
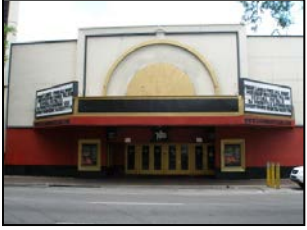



Orlando's Local Historic Landmarks

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
<p>Atlantic Coast Line Station</p>		<p>02/27/1978</p>	<p><u>1400 Sligh Blvd., OHL</u> Built in 1926, architect A.M. Griffin was inspired by early 20th Century Mission Revival architecture. The station features twin bell towers, arches, and a tile roof. It was built for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad to increase and encourage tourism in the area.</p>
<p>Beacham Theatre</p>		<p>09/21/1987</p>	<p><u>46 N. Orange Avenue, OHL</u> In 1921, Braxton Beacham Sr. built Orlando's first theater. He also built the stores that extended to Washington St., giving him 213 feet of frontage on Orange Ave. and 145 feet on Washington St. The theatre had its first formal opening on December 9, 1921. Beneath Orange Ave. is a tunnel that, before it was blocked about 30 feet into it, allowed performers an easy way to get to the Angebilt Hotel across the street. The Beacham hosted vaudeville acts from 1921 to 1936, when it switched to showing first-run movies. They continued until 1975, when live musical acts appeared at what was then called the Great Southern Music Hall. For a time, it was Laser World, and then Moulin Orange, with live musical shows. It later was converted to a night club.</p>
<p>Bumby Hardware Building</p>		<p>2/27/1978</p>	<p><u>100-102 W. Church Street, OHL</u> Joseph Bumby, Sr. came from England in 1873. He started selling hay, grain, and fertilizer from a warehouse on Church Street. When the railroad came in 1880, his warehouse was used as the depot and he was the ticket agent. In 1886, Bumby built this structure and started a successful hardware business. Bumby Hardware remained a family business until it closed in 1966.</p>
<p>Dickson Azalea Park</p>		<p>11/11/1991</p>	<p><u>Washington Street and Fern Creek, OHL</u> In 1926, the Concrete Steel Bridge Company replaced the simple wooden bridge across Fern Creek with a large closed spandrel bridge. The center spandrel arches over Fern Creek and the other two act as covered walkways. The brick driving deck has a Beaux-Arts influence balustrade and sidewalks on each side. It is the only bridge of its kind in the City of Orlando and perhaps Florida. In 1933, the Civitan Club requested Mayor S.Y. Way to approve converting the surrounding overgrown, city-owned space to a park. In 1935, they broke ground and with the aid of Botanist Mulford B. Foster laid out plantings to preserve native plants and planted trees and shrubs bearing berries to encourage a bird sanctuary. Local groups including The Orlando Garden Club, First Methodist Church, employees of</p>

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
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Dickson Ives Department Store, and the Sentinel Star newspaper adopted plots within the park to beautify. They dedicated H.H. Dickson Azalea Park on February 21, 1937, honoring Henry Hill Dickson, a pioneer Orlando businessman and advocate of the City's beautification. The park, which includes a series of terraces, bridges, walls, stairs, and paths, is Orlando's only cultural landscape designated a historic Landmark. This scenic public park and bridge is often the site of picnics, hikes, weddings, and engagement pictures.

135 Lucerne Circle, OHL, NRHP (1979)

Dr. P. Phillips House



2/27/1978

Built in 1893, Col. Peleg Peckham constructed the house as a wedding gift for his daughter. In 1912, citrus magnate Dr. Phillips and wife, Della, purchased it and hired architect L. Percival Hutton to remodel the mansion adding the Greek Revival portico, a cellar, additional bedrooms, and converting gas-lights to electricity. This is the only example of a 19th c. Shingle style mansion in Orlando. It features horizontal bands of shingles in various shapes including the diamond-patterned shingles on the roof of the turret. One of Orlando's first millionaire families, the Phillips' were prominent supporters of the arts, hosting many cultural events at the house. Their support continues through Dr. Phillips, Inc., which provides grants to educational and cultural organizations. Now a bed and breakfast, it is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Dr. Wells House



03/17/2003

519 West South Street, OHL

William Monroe Wells, an African American physician and owner of the Well's Built Hotel and South Street Casino, built this house in 1924. He is credited with delivering over 5,500 babies during his career, which included a year during WWII when he was the only black doctor in the City. In 2002, the house was moved here from 407 W. South Street.





