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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 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 WARLOW, THOMAS PICTON, SR. HOUSE

other names/site number Clara M. Tracy House; Endaw-Win Nursing Home; Share-A-Home/8OR7295

2. Location

street & number 701 Driver Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Winter Park vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Orange code 095 zip code 32789

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 E. Mattick / Interim SHPO, 8/20/2009
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 20-8-09

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	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings
(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)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

HEALTH CARE: sanitarium

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STUCCO

roof TERRA COTTA

other CONCRETE

METAL: Steel

Narrative Description

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

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

Period of Significance

1927

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown/unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Warlow, Thomas Picton, Sr. House
Name of Property

Orange Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Aprox. 2.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	6	2	8	0	0	3	1	6	2	3	5	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 Brian Koepnick, Robert J. Taylor/Architectural Historians; Michael Zimny/Architectural Historian, Andrew Waber

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 2009

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 Cindy Christmas and Joe Harris

street & number 701 Driver Avenue telephone 407-629-6509

city or town Winter Park state FL zip code 32789

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 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**

Section number 7 Page 1

WARLOW, THOMAS PICTON, SR. HOUSE
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Constructed in 1927, the Thomas Picton Warlow, Sr. House is a large, one and two-story masonry residence located at 701 Driver Avenue in unincorporated Orange County, between Winter Park and Orlando, Florida. The house is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and is distinguished by an irregular plan, stucco-covered walls, and a combination of hip, gable and shed roofs covered by green terra cotta barrel tile. Several stucco-covered chimneys topped by a variety of decorative caps punctuate the building's roof. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation, and is dominated by a central two-story block and two one-story wings. Additionally, a long, roughly U-shaped one-story addition constructed in 1955 extends from the north side of the house. The building's fenestration is principally original six or eight-light metal casement windows. Significant interior features include a wood staircase, an ornately carved wood fireplace mantle, hardwood and tile floors, built-in bookcases, wood paneled doors, and original light fixtures and door hardware. The house is in excellent condition and possesses a high degree of physical integrity.

SETTING

The Thomas P. Warlow, Sr. House is located on a large lakefront lot fronting Little Lake Fairview in unincorporated Orange County (photograph 2). The surrounding neighborhood consists primarily of single-family residences. The Warlow House is set back from the street on the lot, its front elevation facing Driver Avenue and the rear elevation facing Little Lake Fairview. The lot is landscaped by a variety of mature vegetation, including a large live oak in front of the house, large pine trees located along the edge of the lake, and a variety of palms and shrubs.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The east (front) elevation of the Warlow House is dominated by a two-story central block with two, one-story projecting wings (photograph 1). The house's central block is covered by an intersecting low-pitched hip and gable roof. All roof surfaces are clad in green terra cotta barrel tile. The central block features a central semi-circular projecting bay with a stepped parapet (photograph 3). The bay includes a paneled entrance door which is ornamented by a low relief rusticated stone surround and a false arch. A pair of metal light fixtures and four-light fixed windows are located on both sides of the door. A large round-arched opening containing a pair of six-light metal casement windows is located above the door. A narrow exterior chimney with a tiled cap is attached to this portion of the house.

A one-story wing covered by a low-pitched hip roof surfaced by barrel tiles projects from the elevation's southeast corner. The wing terminates in a porte-cochere supported by square supports (photograph 4). The

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wing's north elevation includes three sets of eight-light metal casement windows; the south elevation includes a pair of eight-light metal casement windows and one set of six-light metal casement windows (photograph 6). Fixed four-light transoms are located above the casement windows. A pair of six-light casement windows similar to those on the wing's south elevation is located under the porte-cochere, as is an original wood door. Another one-story wing covered all the by a hip roof surfaced by barrel tile projects from the northeast corner of the front facade. The wing's fenestration consists of six and eight-light metal casement windows with fixed four-light transoms. A narrow interior chimney is located on the north slope of the wing's roof near the main block of the house. An arched entrance with a concrete handicapped ramp is located at the end of the wing (photograph 5).

