

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Woman's Club of Winter Park

other names/site number _____ FMSF# 80R04281

2. Location

street & number 419 Interlachen Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Winter Park N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Orange code 095 zip code 32790

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Suzanne P. Walker/Deputy SHPO 3/30/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Entered in the National Register Date of Action 5/4/95

Woman's Club of Winter Park
Name of Property

Orange, Florida

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal
- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century

Revivals: Neoclassical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls STUCCO

roof COMPOSITION SHINGLES

other WOOD

GLASS

Narrative Description

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

Woman's Club of Winter Park
Name of Property

Orange, Florida
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

 ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1921 - 1945

Significant Dates

1921

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hutton, L. Percival, architect

 Townsend, L. C., builder/contractor

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Woman's Club of Winter Park
Name of Property

Orange, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	465850	3162910
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Murray D. Laurie & Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Preservationist Supervisor

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March, 1995

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough St. telephone 904-487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

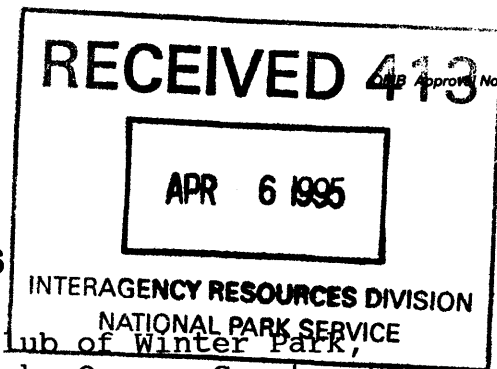
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Woman's Club of Winter Park,
Winter Park, Orange County, FL

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SUMMARY

The Woman's Club of Winter Park at 419 South Interlachen Avenue is a one-story, Neoclassical Revival style building located just east of downtown Winter Park. The exterior of the masonry structure is covered with stucco, and the front facade features eight slender square wood columns. Balanced on either side of the side gabled central block are front gable pavilions. The building is in the same general condition as when it was completed in 1921.

The main interior space is a central auditorium with a stage at the west side. This is opposite the main entrance, which consists of three double French doors with fanlights. Fireplaces are placed on the north and south walls of the auditorium. A reception room and kitchen are located in the north pavilion; a foyer, two lounges and restrooms, and a small office are located in the south wing.

SETTING

The Woman's Club is located on Interlachen Avenue, across from the Gothic-styled All Saints Episcopal Church (Photos 1-4). To the south, across Fairbanks Avenue, is the campus of Rollins College. A large parking lot is to the west, separated from the Woman's Club by a fence and dense tropical foliage. Across Lyman Avenue to the north is another parking lot. Interlachen Avenue is one of Winter Park's most historic streets; some of the city's finest homes, the Winter Park Golf Clubhouse, and two of the city's oldest churches (the Congregational Church and All Saints) share an Interlachen address with the Woman's Club. At the time of its construction, the Winter Park Library, since moved, occupied a site across the street next to the Episcopal Church.

The property, which consists of five lots, was donated to the Woman's Club by Charles H. Morse, in 1917. The prominent site was reportedly the first tee of a former golf course. The symmetrically arranged building was constructed in the center of the property with an orientation to the east (see Site Plan). The Winter Park Elementary School (built in 1916 and demolished in the 1980s) was located on the property to the west.

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Downtown Winter Park's well-known Park Avenue shopping district is two short blocks to the west of the Woman's Club, and adjacent property has been acquired by Rollins College for offices and for parking space. Fairbanks Avenue to the south is a busy, four-lane thoroughfare, but Interlachen remains a two-lane, tree-shaded street, more reminiscent of Winter Park's residential neighborhoods than its commercial and institutional centers.

Members donated shrubs to landscape the property in the 1920s, and at one time a rose garden was located on the club's front lawn. At present large oak trees, mature azaleas and camellias, and semi-tropical plantings enhance the well-maintained grounds. A privacy hedge is planted along the south boundary, and a curving hedge with low plantings in front extends in a semicircle from the terrace out towards the sides of the lot. Cement walks lead from the side entrances to the front, and double cement walkways extend from the front sidewalk to the terrace. The sidewalks are original and were donated by a member in 1920. The south side lawn is used for parking and an asphalt semicircular driveway leads to the north side entrance.

PRESENT PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior

The stuccoed exterior is painted a soft yellow, and the trim is white. The stucco is in excellent condition and the wood of the windows and doors is also in good condition. Buff colored brick nine courses deep, forms a base on the exterior walls.