Eastin House







06/13/2005

1327 Eastin Avenue, OHL

This original one-story bungalow has an eclectic mix of Colonial, Craftsman, and other fanciful details. The windows are distinctive 9 over 1 Craftsman style wood casement, fixed, and double hung windows. The expansive bands of windows are the most striking detail on the house. Other details include the main entry's projecting portico with an elliptical arch matching the sunburst design over the doorway and elaborately carved rafter tails shaped with a series of curved cuts. Joseph Woodnick constructed the home in 1926 for himself though it is not noted that he lived here. Woodnick's career as a builder of fine homes in Orlando spanned from 1921 to mid-1940s. The house is shown in the Ron Howard movie "Parenthood".

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
<p>Ebenezer Methodist Church</p>		<p>04/05/2004</p>	<p><u>596 W. Church Street, OHL</u> As early as 1892, this congregation had a wooden church on this site. It was the first African American Methodist church in Orlando. Starting in 1922, the members built this Gothic style brick church.</p>
<p>Fairchild Chapel Sign</p>		<p>07/05/1996</p>	<p><u>301 N. Ivanhoe Blvd., OHL</u> Constructed in 1940, the Art Deco building was a modern and up-to-date funeral home offering ambulance service, a crematorium, and an on-site chapel. Fairchild Funeral Home, one of the oldest continually operating funeral businesses in Orlando, faced tough competition from Carey Hand Funeral Home, established in 1907. Fairchild capitalized on their modern facilities with heavy advertising and erecting a large roof top sign in the 1950s. Though slightly changed from the original design and orientation, the sign consists of a large metal frame and five-foot tall channel letters with plastic faces and neon tubing inside.</p>
<p>Firestone Building</p>		<p>08/23/1982</p>	<p><u>578 N. Orange Avenue, OHL</u> The Firestone Building is significant for its architecture and as an indicator of Orlando's growth in commerce and transportation. The appearance of the building from the street was designed to appeal to the auto tourist's romantic travel fantasies, while providing assurance of modern efficient service. The long canopies on the two street facades, the continuous decorative parapet, the cool, shadowed interior under a vast roof and the fanciful tower and lantern all suggest a building much larger and more important than its actual size and function. It was built in 1929 by the John H. Bull company of St. Petersburg; Francis J. Kennard & Sons were the architects.</p>
<p>First Church of Christ Scientist</p>		<p>4/07/1980</p>	<p><u>24 North Rosalind Avenue, OHL, NRHP (1980)</u> A Christian Science Church was established in Orlando around 1917. It met at the Lucerne Theater until this structure was completed in 1928. Architect George Foote Dunham, himself a Christian Scientist, designed 50 churches from Orlando to British Columbia. The congregation remained here until 1975 when the St. George Orthodox Church purchased the building.</p>