The building's two-story south elevation features a three-sided projecting bay covered by a barrel tile hip roof (photograph 6). The bay is dominated by a wide corbelled chimney topped by a gabled cap with accentuated ventilation openings and small brackets. Above the base of the chimney are the remnants of a cast concrete fountain ornamented by a dolphin motif set in a rectangular banded concrete panel (photograph 7). The fountain's basin is no longer extant. Two original wood doors with multiple lights and tiled stairs are located on both sides of the chimney. A large arched opening with a wood door with multiple lights is located at the southwest corner of the elevation. This opening leads to house's rear interior porch. Above the doorway is metal fire escape with a second story entrance. The entrance includes an original wood paneled door with three light and an eight-light metal casement window. The elevation's other fenestration consists of six- and eight-light metal casement windows with fixed four-light transoms.

The building's two-story west (rear) elevation is covered by a tile hip and gable roof and feature a triple-arched opening which marks the location of the building's interior porch (photographs 8 and 25). The northernmost arched opening includes four fixed fifteen-light windows with a transom; the central and southern arched openings are screened. The elevation's second floor is punctuated by three large openings, each including five metal casement windows flanked by sidelights and a fixed metal transom. An original circular vent in the elevation's gable has been enclosed with stucco.

The two-story north elevation is covered by a tile hip roof and features two sets of paired eight-light metal casement windows with fixed transoms. Attached to the elevation's first floor near its northwest corner is a long U-shaped one-story hip roof addition (photograph 9). Constructed in 1955, the addition features stucco-faced walls and a barrel tile roof very similar in appearance to the earlier portion of the house. The addition's fenestration consists of paired modern one-light metal sliding windows. A wood and glass-paned door is located on the north side of the addition (photograph 10), and a concrete patio screened by lush landscaping is located to the west of this addition (photograph 11).

Located to the southeast of the house is a historic one-story hip roof carriage house (photograph 24). The building features a continuous concrete foundation, stucco-faced walls, and a composition shingle roof. An

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WARLOW, THOMAS PICTON, SR. HOUSE
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DESCRIPTION

arched entrance located at the northeast corner of the building is similar to the entrance of the rear porch of the main house. Fenestration is eight-light metal casement windows. This building is used as an art studio today.

Interior

The interior of the Warlow House is distinguished by a variety of original features, including a wood stair, hardwood and tile floors, paneled doors with original hardware, built-in bookshelves, and original lighting fixtures. The main entry to the house is through a short foyer which includes a wood staircase ornamented by a twisted wrought iron balustrade detailed by a diamond and heart motif (photograph 14). The staircase rises to a first floor landing which is lit by an original stained glass light fixture (photograph 13). Original first floor doors feature heavy geometric wood paneling and glass doorknobs.

A triple-arched colonnade supported by Corinthian columns provides entry to the house's living room from the foyer (photograph 12). The living room is dominated by an ornate fireplace mantel supported by engaged twisted Corinthian columns (photograph 16). The mantel's cornice includes an egg and dart motif, and a variety of carved wood cherubs, birds, griffons, acanthus leaves motifs arranged around a central urn located in the mantel's frieze. According to Gracia Anderson, Judge Warlow's grand-daughter, the fireplace mantel was inspired by a design of noted 18th century English architect Sir Christopher Wren.¹

A pair of original fifteen-light wood French doors provides entry from the living room to the house's sunroom and porch (photograph 17). A fifteen-light wood door flanked by a pair of five-light sidelights and topped by an arched transom opens from the sunroom to the porch (photograph 18). The house's dining room is ornamented by original wrought iron light fixtures with decorative shades (photograph 19). The second floor master bedroom features an original wrought iron ceiling light fixture (photograph 23), and its adjoining bathroom includes a ceramic bathtub, sink, tile, towel racks, and a decorative etched mirrored medicine cabinet (photographs 20-22).

¹ College Park Neighborhood Association. "The 14th Annual Historic Homes Tour-2004." Unpublished manuscript. Copies available from College Park Neighborhood Association.