The Woman's Club is basically H-shaped, with the stage area extending to the rear. The rectangular main block has two small wings or pavilions on either side, connected to the main block with enclosed hyphens (Photo 1). The east elevation (main facade) of the clubhouse faces Interlachen Avenue. The seven-bay facade of the main block is the building's most imposing feature. Eight square wood columns with button detailing at the top support a short roof extension and rest on the floor of the terrace, which is paved with yellow brick (Photo 2). Dentil molding can be seen above the columns, and, according to earlier photographs, a wooden balustrade was set at the extended roofline, further enhancing the neo-classical styling of the front facade. The architect proposed to the Building Committee a "Southern colonial" effect, similar to Mt. Vernon, "stately, but not stiff."

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Three brick steps, with two iron handrails, lead up to the terrace, and two large planter boxes are placed at the outer edge of the terrace, flanking the steps. The terrace appears to have settled and some of the surface is uneven. The side wings enclose the terrace at either end. Three French doors with fan lights are centered at the entrance: the arrangement of panes of glass is unusual, but very attractive, in that a narrower band of lights is placed in the center, visually continued in the semicircular window above each door (Photo 2). On either side is a six-over-six, double hung window with rectangular transom. French doors with sidelights in the hyphens and casement windows (resembling in size and number of lights the French doors already mentioned) on the side walls of the pavilions also open to the terrace, giving it a most welcoming appearance and promising a light and airy interior. There are seventeen French doors and windows with ten lights per side. The east elevation is further enhanced by casement windows with arched inset placed in the ends of the side pavilions which extend the graceful arrangement of the main block and echo the three French doors with their fanlights (Photo 5). Brick chimneys are set at either end of the main block.

The symmetrical plan of the clubhouse is also evident in the north and south side elevations. Each gabled side entrance has French doors with transom and sidelights, three cement steps, and a curved awning (Photos 6 & 10). On the northwest side, around the corner from the north side entrance, is a direct entry to the kitchen from a small landing (Photo 9). Another stairway leads to a side entrance to the stage area from this landing. A similar stairway on the southeast corner also leads to the stage area (Photo 7).

The west elevation (rear facade) features the gabled wing of the stage which extends from the main block of the building. Three windows set in arched openings echo the arched front doors. They have been blocked and painted over, but once were open, as was a circular window set high in the peak of the gable (Photo 8). A slender brick chimney on this wall probably was intended for the building's original heating plant. Air conditioning units are placed on the ground behind the stage now. Two entrances to the basement are in the rear. The cement-floored basement, measuring approximately 10 x 60, is not used at present.

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Interior

The three central French doors on the front terrace lead into the main 2000-square-foot auditorium, called the Helen Morse Hall in honor of the club's first president (Photo 11). The floor is pine and the walls are plastered, painted white. Due to water damage to the ceiling, the dropped tile ceiling with inset lighting was installed in 1969. The Club has just restored the auditorium ceiling to its original appearance. Fireplaces with brick surrounds and colonial styled wood mantels are placed on the north and south walls. The raised stage with proscenium arch and steps on either side is directly opposite the entrance (Photo 12). Early photographs indicate that the stage once had three steps in front (Figures 2 & 3). The original footlights, recessed into the wood floor of the stage, and the lighting above the draw curtain are still in place. Wood paneled doors with the original hardware lead to dressing rooms on either side of the stage. In 1920 the Building Committee requested that exterior doors be included for these dressing rooms, which are now used for storage. Small hopper windows admit light to these areas. The three boarded up windows with transoms on the west wall can be seen at the rear of the stage (Photo 12). To the right of the auditorium is a spacious reception room, with handsome furniture donated by Mrs. Morse (Photo 13). The north side entrance leads directly into this area. To the rear of this is the kitchen area. French doors lead directly into the auditorium from the well-equipped kitchen, which is used as a catering and serving center, and there are two rear exterior doors.

To the left of the auditorium is a foyer leading to the south side entrance (Photo 14). A ladies' lounge and a gentlemen's room are placed on either side of this foyer, and a small office is also located in this area.

Alterations

One of the few changes to the building was the enclosure in 1947 of a small screened service area which separated the kitchen from the auditorium. At an unknown date the roof balustrade was removed.

In 1954 the Club installed a furnace to supplement gas heaters in the foyers and the two fireplaces; air conditioning was installed in

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1967. Prior to this, the windows were screened and the members opened them wide when the building was in use.

The Woman's Club building was stripped and painted, inside and out, in the late 1970s. Interior louvered shutters were installed over the windows to allow the auditorium to be darkened for film showings. These replaced the shirred curtains that can be seen in the early photographs (Figure 1). The original Vermont slate roof was replaced in 1979-1980 with composition shingles.

The Woman's Club of Winter Park is very well maintained and is in use almost constantly for a variety of functions.

