in 1970-71.

The school's first athletic teams were formed in 1959 and because of historic events at nearby Cape Canaveral, the school's emblem and mascot became the Rocket. In 1960, the first Rocket yearbook was published. In 1966-67, Central Junior High was renamed Holly Hill Junior High School. By 1980, Holly Hill Junior had 50 classrooms and another addition that included a new media center and dark room. During the mid 1980s, newly created athletic fields at Holly Hill Junior were named for Alex Robertson who had served both as assistant principal and principal of the school from 1976 to 1985. Robertson was instrumental in converting the undeveloped land for athletic use. In 1990, Holly Hill Junior became Holly Hill Middle, changing from a center for seventh, eighth and ninth grades to a center for sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Holly Hill Middle currently serves approximately 1100 students.



*Holly Hill Middle School*

## HORIZON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Horizon Elementary, home of the Eagles, opened in August of 1989 on 23.4 beautifully landscaped acres on Hidden Lakes Drive in Port Orange. The school had over 1100 students, many of whom were housed in portable classrooms. Prior to opening, a team of Horizon teachers attended a Team Building Convention, sponsored by the Florida Department of Education. During its first few years in existence, Horizon's physical plant was plagued by air quality problems; but flexibility and cooperation on the part of the parents, students and teachers helped overcome this obstacle. Horizon's open areas in between pods of classrooms have allowed for the development of a variety of learning environments. Horizon Elementary currently serves a diverse population of approximately 860 students. The school is adjacent to Willow Park and has a joint use agreement with the Recreation Department of the City of Port Orange that allows the students of Horizon to use the facilities during school hours.



*Horizon Elementary School*

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*Give me a condor's quill!  
Give me Vesuvius' crater for an ink stand!  
To produce a mighty book  
you must choose a mighty theme.*

Herman Melville

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*May joy not escape you.  
May your hearts always be open  
to those less fortunate.*

*John Walker, Principal  
North Ridgewood Elementary School  
1982*

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*Make the total effort,  
even when the odds  
are against you.*

Arnold Palmer

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## WALTER A. HURST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Walter A. Hurst Elementary is located at the corner of Derbyshire Avenue and Wright Street in the unincorporated area west of Holly Hill. The school was built as a neighborhood school on land given to the Volusia County School Board by the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter A. Hurst. The Hurst family had purchased 2000 acres in the Holly Hill area under the Murphy Act. Mr. Hurst had been a saw mill operator who highly valued education even though he had only about one year of formal schooling. Hurst Elementary opened to students in 1960. At that time, funds were not available for landscaping, but an ad in the local newspaper describing the new school's plight, rallied the needed public response. Hurst was then beautifully landscaped and the golden raintrees, planted at the time, can still be seen on the Hurst campus today.

Hurst Elementary adopted the Yellow Jacket as its mascot because of the many bees kept by the honey beekeepers in the nearby orange groves. During the early days, the school campus had to be patrolled for snakes. A rash of campus burglaries and vandalism was stopped by the intervention of the "faculty posse" – the principal and PE coach who remained all



*Artwork on permanent display in the gardens outside the school*



*Detail of one of the art objects in the permanent display.*

night to catch the perpetrators. At that time the art and music teachers had no classrooms of their own and had to push supply carts from room to room to deliver their lessons. This hardship did not deter the special area teachers from producing award winning holiday programs and Christmas floats for the annual Christmas parade in Holly Hill.

Hurst Elementary also had a great deal of parental support as overflow crowds attended PTA meetings. Hurst was integrated in 1969, and the student population became more culturally diverse. With the steady increase in population, Hurst's enrollment grew to approximately 1200 students, at one time becoming the largest elementary school in Volusia County. Even though the enrollment was large, Hurst continued to be administered by one principal with the help of one secretary. The overcrowding was eventually alleviated when other new area elementary schools were constructed.

In 1986, some notable events at the school included visits from Florida Governor Bob Martinez and Congressman Craig James. Hurst Elementary and its teaching staff have received numerous awards over the years. The school has received the Golden Apple award for 15 years in a row. In 1986, Evelyn LaMotte was elected Florida State Counselor of the Year. In 1990, Hurst was designated a Red Carpet School and received the Meritorious School Award. Hurst had the honor of hosting the Volusia

County Legislative Forum.

Over the years the school has expanded with the construction of a new media center, administration complex, kindergarten wing and ESE (Exceptional Student Education) pod and a science lab. Currently, Hurst Elementary serves approximately 700 students from pre-kindergarten through grade five, including dropout prevention services, the ALPHA Program and ESE services. The Hurst ALPHA Program received the National Dropout Prevention award in 1998.



*Walter A. Hurst Elementary School*

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Nothing in the world  
can take the place  
of persistence.

Calvin Coolidge

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## INDIAN RIVER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Indian River Elementary was named for its proximity to the Indian River. Its mascot is the Manatee. The school opened during the 1990-91 school year and was first housed at Edgewater Elementary (many classes in portables) until the 25-acre site on Roberts Road at the southern end of Edgewater was completed. Initially, 450 students attended Indian River, but since its opening the attendance has increased to approximately 730 students. The school serves a population within a two-mile radius. Only special needs students require bus transportation. Because the majority of students live in the immediate vicinity of the school, Indian River Elementary serves as a model community school. The Florida Department of Education designated Indian River a Five Star Award School. Currently, Indian River has approximately 725 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.



*Indian River Elementary School*

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By learning you will teach; by teaching you will learn.

Latin proverb

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## LONGSTREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Longstreet Elementary, located at 2754 South Peninsula Drive in Daytona Beach, opened in 1954 at the cost \$161,000. The school was named for Rupert J. Longstreet, who was supervising principal for Peninsula schools from 1920 to 1949. The new school, constructed of cement block, had eight classrooms, an administrative suite and a lunchroom. There was one class of each grade level from first to sixth grade. Construction was not completed when the school opened and some classes had to be held in the cafeteria. When construction was finally finished, Longstreet Elementary was one of the first Volusia County Schools to have a separate art room and music room.

Over the years, parents and teachers alike participated in fund raising



*Longstreet Elementary School*

programs for the PTA (Parent Teachers Association). One of the most memorable programs was the reenactment of the fairy tale, "The Three Bears," with Mr. Reigel, Longstreet's principal, playing the part of "Baby Bear." On another occasion Dr. O. B. Bonner, a popular local doctor, took the role of the "wildly, wicked stepsister" in the story of Cinderella.

On May 11, 1987, the Longstreet Elementary cafeteria was destroyed by fire. It seemed that strong winds toppled a Florida Power and Light pole (that showed signs of dry rot) against the one-story brick building in the early morning. The students, parents and Longstreet staff had been preparing for the school carnival. The carnival could not be held, but school resumed the following Monday morning. Lunches were brought to the Longstreet students from a nearby school. The estimated cost of rebuilding the cafeteria was between \$500,000 and \$800,000. Florida

Power and Light assumed responsibility for the construction.

Longstreet Elementary has won many awards over the years. Since 1970, the school has received the Golden School Award each year. Longstreet received the Meritorious School Award from 1987 through 1990. In 1989-1990, Longstreet was named a School of Distinction and a Red Carpet School. Longstreet received the United Negro College Fund Award for the highest per capita gift among elementary schools in 1996-97 and 1997-98, the school received the Black Heritage Story Plate for community service from the United Postal Service.

Longstreet Elementary has been a focal point of the beachside community since it opened. Its playgrounds, soccer fields, and equipment are open for public use on a year-round basis. Currently, Longstreet Elementary, home of the Cardinals, serves approximately 530 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.



*Longstreet Elementary School*

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*The secret of success is constancy  
of purpose.*

*Benjamin Disraeli*

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## MAINLAND HIGH SCHOOL DAYTONA JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL DAYTONA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Mainland High School was first called Daytona Public School. From 1887 until 1909, high school students were taught in various local buildings and converted homes, the last being a frame building on Third Avenue. Daytona Public School moved into its first permanent home in 1909-10 on three acres of land between Bay Street and Third Avenue. This building was called the Public School Building at the Bay Street site. The structure looked like a rectangular box of brick and masonry construction with an arched porchway over the main door. In 1916, both North and South Ward Schools (renamed North and South Ridgewood) were built for elementary age children and Daytona Public School became Daytona Beach Junior-Senior High School.

In 1926, the high school was separated from junior high school and high school students moved into a newly constructed building that fronted on Third Avenue. This building, designed by noted Florida architect,



*Daytona High School circa 1915*

Harry M. Griffin, was of heavy masonry construction. The Daytona High School and Daytona Junior High buildings co-existed on the same campus, both schools facing a common courtyard. The schools were also connected by a covered walkway. The gym and auditorium used by both schools formed the perimeter of the shared courtyard. At the time a drainage canal ran along Bay Street. The canal was an enticement for students wanting to test their jumping prowess. Not all were successful and some students found themselves in the canal. An alligator, occasionally spotted in the canal, had to be relocated to the Highlands area of Daytona Beach.

Because the campus didn't have adjoining playing fields, football players had to travel three quarters of a mile to the field near Volusia Avenue Elementary for practice and games. Players jogged to practice but rode the bus to games. The 1939 basketball team under Coach Kemmer were the Florida State High School champions. This feat was not repeated again until Coach Charles Brinkerhoff's Mainland team won the championship for three years, 1995, 1996 and 1998. The 1938 football team was the Northeast Conference champions. At that time the Buccaneers were reputed to have the best defensive line in the state. They were coached by Spike Welshinger, who later became principal of Mainland. The school fielded its first Buccaneer golf team in 1940 that included Ryan Chandler, Richard Kipp, Bill Browning and Bert Hodgins.

During the 1930s, favorite high school hang-outs were Pop's Soda Shop, Tom's Candy Store and the Bay Street Pharmacy where cokes were \$.05. The school newspaper, The Porpoise, also sold for \$.05 or \$.50 per year. The award winning glee club, under the direction of Marguerite Porter, often performed at the Bandshell on the Boardwalk. The National Honor Society was also instituted at Daytona Jr. Sr. High in the 1930s.

In the early 1940s, Hankin's Bay Street Pharmacy was the popular after school hangout. Hankin's was not any bigger than a classroom but it held three times as many teenagers. School dances were usually held in the gym. Other affairs were held at the Martinique or the Pier Casino. On Sunday afternoon students frequented the Patio on the Boardwalk on the Daytona beachside. During that time seniors graduated from Peabody Auditorium. Streets in the Welch area near the Halifax Hospital were named for Mainland and Seabreeze alumni who lost their lives in WWII. Other 1940s graduates went into education including Bill Cowan, Andy Romano, Archie Bagwell, Jim Whitaker and Gordon Parker. Prior to 1941, Seabreeze High School did not field teams in all sports. The Seabreeze athletes joined the Daytona High athletes to play high school sports. At that time, Coach Welshinger taught at Seabreeze but coached for Daytona High School. He gave 35 years of service to Volusia County Schools. After 1941, Seabreeze fielded its own teams, and the Mainland – Seabreeze

rivalry began.

In 1946, Daytona High School was renamed Daytona Mainland High School which was shortened to Mainland High School the next year, 1947. In 1963, Mainland High, home of the Buccaneers, moved to a new facility in its current location on 42 acres at 125 South Clyde Morris Boulevard. The new structure cost \$1,500,000. The Bay Street facility became Mainland Junior High and then the Mainland Seventh Grade Center.

Although Mainland moved to a new facility the rivalry with Seabreeze remained, especially in the fall during football season. After weeks of mounting tension, the Seabreeze-Mainland football game took place each



Mainland High School

year just before Thanksgiving. During his tenure as principal, Jack Surette would dress up like a buccaneer for pep rallies to provide some extra motivation. The homecoming parade was also a big event, complete with floats. Mainland students in the 1960s and 1970s spent afterschool hours at the Steak n' Shake on Volusia Avenue (now International Speedway Boulevard).

During the 1970s, Mainland High School went on double sessions because of the rapid increase in enrollment. The class of 1975 graduated with 850 students receiving diplomas. The overcrowding was alleviated

when Spruce Creek High School in Port Orange opened in the fall, 1975. At that time graduations took place at the Jai Alai Fronton. When the fronton suffered fire damage in 1972, graduation was held at the Daytona Beach Dog Track.

In the 1980s, the homecoming parades were discontinued and an on-campus homecoming festival was held instead. Clubs competed against one another in activities such as pie eating contests and bike riding. The festival culminated with a pep rally and a bon fire. In the early 1990s Vince Carter became Mainland's star sportsman. Since joining the NBA he has been named the National Basketball Association's "Rookie of the Year" and currently plays for the Toronto Raptors.

Mainland High School has academies for multi-media production and scientific inquiry. These academies are designed to prepare students who seek a career and/or further education in these areas. Mainland has been designated a Blue Ribbon School several times over the years.

In October 1997, Mainland was awarded a Technology Innovation Challenge Grant. Mainland High School serves as the hub site for a five year, \$6.5 million dollar project involving schools from 6 different states providing online curriculum and technology resources for teachers.

Currently, Mainland serves approximately 2100 students.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss

WE BELIEVE IN THE BEAUTY OF THE  
CLASSROOM, IN THE HOME, IN  
DAILY LIFE AND OUT OF DOORS.

EDWIN O. GROVER

## MCINNIS ELEMENTARY DELEON SPRINGS SCHOOL

McInnis Elementary, first called DeLeon Springs School, came into being on Tuesday, September 29, 1885, when the townspeople of DeLeon Springs decided to build a school. In 1886, a large, one-room school was constructed at the corner of Central and Webb (present location of the fire station). The school eventually had 40 students. A south wing was added in 1915 and in 1925, an east wing was built to accommodate primary students. This building later was used as a community center that



*DeLeon Springs Elementary School built in 1886*

contained a small public library. For many years Blanche Broderick was the only teacher at the DeLeon Springs School.

In 1937, a new school was built as a WPA (Works Progress Administration) project on five acres of land donated by F.N. Burt on Highway 17. The new DeLeon Springs Elementary was a stucco-covered brick building of Spanish architecture with four classrooms and an auditorium. The school had no cafeteria because many students walked

home for their lunch. Students who did not go home ate lunch at the Community Center. In 1954, the school was destroyed by fire. Geneva Clark, current principal of McInnis, was in first grade at the DeLeon Springs School when the fire occurred.

Another new building was then erected on the same site, including six classrooms, an auditorium, and an office suite. While the school was under construction, students temporarily attended classes in the Sunday



*DeLeon Springs Elementary c. 1937*

School rooms of the First Baptist Church. Students returned to the new school in January 1955, and the frame building behind the auditorium became the new cafeteria (now the art room). Louise McInnis was named principal of the new school where she remained for 28 years. Upon Mrs. McInnis' retirement in 1971, the school was renamed McInnis Elementary in her honor.

During the 1970s, McInnis' principal, Dick Schuler, and the sixth grade classes, in partnership with the John Friend and the Department of Recreation, surveyed, cleared and leveled a hilly, sandy tract of land that was converted into athletic fields. Timber cleared from the area was sold to pay for fences and equipment. The monies earned from this endeavor were put into the school district's general fund, and Dr. Gill (Superintendent at the time) had to intervene so that McInnis Elementary could benefit.

From its beginnings as a one-room school, McInnis Elementary has expanded to eight permanent buildings and ten portables all serving elementary grades a variety of ESE (Exceptional Student Education)

classes, ESOL (English Speakers of Other Languages) classes and services for migrant families. From one teaching principal, the faculty and staff of McInnis Elementary, home of the Bobcats, has expanded to 75 people serving the needs of approximately 510 students who reflect the cultural diversity of the community.



*Louise S. McInnis Elementary School*

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*When you make a mistake, admit it;  
learn from it and don't repeat it.*

*Bear Bryant*

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## **NEW SMYRNA BEACH HIGH SCHOOL LIVE OAK JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL LIVE OAK GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL**

Since circa 1900, high school classes were offered in New Smyrna Beach, first at the Mary Avenue School and then at the Faulkner Street School. In 1925-1926, a new school for students in grades one through twelve was constructed, on six and four-fifth acres, at the corner of Second Street and Live Oak. It was named the Live Oak Grammar and High School. Live Oak was a three-story, stucco building with glossy wooden floors, sash windows and steam heat. It served as an emergency shelter for the entire New Smyrna Beach community. During the 1930s, Live Oak had to be closed temporarily because of termite damage. Faulkner Street Elementary had to operate on double sessions to accommodate the Live Oak student population until the damage at Live Oak was repaired.

During the 1930s and 1940s, high school students loved to "ride the drag," which meant piling into a car and riding down Canal Street, turning around at the landmark palm tree at the east end and riding up Canal Street. Then the students did it again...and again. In those days, students went for hamburgers at the Rolling Stone, instead of MacDonal'd's. It was fun to jitterbug and dance at the Casino on the ocean. Even today New Smyrna High alumni will never forget the night that their tiny high school beat mighty Mainland in the 1944-45 season.

Proms, plays, the Hi-Y club and the Girl Reserves all played an important part of high school life in New Smyrna. During the years at the Live Oak School, the school annual was called The Live Oak Log. The late George Musson, who graduated in 1947, had an Austin car that provided his transportation to and from high school. After school one day George found the Austin, not in its usual parking place, but wedged between the stairs and the water fountain. After a good laugh the culprits lifted the car back to safer ground. JoAnne Sikes remembered that when climbing the stairs at Live Oak, students had to walk in the middle of the stair step, for fear that the occasional prankster might be looming in the stairwell above poised to drop a water balloon.

Teachers and students alike remembered Mr. Schubiger, the supervising principal of the southeast Volusia Schools. He commanded respect by his very presence. When his "ferocious" eyebrows knitted over his eyes, all around him made sure they were doing what they were supposed to do.

When Read-Pattillo Elementary was built in 1957, elementary children

from Live Oak went to the new school. Junior and senior high students remained at Live Oak School until construction of New Smyrna Beach High School was completed. During the 1950s and 1960s, favorite hangouts included the Pinecrest Drive-In Theater in Edgewater, the Victoria Theater, Hester's Diner and the A & W Root Beer Stand. Students also enjoyed parties at the "Bowl on the Beach" and at Turtle Mound. The homecoming dance and parade were the highlight of each school year. This event culminated with a snake dance down Canal Street and a bonfire. Many residents of southeast Volusia, including Volusia County Superintendent Bill Hall, remembered having Miss Julia Dilzer as their English teacher. She was known to be a stern disciplinarian and a wonderful teacher. Hall also recalled Mac Stones and Happy Lawrence as teachers who influenced his high school years.

When the decision was made to build a new high school, there was heated debate between the city of New Smyrna Beach and the city of Edgewater over where the structure would be built. The New Smyrna Beach interests won. The new high school was located in New Smyrna Beach on the North Causeway at 100 Quay Assisi on 22 acres and opened in 1964 to both black and white students.

During the early 1980s, the first Advanced Placement English Course was offered at the school, taught by Judy Barnhart (now Tabasco). As in past decades students enjoyed Friday night football and basketball.

Homecoming carnivals and skit night replaced homecoming parades. Dances were held at the Elks Lodge on the North Causeway and in the school cafeteria. It was during the 1980s that graduation requirements increased from 20 to 24 credits. As a student at New Smyrna Beach High School in 1986, Robert Wall, now a teacher at New Smyrna Beach Middle School, recalled how all the high school students rushed outside to see the Challenger blast off and witnessed the horror of the disaster minutes later. He also remembered that, on another occasion, New Smyrna Beach High School students won a free concert because they all flooded radio station BJ105 with the most post cards of all the area schools, in a contest sponsored by the station.

New Smyrna Beach High School has several career academies including one for jobs in the medical field, an academy for careers in technology and one for careers in hospitality (motel, hotel, food service). The core curricula (math, English, social studies, science) are tailored to the needs of each different academy. Each academy has ties to the business community as well as to several colleges.

Plans have been made to renovate the present New Smyrna High School, until a larger site is found to build a new facility. New Smyrna Beach Senior High School, home of the Barracudas, currently serves approximately 1800 students.



*New Smyrna Beach High School*

**NEW SMYRNA BEACH MIDDLE  
NEW SMYRNA BEACH JUNIOR HIGH  
LIVE OAK JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL  
LIVE OAK STREET GRAMMAR AND HIGH  
SCHOOL**

The Live Oak Street School, had its beginnings in 1925-1926. The new school was a three-story stucco building with glossy wooden floors, sash windows and steam heat and served students in grades one through twelve. Live Oak also served as an emergency shelter for the entire community. When the students who attended Faulkner Street Elementary went to Live Oak in the seventh grade, Larry Sweett recalled that the incoming boys had to survive the "belt line." Each incoming boy had to pass between two rows of Live Oak's older students who had their belts in hand.

In 1957, the elementary students at Live Oak were transferred to the newly opened Read Pattillo Elementary. Live Oak Grammar and High

School became the southeast area's junior high school in 1964 when the high school moved to a new campus on the North Causeway of New Smyrna Beach. When incoming students from the feeder elementary schools arrived at the junior high, upper classmen tried to sell them elevator passes. Of course, there was no elevator.

New Smyrna Beach Junior High moved to 1200 South Myrtle Street in 1983 and the Live Oak School was eventually torn down. The move was made in December and there was no electricity for the first few days. In 1986, New Smyrna Beach Junior High was the first junior high school in Volusia County to become a middle school serving sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Presently, New Smyrna Beach Middle School, home of the Stingrays, has a population of approximately 1580 students. Since becoming a middle school, New Smyrna Beach Middle has received numerous awards including the designation as a Red Carpet School.



*New Smyrna Beach Middle School*

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss

WE BELIEVE IN LAUGHTER, IN LOVE,  
IN ALL THE IDEALS AND DISTANT  
HOPES THAT LURE US ON.

EDWIN O. GROVER

## ORANGE CITY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ORANGE CITY SCHOOL

Tradition says that the first school in Orange City was built in 1876 on the east side of South Volusia Avenue opposite the Deyaman Hotel. The record sets the date of origin as 1878, when Major Alden organized a public school in Orange City under the laws of Volusia County. Settlers who came to Florida from Eau Claire, Wisconsin built the school on land that was donated by the Wisconsin Company. Emma Tabor, hired in 1877, was the school's first teacher.

Later, through the efforts of J.E. Stillman, a ten-acre tract (now bordered by French, Orange, University and Leavitt Avenues) was donated to build a new school building. A wood frame building with an



*Orange City School built in the 1890's.*

outhouse was built in a pine grove on the east side of this property. The new school had rough pine benches arranged in rows and the students had to haul drinking water from the neighbors. Later, a three-story, frame building was added to the original structure. As student attendance grew, more teachers were hired and in 1900, the classes expanded to include a ninth grade. In 1914, under the guidance of the principal, the students grew vegetables in a Victory Garden for their families and those

in need. From 1917 to 1920 enrollment fluctuated and as a result some teachers had to be dismissed. However, by 1924 the school had grown to four teachers with approximately 120 students in attendance. In 1925, the Parent Teacher Association had electricity installed in the Orange City School.

Orange City passed a bond issue in 1925-1926 to build two new schools – a school for white children and a school for black children. By 1927, a new, stucco building for the white children, grades one through eight and costing \$48,000, was erected on five acres of land donated by Louis Young "Half-Baked" Walker of DeLand and Dr. Francis Dickerson of Orange City. The old school buildings were sold to Mrs. Harris who had them moved to her orange groves. At this time each grade had between six and ten children with one teacher for two grades. Subsequent additions were added to the school and linked to the main building by open corridors. In 1959, Orange City Elementary had 200 students in grades one through eight with seven teachers and a teaching principal. The lunch program consisted of only brown bag lunches. A refrigerator in the hallway kept the milk cold. In 1963, a kindergarten class was started at the Orange City School.

By 1965-1966 junior and senior high students attended classes in DeLand and the Orange City School became Orange City Elementary. In the 1969-1970 school year, Coleman Elementary was closed, and the Coleman students transferred to Orange City Elementary in compliance with court-ordered integration. The playground equipment from the Coleman School was installed at Orange City at the request of the principal. Also a part of the Coleman School, a brick building containing two classrooms, was transported from Blue Springs Avenue to Volusia Avenue (Rt.17-92), and up French Avenue to Orange City Elementary. The structure arrived without any damage. Portable classrooms were also brought to Orange City Elementary to accommodate the increased enrollment until more classrooms could be constructed.

A new wing with two pods of four classrooms each was soon erected in back of the main building. These pods were designed to facilitate an "open space" curriculum. By 1975, however, space was again at a premium and the stage in the auditorium was partitioned into two classrooms. One of the dressing rooms near the stage was converted to a teacher's workroom. The converted workroom was precipitously close to the boiler that had sprung a leak. When the leak became a danger, the principal called the superintendent of schools who happened to have the supervisor of maintenance in his office at the time of the call. The next day the leak was repaired.

Mrs Adele Graham, wife of then Governor Bob Graham visited

Orange City Elementary in 1984. She took particular interest in "Papermates," the cross age/peer tutoring program instituted at the school. Orange City Elementary has received the Golden School Award for the past 22 years and has been recognized as a Red Carpet School. In 1988-1989, another addition of eight classrooms was completed and the main building was renovated. The "open space" wing was converted into a new, modern media center. Orange City Elementary, home of the Roadrunners, has a current enrollment of approximately 780 students. ( Most of this information was provided by Barbara Bedient and Our Story of Orange City, Florida compiled by the Village Improvement Association.)



*Orange City Elementary School*

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If there be any truer measure of a man than by what he does, it must be by what he gives.

Robert South

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## **ORMOND BEACH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, CORBIN AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, ORMOND PUBLIC SCHOOL**

Ormond Beach Elementary began in 1887 on land donated by Philip Corbin. Ella Foulke was the school's first teacher. According to the Volusia County Superintendent Report, 1896-1898, a two story building, consisting of two furnished rooms, was constructed (probably to replace the one built in 1887) by the community with the school board donating the money for the furniture. In the Superintendent's Report of 1912-1914, it was noted that a fourth room was added to the Ormond school and that the school had three grade teachers and a "special" teacher. The report noted the addition of the ninth and tenth grade classes to the school.

In 1917, a new, stucco building was constructed and named Ormond Public School. The Superintendent's Report for 1918-1920 stated that the school cost \$40,000 to build and contained ten rooms. Because of the stucco construction, the school was considered to be fireproof. The



*Ormond Beach Elementary School*

first PTA (Parent Teachers Association) was begun on January 16, 1919 with Mr. Wentworth as president and Mrs. Clements as secretary and treasurer. It cost \$.25 to belong to the PTA, and in its first year the association raised \$150 for playground equipment.

Between the years 1956 and 1969, the school was renamed Corbin Avenue Elementary. According to Police Officer Barry Bliss who attended school here in the 1950s, when the weather became warm, the children



*Detail underneath the balcony*

were allowed to attend school barefoot. In 1969, the school's name was changed back to Ormond Beach Elementary. Ormond Beach Junior High was begun in 1960. Because of construction delays at Ormond Beach Junior High School, some of the junior high students were housed at Ormond Elementary (then called Corbin Avenue) and others went to class at Osceola Elementary. Ormond Beach Elementary served seventh and eighth grade classes until 1963. Ormond Beach Elementary now serves approximately 370 students, grades pre-K through five. Presently, Ormond Beach Elementary, home of the Teddy Bears, is evolving into a school of the arts. Teachers and staff are using current research on multiple intelligence, the brain and art infusion to develop a delivery system that is designed to encourage students to reach their maximum potential.

## ORMOND BEACH MIDDLE SCHOOL, ORMOND BEACH JUNIOR HIGH

Ormond Beach Middle School began as Ormond Beach Junior High School in 1960. Because of construction delays the new junior high building was not ready until the following year. Junior high students were housed in any available space at Corbin Avenue Elementary (now Ormond Elementary). When the new wing at Osceola Elementary was completed Mr. Raymond Dunne, who was principal of Osceola Elementary at the time (later superintendent of Volusia County Schools) made these classrooms available to the junior high students. One hundred forty eight Ormond Junior High School students were able to move into their new school, located at 151 Domicilio Avenue in Ormond Beach on 29 acres at the beginning of the 1961-1962 school year.



*Aerial view of Ormond Junior High c. 1974-75*

The new school had one wing of classrooms, part of the existing cafeteria, a media center and a small office complex. In the early years the only road to the school was a dirt path that ran due west from Beach Street. In the early morning hours, it was not unusual to see deer and fawn on the school grounds. Ormond Junior High School was built on a partially cleared ridge, and the grounds were bordered on two sides by a marshy, woody area that was an ideal habitat for rattlesnakes. Andrew Romano, principal of Ormond Junior High from its founding in 1960 until

1986, frequently reminded teachers and staff to be alert for rattlesnakes. He recalls personally eliminating 178 rattlers from the school campus. Once, while interviewing a prospective teacher, Mr. Romano continued to skin a rattlesnake he had just destroyed. When he looked up the teacher had quickly exited the interview.

Ormond Junior was considered one of the best junior high schools in the state of Florida. Over the years the student body grew from the original 148 students to over 1400 in 1986. In 1990 Ormond Junior High, serving seventh, eighth and ninth grades was converted to a middle school serving sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Ormond Beach Middle, home of the Panthers, currently serves approximately 1730 students.



*Ormond Beach Middle School*

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It is our prayer  
that our students go out into the world  
with the strength, not only to survive,  
but to remain beautiful human beings.

*Cole Glen*

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## ORTONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Ortona Elementary is located at 1265 North Grandview Avenue on the Daytona peninsula. The school, built on land that was formerly a golf course, opened in 1952. Construction took only 120 days at a cost of \$92,000. Prior to 1952, sixth graders on the Daytona peninsula went to Seabreeze High School. However, due to legislation enacted by the state of Florida in 1951, the sixth grade classes had to be housed in elementary schools. At the beginning of the 1952-1953 school year, Ortona had only four sixth grade classrooms on its entire campus. Later in the year, four more sixth grade classes and a fifth grade class were added to the school. School Board Member Judy Conte was a member of one of the first sixth grade classes at Ortona. By 1958, Ortona served elementary grades one through eight. Due to the number of students at that time, the school had to institute double sessions until additional classrooms were built. During this time the Daytona Department of Parks and Recreation placed an old army barrack on the west end of the Ortona campus. The barrack, dubbed "the green house," has served the beachside community around Ortona Elementary as a children's recreation center and a day care center. The structure now houses the afterschool program for Ortona Elementary and is painted yellow.

By the 1961-1962 school year, Ortona was serving students from kindergarten through grade six. During the 1960s the school also served kindergarten students from Osceola Elementary due to the crowded conditions at that school. In the 1980s, Ortona Elementary was a gifted center and had the services of a foreign language teacher and a string



*Ortona Elementary School*

instruments music teacher. In 1991, Ortona parents built the Marvin Samuels Playground in honor of the former Ortona alumnus and prominent local attorney. In the following year, the parents built a miniature golf course on the south side of the school's campus. The Jack S. Gettel Memorial Scholarship Fund was established in 1992 to honor Ortona's deceased principal. The scholarship will be awarded for five years to senior high school students who attended Ortona Elementary School in the fifth grade classes of 1993 through 1998. The first scholarship was awarded in 1999.

Currently, Ortona Elementary, home of the Dolphins, serves approximately 310 students in kindergarten through grade five and is primarily a neighborhood school. Only two school buses transport children from the Daytona mainland to this beachside school.

## OSCEOLA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Osceola Elementary, located at 100 Osceola Avenue off Rt. A1A in Ormond Beach, opened in 1955. The structure had seven classrooms and some administrative offices. In 1960, having outgrown the original seven classrooms, eight more classrooms, a library and a cafeteria (combination cafeteria and auditorium), were added to the facility. The school now housed grades one through eight. The seventh and eighth grades were housed at Osceola on a temporary basis until Ormond Junior High School opened in 1961. Because of the sustained and rapid growth in population in the Ormond Beach area throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Osceola's enrollment doubled and larger class sizes and portable classrooms were the norm.

To ease crowding on campus kindergarten students were sent to Ortona Elementary and special area teachers (Art and Music) had to deliver their lessons in the classrooms instead of having designated areas of their own. During the 1980s, new elementary schools were built on the Holly Hill-Ormond Beach mainland and Osceola Elementary's enrollment decreased. Subsequently, kindergarten classes were able to return to the school. At this same time, air conditioning, a new media center and a new wing for ESE students were added to the school. The old media center was converted to a music room, and space was provided for an art room.

Throughout the years Osceola Elementary's PTA (Parent Teachers Association) has worked diligently, sponsoring carnivals and bake sales to provide funds for building playgrounds and purchasing equipment.

The PTA also spearheaded the movement to fluoridate Ormond Beach's water supply and urged the city of Ormond Beach to build paved sidewalks near the school. Osceola Elementary, whose mascot is the Seminole Chief, Osceola, currently serves approximately 580 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.



*Osceola Elementary School*

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*Education, then, beyond all other devices of human origin, is a great equalizer of conditions of man - the balance wheel of the social machinery.*

Horace Mann

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## OSTEEN ELEMENTARY OSTEEN SCHOOL

The first school in Osteen, a two-room structure, began in the 1860s when two area families, the Saul and Osteen families, hired a teacher for \$20 per month plus room and board to teach their 20 children. By 1886, community leaders indicated they would support a school, and Hezekiah Osteen sold a piece of land for the original school to the Volusia County School Board for \$1.00. With a \$100 grant the school was constructed on Dickerson Avenue and opened with 30 students. The original school was enlarged to meet the needs of the growing student population in the early 1900s.



*Early Osteen school*

Shortly after World War I, a new structure was built to replace the school built in the late 1880s. The community of Osteen appreciated the teachers and principal of their school, and they often left bags of fruit and other small gifts to show their appreciation for the education their children were receiving. Sylvia Hardin remembered that, as a teaching principal at Osteen for two years, she had many extra duties like heating each classroom in the morning. She said once that she had to crawl under the schoolhouse to discover and disassemble a secret hiding place some of the students had made. The children had stored many things in their hiding place under the porch steps including candles!

During the 1960s, the little school had three teachers. The teachers



*Osteen School c. 1950*

and students went out to recess each morning at 10:00 A.M. The second Osteen Elementary School burned down over Thanksgiving in 1967. Classes were then held in two local churches until the School Board brought in portable classrooms during the late 1960s and 1970s. One morning, the children were both startled and excited to see a train traveling near the school on railroad tracks that had not been used for several years. For many of the students this was their first opportunity to see a train (other than in pictures). The train line was on a route that traveled from Oak Hill to Maytown to Farmton (formerly Celery City) to Hoboken (near Cow Creek) to Osteen to Garfield to Enterprise and finally to Benson Junction. Most of the little communities along the railway have disappeared. The tracks were torn up in the mid 1970s. When the



*Osteen Elementary School*

Volusia County schools integrated in 1969-1970, the minority children from Osteen, who had been bused to the Coleman School in Orange City went to Osteen Elementary.

By 1983, Osteen's population had increased to the point that made construction of a new school a necessity. The new school was erected on Doyle Road and opened with 349 students. By 1991, the school had 1600 students and was put on a modified calendar (year round multi-track schedule). Two new buildings were constructed and many portables were also added at this time. During 1992 Osteen shared its campus with the students and staff of Sunrise Elementary while that school was under construction. The population crunch was alleviated by the subsequent construction of two other schools in the area. Presently, Osteen Elementary, home of the Broncos, has approximately 700 students.

### **PALM TERRACE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Palm Terrace Elementary, located on Dunn Avenue, opened in August 1992 with 560 students. The school put into action the Volusia County School Board's commitment to the education for all in a least restrictive environment. A federal grant of \$150,000 provided opportunities for planning and in-service for all the school's stakeholders – faculty, staff, parents and students. These in-service opportunities focused



*Palm Terrace Elementary School*

particularly on strategies related to the inclusion of students with disabilities into a regular classroom setting.

Teachers and students from Highlands Elementary (now closed), the elementary division of Hillcrest (now closed), and the hearing impaired units at South Daytona Elementary created the core of the new Palm Terrace Elementary. Several offices that serve Volusia County Schools are housed at Palm Terrace Elementary, including FDLRS (Florida Diagnostic Resource System), the Reading Recovery Laboratory, VAATT (Volusia Adaptive, Assistive Technology Team) and the Audiology Lab. Currently, Palm Terrace, home of the Dolphins, serves approximately 650 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.

### **PATHWAYS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Pathways Elementary opened in August of 1997 to ease the overcrowded conditions in area schools. The school is located in the northeastern part of Volusia County at 2100 Airport Road in Ormond Beach. Currently, Pathways Elementary, home of the Pathfinder Puppy, has approximately 570 students. Pathways' principal, Roben Smith, and her hand picked staff have recently garnered the International Reading Association Exemplary Reading Program Award.



*Pathways Elementary School*

## PIERSON ELEMENTARY PIERSON SCHOOL

The first school in Pierson was held in the Primitive Baptist Church during the 1870s. Teachers at the school were Mr. Thomas and Charlie Jones. It is not known whether this was a private or public school. Pierson's first public school of record opened in 1892 because several neighborhood

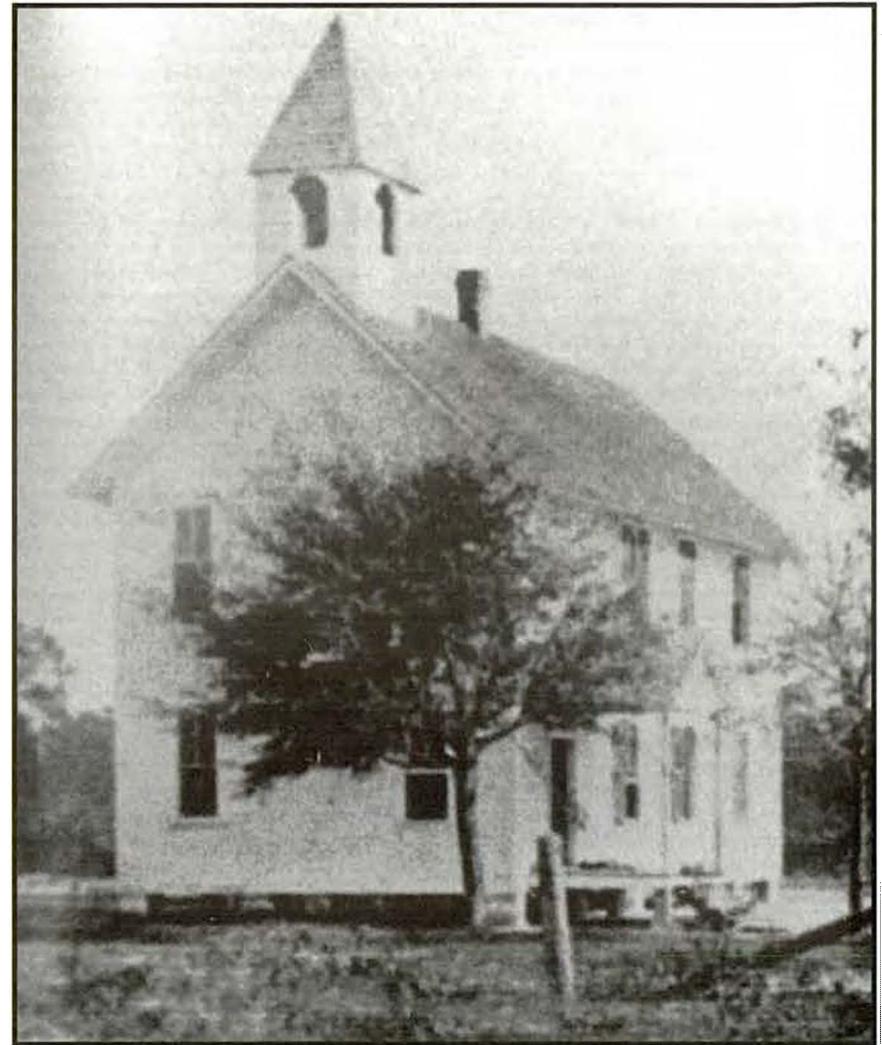


*Public school in Pierson, Florida c. 1885.*

or community schools in the area had closed. The new school had 39 students and was housed in a two-story, wooden frame building, located on the corner of First and North Center Street. The school structure had a belfry that contained a bell pulled by a long rope (the bell is now in the belfry of the Pierson United Methodist Church). The new school's motto was "1492 - Perserverance - 1892." Southeast of the school was a curbed well and a pitcher pump. Each classroom had a bucket of water with a dipper and each child had a drinking cup at his/her desk. To the northwest of the school was the outhouse. The school was enclosed by a fence to prevent cows and hogs (allowed to roam freely because of the open range law) from getting into the schoolyard. Many of Pierson's students spoke

Swedish because their parents had come from Sweden to northwest Volusia. By 1897-1898, Pierson's enrollment had increased to 51 pupils.

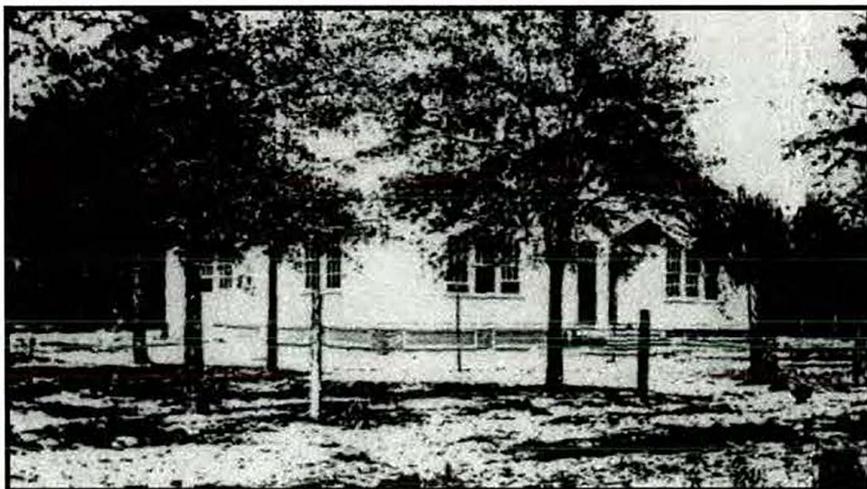
Jesse Baker (later Jesse Baker Hagstrom), well known Pierson resident, taught at the Pierson school from 1910 until her death in 1933. Mrs. Hagstrom was the mother of Ruth Hagstrom, who also taught at Pierson for many years. In 1914, the school building was sold to the Woodmen of the World and was then moved to West Second Avenue by the railroad tracks. In the same year a new, four-room, one story building was



*Pierson's first public school opened in 1892.*

constructed at the First Avenue site for \$960 by A.M. Bradshaw, contractor. Each room had a cloakroom where several students remembered getting a spanking. A green-latticed pump house with a standing pump and wood shed was built on the north side of the school. By 1915, enrollment had increased to 70 students. Each student had to purchase his/her own books that were often passed down to younger family members. In 1917, ninth and tenth graders from Barberville and the Clifton Settlement were sent to Pierson Junior High. Pupils were transported first by a Model T Ford and then a rickety black bus. Also in 1917, a PTA (Parent Teachers Association) was formed. The PTA earned money to purchase a piano for the school by giving oyster and chicken pilau suppers. In 1919, S.E. Lemmon, a Volusia County School Board member who represented the Barberville area, was instrumental in getting Central High School built in Barberville. High school students from Seville and Pierson were then sent to Barberville for classes. In 1924, two more classrooms were constructed to meet the needs of the growing student population at the Pierson school. During the 1920s, Earl Hamilton, Pierson's principal, operated the moving picture machine purchased by the PTA for the townspeople. At that time the school had a Delco Light Plant. Florida Power lines were not put up until 1926. With the advent of electrical power, the school was able to install an electric pump, plumbing and a water fountain.

In 1926, the Town of Pierson was incorporated and a Spanish style, stucco high school was erected west of the existing wooden school building (the elementary school). This building served high school students who



*Pierson School built in 1914, closed in 1964*



*Pierson High School with T. DeWitt Taylor, principal c. 1946*

were no longer bused to Barberville. The new structure had an auditorium with a balcony, stage and two dressing rooms, two large classrooms, one smaller classroom, the principal's office, a small library, and two bathrooms. The class of 1929 was the first class to graduate from Pierson High School. In the late 1930s, a two-room building was constructed for manual training and home economics. A gymnasium was built in 1942 and the senior class was able to hold graduation ceremonies in the new gym. In 1946, a new manual arts building and two new bathrooms were built from cement block. The old manual arts room was converted to a lunchroom and the home economics room that shared the manual arts building was moved to make room for a dining area. In the early 1950s a concrete block building, containing five classrooms, two bathrooms, a furnace room and covered walkways, was built for the elementary classes at the school. A sixth room was later added. In 1954, agriculture was added to the high school curriculum to meet the needs of the rural community.

In 1962, the junior high and high schools were separated from the elementary school when they moved to a new facility on Washington Street named T.DeWitt Taylor Junior-Senior High School. Pierson Elementary took over the space vacated by the junior and senior high school classes. The manual arts wing was converted to a kindergarten. Pierson Elementary integrated minority children into its first grade in 1965-1966 with the other grades integrating area African American children the following year. In 1985, a new lunchroom was built. In 1968, Pierson Elementary instituted a new ungraded system from grades one through three. Parents were



*Pierson Elementary and High as it appeared from 1926 - 1962*



*Pierson Elementary*

upset and protested the change by picketing outside the school. This system did not last long and the more traditional grade structure was reinstated.

On November 7, 1995, Chipper Jones, Atlanta Braves baseball player and Pierson native, visited Pierson Elementary for an assembly after his team won the World Series. Famous National Basketball Association "Rookie of the Year", Vince Carter, a Daytona native, visited the school both in 1998 and 1999.

Each year Pierson Elementary has a May Pole dance, planned by the fifth grade students. A king and queen are chosen during the May Day festivities.

To better serve the needs of the Hispanic students both Pierson Elementary and Taylor Middle-High have developed an on going exchange of data and strategies with the Mexican Consul's office and the public school system of Jalisco State in Mexico. Pierson's first Hispanic principal, Leticia Roman, was appointed for the 1999-2000 school year. Pierson Elementary, home of the Patriots, currently serves 460 students from pre-kindergarten to grade six.

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*The saying "He who teaches others, teaches himself" is very true, not only because constant repetition impresses a fact indelibly on the mind, but because the process of teaching itself gives deeper insight into the subject taught.*

*Comenius*

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## PINE RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL

Pine Ridge High School, located in the newly incorporated city of Deltona, opened as a pilot school in 1994-1995 on eighty-three acres on Howland Boulevard. Pine Ridge High, home of the Panthers, used a modified Copernican / Block Trimester plan that consisted of two hour and ten minute classes over a 12 week period, and Curriculum Enhancement Labs. Other components of this plan were the availability of faculty and staff for mentoring, the A, B, C, in progress, and F grading system, and the extended use of technology. The school year 1999-2000 was the last year for this trimester schedule.

