



# United States Department of the Interior


NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

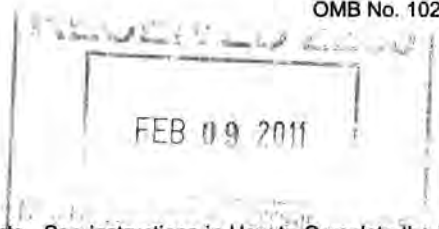
March 28, 2011

Notice to file:

This property has been automatically entered in the National Register of Historic Places. This is due to the fact that the publication of our Federal Register Notice: "National Register of Historic Places: Pending Nominations and Other Actions" was delayed beyond our control to the point where the mandated 15 day public comment period ended after our required 45 day time frame to act on the nomination. If the 45<sup>th</sup> day falls on a weekend or Federal holiday, the property will be automatically listed the next business day. The nomination is technically adequate and meets the National Register criteria for evaluation, and thus, automatically listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

  
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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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

other names/site number Bishop Whipple Memorial Church, FMSF# OR250

2. Location

street & number 331 Lake Avenue N/A  not for publication

city or town Maitland N/A  vicinity

state Florida code FL county Orange code 095 zip code 32715

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.)

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 2/4/2011  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation  
State or 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
  - See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 3-28-11

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	1	objects
1	2	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**

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

Episcopal Carpenter Gothic Churches in Florida

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

2

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: chapel

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revival/Gothic Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other STAINED GLASS

**Narrative Description**

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD  
SHEPHERD, MAITLAND,  
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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**SUMMARY**

The Church of the Good Shepherd is located at 331 Lake Avenue, Maitland, Orange County, Florida. Built in 1882-1883, the church is an exceptional example of a variant of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Revival Style known as Carpenter Gothic. The timber frame church has a rectangular nave, extended chancel, lateral vestibule, sacristy room, and a belfry with a tall pyramidal roof on the roof where the chancel joins the nave. The church has triangular battens in its board and batten exterior, and paired lancet windows along the sides. Stained glass windows in the Aesthetic Style are exceptional and rare examples of the style. The original church bronze bell has been relocated (non-contributing) to the lawn south of the historic church. The Church of the Good Shepherd is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under the MPS cover "Episcopal Carpenter Gothic Churches in Florida," property type F.1: Religious Facility: Church.

**SETTING**

The church is located on the western edge of the church's historical property, but has been obscured by non-historic construction on the lot. A larger contemporary church was built to the east in 1967, along with several church office and Sunday school wings located to the east and north (Photo #1). A large paved parking area is on the eastern side of the property. A historic railroad line runs north/south along the eastern edge of the property. Lake Avenue intersects one block to the east with a major commercial thoroughfare, State Road 17/92. A contemporary multi-story building fills the block directly east of the church property to the corner of Highway 17/92. The City of Maitland is located adjacent to the municipal boundaries of Orlando and Winter Park to the south, Eatonville to the west, and Casselberry to the north. The urban city continually experiences new development, and few 19<sup>th</sup> century historic buildings from the time of the early community remain.

The historic ground south of the church to Lake Avenue is a lawn (Photo #2). Immediately north of the church is a memorial garden with a wall, and a non-historic commemoration wall/fountain. The historic church brass bell apparently was not mounted in the belfry, but on an external wooden tower, and is currently mounted on a concrete platform on the south lawn near the 1967 church building (Photo #3).



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**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior**

The Church of the Good Shepherd has an irregular footprint, brick pier foundation, timber frame construction with board and batten exterior, and a steep cross-gable roof. The church is aligned on a north/south axis, and has a four-sided open belfry with a steep four-sided pointed roof. Each of the belfry's four-sides has four Gothic lancet openings. The main block of the church is rectangular with a chancel extension on the north end. A gable roofed narthex extends eastward from the southeast corner of the building, and a gable roofed sacristy extends eastward from the chancel. Windows on the south, east and west sides of the main block and chancel are paired Gothic lancets. A single lancet is in the north end of the chancel extension, and rectangular windows are in the walls of the narthex and sacristy extensions. All windows, despite their pointed tops, are set within rectangular openings and wooden trim. All windows are filled with stained glass. The vertical battens are large triangular shaped strips.

The south elevation is seen from Lake Avenue with its steep gable roof end (Photo #2), a pair of tall, narrow stained glass windows, and the side of the narthex extends to the east. The narthex wall contains three small rectangular stained glass windows. A wooden access ramp was installed adjacent to this elevation in 1988.

The east elevation is partially obscured when looking across the church property by non-historic open walkway covers that do not structurally impact the historic church (Photo #4). The broad side of the roof is visible and the four-sided belfry on the roof ridge near the north end. The gable end sacristy extends eastward from the chancel extension near the north end (Photo #5). A single lancet window is in the wall of the chancel, and a single lancet window is centered in the sacristy extension. The main block of the building has three pairs of lancet windows, with wooden shutters located below the windows (Photo #6). At the south corner of the elevation is the narthex extension with gable end (Photo #7). A pair of wooden paneled doors, painted red, are centered in this extension. A lower gable roof shelters the porch and was built when the access ramp was built. Five wooden steps rise to the entry porch angled from both the east and north.

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The north elevation has the gable end of the chancel extension, and centered in the extension is a single narrow window with a cinquefoil arched top (Photo #8). A single small rectangular window is visible in the wall of the sacristy that extends to the east. An exterior square brick chimney rises at the northwest intersection of the main block and chancel extension (Photo #9).

The west elevation has the broad side of the main building block (Photo #10). Equally spaced are four pairs of lancet windows and wooden shutters below the windows. Two single lancet windows are present in the west wall of the chancel. The church is too close to the over grown property line to get clear photographs.

### Interior

The interior has heart-pine wooden floors, wooden wainscoting and plaster walls. The windows have unadorned wooden trim. The ceiling is open exposing the trussed rafters that include pendant post at the wall connections, arch braces, king post, and a scissor truss at the chancel (Photo #11).