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SUMMARY

The Woman's Club of Winter Park is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History. This was the first organization in Winter Park to build its own clubhouse. Since 1921 the building has served as a social center for the community and has housed the many activities and programs of the Woman's Club. Between 1921 and 1945 the Woman's Club of Winter Park was a leader in addressing a multitude of social, health, environmental, and educational issues, and provided numerous opportunities for the self-improvement of its members in the areas of art, drama, music, literature, foreign languages and cultures.

The building is also significant under Criterion C as an example of the Neoclassical Revival style, designed by New York architect L. Percival Hutton and built by L. C. Townsend, an important local contractor.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

As the nation prospered and matured in the late 1800s, the role of women changed; many had managed businesses and property, and had become involved in the abolition movement earlier in the century. Women devoted more time to interests other than their own family's. American women began to organize and form clubs, both for their own intellectual and social benefit and to improve the lives of others. Whether in small towns or urban centers, these organizations met, often in the women's homes, to discuss literature, the arts, education, politics, child welfare, civic problems, and a wide variety of topics. These clubs were one aspect of the progressive movement sweeping America. The General Federation of Women's Clubs was formed in the 1880s as a means of uniting these local groups. The Florida Federation of Women's Clubs was organized on February 21, 1895, in Green Cove Springs, and was admitted to the national organization in 1898.

Many of the early Florida women's clubs began as civic improvement associations. The FFWC for example, successfully lobbied the State Legislature for compulsory school attendance and other education-related laws, using persistent "sandspur tactics," and was

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the leading force in the establishment in 1916 of the Royal Palm State Park, which evolved into the Everglades National Park.

In the summer of 1914, three women met in Winter Park to plan the organization of a community woman's club: Lucy Worthington Blackman, wife of the president of Rollins College, Dr. William F. Blackman; Lucy Meriwether Batchelor (Mrs. DeHaven Batchelor); and Alice Knox. All three were exemplary in their civic involvements as educators and organizers. The first meeting was held the next year, on January 13, 1915, at Osceola Lodge, the home of Mrs. Charles Hosmer Morse, who served until 1918 as the first president. Mrs. Blackman was the vice president, and Mrs. Hiram Powers was elected secretary/treasurer. Thirty women, including the three original planners, formed the charter membership of the Woman's Club of Winter Park, a pretty college town situated in Orange County around a cluster of lakes.

Winter Park was established and developed by a remarkable group of individuals, well educated and affluent, many from the New England states. Loring A. Chase, a successful businessman seeking a healthier climate, and his friend Oliver Chapman purchased 600 acres bordering Lakes Maitland and Osceola in 1881, envisioning a community of winter homes for wealthy Northerners. They thoughtfully planned sites for a central park adjacent to the rail depot, resort hotels, stores, churches, schools--reserving choice lake front property for residences. President Chester A. Arthur visited the new town in 1883, which greatly enhanced its reputation. Promotional literature emphasized the beautiful location, the healthy climate, opportunities for investing in citrus groves, and the elegant accommodations of the hotels. The founding of Rollins College in 1885 further enhanced the cultural and educational life of the new community.

During its first years the Woman's Club took an active part in improving life in Winter Park. The original charter proclaimed its purpose: "To associate the members in study and in efforts to advance the social, civic, educational, and moral welfare of Winter Park."

The Winter Park Post gave front page coverage to the Club's activities: they arranged for the first community Christmas tree in 1915 and a year later became involved in the Canning Club movement, a home demonstration project. The members helped the women of the neighboring Black section, Hannibal Square, organize a Woman's Civic

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League and also raised funds to improve the school in that community. The paper reported in January of 1916 that "the work of the special committees and study classes is being carried on with marked success and growing interest."

The Woman's Club of Winter Park grew as the town grew. By 1916 there were over seventy members, and the club incorporated in 1918. The meetings were held in church halls, the library, the school auditorium, and a variety of other locations.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The Woman's Club formed a committee in 1917, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hiram Powers, to find a site for a clubhouse. In 1920, Charles Hosmer Morse, known as the "Father of Winter Park" for his contributions to the development of the town, and also the husband of the club's first president, donated five lots on Interlachen Avenue. L. Percival Hutton, the nephew of a member, Mrs. Robert MacDonald, was selected as the architect, despite the fact that his office was in New York City. The Building Committee carried on an extensive correspondence with Hutton, which provides valuable documentation of the process of planning and designing the clubhouse. Hutton chose Luther Calvin Townsend, a prominent Orlando contractor, to supervise the construction.