Pine Ridge High School has a special relationship with Siemens Electronics at which Pine Ridge Students earn graduation credits. The administration, faculty and students of the Digital Arts program also have an affiliation with the Digital Arts program at Stetson University. Pine Ridge High School has been the recipient of the Volunteer Partnership Golden and Silver Awards for four years. Pine Ridge is also used as an expansion campus four nights a week by DBCC (Daytona Beach Community College) and by the Volusia County Recreation Department for the campus tennis courts and outdoor fields. Pine Ridge High School currently serves approximately 2180 students. In the 2000-2001 school year, the trimester block schedule is being replaced by the four by four block schedule.



*Pine Ridge High School*

## PINE TRAIL ELEMENTARY

Pine Trail Elementary opened in August of 1982. The majority of its students and faculty came from Tomoka Elementary and Ormond Beach Elementary. During the first year, 1982-1983, Pine Trail was housed at Tomoka Elementary. The two schools shared a lunchroom, media center, playgrounds and other facilities but the Pine Trail classrooms and administrative office were housed in portables. Pine Trail Elementary welcomed students at its new facility on 300 Airport Road in Ormond Beach in August, 1983.

Over the years Pine Trail has received numerous awards including, Outstanding School – State of Florida (1985-1986), National Award of School of Excellence (1985-1986), Meritorious School/School of Distinction (1990-1991), and the Little Red School House Award (1991-1992). Using money from a grant, A Walk Through History was developed by art teacher Marla Shulenburg and Pine Trail students from each grade level. The walk depicted famous people in history. For several years Pine Trail students also exchanged places with their counterparts in France. Becky Pittard, a Pine Trails teacher, accompanied the students to France.



*Pine Trail Elementary*

Pine Trail Elementary was rezoned in 1998 due to the opening of Pathways Elementary. The student population became more culturally and economically diverse. Because of this change, both the administration and faculty have formulated teaching strategies designed to meet the needs of these students. Currently, Pine Trail Elementary, home of the Pioneers, serves approximately 670 students.

## PORT ORANGE ELEMENTARY PORT ORANGE SCHOOL

In 1879, Port Orange families paid by subscription to provide for group schooling rather than home schooling for the area's children. Classes were small and the furniture was crude. The first school building was located on Halifax Drive where the Port Orange Civic Center is now located. J.B. Case, who also worked by subscription, was the first teacher at the Port Orange School. He came to Port Orange after teaching at the Tomoka Settlement. After teaching in primitive quarters without standardized books, Case oversaw the construction of a new one-room schoolhouse in 1889. This new building was located on the southwest



*Students standing in front of the old wooden Port Orange school house in the early 1900's*

corner of Dunlawton and Orange Avenues and was used for several years until the coming of the railroad. The J. Voss family deeded the property on which the school stood to the Volusia County School Board and in 1896 the school was renovated. By 1908, the school population had outgrown the one-room school and another room and cupola were added.

In 1925 a new brick school was built on the same three and one half-acre site at 402 Dunlawton Avenue and opened to students in 1926. The two-room school with the cupola was moved to a spot directly west of the original site. Prior to 1925, several buildings including the Methodist Church were temporarily rented for use as classrooms to accommodate the growing student population. In 1942, during World War II, the Port Orange school was enlarged. The old wood frame building was again moved to accommodate the new wing. The old building was used for Music, Art and a cafeteria.

Harold Cardwell, local historian and former Port Orange student recalled the May Day programs with a king, queen and a maypole. He remembered the Halloween fair the school held each year with the students bobbing for apples and chasing a greased pig. Cardwell said that when the students had to go to Mr. Sandsbury's (long time Port Orange principal) office they could see the peachtree switch hanging over his door. He didn't recall anyone getting paddled but the switch so prominently displayed was certainly a major deterrent to misbehavior. Sandsbury arranged for a "chapel program" every Friday in the auditorium. Mr. Cardwell said that the name was a misnomer because the programs were not of a religious nature but on a variety of interesting topics. On one occasion some speakers who worked in local industry brought in various machines like a washer and stove and explained their inner workings to the captivated student audience. During his years as a Port Orange student, Cardwell also recalled the beauty and wonderful color of the phlox that came up each year behind the school.

Another addition to Port Orange Elementary was built in 1954. The first Port Orange school, built in the early 1900s, was still being used for classrooms in the 1950s and 1960s. Lynn Gold Shafer and Kathy Allman taught in the old structure as did kindergarten teachers Dorothy Brown and Shirley Wadsworth. The city of Port Orange had a population explosion in the early 1970s and, with the help of portable classrooms, Port Orange Elementary served all Port Orange students until Spruce Creek Elementary was built in 1981. While many of the children were still housed in portables Shirley Wadsworth, former school secretary, kindergarten and first grade teacher at Port Orange, recalled that a train derailed one morning when the students were coming to school. She said that had it not been for the fence that separated the school grounds from the railroad, the derailed

train would have bumped right into a portable classroom.

Prior to building Spruce Creek Elementary, Port Orange Elementary grew so large that classes were also held at Riverview Elementary to accommodate all the students. It was originally thought that Port Orange Elementary would be torn down when the newer schools in the area were built. But faculty and parents, however, persuaded the school board to keep the school open. Three other elementary schools were built in the 1980s and early 1990s to handle the increased number of school age children in the Port Orange area. Presently, Port Orange Elementary, home of the Tigers, serves approximately 400 students. Besides regular education classes K through five, Port Orange has an ESOL (English Speakers of Other Languages) class and a variety of ESE (Exceptional Student Education) classes including classes for gifted children.



*Port Orange Elementary School*

## **READ-PATTILLO ELEMENTARY**

Read-Pattillo Elementary, located on the corner of U.S. 1 and Sixth Street in New Smyrna Beach, opened in 1957. The school was named after two New Smyrna Beach educators – Miss Alice Read and Miss Anne Pattillo. Miss Read was principal of the Live Oak School from 1926 to 1948, and Miss Pattillo was principal of the Faulkner Street School from 1926 to 1946. Anne Gautier, former teacher and wife of a Florida state senator, was instrumental in acquiring the property on which the school was built. Route U.S.1 was yet to be constructed, and the school was surrounded by low lying scrub oaks. Students from Live Oak Grammar School transferred when one wing of the new school was ready for occupancy. Both teachers and students remember that the croaking noise made by the countless frogs in the surrounding woods almost drowned out classroom instruction. Euda Conley, Read-Pattillo's first principal was split between the new school and the students who still remained at Live Oak. The Live Oak School continued to serve junior high and high school students. Read-Pattillo was built in phases. The last phase, the art and music suite, was completed in 1997.



*Read-Pattillo Elementary School*

Read-Patttillo opened with no lunch room facility. According to LaVerna McGinnis, students who forgot their lunches were treated to a peanut butter sandwich made by the teacher. Donna Gould Adams, a Read-Patttillo teacher and former student (when the school first opened), remembered having Spanish lessons in the elementary grades and learning The Three Bears in Spanish.

Because of an outdoor beautification project, including reading benches, tables, chairs and landscaping, Read-Patttillo Elementary has an outdoor instructional area. The Read-Patttillo campus also has an outdoor pavilion that is shared with the New Smyrna Recreation Department. Read-Patttillo has a full-time ALPHA Program that supports students who are in danger of dropping out of school. Read-Patttillo is a school with strong ties to the community. During the early 1990s, Read Pattillo was instrumental in hosting literacy celebrations for the Southeast Volusia area.

Read-Patttillo was awarded \$33,000 for improved academic scores in December of 1998 under the first School Recognition Program. In May of 1999, Read-Patttillo Elementary was recognized nationally as a Distinguished Title One School at the International Reading Association (IRA) conference in San Diego, California. Read-Patttillo Elementary now has 29 classrooms, each of which opens to outside, covered walkways. The school has the Sun as its mascot, showing that Read-Patttillo Elementary "shines." Currently, Read-Patttillo serves approximately 570 students in pre-kindergarten through grade five.

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*I do the very best I know how;  
the very best I can;  
and I mean to keep on doing so;  
until the end.*

Abraham Lincoln

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## RIVERVIEW LEARNING CENTER RIVERVIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL NORTH SEABREEZE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Riverview Learning Center was originally called North Seabreeze Elementary. At the time it was one of only two elementary schools on the Daytona peninsula: the other elementary school was South Lenox Avenue. All elementary children who lived north of Main Street attended the Riverview school. Riverview is located on the corner of Riverview and North Wild Olive Avenues on one and one-half acres. It was constructed in 1926 of stucco-on-block. The principal, May Haigh, taught fifth grade in the room adjacent to the office, close to her ever-present cup of coffee. She had the children assemble each morning in the auditorium to sing patriotic songs and listen to a Bible reading: her favorite was the 23<sup>rd</sup> psalm.

Mrs. Robert (Joanne) Black remembers attending North Seabreeze while her aunt, May Haigh, was principal. She recalled the first Arbor Day when the Arlington Garden Club brought a young tree to plant in front of the school. Years later Mrs. Black served as PTA (Parent Teachers



*North Seabreeze c. 1940*

Association) president and she recounted how the parents raised funds to sod the school grounds.

In 1947, while Mary Christian served as principal of Riverview, a two-story, stucco-on-block wing, including a cafeteria, was added to the original structure. The second story had long sloping interior ramps to provide easy access. A new lunch program was promoted during the late 1940s and, for a time, Alys Clancy (later garden columnist for the News Journal) served as cafeteria manager. In 1947 the school's name changed from North Seabreeze to Riverview because of confusion over the similarity of names between North Seabreeze and Seabreeze High School.

In the early years, teachers taught all subjects including the special



*Riverview Elementary c. 1948*

area subjects of art, music and physical education. By the late 1940s, special area teachers came to the school on a part time basis. Former opera singer, Leota Cardati Coburn, taught music at Riverview before moving on to Seabreeze High where she remained until her retirement. From 1958 to 1961 Riverview served grades one through eight. In the school year 1962-1963, the seventh and eighth grade classes were moved to Seabreeze Junior High and grades one through six remained at Riverview. Riverview was a closeknit community school, and neighborhood parents opposed the transfer of their children to other area schools because of court ordered integration. Finally, students who lived on the Daytona mainland were sent to Riverview to comply with court ordered integration.

In 1971, Riverview was converted to the pupil personnel offices for Volusia County Schools. Riverview became a center for Volusia County

psychologists in 1980. Since 1981, Riverview has served as a center for alternative education. As an alternative education center, Riverview's curriculum is one of individualized competency-based instruction with a smaller teacher/pupil ratio than in a regular classroom setting. The goal is to give students who have had problems in the regular education program a chance to earn a high school diploma and better skills in which to enter the work world. Riverview currently serves approximately 120 students.



*Riverview Learning Center*

—●—  
*Every teacher should realize the dignity  
of his calling.*

*John Dewey*  
—●—

## SAMSULA ELEMENTARY BRIGGSVILLE SCHOOL

The community of Samsula was originally called Briggsville. The town was on the rail line that ran from Orange City to New Smyrna Beach. The first Briggsville School opened in 1893 according to Volusia County School Board records. In 1912, a second Briggsville School, located on eight acres on what is now 248 Samsula Drive, opened its doors. The school was a one-room wood structure, 35 feet by 25 feet. One teacher, possibly Lillian Geiger, served grades one through eight. Two or three rooms were later added to the original structure. A former student, W.S. Hughs, who attended school in this wooden structure, remembered that on occasion boys were made to sit on a pine log in the back of the room. He also recalled the time a dog slipped in to devour a couple of the students' lunches. Students who didn't walk to school were transported by horse and wagon. Frank Luznar, another former student, remembered that the school's Christmas tree had real candles. The school and community were renamed Samsula in honor of Lloyd Samsula, who was the first World War I veteran to return home to the settlement.



*Samsula Elementary School*

In 1928, a new stucco building was built and the original wooden structure was moved to the back of the school campus and used as a clubhouse for socials and dances. The new building cost under \$30,000 and had several classrooms and indoor plumbing. In the 1930's, Samsula students were able to go to and from school on a school bus. A school lunchroom was added which served hot meals with fresh meats and vegetables for \$.05 to \$.10. During the 1940s, Jeannette Humphries recalled that a hand-rung bell was used to call students for lunch and recess and to begin and end the school day. In 1961, Samsula got its first basketball hoop and students were still coming to school barefoot. Bill Tomazin said that when he had to attend junior high in town (New Smyrna) it was the first time he'd had to wear shoes to school. Kindergarten classes began at Samsula Elementary in 1971.

During the 1970s there was a move to close Samsula Elementary and transport the children of the Samsula community to schools in New Smyrna. The community of Samsula opposed this idea. To solve the problem of overcrowding, caused by the increase in the student population at Samsula, portable classrooms were brought to the campus. At the school's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1987, a time capsule containing items such as computer disks and newspaper articles was buried under the flagpole. A new addition with eight classrooms was built in 1991 and, in 1993, a cafeteria, kitchen, dining area and stage area were constructed. The old auditorium was remodeled for use as a media center and the old kitchen became an art room. Currently Samsula Elementary, home of the Panthers, serves approximately 230 students.

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*Success  
is the  
progressive realization  
of a worthy goal.*

*Earl Nightingale*

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**SEABREEZE HIGH SCHOOL,  
SEABREEZE JUNIOR SENIOR SCHOOL,  
SEABREEZE SCHOOL,  
MEMENTO SCHOOL**

Seabreeze High School was first housed in a frame building, 16 by 24 feet, located at the northeast corner of Halifax Avenue and Ora Street. This structure which was the first school on the Daytona Beach Peninsula was built in 1886 and was called the Memento School because it was in the Memento subdivision in the town of Seabreeze. The Memento school was painted red and was the typical "little red school house." The only trail to the schoolhouse went from Main Street past the home of Charles Ballough, one of the founders of the Seabreeze community. On the same block, extending to Peninsula Drive, was a smaller building that housed the other school children. The school served the two peninsula towns of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach (the dividing line was Auditorium Boulevard). Seabreeze was included in the Halifax Peninsula School District and in 1908, officially became a high school with the graduation of its first senior class. The first yearbook, the Sand Crab, was published



*Seabreeze c. 1900*

in 1912.

In the fall of 1917, all students and teachers were moved to a new large, well equipped school building costing \$58,484.09 on three and one half acres at the northwest corner of Grandview Avenue and Earl Street. The new school was a concrete and steel structure and included an auditorium with stage equipment and moveable seats so it could also serve as a basketball court. In 1920, R.J. Longstreet was named supervising principal and remained in this position for the next 30 years. Mr. Longstreet accepted this position only after being given assurances that Seabreeze High School would raise its standards and seek admission to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Seabreeze High, which included grades one through twelve, was admitted to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. One of the requisites for belonging to this association was that the school term would be nine months long. Because the Volusia County School Board didn't have the funds to pay for nine months of school each year, peninsula residents donated the rest of the money for the school's expenses.

Saxon Lloyd (class of 1926) edited the newly created school newspaper



*Seabreeze c. 1917*

that was first issued in 1924. Seabreeze High's first PTA (Parent Teachers Association) was also established in 1924. In 1925, Lenox Avenue Elementary School was opened and all students in grades one through seven living south of Broadway (this boundary was later changed to south of Main Street) were transferred to this school. In 1926, North Seabreeze Elementary (renamed Riverview Elementary in 1945) was built to serve elementary students north of Broadway. With the construction of these two schools, Seabreeze High lost its elementary grades and served only grades seven through twelve. In 1925, the towns of Seabreeze, Daytona Beach and Daytona were consolidated and became Daytona Beach. It was also the first year that Seabreeze High had an orchestra. During the 1926-1927 school year, the "Florida Boom" went bust. Teachers at Seabreeze had to take a pay cut and school activities had to be either cut or cancelled. A collection of the Sea Breeze, the school paper, replaced the school annual because of lack of funding.

In 1930, the school annual was published but the Sea Breeze (the school newspaper) was not published again due to lack of funding. It was not unusual during this time for a student to arrive at school with a dime that he/she received from John D. Rockefeller. In 1932-1933, during the depths of the Depression, lack of funding caused Seabreeze High to reduce the school year by three weeks. Seabreeze High School began its first chapter of the National Honor Society in 1935-36. During this time, Seabreeze tried to obtain W.P.A. (Work Progress Administration) funds for much needed additions to the school.

By 1940, a bond issue and matching government funds allowed for new construction. During these years school dances were \$.25 "stag" and \$.45 "drag." Dances were held at the Palmetto Club, the Mainland High Gym, Ocean Pier Casino, Chateau Lido and the Martinique. When Sir Malcolm Campbell made his runs on the beach in the "Bluebird" school would close and all the Seabreeze students headed for the beach. Many of the young male graduates of Seabreeze High lost their lives in World War II and some of the streets in the Welch area of Daytona bear their names – Milligan, Heineman, Mayberry, Moore, Jabaly, Bird and Dunn. Many sacrifices were made during the war years by the Seabreeze students who abandoned most of their extra curricular activities while supporting the war effort by collecting metal, paper, etc. for recycling and assisting with local defense. By 1942, Seabreeze High had a new 80 foot by 105 foot gym, a manual arts shop, a cafeteria, a ten room wing to house the junior high and a new band/orchestra room that were added to the original structure. While these additions were being constructed, assemblies were held on the south lawn, and, occasionally, the Florida Theater on Main Street was used when a stage was needed. In 1943,

Tippen Davidson (now publisher of the News Journal) was one of the state award-winning first place soloists in the Seabreeze orchestra. Favorite student hangouts during this time were Leiner's Drug Store, Maddox's, Lynn's Milk Bar, the Empire Theater and Poppa Whittaker's Empire Soda Shoppe (father of Jim Whittaker). Prior to this time, high school sports had been organized under a consolidated Daytona Beach effort (combining Seabreeze and Mainland athletes). This was changed during the 1940s when Seabreeze began to field its own teams, the Sand Crabs, for both football and basketball. The basketball team was state champions in 1948. The red and white school colors were proudly displayed at all athletic events. After the war, extra curricular activities were resumed at Seabreeze, including Miss Lamb's amateur movies. In October 1948, Seabreeze received a superior evaluation from SACS (Southern Association of Colleges and Schools). Headlines stated that "Seabreeze Teachers are Termed Excellent, Pupils Found Above the Average." As in previous years, rivalry with Mainland High was fierce. Each Halloween the schools had their annual rotten egg and orange fight on the Main Street and Broadway bridges. The "jitterbug" was the postwar rage, and the students wore their bathing suits under their clothes during



*Seabreeze High School*

final exams so they could go to the beach during free periods.

During the early 1950s saddle shoes, penny loafers, roll top socks, blue jeans with rolled up cuffs, peddle pushers, crinoline petticoats (don't forget the starch) and the "Fonz look" were the fashion rage for Seabreeze students. Many students congregated at Stansfield's Drive-In for sodas after the movies. Lucy Sheppard, the Spanish teacher, developed a friendship with Cuban educators who visited Fulgencio Batista's (Cuban president until overthrown by Castro) home at 129 North Halifax. This friendship evolved into an exchange program between Cuban and Seabreeze students. The Seabreeze basketball team won its fourth consecutive state championship in 1951. One Seabreeze glee club participant, Dede Lund, took her interest in acting to Hollywood where she later starred in "Land of the Giants." During the late 1950s, because of the rapid population growth in the area, Seabreeze High began to change. Prior to this time grades six through twelve had been housed at Seabreeze. By 1954, sixth and seventh grades were moved to area elementary schools and by 1958 Seabreeze High School served only grades nine through twelve. The student population increased from 650 students in 1954 to 1005 students in 1962. The basketball and tennis courts had to be sacrificed to make room for a new addition that was completed in 1957. This addition included a new cafeteria, bandroom, several classrooms and a chorus room. The old cafeteria was converted into an art, jewelry and ceramic studio.

The launch of Sputnik by the USSR led to many changes in the curriculum. Students were now required to take six subjects and study halls were discontinued. Exchange visits to Cuba were discontinued when Castro came to power. During this time the Seabreeze band, "The Marching 100," was recognized throughout the state. In 1958, racing was moved to the newly constructed International Speedway and Seabreeze students no longer had the opportunity to take the afternoon off to watch car racing on the beach. During the 1950s Seabreeze won championships in tennis and swimming. Their football team also had several undefeated seasons.

A new school was built in 1962 at 270 North Oleander Avenue on 23 acres that included 14 permanent buildings. The construction cost for the new structure was \$1,257,000. The old school on Earl and Grandview became Seabreeze Junior High School. The new school was located in the Ortona Park subdivision near Belair Plaza, which at the time had very few paved roads. Part of the campus was actually located in Daytona Beach and part in Ormond Beach. In the mid 1960s, Atlantic Avenue (A1A) was expanded to four lanes. Many new businesses opened on the expanded road, and these businesses not only supported the school but provided

after school jobs for Seabreeze High students. Seabreeze won the state basketball championship in 1964. The school's tennis teams were state championships from 1961 through 1965. Track and cross country also had state championships in the 1960s. Seabreeze High School was integrated in 1969-70, as were other Volusia County Schools. During the 1970, the integration of African American high school students plus increased enrollment because of residential growth forced Seabreeze to go on double sessions.

During the 1980s, additional classrooms, physical fitness rooms, a new media center and a guidance suite were built to handle the growing student population. Industrial arts and agricultural programs were added to the curriculum. Athletic director Jerry Chandler and his coaching staff continued to lead Seabreeze teams to championship seasons, including the new sport of weightlifting. In the early 1990s Seabreeze won state championships in soccer and cheerleading. The Seabreeze Sunsets won national attention in 1997.

Seabreeze is presently undergoing more change and land is being purchased to expand the school building. A portion of the existing facility has been torn down and will be rebuilt to accommodate the needs of the school. Seabreeze, home of the SandCrabs, presently serves approximately 1500 students.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss

It is not desirable to have our work so stereotyped as to destroy or even handicap a judicious individuality on the part of every teacher; yet there must be an approximate uniformity of ideals and efforts in order to make possible that systematic progress which is essential and to reach that uniform basis hoped for.

C.R.M. Sheppard  
Volusia County Superintendent of Schools, 1914

## SEVILLE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SEVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

When the Seville area of Volusia County was settled in the late 1800s, several neighborhood schools were established including; (see map section at the end of the chapter on closed schools) the McGlon School in southeast Seville, the Lake Juanita School in the northeast, the Hale School near the county line, the Braddock School in the northwest and the Seville School, (called the Mason Young School) which began as a private school. These little schools were eventually combined with the Young School and became the Seville Grammar School that opened on August 26, 1909. Until about 1913, Seville Grammar School students attended classes in a two-story house that had been remodeled to serve as a school. This school was located just west of the present school site. In 1913, four classrooms, serving grades one through junior high, were built to the north of the present site.

When Central High School was built in Barberville in 1919, the junior high students from Seville were sent to Barberville. In 1924, the southern



*Seville Elementary School*

part of the present structure was completed and the school became Seville Public School for grades one through twelve with eight teachers. Sometime later, a building for home economics and shop was constructed.

Alice Wyatt remembered teaching high school one year and fifth and sixth grade the next year. During the 1940s, a cafeteria and gymnasium were added. After the construction of the cafeteria, the Seville students were asked to supply one plate, one glass and one spoon for their school meals. The high school was discontinued in 1960, when students in grades nine through twelve were sent to T. DeWitt Taylor Junior Senior High School. In this same year a kindergarten class was added to the school. In 1962, students in the seventh and eighth grades were also sent to Taylor Junior Senior High in Pierson.

In 1969, when the Volusia County Schools were integrated, the Seville Elementary minority students joined the Seville Public students and the school was renamed Seville Elementary. During the 1970s, one former principal recalled how he tried to deter the children from crossing the railroad tracks while going to and from school. The principal's concern stemmed from an elderly man who was killed by a train. The children repeatedly ignored his warnings. So, toward the end of one school day, the principal, clad in a three piece suit, hid in the bushes hoping to catch the errant students "in the act." He then heard a rustling noise nearby that turned out to be an angry, longhorned goat. The principal immediately scrambled back to the safety of the school just as the students were being dismissed and just in time to give them a good laugh. Since the late 1970s many children of Mexican heritage have attended Seville Elementary, lending a multi-cultural atmosphere to the school. Currently, Seville Elementary, home of the Panthers, serves approximately 110 students in a rural agricultural setting.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss

The progressive teacher must keep in touch  
with the spirit and progress of the age,  
especially advanced thought and ideals.

C.R.M. Sheppard

Volusia County Superintendent of Schools, 1914

## SILVER SANDS MIDDLE SCHOOL

Silver Sands Middle School, formerly Silver Sands Junior High, opened in 1984 as a replacement for Seabreeze Junior High and Mainland Seventh Grade Center. The school has 14 separate buildings and is located on 44 acres off Herbert Street in Port Orange. Primary feeder schools for Silver Sands are Port Orange Elementary, Sugar Mill Elementary, Horizon Elementary, Spruce Creek Elementary and Sweetwater Elementary. One of the highlights in the school's short history was the visit of Governor (now U. S. Senator) Bob Graham to the campus in 1996.

Silver Sands Junior became Silver Sands Middle School in 1990-1991, changing from a facility that served seventh, eighth and ninth graders to one that served sixth, seventh and eighth graders. Each grade level belongs to a separate house comprised of interdisciplinary teams with an assistant principal serving as administrator. These interdisciplinary teams focus on integration of the curriculum with an instructional delivery system emphasizing real world applications of classroom concepts. In addition to the academic pursuits at Silver Sands, the school has a twenty-five minute PRIDE Enhancement period that includes peer mediation. Currently Silver Sands Middle School, home of the Warriors, serves a diverse population of approximately 1910 students.



*Silver Sands Middle School*

*South Daytona Elementary School (right)*

## SOUTH DAYTONA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

South Daytona Elementary, located at 600 Elizabeth Place, opened in 1964. The school received its name because it is the only elementary school in the city of South Daytona. South Daytona was designed for an eventual capacity of 30 classrooms. In the early years the school did not have a cafeteria or the services of art, music and physical education teachers. During this time the Marching Dragons, South Daytona's drill team, won numerous awards for participation in parades and community events. In 1965, 1966 and 1967 the South Daytona Elementary's PTA (Parent Teachers Association) received the Volusia County Historian Cup for their scrapbooks.

On October 14, 1980, Mrs. Adele Graham, wife of Governor Bob Graham, visited the school to honor both the excellent volunteer program and the degree of parent involvement at South Daytona Elementary. Also in 1980, the PTA was selected as a Florida Honor Unit. Multiple selection criteria were used in selecting South Daytona Elementary for this national recognition. On February 2, 1988, three young men set fire to one of the school's wing. The roof collapsed and there was a great deal of damage. The culprits were apprehended.

South Daytona Elementary, home of the Dragons, was designated as a Red Carpet School by the state of Florida, and in 1990 received the Meritorious School Award for Student Achievement. South Daytona has earned the Golden School Award for the number of volunteer hours over the past 20 years. Currently, South Daytona Elementary has 41 classrooms (18 portable classrooms), a cafeteria, media center and administrative wing. The school serves approximately 980 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.



## **SOUTHWESTERN MIDDLE SCHOOL SOUTHWESTERN SEVENTH GRADE CENTER SOUTHWESTERN JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL\***

Southwestern Middle, located at 605 W. New Hampshire Avenue, was opened in 1964 as a high school for African American students replacing the older Euclid High School. The architectural design was the same as DeLand High School. The bell, rung at football games at Euclid High School when the football team scored touchdowns, was brought to Southwestern and used for the same purpose. This bell is now housed at the Pioneer Settlement for the Creative Arts. Southwestern was the pride of the DeLand African American community and a source of cultural identity. The excellent industrial arts and agriculture programs for which Euclid Avenue High School was recognized continued at Southwestern.

In 1969-1970, Southwestern's high school students were integrated into DeLand High School and Southwestern became a seventh grade



*Southwestern Middle School*

\* denotes segregated school

center. Eighth and ninth grade students attended DeLand Junior High.

Over the years Southwestern has received numerous awards. The school received the Celebrate Literacy Award from the Volusia County Reading Council because of its program, "Kids in Daycare Storytime." Southwestern was one of three schools in Volusia County to receive \$100,000 for an afterschool program grant. The school was awarded a School Recognition Program Award in 1998-1999. In 1996 Southwestern was designated as a Title I Successful School and in 1994, it was recognized as a Red Carpet School. Through out the 1990s Southwestern has been awarded both the Golden and Silver School awards for its volunteer program.

Stetson students regularly tutor Southwestern students. The school also participates in CROP (College Reach Out Program) with college students from the Daytona Beach Community College's west campus. Southwestern students take part in weekly "Brain Bowl" competitions that quiz students on content area subject matter. In 1988-1989, Southwestern became a middle school serving sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Southwestern Middle, home of the Tigers, currently has 650 students.

## **SPRUCE CREEK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SPRUCE CREEK SCHOOL**

The first Spruce Creek School was a small one-room school on Spruce Creek near what is now the fly-in community. The school had a very limited enrollment and was in existence from 1887 until 1930. Miss Fleta Doty was the principal-teacher for many years. The school closed when school buses were able to transport students in this rural settlement to the Port Orange School.

Spruce Creek Elementary, located on Taylor Road in Port Orange, opened its doors in 1980 to 954 students. Until Spruce Creek opened, the only elementary school in Port Orange was Port Orange Elementary. Spruce Creek Elementary has faced many challenges since its opening. The school began on a traditional calendar, moved for several years to a year round calendar, and then returned to a traditional calendar. When Volusia County Schools changed to a middle school concept, Spruce Creek lost its sixth grade. The student population ballooned, from its opening in 1980 to 1,250 students in 1993. The opening of Sweetwater Elementary alleviated these overcrowded conditions.

In 1980-1981, Spruce Creek was recognized as a Model School for

Team Teaching. Spruce Creek Elementary has pioneered many activities effecting local students such as grade level teams that won national recognition, school wide themes, the first Grandparent's Day in 1981-1982, the first story telling festival in 1982-1983, and an "open" library schedule. Because of the school wide theme, the Project Wild program, the city of Port Orange was given the impetus to purchase endangered land from Volusia County. Other milestones include the first "Career Day" (1981), an "artist in residence" program (1983), a Natural Trail (1987) and the Science Discovery Room (1988). Spruce Creek's band has also won recognition. Music USA awarded a superior to the Spruce Creek Elementary Band from 1995 to 1999, and the highest overall award in 1997, 1998 and 1999.

Spruce Creek Elementary has been the recipient of many awards. The school was designated as a Red Carpet School in 1989. In 1998-1999 Spruce Creek won the Five Star School Award and was recognized as a Junior American Citizens School. In the school year, 1999-2000, Spruce Creek was named a School of Recognition by the Florida Department of Education and also received the Golden School Award. Spruce Creek Elementary currently serves approximately 710 students.



*Spruce Creek Elementary School*

## SPRUCE CREEK HIGH SCHOOL

In August 1975, Spruce Creek High School, located in Port Orange opened with 1600 students in the sophomore, junior and senior classes and with 104 staff members. It was the fourth high school to be constructed on Volusia County's east coast. The students were drawn primarily from Mainland and Seabreeze High Schools with a few students coming from New Smyrna Beach High School. At the time the school was considered to be a modern marvel because it was the first fully climate controlled school in the area.

In 1975, Port Orange was a small village near a little known body of water called Spruce Creek. It seemed appropriate to name the school after the creek. Black and orange were chosen as the school colors and the hawk was chosen as the mascot, even though the first principal, Howard "Hap" Gold, wanted the mascot to be a mullet. (Mr. Gold was an avid fisherman.) Spruce Creek soon became known as "Hawk Heaven." While a real hawk, donated by a member of the community, resided in the principal's office for a while, a stray dog became the real mascot and was aptly named "Hawk, the Dog." In 1975, there were no alumni to return to Homecoming, so Spruce Creek celebrated its dedication with a Homecoming carnival. The carnival has become a Spruce Creek tradition.

In the early 1990s, Spruce Creek's student population increased to 2700 reflecting the increasing population of Port Orange. The overcrowded conditions were partially alleviated by the opening of Atlantic High School in 1994. Currently the number of students exceeds 2100 in a facility built for 1500. Spruce Creek, home of the Hawks, is recognized throughout the



*Spruce Creek High School*

state because of its achievements. In 1985, Spruce Creek instituted one of the first Teacher as Advisor Programs in the state and has become a model for many other high schools. The International Baccalaureate Program, introduced in 1990, stands among the top twenty in the world for its size and ranks 19<sup>th</sup> in North America in the number of diplomas awarded. Spruce Creek High School has received the Blue Ribbon School Award, the Red Carpet School Award, and the School of Distinction Award. Spruce Creek also has a Finance Academy that is a school within a school for students interested in a career in the world of finance.

## **STARKE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PARSONS STREET SCHOOL\***

Starke Elementary, home of the Koalas, was originally called Parsons Street School. The school was built in 1956 in DeLand on land that was formerly a pecan grove. The school was built for minority students before the advent of integration and quickly became a hub for community activities. Parson Street was a community school for the Spring Hill section of



*Starke Elementary School*

DeLand. Most of the teachers lived in the neighborhood. Billy Miles (now a teacher at Westside Elementary) remembers May Day activities including a maypole and Easter egg hunts for the kindergarten students.

More classrooms were added in 1957 and 1958. In 1962, the school was renamed Edith I. Starke Elementary for Mrs. Starke who served for many years as a teacher at Euclid Avenue High School and who was the first principal of the Parsons Street School. Starke Elementary was integrated in the school year 1969-1970. In 1969, a cafeteria and kindergarten rooms were built, and in 1978, a media center was added. An administration suite, music, art and exceptional education rooms were constructed in 1989. Starke Elementary currently serves approximately 480 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.

## **SUGAR MILL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

Sugar Mill Elementary, home of the Panthers, is located in Port Orange on 20 acres at the corner of McDonald and Charles Streets.



*Still standing in Port Orange are the sugar mill ruins from the Dunlawton Plantation.*

\* denotes segregated school

The site was once part of the McDonald property (early Port Orange settlers) and rumor has it that prior to the McDonald's occupancy it was a Native American burial ground. Sugar Mill Elementary came into existence in 1982, while the physical plant was under construction, the faculty and staff were housed at both North and South Ridgewood Elementary Schools. The primary classes were at South Ridgewood and intermediate classes were at North Ridgewood. During the first year, a fire at North Ridgewood in Mrs. Stump's room was the impetus to speed up the completion of the new school. Sugar Mill Elementary opened its doors in August 1982. Problems at the new facility included pigs in the open hallways, bats in the ceiling and snakes everywhere, but Sugar Mill's administration, faculty and students persevered. The student population of Sugar Mill Elementary quickly grew to 1400. There were four classes to each grade level and portables as far as the eye could see. Construction of Horizon Elementary and, later, Sweetwater Elementary eased this overcrowding considerably.

The PTA (Parent Teachers Association) has contributed monies for reading activities, a school nurse, classroom materials, incentives and awards for students and, in 1996, contributed \$20,000.00 toward the construction of a pavilion that can be used as an outdoor classroom and meeting area. Sugar Mill also has an award winning drill team that has participated in local parades and other community functions. Presently, Sugar Mill Elementary has 870 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.



*Sugar Mill Elementary School*

## SUNRISE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Sunrise Elementary, home of the Dolphins, opened in September of 1992. The school had its dedication ceremony in October of the same year. To accommodate the overcrowded conditions at Osteen Elementary, half of the students were assigned to new Sunrise Elementary. The school is located on Phonetia Drive in Deltona in a residential neighborhood where 85% of the children live within walking distance of the school.

Sunrise began as a multitrack, year long school with 870 students. Over the next four years, student enrollment increased to 1000. When three new elementary schools opened in 1996, school boundaries were rezoned and, ironically, some of the students who had been zoned for Sunrise Elementary four years earlier returned to Osteen Elementary. Since 1993, Sunrise has received the Golden School Award and was named a Red Carpet School for the school year 1992-1993. Sunrise currently serves approximately 880 students.



*Sunrise Elementary School*

## SWEETWATER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Sweetwater Elementary School opened with 622 students in August of 1994 and currently serves approximately 870 students. Sweetwater, home of the Pelicans, is located on Victoria Gardens Boulevard in Port Orange on 17.5 of the 160 acres of land originally settled by Cary Hildy in 1915. Sweetwater has received the Five Star Award from the Department of Education for several years.



*Sweetwater Elementary School*

—◆—  
I am a learner.

When a child asks me a question, I get a kick out of saying,  
"I don't know. Let's find out."

B.J. Utech  
—◆—

## T.DEWITT TAYLOR MIDDLE-HIGH SCHOOL

## T. DEWITT TAYLOR JUNIOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

T. DeWitt Taylor Junior-Senior High School was formed when Pierson High School and Seville High School merged. The new school was first located in the old Pierson High School building and named for T. DeWitt Taylor who served as principal of both schools during his long career in education. In the middle of the school year 1961-1962, a new facility was constructed on Washington Street on land donated by the town of Pierson and the Swanson family. The new building accommodated 285 students. In 1966-1967, a four room, air conditioned annex was completed. More additions were completed, including new administrative offices, a media center, choral and band rooms, an art suite, agricultural suites, an industrial arts lab, two science classrooms and a varsity locker room. Improvements to the existing facility were also made. The cafeteria was enlarged; the guidance suite and home economics area was remodeled; and the seating area in the gymnasium was expanded. In 1981, a new auditorium and three new classrooms were built and in 1986, a 440 yard track and new athletic concession stand, an agriculture mechanics building and more parking spaces were completed. A driver's education range, a



*T. DeWitt Taylor Middle-High School*

softball-baseball complex, a warehouse receiving dock, a racquetball court and a ten room complex designated for middle school classes were also constructed in 1986.

In 1989 Taylor Junior-Senior High became Taylor Middle-Senior High, the middle school comprising seventh and eighth grades. A weight room was added in 1995-1996. Since the construction of the weight room, Taylor has won two state championships for weight lifting. Currently, there are approximately 770 students at Taylor Middle-High School. Taylor Middle-High, home of the Wildcats, serves an area of 268 square miles from Glenwood-DeLeon Springs (Highway 11) in the south to Seville and the Putnam County line in the north.

## TIMBERCREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Timbercrest Elementary opened in January of 1991. Some students and staff remained at Deltona Lakes Elementary until the school was completely finished with the fifth grade class being the last to move to the new school. Thirteen portables were brought to the Timbercrest campus to accommodate all the students. Timbercrest Elementary, home of the Critters, is located on Eustace Avenue in Deltona. The school was established on an undeveloped tract of land and Timbercrest has a professionally designed crest that uses the green and white school colors with trees and an eagle to reflect its location on this undeveloped tract. Timbercrest has received many awards since opening in 1991 such as recognition as a Red Carpet School in 1992, the Futures Bowler Top Fund Raiser Award in 1996 and 1997; the Golden School Award each year for its outstanding number of volunteer hours, the Five Star Award from the Florida Department of Education in 1998, and the School Recognition Award in 1998. Timbercrest currently serves about 980 students.

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*The mediocre teacher tells.  
The good teacher explains.  
The superior teacher demonstrates.  
The great teacher inspires.*

William Arthur Ward

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*Timbercrest Elementary School*

## TOMOKA ELEMENTARY TOMOKA SCHOOL

The first Tomoka School began in 1885 at the Tomoka Settlement which was located on the Tomoka River about four miles west of the present day Ormond Beach. The school was a 20-foot by 20-foot structure, one side of a vacant building in an orange grove. The school was also used for public meetings, dances and elections. The building had a fireplace and was well lighted but scantily furnished. The seats were smooth, heavy slabs, several feet in length with no backs. J.B. Case, originally from New Jersey, was the school's first teacher. His students ranged in age from five to eighteen years old and two of the girls were married. Case found a table, a chair, and a supply of Webster's elementary spellers. One of the teachers who succeeded Case (who went on to teach in Port Orange) was A.O. Botts who later became Superintendent of Volusia County Schools. The destructive freeze of 1894-1895 damaged the orange groves in the Tomoka area, and the settlement was abandoned when the settlers moved to Ormond Beach.

Volusia County School Board records indicate the existence of another Tomoka School from 1911 to 1923. Teachers at the school during this time were Olive Martin, Emma Coleman, Laura Baker and Crystal McCollum. Old and New Tomoka were schools for African American students. (See Chapter Two, Closed Schools)

The present Tomoka Elementary opened its doors to 240 students in October of 1968, after being housed at the first Baptist Church of Ormond Beach for six weeks. During this six-week period, there were 68 second graders in one Sunday school class and the sixth grade was housed in three separate small rooms with the teacher moving from room to room



*Tomoka Elementary School*

throughout the school day. The new building had eight classrooms, a multi-purpose room, a temporary library and a temporary office suite. During these early days several problems beset the new school. The drinking water was found to be contaminated so the children had to drink bottled water. There were also no textbooks; so the principal had to pick up discarded books in his pickup truck from the school book depository, then housed in DeLand. The discarded books were used until the next year. In 1968, the integration of Tomoka Elementary made the national TV news, showing the principal warmly greeting his new African American students.

In the fall of 1970, a kindergarten was built and the library was doubled in sized. In 1971, Tomoka's student population had increased to 795, all of whom attended class in the original eight rooms and 18 portable classrooms. In May of 1972, an addition of 12 intermediate classrooms was begun. By the fall of 1973, with an increased enrollment of 973 students, the addition was completed and the school was fully air conditioned. In 1976, a five-room kindergarten building, media center, cafeteria, multipurpose room, guidance and administrative suites and special area classrooms were built. In 1977, the building that formerly held the media center, offices and kindergarten was remodeled for classroom use. Also in 1977, Tomoka students completed a ceramic tile mural commemorating the legend of Chief Tomokie, under the direction of art teacher Joyce Phillips Bachman, that remains as a focal point of the school cafeteria. By the end of 1979, Tomoka Elementary had 1127 students with a staff of 55. The Tomoka Totem Pole in the atrium of the administration building was also completed in that year, under the direction of art teacher Dana Hoffman.

In 1981, Tomoka became a center for gifted education. In 1982, Tomoka students were instrumental in drawing the attention of the community to the necessity of preserving a Timucuan Mound (pre-Columbian Native American) located in the area. Also in 1982, the new Pine Trail Elementary was housed in portable classrooms on the Tomoka campus, bringing the combined enrollment of both schools to 1400. Space was at a premium as both the cafeteria and media center were used by both schools. When Pine Trail students moved to their new facility, in the fall of 1983, Tomoka's student population was reduced to 700. During the 1886-1987 school year, the primary classrooms were carpeted for the first time; the cafeteria floor was tiled; additional playground equipment was purchased; and covered walkways were constructed from the kindergarten classrooms to the primary pod. In 1988, sixth graders at the school completed the statue of the Metamorphosis Tree, under the direction of art teacher Marsha Bobbit.

The statue was dedicated to W.L. Mullins, Tomoka's principal who had just been honored as Volusia County Principal of the Year.

During the school year 1991-1992, Tomoka became an ESOL (English Speakers of Other Languages) center. In this same year, the office complex was expanded; an Indian mural was painted on the office wall; and a stairway and entrance were added connecting the music and multipurpose rooms. In 1993 Tomoka won the Little Red Schoolhouse award. Between 1993 and 1996, several remodeling projects were completed and a playground, funded by the PTA, was constructed near the cafeteria. Tomoka won the Florida School Recognition Award for sustained high performance and outstanding improvement for the school year 1998-1999. The school was awarded the Florida Five Star School Award for outstanding community and business partnerships in 1999-2000.

Carl Persis, principal of Tomoka Elementary, was elected Mayor of Ormond Beach on October 5, 1999. It is believed that he is the first to serve as a city mayor and a school administrator concurrently in Volusia County. George Marks, who later became Superintendent of Volusia County Schools was mayor of Daytona in the early 1920s but was not in school administration at the time of his mayoral service.

Tomoka Elementary, home of the Indian Braves, currently serves approximately 950 students. An outdoor pavilion, funded by the PTA, has recently been completed and the Florida Department of Education awarded Tomoka Elementary the Florida School Recognition Award.

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*It is in fact a part of the function of education to help us escape - not from our own time, for we are bound by that - but from the intellectual and emotional limitations of our own time.*

T.S. Eliot

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## **TURIE T. SMALL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, SOUTH STREET ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\* CAMPBELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL\* DAYTONA COLORED SCHOOL\***

Turie T. Small, an outgrowth of the Daytona Colored School, was begun in 1884 as a non-designated part of the Volusia County School System. The school was then called Daytona Colored School and served all of the African American elementary students in the Daytona Beach area. The school had 200 primary school children.

Professor William D. Prince was appointed principal of the elementary wing of the Daytona Colored School in 1928. He set up a primary department under Susie H. Reddick. In 1934, an annex was constructed to ease overcrowding. This annex provided a separate building for the elementary children and was renamed Campbell Elementary.

In 1943, Turie T. Small was named principal of the newly constructed South Street School located on the corner of South Street and Campbell Street (now Martin Luther King Boulevard). This new school alleviated overcrowding at the Campbell Elementary School. By 1953, the school board rented cottages near the corner of South and Campbell Streets from the Mount Bethel Baptist Church to accommodate the increasing student population at South Street School. In 1954, a new South Street Elementary was built on ten acres of land at 800 South Street. South Street Elementary was renamed Turie T. Small Elementary in 1960 to honor Mrs. Small who had served as principal of the school for



*Turie T. Small Elementary School*

\* denotes segregated school

many years and who spent more than 50 years in education serving Daytona's black students. Mrs. Small was a very positive person, a good listener, who truly cared for each and every one of the students in her charge. She died eight years after her retirement at the age of 78. Some alumni of Turie T. Small Elementary are Peromnia Grant, Title One Program Specialist; Dot Williams, retired Title One Program Specialist; Matt Krajewski, principal of the newly opened elementary school in DeLand; Muriel "Mandy" White, Florida State Senator; and Walter McCoy, Olympic Gold Medalist.

Currently, Turie T. Small, home of the Bulldogs, has approximately 450 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.

## VOLUSIA PINES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Volusia Pines Elementary School opened on August 19, 1996, having reached substantial completion of construction just seven days earlier. The construction of Volusia Pines represented the fulfillment of a long standing promise by the Volusia County School District to the citizens of Lake Helen and Cassadaga communities to build a school to replace the 80 year old Minerva Bond Long-Lake Helen Elementary School. Students from the Deltona area also attend Volusia Pines Elementary. The school has had the unique opportunity to bring together the very best of the traditional small school atmosphere with the advantages of a state of the art facility. The school contains five ESE (Exceptional Student Education) classrooms, including classes for the severely emotionally disturbed. Volusia Pines, home of the Panthers, is a focal point for the community and a singular source of pride. Volusia Pines Elementary School serves approximately 490 students from kindergarten through grade five.