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
First National Bank		02/27/1978	<p><u>190 S. Orange Avenue, OHL</u> Founded in 1911, The People's National Bank became the First National Bank in 1920. During the Depression, the bank planned a new building, designed by Orlando architect Howard M. Reynolds. The First National Bank and Trust Company failed in the early 1930s and was reorganized in 1934 as the First National Bank at Orlando. In 1973, the bank merged with other Orlando banks to become Sun Banks, with this branch called Sun First National Bank at Orlando. Most recently, Valencia College had offices and classrooms here until 2014.</p>
Grand Avenue School		02/23/1995	<p><u>800 W. Grand Street, OHL</u> Grand Avenue School, a two-story Mediterranean Revival structure was constructed in 1926. It is one of a pair of identical schools that was designed by Howard M. Reynolds during the Florida Land Boom, the twin being the Princeton School in College Park. Grand Avenue's details are characteristic of Mediterranean Revival style including its stucco walls, low pitched tile clad gable roof, multi-paned windows, decorative gable vents and medallions, and the projecting parapeted entry with its columns and arched doorway.</p>
Hendry-Walker House		02/27/1978	<p><u>125 N. Lucerne Circle, OHL</u> This home was moved from Magnolia Avenue in 1982. The 10-room home is one of Orlando's few remaining Victorian homes built in the 1890s. In 1900 S.G. Walker, a citrus, pineapple, and cane grower, purchased the home and lived there with his daughter, Mrs. Lorena Hendry, who lived there for 80 years.</p>
Hunt-Branson Building		2/27/1978	<p><u>23-25 W Church Street, OHL</u> The Hunt-Branson Building, built 1911, is a typical commercial structure built in Orlando during the early 20th century. Its main importance lies in its age as an early building along Church Street</p>
J. J. Bridges House		10/11/1982	<p><u>704 S. Kuhl Avenue, OHL, NRHP (1984)</u> Built in 1916, the Bridges House was the first of the highly academic Colonial Revival style homes built in the city. It is important because it inspired a documentable second generation of residences which are simple and elegant as opposed to the more massive, opulent, columned "great houses" by Edward Pringle Hyer of the late 1920s and 1930s. Rev. John J. Bridges, D.D., and his wife Isobel retired to Orlando following a distinguished career as a clergyman in New York and northern New Jersey. The Bridges used their architect, Wilson C. Ely of Newark, NJ. Bridges' brother, Edward pattern his house after John's in 1922, which was moved to Bourne Place after 1925.</p>

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
<p>Jack Kerouac House</p>		<p>3/17/2003</p>	<p><u>1418 Clouser Ave., OHL, NRHP (2013)</u> Jack Kerouac, a great American author of the 20th Century, lived in this house when his most successful book, <i>On the Road</i>, was published. Kerouac became famous overnight on September 5, 1957, when <u>The New York Times</u> gave a rave review. Here, he wrote the book's follow-up <i>The Dharma Bums</i> in twelve days using a rented typewriter and a roll of teletype paper taped together as a continuous scroll. Because the home had no air conditioning, Kerouac mostly wrote at night or underneath the large oak in the backyard. Having arrived penniless and renting the home with his mother, he left for New York in 1958 as a famous American writer. Today, the property is managed by the Jack Kerouac Writer in Residence Project of Orlando, a nonprofit group that opens the home to a writer or poet to live and write, rent free. In 1998, the group renovated the c. 1920 Frame Vernacular house to look like it did when Kerouac lived there. In 2013, The Jack Kerouac House became the newest site in Orlando to be placed on National Register of Historic Places.</p>
<p>Judge Cheney House</p>		<p>08/31/1987</p>	<p><u>715 N. Garland Avenue, OHL</u> The Cheney House is a very fine example of early 20th Century Colonial Revival architecture in Florida. It was the home of major local figure Judge John M. Cheney. It was built in 1904 for A.J. Adams and acquired by Cheney in 1907. It is also believed to be one of the first residences wired for electricity in Orlando.</p>
<p>Kaley Street Elementary School</p>		<p>02/23/1995</p>	<p><u>1600 E. Kaley Street, OHL</u> This 1936 Tudor Revival school is the only example of this style utilized as a non-residential building in the City. With a lack of building resources during the Great Depression, crews built Kaley Elementary from eight pound bricks removed from nearby streets thought to be part of a WPA project. Designer Maurice Kressly designed several of Orlando's important commercial and institutional buildings of the 1920s-40s. The central entrance bay with cascading rows of recessed brick arches is detailed with thin slivers of tile radiating from the arch under a small gable roof with flared eaves. Curved brick steps lead to the original double wood doors. Originally built with 6 classrooms, an auditorium, cafeteria, and a playground, today the school consists of a group of one story brick buildings dating from the 1930s to the 1990s constructed in a rectangular pattern with two courtyards. Although altered, Kaley Street School maintains its architectural integrity.</p>

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
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Kress Building