The structure was to cost \$40,000 to build, but the Building Committee started out with very slim financial resources. The Morses and Mrs. William Temple (whose husband was the Mayor of Winter Park, an influential citrus grower, and the promoter of the Temple orange) donated \$5000 each. Donations of \$500 and \$300 followed from others. Forty-three members took out life memberships for \$100 each, and a loan was secured for the balance. The clubwomen organized themselves into clusters of "Twigs" to raise funds: the Bridge Twigs held bridge parties, the Dancing Twigs invited friends to a subscription dance at the Country Club, the Tiffin Twigs set up a tea room, and so on. With these imaginative and dedicated efforts they eventually paid off the loan in 1926.

By the time the building was completed early in 1921, there were 223 members, and the Woman's Club soon became a social and cultural center for the entire community (See Figure 1). It served as a

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lecture hall, a theater, a concert hall, a ballroom, a banquet hall, an art gallery, and, of course, as a place where the members met to conduct their business and hold study classes and social events.

The Woman's Club took its mission of self education seriously. The Club organized classes and members were expected to enroll in one or more of them. Over the years the topics have been varied: music, languages, drama, bridge, international relations, world religions, interpretive reading of Shakespeare, and public speaking, to name a few. Nonmembers could attend the classes for a small fee.

Community improvement was not neglected. As early as 1916 the Club erected signs designating Winter Park as a Bird Sanctuary, and in 1919 a petition was sent to the State Legislature requesting municipal suffrage for women. When equal suffrage was granted in May, the first two to register were Club members Mary Leonard and Mrs. C. D. Powell. To further commemorate the "coming-of-age" of women, the Civics Committee of the Club hosted a party at the Town Hall to which all women voters were invited. The Club successfully lobbied the Town Council for an adequate garbage removal system and petitioned for the appointment of a zoning and planning commission, which was set up in 1924.

The first Winter Park Flower Show was held in the new Clubhouse in 1921 (Figure 2). The \$251 proceeds were used to beautify the grounds and from this activity the separate Winter Park Garden Club, the first garden club in the state, was organized.

Another successful local tradition, the famous Winter Park Sidewalk Art Festival, was also initiated by the Woman's Club when it held its first show of contemporary art in 1936. Among others, well known local artists Andre Smith, Hugh McKean and Wilhelmina Greene showed their works. In 1935 the Kress Collection of early Italian art had been exhibited at the Woman's Club to large crowds, and avant garde artist Andre Smith had challenged the community to expose itself to the works of modern, contemporary artists.

A department to serve the needs of younger women was formed in 1935 and this soon became the Junior Woman's Club of Winter Park. The group met at the clubhouse and organized itself into various departments after the pattern of the Woman's Club itself.

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In 1938 the Club created a college scholarship endowment and has since then awarded loans and grants to many young men and women. In order to help pay for maintenance of the building, the clubhouse is rented, when not in use by Club members, for social events, church services, wedding receptions, and to other organizations for their events.

The membership of the Woman's Club of Winter Park was over 500 when it celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary in 1940. During World War II, dances for members of the Armed Services were held in the clubhouse, and the clubwomen raised funds for the Red Cross and to furnish a Day Room at the Orlando Naval Base hospital.

CONCLUSION

The Woman's Club of Winter Park has actively served the people of Winter Park and its environs for over seventy-five years, and continues to do so today. The clubhouse has been one of the community's most important cultural and social centers, truly a Winter Park institution, since 1921. In his History of Orange County, Dr. William Blackman stated that the Woman's Club "has been, and continues to be, one of the most potent influences in the life of the city." The members have been good stewards of their property throughout the years, generous in making it available to others, and gracious in the best tradition when they host a function. The principal threat to the building is the encroaching development of the surrounding and adjacent properties.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Neoclassical Revival

The so-called "colonial style," also termed the Neoclassical Revival, was popular throughout the nation early in the twentieth century, especially in the South. The style borrows from the Adamesque style of the eighteenth century, influenced by the delicate, classical work of the Adams brothers in England, usually referred to as the Federal style in this country. Rectangular, symmetrical buildings with a low roof, often with a balustrade, featured slender columns without elaborate capitals, and finely scaled windows and

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doors incorporating the form of the fan. Some architectural historians term this the Neo-Colonial, or the Williamsburg style. Interest in this style was revived in 1893 at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Photographs of buildings such as the state of Virginia's replica of Mount Vernon inspired architects throughout the country.

Architectural Significance

The Woman's Club of Winter Park is a very fine example of the early twentieth century Neoclassical Revival style. Architect L. Percival Hutton indicated that his design was influenced by the Southern Colonial style of Mount Vernon. The use of the small pavilions on either side of the main block may have been inspired by Mount Vernon's famous facade. The Woman's Club of Winter Park combines many of the features noted above: symmetrical facade, slender columns, fan lights above well-proportioned doors, a balustrade at the roofline (now removed), delicate detailing such as the line of dentil molding above the columns, and the classical styling of the wood mantels in the main auditorium.