*Volusia Pines Elementary School*

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*A student's success in school starts in the heads  
and hearts of his or her parents and teachers.  
The way we see them, the way they see themselves,  
is what they become.*

*Linda Holt, 1995 Hawaii Teacher of the Year*

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*Education is not the filling of a pail,  
but the lighting of a fire.*

*William Butler Yeats*

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## WESTSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Westside Elementary, built on 14 acres of land at 1210 Jimmy Ann Drive, opened in the fall of 1966. Westside was built as a community school to meet the needs of the growing population on the west side of Daytona Beach many of whom had moved into the area to work at the General Electric Company. The first phase of construction cost \$515,000 and had eight classrooms, an administrative suite and a library. The new school pioneered the use of central air conditioning throughout an entire school. Eight more classrooms, a cafeteria and new library were built in 1968 costing \$325,000. The old library was converted into the art and music rooms. In 1970, another ten classrooms and a new administrative wing were built.

During its early years Westside Elementary hosted Halloween parties that provided free and safe entertainment to all its students. The parties featured spook houses, games and costume contests. Westside was one of the first schools in Volusia County to have a RIF (Reading Is Fundamental program). The school was the first to give out "Family Bucks" in its

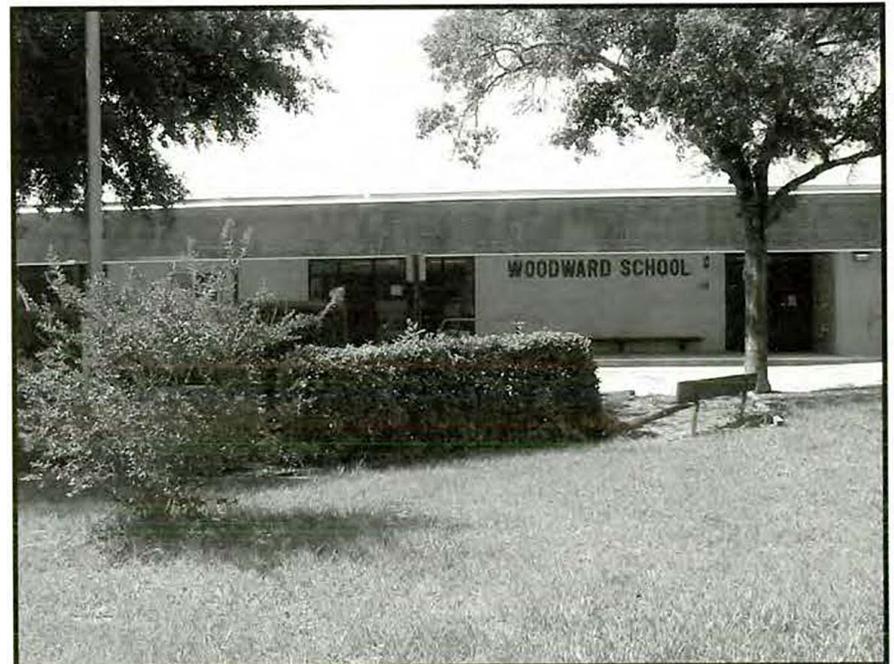
family center. "Family Bucks" is a program in which needy families earn a variety of clothing, school supplies, etc. Westside was designated to help develop and serve as a pilot school for Project Child. This program featured an inter-class hands on center approach to instruction. Westside, home of the Eagles, currently serves approximately 500 students in grades pre-kindergarten through five.

## WOODWARD AVENUE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Woodward Avenue Elementary, located on Woodward Avenue in DeLand, opened on October 6, 1966 with 232 students. Construction problems delayed the school's opening, so Woodward Avenue's faculty and students began classes at Dempsie Brewster Elementary and the nearby First Methodist Church. The new school had eight classrooms and 13 staff members. Units were added to the original structure in both 1969 and 1973. Kindergarten classes began at Woodward in 1967. By 1975, Woodward Avenue Elementary had 805 students.



*Westside Elementary School*



*Woodward Avenue Elementary School*

Woodward Avenue serves as a gifted center and has an ALPHA Program that serves students with discipline problems who are considered to be in danger of dropping out of school prior to graduation. Woodward also has several ESE (Exceptional Student Education) units for varying exceptionalities and severely emotionally disabled.

Woodward has won numerous awards over the years. Woodward Elementary has been awarded the Golden Apple award for its volunteer program since 1992. The school was recognized as a Meritorious School in both 1987-1988 and 1989. In 1990 Woodward received the award as a School of Distinction and was named a Red Carpet School. Woodward Elementary was made a professional development school in partnership with Stetson University in 1998. The school received the Outstanding Staff Development Award from the Florida Association for Staff Development and a comprehensive school reform grant in 1999. Woodward Avenue Elementary currently serves approximately 810 students in pre-kindergarten through grade five.



*The art of . . . giving shape to human powers and  
adapting them to social service is the supreme art,  
one calling into its service the best of artists;  
no insight, sympathy, tact, executive power  
is too great for such service.*

John Dewey



## RE-USE OF SCHOOL ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

Over the past ten years, the district has developed prototype plans for both an elementary and a middle school. These school plans were developed in collaboration with the curriculum staff and school based personnel to most effectively deliver Volusia County's educational program. For example, the elementary school uses a classroom pod arrangement with a shared teacher planning area in the center. Also, Volusia County's elementary schools have both a music room and an art room designed for those courses.

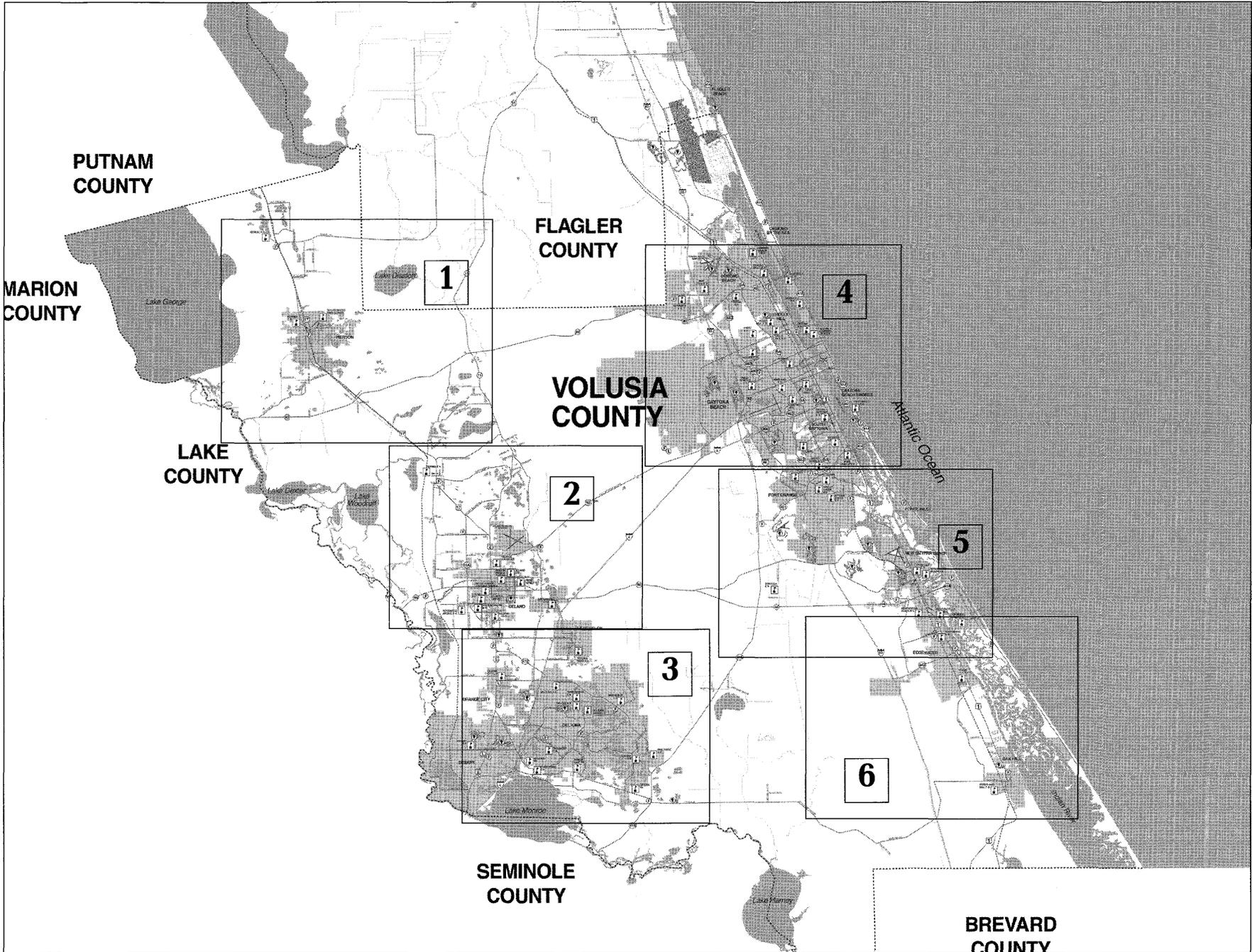
The development of prototypes has allowed the district to refine and modify each time based on occupant comments and changes in codes or identified efficiency and improvements. There are actually two plans used for the elementary school, and each has been used five times. Re-use of plans also saves time in design development, up to six months, and design costs. In addition, as we use the same plan, we can better support and manage the construction process.

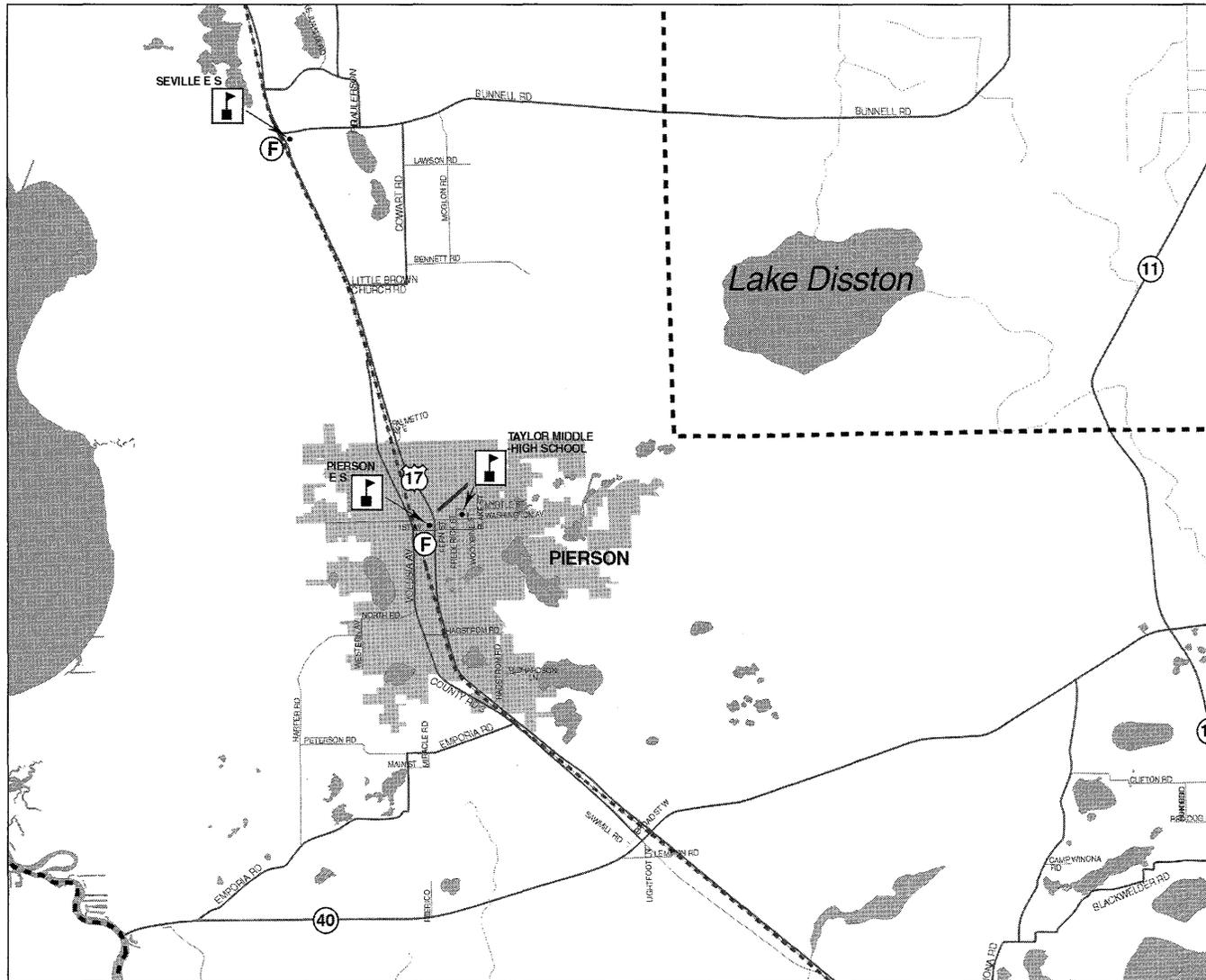
The middle school prototype consists of houses for each grade level designed to house three teams of 150 students each. There is a full sized gym and a variety of unified arts classrooms to support the exploratory nature of Volusia County's middle school curriculum

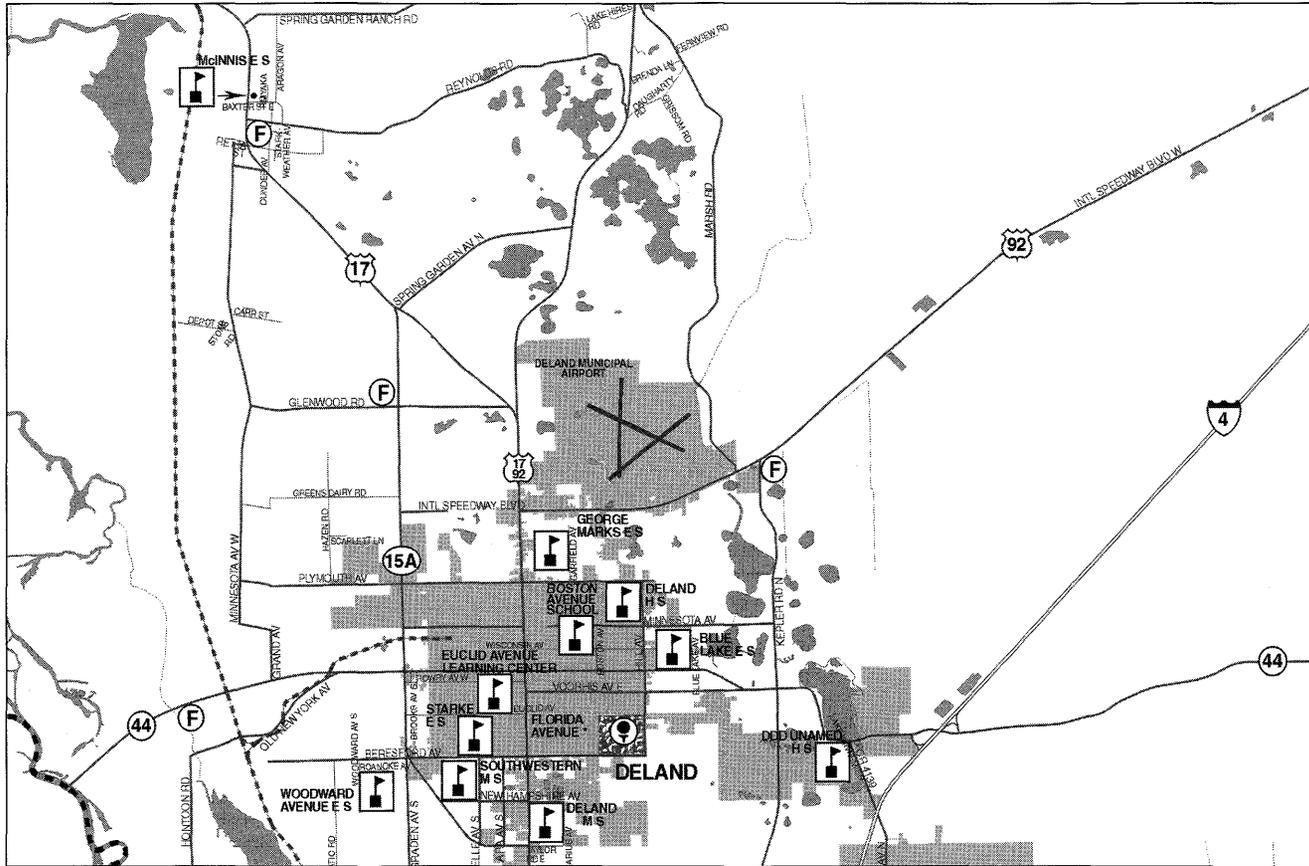
The middle school prototype has been constructed twice (Galaxy Middle and Heritage Middle) and is now being used for construction of new Middle "EE" in Port Orange. Each time a plan is used, it is adapted for site conditions, and minor changes and refinements are made that continually improve the school. Instructional personnel played the lead role in developing the original plans and continue to advise of any changes that improve the delivery model, for example, installing computer ports at the front of the classroom to allow teachers to use technology in their presentations day to day.

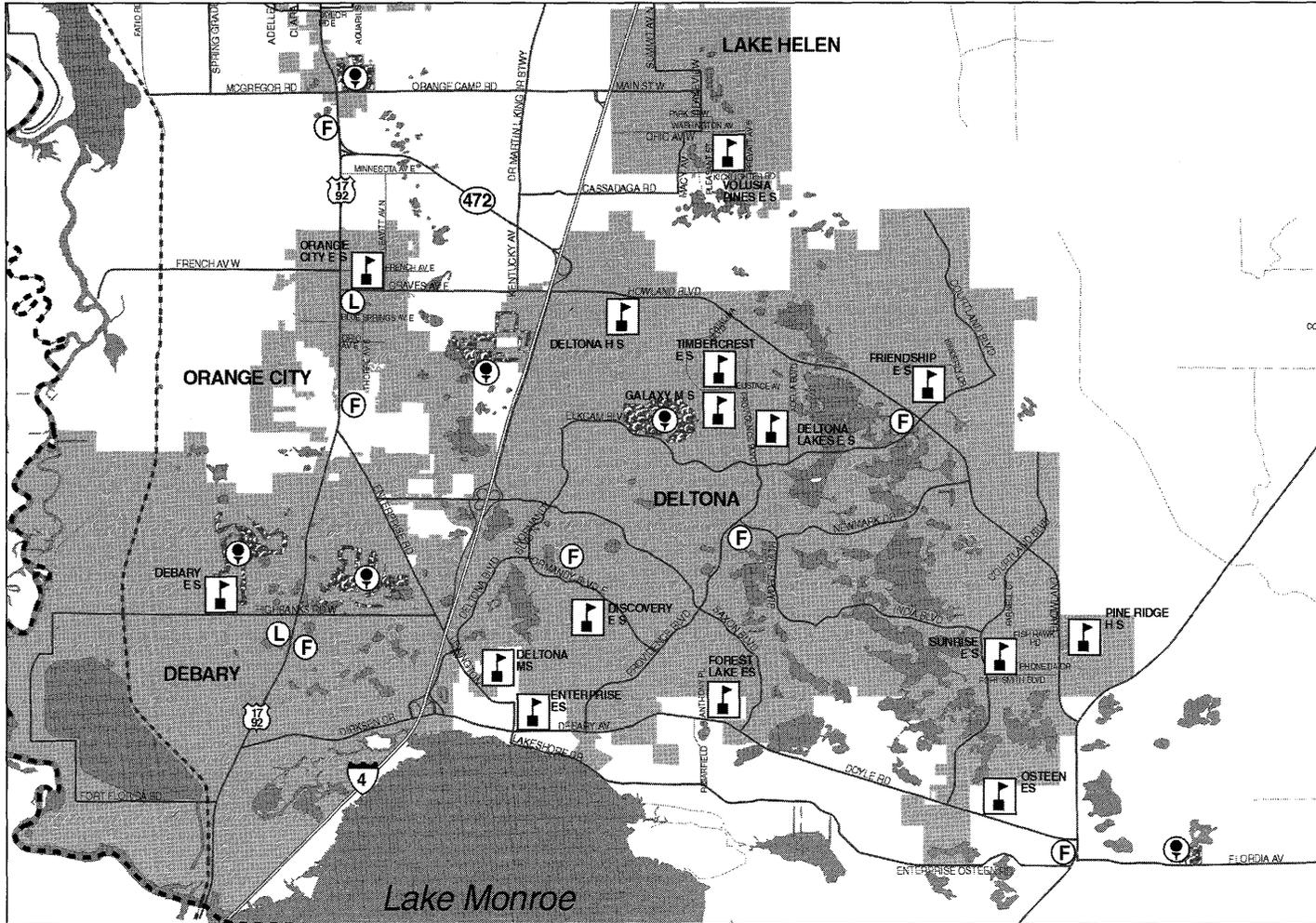
Lastly, the district has also re-used construction plans developed in another district. The selection team visited several schools around the state and selected one that best matched Volusia County's curriculum and high school philosophy. This plan was used for Atlantic High School and, subsequently, for Pine Ridge. Re-use of plans allows the board to react to population changes quickly and saves at least a year in design development.

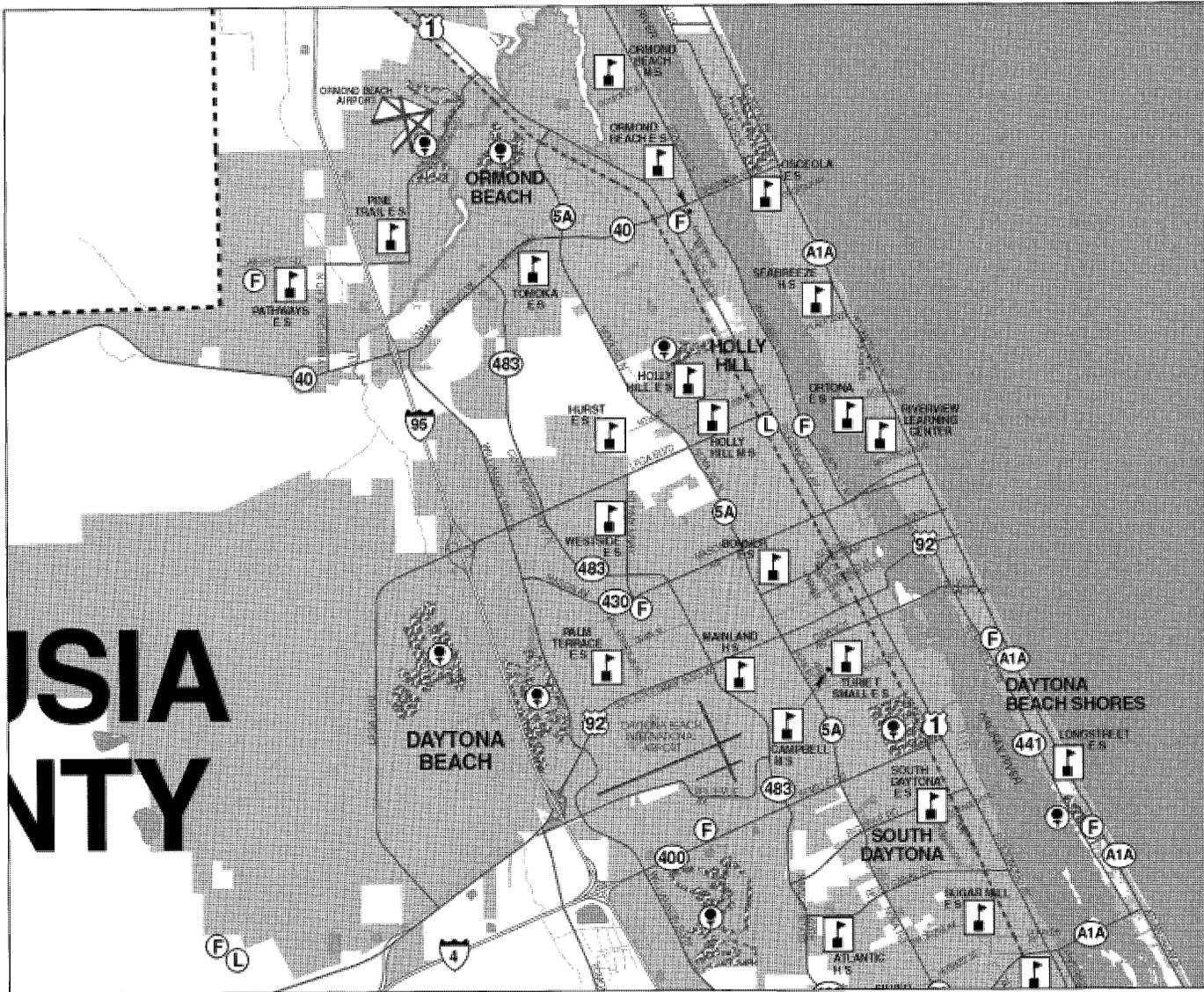
The following seven pages contain maps of the current Volusia County Public Schools. The first page is a map of the entire Volusia County. On this map six close-up maps are designated by numbered boxes and follow in numerical order.

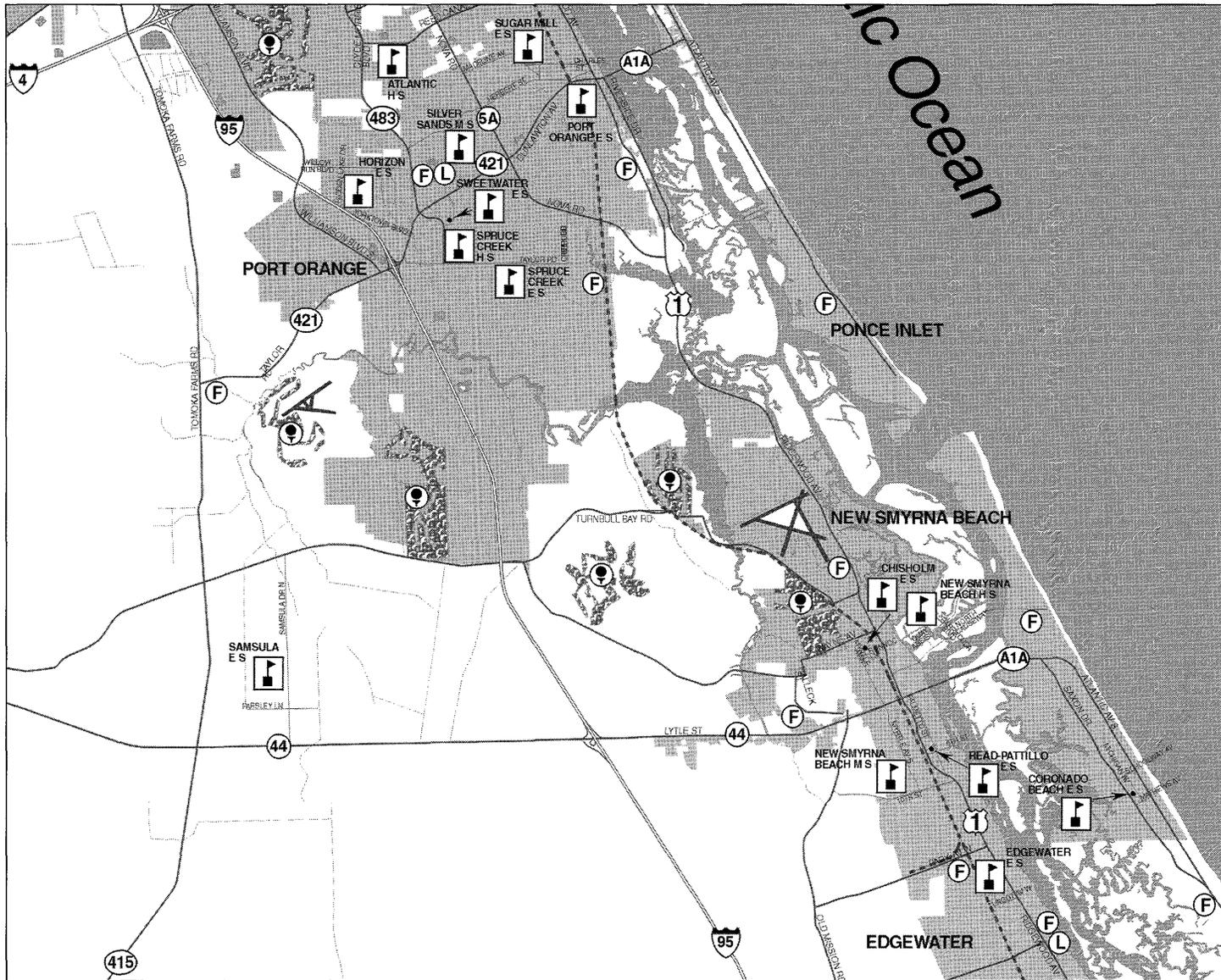














Volusia County Schools has three adjunct classrooms that annually provide thousands of students with scientific and interdisciplinary learning experiences. These classrooms are the nationally recognized Bicentennial Youth Park, which is the county's nature study center; the Planetarium, housed in the Daytona Beach Museum of Arts and Sciences; and the Pioneer Settlement for the Creative Arts in Barberville, where students can learn pioneer and folk arts and crafts, and study life as it was at the turn of the 20th century in Volusia County, Florida.

## BICENTENNIAL YOUTH PARK

The Bicentennial Youth Park was established in 1976 by an agreement made between the Bureau of State Lands, Division of Resource Management and the Volusia County School Board. Prior to this agreement students on the Youth Bicentennial Committee, representing over 35,000 public and private school students in Volusia County, had worked for two years to raise \$67,000 to begin the park. Many adult citizens of Volusia County also assisted in the park's development, notably the late Josephine Davidson of the [Daytona Beach News Journal](#). Science Supervisor at the time, Lee Britton, and Paul Bishop, the first park manager, labored tirelessly to make the park's transition as an integral part of the Volusia County School System a smooth one. The Bicentennial Youth Park was the only one of its kind in Florida, and Volusia County Schools received a \$10,000 grant from the state to help defray start up costs and operating expenses.

The only access to the 400-acre park is from Route 44, a road that extends from New Smyrna Beach to DeLand. The new Bicentennial Youth Park was composed of alternate mixed portions of pine flatwoods and



*This wooden walkway leads to the indoor classroom and display area of the Bicentennial Youth Park in DeLand.*

cypress swamp. A canal borders the western boundary of the park and runs for several miles to the north through two borrow pit lakes. The land was flat with abundant slash pine, cypress, holly, bay, and palmetto trees. It also included many unique plants and three species of insectivorous plants.

The Bicentennial Youth Park has been operated as an adjunct outdoor classroom by the Volusia County School Board since its inception. The Science Specialist for Volusia County Schools oversees its operation. The park plays a vital part in enhancing environmental education in Volusia County Schools. Existing facilities at the Bicentennial Youth Park include picnic shelters, boardwalks, an observation tower, an office building, an interpretive building (including classrooms), teaching stations, nature trails, an arboretum and a workshop. The park is open five days per week from approximately 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. It serves all grade levels from kindergarten through twelve and also hosts visitors from other school systems besides Volusia.

The park offers a variety of programs for students of all ages. Programs include [Observing and Adventuring](#) that focuses on environmental issues, animals, plants and energy cycle and flow. [Living Things In A Changing World](#) is a program that emphasizes engaging and extending vocabulary, exploring higher order thinking skills, developing environmental concerns and applying observation techniques. The [Eco-Explorer](#) program makes students aware of environmental problems, life sciences and their role in understanding and protecting unique ecosystems.

## THE PLANETARIUM AT THE MUSEUM OF ARTS AND SCIENCES · DAYTONA BEACH

The Planetarium at the Museum of Arts and Sciences was established through the combined efforts of the Junior League, the Museum of Arts and Sciences and the Volusia County School District. A variety of fundraisers, including nameplates on the Planetarium's seats and entry wall recognizing donors, helped to build and equip the planetarium. The building that houses the Planetarium is owned by the Museum of Arts and Sciences but the teacher in charge of the Planetarium is an employee of the Volusia County School's Science Department. The teacher holds the title of Curator of Astronomy at the Museum and in this capacity is responsible for public shows also. Robert Hillenbrand was one off the first Volusia County science, resource teachers at the Planetarium.

The first projector, an instrument that showed the night sky in its various

stages throughout the year, was purchased in the 1970s. A revamped and more modern projector replaced the first projector circa 1987.

Mr. Roger Hoefler, who is the current teacher at the Planetarium, plans lessons to supplement the K-12 science curriculum. He has developed primary lessons that are adapted to grade levels K through 2.

His intermediate lessons are grade specific. He supplements the third grade unit on oceans by looking at oceans from space. He also compares Earth, a planet that has oceans, with planets that do not have water - showing the necessity of water to sustain life. His fourth grade unit focuses on how Earth's motions create days, seasons and years. The fifth grade has two programs; one that explores the Milky Way Galaxy and the "life cycle" of stars, and the other that is devoted to the planets of the solar system. Middle and high school programs are customized to meet the needs of the various science courses i.e. Earth Science and Astronomy. All programs are continually revised based on daily information from NASA (National Aeronautical and Space Administration). Computer technology has facilitated the Planetarium's ability to become "wired to the world." Using a large format video projector, a laser disk and a satellite receiver, a variety of displays from the internet can be flashed on the large domed ceiling of the Planetarium. The services of this adjunct classroom play a vital role in the science curriculum of Volusia County Schools.



*The planetarium projector is at the heart of the programs that teach children and adults alike about the night sky.*

## PIONEER SETTLEMENT FOR THE CREATIVE ARTS

The Pioneer Settlement for the Creative Arts is a non-profit organization for the purpose of collecting, preserving and sharing the knowledge of the arts and the lifestyles of the Florida pioneers who settled the area. The Settlement was formed in 1975 on the site of the former Barberville School by a group of Volusia County teachers headed by Lura Dell Bell. The Volusia County School Board agreed to lease the old school and ten acres of land for 25 years beginning in 1976. In 1984, Lura Bell was assigned by Volusia County Schools to be a full-time program director at the settlement. She died the following year. Marilyn Breeze was then assigned as the program director and has served in this capacity ever since. In this role, Breeze is a member of the Social Studies Office of the Curriculum Division at EDC. Programs at the Settlement are designed to implement and enhance curriculum in Volusia County schools: the study of pre-Columbian and Seminole Indian tribes, Florida and United States history, customs and folkways. Over the years the focus of the Settlement



*The Country Store, now the gift shop, was the commissary store for the turpentine operation in the community of Bakersburg (north of Pierson). It was operated by H.L. Wynn, who also owned the still and lumber operation. The store was moved to the Settlement in 1984.*

has changed slightly with more of an emphasis on the historic aspects rather than on art programs. Attendance has grown from 8,000 students and visitors in 1985 to 25,000 in the year 2000. The Pioneer Settlement for the Creative Arts has many special events including an annual country jamboree, concerts, classes and specialty festivals. The original ten acres has expanded to 25 acres and the Settlement has been instrumental in saving historically significant buildings that have been brought to the site. These buildings allow students and other visitors to get an authentic glimpse of bygone days.

The former Barberville Central High School was built in 1919. John Jerico, who graduated from Barberville High School, volunteers at the Settlement today. After it was closed as a school, the building was used as storage and a Head Start facility. Many of the rooms in the building



*Midway Methodist Church (Barberville was formerly called Midway) was built near Barberville in 1890. The building was moved, in tact, to the Settlement in 1994. Harold Hess, the Settlement woodworker, crafted the furniture for the church in the Settlement shops.*

\* denotes segregated school

are now visited by students who get to see a variety of demonstrations in pioneer folkways. The Central High School is now on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Pierson Railroad Depot, built in 1885, was moved to the Settlement in 1982.

The Bridge House was the residence for the bridge tender at the old Volusia-Astor Bridge, which spans the St. Johns River extending Route 40 west into Lake County. When the Bridge House was no longer used, it was moved to the west side of the river to the parking lot of the Blackwater Inn. From there, it was moved further west to the community of Astor and finally came to the Settlement in 1983. The house is used for administrative offices. The plaque from the old bridge is mounted under the canopy in front of the house.

The Barn is a post and beam structure built at the Settlement with help from the Eckerd Youth Camps. The frame was put up at an "old fashioned barn raising" in May of 1986.

The Blacksmith Shop was also built at the Settlement. It was constructed with help by the Florida Artist Blacksmith Association (FABA).



*The School Bell that clangs to signal the change of classes (or stations) at the Settlement is the same bell that rang at Euclid High School\* and Southwestern High School\* (prior to integration) when the football team scored a touchdown. It is not known when this historic bell was moved to the Settlement.*



*The Tomoka Consolidated Turpentine Still was erected in the 1920's near Daytona Beach. Operations ceased in the 1940's and it was moved to the Settlement in 1988. This structure is the only historical turpentine still in Florida open to the public.*

The Firehouse is the old Guenther Blacksmith Shop located in DeLand. It was built circa 1900 and brought to the Settlement in 1987.

The Lewis Log Cabin was built by James Lewis near Willacoochee, Georgia in 1875. J.U. Lee and Jonathan Gerber disassembled the cabin, numbering each piece, and reassembled the structure at the Settlement in May of 1992.

The Woolwright Shop was built at the Settlement in 1992.

The Huntington Post Office was built circa 1885 in the small community of Huntington in Putman County near Crescent City. It was moved to the Settlement in 1896.

The Quarters House was built at 308 Myrtle Street in New Smyrna Beach in the 1920s. It was disassembled and moved to the Settlement in April of 1997. Restorations to the interior by Luella Ross are patterned on a turpentine quarter house she lived in as a child.

The Pastime is an excursion boat that was built in 1910 by a Mr. Sanchez in St. Augustine. For years the boat cruised the St. Johns River and even served as a water school bus in the Palatka area. Members of the Ferran family captained the boat for nearly 60 years of the boat's

existence using it both for personal recreation and tourist excursions on the Saint John's and Lake Eustis. The Ferrans donated the boat to the Settlement not only for the boat's historical significance but to benefit the many students who would get a glimpse of life on the St. Johns in a bygone era. The Pastime arrived at the Settlement August 18, 1999.

The Wheelwright Shop/Wagon Shed was built in the style of an old mule barn. The structure was completed on December 22, 1999. It serves as a protective shed for the Settlement's many wagons and wheeled vehicles. The first bay of the pole barn style structure will be enclosed and will function as a wheelwright's working shop.

The "Chickee" was completed in the Indian Village on January 13, 2000. It was constructed primarily of cypress poles and 2500 cabbage palm fronds. Students will be able to experience working in a Seminole chickee when participating in the Florida Field Studies Trip.



*From observation and speculation this structure was probably a portable jail for prisoners on a chain gang. They worked on the roads during the day and slept in this jail at night.*



# CHAPTER 4

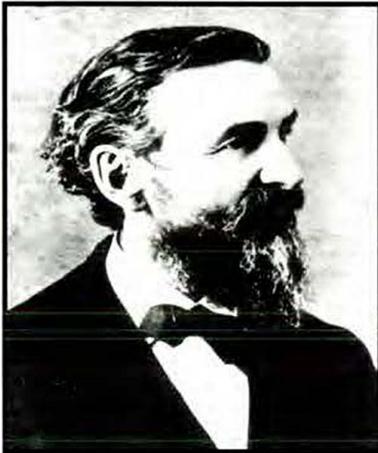
## The History of the Volusia County Public School Superintendents from 1855 to 2000



**JAMES H. CHANDLER**  
**1855-1862**  
**1876**

The Reverend James H. Chandler was born in North Carolina and came to Volusia County in 1854. He settled near Lake Helen. Chandler became the first probate judge of Volusia County, serving from 1855 to 1862, 1880 and 1888. During his first term as a probate judge, Chandler also served as ex-officio Superintendent of Volusia County Schools. Judge Chandler was the Volusia County Treasurer for 1855, 1862, 1870 and 1876. He was the only representative from Volusia County to sign the Articles of Secession in 1861. Chandler was appointed by the Governor of Florida as Superintendent of Volusia County Schools for a second time in 1876. Early records indicate he served for less than a year in this post. James H. Chandler died on April 10, 1888 at the age of 76. He is buried in Bethel Cemetery, north of DeLand.

**DR. JOHN MILTON HAWKS**  
**1868-1869**



Dr. John Milton Hawks was born November 26, 1826. He graduated from Eclectic Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1847 and from Vermont Medical College in 1848. Prior to the Civil War Dr. Hawks and his wife, Dr. Esther Hawks, spent time in Florida and both were concerned about the plight of black slaves. During the Civil War he rose to the rank of major in the Union Army. He returned to Florida after the Civil War and tried to establish a sawmill and colony for emancipated black slaves in what is now Port Orange. The area was called Freemanville. Hawks established a school but it was only open for a term. In 1868, he was appointed Volusia County's first post Civil War school

superintendent. David Shelby Walker, Governor of Florida named him to this post. In 1871 Dr. Hawks established the Hawks Park Association. The association began the community of Hawks Park (known today as Edgewater) south of New Smyrna Beach. Dr. John Milton Hawks died on April 2, 1910.

**WILLIAM F. BUCKNOR**  
**1869-1970**

**CHAMP H. SPENSER**  
**1870-1872**

**C.G. SELLECK**  
**1874-1875**

**GEORGE J. ALDEN**  
**1876**

*J. Alden County Supt  
of Schools*

**JAMES WILKINSON**  
1879

*James Wilkinson*

**N.S.C. PERKINS**  
1888

*N.S.C. Perkins Sec.*

**L.D. HUSTON**  
1880

*L.D. Huston,*  
*Sec.*

**E.B. POOSER**  
1893

*E.B. Pooser Sec.*

**A. CRENSHAW**  
1880

*A. Crenshaw*  
*Secy of Board*

**DR. B.F. FOX**  
1885

*B.F. Fox*  
*Supt. of Schools*

**JOHN B. PARKINSON**  
1897-1900

*John B. Parkinson,*  
*Supt.*

Colonel John B. Parkinson was born in Charlestown, Ohio on June 10, 1965. Parkinson came to Florida in 1883. He was Superintendent of Schools for Volusia County from 1897 to 1900 when he was defeated for reelection by Bert Fish. Parkinson was a Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Regiment of the Florida State Troops. He was also a practicing attorney in partnership with F.W. Pope, Jr. At the time of his death, John B. Parkinson was a representative from Volusia County in the Florida State Legislature.

**BERT FISH  
1900-1906**

*Bert Fish, Supt.*



Bert Fish was born in Bedford, Indiana on October 8, 1875. His family moved to Florida in 1881 and settled at Spring Garden near DeLeon Springs. Fish was educated in Volusia County Schools. He graduated from Stetson in 1896 and also received a Bachelor of Law degree from Stetson in 1902. This institution conferred an honorary Doctor of Law degree on Fish in 1935. After finishing his first degree from Stetson, Fish became principal of DeLand High School. He was then elected reading secretary of the Florida State Senate. In 1900, he was elected Superintendent of Volusia County

Schools defeating incumbent Superintendent John B. Parkinson. Fish was reelected in 1904 but resigned from this post in 1906, during the middle of his second term.

Fish was appointed County Solicitor for the Criminal Court of Record and later was appointed to a judgeship on the Criminal Court of Records. He served as judge of the Criminal Court until that court was abolished by the state legislature in 1933. Fish was a law partner of Cary D. Landis and later a partner of D.C. Hull. He retired from active law practice in 1926. Franklin D. Roosevelt named Bert Fish as Ambassador to Egypt in 1933. He also served as Ambassador to Saudi Arabia and at the time of his death, July 23, 1943, was Ambassador to Portugal. Besides serving in both elected and appointed governmental posts at the local, state and national levels, Bert Fish was active in community organizations. He was a member of the Kiwanis, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Elks, the Masons, the Shriners, and the Sigma Nu and Phi Alpha Delta fraternities.

**A.O. BOTTS  
1906-1912**

*A.O. Botts*

Supt.



A.O. Botts came to Volusia County with his family from Illinois circa 1875. The Botts family first settled in Eldridge (the Pierson area) near Botts' Lake in the northwest section of the county. Bott taught school in the Pierson area and also Tomoka Settlement. He boarded in Tomoka during the week and walked home to Eldridge each weekend. Botts later moved to DeLand and became principal of DeLand High School. He became Superintendent of schools in 1906, succeeding Bert Fish. He was elected Superintendent in 1908, out

polling Professor Orth who taught school in Barberville. The Volusia County Record said that Bott was "an unflinching, efficient, trustworthy official" and was "regarded as one of the most competent authorities on county educational school matters in the state." A.O. Botts held the post of Superintendent until 1912. Botts was a deacon at the First Church of Christ.

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Learning without thought  
is labor lost;  
thought without learning  
is perilous.

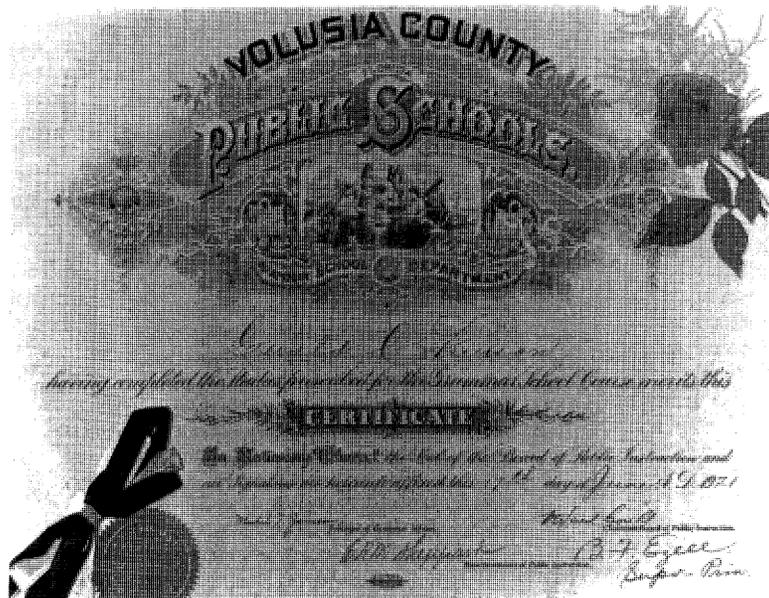
Confucius

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**C. R. M. SHEPPARD**  
1912-1923

*C.R.M. Sheppard*  
Supt.

C.R.M. Sheppard was born (circa) 1885 in Old Town, Florida. He was a graduate of Florida State Normal School at DeFuniak Springs. Sheppard served Volusia County Schools in a variety of capacities. He was a principal of Daytona Beach High School (now Mainland). He was first elected superintendent of Volusia County Schools in 1912 and was re-elected to two more terms. He resigned as superintendent during his fourth term. During his tenure as an educator, Sheppard served as president of the Florida Educational Association for one term. He belonged to the B.P.O. E. (Elks) and the Knights of Pythias. At the time of his death in 1935, at the age of 50, C.R.M. Sheppard was district manager for the American National Insurance Company.