2/27/1978

15-17 W. Church Street, OHL

The Kress Building is one of the very few true Art Deco structures in Orlando. Edward F. Sibbert of New York and the official architect for the S.H. Kress Company, designed the Orlando Kress and more than fifty other Kress stores between 1929 and 1944. Established in 1896, the chain of S. H. Kress & Co. 5-10-25 Cent Stores were a familiar sight on "Main Streets" in hundreds of cities throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Though the chain closed in 1981, several former Kress stores are recognized as architectural landmarks and many are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Several have been adapted to new uses. As one of Orlando's finest period structures, this 1936 Art Deco building features masonry over steel reinforced poured concrete with the primary façades veneered with glazed terra cotta and a granite base. The building is L-shaped with frontage on both S. Orange and W. Church Street. The Art Deco pilasters are capped with a polychromatic terra cotta capital. The display windows are single sheet plate glass set in a 1950s ceramic tile surround while the upper windows are the original steel 4/4 double hung units.






Marks Street School



11/11/1991

99 Marks Street, OHL

Built in 1925, The Marks Street School is Orlando's oldest remaining Mediterranean Revival school building and features include arcades, courtyards, large arched windows, heavy paneled wood doors, and applied ornamentation. Local architect Howard Reynolds, who served as the architect for Orange County and the School Board, designed this and many other school and public buildings including the Callahan School, the First National Bank, Orlando High School (now Howard Middle School), the Princeton Street School, the Grand Avenue School, and oversaw the design of the St. James School. This one-story building was designed so that every classroom had an outside entrance, an innovative safety feature and a means of aiding air-circulation in the days before air-conditioning. Pictured is the entrance tower to the auditorium with twisted terra cotta pilasters with composite capitals, a round topped arched doorway, and a three arch arcade with twisted columns on the curved parapet. This landmark is an example of adaptive reuse, serving the local community throughout its history as an elementary school, special education center, a book depository, and currently, the Marks Street Senior Center.

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
Maxey-Crooms House		4/24/1989	<p><u>638 W Anderson Street, OHL</u> The Woodford James Maxey House constructed circa 1924 was built by local contractor Jim Murrell. It is a Frame Vernacular residence which features Craftsman elements. This house reflects the development and evolution of the local African-American community not only in terms of its architectural merit but to the status gained by the original owner. Mr. Maxey represents the level of success achievable in this historically black neighborhood despite the egregious discriminatory conditions against African-Americans during the greater half of the 20th century.</p>
Mizell Cemetery -Leu House		5/14/1979	<p><u>1730 North Forest Avenue, OHL, NRHP (1994)</u> The Leu House is a remarkable example of a turn of the century farmhouse. Under four owners changes have taken place- its exterior enriched by Colonial Revival trim, porches added in 1906 and 1939 and the detached kitchen and out buildings have been converted into offices. It is Named for Orange County's first Sheriff David Mizell, whose son is thought to have constructed the original part of the present home. The home is also named for Henry P. Leu, a humanitarian who contributed generously to the growth of Orlando and donated the home and gardens to the City.</p>
Mount Zion Missionary Baptist Church		11/12/2007	<p><u>535 W. Washington Street, OHL</u> Construction of this red brick Classical Revival church broke ground in 1956. In 1962, the first services were held here. The Mt. Zion Missionary Baptist Church is associated with many local religious and community leaders including Reverend J.J. Scott, Gabriel Jones, Reverend K.K. Hill, Georgia Woodley, and Reverend N.G. Stagers.</p>
Nicholson-Coyler Building		2/27/1978	<p><u>27-35 W Church Street, OHL</u> This two-story late Victorian commercial structure has been used variously for a bakery, dry goods store, drug store, and tailor store. It was built in 1911 for J. A. Colyer, the only black land owner-businessman in Downtown Orlando during that time period, along with J. E. Nicholson, a baker from Canada.</p>
Old Orlando Railroad Depot		2/27/1978	<p><u>76-78 W. Church Street, OHL, NRHP (1976)</u> Bumby Hardware served as the first depot when the railroad came to Orlando in 1880. In 1881, a wooden station was constructed across from Bumby's store and a second constructed in 1886. This brick depot built by Henry Plant and dedicated in January 1890, was a symbolic step that Orlando was growing as one of Florida's major cities. The architecture is inspired by H.H. Richardson.</p>