L. Percival Hutton, Architect

Little is known of the career of L. Percival Hutton, although he appears to possess a sure and professional skill. He was educated and practiced in New York City, but was also certified as an architect in Florida (certificate #11). He was asked to undertake the design of the Woman's Club due to the influence of his aunt, Mrs. Robert MacDonald, a club member. Apparently his only other local project was the renovation of one of the older buildings on the Rollins Campus. Mr. Frank Bodine, an Orlando architect, was Hutton's local contact for the Woman's Club project. Correspondence indicates that the design of the building evolved over a period of months as the architect and the Building Committee exchanged ideas about the interior design, landscaping and the building itself. Hutton moved to Winter Park in the 1930s and lived a reclusive life until his death in 1942 at age sixty-two.

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L. C. Townsend, Builder

The builder, Luther Calvin Townsend, was a respected contractor. He had come to Orlando from Atlanta six years earlier. Townsend is credited with building the Mt. Plymouth Hotel, the Orange County Jail, the First Baptist Church, several business blocks and apartments, and a number of residences for prominent Orlando families.

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- Woman's Club of Winter Park Archives.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Women's Club of Winter Park,
Winter Park, Orange County, FL

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Woman's Club of Winter Park occupies Lots 1 through 5, Block 65, in the Town of Winter Park on Interlachen Avenue between Lyman Avenue on the north and Fairbanks Avenue on the south in Section 7, Range 30 East, Township 22 South.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Woman's Club of Winter Park.

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Woman's Club of Winter Park,
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Photographs
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PHOTOGRAPHS

Information in 1-5 is the same for all photographs.

1. Woman's Club of Winter Park, 419 Interlachen Avenue, Winter Park
2. Orange County, Florida
3. Murray D. Laurie
4. July, 1994
5. Murray D. Laurie
6. Front (east) facade, photographer facing west
7. Photo 1 of 14

6. Front terrace, photographer facing northwest
7. Photo 2 of 14

6. Front sidewalk and lawn, photographer facing south
7. Photo 3 of 14

6. View of vicinity (across the street, All Saints Episcopal Church) photographer facing north
7. Photo 4 of 14

6. Front (east) facade of north wing, photographer facing west
7. Photo 5 of 14

6. South side facade, photographer facing north
7. Photo 6 of 14

6. Rear, south corner (stairs lead to stage), photographer facing northeast
7. Photo 7 of 14

6. Rear (east) facade (stage area), photographer facing east
7. Photo 8 of 14

6. Rear, north corner (entrance to kitchen), photographer facing southeast
7. Photo 9 of 14

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Woman's Club of Winter Park,
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Photographs _____ Page 2
Section number _____

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6. North side facade, photographer facing south
- 7. Photo 10 of 14

- 6. Interior of auditorium, facing south wall, entrance doors,
photographer facing southeast
- 7. Photo 11 of 14

- 6. View of stage, photographer facing west
- 7. Photo 12 of 14

- 6. Reception room located in north wing, photographer facing east
- 7. Photo 13 of 14

- 6. View of foyer located in south wing, photographer facing south
- 7. Photo 14 of 14