**GEORGE WASHINGTON MARKS**  
1923-1957

*Geo. W. Marks*  
Secretary.

George W. Marks was born in Knoxville, Illinois on January 29, 1889.



He received his early education in the public schools in Lawrence, Kansas and received a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Kansas. He came to Florida in 1914 from Kansas to become principal of Daytona Beach High School (now Mainland). Marks not only fulfilled his duties as principal but also taught full time at the high school and coached the basketball team. He later commented that he only had eight boys on the basketball team but they "beat everybody." Two years later, in 1916, Marks was promoted to the position of supervising principal for New Smyrna Beach. His educational

career was interrupted during World War I because of military service in the United States Navy. When he returned from military service, Marks became manager of the Bond-Howell Lumber Company. He was also mayor of Daytona in 1922 when Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze were consolidated to form one city. Marks returned to education, accepting a post as supervising principal of public schools in DeLand .

The following year, 1923, Marks was appointed by Governor Cary Hardee to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of C.R. M. Sheppard, Superintendent of Public Instruction. He served as superintendent of Volusia County Schools until his retirement in 1956. Upon his retirement Marks reflected that his first budget for operating (1923) the Volusia County School System was less than \$250,000. The budget had steadily increased to \$6,500,000 by 1956 indicating the expansion of the Volusia County School System under his leadership. Marks was recognized statewide as an able administrator who was able to run an effective school system with

limited funds. His fiscal management put the Volusia County Schools on sound financial footing. Marks was also known for his ability to get along with people from all walks of life and for his comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of running a school system. As recognition of his long time service to Volusia County Schools, George Marks was honored when a new elementary school built in 1955 in DeLand was named in his honor, George W. Marks Elementary School.

George Marks was active in educational and community organizations. In 1929, he served as president of the Florida Education Association. Mr. Marks was also a president of the Florida County Superintendents Association. George Marks was a founder, president and chairman of the board of the DeLand Federal Savings and Loan Association. He was a charter member of the Daytona Beach Rotary Club and served as president of the DeLand Rotary Club. Marks was a chairman of the county YMCA and a member of the B.P.O.E (Elks). He was also a senior warden at St. Barnabas Episcopal Church.

George Washington Marks died on December 13, 1964 in Palatka at the Putnam Memorial Hospital four days after being injured in an automobile accident in Crescent City. His wife died immediately at the scene of the same accident.

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*Every September is like Christmas, and every student, a surprise gift to open.*

Mary Bicouvaris, 1989 United States Teacher of the Year

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## JOHN H. SMILEY 1957-1969



Secretary

John H. Smiley was born on September 22, 1912 in Crescent City, Putnam County, Florida. He attended elementary school in Crescent City. At the beginning of the school year 1925-1926, Smiley entered junior high school in Pierson, Volusia County, Florida. He graduated in 1930, a member of the second graduating class, from Pierson High School. Smiley then attended the University of Florida for a year and next transferred to Oglethorpe University for his sophomore year. He spent his junior and senior years at the University of Tampa, where he had followed a favorite professor from Oglethorpe. During his senior year in college, he served as student body president. He promised if elected to have a walk built on campus. Following his election, the WPA (Work Progress Administration) built the walk, which is known as "Smiley's Walk."



After college, John Smiley returned home to Pierson and became a partner in the Austin Smiley Department Store. During WWII, he received a naval commission and served as a gunnery lieutenant on Liberty ships during the invasion of France from the Mediterranean. When Smiley returned home, in 1945, he was appointed as a trustee of the local Pierson school board. He was elected mayor of Pierson and later to a seat on the Volusia County School Board. He eventually served as chairman of the school board. In his capacity as school board chairman, Smiley had a close working relationship with George Marks, superintendent of schools at the time. This association influenced John Smiley to run for superintendent of Volusia County Schools when Mr. Marks retired. Smiley was already known on the west side of Volusia County and campaigned vigorously on the east side so that the beach

side residents would get to know him. Smiley's efforts were rewarded and he was elected three times as superintendent of Volusia County Schools from 1957 until his retirement in 1969. After his years as superintendent, Smiley became Dean of Instructional Services at Daytona Beach Community College formerly known as Mary Karl School.

During his tenure as superintendent, Smiley received a Master's Degree in Education from Stetson. He did further graduate work at the University of Colorado at Boulder and Columbia University in New York City.

John Smiley saw many changes while at the helm of Volusia County Schools. He spearheaded a drive for new school construction, the first in 25 years. He also fought for bond issues and increased teacher pay and benefits. Always a booster of education, Smiley was quoted as saying "If it weren't for the teachers where would other professions be?" John Smiley said his greatest challenge was the "great teacher walk out" of 1968.

After leaving the world of education, John Smiley turned his attention once again to his beloved town of Pierson. He sat on the town council, led a drive for the construction of a water works, and helped establish the bank of Pierson. He is an active member of the Pierson United Methodist Church.

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*Won't it be wonderful when children learn  
that they can ask questions without fear?*

*Jimmie E. Cook*

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## RAYMOND G. DUNNE

1969-1974

1980-1983



Secretary



Raymond G. Dunne was born in Philadelphia in 1926. He served in the Army during World War II. In 1949 he came to Volusia County as a catcher with a 30-day option to play baseball for the DeLand Red Hats. While playing for the Red Hats, he enrolled at Stetson University. Dunne earned a bachelors degree in 1953, followed by a masters degree in 1957. He began his teaching career at Mainland High School in 1953 where he also coached baseball. In 1957, Dunne was made principal of Osceola Elementary School. He was appointed junior high school supervisor in 1961.

Raymond Dunne was elected Superintendent of Volusia County Schools in September, 1968. Earlier the same year the teacher walkout had occurred, causing deep divisions within the school system. Dunne immediately began to promote what he described as a "healing atmosphere" to overcome the lingering effects of the strike. His next challenge was the desegregation lawsuit brought against the Volusia County Schools. The suit was resolved in July, 1970 when a federal judge ruled that Volusia County had a "unitary" school system where no schools were designated either black or white. During Dunne's tenure as Superintendent from 1969 to 1974, the school board held its first meeting

away from the county office at Mainland High School. This practice has continued with all Volusia schools hosting school board meetings from time to time. In 1972, Dunne became the first appointed Superintendent of Volusia County Schools. The district no longer elected its superintendent, discontinuing a practice that had begun in 1884. A \$10,000,000 bond issue for school construction was also passed in 1972, and in that same year Mr. Dunne approved a staffing formula that provided for a least part time art, music and physical education teachers, as well as school librarians (now called media specialists).

In 1974, Dunne resigned his post as Superintendent after having suffered a massive heart attack. He accepted a post as Director of Planning and Evaluation. In 1977, the newly constructed gymnasium at Spruce Creek High School was named in honor of Raymond G. Dunne. Dunne became a deputy superintendent of Volusia County Schools in 1978 and resumed the Superintendent's post again in 1980 when Dr. Donald Gill accepted another position. In 1980, Dunne received the Commissioner of Education Turlington Award for outstanding support of school volunteer programs. Under his direction the Administrative Intern and the Beginning Teacher Programs were established. Raymond Dunne retired on October 1, 1983. After retirement, he served as a part time legislative liaison to the Florida state legislature in Tallahassee.

Throughout his career, Dunne served his profession and Volusia County in many ways. In 1963-64, he was president of Administrators and Supervisors of the Volusia County Education Association. In 1965-66, he was president of the Volusia County Education Association (white teachers) and led the merger with the Volusia County Teachers Association (black teachers). He became president of the Volusia Educators Association in 1966. In 1982, Dunne served as secretary of the Florida Association of District School Superintendents. He was voted president-elect of the same organization in 1983 and was elected president the next year, 1984. Among his many awards were the Distinguished Alumni Award from Stetson University, the Human Relations Award from the Volusia Educators Association and Distinguished Service Awards from the Department of Administrators and Supervisors and Bethune Cookman College.

Mr. Dunne died in 1991. Hearing of his death, John Smiley, former Superintendent of Volusia County Schools said of Dunne that "his every thought was always for the youngsters."

"He was a role model for harmony in the schools," stated Dr. Ed Smotherman, former school board member. Smotherman also noted that "Dunne had a particular knack for understanding the complexities of school finance."

## DR. DONALD G. GILL 1974-1980

  
Secretary

Dr. Donald G. Gill became Volusia County's fourth superintendent in



51 years. He held a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Illinois College and a Masters and Doctor of Education Degrees for the University of Illinois. Prior to coming to Volusia County, Dr. Gill was the principal of a laboratory school and professor of educational administration at Eastern Illinois University. In 1974, at the age of 46, Dr. Gill replaced Raymond G. Dunne as Superintendent of Volusia County School. Dunne stepped down from the post of superintendent due to a massive heart attack. Dr. Gill remained as the top administrator of Volusia County School until 1980. He viewed his major accomplishments as Volusia

County's Superintendent as the maintenance of a good working relationship among the school board, administrators, teachers, service personnel; the establishment of an excellent financial accountability system; the beginning of the Teacher Education Center and the Primary Education Program; and the expansion of exceptional student education. His biggest disappointment was not being able to keep up with building new schools and renovating and/or expanding existing schools. Dr. Gill returned to Illinois in 1980 to become Chief State School Officer for the state of Illinois. In 1984, Dr. Gill came back to Florida where he became chairman of Stetson University's Education Department.

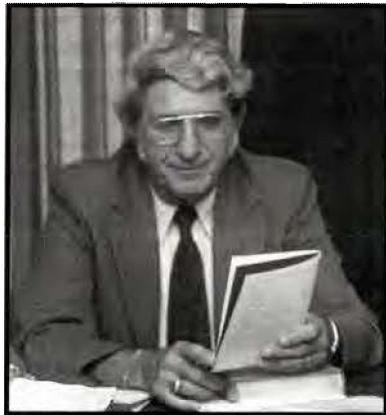
\*Please note that between Dr. Gill's leaving in 1980 and Mr. Pickhardt's interim Superintendency in 1983, Mr. Dunne served his second term as Superintendent from 1981 to 1982.

**WILLIAM L. PICKHARDT JR.  
INTERIM SUPERINTENDENT  
1983**

  
Secretary

administrative position. In 1971, Pickhardt was made principal of New Smyrna Beach High and remained in this position for eight years. In 1979, Pickhardt was elevated to area superintendent. When Superintendent of Volusia County Schools, Ray Dunne, suffered a severe heart attack, William Pickhardt took over his responsibilities in the role of interim superintendent of schools. When Mr. Dunne was able to resume his duties, Pickhardt assumed the duty of chief negotiator for the school board. In this role he was responsible for negotiating contracts with the various unions to which the teachers and support personnel belonged. At the time of his death in 1989, William Pickhardt was deputy superintendent to Dr. James Surratt, Superintendent of Volusia County Schools.

William L. (Bill) Pickhardt Jr. was born in Chester, Virginia on February 25, 1924. He graduated from Chester High School and served in the US Navy from 1943 to 1947. Mr. Pickhardt attended Sydney-Hampton College in Sydney-Hampton, Virginia, a liberal arts college and then began teaching at Oceana High School. Mr. Pickhardt moved to New Smyrna Beach in 1957 after accepting a position to teach math at the Live Oak School (later New Smyrna Beach High) offered to him by Principal Bill Cowan. At the time, Live Oak served grades seven through twelve. Mr.



Pickhardt then taught chemistry and physics after an opening in the science department became available. When the high school moved to its new location on New Smyrna Beach's North Causeway, Mr. Pickhardt became dean of students as well as continuing with his teaching duties. It was at that time that Mr. Pickhardt was awarded a masters degree from Alabama College in Montevallo, Alabama. After receiving his masters degree, Mr. Pickhardt was made assistant principal at Deltona Junior High School, a 70 mile round trip commute from New Smyrna Beach. After serving in Deltona, Mr. Pickhardt was then chosen by Ray Fields, principal of New Smyrna Beach Junior High, to be assistant principal at that school. When Mr. Fields retired, William Pickhardt became principal of New Smyrna Beach Junior High. Mr. William (Bill) Hall, now Superintendent of Volusia County Schools, took Pickhardt's position as assistant principal. Bill Hall had been a student of Pickhardt's in high school and Pickhardt continued to be a mentor and friend to Mr. Hall as he assumed his first

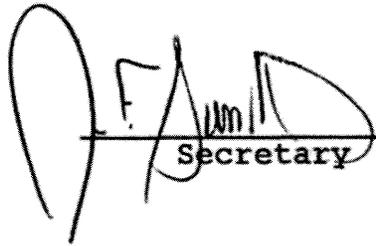
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Invest in a human soul.  
Who knows?  
It might be a diamond  
in the rough.

Mary McCleod Bethune

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**DR. JAMES (JIM) SURRATT**  
**1984-1991**



Secretary

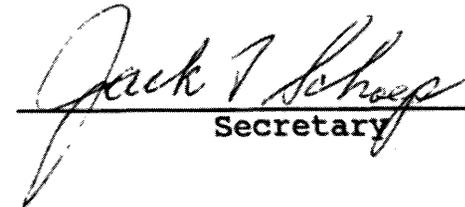
Dr. Jim Surratt was born April 29, 1943. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in history, economics and political science from High Point University in 1965. In 1968, Surratt was awarded a Masters Degree of Education in Educational Administration and History from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. He earned a Doctor of Education Degree in Administration and Supervision from Duke University in 1974.



Dr. Surratt began his career in education in Guilford County Schools, Greensboro, North Carolina. He held a variety of posts including teacher, co-principal, assistant principal, project director and assistant superintendent in that school district from 1965 to 1975. In 1975, Surratt became superintendent of Goldsboro City Schools in North Carolina. Two years later, in 1977, he was named to the same post in the Burlington City Schools, also in North Carolina. Dr. Surratt took over the helm of Volusia County Schools in 1984 and remained in this Florida school district until 1991. He moved to Texas, after serving seven years in Volusia County, where he served as superintendent of the Plano Independent School District. Presently, Dr. Surratt is superintendent of Wake County Public Schools in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Dr. Surratt holds an Advanced Superintendent's Certificate and an Advanced Principal's Certificate. He was named Florida Superintendent of the Year and Phi Delta Kappa Educator of the Year for the East Central Florida Chapter.

**JACK F. SCHOEP**  
**INTEREM SUPERINTENDENT**  
**1991**



Secretary

Jack F. Schoep was a native of Madison Wisconsin. He came to Volusia County as a student at Stetson University where he received both a Bachelors and Masters Degree. Mr. Shoep entered the business world before turning to a career in education. He began teaching at the Volusia Avenue School in 1965. He was principal of South Daytona Elementary for 10 years before moving to the district office where he supervised the personnel budget. From 1985 to 1987 Jack Schoep served as area director of schools on the west side of Volusia County. He then was made Assistant Superintendent for Finance, a post he held until his retirement in 1993. Mr. Schoep became interim superintendent of schools of Volusia County Schools for a short time between the terms of Dr. Jim Surratt and Dr. Joan Kowal.



Shoep put retirement aside again for a short time during 1998 to serve Volusia County Schools resuming his former post as Assistant Superintendent for Finance until the post could be filled permanently. Shoep was an army veteran of the Korean War and a member of the DeLand Elks Lodge 1463. Jack Shoep died in 1999 at the age of 64. Upon hearing of his death, Volusia School Superintendent William (Bill) Hall said "we've lost a great friend, a tremendous colleague, and a person who had the ability to keep us all laughing and working at the same time."

**DR. JOAN P. KOWAL**  
**1991-1996**

*Joan P. Kowal*  
Secretary.

Dr. Joan Kowal was the first woman to lead the Volusia County School System. Dr. Kowal has had a variety of educational experiences. She was awarded a Bachelor of Arts degree from Marquette University in 1969; a Masters of Science in Education from Indiana University in 1974; and a Doctorate in Education, magna cum laude, from Indiana University in 1986. Dr. Kowal began her career in education in 1969 in the Community School Corporation in South Bend, Indiana. Dr. Kowal served in a variety of posts in the South Bend school system including science/health teacher, science teacher, head teacher for science and journalism, staff development specialist, director of professional development and assistant superintendent of elementary and middle school education. While in the South Bend area Dr. Kowal also taught at Indiana University as an adjunct professor.



Dr. Kowal left the South Bend school system in 1985 to become Assistant Superintendent for elementary education for the Denver Public Schools in Denver, Colorado. From Denver, Dr. Kowal became Superintendent of the Ferguson-Florissant R-2 School District from 1989 to 1991. She was then hired to lead Volusia County Schools in 1991 and remained in this position until 1996. Dr. Kowal then became superintendent of Palm Beach County Schools, a post she held until 1999.

Dr. Kowal has received recognition for her contributions to education from many organizations. These include the Florida Superintendent of the Year Award, the Phi Delta Kappa Educator of the Year Award and the Graduate, Class XII, Leadership Florida in 1994. She also received

the Florida Music Educators Association Superintendent of the Year Award and the Volusia Council of Governments Gary Greeson Exemplary Achievement Award.

Dr. Joan Kowal, while at the helm of Volusia County Schools, improved links with FUTURES and other business partners of Volusia County Schools.

**WILLIAM E. HALL**  
**1996 -**

*William E. Hall*

Mr. William E. (Bill) Hall is a product of the Volusia County Schools where both his mother and father were educators for many years. Mr. Hall graduated from the University of Florida in 1967 with a Bachelor of Arts in Education and certification in social studies. He received a Master of Arts in Education from Stetson University in 1971 with certification in Administration and Supervision. In 1977, Hall also received an Educational Specialist in Administration and Supervision from Stetson University.

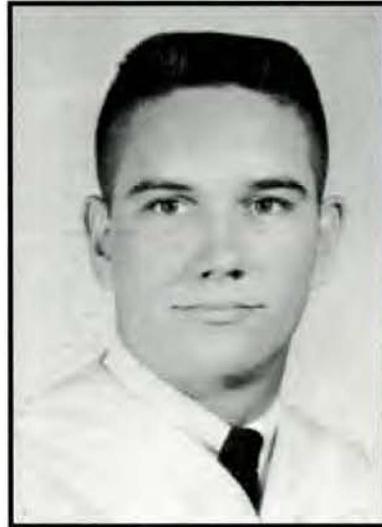
Bill Hall has spent his entire professional career serving the students and teachers of Volusia County. He began his career as a teacher at Seabreeze High School in 1968. After leaving Seabreeze, he taught both at New Smyrna Junior and Senior High Schools until 1971. In 1971, Hall was appointed assistant principal at New Smyrna Junior High School and remained in that position



until 1979. From 1979 to 1983, he served as principal of New Smyrna Beach High School, his high school alma mater. Hall became Director of Secondary Education for Volusia County Schools in July of 1983. In 1985, Bill Hall was named Area Director for all schools in the northeast section of Volusia County. Hall was elevated to the position of Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum and Instruction in 1987 and in 1991 became an Area Superintendent for central and southeast Volusia County Schools. In 1995, Hall returned to site based administration for a short time, serving as principal of George Marks Elementary. He remained in this position for only a few months, when in March 1996 he was made interim Superintendent of Schools after the resignation of Dr. Joan Kowal. His position as Superintendent of Volusia County Schools became permanent in July of the same year.

Hall is affiliated with several professional organizations. These include the Association of Supervisors of Curriculum Development (ASCD); the Florida Association of District School Superintendents; the Florida Association of School Administrators (FASA); and Phi Delta Kappa (PDK), an organization in which he has served as a past president and past vice president for membership. Hall was also named Educator of the Year by that organization. Bill Hall is also a life time member of the PTA (Parent Teachers Association).

Bill Hall has been active in community and civic organizations. He is currently a member of the Rotary Club in Daytona Beach and has served as treasurer, vice president and president of the New Smyrna Beach Rotary from 1977 to 1979. Hall has been an ordained deacon in the First Baptist Church of New Smyrna since 1989. He has served on the Junior Achievement Board from 1988 to the present. He was a member of the Advisory Board of Stetson University in 1995-1996. Hall belongs to Chambers of Commerce for the Greater DeLand Area, Southeast Volusia and the Daytona Beach/Halifax Area.

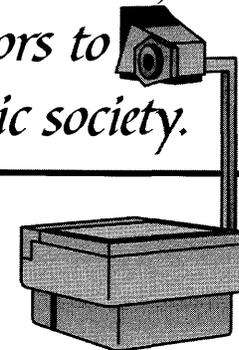


*William E. Hall  
President of the Senior Class of  
1963, New Smyrna Beach High  
School. Member of the student  
council, Key Club, Band, Pep  
Club, Science Club, Latin club,  
Prom Committee, Football,  
Baseball, Basketball.*

Bill Hall has been on the Board of Directors for the Florida International Festival and the United Way of Volusia County and has served as Honorary Chairman of the March of Dimes. He is a past member of the New Smyrna Beach Planning and Zoning Board.

During his tenure as Superintendent of Volusia County Schools, Bill Hall has been instrumental in providing the leadership necessary for increasing standardized test scores throughout the district. He has raised the bar for student expectations believing that all students can learn and become productive citizens of a democratic society in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. While emphasizing the significance of academic achievement for all Volusia County students, Hall has also stressed the importance of making values like human worth and dignity, tolerance, honesty and responsibility an integral part of the curriculum.

*Through the individual commitment  
of all, our students will graduate  
with the knowledge, skills and values  
necessary to be successful  
contributors to  
our democratic society.*





# CHAPTER 5

## The History of the Volusia County Public School Administration



## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

The first attempt to provide education in Florida was under the direction of the Church. This included the first Spanish dominion (1565-1763), the period of English dominion (1763-1783), and the second Spanish dominion (1783-1819). The United States acquired the Florida territory by treaty from Spain in 1819. The organization of the Florida Education Society in 1831 paved the way to establish a state school system for the territory of Florida. By 1843, it was the duty of each county sheriff in the Florida territory to provide for the education of the children of the poor; wealthier children were schooled privately, often by a tutor. In 1853, the state of Florida established a free public school system for which the county judges of probate served as ex officio superintendents of county schools. In 1850, schools received county authorization, and the "Register" of Public Instruction was made ex officio State Superintendent of Education. In 1853, a common school law was enacted by the Florida legislature that provided for the support of public schools by taxation. Orange County (which at the time included the area now known as Volusia County) disregarded this law and made no contribution to the Education Fund.

Volusia County became a separate Florida county in 1854, during the term of Governor James E. Broome. Between the years of 1854 and 1858, James H. Chandler and L.M. Richardson, Volusia County judges, headed the schools in Volusia County. The first census taken in 1856 indicated that there were 111 children between the ages of five and eighteen (66 males and 45 females) living in Volusia County at the time. No public schools were recorded in the records of the time. The only existing settlements in Volusia County were New Smyrna and Enterprise.

After the Civil War, the Florida Constitution of 1868 and legislation passed in 1869 provided the basis of a state school system. A state superintendent and a three-member board appointed by the governor had overall control of Florida's public schools. The superintendent received a salary of three dollars a day for 60 days and 10 cents a mile for travel expenses. Each county was designated as a school district, with a county superintendent and a board of public instruction. Each county board chose trustees for each school and assisted with the selection of teachers. Each Florida county was required to levy a school tax not less than 50% of the amount due from the State Board of Education. No school tax was levied in 1869 in Volusia County; therefore, it can probably be assumed that existing schools were privately supported. In August of the same year, the governor named John Milton Hawks the "Superintendent of

Common Schools" in Volusia County.

By the following year, 1869, Volusia County established a county school system and a board of instruction, all of who were appointed by the State Board of Education. John C. Maley served as chairman of the board of public instruction and William F. Bucknor was appointed superintendent of schools. In his superintendent's report, Bucknor stated that there were 421 children between the ages of four and 21 and that there were schoolhouses made of logs in ten Volusia settlements. Bucknor complained that Volusia County citizens were "apathetic toward improving their schools" although they insisted that they wanted their children to have a good education. He reported further that the state did not provide enough funding and that Volusia County property owners were unwilling to pay more in property taxes. The government provided the materials for building schools, and community members built the school in their area. At that time the county commission levied a tax of one-tenth of one percent that was supposed to raise \$500 for operating funds. However, it was tuition payments that supported the three schools operating in 1870 in Volusia County. These three schools had a gross income of \$500, employed nine teachers and had a total enrollment of 135 students. One of these three schools may have been a school for African American children established by the Freedman's Bureau. Charles B. Chipman, the teacher of this school located in Enterprise, was eager to have the Freedman's Bureau fund other schools for minority children. Mr. Chipman had the support of Superintendent Bucknor, a former New Yorker, in this endeavor. However, the Freedman's Bureau was dissolved and those schools had to rely solely on Volusia County for funding.

Champ (or Champlain) H. Spencer, superintendent from 1871 to 1872, reported that it was impossible to get anyone to attend school board meetings, reflecting the apathy toward public education. He complained that it was "impossible" to get money from either the county or the state. Schools continued to be funded by private sources even though the county tax base for 1871 was \$609,053. In his superintendent's report, Spencer wrote that there were ten schools and 193 students, an increase of 114, over the previous year. He also reported that the schools were unheated; some had no wells to supply fresh water; there were no desks and chairs, and many students had to sit on the floor; and, there were no supplies, and books were donated from meager home libraries. His successor, George Alden, found school affairs had been neglected. During his tenure as superintendent, he hired a competent school treasurer who took a census of school-aged children so that state funding could be obtained. Alden also wanted to increase the millage rate on property taxes to raise more funding for Volusia County schools.

Each year superintendents of schools from each Florida County were required to submit a written report to the Florida Superintendent of Public Instruction. The reports were to include the location of schools, the number of buildings and their respective conditions, and the basis for setting salaries. The earliest school board minutes from Volusia County are from 1876. The school board met in Enterprise, which was the county seat at the time. In 1877, teachers were required by the local school board to teach six hours a day and 22 days per month. In 1878, the superintendent received three dollars a day for 75 days of service. By 1879, teacher contracts provided for three months of service, and the superintendent's term was increased from 75 to 85 days, with the daily rate of pay remaining at three dollars per day.

Superintendent A. Crenshaw was appointed Superintendent of Volusia County Schools to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Wilkinson in 1880. He lamented the indifference of school board members, the paucity of comfortable school buildings, and the difficulty in obtaining school records. He did write, on a positive note, that the benefits of a free-school system "have nearly reached all children."

According to the superintendent's report of 1881, Volusia County had nearly 600 pupils and 34 schools with a four-mill school tax. The population of the county had increased to over 8,000. In 1883, the county had 44 schools with 1171 students, 43 teachers and a school term of less than four months. The budget for operating these schools was \$16,635.58. The superintendent of schools received \$385 for extra services rendered on weekends. In 1885, changes in the Florida State Constitution provided for the election of the State Superintendent, local school boards and local school superintendents. Prior to this time, the governor had appointed the superintendent of schools for each county. Other constitutional changes included a property tax to support education in each county. In 1886, a freeze damaged the citrus crops in Volusia County. The lost revenue from the production of oranges caused a temporary setback in supporting the growth of public education.

The superintendent's salary was changed to a yearly salary in 1888. Prior to this date, superintendents had been paid for a certain number of days per year (in 1879, 85 days) served in the post. In 1889, the legislature mandated that county school boards provide the course of instruction for the schools in their districts, and that each county should have at least one high school. County school districts were also to be divided into subdistricts.

By 1891, Volusia County had 14 organized school subdistricts. The population of Volusia County had risen to over 8000 inhabitants, and the demand for free public schools had increased. Three hundred copies of

the first "Graded Course of Study" for Volusia County were published by school board members (as enacted by legislation passed in 1889). It is reported that by the very next year, 1892, the county had 59 schools, 68 teachers and 1900 pupils. In 1892, the school day was reduced from six to five and one-half hours per day, not including recess. The school board appointed the superintendent and two teachers to oversee school projects to be sent to the World's Fair in Chicago.

Florida State Superintendent of Instruction, William N. Sheats, introduced teacher examinations in 1893. Sheats provided the questions for the test, and the examinations were given in both May and September. For a first grade certificate, the candidate labored for five days and received a five-year certificate if a passing grade of 75 or better was achieved. A second grade certificate was good for three years. Mr. Sheats wanted high school teachers to have a college education, and under his direction, high school teachers were given qualifying examinations also.

In 1894, 16 white teachers were appointed for six months, nine teachers for five months and 23 teachers for four months. Four African American teachers were appointed for six months, twelve for five months and four for four months. Some teachers taught two terms per year. In the same year, Superintendent Pooser rescinded the order and stated that students had to purchase their schoolbooks. Due to the freeze of 1894-95 that wiped out most of orange groves in the county, it was decided that the school board would continue to provide books for Volusia County school children. This freeze also impacted the Volusia County School System because one-fourth of its revenue was lost due to the diminished tax base. After the "big freeze," the country also went through an economic depression. It took the school system five years to recoup this income even though the student population continued to expand.

In 1896, the Volusia County School Board passed a resolution that required teachers to provide a list of their students, including grades, promotions and retentions. Until this time, a systematic classification of student enrollment had not been required. The superintendent's report for 1896-98 stated that a three-mile limit (schools within three miles of each other were merged) was to be observed, involving the consolidation of schools. While this consolidation did not save the taxpayers any money, it was reported that "a vast improvement" was made both in the quality of instruction and the academic ability of the teachers. The report also said that there were only two log schools remaining in the district and that plans had been made to phase out these older schools. At this time, the Volusia County School District was divided into 13 subdistricts to include DeLand, Daytona, New Smyrna, Orange City, Enterprise, Holly Hill, Glenwood, Osteen, DeLeon Springs, Lake Helen, Glencoe, Hawks Park

and Oak Hill. The school term for three Volusia County schools was eight months; one school had a seven and one-half month term, and two schools extended their school term from five to six months. Attempts at providing transportation for students began in the late 1890's. According to school board records, students living near Indian Pond were transported for \$7.50 per student per year.

In 1897, the Volusia County School Board adopted a resolution, basing teachers' salaries as nearly as possible on ability, education and grade of certificate. In this year a county teachers' association that held two meetings a year was formed. African American teachers formed their own association, and "great interest was taken in their meetings."

John B. Parkinson reported that in January, 1900, the total tax assessment was \$2,981,795 for Volusia County, somewhat lower than the assessment for 1898. He said that even with the lower tax base, the schools were "better than ever before." Parkinson stated that because of the influence of Stetson University, Volusia County teachers were becoming increasingly more proficient. He also said that summer training schools for teachers had impacted the instructional quality of Volusia County Schools. Small schools had been erected in Winona, Flowers, Lake Ashby and Maytown. Larger school buildings were constructed in DeLand, Ormond, Seabreeze, New Smyrna and Holly Hill.

Bert Fish, who replaced Parkinson in 1900, reported that all school buildings were of "frame construction," and the last log schoolhouse had been retired. When Fish became superintendent, the Volusia County School System was \$2000 in debt, and by 1902, the district was able to pay all but \$883 of this debt. He stated that to reduce the debt, he didn't have to lower teachers' pay or "cut school days too much." In 1900, school enrollment throughout the county had increased to 2400 students. About this time the city of Daytona issued city bonds for \$5000, to be expended in rebuilding schools for white students and erecting a new building for African American students.

Each county in Florida had Grading Committees and held Teachers' Examinations each year. In 1902, Superintendent Bert Fish reported that there was no hint of unfairness on the part of the Grading Committee that had reached his ears. Teacher salaries for white teachers ranged for \$35 to \$120 per month: their African American counterparts received from \$32 to \$50 per month.

In 1904, the Florida State Legislature appropriated \$50,000 annually to be used for the development of rural high schools and graded schools. Any school maintaining state standards was given \$200 to \$800 yearly. Superintendent Bert Fish reported that the sub-districts within the Volusia School District had grown from 13 to 20, and because of this expansion,

school revenue had increased by \$7000. At the time of the 1904 report, Fish opposed the purchase of textbooks for school children because the school board could not absorb the cost. The average school year was 131 days for white children and 94 days for minority children. By 1904, Fish had wiped out the school system's debt that he had inherited in 1900, and the district had a surplus of \$11,935.

In 1906, Superintendent of Schools A.O. Botts reported that the Volusia County School District had 37 white schools employing 70 teachers. There were 16 segregated schools with 26 teachers. Most white schools had eight-month terms and no school had a term less than six months. Some segregated schools only had a four-month term; so many African American teachers were assigned two schools. In the same year, the school board instructed the superintendent to provide monthly report blanks for all schools and to see that they were properly used by all of the teachers. In the following year, the board voted down Volusia County's participation in the use of uniform textbooks for each school district in the state. Eighth grade exams in all major subject areas were also begun in 1907. Under Botts the school surplus grew to \$19,000.

By 1908, the real estate value of the 35 Volusia County Schools was more than \$75,000, and school equipment was valued at about \$14,000. The average salary for white teachers was \$63 per month. It was understood that the Volusia County School Board "would not pay \$60 for \$40 teachers," and any pupil who had not "attained a reasonable proficiency" in grade school subjects would not be admitted to high school. The exams that had begun for eighth graders the previous year were extended to sixth and seventh grade students.

By 1910, there were 34 white schools. During the months when Volusia County Schools were in operation, the monthly payroll was \$6000. Only two kindergartens existed in Volusia County, one in DeLand and another in Daytona. Kindergartens were considered to be too expensive to operate, and it was decided not to expand the kindergarten program at that time. In 1915, the last locally written course of study was published for local students and teachers. After 1915, the State of Florida provided courses of study for each county. When C.R.M. Sheppard became superintendent in 1912, there were 49 schools and 87 teachers in Volusia County. There were three senior high schools, two junior high schools, 12 graded grammar schools and 24 white, rural schools. There were five graded schools and 11 ungraded schools for African American students. During Sheppard's years as superintendent, school principals had many duties, one of which was to ensure that lime was used regularly in the outdoor privies. In 1913, New Smyrna residents killed a bond issue to build a new school. However, the following year, the bond was passed, and the

construction of Faulkner Street School began shortly thereafter.

From 1916 to 1918, salaries for teachers were \$300 per year. The average street sweeper earned more money annually. It was reported that the tomato, pig and chicken clubs were gaining popularity while corn clubs were in decline in the Volusia County Schools. By the advent of World War I, many one-room, rural schools still existed with school terms of six months. The urban schools had a term of eight months. Superintendent Sheppard now began phasing out the small, rural schools and introduced the use of bus transportation to bring students from outlying areas to the urban schools. School expenditures ballooned to \$100,000. In 1919, an assistant superintendent, or rural supervisor, was appointed to give help to the smaller schools. The first person to hold this position was Annie Laurie Smith. Teachers' salaries at the time had increased to \$75 per month for white grade school teachers, \$85 for white high school teachers and \$40 for African American teachers.



*The county jail was refurbished and used to house the Volusia County School District administration.*

In 1920, the Volusia County School Administration Building, the first of its kind in the state, was established in DeLand. The building had previously been the county jail and was refurbished for Volusia County School administrators. This building served as the Volusia County Schools' administrative complex until 1958, when the old DeLand Memorial Hospital on Stone Street was converted into a new administration building.

By 1920, the 200 teachers that were employed in Volusia County had received a raise of 33% over their current salary. Superintendent Sheppard reported that even with this substantial raise, salaries for the teachers were inadequate. Sheppard also noted that fourteen of the smaller schools in the district had been standardized, making Volusia County the first county in Florida to have its rural and village schools on the standard list. In 1922, the first public health nurse was employed by Volusia County.



*The Stone Street Administration Building circa 1934*

George Marks became superintendent in 1924 and reported that the compulsory attendance law was having an impact on the citizens of Volusia County. During the mid 1920's, new schools were built in Port Orange, New Smyrna, DeLand, and Daytona. Many of the small community schools closed, and their students went to the newly built schools in the larger towns.

By 1930, 14,000 students were riding Volusia County School buses, and the district budget was over half a million dollars. Most schools were in session for nine months. During the Depression years, teachers in Volusia County, as elsewhere, were paid in "script" that could be exchanged in some stores for the necessities of life. In 1933, white grade school teachers made \$95 per month; white high school teachers, \$115 per month; African American grade school teachers, \$45 month; and African American high school teachers, \$60 per month. There were seven high schools and five junior high schools in Volusia County at this time.

In 1938, R.J.Longstreet, supervising principal of the Peninsula Schools, spearheaded a movement to provide a retirement plan for all Florida teachers, and the Florida Retirement System was enacted by the legislature

in 1939. Prior to this time, teachers had no provisions for retirement but their own personal savings.

During World War II, schools in Volusia County were put on a war time schedule from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. German U-boats were often spotted off the Atlantic Coast, and, during hours that required electric lighting, in either houses or public buildings (including schools), blackout conditions were mandated. In 1943, 43 students graduated from New Smyrna Beach High School, 57 graduated from Seabreeze High School, 130 graduated from Mainland High School, and 60 graduated from DeLand High School. In the same year 90 Mainland High students were dismissed to pick oranges because of an emergency situation at the Wallace Orange Grove.

The Minimum Foundation Program was established in Florida in 1947 and replaced Special School Districts. Under the old Special District system, neighboring schools could have markedly different real estate (school buildings) and equipment values as well as teachers' salaries. The old system had also allowed the more affluent schools to hire better teachers from less affluent schools by offering higher salaries. To comply with the Minimum Foundation Program, Volusia County extended its school year to ten months for teachers. County teachers said they liked the two-week planning time both before and after the nine-month school year for the students. In the same year, county personnel conducted a panel discussion to diagnose "some of the difficulties children encounter when reading." At that time, Volusia County had 435 teachers who received a 30% raise (between \$100 and \$400 a year, depending on experience). The budget to operate the entire school system was \$1,298,486. In 1948, the Volusia County School Board voted to assure that both white and African American teachers would receive equal pay. The Racial Commission also began to provide Volusia County teachers with "bonus checks." By 1949, Volusia County had its first Exceptional Child program (later called Exceptional Student Education).

The early 1950s brought the first wave of post war babies to Volusia County classrooms. There was an 18% increase in student population in schools on the Daytona Beach peninsula and an 8% increase in mainland schools. Classrooms were overcrowded even though Volusia County Schools now employed 525 teachers. In 1953, a \$2,000,000 bond issue was passed to build additional schools. By 1954, the operating school budget rose to over \$4,000,000. An additional \$2,000,000 was being spent for new construction. There were 639 teachers, 29 elementary schools, five junior high schools and seven senior high schools (five white and two segregated). Five years later in 1959, there were 32 white schools and 13 segregated schools. The cost per pupil for the school year was \$305.

The proposed budget was almost \$8,000,000, including over \$225,000 for transportation. Mainland High School had an enrollment of 1850 students, and the county employed 935 teachers.

The position of supervising principal was discontinued in 1957-58, and the administration of Volusia County Schools became more centralized under the superintendent of schools. The role of a supervising principal had consisted of overseeing the daily operations of several schools in one area. The supervising principal also served as principal of an area high school. The position was established in the later part of the 1800's when transportation to all parts of Volusia County was slower and often more difficult and when many small, one-room schools only had a teacher/principal. In 1958, the seven county high schools were forced to cut certain course offerings because of the lack of classroom space. Although plans were being made for 13 new schools, the immediate lack of classroom space curtailed typing, art, advanced math and a variety of other high school subjects.

In the 1960s, four new high schools were built in DeLand, Daytona, New Smyrna and Pierson. Each cost less than \$2,000,000. The first of three bond issues was passed to pay for the construction of these schools. Release time was provided to students for religious instruction. Three DeLand churches (Trinity Methodist, First Baptist and the Presbyterian) contributed \$600 apiece toward this endeavor. The Gideons also provided a Bible for each fourth grade student in Volusia County Schools. During the mid Sixties, reading centers were established on each side of the county to help students who were deficient in reading skills. Teachers gave students a battery of tests in the morning and provided suggestions and teaching strategies to the classroom teachers, who instructed these students, in the afternoon. The reading centers lasted for a year and one-half in DeLand and two years in Daytona. The program was funded by a Federal grant called PRIDE.

Prior to the 1960s, there were few district personnel other than the superintendent and his staff. Minnie McCauley was the elementary supervisor, and Raymond Dunne (later superintendent of schools) served for a time as secondary supervisor. When the Federal government made money available through grants from Title VI in the mid 1960's, Volusia County personnel wrote grants to fund the curriculum departments in each of the core subject areas. In 1968, the first Science Fair was held for Volusia County students. In 1969, area principals and county personnel developed a school dress code for junior and senior high school students. Micro-mini skirts were banned, and skirts had to touch the floor when a female student was in a kneeling position. T-shirts considered to be underwear were banned as well as jewelry of a conspicuous nature. Beards

and hats were not allowed in the classroom. (A discussion of the teacher walkout and integration of Volusia County Schools is included in Chapter Six, which includes a full overview of the challenges that confronted the Volusia County School District.)

Volusia County's population increased rapidly during the late 1960's and early 1970s. Dr. T.E. Smotherman remembered going to West Virginia to recruit teachers to serve in Volusia County classrooms. At various times, groups of Volusia County administrators also went on recruiting trips as the school system tried to accommodate the number of new students enrolling in local schools. College students who came to Daytona on Spring Break were also recruited. In 1973, the first District School Advisory Committee was formed. The committee was comprised of community members and school personnel. In the same year, FTE was established by the state. FTE allotted funding for each public school student, depending upon the student's educational needs. A student who had a learning disability or was emotionally disturbed received a higher weight (meaning more money) than a regular education student. Public Law 94-142 had an impact on district services. The law stated that all children were entitled to a public school education. District level services for a variety of exceptional education programs were significantly expanded. Under the administration of Superintendent Donald Gill, Volusia County Schools hired its first public relations person, Ann Paden. In 1978, 45% more students were retained than in the previous year. The pupil retentions were a response to the stronger emphasis on basic skills in state regulations for financing summer school. Marginal students, who in previous years might have been promoted at the end of the school year, were now retained "to summer school" for extra support in acquiring basic skills. Dr. Gill stated that he believed that the failure rate would, eventually, diminish, as new "competency standards" became part of the school program. Volusia County teachers, under the direction of Dr. Eve Booth, developed the new pupil competencies.

A bond issue of \$60,000,000 for new school construction was passed in 1980. Another bond issue of \$42,000,000 was passed in 1986 to be used to for the same purpose. Keeping pace with steady increase in student enrollment was a major challenge in the 1980s. In 1982, the school board began a major rezoning of attendance areas. The first district-wide Open House program was initiated. In the following year, the Substance Abuse Task force was created to study drug problems in the schools. Under Superintendent James Surratt three area superintendents were appointed to supervise schools in the Halifax, southeast, and west side areas of Volusia County. In the mid 1980's, Dr. Surratt made technology one of his top priorities for all Volusia County Schools. The first middle school in

Volusia County opened in 1986, as New Smyrna Beach Junior High became New Smyrna Beach Middle School. Over the next few years, the remaining junior high schools in Volusia County were converted to middle schools. By the end of the 1980s, Volusia County Schools began to pilot inclusion programs in which children with handicaps were mainstreamed into regular classrooms and ESOL (English Speakers of Other Languages) classes were established to assist students from other cultures who were enrolled in Volusia County Schools.

In the early 1990s, the school population grew so rapidly that construction of new schools could not keep pace. Under the administration of Volusia County School Superintendent Joan Kowal, many of Volusia County's schools were put on a year round calendar to relieve overcrowded classrooms, especially, in the Deltona area. This schedule, for only selected elementary and middle schools, required children to go to school for nine week periods and then have three weeks of vacation time. Even on this modified schedule, most of the schools had a six weeks' summer break. The modified calendar lasted for three years. Many parents and teachers were opposed to the modified calendar, and in the intervening years several new schools were built to alleviate the overcrowded conditions. In 1996, all Volusia County schools were returned to the traditional calendar.

Two new high schools (Atlantic High in South Daytona and Pine Ridge in Deltona) opened in the fall of 1994. These new high schools pioneered the block-scheduling concept in Volusia County. They adopted a twelve week, or trimester, block schedule. Other area high schools instituted a block schedule called "four by four" that was based on nine-week terms. Beginning in the new school term of August, 2000, all high schools in Volusia County will use the "four by four" plan, except for Spruce Creek High, Mainland High and New Smyrna Beach High. These high schools have elected to remain on a traditional schedule, consisting of seven 50-minute periods per day for each semester.

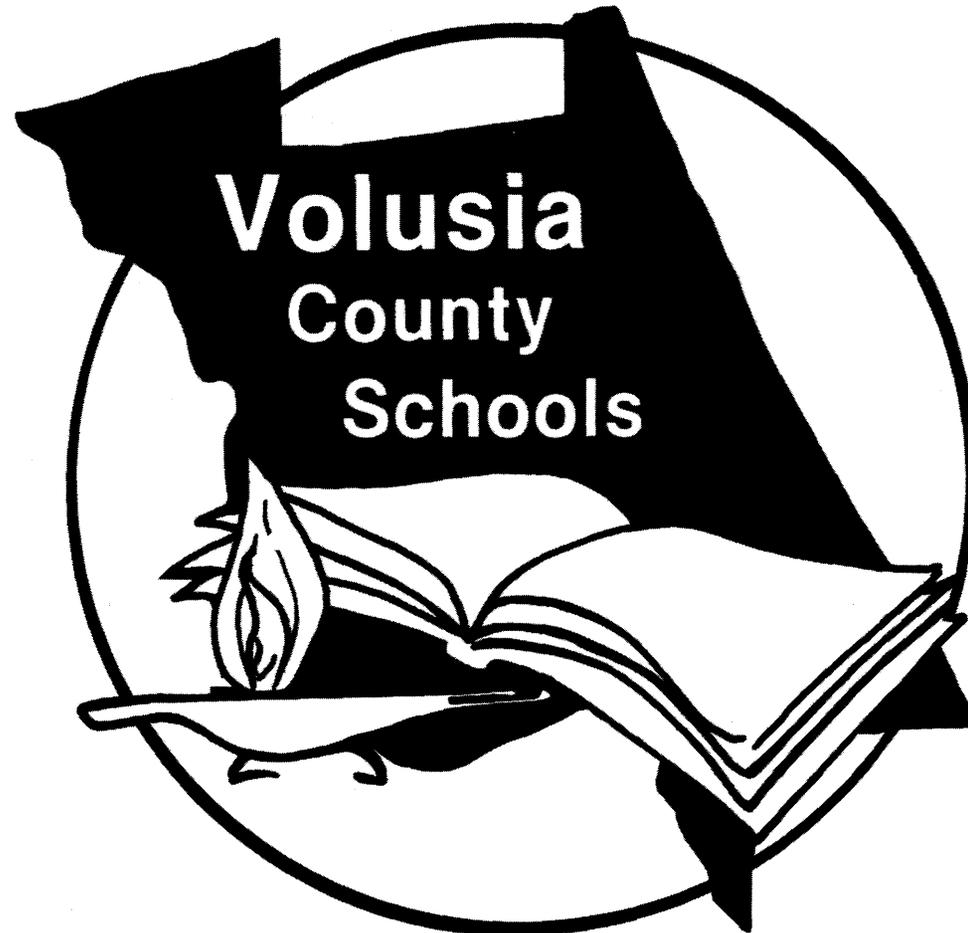
During the 1990s, two charter schools were opened in Volusia County. Charter schools are public schools operated by private, nonprofit groups under contracts with the local school boards. The purpose of charter schools is to improve student learning through the use of innovative teaching methods. Charter schools collect state money that the local school board would usually earn to run the public schools. These schools are also exempt from many of the regulations under which public schools must operate.