Entering the double main doors at the southeast corner one enters the narthex, a small room with groupings of three small stained glass windows in the south and north side walls (Photo #12). Wooden paneled double doors swing into the narthex, providing access into the nave. The original wooden pews are aligned from the central aisle to the east and west walls. A tall pair of lancet windows is in the south wall (Photo #13). Three pairs of lancet windows are in the east wall, and four pairs are in the west wall (Photo #14). At the north end of the nave the chancel opens through the wall. The portion of nave wall on the east side has a large wooden lectern, and the wall portion of the west side had a circular cap where a wood stove flue used to exit. The chancel is separated from the nave by wrought iron railings, and rises one step (Photo #15). Benches for the choir and rector line the east and west walls. A single lancet window is centered in the north wall behind an altar that is set on a one-step riser (Photo #16). A wooden reredos is behind the altar and below the window. It contains relief Gothic arches. Two single lancet windows are in the west chancel wall (Photos #17), and one single window is in the east wall. A single wooden paneled door is in the east chancel wall providing access to the sacristy. The sacristy is a small room extending to the east. A small sink and counter top is against the east wall (Photo #18). Wooden cabinets are against the west wall and southwest corner. A single

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lancet window is in the east wall, and a small rectangular window is in the north wall (Photo #19). A single, pointed, wooden paneled door is in the south wall, providing access from the outside.

### ALTERATIONS

The most prominent alteration to the church was a 1988 extended gable porch roof, wooden steps, and wheelchair ramp added to the southeast corner of the building. This replaced a steep set of steps when it was required that the ramp access be added. Two stained glass windows, one each in the east and west nave walls, were replaced by the Willet Studio after severe damage from a hailstorm of March 25, 1992.

### ADDITIONAL NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Immediately north of the church is a non-historic columbarium and a memorial wall (Photo #20). Screening the columbarium from the sidewalk is a non-historic fountain (Photo #21).

The historic bronze bell had been placed in a frame tower near the church, rather than in the belfry. It has been relocated in the south lawn outside the National Register boundary (Photo #3). The inscription on the bell reads:

*In memory  
Mrs. Catharine Elizabeth Ward  
entered into rest  
July 4, 1884*

On the reverse side:

*McShane Bell Foundry  
Henry McShane & Co.  
Baltimore Md.  
Trademark 1888*

**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 36) 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)

ARCHITECTURE

ART

**Period of Significance**

1882-1884

**Significant Dates**

1883

1884

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Haight, Charles C.

McGuire, James A.

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_



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**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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**SUMMARY**

The Church of the Good Shepherd is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Art. The 1882-1883 church is an excellent example of the Carpenter Gothic variant on the Late Gothic Revival Style, and was typical of early Florida settlers' use of local materials. The church includes lateral narthex and sacristy extensions, as well as a chancel extension. An open belfry with a pyramidal roof is located on the roof ridge. Original 1884 stained glass windows are executed in the Aesthetic Style, and are exceptional examples of this rare type of design. The church is nominated under the "Episcopal Carpenter Gothic Churches in Florida," Multiple Property Cover under the Historic Context "Episcopate of Bishop John F. Young, 1866-1885."

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Settlement adjacent to the site of Seminole War Era Fort Maitland was begun in the early 1870s. Important industries that promoted the development of the settlement were the arrival of the South Florida Railroad Company depot in 1880, and citrus growing that was spreading across Central Florida. The community also gained a reputation as a haven from the winter weather among wealthy Northerners. These seasonal residents built homes and invested in the citrus groves. The town was incorporated in 1885, and a small commercial district emerged in the 1890s. By 1900, the population was at 136 people. A public library built in 1907, was one of the state's earliest. By 1920 the population had only increased to 172 people. During the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, residential subdivisions were added and the commercial area expanded. By 1930, the population was 511 people.<sup>1</sup> During the Great Depression the Maitland Art Center, an important community arts institution was established.

The property for the church was donated by Mr. C. H. Hall in 1875. The congregation was more formally begun in 1879, when people met in the parlor of winter resident Minnesota Bishop Henry Whipple's house across the street from the current church. The death of his son prompted Whipple to finance the church as a memorial to his son's memory. The construction was begun in 1882, and was completed by mid-1883.

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<sup>1</sup> Alfred Hanna. Fort Maitland: Its Origin and History, Maitland, Florida: self published, 1936, p.12-47.



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**ART CONTEXT**

**Aesthetic Style & Aesthetic Style Stained Glass**

The Philadelphia International Exposition in 1876 marked the beginning in the United States of a period of increased popular attention paid to the arts, particularly the decorative nature of household products. Known as the Aesthetic Period, through travel and magazines the public became educated to the historic and international periods of design: Classical, Oriental, Gothic, Celtic, etc. Originating and defined in England, the style or movement was disseminated to the United States, and Oscar Wilde's 1882 American speaking tour brought it to everyone's attention. The phrase "art for art's sake," embodied the motivation that art is not didactic, but purely a thing of beauty and enjoyment. This approach to design began in England in the 1860s as a reaction to the standardization resulting from the Industrial Revolution. Prominent English designers Charles Eastlake and Christopher Dresser popularized the eclectic borrowing and blending of patterns and styles in books, graphics for publications, furniture, wall paper, and numerous household items. Designs emphasized flat, non-dimensional features often derived from plant forms.

Such design approaches were admirably suited to stained glass design which is based on fields of color and line. Some of the best known windows in this style are in New York's Greenwich Village, 1876, Jefferson Market Courthouse.<sup>2</sup> The windows are attributed to Charles Booth. The Aesthetic Period was an eclectic period. Stained glass that reflected this approach was produced in the 1870s and 1880s. One of the frequently used ornamental devices in English stained glass of the style was a lightly colored or muted pallet for the compositions in contrast to the richly colored Gothic Revival. Figural representations were usually reduced in size and were contained within medallions or cartouches set within lightly colored geometric backgrounds. These backgrounds were often glass squares with painted rosettes and repeating stylized ornaments in the center. Figures that were composed with graceful sweeping lines and faces exuded quiet or blissful expressions, in a manner often referred to as Pre-Raphaelite and associated with the figure art of Burne Jones. Leaded panels traditionally have borders, and during this period the border pieces were frequently given a sophisticated glass-painted ornamental treatment with the designs based on nature forms.