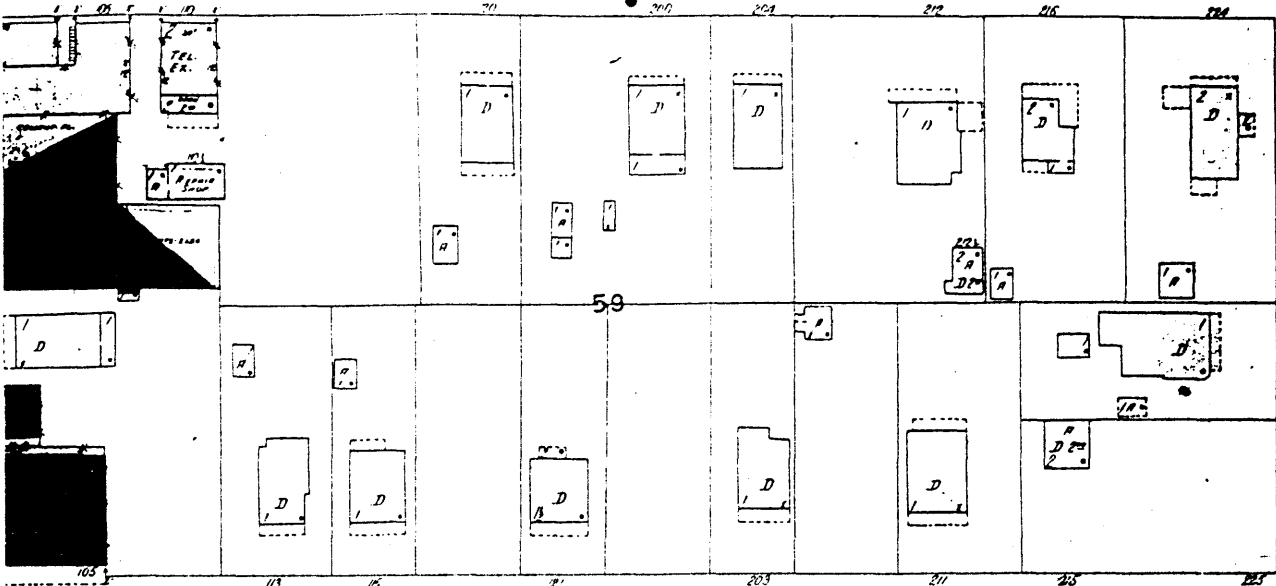
SANBORN MAP, WINTER PARK, 1924
Shows site after Clubhouse was built

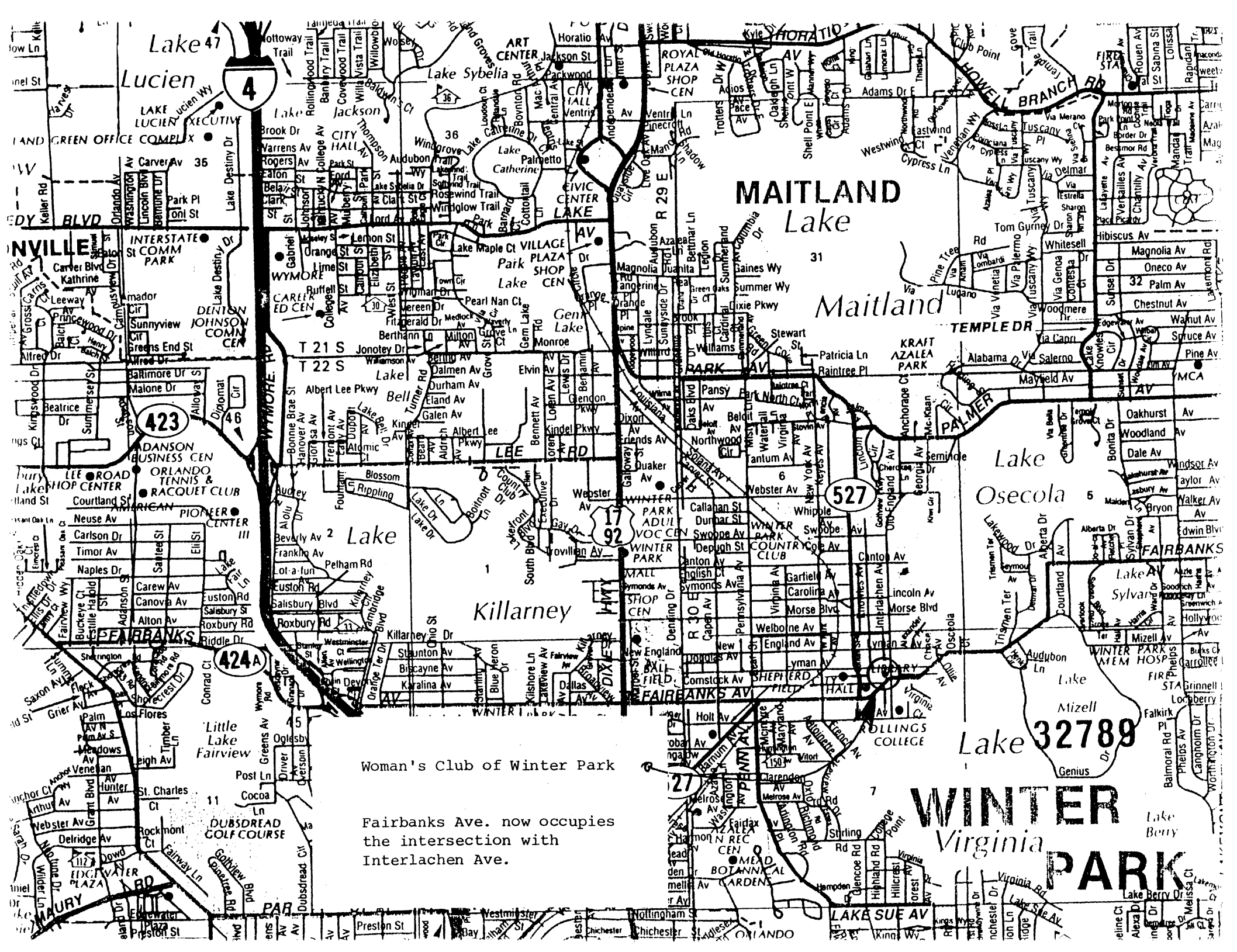
JUNE 1924
WINTER PARK
FLA.
AUG 23 1924

2

CHURCH ST.