In 1998, the Volusia County School Board passed a "no pass, no play" policy for high school athletes. An athlete must keep a 2.0 average to participate in extra curricular sports. This policy was formulated by the board in response to the demands for greater accountability on the part of Florida schools, teachers, and students by the Florida Department of

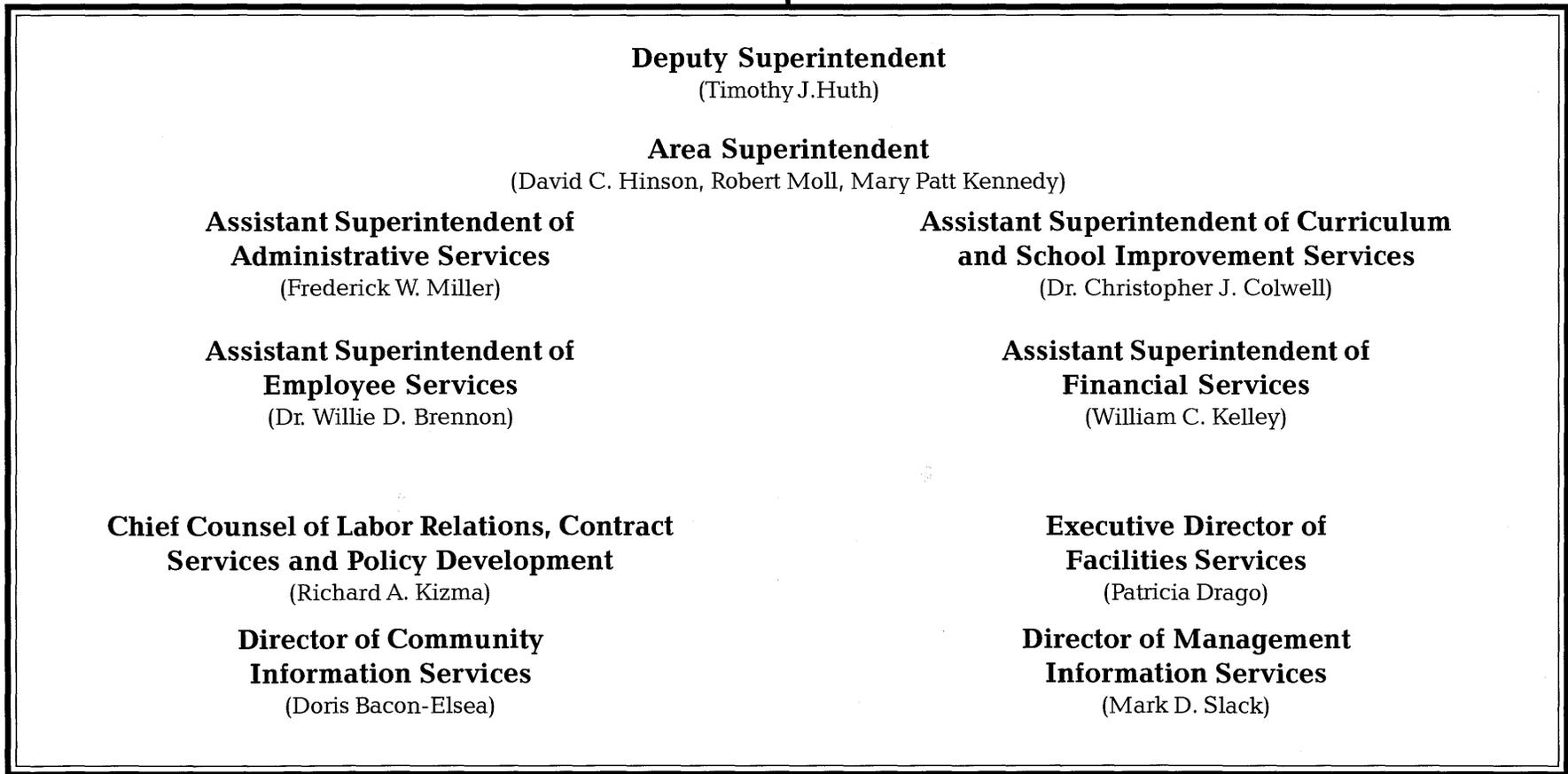
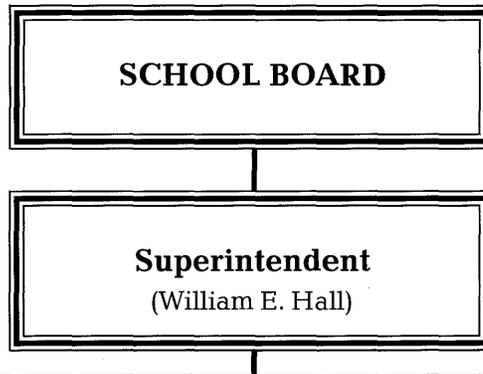
Education and legislative mandates. The move for greater accountability has dominated school districts throughout Florida for the last half of the 1990s. (The accountability issue will be discussed in Chapter Six, which discusses the challenges faced by the Volusia County School District.) In 1999, the Volusia County School Board put a more stringent security policy

into effect for all schools in the district. Incidents of nation-wide school violence prompted the board to take this action.

A detailed account of the Volusia County School Administration and its departments follows in the next section of this chapter.



# VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Superintendent's Senior Staff all report directly to the Superintendent

## **VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION**

The Superintendent of Schools operates the Volusia County School System. With the large increase in student population, a deputy superintendent position has been filled intermittently since the 1980s. Both Dr. Glenn Epley and William Pickhardt have served as deputy superintendents. Tim Huth was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Schools in 1998.

From the latter part of the 1890s to the mid 1950s, there was a position of supervising principal in the Volusia County School District. The supervising principal was responsible for several schools in one area of Volusia County. When control of the district became more centralized, those supervisory positions were eliminated. However, some thirty years later, in the 1980s, the position of area director was created to assist the superintendent of schools in overseeing the needs of the growing number of district schools. This position was in some ways akin to the supervising principal because the area director was responsible for schools in one Volusia County area. Unlike the supervising principal, the area director supervised many more schools. Three area directors were appointed, one for Southeast Volusia, one for the Halifax area, and one for Volusia County's west side. Since the 1980s, the area director position has been called area superintendent or assistant superintendent. The number of schools in the Deltona area has increased significantly due to rapid population growth. This has led to a reconfiguration of the schools under each area superintendent. For instance, the southeast area superintendent supervises some Deltona schools.

Another change, due to both the rapid growth in the school aged population and the complexities of meeting Federal guidelines and regulations, is the expansion of the Volusia County District staff. Currently, the school district is divided into departments and larger departments are divided into divisions. Either an assistant superintendent or a director administers each department. The assistant superintendents of large departments are assisted by directors who supervise a division within the department. The administrative departments include administrative services, curriculum and school improvement services, employee services, financial services, management information services, chief counsel (legal services and professional practices) and facilities. The Curriculum and School Improvement Department is housed in Daytona at the Educational Development Center and the South Ridgewood Annex. The rest of the departments are housed at the administrative complex in DeLand.

## **VOLUSIA COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE PRESENTLY THE JOHN H. SMILEY EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER (EDC) FOR VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS**

Volusia County Community College (VCCC) opened its doors to students in September, 1958 amid controversy. The African American community and many members of the white community were opposed to a segregated junior college, especially after the United States Supreme Court ruling in 1954 of *Brown vs. Topeka*, Kansas Board of Education. VCCC's first and only president was J. Griffin Greene. The school was housed in a rented, two-story apartment building on Second Avenue (now Mary McLeod Bethune Boulevard). An already existing minority vocational education program in the Technical Trades Building on the same street became part of VCCC as well. The new community college also used the nearby Cypress Street Recreation Center's auditorium. This auditorium had been constructed for African American residents in 1949 at the same time the Peabody Auditorium was built exclusively for white residents at ten times the cost.

VCCC's initial enrollment was 1,357 students, including 141 students in the college parallel program, intended for those seeking a four-year degree. Other divisions of the school included vocational education and adult education program. The vocational division was expanded and renamed the vocational-technical division in 1962. Courses included electricity and electrical appliance repair, automobile mechanics, shoe repair, cosmetology, masonry, radio and television repair, practical nursing, upholstery, dry cleaning, alterations and shirt finishing. The electronics technology program was also added in the same year to meet the demand for skilled labor by the Kennedy Space Center. The adult education program established centers all over Volusia and Flagler Counties, enabling over 400 adults to earn high school diplomas between 1960 and 1965.

In the fall of 1960, Volusia County Community College moved to a new location on the corner of Lockhart and Loomis Streets, although vocational students continued using the Technical Trades Building on Second Avenue. The new building (now John H. Smiley Educational Development Center) was on the Smallwood tract. VCCC wanted to include plans for a new segregated junior and senior high school on the 60-acre tract, but parents of minority students were opposed to the construction of any more segregated schools. They wanted their children to be integrated

into the existing white schools. Community members also criticized more building on the Smallwood tract because it was subject to flooding and would become too crowded if these proposed additions were made.

Despite this controversy the two-year college continued to grow, becoming the second largest African American two-year college in the state of Florida. The Florida State Department of Education accredited the school in 1963. In 1965, steps were taken to integrate VCCC with Daytona Beach Junior College (DBJC) in compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964. President Greene and other African American educators were concerned that the hasty merger would be detrimental to minority students. They also worried that African American educators serving at Volusia County Community College would be displaced when the two campuses were united. While only ten of the sixteen African American instructors at VCCC were placed at Daytona Beach Junior College, the other educators did receive jobs within the Volusia County School System. Dr. Greene served in various administrative positions at Daytona Beach Junior College but was never offered a vice presidency, a position he felt he deserved. Dr. Greene retired in 1973. (Information from an article by Dr. Leonard Lempel in the Halifax Magazine, 1999 - see Reference section)

The structure that was built to house the Volusia County Community College on the corner of Lockhart and Loomis Streets became part of the Volusia County Schools, serving as a branch office for district personnel. On May 20, 1968, the building was renamed the John H. Smiley Educational Development Center for School Superintendent John H.

Smiley, who decided not to run for reelection in 1968. Both Volusia County School Board Chair Jeanne Goddard and Julian E. Markham, Director of School Instruction Supervisors, praised Smiley for leading Volusia County Schools through a period of rapid growth and the movement toward dynamic future growth. The EDC, as it is commonly called, currently houses curriculum and school improvement services, including Exceptional Student Education (ESE) and student support services, Title One Services, Media Services, Vocational Education and Applied Technology, Staff Development and Curriculum.

## DEPARTMENT OF CURRICULUM AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

The Department of Curriculum and School Improvement Services is housed at the John H. Smiley Educational Development Center on the corner of Lockhart and Loomis Avenues in Daytona Beach. This department has several major divisions including Vocational and Applied Technology Education, Exceptional Student Services (ESE), Title I, Staff Development, Media Services (part of Media Services is housed at the South Ridgewood complex) and Curriculum. A director heads each of these departments.

## CURRICULUM DIVISION

The curriculum division includes the four core curriculum specialists of reading/language arts, social studies, science and math. Foreign language/multicultural studies, physical education, health, art, music/drama/ dance, guidance, testing and school improvement, and technology are also part of the curriculum department. All of Volusia County's curriculum offerings have been aligned to the Florida Department of Education's Sunshine State Standards. Either an administrative specialist or a teacher on assignment heads each of these subject areas. Four coordinators, one for pre-kindergarten, elementary school, middle school and high school are part of the curriculum department as well. Coordinators handle all curricular issues that concern their respective grade levels. Most of the subject area departments were begun when funding from Federal grants in the 1960s that gave school districts the ability to expand their district offices. A director, Nicolene (Nicki) Junkins, heads the curriculum division and is also responsible for countywide testing and the facilitation of school improvement plans for the 66-school district.



*The Volusia County Community College became the John H. Smiley Educational Development Center (EDC), the Volusia County School District's east side Administration Complex, and houses the department for Curriculum and School Improvement.*

The Volusia County Pre-kindergarten Early Intervention Program began in 1986 as a competitive grant program that contracted its services as Halifax Park Preschool for three and four year old children of low-income families. The program continued to grow and when the lottery was begun by the state of Florida, Pre-kindergarten Early Intervention (PKEI) became an entitlement program, allowing the Volusia County School District to begin school-based PKEI classes. Since that time the program has evolved into what is now a combination of school-based and contracted sites that can provide services to 620 three and four year old children of low-income families. Several of the consistent elements of PKEI are required parent involvement, vision, hearing and dental screening, and the High Scope curriculum that has been aligned to the Sunshine State Standards.

Technology is a new department that was established in 1998. The technology specialist works with other subject area specialists so that Volusia County's curriculum will meet the needs of 21st century students whose mode of acquiring information is and will be vastly different from students of the past. Pamela Laverty was appointed as the first curriculum technology specialist for Volusia County Schools.

Both testing and guidance services were originally housed under the Exceptional Child Program (now Exceptional Student Education) headed first by Miller Eves and then David Edgar. LaRosa Smith, Dr. Annie Ward and Andrew Moore were among the first Volusia County educators to oversee guidance services. In 1959, a countywide testing program was instituted, using the California Test of Mental Maturity and the California Achievement Test. Guidance services were first established in the junior and senior high schools in the early 1960's when the Volusia County School Board approved a proposal for guidance services submitted by Dr. Ward. She initiated the use of test scoring machines and, working with Alan Hobbs, Dr. Ward also instituted data processing in school attendance zones. The first elementary guidance programs were established at George Marks, Boston Avenue, and Dempsie



*Muriel Frisch was one of the first elementary school guidance counselors.*

Brewster Elementary Schools. Guidance was then placed under Supportive Educational Services. Responsibility for countywide testing was also part of the guidance services at that time. Guidance is now in the Regular Education division of the curriculum and school improvement department. Guidance services are offered to all Volusia County students, kindergarten through grade twelve.

## **MEDIA SERVICES AND INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS**

In the early 1970s, the Department of Media Services and Instructional Materials was called Educational Materials and Related Services. It consisted of instructional materials/textbooks and media related services. The media related services included photography, graphics production, media processing for library materials for schools, a lending library of 16mm films, and a professional library. Most of the media related services of the department were located on the Loomis Avenue campus (John Smiley Educational Development Center, EDC) in Daytona Beach as part of the



*Leatha Garrison was the Director for Media Services for many years. Photo courtesy Daytona Beach News Journal.*

Division for Instruction. The instructional materials/textbook operation along with the 16mm film library was located on North Stone Street in DeLand. The department was under the leadership of Director Leatha Garrison and Coordinator Fred Phillips.

In the 1980s, the instructional materials' warehouse outgrew the space on Stone Street in DeLand, and it was moved to Daytona to the former South Ridgewood Elementary School facility. With the exception of Instructional Television and the Professional Resource Library, all media services offices were relocated to the South Ridgewood site. Fred Phillips began the decade as director and was succeeded by Ann Duff.

In the 1990s, both instructional materials and media services operations changed due to the advent of computers and technologies. The district discontinued warehousing textbooks, and orders were then submitted via computer on-line and shipped directly to schools. Graphic and photographic services converted to digital and video formats. An automated processing system, The Media Processing Center, was implemented to increase the number of library media materials that are processed in a shorter period of time for schools, and the Instructional Television station was updated. The District Media Center of professional materials added electronic access to the collection and also facilitated the research of educational articles. Some personnel in the Media Services and Instructional Materials Department are housed at the South Ridgewood site. Media Services and Instructional Materials became visible on the world wide web with access to guidelines, schedules, resource materials, and information, aimed to assist media specialists and classroom teachers. Throughout the decade "service" remained the focus of the department of Media Services and Instructional Materials. Nancy Martin has been the Director of the Department of Media Services and Instructional Materials for the past 12 years.

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Whether you think you can  
or think you can't,  
you're right.

Henry Ford

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## STAFF DEVELOPMENT

In 1973, State Statute 231.600, the Teacher Education Center Act, went into effect, mandating that each district have a Teacher Education Center. The Teacher Education Center was to be governed by a director and Teacher Education Center Council. Although William Coulter and William Beachum worked in Staff Development in the early years, the first director named after the TEC Act began was Lynn Gold Schaefer. The first elected chairperson for the TEC Council was Ann Smith. The council consisted of approximately 27 administrators, teachers, university personnel, support personnel, and lay people with varied terms of service. The council made decisions on how funds were allocated in accordance with yearly needs' assessment data collected. Lynn Gold Schaefer remained the director

until she retired in 1989. Cheryl Alligood replaced Schaefer and served as director from 1989 to 1997. When Alligood left the district, the current director, Victoria (Vicki) Drager, was appointed to the position.

In 1995, the Teacher Education Center Act was repealed and is now replaced with the School Community Professional Development Act. This act was designed to: increase the success of educators in guiding student learning and development; assist the school community in providing stimulating education activities to encourage and motivate students; and to provide continuous support as well as temporary intervention for education professionals who need improvement in knowledge, skills, and performance. One of the main responsibilities for the Staff Development Department is to



*Lynn Gold Schaefer was in charge of the Teacher Education Center and later director of Staff Development.*

develop and disseminate model professional development methods that have demonstrated success in meeting identified student and staff needs.

## TITLE I SERVICES

Federally funded programs came into effect throughout all school districts in the United States as a result of ESEA (Elementary Secondary Education Act) that was enacted in 1965. Under Julian Markham, Assistant Superintendent for Curriculum in Schools for Volusia County, the Variable Instructional Services program was begun in 1968. The program was then funded by Cause I. The VIS program had both district teachers (teachers on assignment) and school-based teachers. District VIS teachers gave demonstration lessons, using the latest innovative, instructional strategies. School-based VIS teachers pulled small groups of students from their classroom to give them extra support in the areas of reading, writing and math. The VIS program was also designed to facilitate the transition from segregation to integration in the schools. The program

focused on human relationships as well.

Cause I was phased out in the late 1960s, and funding for the VIS program was taken over by Title I. At this time there were five district VIS teachers. Besides their duties in the schools, they provided night classes in techniques such as set induction and instruction in the Stamford School of Teaching Skills. The Title I program also had teachers who served as home/school liaisons for those students and their families who needed this kind of assistance. Title I was reauthorized every five years. At the time of reauthorization, program evaluators determined in which areas to expend Federal funds, what schools were to be targeted, and the curriculum emphasis in the identified schools.

During the early 1980s, the Educational Consolidation and Improvement Act renamed Title I as Chapter I. While the form and focus changed, the funding remained the same. The focus of Chapter I was primarily on basic skills during the Reagan and Bush administrations. By the end of the 1980's, several other school-based programs (e.g. ESE

(Exceptional Student Education) services) were also pulling students out of the classroom for additional assistance. Classroom teachers were having difficulty scheduling whole group instruction because of the numbers of students being pulled for these various services. To assist the classroom teacher, the VIS pullout program was discontinued in 1990, and other approaches to assist students were utilized. These approaches included funding, materials, and teacher in-service.

Under the Clinton administration Chapter I once again became Title I. The emphasis on basic skills was replaced with a more holistic approach (e.g. whole language). The Title I mission and philosophy focused on opportunities and high standards for all students.

Title I money is distributed to schools on the basis of the socioeconomic status of the attending students. Socioeconomic status is determined by the number of students who receive free lunch in each of the schools. Schools who have 75% or more of their students on free lunch receive the most money. Those schools who have between 50% and 74% of their students on free lunch receive a lesser amount of Federal funds. Schools who have less than 50% on free lunch receive limited Federal assistance.

Volusia County's Title I Program is headed by Sarah Brown, who was one of the original district VIS teachers. She is assisted by two project managers and other curriculum specialists and teachers on assignment who provide support to 30 schools in Volusia County that qualify for Title I assistance. The Volusia County Title I office makes a variety of services available to the schools. Reading programs, such as Reading Recovery and Literacy First, assistance with math and writing, technological and network support, family centers and migrant services are all Title I programs. Title I is always on the "cutting edge," piloting the latest curriculum initiatives for Volusia County. The program has 70 portable classrooms throughout Volusia County and a myriad of capitalized equipment. Title I also serves private schools, the juvenile justice programs and centers for neglected children. The Title I office is also instrumental in writing and securing grants to fund numerous initiatives in Volusia County.

Under the present Title I system, each school receiving Federal assistance determines the specific needs of its own particular student body. Each school must have a school improvement plan that is aligned with these needs. This plan is not only approved by the school district but must meet Title I guidelines. All adopted programs and curriculum initiatives are continually evaluated to determine their effectiveness. Lead teachers and fusion labs in both math and writing that require extra assistance in raising student scores to meet new, more rigorous accountability standards are now in identified Title I schools.



*Sarah Brown has held a variety of positions under the Federally Funded Assistance Program , Title 1, and is now Director of Title 1 services.*

## EXCEPTIONAL STUDENT EDUCATION AND STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES

Programs for exceptional students were established in Volusia County Schools on a limited basis as early as 1949. The Student Services



*Andrew Moore*

Department had been established at an earlier date. Volusia County educators who played key roles in this department were David Edgar, Dr. Annie Ward, Hal Wallace, Andrew Moore, JoAnne Reames and Shirley Lee. By the late 1960s, Bill Smith coordinated the Exceptional Child Program and Pupil Personnel Services. School psychologists, social workers, speech and language pathologists were all part of this department. In 1968, the department was divided. Hal Wallace directed the Exceptional Child Program (later renamed Exceptional Student Education) and Andrew Moore became the director of Pupil Personnel Services (later renamed Student Support Services).

Sunland Training Centers closed in the mid-1970s. Prior to its closing, Sunland teachers had taught students with intellectual or behavioral disabilities in a residential setting. The Sunland closing and the passage of the landmark PL 94-142 (the Education of the Handicapped Act) in 1974 had a significant impact on Volusia County's ESE programs. The legislature also restructured funding into the Florida Education Finance Program creating 15 categories of exceptional programs, which significantly increased the amount of state and local funds for ESE programs and support services. PL94-42 also released federal funds for ESE services. The increase in funding allowed for decentralization of ESE programs and provided every student with an identified disability an appropriate and accessible education.

In the late 1970s Frederick W. Miller became Director of Exceptional Student Education. Shortly thereafter, Miller also assumed responsibility for Student Support Services. He was responsible for decentralizing and expanding the role of support services. Under Miller's leadership, classes for students with moderate disabilities were moved into regular school

settings. In the 1980s services were also extended to children of preschool age and occupational and physical therapy, and the services of school nurses were added as support for the other educational programs.

As Assistant Superintendent of the Division of Student and Family Support Services, Mr. Miller continued decentralization closing several schools that served as ESE centers (e.g. Volusia Avenue) and placing these programs within regular school settings. He promoted the inclusion model with the opening of Palm Terrace Elementary and the placement of special needs students in middle and high school settings. Dr. John Gaynor and Myra Lucas served as directors under Mr. Miller. Dr. Tom Parker directed Student and Family Support Services. Varying exceptionalities classes were established in all elementary and secondary schools to serve students with mild disabilities. Services were also expanded to the Department of Juvenile Justice sites.



*Fred Miller*

Today, under the direction of Dr. William (Bill) Fink, ESE provides for the educational needs of about 12,000 of the over 60,000 Volusia County students, who have physical, sensory, intellectual and behavioral and communication exceptionalities, including services to those students identified as gifted. Most students are served in a regular school setting with some part of their program provided by regular education teachers. Students in low incidence programs such as multi-handicapped, physically handicapped and language impaired are served at cluster sites. Gifted students are served either at cluster sites or in the regular classroom setting. The school zone in which the student lives determines the cluster site.

The goal of the ESE department and Student Support Services is to maintain a high level of articulation with general educators to promote the instruction of exceptional students in a least restrictive environment. Toward this end, a variety of specific programs are supported by consultation, co-teaching, team teaching, direct instruction, learning strategies, community referenced instruction, behavior management and social skills training. Student Support Services is headed by Dr. Linda Lenk who is responsible for Special Needs Services, School Psychologists,

Social Workers, School Nurses, ESOL and IDEA, which is a federal entitlement grant . The origins of both ESE and Support Services programs are discussed below.

## **SPEECH**

In 1950, Charline Strawn was hired by Superintendent George Marks as a speech therapist for the Daytona Schools. Strawn got a ride each day to Volusia Avenue School, and from there she peddled her bicycle to the rest of the Daytona area schools. At that time the Women's Service League paid half of Strawn's salary. The Speech Therapy program officially began prior to 1956 in Volusia County Schools under the leadership of Miller Eves, who headed the Exceptional Child Program (now called Exceptional Student Education). Margaret Harris was hired as the first speech therapist (paid totally by Volusia County), and she served countywide as an itinerant speech teacher. A second teacher, Gloria Barnes, was soon hired to assist Harris. Dr. William (Bill) Fink was hired as a clinician in 1967 and became head of the Speech and Hearing Department in 1969. (Fink is now director of ESE services.) He reports that the speech and language program has expanded from its beginnings in 1956 to the present number of 65 speech therapists.



*Dr. William Fink*

## **HEARING IMPAIRED**

The program for the hearing impaired began during the 1969-1970 school year. The first hearing impaired classes were held at Holly Hill Elementary with Sonnye Bates as the first teacher. A second class was soon begun, and Lyndanette Jackson was hired to teach this hearing impaired class. During the 1980s, South Daytona Elementary had classes for the hearing impaired. These classes are now located at Palm Terrace, Holly Hill Middle and Mainland High. There are also two full time audiologists employed to serve hearing impaired children.

## **VISUALLY IMPAIRED**

The first visually impaired students served by Volusia County Schools were two blind students who had previously been enrolled in the School for the Deaf and Blind in St. Augustine, according to Denise Scott. Scott was teaching mentally retarded students at the Hillcrest Center (when it was located in the old Women's Army Corps barracks) when the two blind students were placed in her class. Over the next few years, Scott taught the visually impaired and physically handicapped. She now has a resource room for visually impaired students at Horizon Elementary. The visually impaired program currently has four full time itinerant teachers and one teacher specially trained in mobility for blind children.

## **SPECIFIC LEARNING DISABILITIES**

William H. Smith, coordinator of the Exceptional Student Program in the late 1960s, was notified in the spring of 1968 that Title VI Federal funds were available to establish classes for handicapped students that were not yet served. Stephanie Ralph, school psychologist, was of the opinion that, while classroom teachers and psychologists were identifying many students with specific learning disabilities, the classes needed for these students were not available. Volusia County psychologist, Doris Paskewitz, submitted Project BRIDGE (Basic Revisions Involving Disabling Gaps in Education) and was awarded \$20,000 to establish a pilot program for two self-contained SLD (Specific Learning Disabilities) classes at Dempsie Brewster Elementary School. These two classes were among the first in the public schools in Florida to address this population. Janet Hayes and Betty Wilkes were the first teachers in the program. The initial program expanded over the next several years to include several more self-contained classes as well as resource classes. Doris Paskewitz, was named to



*Doris Paskewitz served ESE and Support Services in a variety of roles.*

coordinate the program. By the late 1970s, all Volusia County Schools, kindergarten through twelfth grade, had at least one SLD class. She continued in her dual role as specialist and psychologist until Kathy Homan became SLD specialist in 1980. FTE (Full Time Equivalency) funding was enacted by the Florida legislature, which replaced Federally funded grants. This made the SLD classes throughout all Florida schools, including Volusia County, a permanent part of the school system. Many community organizations supported the program for specific learning disabilities and other programs for the handicapped. These included the Volusia Association for Children with Learning Disabilities (VACL), the Volusia Easter Seal Center, the Human Resource Center (now ACT Corporation) and the Junior Service League. Services are now provided on a continuum ranging from consultative services to the regular classroom teacher to self-contained SLD classes. Students are also served in VE (Varying Exceptionalities) resource rooms.

### **PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED**

Esther Morgan taught the first class for physically handicapped students at the Volusia County Easter Seals Center on Dunn Avenue. Both retarded children and those with normal intelligence comprised the first class. In the 1955-1956 school year, the class was moved to the Hillcrest Special Education Center. Services were expanded to include mentally handicapped students as well as those with physical disabilities. The program was expanded in school year 1976-1977, when FTE funding provided more monetary support. Hal Wallace, then Director of the Exceptional Child Program, was able to establish a class for the physically handicapped at the Volusia Avenue School. Over the years this program has been expanded to include many schools throughout the district, including classes for pre-kindergarten children.

### **MENTALLY HANDICAPPED**

A class for educable mentally handicapped students was first established at Riverview Elementary with Bernice Banks as the teacher. This class was moved to the Hillcrest Special Education Center, then housed in the old army barracks that had housed WACS during World War II. The barracks eventually became the vocational center at Hillcrest. By late 1950's, several schools served the needs of the mentally handicapped, including Pierson, Highlands, Wisconsin Avenue (later renamed Dempsie-Brewster), George Marks and South Street (later renamed Turie T. Small)

Elementary Schools. In 1960, a new Hillcrest building was constructed at 322 Platt Court in Daytona Beach to serve the needs of students with a variety of handicaps. During the 1960s, services for the mentally handicapped were expanded to include junior and senior high schools. Euclid Avenue School, formerly a school for black students, was opened to accommodate mentally handicapped students and to accommodate the growing need for special education services on the west side of Volusia County. In 1972, mentally handicapped high school students at DeLand High School began to receive vocational training. Shortly thereafter, Mainland High School established the same program to serve the needs of students in the Halifax area.

### **TRAINABLE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED**

According to Gene Gabriel, Ray Dahlberg, then director of the ARC (Association of Retarded Citizens), established a class for trainable mentally handicapped children in 1962. Programs for these children were not yet available in public schools. After Volusia County Schools began to serve the trainable mentally handicapped students, ARC continued serving the profoundly mentally handicapped. The Duvall School in Glenwood also provided classes for retarded children, but they, too, eventually sent those students identified as trainable to Volusia County Schools. By 1972, a class for multiple handicapped students was established at the First Presbyterian Church. It can be assumed that the class was housed at the church because of the lack of space at a school site. Like many of the other ESE programs established in the late 1950s and 1960s, programs for the trainable mentally handicapped expanded after the Florida legislature instituted the Florida Education Finance Program in 1972 and the passage of PL 92-142. This law also effected a sizable increase in ESE programs. Boston Avenue Elementary in DeLand closed as an elementary school, and reopened about two years later as an ESE Center. During the two year interim, the educable, trainable, mentally and profoundly handicapped students were temporarily housed at the Euclid Avenue site. Today, the Boston Avenue School houses only ESE students. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the initiative to place handicapped children (when appropriate) into regular education classes, also called the least restrictive environment or inclusion, expanded mentally handicapped classes throughout Volusia County. Palm Terrace Elementary was built as a model inclusion school and now provides a least restrictive environment for this population of students.

## **PROFOUNDLY MENTALLY HANDICAPPED**

PL 92-142 also mandated that public schools had to establish programs for a population of children who had not previously been served in a public school setting. Shortly thereafter, classes for the profoundly mentally handicapped were established at Hillcrest and Euclid Avenue. Many students previously served in private institutions like the Sunland Training Center were then sent to public schools. In 1993, profoundly mentally retarded students who had previously attended Hillcrest were transferred to either Palm Terrace Elementary if they were of elementary school age or to Atlantic High School if they were older. Edgewater Elementary and New Smyrna also have programs for the profoundly mentally retarded.

## **EMOTIONALLY HANDICAPPED**

One of the earliest classes for emotionally handicapped students was held at Enterprise Elementary. Joan Couch was the first teacher in the program. Marcie Osteen (retired principal of Osteen Elementary) also taught emotionally handicapped students. She remembered having an old school bus as her classroom. Tables and chairs replaced the school bus seats. In the early years of the program, emotionally handicapped students were often placed in special education classes that were designed to serve other handicaps. The Homebound Program also served emotionally handicapped students. A student may be diagnosed as being so severely emotionally disturbed that placement in a classroom was not feasible (e.g. schizophrenic students.) By 1972-1973, classes for the emotionally handicapped were expanded to include Woodward Avenue Elementary and the Volusia Avenue School. By the late 1970's, several more elementary schools and junior high schools were serving the needs of the emotionally handicapped. Resource rooms were also established to act as a support for an emotionally handicapped student who could function for the most part in a regular classroom setting. School psychologist Doris Paskewitz served as a specialist for both emotionally handicapped and specific learning disabled. She became responsible for writing a series of grants to provide more support for parents, teachers and students. Project HOPE (Help in Overcoming Problems of Emotional Disturbance) was funded from 1976 to 1978. Funding from the project paid for four mental health technicians to support the classroom teacher and emotionally

handicapped students. The inclusion of mental health technicians with associate degrees from Daytona Beach Community College was the first such support staff in public schools in the nation. A staffing liaison was also hired to assist in the placement of emotionally handicapped students as required by Public Law 94-142. Several elementary, middle and high schools now provide services for the more emotionally handicapped in a full time setting.

## **HOME/ HOSPITAL PROGRAM**

William E. Smith, Coordinator of the Exceptional Child Program at the time, wrote the initial guidelines that established a homebound program during the 1962-1963 school year. Doris Paskewitz was placed in charge of the new program, and she served 12 to 20 students throughout Volusia County. Over the years the program expanded to serve more students. Nurses from the Volusia County Public Health Department identified students, who, prior to that time, had never attended school. Instructional materials came from a variety of sources but for the most part from Volusia County classroom teachers. From its inception, the homebound program served all students, even before the advent of integration. Dr. William (Bill) Fink and Mary Lou Pfeffer have served as home bound administrators. Lynn Richardson is the current homebound specialist. At the present time she supervises 11 fulltime and 100 part time teachers. Homebound instruction is also available to students in hospital settings and other community agencies.

## **FDLRS (FLORIDA DIAGNOSTIC AND LEARNING RESOURCE SYSTEM)**

FDLRS (pronounced fiddlers) is a network of state and Federally funded centers throughout Florida, providing support services to exceptional children. FDLRS/East services Volusia and Brevard Counties with personnel assigned in each location. The Volusia County location for FDLRS is Palm Terrace Elementary. FDLRS personnel train teachers and provide a wealth of materials to use in ESE classrooms.

## **GIFTED EDUCATION**

In 1958, Florida statutes established educational provisions that included those students appropriately identified as gifted in the definition

of Exceptional Student Education. Volusia County became a pioneer in gifted education in the state of Florida and started education for gifted in February, 1959. One hundred fifty-one students were identified as gifted. These students were selected the previous December, following testing of more than 550 students who had been recommended by principals and teachers in area schools. The gifted center was housed in the Welch area of Daytona Beach at 1245 Willis Street and named the Instructional Enrichment Center. This center eventually became part of the Hillcrest School, a school for ESE (Exceptional Student Education) students. The facility for gifted education was formerly a paint shop. It included a library, several classrooms, two offices, a reception room, a small infirmary and a cloakroom. Volunteers, primarily members of the Association for the Gifted, did most of the manual labor on the center, and many local civic organizations contributed equipment and material. The program received national attention and Arlene S. Eherts, one of the founders of the program, was invited to speak at a national meeting of the Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD). Other early teacher/supervisor pioneers in the gifted program were Marguerite Lowry, Evelyn Buck, Ruth Killina and Judy Miller. Students from area schools were bused to the Instructional Enrichment Center one day a week for a variety of enrichment activities in several curricular areas.



*Marguerite Lowry*

In 1973, gifted teaching units were begun at Dempsie Brewster Elementary and in 1978, Read-Pattillo Elementary added a gifted unit. In 1975, Florida mandated special programs be provided for gifted students from kindergarten through twelfth grade. By 1979, curriculum was developed around materials and teaching methodologies which emphasized higher level thinking skills such as analysis, synthesis and evaluation. Units of study based on a central theme were developed, and learning center activities (hands on) were utilized. The position of Instructional Enrichment Center Principal in Volusia County Schools was

reclassified as a Specialist for Gifted Education to reflect the district wide responsibilities for systematic creation of program awareness, development, implementation, maintenance and evaluation. District administrative responsibility was transferred to the principal of the facility housing the gifted program. Gifted classes around Volusia County were expanded to 11 units, two of which were allocated to pilot an innovative experimental, self-contained program located at Enterprise Elementary. Another two units were begun at Spruce Creek High School for gifted students in grades seven through twelve. Gifted services were also extended to McInnis Elementary.

In 1980, the gifted program grew from 11 to 17, serving 400 students. Programs were begun at Mainland, Seabreeze and DeLand High Schools. Units were also established at Tomoka, Hurst and Port Orange Elementary Schools to ease overcrowding at the Willis Avenue center. Another unit was started at Ormond Junior High School in 1981. After analyzing the effectiveness of the full-time gifted program at Enterprise Elementary, it was decided to create full time gifted units in six elementary schools located throughout the Volusia County School District. In both 1984 and 1989, the Volusia County Gifted Program underwent extensive evaluation. Each of these evaluations confirmed the effectiveness of the gifted programs throughout the district.



*Jewel Dickson*

At the present time there are ten elementary schools that have gifted services. All the new middle schools have gifted classes, and every high school in Volusia County has a gifted consultation teacher. The high school program is particularly effective with gifted students who are taking rigorous A. P. (Advanced Placement) classes or who are enrolled in the I. B. (International Baccalaureate) Program. Jewel Dickson has headed gifted education for almost 20 years.

## **STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGISTS**

A school psychologist is a person specifically trained in the psychology of learning and child development as well as social and emotional adjustments. David Edgar was the Volusia County School System's first psychologist. Stephanie Ralph was hired shortly thereafter. Today, Volusia County Schools has 23 school psychologists for 66 schools. The practice of school psychology requires at least two years of advanced training and internship leading to a graduate degree. School psychologists are certified and/or licensed by the state. They may also be nationally certified by the National School Psychology Board. School psychologists assess the intellectual, academic and emotional strengths and weaknesses in children by means of individualized testing, observations and interviews. They also assist teachers in developing classroom strategies for students whose learning skills and abilities or social/emotional adjustment interferes with their educational progress and are available to consult and advise parents and other interested parties. School psychologists also give workshops and provide services to all elementary, middle and high schools, alternative education centers, charter schools, prekindergarten and Child Find.



*David Edgar*



*Dr. Annie Ward was a school psychologist and began the first comprehensive testing program in Volusia County Schools.*

## SCHOOL SOCIAL WORKERS

School social workers were formerly attendance (truant) officers. The position was created by the Florida legislature in 1919 and in 1939 the title was changed to "attendance assistant." By 1941, the duties of the attendance assistant were expanded to include working with children in adjusting to the school setting. The certification issued by the Florida Department of Education was changed in 1951 to a "visiting teacher certificate." It is likely that Alan Hobbs was the first director of attendance. Sylvester Cogger, Jerry Wosenski and Samuel Cornelius were among the first attendance officers. In 1967, the attendance officer position was renamed visiting teacher. Shirley Lee was the lead first visiting teacher and remained in the position until 1987. The role of visiting teacher was not only to track down truant students but included home visitations and parent counseling. In 1975, the federal Individual with Disabilities Act (IDEA) was passed that included social work services in schools for identified special needs students. In 1977 Mev Waskiewicz and Francene Barnes were the first to join the Volusia County School System who were trained in social work. Today's 23 school social workers have a variety of responsibilities including making home visits, providing information, referral services, social and developmental histories and collaborating with school and agency personnel. They also address attendance issues, participate in crisis interventions and school and parent communication.

## STAFFING SPECIALISTS

The first staffing specialist position was created in the 1976-1977 school year. The position was initially funded by a grant written by Doris Paskewitz and eventually became the fiscal responsibility of the district. At that time Paskewitz was the district specialist for the learning disabled and the emotionally handicapped and, until that time, conducted staffings along with her assigned duties. However, because of state guidelines and regulations, it became necessary to have assigned staffing specialists. The first staffing specialists were Dorsey Smith, Wanda Reedy and Chris Sorenson. Staffing specialists were first assigned to Student Assignment

Services and were involved with the court system providing information about delinquent and truant youngsters. (See Court Liaison Administrative Services.) The staffing specialist is the LEA (Local Educational Agency) representative at each staffing. The role of staffing specialist entails the responsibility for making sure the criteria are met for placing children into special classes and insures that all legal procedures are followed. The staffing specialist is also in charge of the staffing committee that is comprised of classrooms teachers, parents, ESE (Exceptional Student Education) representatives and other concerned parties.

## SCHOOL NURSES

Prior to the early 1990s, school clerks and other school-based personnel were responsible for addressing student health needs to the best of their ability. The Volusia County Health Department provided health supervision on a rotating and itinerant basis. In the mid 1990's, the Volusia County School Board created an agreement with the Volusia County Health Department to staff each elementary school with a Health Support Tech to provide services to Volusia County students. Halifax Hospital supported this initiative in Volusia County's east side schools and the West Volusia Hospital Authority (WVHA) contributed funds for those schools located on the west side of the county. Although not part of the initial agreement, middle and high schools received services through a variety of funding sources, including Halifax Hospital, the West Volusia Hospital Authority, state grants under the administration of the health department and some Parent Teachers Associations (PTA). However, very few county schools still rely on school-based personnel to provide the level of care that non-medical individuals are permitted to deliver.

All schools serving students with complex health needs had previously been, and continue to be, staffed with at least one licenced practical nurse (LPN) or registered nurse(RN). Before 1996, the special needs nurses were employees of Volusia County Schools. Because of the growing number of students with health problems, the school board has since contracted the Volusia County Health Department to provide all necessary services to all Volusia County students, ranging from small cuts to handling medical emergencies. Health Support Technicians, LPNs and RNs are assigned to schools based on the individual needs of the schools and the level of licensing and training necessary to support services.

## ENGLISH SPEAKERS OF OTHER LANGUAGES ESOL

The ESOL program in Volusia County and other Florida counties evolved originally from the United States Supreme Court case *Lau vs.*



*Dr. Betty Green was ESOL's first administrator.*

*Nichols* in 1973 in which the Court ruled that public school children who spoke other languages had the same right to an education as English speaking children. In the court case *LULAC et al. vs. the Florida Department of Education*, it was found that Florida schools were not in compliance with *Lau vs. Nichols*, *Brown vs. Brown* and other civil rights Supreme Court rulings. The ESOL program began in Volusia County in 1991 under the leadership of Dr. Betty Green. She administered all the ESOL programs until 1994. As the program expanded, more personnel were added to implement ESOL throughout Volusia County Schools.

Initially, ESOL centers were established at 13 schools. These schools were also gifted centers so that provisions for transportation were already in place for the incoming ESOL students. From 1991 to 1996, the program expanded to 18 centers. Since 1996, provisions for ESOL students have been made for all Volusia schools. Teachers who have ESOL students in their classes are required to get training in ESOL strategies to better serve their ESOL students needs. This training includes methods, linguistics, curriculum planning, and assessment techniques.

# OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL MARY KARL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL DAYTONA BEACH JUNIOR COLLEGE DAYTONA BEACH COMMUNITY COLLEGE

The Opportunity School opened in 1928. The school had a variety of locations and offered daytime and night classes. In 1933-34 the school was located on Broadway in the Karl Apartments owned by Fred Karl (Mary Karl's husband). E.M. Claude served as the director of the school. In 1936 the Opportunity School was housed in a building at 326 ½ South Beach Street. In 1937 Mary Karl joined the staff as a teacher and the next year she became director of the Opportunity School. Mary Karl was also director of vocational education for Volusia County Schools while serving as director of the Opportunity School. In 1941 war-training programs were begun and from 1942 to 1945 these classes were held at the Chateau Lido on Sickler Drive.

In 1946 the Opportunity School was renamed the Volusia County Technical School and was located at 210 Bay Street. After WW II, Mary Karl, who was still serving as director of the school, secured 36 acres and the existing buildings on a site in the Welch area of Daytona Beach for the school. At her demise in 1948, the school was renamed the Mary Karl Vocational School. In 1949 Charles R. Hale became director of the school and served in this position for several years. Mary Karl Vocational School offered evening courses in practical subjects, arts and crafts, for regularly enrolled students and adults with special interests. It also had rehabilitation courses for the handicapped. The Mary Karl Vocational School was supported by Volusia County and the state of Florida and was open to anyone of 14 years of age and older. The enrollment in 1953-1954 totaled 2,691.

In 1958, Mary Karl Vocational School evolved into Daytona Beach

Junior College. Vocational high school programs moved back under the sole auspices of the Volusia County School Board in 1959-1960. Daytona Beach Junior College became Daytona Beach Community College in 1971.

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

Home economics, manual arts (shop) and agriculture classes have been part of the curriculum in Volusia County from at least the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Supervision for these classes and adult education was first school-based and then under the auspices of the Mary Karl Vocational School. When Mary Karl became Daytona Beach Junior College in 1958, the Volusia County School Board assumed governance of the vocational education programs. William Cowan and Clarice Biggins were early program supervisors for vocational education. Over the years vocational education has been expanded to include family and consumer science, business, public service agencies and health occupations.

Since 1986, Mary Bruno has worked for the Vocational Community Education Department, first as a resource teacher, then as a program specialist and, currently, as director of the department. Under Bruno's leadership the Vocational Community Education Department has added many new programs and hired personnel to support these programs (many of which are supported by grants). These new programs include Distributive Cooperative Training (DCT), Marketing Industrial Education and Technical Education. Since 1992, the Vocational Education Department has had a cooperative arrangement with Daytona Beach Community College for career connection technical preparation in which eligible high school students have dual enrollment in both their high school and DBCC.

Since 1998, the Vocational Education Department of Volusia County Schools, its sister department in the Flagler County Schools and Daytona Beach Community College have been developing a charter technical center for students in grade eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen (the last two years in high school and the first two years of college). The two-story center that is due to open in 2001 will be located on LPGA Boulevard near Williamson Boulevard in Daytona Beach. Teaching with computers and high-tech equipment is at the core of the design philosophy of the Advanced Technology Center.