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<sup>2</sup> Metropolitan Museum of Art, "In Pursuit of Beauty: Americans and the Aesthetic Movement." New York: Rizzoli, 1986, p.19

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**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Church of the Good Shepherd is an excellent example of the Carpenter Gothic subset of the Late Gothic Revival. Along with its beautifully proportioned nave, the Gothic form was elaborated by additional elements. The church's chancel is a northern extension with sides recessed from the main body of the church. It has a southeastern corner lateral extension for a narthex. The main entrance to the narthex is through double panel doors that together form a pointed arch. At the eastern junction of the chancel to the nave is a sacristy. Placed on the roof ridge near the north end is a belfry with pointed arch openings on the four sides. It is capped with a steep pyramidal roof with a cross at its peak.

The Church of the Good Shepherd is one of the few Episcopal Carpenter Gothic churches in Florida whose architect is currently recorded, and one of the very few whose builder is known. The architect was Charles C. Haight of New York City, who was a member of the Ecclesiological Society. He likely had contact with Florida's Bishop John Freeman Young at Trinity Cathedral in New York. The builder is known from the annual diocesan reports as a "Mr. McGuire a northerner."<sup>3</sup> In the course of preparing this nomination, a little information has surfaced about James A. McGuire.

The Church of the Good Shepherd is one of eight recorded Episcopal Carpenter Gothic churches in Florida with the distinctive 3-inch-sided triangular battens. One speculation is that this feature reflects the influence of the builder. The Church of the Good Shepherd is a very rare example of one of only two known Episcopal Carpenter Gothic churches in Florida with ventilators below the windows. St. Mary's Episcopal in Green Cove Springs is the other example. Apart from the porch extension to the narthex, the level of architectural integrity is very high. The church's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and associations convey its history and significance.

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<sup>3</sup> Journal of the 38<sup>th</sup> Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Florida, Jacksonville, FL: Ashmead Bros., 1881, p.62.

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**James A. McGuire (?- 1918)**

McGuire was from somewhere in New England, and died in Brooklyn, New York, in September of 1918. In addition to the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd in Maitland, he also built the Episcopal Church of the Holy Cross in Sanford,<sup>4</sup> and St. Mary's in Green Cove Springs.<sup>5</sup> A Joseph McDonald formed a business partnership with McGuire when McDonald arrived in Florida in 1881. They built the Seminole Hotel in Winter Park, and the Clarendon Hotel in Green Cove Springs. The partnership also built the San Marco Hotel in St. Augustine, where Henry Flagler visited and learned of them. Flagler had them build the Ponce de Leon Hotel (1886), the Alcazar Hotel, Grace Methodist Church, Memorial Presbyterian Church, Union Station (1888), and Kirkside (1893), Flagler's home. They built the Hotels at Ormond (1891), Royal Poinciana (1895), Royal Palm of Miami (1897), The Colonial in Nassau, Bahamas (1899), Whitehall (1901), and The Breakers (1905). The partners kept an office in the Ponce de Leon Hotel. And illustrating how well connected they had become the partners held the liquor licenses for the Alcazar and San Marco Hotel in St. Augustine, in 1899. About that time McDonald moved to Miami, and McGuire stayed in St. Augustine. McGuire built and owned the Valencia Hotel in 1891, and supervised the mausoleum addition onto Flagler's Presbyterian Church. He rebuilt the Casino on the upper floors of the Alcazar after a fire.<sup>6</sup>

**Haight, Charles Coolidge, F.A.I.A. (1841-1917)**

Charles Coolidge Haight, architect, was born in New York City in 1841, the son of the Rev. Benjamin L. Haight, the assistant rector of Trinity Church. He died February 8, 1917, at his home at Garrison-on-Hudson, New York. Height graduated from Columbia College after studying law in 1861, and served as a Lieutenant and Captain of the Thirty-ninth New

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Gilbert Wilson (a.k.a. Dr. Bronson), [www.drbronsontours.com](http://www.drbronsontours.com) "St. Augustine History," accessed September 30, 2010.

<sup>6</sup> Thomas Graham, Chapter 7, "The Flagler Era," The Oldest City, Jean Parker Waterbury, editor, St. Augustine, Florida: The St. Augustine Historical Society, 1983, p.193. Harvey, Karen, St. Augustine and St. Johns County: A Picture History, Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company/Publishers, Inc., 1980. p.85, 90. Wilson, Gilbert, drbrnson web site.

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York Volunteers during the Civil War. He studied architecture in the office of Emlyn Little. His first major commission was in 1874 for Columbia College's School of Mines, later the architecture building. By the mid-1880s, his practice was well established, designing schools, churches, and public buildings, mostly in the Gothic Style.

Haight designed the brick buildings of Columbia College on Madison Avenue, now removed, and those of the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square. For Yale University, he designed Vanderbilt and Phelps Halls; the library; the Mason, Sloane and Osborn laboratories; as well as new dormitories for the Sheffield School. Other buildings designed by Haight were the New York Cancer Hospital, St. Ignatius' Church, the Havemeyer House, the Second Field Artillery Armory in the Bronx, the Garrison Chapel of St. Cornelius on Governor's Island, and the Keney Memorial Tower in Hartford, Connecticut. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and the University, Century and Church Clubs of New York, and the St. Nicholas Society. He was elected an Associate of the American Institute of Architects in 1867 and a Fellow in 1869, and was a member of the Architectural League of New York in 1890, and of the National Sculpture Society.<sup>7</sup>

### **ART SIGNIFICANCE**

Good Shepherd's original 18 stained glass windows were donated by the Minnesota Diocese in honor of family and friends of Bishop Henry Whipple who had commissioned the church construction. The records for Church of the Good Shepherd do not reveal who executed the exceptionally fine stained glass windows. The attribution to the Charles Booth studio is based on records and photos of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Lincoln, North Carolina.<sup>8</sup> Their web site illustrated their windows and identified Charles Booth. The centerpiece figures and floral designs are identical, and the compositions, glass, and color selections match the windows in Good Shepherd. Striking similarities to Booth windows in Trinity Episcopal Church in Hannibal, Missouri, and Pine Street Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, reinforce the attribution.