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Section number 8 Page 1 WARLOW, THOMAS PICTON, SR. HOUSE
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Thomas Picton Warlow, Sr. House, located in unincorporated Orange County, Florida, is locally significant under criterion C in the area of architecture as an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The building features the principal character-defining features associated with the style, including an asymmetrical composition, low-pitched gable and hip barrel tile roofs, stucco-covered walls, casement windows, and a variety of decorative elements taken from historic Spanish architecture. The Spanish Colonial Revival style is closely associated with the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, one of the most significant events in the state's history, and was one of Florida's most popular 20th century revival styles.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Founded in 1824 shortly after the United States acquired Florida from Spain, Orange County, then known as Mosquito County, originally included an area that extended just south of St. Augustine southward to present-day Monroe County and westward to Alachua County. The county was re-named Orange County in 1845. The first county seat was present-day New Smyrna located on the plantation of John Bunch. The county's first settlers were mainly veterans of the Second Seminole War who were involved with the cattle industry. The cattle industry remained a major part of Orange County's economy throughout the Antebellum Period and into the 1870s, although the county's population remained relatively small. The potential for citrus production was recognized early on, however, as large citrus groves were planted in the 1840s. The biggest change in the county during the 19th century was the construction of railroads in the late 1870s and early 1880s.²

Railroads in Orange County were originally constructed for the agricultural industry to transport citrus and cattle to larger markets to the northeast. These railroads not only increased the profitability of farming but also brought an influx of new residents and visitors into the area. Sparked by the boost brought by the railroads, the first great influx of residential construction and commercial development occurred shortly afterwards. The cities of Orlando and Winter Park expanded around the railroads. Orlando, incorporated in 1876, became a major regional center for the citrus industry thanks to the railroad. In contrast, Winter Park was founded by northerners as a lakeside winter resort, and was incorporated in 1887. The town's development was aided by its location along the South Florida Railroad that ran between Sanford and Tampa. By 1913, after the creation of Seminole County, the present-day eastern boundary of Orange County was established. The first subdivision in Orange County, C.H. Brown's Addition in Orlando, was platted in 1887. The Panic of 1893 along with the freezes in 1894 and 1895 brought a halt to the initial wave of Orange County's development.³

² Elliott, Brenda J. and Donna G. Logsdon, Orlando Neighborhood Project, Orlando, FL: The Historic Works, 1992, p. 11-16.

³ *Ibid.*; Florida Preservation Services, Part I: City of Winter Park Historical and Architectural Survey, unpublished mss., 1986, p. 17.

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ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Although these economic downturns drove many people away from Florida, others remained and the state's citrus industry rebounded. The advent of the automobile and the construction of roads during the first decades of the 20th century opened Florida to even more tourism. Once a destination for the rich, Florida now attracted people from all economic classes. Many visitors, enamored by the state, sought to relocate, and the construction of modest homes began in earnest. Beginning in the early 1910s, homebuilding reached a peak after World War I during a period known as the Florida Land Boom.⁴

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Constructed circa 1927, the Warlow House was built for Judge Thomas Picton Warlow, Sr., who was also the Vice-President of the State Bank and Trust Company of Orlando. The lots on which the house is located were purchased from W. E. Giles, an associate of Hanford Carl Dann, President of the Orange County Investment Company. The Dann Development Company developed many of Orlando's prominent subdivisions, including Concord Park, Colonial Hills, Highland Grove, and Golfview.

Thomas Picton Warlow, Sr., was born in India of English descent and was educated in England, France, and Switzerland. In 1884, he moved from England to Orlando, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1888. In 1894, Warlow formed the law firm of Massey & Warlow with Louis C. Massey. In 1907, he was appointed as Orange County solicitor and was elected a Judge of the Criminal Court in 1912. Besides successfully practicing law, Warlow was also an accomplished banker. He and his long-time partner Louis Massey were granted a charter in the summer of 1893 to form the State Bank of Orlando and Trust Company, with Massey serving as President and Warlow as Vice-President. Warlow also was part owner of the *Orlando Star*, a tri-weekly paper founded in 1896, which was published for two short years.⁵

Warlow became involved in real estate in 1916 when he bought a bond from Hanford Carl Dann, who was looking for financial support from local bankers to support his real estate endeavors. One of Orlando's most significant real estate developers and promoters in the early 20th century, Dann began his real estate business, the Carl Dann Realty Development Company, around 1909, and eventually was responsible for platting over sixty subdivisions.⁶ Warlow is quoted as saying, "Carl, any person who can sell me that bond should certainly be able to sell this country. I believe that Florida is going to develop very rapidly and that you would do well in the development business."⁷ Dann astutely recognized that he would be able to sell to other interested buyers due to his association with the locally respected Warlow, and soon afterward Warlow became Vice-President of the Carl Dann Development Company. The company's early developments included Concord Park, Colonial

⁴ Elliott, *Orlando Neighborhood Project*, p. 11-16.