*This portrait of Mary Karl is by the courtesy of Daytona Beach Community College.*

## DROPOUT PREVENTION AND ACADEMIC INTERVENTION PROGRAMS

Dropout Prevention and Academic Intervention Programs in Volusia County began as the result of legislation, enacted by the Florida Legislature in 1986, to address the problem of students leaving school before receiving a high school diploma. The school district established a variety of programs to assist students in attaining their diploma. These include educational alternative programs, teenage parent programs, a substance abuse program, disciplinary programs and Department of Juvenile Justice programs. According to Florida Statutes 230.2316, a student shall be identified as being eligible to receive services funded through the Dropout Prevention and Academic Intervention Program based upon one of the following criteria:

- The student is academically unsuccessful as evidenced by low test scores, retention, failing grades, low grade point average, falling behind in earning credits, or not meeting the state or district proficiency levels in reading, mathematics, or writing.
- The student has a pattern of excessive absenteeism or has been identified as a habitual truant.
- The student has a history of disruptive behavior in school or has committed an offense that warrants out-of-school suspension or expulsion from school according to the district code of student of conduct. For the purposes of this program, "disruptive behavior" is behavior that:
  - Interferes with the student's own learning or the educational process of others and requires attention and assistance beyond that which the traditional program can provide or results in frequent conflicts of a disruptive nature while the student is under the jurisdiction of the school either in or out of the classroom; or
  - Severely threatens the general welfare of students or others with whom the student comes into contact.

There are thirteen separate programs that can be implemented for alternative education services in Volusia County. **Achievement Center for Excellence (ACE)** operates a self-contained classroom for three to five instructional periods per day for high school students, with the remainder of the day accommodated by the mainstream schedule. The program also provides tutoring and counseling. The **Back-On-Track** program serves 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students who are in danger of dropping out of school by providing smaller classes with no more than 24 students. The **Creative Arts Troupe Spirit (CATS)** targets 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders who are interested in the arts. The program sponsors theater performances with an artistic

format to promote self esteem. **Generating Academic Progress (GAP)** begins in 4<sup>th</sup> grade and provides a teacher to give additional academic support and guidance to identified students. The **GAP** program in middle school provides a teacher in a self-contained classroom setting. **HSCT Remediation** is a program that gives assistance to students who are having difficulty passing the HSCT, a state standardized test required for graduation. The **Off To A Great Start (OTAGS)** ninth grade team is a dropout prevention/retrieval program, designed to assist disinterested, unsuccessful, and/or unmotivated students in attaining their high school diploma. **On Track** is a dropout program, designed to assist students who have been previously retained to catch up with their peers. **Pre-Tech Graduation Assurance Program** operates as a school within a school for unmotivated, underperforming students with close coordination with parents, student services and outside agencies. **Self-Image Management and Improvement Leading To Excellence (SMILE)** provides emotional and academic support to elementary, middle and high school students through tutoring, counseling and other preventive measures. The program is for one period a day for a minimum of one semester. **Smart Start** is a summer school program for middle/high school students that operates at a high school. It is designed for students who have been previously unsuccessful and provides the opportunity to be placed in the next grade or receive high school course credit. **I CAN** is a program that operates as a self-contained classroom for one or two periods a day with a focus on math or reading. It also provides tutoring, counseling and other dropout prevention activities. The **Student Support and Assistance Program (SSAP)** provides assistance to students in 4<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> grade in the regular classroom setting. A consultation teacher works with the regular classroom teacher to provide academic assistance and counseling. **SUCCESS** is a dropout/retrieval program for high school students, designed to assist disinterested, unsuccessful and unmotivated students in attaining high school diplomas.

The **Storefront School** utilizes a storefront alternative educational site and provides computer-assisted instruction (CAI), vocational educational opportunities and employability skills to students who are at risk of not receiving a high school diploma. The school, which offers flexible hours and employment preparation, is an alliance of the Volusia/Flagler Workforce Development Board, Daytona Beach Community College and the Volusia County School Board.

**Teenage Parent Programs** offers a variety of family services. The Infant-Toddler Developmental Centers at DeLand and Spruce Creek High Schools provide transportation for mother and child. Students in this program are taught parenting skills and life skills. Teen Parent East and

Teen Parent West target female students who are 18 or younger. The curriculum includes pregnancy and parenting training along with other middle or high school courses. It also offers ancillary services that are coordinated with private agencies, including child care services, health care and counseling, and social services. Project Parent is provided by the Storefront School for those students who elect to remain in their home schools both while pregnant and then while caring for a newborn or toddler.

There are three elementary disciplinary programs sites provided by Volusia County Schools. **ALPHA** is a program for 4th and 5<sup>th</sup> grade students, contracted with The House Next Door. Sites for the Alpha Program include Hurst, Read Pattillo and Woodward Avenue Elementary Schools. ALPHA provides a small teacher/student ratio, the regular elementary curriculum and a discipline program. Riverview and Euclid Avenue Learning Centers, middle/high schools, provide individualized, competency-based, computer-assisted instruction with a prescribed behavior management component to a reduced teacher/student ratio. Both centers provide services to violent, severely disruptive, habitually truant, and delinquent students in non-traditional settings.

The **Department of Juvenile Justice Programs** are educational programs provided for students participating in a detention, commitment or rehabilitative program. Juvenile Justice Programs operating in Volusia County are: the Regional Juvenile Detention Center, Volusia House, Secure Intensive Commitment Program for Girls (Timberline), Stewart-Marchman Intensive Commitment Programs (Lee Hall, The Pines, The Terrace) Stewart-Marchman Transition Re-Entry (Day Treatment Program), Eastside After-Care Program and the Westside After-Care Program. Three Springs is a commitment program for sexually aggressive youth. The P.A.C.E. Center for Girls, a program for troubled adolescent girls and the Brown School, a program for sexually aggressive youth, are Department of Juvenile Justice contracted programs for which the district provides only record keeping.

The **Stewart-Marchman Residential Adolescent Program** is an independent agency, operated by the Leon F. Stewart Treatment Center, to provide treatment for students, ages 12-18, who are dependent on drugs and/or alcohol. Clients who attend the center have been referred by the Department of Children and Family Services or have been adjudicated through the court system throughout the State of Florida.

The **Discovery Center** is a program that is contracted by the ACT Corporation and the Department of Juvenile Justice to operate a secure, residential facility for children in need of services (such as runaways and chronic truants) but who have not been adjudicated or involved in the Department of Juvenile Justice.

## VOLUNTEER/PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMS

Volusia County's Volunteers in Public Schools (VIPS) have served the school district, its employees, and its students since before the formal beginning of the program 22 years ago. VIPS involves all segments of the community and all age groups, from students to seniors who help meet the needs of our students through the enhancement of education. Volunteers work in every aspect of school operations, from assisting in the classroom, school office, health room, and adjunct classrooms to working with PTA/PTSA, School Advisory Councils, extended day, academic enhancement programs, and student extracurricular organizations. Over 25 elementary schools and 12,000 students participate in the Sunshine Math Program, facilitated by volunteers.

Starting with 150 volunteers in 1978, VIPS has grown to more than 12,030 volunteers. In the 1998-99 school year, volunteers gave 553,108 hours of their valuable time. Valued at a U.S. Department of Labor standard of \$11.43 per hour, this service translates to more than \$6.3 million. VIPS volunteers supplied a daily average of more than 3,072 hours of service over a 180-day school year. That is approximately 47 hours per school volunteer.

Businesses and civic organizations have also enhanced the quality of education in Volusia County Schools for 14 years through the Volusia Partners Program. Currently, more than 2,100 Volusia Partners support the schools by providing classroom career programs, career speakers, job shadowing, career days/vehicle days, field trips, academic recognition, and sponsorship of extracurricular clubs. Of particular success has been the \$AW II Program (Success at Work), offered to 10<sup>th</sup> grade students. Volunteer presenters are recruited and trained by local chambers of commerce to lead classrooms through a series of activities and discussions that facilitate job-seeking skills.

The Volunteer Resource Bureau provides speakers from the community who share their travel experience, career expertise, hobbies, and other curriculum related expertise with students in all grade levels. The bureau also arranges career days and vehicle days for elementary schools. During the 1998-99 school year, the bureau placed over 400 community speakers into classrooms.

Through the Youth Motivator Program, currently in its 12<sup>th</sup> year, students receive one-on-one attention from volunteers. The primary objective of the program is to reduce the dropout rate of at-risk students. These "mentors" promote the value of education, help students improve their social skills, attitudes, attendance and behavior, and encourage

students to set goals. During the 1998-99 school year, 526 students were served by a volunteer mentor.

Other successful volunteer programs include The Adopted Grandparent Program, Career Mentors, Classroom Helpers, Creative Writing: A Team Approach, Foster Grandparent Program, Health Room Helpers, Helping Hands Craftshop, Job/Career Shadowing, Junior Achievement Projects, Sunshine Math (Superstars III), The Pioneer Art Settlement, The Planetarium and Museum of Arts and Sciences, Project Home Safe, Rockin' Readers, Senior Mentors, Seniors-On-Line, Success At Work (SAW I and SAW II), Very Special Arts Volusia Partners, Volunteer Resource Bureau, Wee Deliver, Youth Motivator Program, and Youth Partnership Programs.

All volunteers are required to fill out an annual Volunteer Application Form, wear a VIPS nametag when on campus, and sign in and out of school sites.

## HISTORY OF THE MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Sometime in the early 1960s, a decision was made to install what were then called IBM machines to assist with the payroll function. After struggling for some time to utilize the equipment with existing staff, the school board decided to recruit trained specialists to oversee this function. This decision resulted in the employment of Randy Johns and Dick Snyder. Both of these individuals were enticed to leave the Martin Company in Orlando, Florida with the promise that they could be pioneers in introducing modern technology into the education industry. They were indeed pioneers in those days because very few districts in the state were utilizing any type of automated equipment to assist with business functions. Randy Johns became the Director of Data Processing and served in this capacity for a number of years before leaving to work in another district. Dick Snyder succeeded him in this role.

In the 1966-67 time frame, the first computer was installed in the district. This was an IBM 360, Model 20, card-based machine and became the mainstay of the Data Processing Department for several years. Initially, the newly formed Data Processing Department concentrated on the development of data systems to assist with personnel and payroll accounting. During this era the computer was beginning to be used by some forward-thinking secondary schools to assist with student scheduling. Even though the equipment in Volusia County was not sophisticated

enough to handle this function, there was a strong desire to provide this service. For several years the district borrowed computer services from either Brevard or Orange Counties to fulfill this function. The host districts could make their equipment available only in the evenings or on weekends. This resulted in the formation of unique relationships between individuals from the Data Processing Department and the various schools. They would



*Bill Tindall, long time head of MIS*

travel to these sites and work long hours at inconvenient times. From this arrangement there evolved a mutual respect which greatly influenced the utilization of information technology throughout the district even to this day. All school districts would eventually incorporate information technology into their operations, but very few would enjoy the relationships that exist in Volusia County between the technical and instructional staffs.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, punched cards were the storage media for electronic data. As student based applications such as attendance, grade reporting, testing, and demographic information grew, so did the need for keypunch operators. For

several years those operators, assigned to student applications, were actually housed in district high schools and would serve a feeder pattern of elementary and junior high schools. Eventually, these operators would move to the district office. As the number of student-based applications grew, Volusia was recognized as a leader in the utilization of data processing services. This led to the application and receipt of a federal project to provide data processing services to St. Johns, Flagler, Marion and Lake Counties. For about three years Volusia assisted these counties and primarily provided student information services for them. In those days it was not unusual to have a group of assistant principals from a number of districts in the data processing office until the wee hours of the morning doing student scheduling.

During the mid 1970s, the original IBM 360, Model 20 computer was replaced with an IBM 370, Model 135. This generation of equipment brought enhanced capabilities to the district. Unfortunately, the new computer required a complete conversion of all existing programs. The conversion effort required access to a level of machine not available in the

immediate vicinity. An agreement was worked out with Hillsborough County to use their machine from midnight Friday to midnight Sunday. For the better part of a year, some of the programming and operations staff would load up on Friday afternoon and drive to Tampa to use their machine through the weekend. When in Tampa the work went nonstop all weekend. If someone got tired they would curl up on the floor and take a nap. At that time the district data center was located in an old school in an area where there was a certain amount of risk involved in being outdoors. Therefore, once inside the building, you stayed inside until a group could leave together. The Hillsborough County staff was very supportive of the conversion effort and provided a tremendous service to Volusia County. Application development continued to expand, and by the late 1970s, there were systems for most business functions and many student applications as well. Sometime near the end of the 1970s, the first terminals were installed. At first there were three or four local devices that were shared among the programming staff for application maintenance.

The idea of remote access to centralized data was taking root in the district, and in the early 1980s, remote access was provided to the schools. All remote devices were fixed function terminals. This network of remote devices would grow rapidly during these years until eventually every school had a number of machines. During this time the district became dependent upon this network of remote devices to accomplish many essential tasks. This also marked the end of centralized keypunching activities as punched cards were no longer the preferred medium for storing information.

During the early 1980s, the microcomputer was beginning to appear in school systems. Many of these machines were in the classroom and were being used to support direct instructional activities. Eventually, this would have a major impact on the Data Processing Department.

During the mid 1980s, after another computer upgrade, the first email system was implemented across the district. By this time every operational unit had access to a remote device, the student population was growing rapidly, and communication was a growing concern throughout the district. The superintendent became the first email user in the district. This quickly necessitated district-wide dependence on the system, and the user base grew quickly. During this time microcomputers were beginning to displace fixed function devices and were used to support all types of personal productivity needs. For the first time remote users were not totally dependent upon the mainframe for computing resources, and this triggered a need to enhance user support services. At this time the "Help Desk" was implemented to provide users with access to support and training.

The user base for information technology services was growing, and

the department grew rapidly. Suddenly, there was a dependence upon information to support decision-making processes, and this created a new perspective for the department. Data was turned into information at both the district and state levels. There emerged during this era an increased need for information at both the district and state levels. To encourage districts to collect the required information, the state legislature adopted statutes, mandating the electronic collection and reporting of information for all school districts. These mandates greatly increased the amount of data school districts had to collect and manage. During this time the Data Processing Department was changed to Management Information Services. Actually, for a brief period of time, these were two separate functions but eventually merged into one department.

During the mid to late 1980s, the major emphasis of the department was to implement the new and enhanced systems to meet the state mandates for information. At the same time there was a growing use of microcomputers in the instructional area. Indeed, in the fall of 1987, the district acquired approximately 5,000 microcomputers, a variety of printers, and some supporting software to be used in the instructional setting. This acquisition was followed by several more large purchases in the ensuing years. The microcomputer age was upon us.

Suddenly, almost everyone was dependent on some type of computing device. There was now an instructional technology specialist who was responsible for the use of technology for instructional purposes. About this time Mainland High School was awarded a state grant to demonstrate the usefulness of technology in the instructional processes. Mainland was one of seven schools in the state chosen to participate in this "model school" initiative. With the developments at Mainland, it became more and more apparent that to be really effective, the administrative and instructional functions, as they related to computing technology, needed to be combined. Local area networks were quickly evolving to meet the connectivity requirements for all these stand-alone machines. There could be only one network, and all users would eventually share this resource. To make sure that this was a coordinated effort, the instructional technology function was combined with Management Information Services in the early 1990s. Volusia was one of the first districts in the state to make this connection, and many districts have followed this model.

During this period other significant changes for the department were the inclusion of telephone systems, printing operations and records management activities for the district. These functions were included because of their direct dependence and close association with networking activities. The offset print shop was closed during this period, and a district-wide copy center was implemented. The emergence of local area networks

naturally created the need for wide area networks, whereby any device could communicate with other devices across the district.

During the early 1990s, an initiative was undertaken to wire all classrooms and offices in the district to meet the emerging need for communication services. By the mid 1990s, this initiative was completed, and Volusia was one of the few school districts of its size in the nation to be able to provide network services to every office and classroom. Today, the service of these networks is a major function within the department. By the mid to late 1990s, the implementation of these networks has provided students, teachers, and administrative staff access to the Internet and worldwide communication capabilities. Also, by the late 1990s, most district staff had access to electronic mail capabilities.

As the end of the twentieth century dawned, a new problem emerged for computer users worldwide. This problem was the conversion of the commonly used 6-digit date to an 8-digit date so the correct century could be determined. All application systems were reviewed, modified or replaced to provide compatibility with the year 2000. This became known worldwide as the Y2K problem. A major emphasis of the department during this period was the preparation for this date rollover to a new century. This also provided an opportunity to upgrade or replace many applications to take full advantage of the rapidly growing enhancements for information technology. Today, at the end of the century, Volusia County Schools is considered a national leader in the use of technology within the educational community.

## THE HISTORY OF THE DIVISION OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

Over the years, as the number of schools and employees have expanded, the financial complexity of the Volusia County School District has increased. The Financial Services Division has evolved to handle these increased demands. Some of the responsibilities of this division include: financial transactions processing, revenue collection and reporting, payables, receivables, state cost reporting, financial statements, property inventory, internal accounts audits, cash management, investments, tax shelter annuity programs, W-2 preparation, 1099 preparation, funds control, federal and state project reporting, risk management, C.O.B.R.A. compliance, health insurance coordination, workers compensation administration, property insurance, vehicle insurance, payroll calculations, benefits administration and coordination, budget, staffing, capital outlay, audit coordination, and financial services

training and orientation.

In the early years all financial services were handled under the umbrella of the Administrative Division. The Superintendent of Schools headed this division. At that time the Administrative Division covered finance, payroll, purchasing, maintenance, and transportation.

In 1958, John Martin was Director of Finance. John Swanson served as Assistant Finance Officer, with Marjorie Conley as Payroll Auditor and Robert Bradley as Auditor. Christine Bateman was Bookkeeper. About 1960, James Eddy succeeded John Martin as Director of Finance. Out of this group, four had the distinction of serving as president of the Florida School Finance Officers Association: John Martin (1952), James Eddy (1964), John Swanson (1970), and Robert Bradley (1983).

As time passed, the business functions grew to the extent that a separate division was established. This new division was called the Division of Business Affairs. The departments under its control were Finance, School Food Services, Transportation, Purchasing, and Warehousing and Distribution.

In 1971, James Eddy was made Assistant Superintendent for Business Affairs. John Swanson was Director of Finance, with Robert Bradley as Director of Federal Programs, Property Control, and Auditing. Charles Wilkes was Payroll Manager and Sandra Kennedy was Assistant Payroll Manager. Eddy was known to be accomplished at shooting pool and had his own pool table at home. During this time it was considered a significant honor to be asked to stop by after work to play pool with him.

In 1980, John Swanson became Assistant Superintendent of Business Affairs. Robert Bradley was Director of Finance and Sandra Kennedy and Charles Wilkes were Assistant Directors. When Swanson retired, he made the statement that he was retiring from the same building that he had been born in. The Administration Building for Volusia County Schools at that time was on Stone Street in DeLand and had previously been used as a hospital.

In 1987, Jack Schoep put his business degree to work and, with his many years of school-based and district-level experience, became the Chief



*John Swanson*

Fiscal Officer in charge of all financial services. Jack was well known for his use of technology – a Royal adding machine and a yellow legal pad. The Financial Services Division now contained four departments. Camille Nasbe was Budget Director and Robert Bradley was Finance Director. Sandra Kennedy was Assistant Director in charge of Payroll. Whiteford Colee was Director of Capital Outlay and Joe Vanhoof was Director of Staff Analysis/Special Projects. Bradley was an avid automobile race fan, and it was not unusual to find him either working on or driving race cars on weekends at the local tracks.

During the next ten years, many changes occurred through promotions, retirements and reorganizations. Henry Boekhoff, a veteran school financial officer who had served in several other large school districts in Florida, succeeded Jack Schoep as Assistant Superintendent for Financial Services. John Ferrence, who began as a Project Manager, succeeded Bob Bradley as Director of Finance and moved to Director of Risk Management before his retirement. Before she retired, Sandra Kennedy became Payroll Director and then Director of Finance and Accounting when the Payroll and Finance Departments were combined. She also served as a Director of the Florida School Finance Officers Association.

The ever-expanding school district continued to place demands on the Financial Services Division. There have been many changes in the way the business of running a school system is conducted. The Financial Services Division expanded from five employees in 1958, who did all of the business functions manually, to the current day 42 employees, handling complex, computer applications. The age of technology has arrived even in the school system. In 1985, Bertie Trawick was hired as a Finance Specialist and was given the first desktop computer in the division. Before 1990, most of the business functions were handled manually with the help of our Data Processing Department, and the information was accessed through “dumb” terminals; reporting was generated from the mainframe computer. Beginning in 1990, desktop computers began to replace the terminals on everyone’s desk. Today, each of the employees has a powerful computer on his or her desk which is capable of doing spread sheets, word processing and power point presentations. The division has instant access to the Internet for research and information. Many of the reports generated today are distributed via electronic mail.

Bill Hall, the current Superintendent, has positioned the Financial Services Division to meet the challenges that await the district as we move into the 21<sup>st</sup> century. William C. Kelly Jr., a local CPA, was selected as Assistant Superintendent for Financial Services after serving as Chairman of the Budget Advisory Committee for two years. The complex fiscal responsibilities of the school system, with over a half billion dollar budget,

now require this type of expertise over the traditional education based experience. His leadership team consists of Bertie Trawick (Director of Finance), Stephanie Weaver (Budget Director), Carol Adamek (Director of Risk Management), and Rose Pendleton (Assistant Director of Payroll).

## THE HISTORY OF THE DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Division of Administrative Services was created by Superintendent Bill Hall as a support function for students, schools and district operations. The board’s established goals are supported by the departments within administrative services through student and school focused logistics (purchasing - warehousing - transportation), student achievement focused nutrition and nutrition education (School Way Cafe), student, school and district focused safety (security services, student discipline services, school resource officers, court services), and systems oriented planning, data management, geographical information and school zoning services (Quality Systems, Student Accounting, Zoning and Geographical Information systems), plus custodial services. Attached are the individual function “histories”.

### SCHOOL WAY CAFÉ

The National School Lunch Program was enacted in 1946 because many young men failed the physical for military service during World War II. In



*Gladys Ernest*

Volusia County, prior to the federal program, parents provided soup and other foods for school children. Many PTAs (Parent Teacher Associations) were involved. The first county school lunch supervisor was Aileen Van Dozier, followed by Connie Porter. Gladys Reams Ernest, a registered dietician, joined the food service department in 1948 and remained in that position for 39 years. The office was located in downtown DeLand on Indiana Avenue. Joyce Huss, who later became the school services director, joined the department in 1964. Mary Aldridge became the second supervisor

in 1967. The food service office was moved to Stone Street in 1967 and relocated to its current location in the Brewster Center in 1987. During this time many Volusia County school cafeterias were built and equipped, training programs for cafeteria programs were designed and a cafeteria manager was housed at each site. Bigger schools had assistant managers and interns. All these improvements were made with limited funds.

As the needs of the district grew, so did the department. Currently, the department has 12 employees, including one director, three area coordinators, two specialists (one for finance and maintenance and one for personnel and computer operations), two area managers, one data systems facilitator, one manager on assignment for warehousing (where only U.S.D.A grade certification on all canned items was permitted), one account clerk for the Free and Reduced Meal Program, and one secretary. The menu was expanded to include breakfast and a la carte service. The original name of the department was "Food Services." That name was changed to "Student Nutrition Services" in the early '90's to more accurately reflect the role the program played in the educational lives of our students. In 1986-87, the district fed 3,900,000 lunches and 430,000 breakfasts with no a la carte program. Last year, School Way Café fed 4,800,000 lunches and 1,200,000 breakfasts and accumulated \$4,000,000 in a la carte sales. In 1986-87, the district spent \$2.5 million on food and in 1998-99, \$5.1 million.

In 1994, the department re-invented itself in an effort to improve service and upgrade the image of the school lunch program. The change began with a contest to choose a new name for the food services division. The students in Volusia County participated in the contest, and a 5th grade student from Coronado Elementary submitted the winning name, "School Way Café". The contest initiated a series of changes that focused (and continue to focus) on a quality systems approach for continuous improvement in food services. After the contest a logo was designed that is now displayed in all schools. The department also updated its look with new uniforms and wrote a mission statement, which is as relevant now as it was when first written: "We are all individually dedicated to building a foundation for learning for our students and community by providing caring support, good nutrition, and quality service." This statement exemplifies the beliefs of the food services department and describes our role in the district's vision.

The food services department has added a certified executive chef and a registered dietitian to its staff to improve the quality of the food and the nutritional integrity of the menus. The department has also standardized the recipes that are used in the schools and increased the variety of food offerings for the students. The number of a la carte selections has been

expanded as well. Even the "famous" roll recipe is lower in fat and salt than the old, traditional recipe. The total operating budget has increased from \$7.3 million in 1986 to \$16.1 million for 2000.

Do you remember the smell of those school cafeteria rolls cooking in the ovens and how delicious they were? Now, finally, you can make them in your own oven at home. We have received permission from the headquarters of School Way Café to print this secret recipe. Just divide by how many rolls you intend to make.

### 700 4 ounce School Way Café cafeteria rolls

OIL	2 gallons
FLOUR, all purpose	120 lbs
SUGAR, white, granulated	10 lbs
YEAST, dry active	4 lbs
SALT	2 cups
MILK, dry, non-fat	4 lbs
WATER, warm, 80-100 degrees	8 gal

Place all dry ingredients, including yeast, in bowl of mixer. Mix 3 – 5 minutes. Add oil and mix until blended. Add ¾ of water and mix for 3 minutes. Dough should be soft. If too firm, add more water. Mix 5 – 10 minutes. Shape and proof until double in bulk.

Bake:  
400 degrees (deck or conventional oven) 15 – 20 minutes.  
375 degrees (convection oven) 10 – 15 minutes.

## PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

Prior to 1955, purchasing in Volusia County Schools was the individual responsibility of the schools or the various taxing districts. Only in the case of a few custodial supplies were any efforts made to consolidate purchases for the school system. The continuing Council on Education, a group of citizens interested in improving education in Volusia County, suggested the advantages of a centralized system of purchasing to the

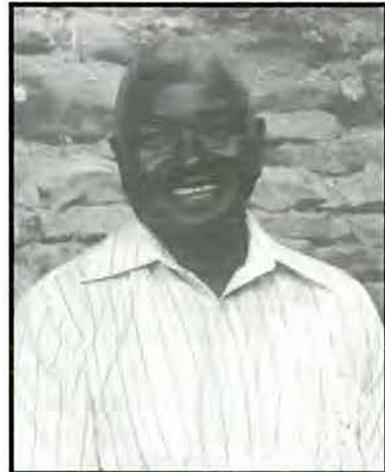
Volusia County School Board. The board approved the recommendation and established a countywide School Purchasing Department in October 1955. The purchasing agent for the district, C. Barret Caldwell, then hired a nineteen-year-old, Charlene Furseth (later Charlene Krizon), who helped shape the Purchasing Department over the next thirty-seven years. In 1956, the first purchasing committee, comprised of teachers, supervisors, principals and specialists, was formed. The committee assisted the Purchasing Department in evaluating products and specifications for the district's purchase of supplies, furniture and equipment. With the introduction of an on-line purchasing system in 1992 and designated buyers in 1993, the department continues to look for ways to better serve the students of Volusia County.



*Charlene Krizon*

### **WAREHOUSE SERVICES**

In 1949, the district purchased its first dedicated warehouse on Atlantic Avenue in DeLand for \$5,500. With the centralization of purchasing in 1956, the warehouse finally began to serve the district as intended. In 1959, C. Barret Caldwell, purchasing agent, hired a thirty-two year old driver, Ben Howell, Sr., to deliver food, furniture and supplies to the schools across the Volusia County. For thirty years Howell served the district, driving to Orlando to pick up flour and supplies and to Daytona to pick up frozen meat, which he then delivered to the school cafeterias. As the district grew, it began using abandoned schools in



*Ben Howell, long time member of warehousing staff.*

Barberville, DeLand and Daytona as warehouses until the current facility was built in 1974 at the DeLand Airport. With the addition of an 8,140 square foot freezer in 1992, this facility continues to meet the needs of the district through the use of space saving racks and equipment and inventory management.

### **STUDENT ACCOUNTING SERVICES**

Student enrollment and membership have been monitored since 1854, when the Volusia County School District was organized with 111 students. By contrast, the attendance for the school year 1999-2000 was 60,289 students. In 1973, the Florida legislature replaced the Minimum Foundation Program, the state's public school funding formula, with the Florida Education Finance Program. This new program (FTE or Full Time Equivalent) gave Florida school systems an additional accounting system, with complex reporting and rule requirements. Originally, all student counts were taken by the paper collection method until the Florida legislature required electronic collection of data. Both district and school personnel will recall the accidental spilling of FTE/ attendance cards. In 1989, the Volusia County School Board passed a resolution, requiring teachers to send in class rosters that contained student names and other pertinent information. This was the district's first data collection requirement.

Some people who have served in Student Accounting Services over the years are Sam Smith, M. Lee Britton, Bill Tindall, Horace Brannon, Gerry Kruhm, Fred Miller and Clara Warrensford. Today, the Department of Student Accounting Services' responsibilities include attendance, membership FTE and various student projections and forecasts. In the past, the student accounting department was under various other administrative departments including Business Affairs, Research, and MIS. Currently, Student Accounting Services is housed in the Department of Administrative Services. Connie Erickson presently heads the department.

### **STUDENT ASSIGNMENT SERVICES**

The Student Assignment Services Department was created in 1999. The department merged Student Discipline and Juvenile Services, School Attendance Area Services/GIS Routing and Security Services. The histories for the components are provided below.

## **GIS/ROUTING**

The GIS (Geographical Information Services)/Routing Department originated in January of 1996. Staff from the Student Transportation Services Routing Department and the Mapnet Specialist from School Attendance Area Services was grouped to form a department to address the school bus routing, geographical information and school zoning data needs of the district. The department was initially staffed with a manager, an Ecotran Routing Specialist, two account clerks (routers), and one clerk. It was located at the DeLand Central Administration Complex. The Volusia County School District was the first district in Florida to create such a department, as all other transportation routing departmental staff had always been traditionally housed at transportation terminals or administrative offices with duties confined to routing tasks.

In January of 1998, the position of Geographic Information Specialist was created, and in September of 1999, the position of Exceptional Student Education Routing Specialist was also established as services to students with special needs increased significantly within our district. The School District of Volusia County GIS/Routing Department currently creates and maintains all bus routes and assists with school zoning and school population projections.

## **COURT LIAISON**

The Volusia County Schools created the position of social worker in the 1987-88 school year. The position was implemented on September 4, 1987. It was established, in part, to fulfill a request by Judge Gayle Graziano, 7<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit, Juvenile Division, for more direct support from the school district for information and services for students who came before her on charges of delinquency. Judge Graziano had expressed a need for greater communication between the Court and the school district to assist her in developing appropriate disposition orders and for additional services from the Student Support Services staff. Her initial plan called for a Court Liaison to attend all deposition hearings. The position of social worker was ultimately defined as one who was available to provide the court with direct requests for information, services and support. The social worker was also to provide close monitoring of all incidents involving vandalism or burglary of district facilities. Having access to the delinquency files of the Clerk of Court allowed for regular review of the court docket, leading to consistent participation in the restitution hearings to ensure

that the Volusia County School District was compensated for any loss due to a criminal act by a youth or adult. The social worker position was initially split in thirds - 1/3 for Court Liaison activities and 2/3 for school social work services. The district social worker serves Riverview Learning Center and Campbell Junior High, now Campbell Middle School.

The Florida Legislature then gave all Florida superintendents of schools the same standing as law enforcement, juvenile justice staff, the Office of the State Attorney, Clerk of Court, etc. for receiving information on youth in the juvenile justice system. Part of the role of the Court Liaison is to gather information on students exhibiting problem behavior in the schools. This function included reviewing delinquency files of youths referred for expulsion and summarizing their history for the committee sitting in review of those referrals. The committee used this information to assist in the recommendations made to the superintendent on the referred students. Additional changes in state law, particularly changes in the reorganization of the Department of Juvenile Justice, have increased the activities of the Court Liaison in assisting community agencies, juvenile justice staff, and district staff regarding our students in the juvenile justice system.

During the 1994-95 school year, the school social worker's function was removed from the Court Liaison duties and is now housed in Student Support Services. Additional reporting of delinquent acts to school staff and the reporting of arrests of students became the full time responsibilities of the Court Liaison position. The role and responsibilities of the position have remained relatively consistent over the past five years.

## **SECURITY SERVICES/EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

The Safety and Security Department was created in 1969 with John R. Koppels as the coordinator. He was the only employee, and his office was in his automobile. The primary function of the department was to investigate break-ins, thefts, vandalism, and accidents that occurred on school board property. Mr. Koppels reported directly to the superintendent of schools. The department's first office was located in the vocational education area of Campbell Junior High School, more specifically in the laundry/dry cleaning area. The staff included one secretary.

By the end of 1970, the department moved to a portable at the John Smiley Educational Development Center (E.D.C.) with a gain in staff of one staff assistant, three investigators, two secretaries and three security guards. The department was given the added responsibilities of investigating all crimes (drugs, alcohol, sex offenses, bomb threats, battery, robbery, arson, etc.), worker's compensation, building inspections,

restitution, state reporting and PECO funds.

In 1977, the department literally moved their office (portable) to the Maintenance Department on Clyde Morris Boulevard, and in 1982, again moved back to E.D.C. The staff was increased to include a director, staff assistant, two secretaries and one investigator. In July of 1985, the task of fingerprinting, as well as implementing the security trailer program (to which we currently have twenty-one sites) was added to the security and safety department's duties. In November, 1986, the department was relocated at the Brewster Center, and the Safety Department was separated from Security Department.

In March, 1988, the Security Department was given more responsibilities, including monitoring of schools/facilities for intrusions, fire alarms, and power outages, twenty-four hours per day, seven days a week. In the 1990's, emergency management and missing children became part of the department's expanding duties. Following the "No Name Storm" in 1994, the Security/Emergency Department also developed an emergency service function. Since that time, a close working relationship with the Volusia County government has been established through the Emergency Operations Center. A planned response to emergencies such as hurricanes, tornadoes, fires, etc. was developed to ensure the safety of all Volusia County students, staff and property. On a wider scale, the department continues to support the community by providing shelters, feeding, evacuation assistance and logistical support to emergency operations. The Volusia County Council recognized the numerous, extensive contribution made by the Volusia County School District, specifically the Security/ Emergency Department, during the Wildfires of 1998 as a lead agency.

## **STUDENT DISCIPLINE**

The district Student Discipline office has continued to operate as a one-person department, supported by one secretary. This office provides technical assistance for all matters relating to student discipline and processes all referrals for expulsion. In school year 1989-90, the district had 103 referrals for expulsion. In the 1998-99 school year, the Office of Student Discipline processed 575 referrals for expulsion. The number of expulsions continues to grow with the increase in the student population and with greater consistency in the enforcement of the district's Code of Student Conduct.

## **QUALITY SYSTEMS**

Quality Systems mission is to use quality principles and tools to evaluate and improve systems, programs and procedures derived from policies to ensure continuous improvement throughout the School District of Volusia County. Quality Systems function was formally established in 1997, under the direction of the Assistant Superintendent for Administrative Services. It has provided assistance throughout administrative services and in other instructional and non-instructional areas. The Quality Systems function has temporarily expanded its services through the support of a consultant. No significant changes have taken place in the Volusia County School System; however, the Quality Systems function is currently supporting and/or coordinating the following activities:

AFSCME Bargaining Unit and Volusia County School Systems Improvement efforts;

- Work Order System
- Work-Week Evaluation System
- Career Path Tracking System

Transportation/GIS Routing Improvement efforts;

- Route Change Process
- Bus Behavior Management Program
- Transportation Purchasing System
- Transportation Invoicing System

Supporting development of a system for supporting the computer systems within the Administrative Services Division;

Supporting Customer Service Center in the Team Showcase competition for the Florida Sterling Council;

Addressing system issues regarding the "Vehicle and Missing Student Emergency Response Systems."

## **STUDENT TRANSPORTATION SERVICES**

Volusia County Schools began using buses to transport children from rural areas to schools circa 1920. These buses were initially purchased by the subdistricts that took care of school related affairs in each area i.e. DeLand, New Smyrna, etc. As the population grew and the Volusia County School District became more centralized in its administration, transportation for students became a countywide effort rather than the concern of each Volusia County community. Therefore, Student

Transportation Services expanded over the years in keeping with the population growth in Volusia County. In 1965, the main terminal was located in Daytona. Administrative and clerical staff shared an office on the corner of Florida and Rich Avenues in DeLand, along with other school board offices. Since that time, administrative offices have been housed on Stone Street and at the Brewster Center in DeLand. Currently, the main compound is at 1301 Shapiro Drive in DeLand, and five other terminals are located throughout the county. These locations include Daytona, Ormond Beach, New Smyrna Beach, Deltona and Pierson.

In 1972, Robert Rush was the director of transportation and ran the department with personnel supervisor, Francis Parker, and two route supervisors, Harold Swann and William Bruten. There were 84 bus drivers who kept their buses at home.

Today, the department is part of Administrative Services and is supervised by Fred Miller, Assistant Superintendent for Administrative



*Whether vintage or cutting edge, the school bus stands as one of the most visible symbols of the public school system.*



Services. Don R. Crawford is the director and Diane G. Bennett and Chip Kent are assistant directors. As Fleet Manager, Bill French maintains a fleet of 341 buses and manages four shops. There are four shop specialists, 21 mechanics, four mechanic helpers and three automotive parts clerks in support of the fleet manager.

There are five area operation specialists who supervise 263 bus drivers, 121 bus attendants, and five lead driver trainers, 2 ESE lead driver trainers and 5 support staff. Student Transportation Services transports 23,632 students. The safety officer is responsible for training and certifying all newly recruited and veteran bus drivers and attendants. The finance specialist and support personnel work closely with staff regarding budget, inventory, and purchasing needed parts and supplies. A compliance manager is deeply involved with all aspects of student transportation, in accordance with school board policy and state statutes.

Student Transportation Services sponsors quarterly in-service programs, yearly re-certification and an annual awards banquet and presentation for bus operators and attendants. School bus operators and mechanics are encouraged to participate in an Annual Safety Skills event. Administrative staff attends summer conferences of the Florida Association of Pupil Transportation and Volusia County has hosted several conferences over the years.

Student Transportation Services is committed to school and community involvement. Students are encouraged to participate in National School Bus Safety Week. An annual holiday breakfast for the transportation staff and district administrators is sponsored and coordinated by dedicated staff. Student Transportation participates in many holiday parades.

Humorous occasions: During an annual Holiday Breakfast with 500 in attendance, Student Transportation administrators were informed that the cafeteria preparing the breakfast foods had the wrong date. Staff scurried to the cafeteria by carloads to cook for this enormous crowd.

During a field trip to Wilbur's Farm in Kissimmee, a school bus driver accepted an emergency field study trip. Not realizing the distance, the driver thought he had enough fuel and ended up siphoning fuel from 2 other Volusia County school buses with a pig hose.

The mission statement of Student Transportation Services is:

**Through partnerships and teamwork we will provide a cooperative, responsive and personal approach to ensure safe, effective and efficient transportation to support instructional programs and services for students, families and the community.**

## OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL

In comparison to other departments in the school district, the Office of the Chief Counsel is a relative newcomer. When Volusia County was a small school district and running schools was less complex, the services provided by this office could be economically obtained from outside sources. However, as the school district has grown and as every year has brought forward new and more complex state and Federal regulations, the need for the school district to establish an in-house department became readily apparent.

The office was first established in the late 1980s. At that time, its sole purpose was to provide day-to-day legal advice and coordinate the defense and prosecution of the district's legal matters. Two other departments in the school district handled labor negotiations and professional standards education and investigation, with the assistance of outside counsel.

Today, the office handles a wide variety of responsibilities. Today's schools are, in essence, a five hundred million-dollar corporation, involving interaction between thousands of individuals on a daily basis. Given the highly litigious nature of our society, the school district has its share of legal matters that this office coordinates. Negotiations with employee organizations involve an intricate number of topics that must be resolved in an environment where demands on resources far exceed the supply. Each year the United States Congress and the state legislature pass new legislation that must be interpreted and implemented into school district policy and practice. It is these services that are now provided to the school district on a daily basis by the Office of Chief Counsel.

The Professional Standards Department also operates from this office. It began in 1985 as the Office of Employee Relations. In the last 15 years, the number of teachers employed by the district has increased more than 53%. With this many teachers, not to mention the additional support personnel, it is important for the district to provide training and guidance to employees regarding ethical and professional behavior. The Professional Standards Department ensures that the students and the community are treated in the warm, professional manner they deserve.

## COMMUNITY INFORMATION

The Volusia County School Board established the position of Public Relations Officer on September 11, 1979. Ann Paden, associate managing editor of the DeLand Sun News, was hired as the first Public Relations Officer for Volusia County Schools. Over the next two decades, that position was renamed Director of Community Information and the department added the positions of Community Information Specialist and a Staff Liaison to Support Organization. The department is responsible for assisting in the improvement of programs and services of Volusia County Schools. This is accomplished through a comprehensive two-way communications process involving both internal and external publics. The department's goal is to stimulate a better understanding of the roles, objectives, accomplishments and needs of the district. Carol Greisdorf succeeded Ann Paden in the mid 1980's. Since circa 1994, Doris Bacon-Elsea has been the Director of Community Information.

## DIVISION OF EMPLOYEE SERVICES

Since 1912 there have been personnel within the Volusia County School District who have performed Employee Services (Personnel, Human Resources) functions. During these early years district staff made certain that employees were properly certified, registered with the retirement division, placed in the appropriate school and appointed by the School Board. In 1913 there was a total of 132 district employees. Eight (8) of these were custodians who were paid from special tax funds. The average salary at that time was \$60.00 per quarter. The monthly salary payment method began with the 1915-16 school year.

Available records indicate that departmental leadership evolved from a Coordinator of Personnel in 1934 with Mr. Schubiger to Mr. Robert McDermott in 1960. Other changes that may have occurred between 1934 and 1960 have not been discovered as of this writing. However, in 1961 Mr. McDermott became the Director of Personnel with an office in DeLand and Mrs. Sara Cuddy operated a satellite office in Daytona Beach. The latter office moved to DeLand in the late 60s. In the mid 70s, the title changed again to Assistant Superintendent for Personnel. Following Mr. McDermott in this role were Mrs. LeRosa Smith in 1978, Dr. John Middleton in 1985, Mr. Duane Busse in 1988 and Dr. Willie D. Brennon in 1992. Other supervisors who have served in this division were Mary Lewellyn, Frank C. Robertson, Dr. Eve Booth, Sharon Porter, Dr. Camille Nasbe, Jack Schoep, Ruth Phelan, Bettye Bates, Dick Snyder, Bill Tindall,

Eloise Brittenham, Susan Strong, Cheryl Alligood, Vicki Drager, Gwendolyn Ridley, Judy Thomas, Diane Allen, Barbara Renner, Dr. Donald Travis, Steve Johnston, Joie Alexander, Charles Williams, Mamie Langrick and Sandy Kennedy. Current supervisors are Dixie Blake, Al Bouie, Marilyn Cherubini, Ruth Kilpatrick, Larry Lewis and Ann Stevenson.

In 1975, twenty-five (25) departmental employees provided personnel services for 3,184 district employees. That number grew to 42 employees in 1989 as various departments came under this division's umbrella. In 1990 there were 36 full time employees in the division. Today, there are 29 employees within the Employee Services Division that are providing a variety of personnel services for 8,014 employees.

During the mid 1970s, the Data Processing function and Internal Communications were organized and became a part of this division. These functions remained in Employee Services until the mid 1980s. At that time, Data Processing moved to Management and Planning, and Internal Communications moved to Support Services. However, Risk Management became a part of our division in 1987. The next year Risk Management moved to its current location in Financial Services. Staff Development was added to Employee Services in 1989. This addition lasted for two years. Another department that served under the Employee Services umbrella was Professional Standards. This function was in the division during the 1992-93 school year. Current functions within the division are organized into six departments. They are: Certification; Human Resource Assessment and Development; Internal Operations; Recruitment, Retention and Equity; Satellite and Retirement Services; and Screening, Referral and Selection.

Satellite services in Daytona Beach was re-established in 1985. In addition, a program to prepare new principals was implemented the following school year. The mid 1980s was the same period of time when the program to train substitute teachers, STAR, was initiated. In 1986, the division collaborated with other divisions to develop and implement an orientation program for new employees. At about the same time, however, many districts across the nation were experiencing a teacher shortage in certain teaching areas. In response to this dilemma, a teacher recruitment



*Mary Lewellyn*

program was initiated during the 1986-87 school year.

To ensure the safety of our students and staff, the district began security screening job applicants in 1985. Initially, this screening involved a state-wide background check through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement. However, in response to newly written statutes, nationwide fingerprint screening through the FBI began in 1990. A year later the process to screen applicants for a variety of drugs began. Current employees were grandfathered and did not have to be screened at that time. However, in 1996, the legislature enacted new statutes requiring all previously unscreened employees to be fingerprinted and screened by FDLE and the FBI.

The first hi-tech effort in Employee Services occurred in 1985. The vacancy hotline was the "thing" of the future. However, in 1987 more sophisticated technology was called upon to assist the division in a variety of ways. The Educational Resource Management System, TERMS, was and has been the main software package that has served as the vehicle for most data processing functions within the departments. More recently, a scanning system called OPTIKA was purchased. OPTIKA permits documents to be scanned and stored in a computer database. This technology was installed in 1995 and has brought substantial relief to an overcrowded vault. It has also eliminated most of our need to physically handle a file.

During the 1996-97 school year, the district offered the Voluntary Incentive Plan (VIP) for eligible employees. As a result of this endeavor, the division assisted with the retirement/resignation of 304 employees.

Consistent with all the other changes that have occurred throughout the history of this division, our title has also gone through several changes. From the earlier years through 1986, the title was the Department or Division of Personnel. In 1987, it became the Division of Human Resources. Again in 1988, the title was changed to the Division of Personnel Services. Finally in 1993, we became the Division of Employee Services.

## **FACILITIES SERVICES**

The earliest record of a Supervisor of Construction is the 1955-56 school year. The area of school planning isn't specifically referenced until 1958-59 when Volusia County School Board records show that there were three employees working in maintenance. Today the maintenance department has 217 employees and another 33 members in the planning, design, inspection and construction departments. The Facilities Department is responsible for every aspect of a school facility including:

- Environmental compliance and quality
- Energy management and utility payments
- Safety inspections and compliance
- Pest Control
- Solid waste collection and recycling
- Water and wastewater treatment
- Custodial management
- Property acquisitions
- Joint usage of school facilities
- Intergovernmental coordination
- Locating and installing portable classrooms
- Design on projects at existing schools
- Planning and managing construction projects at existing schools
- Owner representation on new school construction
- Ensuring compliance with federal, state and educational codes
- Managing architects, engineers, surveyors, and other consultants through contracted services.