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<sup>7</sup> Society of Architectural Historians, "Brief Biographies of American Architects," [www.sah.org](http://www.sah.org) New York Times, Obituary, Feb.10,1917. MacKay, Robert B., Anthony Baker, Carol Travnor, Long Island Country Houses and Their Architects: 1860-1940. New York City: W.W. Norton and Co., Inc., 1997. Avery Architectural and Fine Arts Library, "Haight, Charles Coolidge (1841-1917) Collection."

<sup>8</sup> St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Lincoln, North Carolina site [www.episcopallincolntonnc.org/windows.htm](http://www.episcopallincolntonnc.org/windows.htm)



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On display in the church's office conference room are some of the original, modest, leaded glass panels with rondel inserts that were used in the church when it was first constructed in 1883 (Photo #22). These panels were replaced with more elaborate memorial windows in 1884, and exhibit the same choice of glass and leading.

The most spectacular pair of windows and examples of the Aesthetic Style of artistry are the tall lancets in the south gable end of the church (Photo #13). In the center of each lancet is a kneeling angel, each facing the other, one with face raised and the other lowered. Each angel is framed in blue-glass lozenges pointed at each end, and by big wings that create a broad curve behind the figures. Above and below the angels are scrolls that crisscross the composition and contain inscriptions. Four large circular medallions with floral motifs are present, one up, one down in each window. The spaces in between the medallions and scrolls are filled with various lightly tinted glasses, and brightly colored flowers (Photo #23). The lightly tinted glass is covered with plant designs rendered in black, brown, and silver-stain yellow painting. The composition of shifting colors and patterns creates an unusually complex background.

A motif particular to the Aesthetic Style glass work was the use of lightly tinted squares used as the background, with painted ornaments centered on each. The Booth windows in the nave all exhibit this motif, and an excellent example is the Lynn family memorials in the eastern wall (Photo #24). Aesthetic Style glass of English manufacture often had borders with sophisticated painted ornamental designs based on nature forms. A narthex medallion depicting a lily includes corner ornamentation depicted with black outlines, brown shadowing, and silver-stain yellow highlights (Photo #25 & 12).

The north window behind the altar has a symbolic theme of Jesus Christ represented as the Lamb carrying the Christian banner (Photo #16). The window is the most dramatic color-wise, with the use of deep orange glass filling a double-pointed lozenge medallion representing light. The figural windows on the east and west sides of the chancel depict angels set within double-pointed lozenge medallions, and are all derived stylistically from Renaissance figures, in keeping with the eclectic borrowing of styles (Photo #17).

As the stained glass was manufactured by either English craftsmen, or in London, the windows in Church of the Good Shepherd are a large ensemble and a pure example of the



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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

Aesthetic Style. They constitute probably the finest collection and expression of the style in stained glass in Florida.

**Booth Art Glass**

Charles Booth was born in Liverpool, England, in 1844. He had immigrated to the United States by 1869 when he married Sarah Roberts in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. They moved to Orange, New Jersey, where he had a stained glass workshop in a shed in his back yard. In 1870, Booth formed the Slack and Booth Studio with another talented English-born glass artist, Stephen Slack, who had worked locally in the trade since 1860. Booth opened a showroom and office in New York City. In 1876, Slack started another business and Booth started Booth Art Glass, continuing the Orange, New Jersey, shop and New York City showroom.

In 1880, the Booths moved to London, and acquired Edward Cook's old glass firm at 115 Gower Street.<sup>9</sup> He maintained his branch in New York, which was managed by Charles F. Hogeman. Hogeman moved into the Booth's old house, kept the workshop in Orange, and the showroom in New York City. The firm was known as Booth and Hogeman. Booth died in 1893, but Hogeman kept the American branch open under the name Charles F. Hogeman, until 1930. Booth windows are to be found from the northeast and east coast to Michigan, Texas, Colorado, Tennessee, and now Florida.<sup>10</sup>

Booth's New York promotional materials show designs in keeping with the popular eclectic Aesthetic Style. The style of painting coming out of the Orange, New Jersey, shop reflected a refined English style of painting. Further understanding of the firm may reveal whether the glass painting was done in London, or by English painters working in New Jersey, or both.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Metropolitan Museum, p.404.

<sup>10</sup> Robert O. Jones, Biographical Index of Historic American Stained Glass Makers, Raytown, Missouri: Stained Glass School of the Stained Glass Association of America, 2002. p.15,57.

<sup>11</sup> Donald L. Clapper, an organist from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, should be cited for his generous sharing of his historic research. His contributions provide much of what is currently known about the Booth Studio. Clapper has shared his findings with churches and the Biographical Index cited in section #9.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 8

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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Also of interest as examples of the Aesthetic Style stained glass produced probably by an American studio are the "Minnesota," and Eaton memorial windows in the west wall of the Good Shepherd nave (Photo #26). Glass "jewels" and ripple glass were used to construct the panels, and painted glass was used to render flowers and framing for two centerpiece medallions. One is of the crest of the office of the Minnesota Episcopal bishop, Henry Whipple, the early promoter of the church and sponsor of the building. The other is an anchor with an inverted United States flag. Above the anchor medallion is an exceptionally fine painted image of a child holding flowers, possibly a portrait of the person memorialized. The windows have patterns and floral elements common to the Aesthetic Style as well as Renaissance derived border elements around the medallions and child painting.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Beatty, Bob, interviewed by Charlotte Everbach, December 2010. Funded the access ramp and porch extension in 1988.