E. NEW ENGLAND AV.





MAITLAND Lake

Lake 32789

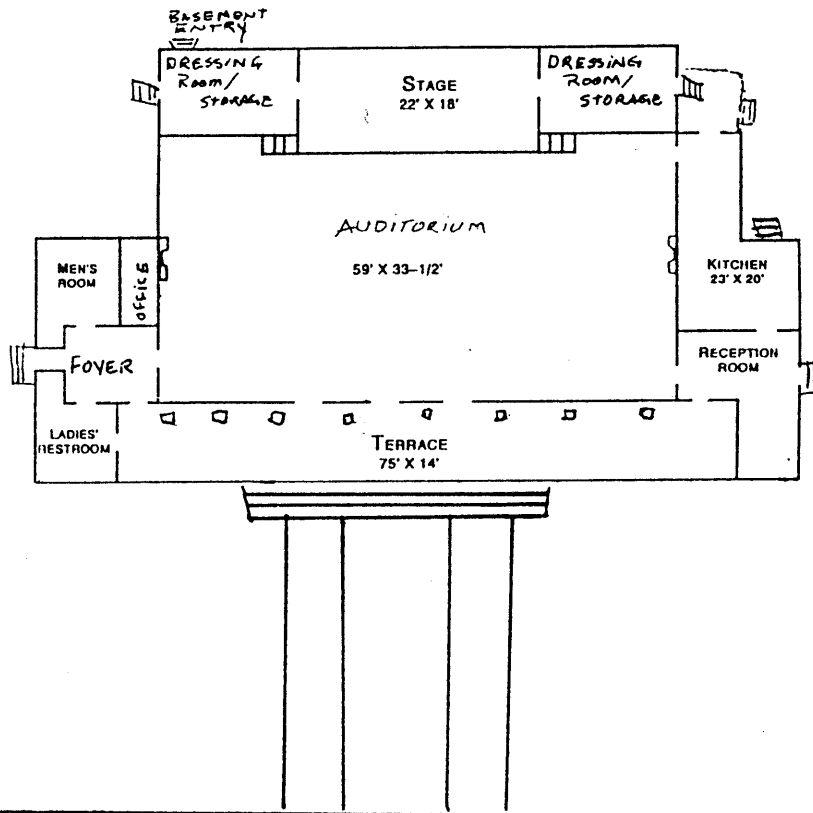
WINTER Virginia PARK

Woman's Club of Winter Park

Fairbanks Ave. now occupies
the intersection with
Interlachen Ave.