Key dates:

1980 A bond issue was passed with \$60 million allotted to build replacements for three schools and add three new schools because of increase in student population.

1986 A bond issue was passed with \$112 million for air conditioning schools and the building of nine new schools.

1989 The maintenance department was converted to a fully computerized work order system which allowed for more efficient maintenance tracking of labor, inventory and travel costs.

1991 The Volusia County School District received \$60 million in certificates of participation (COPS) that financed the building of five new schools.

1999 The Volusia County School District received \$64 million in COPS certificates that will finance the construction of two new middle schools and one new elementary school.

The district facilities department is responsible for over 7 million square feet of buildings and 1500 acres.

# FUTURES

*inc.*

**The Volusia County  
Schools Education  
Foundation**

## FUTURES INCORPORATED

The Volusia County Schools Education Foundation began in 1985. At that time, business support of the local school system was sadly lacking. The superintendent and the local

school board members joined some of the county's most respected business and community leaders to form a partnership with the goal of making education a top priority in Volusia County.

The FUTURES Board adopted a mission statement, set goals, and proceeded to raise money to finance its original budget of \$ 46,225. The budget for the 1999-2000 has increased to \$507,996 and includes numerous recognition programs for students and staff, a mini-

grant program, staff recruitment and development programs, leadership training programs, and scholarship programs that enhance the quality of education in Volusia County Schools. It should be noted that these are all programs that can not be funded with tax dollars.

While the funds that FUTURES Inc. raises has enabled the school system to expand its activities, the true value of this organization is that it continues to encourage business and community involvement in, understanding of, and commitment to public schools. FUTURES provides an avenue for individuals to invest in our students; and, serves as a vehicle for individuals to be vocal in their support of public schools not only in the community, but in Tallahassee.

The FUTURES Board continues to be committed to reaching the highest standards of educational excellence in Volusia County as it carries out its mission statement "To support educational quality for the Volusia County Public School System by directing resources toward areas of identified need, increasing community involvement and support, and encouraging open communication between the community and our schools."



# CHAPTER 6

## The Greatest Challenges to the Volusia County Public School System



# GREATEST CHALLENGES FACED BY VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS

## TEACHER WALKOUT

One of the greatest challenges faced by the Volusia County School System was the teacher walkout of February, 1968. In 1967-1968, baby boomers had filled Florida schools beyond capacity, revenues were not keeping up with growth and the demand for higher taxes by teachers' groups was going unheeded. Governor Claude Kirk vetoed legislation to increase funding, citing his promise to voters of "no new taxes." In August of 1967, 30,000 Florida teachers met in the Tangerine Bowl (now the Citrus Bowl) in Orlando. The teachers approved the request made by the leaders of the Florida Education Association (at the time affiliated with the National Education Association) that they (the teachers) resign as a body if the state legislature refused to increase educational funding. In September of 1967, teachers in Pinellas and Broward Counties walked out and closed their counties' schools (although striking in Florida was illegal) until a court order forced them to return to the classroom.



*LaRosa Smith*

A new legislative session was called in January of 1968 and although some of the teachers' demands were enacted into law, the demand for adequate funding for kindergarten, special education, capital improvements and salary adjustments was not met. On February 19, 1968, 24,811 of 58,684 Florida's teachers did not report to their schools. Ohse Davis, president of the classroom teachers, held a meeting for Volusia County teachers at Peabody Auditorium to decide what course local teachers would now take. Approximately half of Volusia County's 1,514 teachers (850) from the 62 Volusia County schools joined the walkout. Fifteen school principals and one district administrator also walked out in support

of the teachers. Schools were closed for the first two days of the walkout to allow district personnel to regroup and reorganize classes. These days were made up later, eliminating two future teacher duty days. Prior to the walkout, John H. Smiley, Volusia County School Superintendent, had stated that if one-third of the Volusia County teachers participated in the walkout, he would have to close the schools. This didn't happen. As they had the previous September in Pinellas and Broward Counties, the Florida Department of Education threatened an injunction if the Volusia teachers walked out. This never occurred.

Governor Kirk responded to the walkout of Florida teachers by writing the striking teachers an open letter. The letter told teachers that the true losers would be the children of Florida and that "irreparable harm" would be done to the teachers professionally and individually. He called their actions selfish and asked them to "concern themselves for an unselfish moment."

On March 7, 1969 Volusia County teachers sent an open letter to the parents of Volusia County students. The letter stated that the teachers missed the children; that they wanted to teach in Florida; that they needed classroom materials; and they needed time to work with each student. They reminded parents that the issue was not salaries and asked for their support by contacting state legislators. The NEA (National Education Association) and other parent groups also ran ads in support of the striking teachers.

The walkout lasted from February 19<sup>th</sup> until March 12<sup>th</sup>. During that time community leaders provided jobs (like painting houses) to a number of the "walkouts." Community leaders also provided free meals for teachers and administrators at group meetings. Teacher walkouts, who for the most part had been without pay for three weeks, were then offered a "no guarantee of anything" compromise. Superintendent Smiley voiced strong opposition to the compromise. Smiley repeatedly pointed out that it was "he and he alone" who had the authority to recommend the hiring of a principal, and it was the principal who has the authority to hire a teacher. The proposed compromise consisted of two parts. The first part of the compromise stated that teachers, absent without official leave, who reported back to their schools immediately, would be reemployed and



*Ohse Davis*

when possible reassigned to their former positions. The second part of the compromise said that opportunities in positions other than those that they left were available to former principals and staff members. School board members, VEA officials, teachers and parents opposed this part of the compromise. Smiley held to his position that principals wouldn't get their jobs back.

Teachers refused to go back to work unless the former administrators were rehired. Fearing that the walkout would be prolonged and that the conflict between the superintendent and teachers would further worsen, three school board members passed the compromise motion by a three to two vote at a packed school board meeting. Dr. T.E. "Ed" Smotherman, seconded by Richard Pearse and L.W. Summerlin III, recommended that appointments in position, the same or comparable, be made to former principals and staff members who reported immediately for reemployment, for the balance of the school year. It was then pointed out that out of work principals must apply to the School Administration Office for their posts and recommendation for positions must come from Superintendent Smiley. School Board Attorney Mattingly noted that in order for the school board to override a veto of the compromise by Smiley, they would have to pass the compromise motion three consecutive times in three separate board meetings.

It was reported in newspaper accounts from the Daytona Beach Morning Journal, the Daytona Beach Evening News and the Orlando Sentinel that Superintendent Smiley displayed anger and tension during these negotiations. Mrs. LaRosa Smith, president of the VEA at the time and former principal of Bonner Elementary, called it "pure conjecture" on the part of Superintendent Smiley that returning principals to their former schools would result in "chaos." Smith stated that if the principals were competent at the time of their initial appointments, they were still competent to handle the same assignments. She said further that the principals did not lead the teachers in their walkout but followed them to show their support. Superintendent Smiley retorted that if principals were followers and not leaders, they should be reconsidered for positions as followers. Mr. Summerlin, of the Volusia County School Board, and Ralph Joy, an NEA representative, pleaded with Superintendent Smiley to reinstate the principals. Superintendent Smiley said that their positions no longer existed and that they could apply for only vacant positions.

Smiley continued to object to the second part of the compromise and, in one instance, left the board room in anger. Finally School Board Chairwoman Jeanne Goddard called a recess. During the half-hour recess, the board, the VEA officials and the NEA representatives caucused

informally. When the school board meeting resumed, a motion to vote was quickly called. The school board voted three to two to pass the compromise and adjourned the meeting.

The NEA stated that they stood ready to declare a nationwide sanction against the Volusia County School Board if the compromise reached by the board was immediately implemented. Teachers and some community groups were also concerned about the work status of the administrators who participated in the walkout. The VEA leadership said at the time that a series of reports would be made on the Volusia County school situation and additional sanctions might be imposed if it was proven that undo delay had been used as a means of refusing administrators work at positions comparable to the ones they left. The VEA also urged parent groups to continue their interest in the situation. Superintendent Smiley kept his vow that he wouldn't recommend reassignment of the ten principals, five assistant principals and one district administrator to their former posts. He recommended that they be assigned to posts as "specialists," the same or comparable to the former positions. These positions were not comparable in salary. The 16 administrators were rehired at a lower salary. When accused of creating new jobs for the administrators, Smiley said they were not "new" positions, but these positions had not been "activated" because of lack of funds. He stated that additional funds were now available for Volusia County under the education package (House Bill 77X) just passed by the state legislature in special session. In reality, the money came from two sources; funds made available by the state to pay substitute teachers during the walkout, and the unpaid salaries of those who walked out.

The walkout cost the school district \$81,000 in state funds. There were 61,888 days of pupil absences. In schools where the principal joined the walkout attendance dropped off as much as ten percent. Attendance was down slightly in the Halifax area but in west Volusia high school attendance increased from the previous year. Schools with the highest absenteeism were Campbell Senior, Campbell Junior, Campbell Elementary, Bonner Elementary, Hillcrest Elementary and Turie T. Small Elementary. Some of the drop in attendance in those schools was attributed to viral infections common at that time of year.

The walkout caused enmity and strained relations with some school faculties. There was resentment between those who walked and those who stayed. Teachers who walked out were also bitter and disillusioned over the treatment given to the administrators who had supported them. A study by Roger Levine for a master's thesis at Stetson University found that:

- The walkout did not achieve significant gains in Florida education;
- Parents were not sympathetic to teacher actions;
- Animosities between those teachers who walked out and those who stayed still existed;
- Teacher morale had not improved since the walkout;
- Teacher effectiveness in the classroom was not affected by the walkout;
- Administrators had not become more authoritarian during the walkout; and,
- Teachers who walked out were not penalized.

Asked if they would walkout again, 66% of the men and 57% of the women who walked out said they would walkout again.

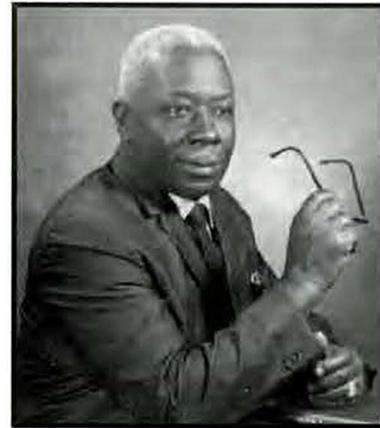
More than thirty years later deep feeling still exists about the walkout. Many teachers who walked out in 1968, are proud of their action at that time and consider it a defining moment in their lives. Those on the other side, including administrators and school board members, still hold the opposite view.

## INTEGRATION OF VOLUSIA COUNTY SCHOOLS

Public schools in Volusia County had been segregated by race since the Civil War. There were, however, at least a couple of exceptions to school segregation as indicated by early histories of Volusia County. The history of Oak Hill indicated that prior to 1900 African American children attended the same school as white children. It is not known if African American and white students attended together or went to school at different times. One historical account states that Daytona was considered to be in noncompliance with Florida law because African American and white students were attending the same school. Suspension of state funding for the Daytona school was threatened and provisions were then made to educate the black students separately.

In 1896, the Supreme Court in the case of Plessy v. Ferguson ruled "separate but equal" in regard to rail transportation. This ruling was then applied to the country's public schools. In reality the schools attended by African American students were not equal, in fact they were substantially inferior. Their schools were more often than not ramshackle

facilities or buildings that were no longer used by white students. They studied from worn books that white schools had discarded. The state of Florida allocated at least 75% more money for white students than for African American students. African American teachers were not paid nearly as much as their white counterparts. The school year for African American children was shorter than it was for white students. In fact, in times of financial hardship, money was saved by not operating their schools at all. African American students were only expected to attend school through the eighth grade while white students were expected to get a twelfth grade education. Volusia County only had one high school on each side of the county (east and west) for minority students.



*Clarence Harris*

After World War II, a war in which African Americans and whites often fought side by side to defend the United States, the move toward integration heightened. By the late 1940's, Volusia County teachers, of both races, were finally accorded equitable salaries. In 1954, the Supreme Court overturned Plessy v. Ferguson with the landmark case of Brown v. Topeka Board of Education. However, Florida was slow to comply with the Supreme Court mandate and in reality was only in "paper compliance" with the law. In April of 1960, the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of

Colored People) supported the action of 34 Halifax area residents who signed a petition, asking the Volusia County School Board to form a plan to integrate the public schools. The NAACP then filed a suit in Federal Court, asking for integration of all schools in Volusia County. The suit charged that the county was operating a compulsory segregated system for both students and teachers. As a response to the petition and the suit, the Volusia County School Board, at the behest of Superintendent John Smiley, brought a declaratory suit against the 34 Halifax area residents in district court. The suit asked that the board be permitted to recover all costs of this suit from the defendants involved. The school board's suit contended that it was complying with the pupil assignment law adopted by the Florida State Legislature in 1956. It also contended that not one of the 34 petitioners had ever made application to the board for assignment or reassignment to any school in the Volusia County system. Reverend E.

C. Tillman, one of the petitioners, countered that the Supreme Court ruling didn't leave it to the parent to "butt his head against the school door to get his children in." The Court held that it was the responsibility of the school boards to institute a definite plan of integration.

In 1961 the Volusia County School Board voted unanimously to admit two black girls to the all-white Volusia Avenue School. They were the first students to apply for admission to a previously all-white school. The two girls were accepted because they met the standards set by the Florida Pupil Assignment Law. A third applicant was turned down because her request for transfer to Volusia Avenue didn't "appear to be in the interest of the applicant." It was hoped that by admitting the two black students to Volusia Avenue, the charges put forth by the NAACP would be disproved.

During the early 1960s, desegregation plans were submitted by Florida counties to the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Volusia County filed its plan with the United States District Court at Jacksonville on October 30, 1962, in response to an August, 1962 ruling in which United States District Court Judge Bryan Simpson ordered the Volusia County School Board to immediately integrate its schools. The Volusia County plan called for permissive desegregation of the county's first grades in September of 1963 and stairstepping the remaining grades over the next 11 years. Had the Court accepted Volusia's plan, total permissive desegregation would have been accomplished by the 1974-75 school year. The plan did not prohibit black students in grades higher than first grade from requesting transfers to predominantly white schools. The plan did ask the Court for more time in assigning teachers, principals and other support personnel without regard to color as had been called for by the Federal injunction issued prior to the submission of Volusia County's desegregation plan. Volusia's desegregation plan represented a response to the suit brought by a group of Halifax area parents in 1960. Specifically, the plan allowed entering first grade children the following Fall:

- a choice of the school they could attend; the right to enroll in the school nearest his/her home where members of his/her race were numerically predominant based on attendance statistics;
- the right to apply for admission to the school nearest his/her home;
- then in each subsequent year the right to this choice in one additional higher grade.

This choice would also apply to children entering the school system for the first time from outside the county. The plan also allowed a child to be assigned or transferred from one school to another, providing the assignment was not based on racial considerations. It also called for

mass enrollment or applying each year, for a particular school by each child in the county "between grades and schools." The child had to be accompanied by a parent to enroll. The enrollment period was to be scheduled from April 15 to April 30 each year, with each application going to the superintendent and the school board. Any parent dissatisfied with a child's assignment could apply for a hearing. The board responded to the question raised by the Federal injunction regarding the assignment of teachers and other personnel by saying that the best interests of justice would be served by postponing consideration of that question until the desegregation of pupils had been satisfied. It contended that the existing practice was for teachers to apply to individual school principals for a teaching post. The board also asked for more time to develop a plan for that part of the Court's injunction, concerning approval of budgets, employment contracts and construction programs.

During the mid 1960s, there is evidence that some school integration occurred within Volusia County. For example, Volusia Avenue began desegregating in the early 1960s and Pierson Elementary desegregated in 1966. During the 1960s, most Florida counties, including Volusia County, were operating on a "freedom of choice" plan of school desegregation. The Supreme Court declared in the case of Gould, Arkansas in May of 1968 that the "freedom of choice" plan was used in an unconstitutional manner as a device to maintain a dual school system. It was hoped at the time that the Supreme Court ruling would prod the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare to move on those districts that continued to show use of the plan for noncompliance. The "freedom of choice" plan in Volusia County, according to opponents of the plan, re-segregated schools that were to be models of integration because white students were allowed to desert the schools. Opponents of "freedom of choice" argued further that the plan was largely ineffective because blacks remained passive either because of actual or anticipated intimidation or because of a negative image they held of themselves.

On February 1, 1970, Volusia County was one of the last counties in Florida to integrate its schools. Federal District Judge Charles R. Scott of Jacksonville set the date for integration. Judge Scott also ruled that the Volusia County School Board was not required to follow the Florida School Desegregation Consulting Center's (FSDCC) plan to the letter, but, warned the Judge Scott, any changes to the FSDCC that effective no later than February 1, 1970. "The defendants (Volusia County School Board) shall implement a plan which will bring about complete student desegregation and which will achieve the goal of a unitary system in which no schools exist that are intended as Negro schools or white schools." The order further stated that because of the expertise of local school

administrators, as well as their close relationship with the community they serve, it was advantageous and desirable that the formulation of specific school desegregation plans be left in the first instance to these local officials, and not to the court. The Court explained that the FSDCC was designed to be an aid to the parties and the Court in arriving at a final plan. The Court order was based on prior significant Supreme Court actions including the decision of *Alexander v. Holmes County* that decided that all deliberate speed should be taken to achieve desegregation; the 5<sup>th</sup> Circuit Court of Appeals ruling which ordered faculty and staff desegregation by February 1 and pupil desegregation by September 1; and the restraining order which reset the date of integration for faculty, staff and pupils as February 1.

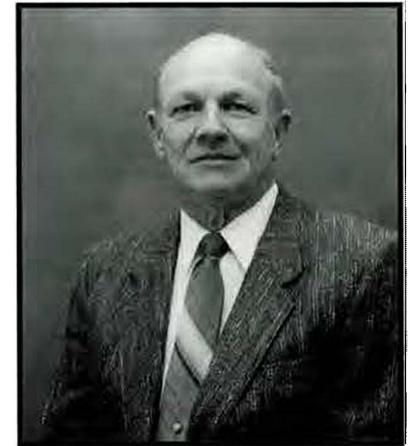
Judge Scott's orders stated that:

- desegregation must be implemented even while legal proceedings were in the courts; the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare were to prepare plans for desegregation of the schools along with modifications by the local school board;
- the court may design its own plan in the absence of an acceptable plan; faculty and staff must be hired, assigned, paid etc. without regard to race, color or national origin;
- faculty and staff must be assigned so that the racial ratio in any school matches the ratio of black and white staff in the county as a whole;
- nonracial criteria for demotion and dismissal must be developed and made public;
- the vacancy created by demotion or dismissal of any staff member must be filled with a member of the opposite race until every displaced staff member of the same race who is qualified for the position is given an opportunity to take it;
- a pupil attending a school where his race is in a majority may choose to attend a school where his race is a minority, if there is space available;
- the school bus route system must be planned so that routes and assignment of pupils aren't segregated;
- all school construction, school consolidation and site selection, including the placement of temporary classrooms, must be done in a way that prevents the dual school system from recurring; and
- transfers of Volusia pupils to schools outside the county, or

of out of the county pupils into the Volusia County schools, must be done on a non-discriminatory basis and would not be allowed when the effect will be a reduced desegregation in either school district.

The Court also reminded the Volusia County School Board that a report on the progress of desegregation was to be filed by February 9<sup>th</sup> with comparative figures from the September report.

Even though Volusia County resisted desegregating its schools for 16 years after the Brown case, integration was, for the most part, a smooth process. There were several reasons for this smooth transition. The teacher walkout of 1968, while causing enmity between those teachers who walked out and those who remained, created a bond between the many African American and white teachers who walked out. LaRosa Smith, a prominent African American educator in Volusia County and principal of Bonner Elementary, headed the Volusia Educators Association during the teacher walkout. Caring people of both races were instrumental in facilitating the changes that occurred in each of Volusia County's schools.



*Jack Surrence*

Jack Surrence, a white educator, who had been an assistant principal at Campbell High School (black) before integration, was given the same position at Mainland High School. He later became the principal of Mainland High. In an article written some 14 years later in 1984, by Charles Cherry Sr. in the *Daytona Times*, it was stated that what was of particular importance to Daytonans was the "cordial atmosphere" at Mainland. Cherry said that Mainland drew "no dichotomy" between African American and white students of the school. The philosophy of progress through harmony and racial integration practiced at Mainland High School was "worthy of emulation." African American high school and junior high school administrators were initially brought in to the white junior and senior high schools as associates or assistants, and eventually many were given schools of their own. Some educators who helped the integration process were Johnnie Babb Robinson and her husband Richard W. Robinson, Edward "Creamy" Hays, Matt Fair, Sally Shelton Culver, Bessie Marshall, Clarence Harris and David Staples. They were but a few of the many dedicated educators of both

races, who helped integrate Volusia County Schools.

According to Mr. Charles Long (now principal of Westside Elementary) who was an associate band director at Mainland High School at the time, there was some discord between the students. African American students did not understand the cultural background of their white classmates and white students did not understand the cultural background of their African American classmates. However, extra curricular activities (primarily band and sports) paved the way for establishing understanding and respect among the older students. In the various junior high and high school bands, music from both cultures was blended. Younger elementary students who had not experienced segregated classes for as long as their high school counterparts had less trouble integrating the two groups of students. Thirty years later, Volusia County Schools is an integrated school system with very few incidents of racial discord.

## A PLUS PLAN

The Florida A+ Plan is a program that has been developed by Governor Jeb Bush and endorsed by the Florida state legislature. The premise of the plan is that each child should attain a year's worth of growth for each school year. Its underlying philosophy is that all children can learn and that no child will be "thrown away" by the system. The A+ Plan rewards success, attempts to correct failure and offers state-funded scholarships to students who attend failing schools. The plan is designed to give families more educational choice.

The A+ Plan is comprised of three bills enacted by the legislature. The first bill deals with accountability and improved student learning. The second bill provides for higher academic standards and improved training for educators. The third bill focuses on improved school safety and reduction of truancy in the public schools. All three bills are aimed at improved student learning. The accountability bill includes provisions that increase the graduation rate, criteria for a child's readiness when entering kindergarten, a family literacy component and standards upon which to measure teacher quality. Under this bill Florida's educational goals have been revised. FCAT (Florida Comprehensive Achievement Test), FCAT Writes and SAT (Stanford Achievement Test) Nine testing (in the key areas of reading, writing and math) has been expanded to include all grades from three to eleven. Allowing students in failing schools to attend other public or private schools is the component of the accountability bill that is designed to close the educational gap. Individual schools receive a report card indicating their students' progress

on the FCAT, Florida Writes and SAT Nine tests. Funds for mentoring, intensive reading and supplementary instruction have been made available. Social promotion has been eliminated for all intents and purposes. High performing schools are awarded cash bonuses by the state.

The second bill provides provisions for raising the standards of Florida public school educators. For teachers entering the profession, acceptable scores on the teacher examination have been raised. Colleges of education are now being rated on their performance. Standards of admission to colleges of education are also becoming more stringent. High performing teachers are to receive monetary rewards. Five percent of the base teacher salary is to be tied to performance. Educators are to be responsible for student performance and lack of productivity may result in probation and/or recertification exams. The bill also calls for improved technical training for teachers including distance learning.

The third bill calls for each Florida school to have a safety plan. Second Chance or alternative schools are to be expanded. Drop out prevention funding is to pay for this expansion. Teachers are to receive additional training in handling student discipline. Truancy and absenteeism are to be reduced, and compulsory attendance is being raised to eighteen years of age. Obstacles are to be removed to enforce school attendance. Besides enacting the A+ Plan into law, the Florida legislature has made \$643,000,000 available to fund the plan. Almost half of the funding is designated to help schools raise their educational standards. The rest will be distributed in a variety of ways. Funding is being allocated to high performing schools and high performing teachers, for construction, for the purchase of textbooks and instructional materials and for intensive reading instruction.

The A+ Plan has caused much discussion throughout the state of Florida with Governor Bush supporting of the plan and the other stakeholders opposing the plan. Voucher opponents (those who are against the A+ Plan) have organized into the Florida Coalition of Public Schools. This group includes the Florida PTA, the state's two teachers unions, the Florida NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Jewish Congress, the American Civil Liberties Union of Florida, the League of Women Voters of Florida, People for the American Way and Americans United for the Separation of Church and State. The coalition has begun a lawsuit which states the Florida voucher law violates the First Amendment to the Constitution, which forbids any law "respecting an establishment of religion," and a similar provision in the Florida constitution, which forbids spending any state money, directly or indirectly, in support of any church or religious institution. This suit is directed at the portion of the

A+ Plan that provides "opportunity scholarships" for students to attend private schools that are affiliated with an organized church. Other groups in the coalition maintain that the plan will be a detriment to minority groups.

The Florida Education Association/United has filed a second legal challenge to the A+ Plan. Their suit argues that the voucher program violates a constitutional provision approved by voters in November, 1998, requiring the state to provide a "uniform, efficient, safe, secure and high quality" public school system. Representatives of FTE United have stated that by transferring public school dollars to private schools, the state had clearly violated that provision of the state constitution. Those in favor of the A+ Plan do not see it as a violation of either state or federal law. Proponents of the A+ Plan have predicted that Florida's courts will follow the lead of the courts in Wisconsin and Ohio, which have stated that voucher programs don't violate the separation of church and state, as stated in the First Amendment.

Teachers and administrators throughout the state of Florida have voiced their concerns over the A+ Plan. One of the most frequently voiced arguments has been that most of the D and F schools serve the lower socio-economic and ethnic minority communities. The schools that need the most financial assistance are the most penalized. Other criticisms are that the grades are based on criteria that are too narrow with no emphasis on the arts, technology, social studies, science, health and physical education.

At the end of the 1998-1999 school year, Volusia County was notified by the Florida Department of Education that of the 66 schools in the district, two elementary schools received an F grade and that nine schools (eight elementary and one middle) had earned a D grade. During the summer of 1999, Volusia County administrators developed a plan to assist these 11 critically low schools. Effective classroom teachers were recruited as lead teachers and fusion teachers in these schools. A lead teacher's role was to assist classroom teachers in implementing more effective teaching strategies in math, reading and writing to support low achieving students. Fusion teachers, in math and writing were also used to support fourth and fifth grade classes in low performing schools. Classroom teachers in fifth grades brought their students four days a week to a fusion "lab" for a hands-on, center approach in math to increase FCAT math scores. The math fusion teacher also assisted fifth grade teachers with math lessons in the classroom. Writing fusion teachers served fourth grade students within their classrooms to prepare for the Florida Writes Test. The Volusia County School District made an effort to keep class size smaller in the critically low schools. District resource

teachers also regularly visited several of the F and D schools to provide another level of support. Funds for tutoring were also made available and extra resources were purchased by both the district and the Title I office to give extra support to low achieving students.

In a parallel move, the Volusia County School District has applied for "charter district" status. It is the opinion of Superintendent "Bill" Hall and district administrators that if Volusia County Schools becomes a charter school district, many of the state regulations that appear to hamper innovation and progress in the schools can be waived. Possible charter district proposals include plans for lowering class size in primary grades to 18 to 1. Other components of the proposed plan are extending the teachers' school year by five days to allow for more instructional planning time and lengthening the school day by one half hour in elementary grades. Part of the charter proposal deals with implementing an A+ curriculum to increase student achievement. This involves:

- more math and science rigor;
- fiscal flexibility in expenditure of district funds, including instructional materials;
- a focus on reading, writing and math skills;
- alternative discipline procedures for older students;
- alternative academic programs;
- input from the public and community; and,
- instruction in life skills and values.

Another component of the charter proposal centered around recruiting highly qualified and effective teachers, improving conditions and expectations for teachers, providing planning time and expecting accountability for implementation.

The first two challenges to Volusia County Schools (the teacher walkout and desegregation) have been resolved. The challenge of the A+ Plan to Volusia County Schools and all Florida public schools continues.

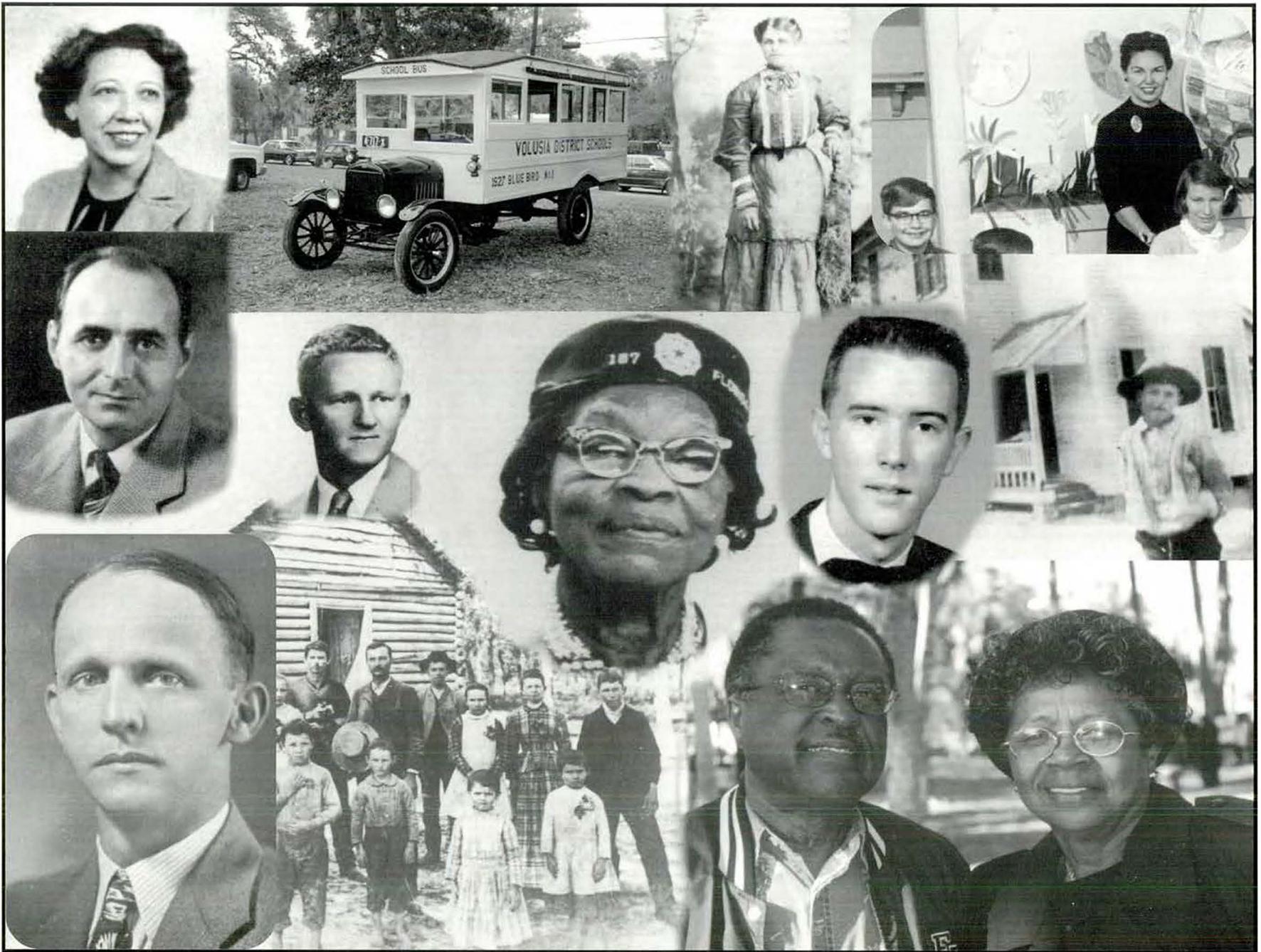


# MEMORIES











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# APPENDIX A

## A LISTING OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THE INDIVIDUAL PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN VOLUSIA COUNTY



## PRINCIPAL'S LIST OF THE INDIVIDUAL SCHOOLS IN VOLUSIA COUNTY

RIVERVIEW ALTERNATIVE CENTER	1927-1954	M. Evelyn Bonner
RIVERVIEW ELEMENTARY/ NORTH SEABREEZE	1954-2000	BONNER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
1926-1961 NORTH SEABREEZE	1954-1959	M. Evelyn Bonner
1926-1941 May Haigh	1959-1968	LeRosa M. Smith
1941-1947 May Haigh Saumenig	1968-1981	David H. Staples
1947-1981 RIVERVIEW ELEMENTARY	1981-1988	Minnie J. Harris
1947-1961 Mary Christian	1988-1990	Jessie Childs
1961-1962 Jim Whitaker	1990-1997	Peromnia Grant
1962-1964 Sarah E. Evans	1997-2000	Bonnie Gyarfas
1964-1965 Harold E. Marks		
1965-1967 W.L. Mullins	BOSTON AVENUE SCHOOL	
1967-1971 Marguerite J. Lowrey	1927-1933	Kathleen King
1971-1980 PUPIL PERSONNEL OFFICES	1933-1961	Myrtle Richardson
1980-1981 PSYCHOLOGISTS OFFICES	1961-1981	Carolyn V. Hodges
1981-2000 ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION/RIVERVIEW LEARNING CENTER	1981-1982	David H. Staples
1981-1985 Joseph T. Faircloth	1982-1984	closed, reopened as ESE CENTER
1985-1987 Michael A. Osborne	1984-1985	Leonard A. Lattin
1987-1991 Charles Long	1985-2000	Juanita R. McNeil
1991-2000 Michael A. Osborne		
	W.F. BURNS /OAK HILL ELEMENTARY	
ATLANTIC HIGH SCHOOL	1880s	Mr. Wicks
1993-1994 Christopher J. Colwell (assigned)	1895-1906	Mr. Story
1994-1998 Christopher J. Colwell	1906	Charlotte Bradley
1998-2000 Ron Pagano	1911-1912	Ethel Keil
	1912-1913	Maude Graham
BLUE LAKE ELEMENTARY	1916-1917	C.B. Fielding
1982-1987 David H. Staples	1921-1923	J.E. Williams
1987-1991 Rowena P. Reddix	1923-1924	Ada Stanley/Ethel Williams
1991-1996 Gerald L. Gill	1924-1926	D.F. Burns
1996-1997 Geneva R. Clark	1926-1937	T. DeWitt Taylor
1997-2000 Claire L. Link	1937-1942	W.F. Burns
	1942-1945	W.M. Odom
BONNER ELEMENTARY	1945-1946	George B. Lanham
1923-1927 Part of DAYTONA SCHOOL	1946-1957	W.F. Burns
1923-1927 R.H. Howard	1957-1960	Frank Sganga
1927-1954 CYPRESS STREET ELEMENTARY	1960-1965	Thomas Gold
	1965-1966	Jimmy Hogan

1966-1967 Robert W. Orbaugh  
 1967-1971 William B. Abel  
 1971-1979 David M. Morgan  
 1979-1984 Paul R. Finn  
 1984-1989 Carl G. Persis  
 1989-1991 Lynn Z. Mullins  
 1991-1994 Mary Smith  
 1994-2000 Joseph Ronca

**CAMPBELL HIGH**

1935-1941 T.D. Dansby  
 1941-1942 A.R. Taylor  
 1942-1944 H.N. Johnson  
 1944-1947 A.R. Taylor  
 1947-1955 L.D. Land  
 1957-1962 John M. Dickerson

JR./SR. HIGH built on Keech Street

**CAMPBELL MIDDLE SCHOOL**

1962-1968 **CAMPBELL JR. HIGH/CAMPBELL SR. HIGH  
 JR. HIGH**

1957-1962 J.M. Dickerson  
 1962-1969 Frank W. Barnes, Jr.

**SR. HIGH**

1962-1963 Daniel Smith  
 1963-1966 Anthony Hooks  
 1966-1969 Jack Surette  
 1969-1970 **CAMPBELL HIGH SCHOOL** Closed  
 1969-1970 **CAMPBELL 7TH GRADE CENTER**  
 1969-1970 Frank W. Barnes, Jr.  
 1970-1971 **CAMPBELL CENTER 7-8**  
 1970-1971 Frank W. Barnes, Jr.  
 1971-1983 **CAMPBELL 8-9TH GRADE CENTER**  
 1971-1973 Frank W. Barnes, Jr.  
 1973-1983 Earl C. McCrary  
 1983-1990 **CAMPBELL JR. HIGH**  
 1983-1990 Earl J. McCrary  
 1990-2000 **CAMPBELL MIDDLE SCHOOL**  
 1990-1992 Earl J. McCrary  
 1992-1993 Charles O. Butler  
 1993-2000 Stanley H. Whitted

**CHISHOLM ELEMENTARY**

1911-1939 **NEW SMYRNA BEACH (COLORED)**  
 1911-1913 L. Whiteman  
 1922-1923 H.J. Jenkins  
 1923-1924 J.F. Williams  
 1924-1927 no listing  
 1927-1930 H. Richardson  
 1930-1935 S.F. Harris  
 1935-1939 J.B. Jones  
 1939-1970 **CHISHOLM HIGH/ELEMENTARY**

**SR. HIGH**

1939-1942 J.B. Jones  
 1942-1957 Clarence Harris  
 1957-1962 Waldo O. Berry  
 1962-1969 Lawrence Kennedy

**ELEMENTARY**

1939-1942 J.B. Jones  
 1942-1945 Cecelia Kimball  
 1945-1952 **MARY STREET ELEMENTARY**  
 1945-1949 Cecelia Kimball  
 1949-1952 Fannie Walden  
 1952-1970 **KIMBALL ELEMENTARY**  
 1952-1970 Fannie Walden  
 1970 **ELEMENTARY** Closed

**CHISHOLM 7TH GRADE CENTER**

1969-1970 Lawrence Kennedy  
 1969-1973 Lawrence H. Broxton  
 1973-1983 Closed, reopened as  
**CHISHOLM ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**  
 1986-1989 David Fisher  
 1989-2000 William D. Mead

**CORONADO BEACH ELEMENTARY**

1961-1965 Dora L. Rodgers  
 1965-1968 Carmen I. Henle  
 1968-1977 Robert W. Orebaugh  
 1977-1978 Elizabeth D. South  
 1978-1980 Charles F. Williams  
 1980-1981 Steven C. Johnston  
 1981-1985 Donald O. Travis  
 1985-1988 Kathleen M. Reed

1988-1990 Cynthia Pino  
1990-1995 Patsy Hill  
1995-2000 Anne S. Earle

**DEBARY**

1996-2000 James P. McGinn

**DELAND HIGH \*Supervising Principal**

**SENIOR HIGH**

1911-1912 W.W. Hall  
1912-1913 Maud Barron  
1916-1917 Maud Barron  
1918-1922 B.F. Ezell  
1922-1923 George Marks  
1923-1929 \*Robert Adams

**ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT**

1923-1927 Dempsie Brewster(Primary)  
1926-1927 Kathleen King(Elem.)

**HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT**

1926-1932 M.J. Perret  
1929-1935 \*H.R. Saunders  
1935-1957 \*M.J. Perret  
1935-1947 Harold Rand  
1947-1952 L.W. Jordan  
1952-1958 Henry L. Clay  
1958-1961 Alan Bailes

**JUNIOR HIGH DEPARTMENT**

1926-1928 Inez McGaugh  
1928-1932 M.J. Perret  
1932-1935 H.R. Saunders  
1935-1936  
1936-1940 Dorothy Foster  
1949-1953 Harold S. Rand  
1953-1958 Henry L. Clay  
1958-1961 Allan E. Bailes  
1961-2000 DeLand High  
1961-1980 Alan Bailes  
1980-1983 James O. Clements, Jr.  
1983-1987 Charles F. Williams  
1987-1991 Lee Britton  
1991-1993 Christopher Colwell

1993-1995 Albert L. Bouie  
1995-1997 Salvatore Campanella  
1997-2000 Mitchell K. Moyer

**DELAND MIDDLE SCHOOL**

1961-1983 **DELAND JR. HIGH**  
1961-1977 Edward H. Talton  
1977-1980 James O. Clements, Jr.  
1980-1983 Robert V. Milby  
1983-2000 **DELAND MIDDLE SCHOOL**  
1983-1993 Joseph C. Reed Jr.  
1993-1996 William A. Walden  
1996-2000 John Polsinelli

**DELTONA HIGH**

1988-1991 Charles F. Williams  
1991-1993 Sharon G. Porter  
1993-1997 Robert Moll  
1997-2000 Michael P. Schilsky

**DELTONA LAKES ELEMENTARY**

1982-1983 Charles F. Williams  
1983-1990 Ronald D. McPherson  
1990-1996 Geneva R. Clark  
1996-1999 Gerald L. Gill  
1999-2000 John Atkinson

**DELTONA MIDDLE SCHOOL**

1968-1988 **DELTONA JR. HIGH**  
1968-1981 Wayne A. Myett  
1981-1987 Donald J. Duncan  
1987-1988 Albert J. Guenther  
1988-2000 **DELTONA MIDDLE SCHOOL**  
1988-1989 Albert J. Guenther  
1989-1990 Charles C. Cassady  
1990-1998 Kathleen M. Reed  
1998-2000 Theodore E. Petrucciani

**DISCOVERY**

1988-1990 Roxann R. Gill  
1990-1991 Marta Pascale

1991-1993 Marta Busse  
 1993-1996 Nancy E. Galloway  
 1996-2000 Marlene L. Hughes

**EDGEWATER PUBLIC**

1966-1982 Jimmy D. Hogan  
 1982-1989 John D. Nadal  
 1989-1990 Geneva Sylvester  
 1990-1993 Carol A. Kelley  
 1993-2000 Earnest M. Tucker

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOL "O" (to open in 2000)**  
 Matthew Krajewski

**ENTERPRISE ELEMENTARY**

1911-1927 ENTERPRISE  
 1911-1912 Mary Atkins  
 1912-1913 Nellie Patillo  
 1916-1917 L.L. Tucker  
 1921-1927 J.J. Mires  
 1927-1937 BENSON SPRINGS  
 1927-1928 J.J. Mires  
 1928-1932 Charles T. Henderson  
 1932-1937 H.A. Schubiger  
 1937-2000 ENTERPRISE ELEMENTARY  
 1937-1940 J.H. Boulware  
 1940-1943 M.G. Zimmerman  
 1943-1947 Olive F. Martin  
 1947-1962 Lovick O. Hayman, Sr.  
 1962-1971 Sylvia Hardin  
 1971-1980 Edward E. Beardsley  
 1980-1982 Charles F. Williams  
 1982-1988 Gynell S. Bott  
 1988-1989 Gwendolyn R. Carson  
 1989-1995 David T. Fisher  
 1995-2000 Donald F. Olech

**EUCLID AVENUE LEARNING CENTER**

1886-1937 DELAND (COLORED)  
 1886 J.W. Roper  
 1887 Mr. Cook

1900 Professor Johnson  
 1911-1913 H. Richardson  
 1921-1922 T.J. Turner opened as 1-12  
 1922-1932 U.P. Bronson  
 1932-1933 H.N. Richards  
 1933-1937 U.P. Bronson  
 1936-1937 BRONSON SCHOOL  
 1936-1937 James A. Espy  
 1937-1964 EUCLID HIGH SCHOOL  
 1937-1946 James A. Espy  
 1946-1948 N.R. Dixon  
 1948-1951 Nathaniel E. Jackson  
 1951-1954 Maxwell Saxon  
 1951-1954 Edith Starke  
 1954-1957 Freeman Hinson  
 1957-1964 Clarence Harris  
 1964 EUCLID HIGH closed  
 1964-1969 EUCLID AVENUE ELEMENTARY  
 1961-1969 Florence Henri  
 1969-1985 Euclid E.C.Center  
 1969-1970 Florence Henri  
 1970-1984 Leonard A. Lattin  
 1984-1985 closed  
 1985-2000 EUCLID AVENUE LEARNING CENTER  
 1985-1987 Vincent D. Baumstark  
 1987-1991 Russell K. Norris  
 1991-1994 Richard M. Parker  
 1994-1997 Charles F. Williams  
 1997-1998 Salvatore A. Campanella  
 1998-2000 Mortimer T. Elliott

**FOREST LAKE ELEMENTARY**

1996-2000 David T. Fisher

**FRIENDSHIP ELEMENTARY**

1994-2000 Patricia A. Ford

**GALAXY MIDDLE SCHOOL**

1990-1992 Roxanne R. Gill  
 1992-1997 Judith J. Barnhart  
 1997-2000 Judith G. Tobasco

HERITAGE MIDDLE SCHOOL  
1999-2000 Kathleen Reed

**HOLLY HILL SCHOOL, 1-12**

1911-1913 Helen Ingram  
1921-1923 Bertha Henderson  
1923-1924 Eugina Fair  
1924-1926 Charles B. Lind  
1926-1929 C.L. Galloway  
1929-1931 Homer E. Wakefield  
1931-1940 Charles T. Henderson  
1940-1956 HOLLY ELEMENTARY/JR. HIGH  
1940-1942 H. Lynn Hardy  
1942-1945 J.A. Hodges  
1945-1956 Mason W. Morrow  
1956-2000 HOLLY HILL ELEMENTARY  
1956-1962 John T. May  
1962-1976 Gordon M. Parker  
1976-1978 Louis C. McHughes  
1978-1992 Mary K. Pyles  
1992-1995 James P. McGinn  
1995-2000 Archie Gallon

**HOLLY HILL JR. HIGH**

1940-1942 H. Lynn Hardy  
1942-1945 J.A. Hodges  
1945-1950 Mason W. Morrow  
1950-1951 Bertha R. Meade, Asst. Pr.  
1951-1956 Mason W. Morrow  
1956-1967 CENTRAL JR. HIGH  
1956-1957 Earl R. Reigel  
1957-1962 Leonard Rogers  
1962-1968 Nathaniel B. McMillian  
1967-1990 HOLLY HILL JR. HIGH  
1968-1974 Francis M. Gregg  
1974-1976 Gwendolyn Biddle  
1976-1985 Alex Robertson  
1985-1987 John P. Vodnicker  
1987-1989 Charles C. Cassidy Jr.  
1990-2000 HOLLY HILL MIDDLE SCHOOL  
1989-1991 Timothy J. Huth  
1991-1996 Salvatore Campenella

1996-1998 Ronald Pagano  
1998-2000 Catherine L. Egley

**HORIZON ELEMENTARY**

1989-1991 Sharon G. Porter  
1991-2000 Steven C. Johnston

**WALTER A. HURST ELEMENTARY**

1961-1963 Daniel D. Rutkowski  
1963-1964 George Walters  
1964-1981 Alvin L. Simmons  
1981-1991 Steven C. Johnston  
1991-1997 Paul R. Finn  
1997-2000 Michael E. Mongeli