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Metropolitan Museum of Art, In Pursuit of Beauty: Americans and the Aesthetic Movement. New York: Rizzoli, 1986, p.19, 404.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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New York Times, Obituary [Charles C. Haight], February 10, 1917.

Whipple, Rt. Rev. H.B., Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate. New York: The  
McMillan Company, 1902.

Wilson, Gilbert, www.drbronsontours.com "St. Augustine History." accessed September  
30, 2010.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	6	4	0	0	0	3	1	6	5	8	0	0
	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 Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 2010

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

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 Church of the Good Shepherd

street & number 331 Lake Avenue telephone 407-644-5350

city or town Maitland state FL zip code 32751

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 amend 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 20017-127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0033), Washington, DC 20503.



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The NR boundary for the Church of the Good Shepherd is a portion of the larger property owned by the church, Orange County Property Appraiser parcel # 36-21-29-0000-00-052. See site and National Register boundary map.

The verbal of the entire property is:

Beg at NW intersection of Lawrence Ave and ACLRR in SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  run W 314 ft N 346.5 ft E to ACLRR r/w S to beg (less St Rd r/w and less r/w on E) and Fries Survey C/20 and C/117 beg from a pt 50 ft W of SE cor of that pt of Lot G W of RR said pt being 75 ft W of c/l of RR run N 359.03 ft NLY along curve 71.22 ft W 316.08 ft S 437.22 ft E 312 ft to POB.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated portion of the property owned by the Church of the Good Shepherd is historically associated with the church and retains the historic setting of the 1882-1883 church.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      Photo      Page      1      **CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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**PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST**

1. Church of the Good Shepherd, 331 Lake Avenue, Maitland
2. Orange County, Florida
3. Robert O. Jones
4. March & November 2010
5. South lawn with 1967 church and historic bell, looking northeast
6. Photo #1 of 26

Information of items 1-4 are the same for all the following photographs.

5. South elevation and south lawn, looking north
6. Photo #2 of 26
  
5. Historic bell, contemporary mounting, looking northwest
6. Photo #3 of 26
  
5. East elevation of church and walkway covers, looking southwest
6. Photo #4 of 26
  
5. Door to sacristy, looking northwest
6. Photo #5 of 26
  
5. East nave wall, looking west
6. Photo #6 of 26
  
5. Southeast corner narthex and 1988 porch, looking west
6. Photo #7 of 26
  
5. North gable elevation, looking south
6. Photo #8 of 26

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      Photo      Page      2

**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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5. Brick chimney on west elevation, chancel/nave intersection, looking south  
6. Photo #9 of 26

5. West elevation, looking south  
6. Photo #10 of 26

5. Interior, exposed roof rafters over chancel, looking north  
6. Photo #11 of 26

5. Narthex windows in south wall, looking south  
6. Photo #12 of 26

5. Two tall windows in south gable end, looking south  
6. Photo #13 of 26

5. East wall of the nave, looking east  
6. Photo #14 of 26

5. Chancel, looking north  
6. Photo #15 of 26

5. Window in north wall behind altar, looking north  
6. Photo #16 of 26

5. Window detail in east chancel wall, looking east  
6. Photo #17 of 26

5. Window and sink in sacristy, looking east  
6. Photo #18 of 26

5. Detail of window in north wall of sacristy, looking north  
6. Photo #19 of 26

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number      Photo      Page      3      **CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE COUNTY,  
FLORIDA**

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5. Noncontributing memorial garden wall/marker, north of church, looking west  
6. Photo #20 of 26

5. Noncontributing fountain, north of church, looking west  
6. Photo #21 of 26

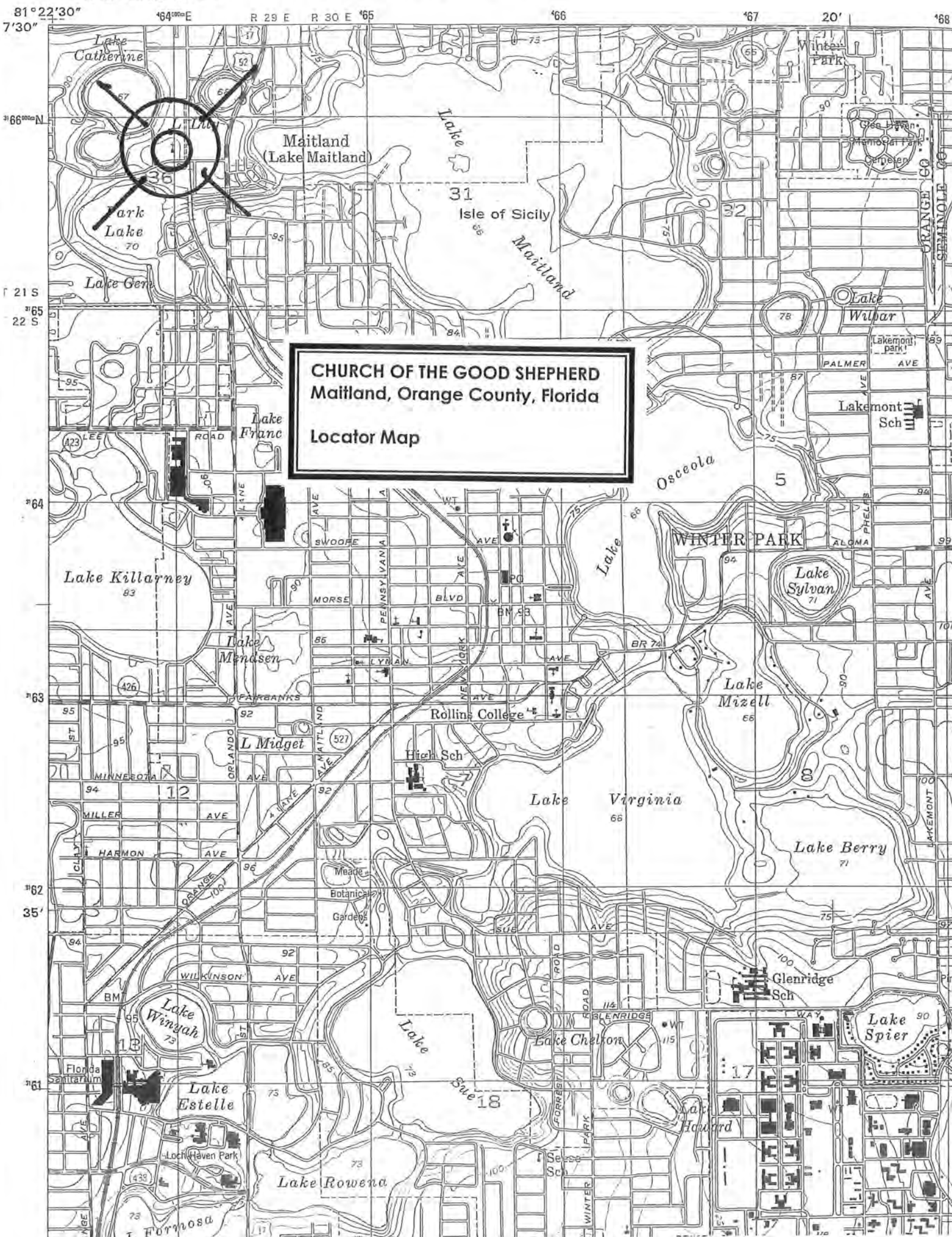
5. Display of 1883 windows in church office, looking north  
6. Photo #22 of 26