FAIRBANKS AVENUE

LYMAN AVENUE



INTERLACHEN AVENUE

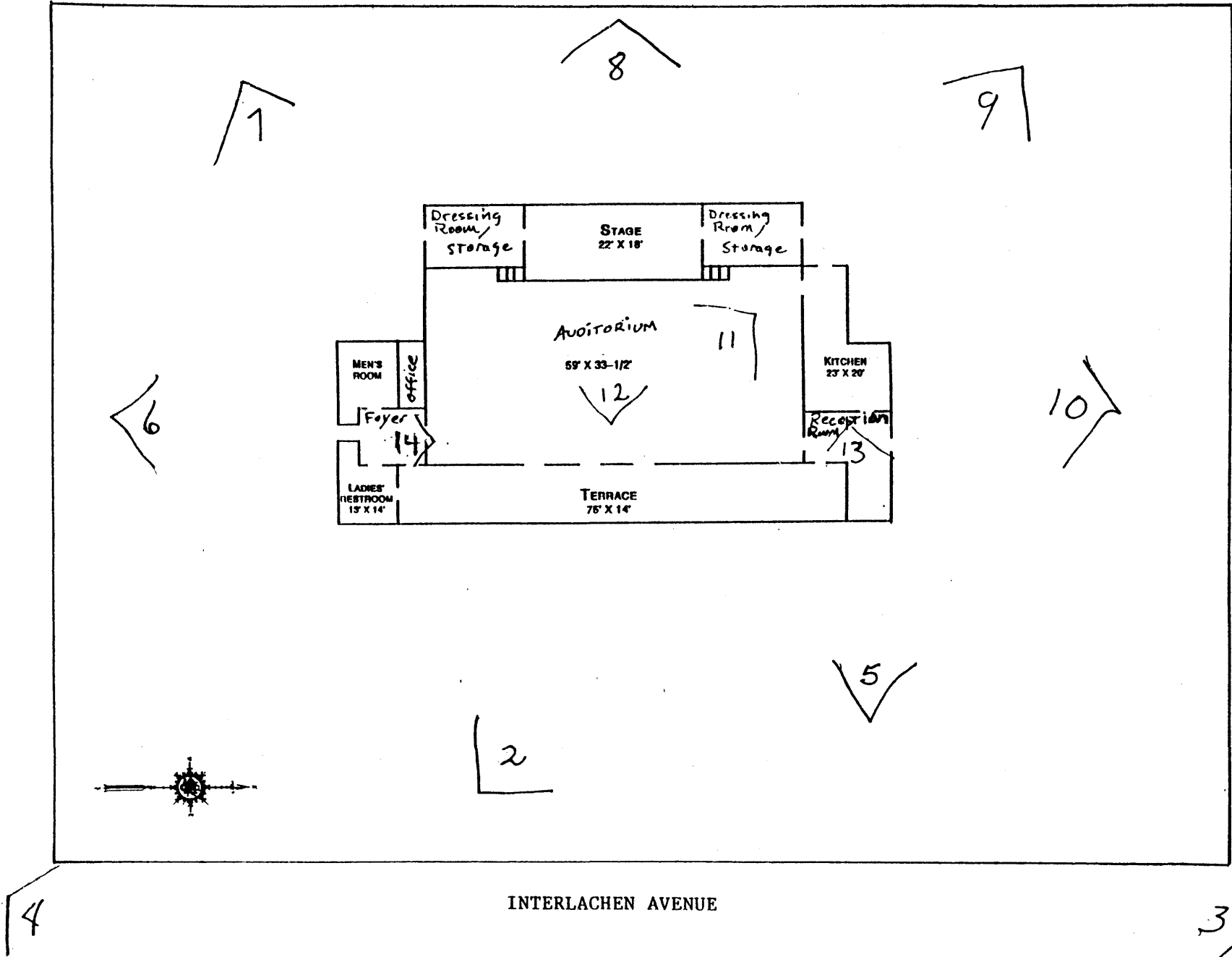


PHOTO DIAGRAM
 Woman's Club of Winter Park
 indicates direction
 photographer was facing



Officers of the Winter Park Woman's Club—Right to Left

Miss S. E. Peschmann, 3d Vice-President, Mrs. E. H. Meudsen, 2nd Vice-President Mrs. H. W. Barbaum, 1st Vice-President. Mrs. A. E. Dick, President.
Mrs. C. H. Morse, Honorary President, Mrs. Mirna Powers, Recording Sec'y, Mrs. De Haven Batchelor, Treasurer, Mrs. C. Fred Ward, Correspond'g Sec'y.

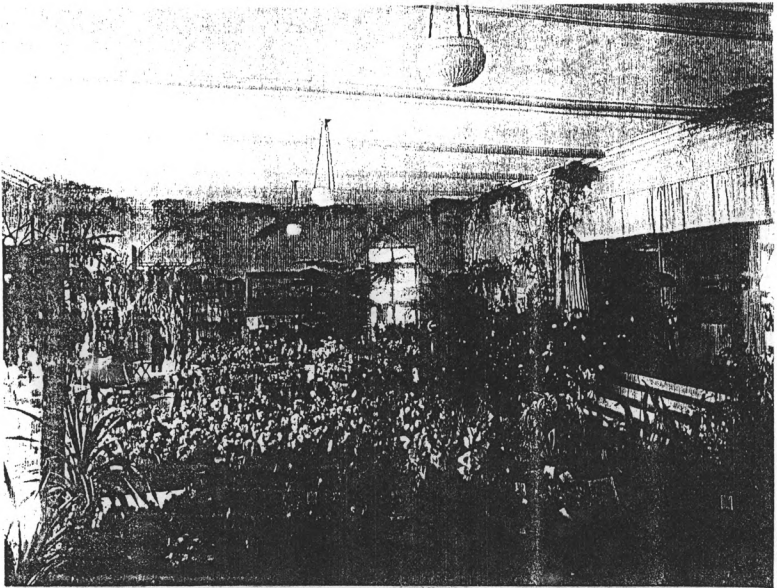


FIGURE 2
Woman's Club of Winter Park
Flower Show, 1923



FIGURE 3
Woman's Club of Winter Park
1938 stage performance