**INDIAN RIVER ELEMENTARY**

1990-1999 Mary P. Kennedy  
1999-2000 Marie Stratton

**R. J. LONGSTREET ELEMENTARY**

1954-1957 Wallace B. Smiley, Jr.  
1957-1974 Earl R. Reigel  
1974-1977 Betty D. South  
1977-1978 Robert W. Orebaugh  
1978-1980 Robert R. Beekman  
1980-1982 Thomas G. Vitale  
1982-1985 Jimmy D. Hogan  
1985-1988 Earnest A. Davies  
1988-1990 Ann Whidden  
1990-1995 Ruth Phelan  
1995-2000 Gary D. Marks

**MAINLAND HIGH SCHOOL  
DAYTONA/MAINLAND HIGH SCHOOL**

Supervising Principal \*  
1911-1913 J.L. Wright  
1916-1917 H. Clay Marks  
1921-1923 \*J.F. Eastman  
1923-1924 W. Bryan Davis  
1926-1930 Frank S. McLaughlin  
1930-1931 \*J.F. Eastman

1931-1933 \*Frank S. McLaughlin  
 1933-1947 \*William B. Treloar  
 1935-1936 J.B. Culpepper  
 1936-1939 W. Kemper Jennings  
 1947-1948 C.T. Welshinger Jr./Sr. principal  
 1948-1951 Vincent P McClintock  
 1951-1971 C.T. Welshinger  
 1971-1985 Jack E. Surette  
 1985-1987 Alex Robertson  
 1987-1991 Michael Osborne  
 1991-1995 Tim Huth  
 1995-1996 Carol A Kelley  
 1996-2000 Patricia D. Graham

**MAINLAND JR. HIGH**

1922-1924 Ann McKee  
 1926-1933 George Robinson  
 1933-1943 Ira Foster  
 1943-1962 JR./SR. same principal  
 1962-1964 John May  
 1964-1971 George Walters  
 1971-1983 MAINLAND 7TH GRADE CENTER  
 1971-1983 Phannye B. Huger  
 1983 CLOSED

**GEORGE MARKS ELEMENTARY**

1955-1957 Anna M. Shockley  
 1957-1983 Robert A. Smith  
 1983-1988 James O. Clements Jr.  
 1988-1990 Kathleen M. Reed  
 1990-1993 Ann M. Whiddon  
 1993-1995 Joseph T. Faircloth  
 1995-1996 William Hall  
 1996-1999 Matthew Krajewski  
 1999-2000 Marlene Hughes

**LOUISE S. MCINNIS ELEMENTARY**

1911-1971 DELEON SPRINGS  
 1911-1930 E. Willicombe  
 1930-1936 Agnes Durden  
 1936-1939 Agnes Durden Lee  
 1939-1940 Alice S. Orrell

1940-1941 Boyce Wyatt Carpenter  
 1941-1943 Alberta B. Yelvington  
 1943-1944 E.E. Crutchfield  
 1944-1971 Louise McInnis  
 1971-2000 LOUISE S. MCINNIS ELEMENTARY  
 1971-1980 Richard W. Schuler  
 1980-1982 Gynell S. Bott  
 1982-1985 Gwendolyn R. Carson  
 1985-1993 Joseph T. Faircloth  
 1993-1997 Geneva N. Nietling  
 1997-2000 Geneva R. Clark

**NEW SMYRNA BEACH HIGH SCHOOL  
 NEW SMYRNA SCHOOL 1-12 \*Supervising Principal  
 (called LIVE OAK SCHOOL)**

1911-1912 W.W. Smith  
 1912-1913 John Q. Nash  
 1915-1916 George Marks  
 1922-1925 R.L. Goulding  
 ELEMENTARY Department  
 1925-1926 Anne Patillo  
 1926-1949 Alice Read  
 1949-1957 Euda Conely  
 1925-1932 \*R.L. Goulding

**SR. HIGH**

1926-1927 A.E. Harbin

**JR. HIGH**

1926-1927 Mildred Richardson

**JR./SR. HIGH**

1927-1930 A..E. Harbin,  
 \*R.L. Goulding  
 1930-1931 \*R.L. Goulding  
 1931-1932 G.E. Turner, Jr. Assist. Prin.  
 1932-1935 \*A.E. Harbin  
 1935-1936 \*E.J. Bugg  
 1936-1937 R.L. Bullard  
 1937-1938 J.W. Cox  
 1938-1947 \*H.A. Schubiger  
 1947-1948 J. William Cowen  
 1948-1956 H.A. Schubiger  
 1956-1963 J. William Cowen  
 1963-2000 New Smyrna Beach High  
 1963-1968 J. William Cowan

1968-1972 Howard D. Gold  
 1972-1979 William L. Pickhart, Jr.  
 1979-1983 William E. Hall  
 1983-1993 David C. Hinson  
 1993-1996 Kevin Tucker  
 1996-2000 Carol A. Kelley

**NEW SMYRNA BEACH MIDDLE**

**NEW SMYRNA BEACH JR. HIGH**

1963-1983 Frederick E. Stones,  
 1964-1971 Ray C. Fields  
 1971-1973 William L. Pickhardt, Jr.  
 1973-1974 Gwendolyn Biddle  
 1974-1980 Gerald D. Kruhm  
 1980-1986 Frank Cliff Robertson  
 1986-2000 NEW SMYRNA BEACH MIDDLE SCHOOL,  
 1986-1990 Dolores W. Sapp  
 1990-1993 Thomas Calderone  
 1993-1997 Joseph C. Reed  
 1997-2000 Linda Reader

**ORANGE CITY ELEMENTARY**

1911-1912 Etta King  
 1912-1913 Mazelle Williams  
 1916-1917 Etta King  
 1921-1925 Olive Martin  
 1925-1931 H.A. Schubiger  
 1931-1933 Wilbur Scott  
 1933-1941 Barret Caldwell  
 1941-1947 William V. Martin  
 1947-1960 Lynn Davis  
 1960-1961 Alvin L. Simmons  
 1961-1966 Wayne A. Myett  
 1966-1971 Richard W. Schuler  
 1971-1983 Ronald D. McPherson  
 1983-1987 Willie M. Church  
 1987-1991 Gerald L. Gill  
 1991-1993 Stanley H. Whitted  
 1993-1996 Ann M. Whiddon  
 1996-1999 Mary T. Johnson  
 1999-2000 Alice Gonzalez

**ORMOND BEACH ELEMENTARY**

1911-1913 Pearl Mayhew  
 1916-1917 J.H.Selden  
 1922-1923 W.A. Scott  
 1923-1927 G.D. Pinholster  
 1927-1943 W. Bryan Davis  
 1943-1944 William S. Moore  
 1944-1946 Delah B. Pinholster  
 1946-1947 Arthur H. Steffan  
 1947-1952 Elam V. Martin  
 1952-1953 Ruby P. Budd  
 1953-1956 Robert McDermott  
 1956-1969 CORBIN AVENUE ELEMENTARY  
 1956-1960 Robert McDermott  
 1960-1967 Lynn R. Davis  
 1967-1969 Charles C. Cassidy, Jr.  
 1969-2000 ORMOND BEACH ELEMENTARY  
 1969-1980 Charles C. Cassidy, Jr.  
 1980-1985 William Bottom  
 1985-1986 Carmen Henle  
 1986-1994 Margaret F. Hyman  
 1994-2000 Mary F. Smith

**ORMOND BEACH MIDDLE**

1960-1990 ORMOND BEACH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL,  
 1960-1987 Andrew F. Romano  
 1987-1990 Verla Blair  
 1990-2000 ORMOND BEACH MIDDLE SCHOOL,  
 1990-1991 Christopher J. Colwell  
 1991-1992 Barbara A. Murray  
 1992-1996 Roben W. Smith  
 1996-2000 William A. Walden Jr.

**ORTONA ELEMENTARY**

1952-1954 Pauline M. Gaudet  
 1954-1962 Donald B. Stewart  
 1962-1965 Edward E. Beardsley  
 1965-1966 Elizabeth G. Smith  
 1966-1970 Edna M. Smiley  
 1970-1984 John S. Gettel, Jr.  
 1984-1985 Paul R. Finn  
 1985-1989 William A. Bottom

1989-1990 Roben W. Smith  
 1990-1997 Samuel E. Smith  
 1997-2000 Torrence E. Broxton

**OSCEOLA ELEMENTARY**

1955-1956 Ruth M. Westberry  
 1956-1957 Kelly Collins  
 1957-1961 Raymond G. Dunne  
 1961-1963 Alvin L. Simmons  
 1963-1968 Edward E. Beardsley  
 1968-1985 Carmen J. Henle  
 1985-1994 Jimmy Hogan  
 1994-2000 James R. Bishop

**OSTEEN ELEMENTARY**

1911-1913 J.M. Chaffer  
 1916-1917 John J. Mires  
 1921-1925 Addie Beadsley  
 1925-1928 Cullen Dixon  
 1928-1934 H.L. Johns  
 1934-1935 Lovick Hayman  
 1935-1945 G.A. Tyler  
 1945-1947 V.H. Graham  
 1947-1949 Robert McDermott  
 1949-1950 Williams J. Watt  
 1950-1952 William E. Webb  
 1952-1955 Lloyd H. Anderson  
 1955-1959 Margaret B. Harris  
 1959-1962 Sylvia Hardin  
 1962-1964 Kenneth Lewis  
 1964-1965 Carmen Henle  
 1965-1966 Richard W. Schuler  
 1966-1970 John S. Gettel, Jr.  
 1970-1972 Earnest A. Davies  
 1972-1980 Steven C. Johnston  
 1980-1983 Marcella E. Hintz  
 1983-1992 Marcella H. Osteen  
 1992-1999 Gynell S. Bott  
 1999-2000 Julie Johnson

**PALM TERRACE ELEMENTARY**

1992-2000 Jessie J. Childs

**PATHWAYS ELEMENTARY**

1997-2000 Roben W. Smith

**PIERSON ELEMENTARY**

1909-1961 PIERSON PUBLIC SCHOOL  
 1909-1912 Rosa Pardee  
 1912-1913 Mrs. C.L. Hobbs  
 1913-1917 Eugenia Fair  
 1921-1927 E.E. Hamilton  
 1927-1936 E.L. Dowling  
 1936-1938 Homer E. Wakefield  
 1938-1942 Thurman J. Bailey  
 1942-1951 T. DeWitt Taylor  
 1951-1959 Donald W. Thornton  
 1959-1961 T. DeWitt Taylor School  
 1959-1961 Donald W. Thornton  
 1961-2000 PIERSON ELEMENTARY  
 1961-1969 Mildred E. Bennett  
 1969-1975 Jack F. Schoep  
 1975-1976 John J. Markovitch  
 1976-1980 William A. Bottom  
 1980-1987 Harry L. Sellards, Jr.  
 1987-1989 Geneva R. Sylvester  
 1989-1992 James P. McGinn  
 1992-1999 Charles Long  
 1999-2000 Leticia Roman

**PINE RIDGE HIGH**

1993-1996 Sandra G. Rowe  
 1996-2000 Kevin M. Tucker

**PINE TRAIL ELEMENTARY**

1982-1990 Thomas G. Vitale  
 1990-1992 Roben W. Smith  
 1992-2000 Barbara A. Paranzino

**PORT ORANGE**

1911-1913 C.C. Colson  
 1916-1917 A.D. Wentworth  
 1921-1923 Wankard Pooser  
 1923-1925 C. Lindsey

1925-1929 B.E. Jones  
 1929-1930 George T. Robinson  
 1930-1944 L.T. Sansbury  
 1944-1946 Ida Patterson  
 1946-2000 PORT ORANGE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, only  
 1947-1965 L.T. Sansbury  
 1965-1979 Harold E. Marks  
 1979-1982 David M. Morgan  
 1982-1987 Margaret H. Chappelle  
 1987-1989 Sharon Porter  
 1989-1992 Verla Blair  
 1992-2000 Mary K. Pyles

**READ-PATILLO ELEMENTARY**

1957-1966 Euda M. Conely  
 1966-1973 Kenneth J. Lewis  
 1973-1985 Earnest A. Davies, Jr.  
 1985-1988 Paul R. Finn  
 1988-1992 Gynell S. Bott  
 1992-1994 Carolyn M Lawrence  
 1994-2000 Marilyn S. Travis

**SAMSULA**

1921-1923 Lydia Samsula  
 1923-1924 Fay Price Rouse  
 1924-1925 Hettie Arnett  
 1925-1926 Alice Skilton  
 1926-1927 No designated Principal  
 1927-1928 Mrs. O.L. Bridges  
 1928-1932 Mrs. O.A. Baker  
 1932-1936 No designated Principal  
 1936-1938 C.C. Colson  
 1938-1941 Earle J. Harold  
 1941-1944 No designated Principal  
 1944-1945 Gertrude Luznar  
 1945-1949 Lydia Samsula  
 1949-1951 Louise Stallings  
 1951-1952 No designated Principal  
 1952-1953 Mary Louise Walker  
 1953-1954 Claudine Harrison  
 1954-1956 Ellen Schlueter  
 1956-1958 Dorothy C. Pope

1958-1959 Carolyn V. Hodges  
 1959-1961 Dora L. Rodgers  
 1961-1962 Wm. P. Berringer  
 1962-1963 Carl A. Shafer  
 1963-1964 Kellar Shelar, Jr.  
 1964-1965 John P. Vodenicker  
 1965-1966 Margaret H. Chappelle  
 1966-1967 William Bottom  
 1967-1971 Ruth J. Rainey  
 1971-1976 Daniel J. Nadal  
 1976-1978 Mary K. Pyles  
 1978-1989 Robert W. Orebaugh  
 1989-1991 John D. Nadal  
 1991-1999 Josephine D. Alexander  
 1999-2000 Bonnie Lane

**SEABREEZE HIGH**

**SEABREEZE/DAYTONA BEACH \* Supervising Principal**

1911-1913 D.D. Davis  
 1917-1921 No designated Principal  
 1922-1925 \*R. J. Longstreet Supervising Principal 1923-1951  
 1925-1929 F.A. Berger  
 1929-1936 H.L. Edwards  
 1936-1938 A.E. Harbin  
 1938-1945 \*R.J. Longstreet  
 1945-1946 A.H. Steffen  
 1946-1948 Ira J. Foster  
 1948-1949 \*R.J. Longstreet  
 1949-1952 \*William S. Moore  
 1954-1957 \*Milton Curry  
 1952-1954 B. Donald Stewart  
 1954-1964 Samuel M. Miller  
 1964-1976 William G. Cuddy  
 1976-1984 Gwendolyn T. Biddle  
 1984-1985 Robert Milby  
 1985-1990 Jack Surette  
 1990-2000 James Kirton

**SEVILLE PUBLIC**

1911-1912 J.F. Killian

1912-1913 L.D. Burdick  
 1921-1922 G.B. Hopkins  
 1922-1923 Eugenia Fair  
 1923-1924 B.E. Jones  
 1926-1927 F.H. Keslie  
 1927-1930 L.T. Sansbury  
 1930-1934 G.K. Williams  
 1934-1936 J. Mires  
 1936-1937 H.P. Chambers  
 1937-1941 M.G. Zimmerman  
 1941-1943 J.M. Syfrett  
 1943-1945 R.W. Sawin  
 1945-1949 William M. Odom  
 1949-1952 Robert McDermott  
 1952-1956 T. DeWitt Taylor  
 1956-1957 Robert A. Smith  
 1957-1958 Daniel W. Steenken  
 1958-1959 Donald W. Thornton  
 1959-1960 Thomas E. McRae  
 1960-1961 Gordon M. Parker  
 1961-1962 Donald Granger  
 1962-1973 Martha F. Maryes  
 1973-1976 Thomas G. Vitalie  
 1976-1978 Charles F. Williams  
 1978-1980 James E. Langley, Jr.  
 1980-1982 Gwendolyn Carson  
 1982-1983 Margaret S. Wolf  
 1983-1986 Margaret S. Sanchez  
 1986-1988 Roxanne R. Gill  
 1988-1989 James P. McGinn  
 1989-1993 Robert W. Orbaugh  
 1993-2000 Annette M. McPherson

**SILVER SANDS MIDDLE**

1984-1989 **SILVER SANDS JUNIOR**  
 1984-1987 Willie D. Brennon  
 1987-1989 James Kirton  
 1989-2000 **SILVER SANDS MIDDLE SCHOOL**  
 1989-1993 Al Bouie  
 1993-1995 Carol Kelley  
 1995-1997 Michael K. Moyer  
 1997-2000 Marta P. Busse

**TURIE T. SMALL ELEMENTARY**

1954-1961 **SOUTH STREET ELEMENTARY**  
 1954-1961 Turie Thornton Small  
 1961-2000 **TURIE T. SMALL ELEMENTARY**  
 1961-1970 Turie Thornton Small  
 1970-1979 LeRosa Smith  
 1979-1986 John R. Heath  
 1986-1990 Lawrence Broxton  
 1990-1993 Earnest M. Tucker  
 1993-2000 Betty M. Powers

**SOUTH DAYTONA ELEMENTARY**

1964-1966 Kenneth J. Lewis  
 1966-1967 Eve K. Booth  
 1967-1971 Lois B. Laskey  
 1971-1979 Jack F. Schoep  
 1979-1991 Marlin L. Marcum  
 1991-2000 David Butler

**SOUTHWESTERN MIDDLE**

1964-1969 **SOUTHWESTERN JR./SR. HIGH**  
 1964-1969 Clarence Harris  
 1969-1987 **SOUTHWESTERN 7TH GRADE CENTER**  
 1969-1972 Bill Beachum  
 1972-1987 Albert J. Guenther  
 1987-2000 **SOUTHWESTERN MIDDLE**  
 1987-1992 Robert V. Milby  
 1992-2000 Tyrone L. Preslly

**SPRUCE CREEK ELEMENTARY**

1980-1986 Harold E. Marks  
 1986-1989 Albert Bouie  
 1989-1990 Carl G. Persis  
 1990-1993 Patricia A. Pensak  
 1993-1997 Marta P. Busse  
 1997-2000 Kathryn H. Kemmer

**SPRUCE CREEK HIGH SCHOOL**

1975-1978 Howard D. Gold  
 1978-1982 Eve K. Booth  
 1982-1985 Gaynelle Posey

1985-1987 Robert V. Milby  
 1987-1993 Sandra Rowe  
 1993-1999 David C. Hinson  
 1999-2000 Tim Egnor

**EDITH I. STARKE ELEMENTARY**

1957-1963 PARSONS STREET SCHOOL  
 1957-1963 Edith I. Starke  
 1963-2000 EDITH I. STARKE ELEMENTARY  
 1963-1964 Edith I. Starke  
 1964-1980 Henry M. Whites, Sr.  
 1980-1984 Charles C. Cassady, Jr.  
 1984-1987 Carolyn M. Burkett  
 1987-1990 Carolyn B. Lawrence  
 1990-1997 Dorothy R. Taylor  
 1997-2000 Vickie J. Presley

**SUGAR MILL ELEMENTARY**

1982-1992 David M. Morgan  
 1992-2000 Donald O. Travis

**SUNRISE ELEMENTARY**

1992-2000 Dolores W. Sapp

**SWEETWATER ELEMENTARY**

1994-2000 Patricia A. Pensak

**T. DEWITT TAYLOR MIDDLE-HIGH**

1961-1988 T. DEWITT TAYLOR HIGH  
 1961-1964 Ray C. Fields  
 1964-1966 John Vodenicker  
 1966-1967 Wayne A. Myett  
 1967-1986 Walter T. Hill  
 1986-1988 Paul E. Dykstra  
 1988-2000 T. DEWITT TAYLOR MIDDLE-HIGH  
 1988-1992 Paul E. Dykstra  
 1992-1999 Peter L. Oatman  
 1999-2000 R. Marty Schmidt (interim)

**TIMBERCREST ELEMENTARY**

1991-1997 Ronald D. McPherson  
 1997-2000 Helen J. Deen

**TOMOKA ELEMENTARY**

1968-1971 W.L. Mullens  
 1971-1980 Lois B. Laskey  
 1980-1991 W.L. Mullens  
 1991-2000 Carl G. Persis

**VOLUSIA PINES ELEMENTARY**

1996-1998 Nancy H. Roberts  
 1998-2000 Dorothy R. Taylor

**WESTSIDE ELEMENTARY**

1966-1985 John P. Vodenicker  
 1985-1988 Gwendolyn Carson  
 1988-1991 Minnie J. Harris  
 1991-1999 Lynn Z. Richardson  
 1999-2000 Charles Long

**WOODWARD AVE.**

1966-1988 Earle R. Hunt Jr.  
 1988-2000 Jo Anne B. Rodkey

**CLOSED SCHOOLS**

**ALAMANA #53**

1921-1923 Lorena Hosack

**ARIEL**

1911-1912 Clara Clifton  
 1912-1913 Thomas Quintin  
 1921-1922 Adah Stanley  
 1922-1923 Clara King  
 1923-1924 Alice Skilton

**BAKERSBURG (COLORED)**

1929-1930 Christine Gaddy  
 1930-1932 Grace Houston  
 1932-1934 Lucille Small  
 1934-1940 Lillian Thornton  
 1940-1950 Minnie L. Thornton Long  
 1950-1954 Mary E. Trottie

**BARBERVILLE (COLORED)**

1923-1924 Juanita Phillips  
 1928-1929 Minnie McIvey  
 1929-1931 Rose Marie Anderson  
 1931-1932 Reeves Stringley  
 1932-1943 Mary Trottie

**BARBERVILLE ELEMENTARY AND HIGH**

1911-1912 R.P. Fletcher  
 1912-1913 R.A. Hammond  
 1921-1923 Gertrude Scott  
 1923-1924 Gertrude S. Lemmon  
 1926-1927 E.L. Dowling  
 1927-1930 L.F. Rutledge  
 1930-1931 R.D. Altman  
 1931-1932 Reeves Stingley  
 1932-1936 Homer E. Wakefield  
 1936-1938 Homer M. Biddle  
 1938-1940 M.B. Chamlerlain  
 1940-1944 Gertrude Lemmon  
 1944-1945 Fern Mae Stone  
 1945-1948 Ruth Richardson  
 1948-1949 Geraldine R. Joiner  
 1949-1950 Andrew Romano  
 1950-1951 Owen U. North  
 1951-1954 Wallace Smiley  
 1954-1957 Margaret Carpenter  
 1957-1966 John E. Beck  
 1966-1969 H. Gretchen Friese

**BISHOPVILLE**

1927-1928 Gertie Rogers  
 1929-1930 Minnie L. Thornton  
 1930-1931 Carrie B. Simmons  
 1931-1932 Isabelle Long

**BLAKE**

1911-1912 F.W. Parker

**BRADDOCK**

1911-1912 Lillian Dusenbury

**BRIGGSVILLE**

1916-1917 Lydia Geiger

**CAMPBELL ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL  
DAYTONA SCHOOL (COLORED)**

1921-1928 R.H. Howard  
 1928-1935 Wm. D. Prince  
**2ND STREET ELEMENTARY**  
 1929-1931 Susie Reddick  
**CAMPBELL STREET SCHOOL, GR. 1-6**

1931-1935 William D. Prince

**CAMPBELL ELEMENTARY**

1935-1943 Gladys M. Carr  
 1943-1946 Turie Thornton Small  
 1962-1967 John Dickerson  
 1967-1968 Lawrence H. Broxton  
 closed as Elementary School became DICKERSON CENTER

**CELERY CITY #53**

1912-1913 Mae Mooreland

**CLIFTON/DAUGHARTY**

1911-1912 Amy Mann  
 1912-1913 Marjorie Long  
 1921-1922 Arveda Clifton  
 1922-1923 Harriet Foster  
 1923-1924 Willie H. Summerhill  
 1926-1927 Verdie Mills  
 1927-1928 Eddie Perry

**DAUGHARTY**

1928-1929 Harriet Foster  
 1929-1930 Gwendolyn Parnell

**DEMPSIE BREWSTER**

1925-1958 WISCONSIN AVENUE  
 1925-1958 Dempsie Brewster  
 1958-1982 DEMPSIE BREWSTER ELEMENTARY  
 1958-1961 Edward H. Talton  
 1961-1975 Donald W. Thornton  
 1975-1982 John D. Nadal

school closed and became Brewster Center administrative offices

**DELEON SPRINGS (COLORED)**

1921-1926 Florida Houston  
 1926-1927 Gulvesta Witherspoon  
 1927-1928 Gladys Jones  
 1928-1938 Carrie Malloy  
 1938-1944 Maggie Evans  
 1944-1968 MALLOY  
 1944-1959 Elizabeth H. Staples  
 1959-1961 Florence Henri  
 1961-1968 Shirley Watts

**EMPORIA**

1880's Mary James  
 1911-1912 Eva Frenger  
 1912-1913 Clemantine Peterson  
 1916-1917 Rudolph Rose borough  
 1921-1924 Margaret Anderson  
 1924-1928 No listing  
 1928-1931 Margaret Anderson  
 1931-1936 two teachers listed  
 1936-1942 Florida Bowles  
 1942-1956 Stella Taylor

**ENTERPRISE (COLORED)**

1911-1912 Julia Hankerson  
 1926-1927 F.H. Leslie  
 1927-1928 Victoria Moragne  
 1928-1937 BENSON SPRINGS  
 1928-1929 Victoria Moragne  
 1929-1931 Charity Stilkes  
 1931-1932 H. Richardson  
 1932-1932 U.P. Bronson  
 1932-1935 W.A. King  
 1935-1936 Pearl Swanson  
 1937-1937 Pearl Christopher  
 1937-1954 ENTERPRISE (COLORED)  
 1937-1938 Pearl Christopher  
 1938-1954 Pauline Poole

**FARMTON**

1916-1917 Lois Swinney  
 1922-1923 Josie Millinor

1923-1924 Kate Smith

**FAULKNER STREET ELEMENTARY**

1921-1925 Anne Patillo  
 1925-1926 no school listing  
 1926-1945 Anne Patillo  
 1945-1947 Harry M. Bradley  
 1947-1958 Phillip E. Jones  
 1958-1959 Lola B. Matthews, Acting Principal  
 1959-1984 Lloyd H. Anderson  
 1984-1986 Dolores W. Sapp, Dr.

**FLOWERS**

1911-1912 G.G. Fouts

**GARFIELD (COLORED)**

1911-1912 Mamie Jamieson  
 1926-1927 Annie R. Burney  
 1927-1928 Florida L. Joyner

**GLENCOE**

1911-1912 Mercedes Keown  
 1912-1913 Ruth Little  
 1916-1917 Lucile Henderson  
 1921-1923 Lonita Lamboley  
 1923-1924 Lydia Samsula  
 1926-1928 O.A. Baker  
 1928-1931 Mattie L. Baker

**GLENWOOD (COLORED)**

1911-1912 Florida Simmons  
 1921-1924 Florida Houston  
 1926-1927 Earline Rogers  
 1927-1930 Grace Houston  
 1930-1931 Earline Rogers  
 1931-1942 Charity Stokes  
 1942-1943 Earline Rogers Cliette

**GLENWOOD (WHITE)**

1921-1922 Dorothy Hayden  
 1922-1923 Ida M. Patterson  
 1923-1924 Harriet Foster

1926-1927 Fannie Price  
1927-1936 Ruth Lenox

#### HAWCREEK

1916-1917 Willie Mae Kirbye

#### HAWKS PARK

1879 William S.Hart  
1910 Rymond Clifton  
1911-1912 Leora Murray  
1912-1913 Jessie Adams  
1916-1917 Mrs. J.C. Williams

#### HIGHLANDS ELEMENTARY

1954-1957 George Walters  
1957-1979 Wallace B. Smiley, Jr.  
1979-1983 Willie D. Brennon  
1983-1986 Lawrence H. Broxton  
1986-1987 John R. Heath  
1987-1991 Edna Fields  
1991-1992 Charles Long

#### HILLCREST

1960-1961 Une E. MacLellan  
1961-1964 Bernice R. Banks  
1964-1967 Hal M. Wallace  
1967-1968 Joanne Reames  
1968-1970 Michael S. Westberry  
1970-1982 Virginia C. Malarney  
1982-1996 Kristy A. Skuda

#### HIRES LAKE

1911-1912 Willie Ludewig

#### HORNEVILLE

1884-1885 John Cade

#### KEYSER SCHOOL on Bethune Cookman campus

1939-1946 Charlotte L. Ford  
1947-1948 Thelma DuBose  
1948-1949 Cornelia Freeman  
1949-1954 Catherine Davis

#### CECELIA KIMBALL ELEMENTARY part of Chisholm campus CHISHOLM HIGH AND ELEMENTARY \*SEE CHISHOLM ELEMENTARY UNDER OPEN SCHOOLS

1939-1942 J.B. Jones  
1942-1945 Cecelia Kimball  
1945-1952 MARY STREET SCHOOL  
1945-1949 Cecelia Kimball  
1949-1952 Fannie M. Walden  
1952-1970 CECELIA KIMBALL ELEMENTARY  
1952-1970 Fannie M. Walden  
1970 CHISHOLM 7TH GRADE CENTER opens

#### KINGSTON

1911-1912 R.A. Hammons  
1912-1913 W.H. Britt

#### LAKE HELEN ELEMENTARY (COLORED)

1911-1912 Uriah Bronson (also listed at Orange City)  
1921-1922 U.P. Bronston  
1922-1924 J.A. Preston  
1926-1930 T.E. Thornton  
1930-1932 Seth L. Gore  
1932-1935 None Listed  
1935-1946 Seth L. Gore  
1946-1949 Maudestine B. Jones  
1949-1958 Annie R. Butler  
1958-1963 Henry M. Whites Sr.  
1963-1967 Daniel Smith

#### LAKE HELEN PUBLIC

1888 LOG SCHOOL  
1911-1912 Nellie Mann  
1912-1913 Rosa Parde  
1916-1917 R.D. Altman  
1921-1924 A.D. Wentworth  
1926-1928 Mary Reiff  
1928-1933 J. Victor Blume  
1933-1938 Fred L. Owens  
1938-1939 Seth L. Gore  
1939-1941 Lynn R. Davis  
1941-1943 Marion D. Feasel  
1943-1948 Beatrix R. Gribble

1948-1955 Anna Maude Shockley  
 1955-1958 Lloyd H. Anderson  
 1958-1959 H.M. Whites, Sr.  
 1959-1961 Caroline V Hodges  
 1961-1962 Fred B. Ruby  
 1962-1964 Earl R. Hunt, Jr.  
 1964-1965 James Clements, Jr.  
 1965-1966 Carmen Henle  
 1966-1967 Michael S. Westbury  
 1967-1968 William Coulter  
 1968-1970 John W. Walker  
 1970-1974 Elizabeth D. South  
 1974-1978 Robert R. Beekman  
 1978-1980 Gynell S. Bott  
 1980-1983 Willie M. Church(Mrs.)  
 1983-1986 Verla R. Blair  
 1986-1995 Nancy H. Roberts

**LENOX AVENUE SCHOOL**

1924-1927 **SOUTH SCHOOL**  
 1924-1926 May Haigh  
 1926-1927 Isabel Darby  
 1927-1982 **LENOX AVENUE**  
 1927-1941 Isabel Darby  
 1941-1962 Kathleen Sansbury  
 1962-1967 Alex Robertson  
 1967-1976 Louis C. McHughes  
 1976-1980 Thomas Vitale  
 1980-1981 Minnie Harris  
 1981-1982 Carolyn Frazier

**LIVE OAK**

1926-1949 Alice Reed  
 1949-1957 Euda Conely

**MAINLAND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

1962-1964 John T. May  
 1964-1971 C. George Walters  
 1971-1983 Phannye B. Huger

**MAYTOWN**

1921-1922 R.J. Yelvington

1922-1923 Bessie Allen  
 1923-1924 Hettie Arnett  
 1927-1928 William Allman

**MCGLONN**

1911-1912 Bessie Peacock  
 1912-1913 Clara Clifton  
 1916-1917 Mary Stones  
 1921-1922 Eunice Price  
 1922-1923 Laura Baker  
 1923-1924 Martha Hallaway

**NORTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY**

1916-1923 **NORTH WARD**  
 1916-1917 D.H. Perry  
 1921-1923 Edyth Bainter  
 1923-1982 **NORTH RIDGEWOOD**  
 1923-1933 Edyth Bainter  
 1933-1934 Helen Hull  
 1934-1936 Helen Pay  
 1936-1937 Jessie Mae Lathers  
 1937-1956 Mae Engle  
 1956-1961 Dan Rutkowski  
 1961-1962 Gordon Parker  
 1962-1970 Donald B. Stewart  
 1970-1982 John Walker

**SOUTH RIDGEWOOD ELEMENTARY**

1916-1923 **SOUTH WARD**  
 1916-1917 Lillian Purdy  
 1921-1922 Isabell Chamberlain  
 1922-1923 Stella Brodnax  
 1923-1982 **SOUTH RIDGEWOOD**  
 1923-1930 Stella Brodnax  
 1930-1936 Martha Lyons  
 1936-1963 Sue Patterson  
 1963-1966 Earle Hunt  
 1966-1982 Lois Chappelle

**OAK HILL (COLORED)**

1901 Dr. Hill  
 1921-1922 T.E. Thornton

1922-1924 Annie Luch  
 1926-1928 Lillie B. Willford  
 1928-1930 Nancy Cummings  
 1931-1932 Nancy Lee Harris  
 1933-1958 Nancy Cummings  
 1959-1960 Alice Cambell (acting)  
 1960-1965 John R. Heath  
 1965-1967 Gilbert Livingston

**OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL, MARY KARL VOCATONAL SCHOOL**

1933-1936 E.M. Claude  
 1936-1937 V.R. Scheel  
 1937-1948 Mary Karl  
 1948 MARY KARL VOCATIONAL SCHOOL  
 1948-1958 Charles P. Hale  
 1958 became DAYTONA BEACH JR. COLLEGE

**ORANGE CITY (COLORED)**

1911-1912 Uriah Bronson  
 1912-1913 S.F. Hadley  
 1921-1931 W.A. King  
 1931-1943 T.E. Thornton  
 1943-1960 Miriam L. Coleman  
 1960-1970 M.L. COLEMAN ELEMENTARY  
 1960-1965 Miriam L. Coleman  
 1965-1969 Harry E. Robinson  
 1969-1970 integrated

**ORMOND (COLORED)**

1921-1922 H. Richardson  
 1922-1923 S.E. Monroe  
 1923-1927 H. Richardson  
 1927-1928 Mary Todd McKenzie  
 1928-1933 A.J. Polk  
 1933-1938 James A. Colston  
 1938-1939 Waldo O. Berry  
 1939-1954 RIGBY JR./HIGH AND ELEMENTARY  
 1939-1954 Waldo O. Berry  
 1954-1956 RIGBY SCHOOL 1-6  
 1954-1956 Waldo O. Berry  
 1956-1969 RIGBY ELEMENTARY

1956-1957 Waldo O. Berry  
 1957-1961 Robert N. Strachan  
 1961-1969 Maudestine B. Jones  
 1969 School Integrated

**PONCE PARK**

1916-1917 Laura Carter

**PORT ORANGE segregated school**

1911-1913 Leota King  
 1924-1925 Flora V. Brooks  
 1925-1931 No designated Principal  
 1931-1932 Joseph R. McGee  
 1932-1936 No designated Principal  
 1935-1937 Emma A. Pickett  
 1937-1939 Ellen B. DeBose  
 1939-1940 Altermese Smith Bentley Teacher  
 1940-1943 Emma Catherine Robinson "  
 1943-1950 Mary E. Trotrie  
 1950-1954 Rubye H. Killins "

**PUTNAM LUMBER COMPANY**

1929-1932 Lucille R. Small

**SEABREEZE JR. HIGH**

1963-1983 James L. Whitaker  
 closed

**SEVILLE (COLORED)**

1911-1912 Anna Brockington  
 1921-1924 Minnie McIver  
 1926-1927 Victoria Harris  
 1927-1929 Rebecca Rogers  
 1929-1931 Minnie McIver  
 1931-1932 Susie Bronson  
 1934-1944 Minnie McIver  
 1944-1945 Julia Cato Long  
 1945-1946 Aneita E. Chavous  
 1947-1950 Rubye H. Killins  
 1950-1959 Florence Henri  
 1959-1961 Shirley D. Watts  
 1961-1962 Frank W. Barnes Jr.

1962-1968 Lawrence H Broxton  
1968-1969 Jack F. Schoep  
1969-1970 integrated

#### SPRUCE CREEK

1911-1912 Oscar Olson  
1912-1913 Faye Caldwell  
1916-1917 Faye Caldwell  
1921-1922 Mrs. D. Beckley  
1922-1923 Hettie Arnett  
1927-1928 Erma Bohannon  
1928-1929 Marjorie Campbell  
1929-1930 Agnes Sparkman

#### STETSON (COLORED)

1911-1912 Ethel Wright  
1912-1913 Carrie Moore  
1921-1922 Mary Trollie  
1926-1927 Marie Brard  
1927-1928 Angeline Wiggins  
1928-1929 Nancy Harris  
1929-1943 Angeline Wiggins

#### TOMOKA (WHITE)

1911-1912 Olive Martin  
1912-1913 Emma Coleman  
1916-1917 F.W. Parker  
1921-1922 Laura Baker  
1922-1923 Crystal McCollum

#### NEWTOMOKA (COLORED DAYTONA)

1926-1927 Gertrude Rogers  
1927-1928 Earline Rogers  
1929-1932 Blanche Freeman  
1932-1939 Juanita Brown

#### OLD TOMOKA (COLORED)

1911-1913 Bell Royal  
1921-1922 M.E. Thornton  
1922-1923 No listing  
1923-1924 M.E. Thornton

#### TURNBULL BAY/TURNBULL

1911-1912 Hazel Myers  
1912-1913 Jesse Roberts  
1921-1922 L.C. Hare  
1922-1923 Mrs. A.O. Baker  
1923-1924 Ruth Hodnell

#### VOLUSIA AVENUE SCHOOL

1927-1929 Ida J. Brandt  
1929-1943 Alice Howard  
1943-1957 Eliza S. Robinson  
1957-1963 George C. Walters  
1963-1964 Alvin L. Simmons  
1964-1979 Keller Shelar, Jr.  
1979-1985 Dennis H. Ehrhardt  
1985-1987 Henry Tenenbaum  
1987-1988 Thomas Orloff Last Year

#### VOLUSIA SCHOOL #108 (COLORED) ORMOND

1922-1925 M.E. Thornton

#### VOLUSIA SCHOOL #110 (NATIONAL GARDENS)

1916-1917 Julia Ferguson  
1917-1928 Beatrice Phillips  
1928-1930 Oretha Phillips  
1930-1931 O. Jones  
1931-1932 Oretha Addison  
1932-1933 Pearl Swanson

#### WINONA

1911-1912 Fay Caldwell  
1912-1913 Nettie Ditson  
1916-1917 Fay Caldwell  
1921-1922 Center Hill  
1921-1922 Hettie Arnett



# APPENDIX B

## A LISTING OF THE PRINCIPALS, TEACHERS AND SUPPORT STAFF OF THE YEAR



## PRINCIPALS, TEACHERS AND SUPPORT STAFF OF THE YEAR

### VOLUSIA COUNTY TEACHERS OF THE YEAR

1971	Lucille West	Mainland High School
1972	Kathleen Gardner	Westside Elementary
1973	Lynn Gold Schaefer	New Smyrna Beach Junior High
1974	Tom Cruse	Bonner Elementary
1975	Martha (Marty) Markovitch	Westside Elementary
1976	Dale E. Rush	New Smyrna Beach Junior
1977	No information found	
1978	Marjorie H. Hathaway	Boston Avenue Elementary
1979	Toni A. Chandler	Deltona Junior High
1980	Barbara K. Krulich	Mainland High
1981	Margaret Sheehan	Spruce Creek High
1982	Jessane Gartside	DeLand Junior High
1983	Mildred Howarter	Lake Helen Elementary
1984	William J. Rogers	Spruce Creek High
1985	Ann H. Smith	Campbell Junior High
1986	Mary E. Bruno	Campbell Jr. High
1987	Ruthie Labno	Seabreeze High
1988	Alice Cross	Deltona Lakes Elementary
1989	Nancy Govoni	Holly Hill Elementary
1990	Ronald Matthews	Taylor Middle High
1991	Richard G. Edson	Seabreeze High
1992	Tommy Lyn Hendren	Tomoka Elementary
1993	Mary Frances Aumiller	Spruce Creek High School
1994	Janet Grey	Long Lake Helen Elementary
1995	Eyvette Troutman Presley	Bonner Elementary
1996	Jodi Geiger	New Smyrna Beach High
1997	Kathy Kennedy	Spruce Creek High
1998	Gayle Golden	Indian River Elementary
1999	Ginger Massengil	DeLand High
2000	Mario Pearson	Mainland High
2001	William (Bill) Babcock	Ormond Beach Middle

### VOLUSIA COUNTY PRINCIPALS OF THE YEAR

1986	Dr. Dolores Sapp	Faulkner Street Elementary
	Jack Surette	Mainland High
1987	Dr. Carolyn Lawrence	Starke Elementary
1988	W.L. Mullens	Tomoka Elementary
1989	Joseph Reed	DeLand Middle
1990	Lee Britton	DeLand High
1991	James Kirton	Silver Sands Middle
1992	Al Bouie	DeLand High
1993	Tim Huth	Mainland High
	Peromnia Grant	Bonner Elementary
1994	Gynell Bott	Osteen Elementary
	Stan Whitted	Campbell Middle
1995	Chris Colwell	Atlantic High
	Marta Busse	Spruce Creek Elementary
1996	David Hinsen	Spruce Creek High
	Mary Patt Kennedy	Indian River Elementary
1997	Ron Pagano	Holly Hill Middle
	Jo Anne Rodkey	Woodward Ave. Elementary
1998	Archie Gallon	Holly Hill Elementary
	Kathy Reed	Deltona Middle
1999	James Bishop	Osceola Elementary
	Patsy Graham	Mainland High

### SUPERINTENDENT'S CHALLENGE AWARD

1987	Willie (Pop) Mitchell	Chisholm Elementary
1988	Barbara Rutherford	Blue Lake Elementary
1989	Christine Travis	Educational Development Center
1990	Ann Bright	Mainland High
1991	Barbara Nero	Pine Trail
1992	Allyce Sheppard	Mainland High
1993	Mary Allyce Cameron	Edgewater Elementary
1994	Paul Morrison	Mainland
1995	Novie Cooke	Galaxy Middle
1996	David McGriff	Deltona High
1997	Charles Ingram	Pierson
1998	Susan Patrick	Edgewater
1999	Mickey Fair	New Smyrna Beach High



# APPENDIX C

## A CHRONOLOGY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL OPENINGS AND CLOSINGS



## CHRONOLOGY OF CLOSED SCHOOLS

DATE	SCHOOL	1887	Kenmore	1912	Harwood *
1867	Port Orange * (formerly, Freemanville)	1888	Blackwelder	1912	Rogers
1868	Spring Grove	1888	Bulow	1912	Tiger Bay
1870	Pioneer Art Settlement (Barberville)	1888	Haw Creek	1916	North Ridgewood
1880	Eureka-Highland Park	1888	Minerva Bond Long-Lake Helen	1916	Faulkner
1881	Bethlehem	1888	Turnbull Bay	1916	Kimball *
1881	Blake	1889	Brooks	1916	South Ridgewood
1881	Braddock	1889	Pons Park	1917	Lake Helen *
1881	Clifton	1889	Saulsville	1921	Barberville *
1881	Cross Branch	1889	DeLuna	1921	Maytown *
1881	Lake Ashby	1889	Green Bay	1921	Saulsville *
1881	Subers *	1889	Suburbs	1924	Lenox Avenue
1881	Volusia *	1889	Sudan	1925	Dempsie Brewster
1881	Deep Creek	1890	Clay Branch	1925	Live Oak
1881	Mount Olive	1892	Bakersburg	1926	Riverview
1881	Orange Grove	1893	Benson *	1926	Volusia Avenue
1881	Pierson Lake	1893	Indian Pond/Springs	1926	New Tomoka *
1881	Prevatt	1893	Lake Odum	1927	Bishopville *
1881	Sandi Hill *	1893	Seville *	1928	Bakersburg *
1881	Spring Creek	1893	Buttermilk	1928	Lake Daugharty
1882	Beresford	1895	Glenwood	1939 *	Keyser *, some records have 1926
1883	Beresford *	1896	Lungren	1952	Highlands
1883	Emporia	1897	Glenwood *	1959	Hillcrest
1884	Campbell Street Elem. *	1898	Maytown		
1884	Horneville	1899	Flowers		Florida Avenue * no date, prior to opening of
1886	Richardson	1899	Clearwater		Parson Avenue Elementary (later renamed
1886	Seabreeze Junior	1900	Malloy *		Starke).
1887	Centerhill	1900	Hale		
1887	Enterprise	1901	O Hill *		
1887	Glencoe	1908	Kingston		
1887	Hires Lake	1909	Mainland Junior		
1887	Lake Erie	1911	Ariel		
1887	Lake Juanita	1911	Coleman *		
1887	McGlon(n)	1911	Garfield *		
1887	Rose Bay	1911	Rigby *		
1887	Spring Garden	1911	Stetson *		
1887	Winnemisett	1911	Tatum's Still *		
1887	Winona	1911	Old Tomoka		
1887	Hull	1912	Alamana		
		1912	Farmton		

\* denotes segregated school

## CHRONOLOGY OF OPEN SCHOOLS

DATE	SCHOOL	1957	Read Pattillo
1868	Osteen	1960	Hurst
1870	Pierson	1960	Ormond Beach Middle
1876	Orange City	1961	T. DeWitt Taylor
1879	Edgewater	1964	South Daytona
1879	Port Orange	1964	Southwestern
1880	Chisholm	1966	Holly Hill Middle
1884	Campbell *	1966	Westside
1884	Turie T. Small *	1966	Woodward
1885	McInnis	1968	Deltona Middle
1885	Tomoka	1975	Spruce Creek High
1886	Euclid	1982	Deltona Lakes
1886	Seabreeze	1982	Sugar Mill
1887	Holly Hill Elementary	1983	Blue Lake
1887	Ormond Beach Elementary	1983	Pine Trails
1888	Enterprise	1984	Silver Sands Middle
1893	Samsula	1988	Deltona High
1898	DeLand High	1988	Discovery
1898	DeLand Middle	1989	Horizon
1900	New Smyrna Beach High	1990	Indian River
1901	Coronado	1991	Galaxy
1909	Mainland	1991	Timbercrest
1909	Seville	1992	Palm Terrace
1925	New Smyrna Beach Middle	1992	Sunrise
1926	Bonner	1994	Atlantic
1926	Burns Oak Hill	1994	Pine Ridge
1926	Riverview	1994	Sweetwater
1952	Ortona	1996	DeBary
1954	George Marks	1996	Volusia Pines
1954	Longstreet	1997	Forest Lake
1955	Osceola	1997	Pathways
1956	Starke	1999	Heritage