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
<p>Old OUC Building</p>		<p>03/16/1987</p>	<p><u>1101 N. Orange Avenue, OHL</u> John Cheney organized the Orlando Light and Water Company in 1897 and built a small plant at the present location using Lake Ivanhoe as a reservoir. In 1922, The City of Orlando bought the company to establish the Orlando Utilities Commission serving Orlando to Longwood. In 1923, OUC built this Italian Palazzo Revival style plant overlooking N. Orange Avenue. The two-story rectangular building is divided into three bays with a hip roof covered in red ceramic tile. Round arched and flat topped windows are the dominant features on the façades. In 1992, after OUC moved to another building, it was converted to an arts center. The Dr. Phillips Center for the Performing Arts included spaces for ballet and opera. During the holiday season, large illuminated channel letters overlook Orange Avenue to wish motorists “Happy Holidays” or “Happy New Year”. The 12 foot high sign was an Orlando tradition during the 1950s through the 1990s. Restoration efforts by the Ivanhoe Village Main Street, City of Orlando, OUC, and Ivanhoe Foundation returned the holiday sign to service in 2013.</p>
<p>Orlando Rescue Mission Sign</p>		<p>6/24/2002</p>	<p><u>410 W. Central Blvd., OHL</u> This Mission style structure has a central undulating parapet wall that is accented with barrel tiles. Awning windows pierce the façade and the ground floor has several single entry doors. A cross is located on top of the building that is lit at night. The metal, neon, double face cross reads “Christ is Savior, God is Love”.</p>
<p>Orlando Utilities Commission Administration Building</p>		<p>12/03/12</p>	<p><u>500 S. Orange St., OHL, NRHP 2012</u> Now the Aloft Hotel, this building is a prime example of adaptive reuse. The former OUC administration building was opened in 1967. It is an academically composed Modern Movement office building featuring a landscaped plaza with the building recessed from the property line and sited on a raised pedestal. The exterior of the building is clad in granite panels at the first floor and precast concrete panels above. The windows throughout the building are aluminum framed with large plate glass units at the first floor and elongated stacked 1-light units on the upper floors. The architect was Richard Boone Rodgers.</p>
<p>Orwin Manner Gates</p>		<p>12/18/1989</p>	<p><u>N. Orange Ave & Wilkinson St, OHL</u> In 1924, the large stucco gates proclaimed the borders of a new development called Orwin manor, led by Walter Rose. The name Orwin is a combination of Orlando and Winter Park.</p>

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
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Plaza Theatre Sign



3/31/1997

425 N. Bumby Avenue, OHL

The Plaza Theatre Sign is the only unchanged theater sign from the 1960s and is the only known sign of its type in the City. The roof-top sign sits on a stepped platform and consists of four curved painted metal supports that hold a drum-like, faceted-surface cylinder with the channel letters “Plaza Theatre”. The sign was built in San Diego and shipped to Orlando where the Harper Neon Company installed the sign. The Plaza Theatre opened in 1963, with the John Wayne movie, “McLintock”. Wayne, along with other movie stars of the day, including Cary Grant, Audrey Hepburn, Maureen O’Hara, Paul Newman, Gregory Peck, Rock Hudson, and Jack Lemon sent telegrams of congratulations and good wishes to the theater that were posted in the lobby. The Plaza Theatre introduced Orlando moviegoers to twin screens, rocking-chair seats, angle seating, and wider screens. Architect Robert E. Collins also designed the underwater theater at Weeki Wachee and buildings in Peru and New York City. The movie theater closed in 1992 and the building was rehabilitated. Known today as Plaza Live Orlando, the building showcases the Orlando Philharmonic Orchestra and many other concerts, comedians, and cultural events.

Porter Paints Sign



02/23/1995

700 E. Colonial Drive, OHL

The Porter Paint Company was founded in 1922 in Louisville, Kentucky as a mail-order paint business, primarily for barns. As the company grew, retail and wholesale stores opened, including this shop on Colonial Dr., the first Porter Paints in the Orlando area. In 1954, Citrus Fruit Products (now Dr. Phillips, Inc.), owned the property and hired L. Alex Hatton, a local architect, to design the International Style building for their new tenants, Porter Paints. The black, white, and orange striped sign are part of the building’s outer walls and made of porcelain enamel-faced metal panels, the only example of this material used for a pre-1966 non-illuminated sign in the City. In 1995, Porter Paints became the first company to take advantage of the historic sign ordinance that protects historic signs that do not conform to current codes. The Porter Paints sign’s structure, material, color, and graphics are important elements to the overall composition of the small store.