5. Detail of tall south gable wall window, looking south  
6. Photo #23 of 26

5. Lynn memorials in east wall, looking east  
6. Photo #24 of 26

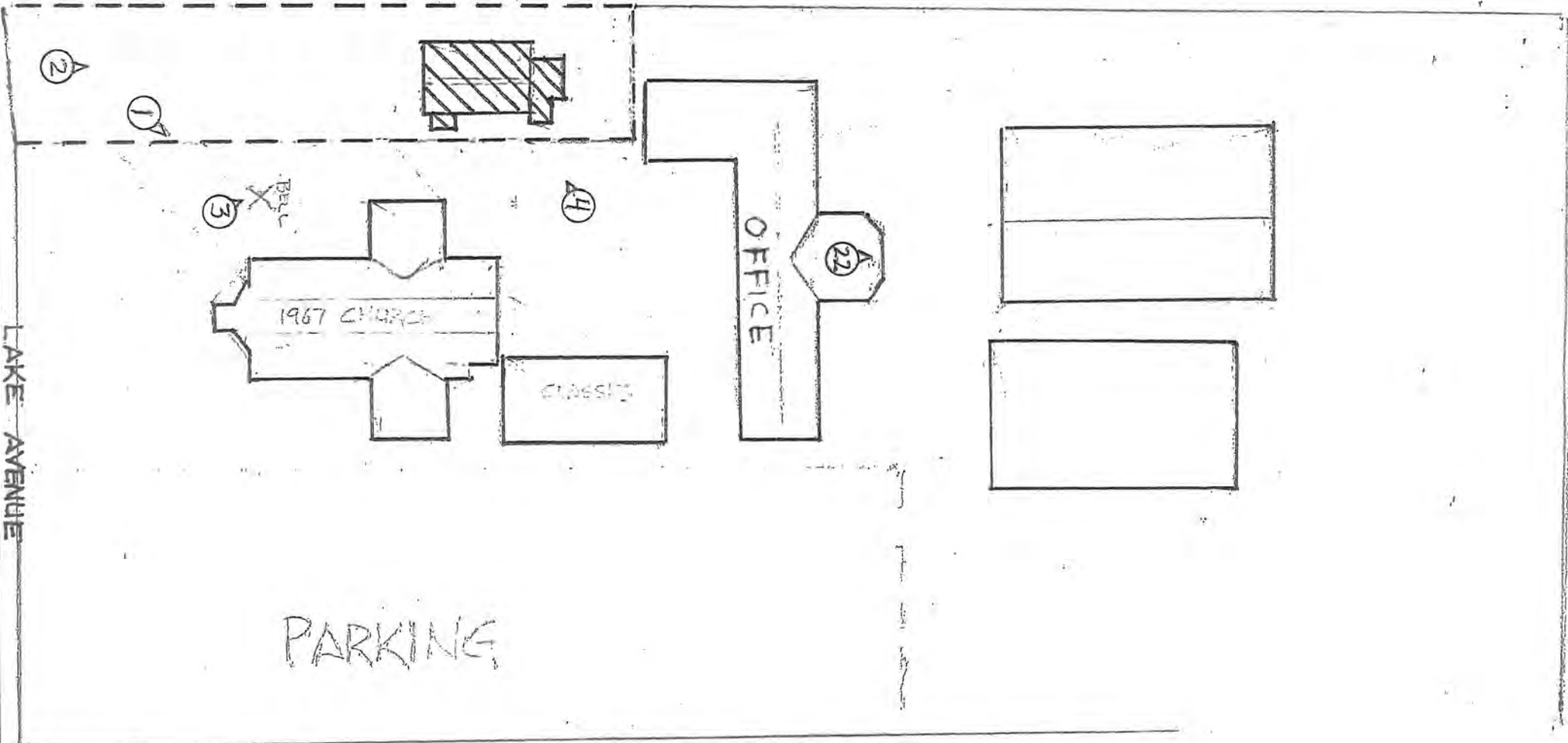
5. Detail of narthex window, looking south  
6. Photo #25 of 26

5. "Minnesota," and Eaton memorial windows in west wall, looking west  
6. Photo #26 of 26



**CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD**  
Maitland, Orange County, Florida  
**Locator Map**





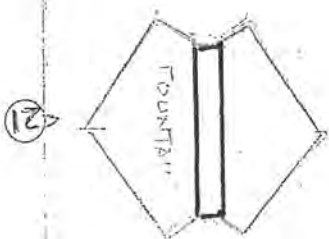
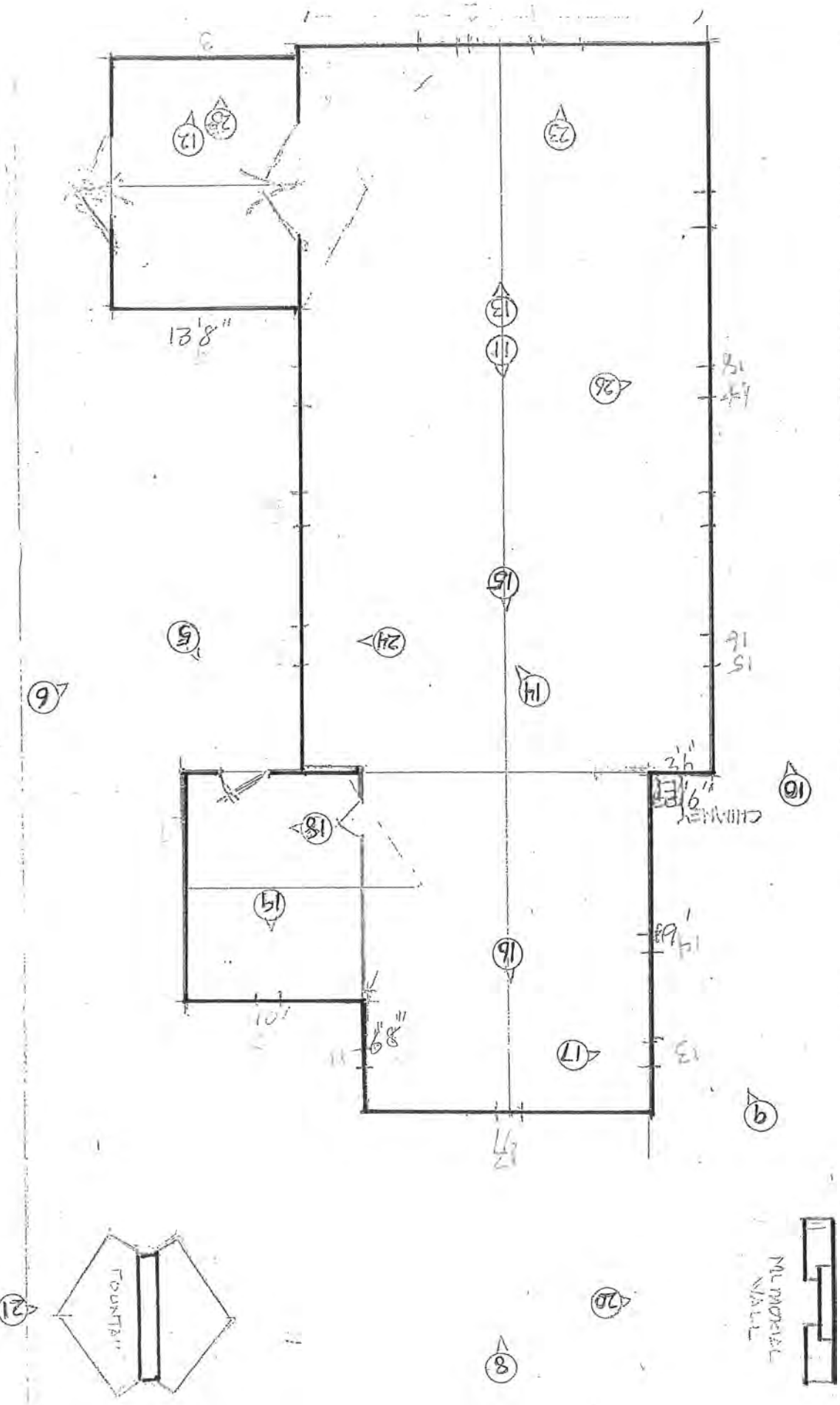
Church of the Good Shepherd  
 Maitland, Orange Co., Florida

Site Plan & Photo Diagram

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CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD  
 1883 W. MAITLAND BLVD. W. MCGUIRE  
 ORANGE CO., FL. PHOTO DIAGRAM



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Church of the Good Shepherd  
NAME:

MULTIPLE Florida's Carpenter Gothic Churches MPS  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Orange

DATE RECEIVED: 2/09/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/16/11  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/31/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/27/11  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000144

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT 3-28-11 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #1

EPSON

EPSON

EPSON

EPSON





CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #2

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CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, WATLAW, ORANGE CO, FL

#3







CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MIDLAND, ORANGE CO, FL

~~14~~

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CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #5



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL  
#6





CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO., FL

#7



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL # 8





CHURCH OF THE GOOD SWEDHERD,  
MONTLARD, ORANGE CO., FL

49

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CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MIDTOWN, ORANGE CO, FL  
4110



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL

#11





CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL

#12

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CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL # 13

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CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL

#14



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #15



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MIDTOWN, ORANGE CO, FL #16

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CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD,  
MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL # 17



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

MATLOND, ORANGE CO, FL #18





CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MATLOND, ORANGE CO, FL  
#19