Poyntz-O’Neal House



03/21/1977

614 Lake Avenue, OHL

This home was constructed around 1884 by Oliver and Matilda Poyntz as a Frame Vernacular structure. The home was one of six built around what is now Lake Cherokee by newlyweds and nicknamed “honeymoon row”. The home was later sold to Annie Mallory in 1909, who married William O’Neal in 1914. His daughter, Mabelle lived in the home until she passed away in 1975.

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
<p>Publix Pole Sign</p>		<p>09/28/1998</p>	<p><u>2015 Edgewater Drive, OHL</u> This pole sign is the only neon pole sign from the 1960s left on Edgewater drive and the only Publix pole sign left in Central Florida that resembles its original appearance. The pole sign consists of three major components; the support system, the lighted cabinet with plastic faces, and the spinning “butterfly” on top. The sign appears virtually the same, except the plastic faces have been replaced over the years.</p>
<p>Rogers Building</p>		<p>2/27/1978</p>	<p><u>37-39 S. Magnolia Ave, OHL, NRHP (1983)</u> Englishman Gordon Rogers came to Orlando in 1886 and constructed this Queen Anne style building. The English Club was located on the second story. The club sponsored dances, theater, and other events. Reportedly, the metal siding, which is virtually unheard of in Florida, was shipped from England. This building is listed on the NRHP and is an Orlando Historic Landmark.</p>
<p>Slemons Department Store</p>		<p>8/07/1978</p>	<p><u>129-131 W. Church Street, OHL</u> Slemons Department Store was a major dry goods establishment from 1915-1950. William Slemons came to Orlando in 1886 and began business on West Church Street next to Bumby Hardware. In 1924, he hired the J.C. Hanner Construction Company of Orlando to construct this tan brick building for his store. Slemons and his sons also owned a number of other stores throughout Orlando.</p>
<p>US Post Office and Court House</p>		<p>04/24/1989</p>	<p><u>46 E. Robinson Street, OHL</u> In Orlando’s early years, the post office moved from building to building as new postmasters were appointed, often located in small stores, hotels, or pharmacies. The Robinson Street building replaced an earlier post office on the corner of Central Boulevard and Court Street. Opening on April 15, 1941, this building has continuously served as a Post Office and other federal agencies with courtrooms on the upper floors and offices for judges, US Marshalls, and the IRS. The three-story Italianate Revival structure, designed by architect Louis A. Simon, is significant in its use of marble and unusual styling. Two horizontal bands of travertine marble wrap around the building and each casement window is surrounded by pitted marble. A lookout tower projects above with a pyramidal roof. The main entrance is covered by a projecting entry portico supported by tapered round columns with a small balcony located above.</p>

Landmark	Image	Date listed	Narrative
<p>Well'sbuilt Hotel</p>		<p>11/30/1998</p>	<p><u>511 West South Street, OHL, NRHP (2000)</u> Dr. Wells constructed this hotel in 1926. It provided lodging to African Americans during segregation when rooms were not available to them in other areas. Many famous black entertainers and athletes stayed here including Jackie Robinson and Ella Fitzgerald. Next-door was Dr. Wells' South Street Casino, where many of the entertainers performed for the black community.</p>
<p>William Davis House</p>		<p>12/02/1985</p>	<p><u>80 W. Gore Street, OHL</u> This two-story, Greek Revival residence was constructed c. 1925 for W.M Davis, who was engaged in the turpentine industry and farming in Winter Garden, Ocala, and Lockhart before investing in real estate. This residence is symmetrical in elevation with two end brick chimneys and a large central two-story portico. The heavily denticulated pediment is supported by fluted Corinthian columns.</p>

OHL- Orlando Historic Landmark

NRHP- National Register of Historic Places