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #20



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL

#21





CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, MAITLAND, ORANGE Co, FL

# 22



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

MAITLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #23



HE GIVETH HIS

BELIEVED SLEEP



IN MEMORY OF GEORGE LYNN BORN  
MAY 15 1875 DIED MARCH 27 1900

AND OF HIS WIFE GINIA LYNN BORN  
JUNE 11 1864 DIED AUGUST 16 1900



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

MIDDLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #24



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

MIDLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #25



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

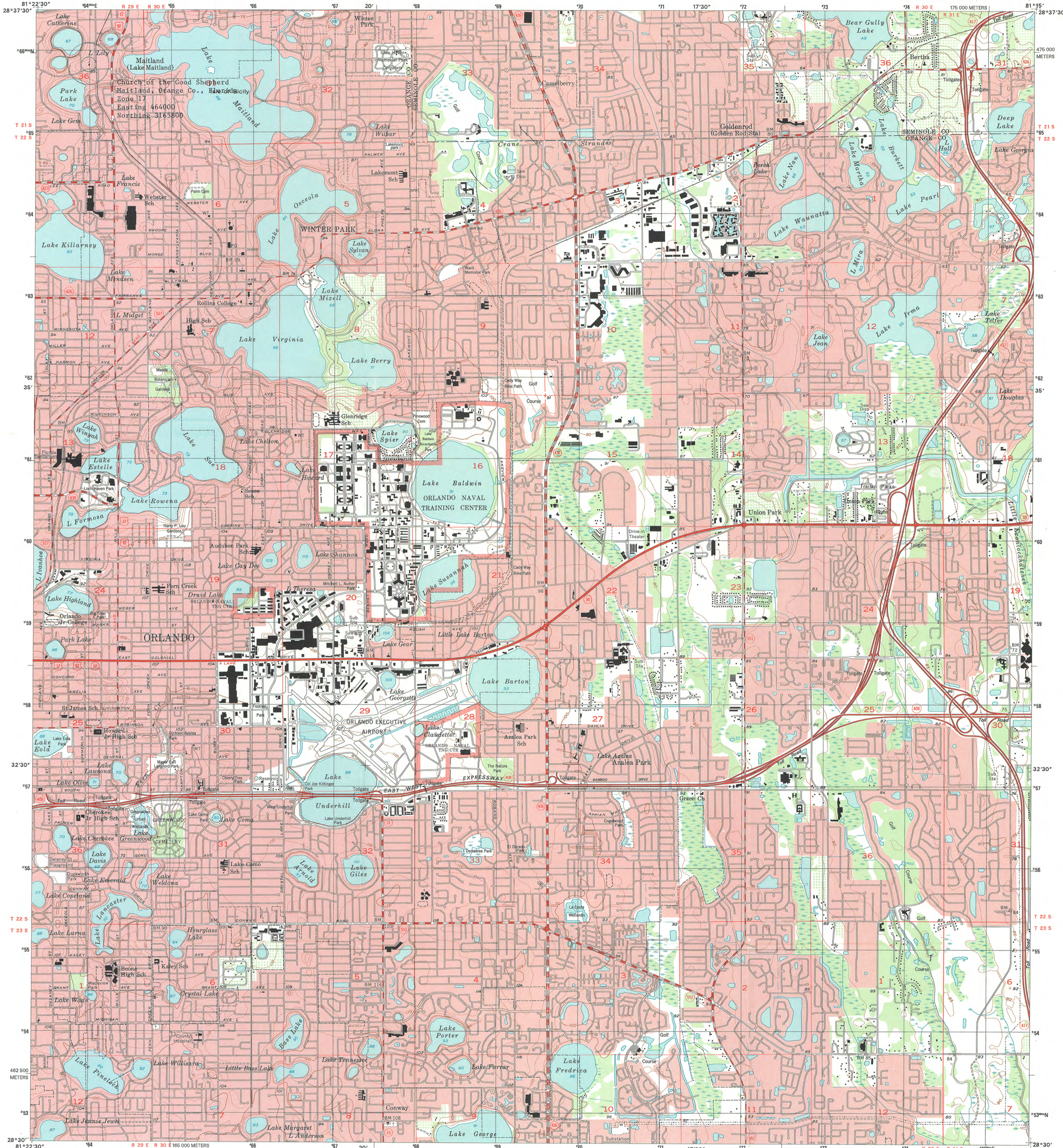
MIDLAND, ORANGE CO, FL #26



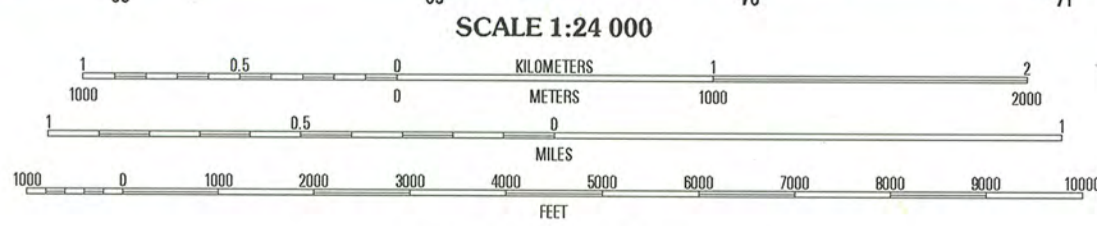
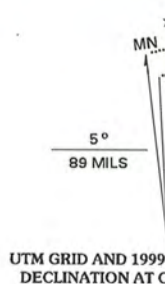


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

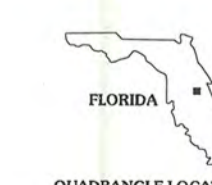
ORLANDO EAST QUADRANGLE  
FLORIDA  
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
Topography compiled 1956. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1956.  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 17 2 500-meter ticks: Florida Coordinate System of 1983 (east zone)  
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.  
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.  
Landmark buildings verified 1956.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929  
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface .....	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface .....
Secondary highway hard surface .....	Unimproved road .....
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
State Route	

1	2	3	1 Forest City
4	5	6	2 Casselberry
7	8	7	3 Ocoee
		8	4 Orlando West
			5 Ocoee SW
			6 Lake Jessemine
			7 Pine Castle
			8 Narcoossee NW

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ORLANDO EAST, FL

1994

NIMA 4741 III SE-SERIES V847







FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
**Dawn K. Roberts**  
Interim Secretary of State  
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

FEB 09 2011

February 7, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of Interior  
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a request to nominate the following property from the National Register:

**Church of the Good Shepherd, Maitland, Orange County, Florida**

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

*Barbara E. Mattick*

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

Director's Office  
(850) 245-6300 • FAX: 245-6436

Archaeological Research  
(850) 245-6444 • FAX: 245-6436

Historic Preservation  
(850) 245-6333 • FAX: 245-6437