⁵ Bacon, *Orlando A Centennial History*, Chulota, FL: The Mickler House, 1975; *Survey of the Historic Architectural Resources of Orange County, Florida*, Historic Property Associates.

⁶ Historic Property Associates, 1995.

⁷ Dann, *Vicissitudes & Casathrophics*, Florida Press, Inc. Orlando, Florida 1995.

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Section number 8 Page 3 WARLOW, THOMAS PICTON, SR. HOUSE
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Hills, and Highland Grove, and would later go on to develop the Dubsdread Country Club and Golf Course within the Dubsdread Heights subdivision.⁸ In 1923, Warlow became an incorporator of the Orlando Golfers Association.⁹ He was also a significant principal in the Wright-Warlow Securities Investment Company.¹⁰

Warlow's family lived at 127 America Street before 1927 and, while living there, he was the first person to introduce azaleas to a private garden, with over ten varieties of azaleas surrounding his home.¹¹ In 1924, he purchased lakefront property on Little Lake Fairview in the Dubsdread Heights area from I. S. Westfall and Mr. Stokes, for whom the Stokes Subdivision is named. In January 1927, Warlow purchased additional lots from W. E. Giles, an associate of H. Carl Dann, adjacent to his lakefront real estate. A quitclaim deed transferred the property from Dann to Warlow, as Giles had earlier contracted to sell the property to Dann in 1924.¹² Later in 1927, Warlow built his new home on the property. The house may have been designed by Raymond C. Stevens, who had been Warlow's neighbor on America Street and had a renowned skill for producing accurate replications just by looking at a picture.¹³ The building is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, and displays the characteristic barrel tile roofs, stucco walls, casement windows, decorative chimney caps and other decorative elements associated with the style.

The Great Depression brought hard times for Warlow, with the failure of his bank in 1932 and the death of his wife Hallie in the same year. Warlow sold much of his personal property and belongings, including his home, furniture, and even his fine silver, to protect the depositors of his failed bank, and gave each of his children and grandchildren pieces of his silver as a keepsake.¹⁴ In 1935, he sold his home to Frank L. and Martha Morse and returned to live on America Street. Judge Warlow died in 1945.

The Warlow House went through a succession of owners until it was sold to Clara M. Tracy in 1953. A nurse, Tracy converted the house to the Endaw-Win Nursing Home, and, in 1955, constructed a rear addition to the house to accommodate additional residents. Along with her brother-in-law, James Gillies, Tracy later converted the building into a Share-A-Home in 1968.¹⁵ The Share-A Home concept, which allowed seniors who did not require nursing care to live together as family groups, was developed by Tracy and Gillies, and became so successful that Gillies went on to develop other Share-A-Homes elsewhere in the country.¹⁶ The building

⁸ Bacon, 1975. Hagedorn, "College Park Neighborhood Association Research Report on Cultural Resources Requested to be Included in Potential College Park Historic District." Unpublished manuscript, 2002.

⁹ CPNA Historical Commission, 1991.

¹⁰ Historic Property Associates, 1995.

¹¹ Bacon, 1975. CPNA Historical Commission, 1991.

¹² Hagedorn, "Sketchy 'Abstract' for 701 Driver." Unpublished notes, 1998.

¹³ Hagedorn, 2002.

¹⁴ Ibid. CPNA Historical Commission, 1991.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ CPNA Historical Commission, 1991.

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ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

served this function until 1996. In 1998, its present owners, Cindy Christmas and Joe Harris, purchased the Warlow House and returned the building to its original use as a single-family residence.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Warlow House is an excellent example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Found almost exclusively in states with a Spanish colonial heritage, the style was most popular in California, Florida, Texas, and the Southwest between 1915 and 1940. The popularity of the style was in part the product of a detailed study of Latin American architecture made by architect Bertram Grovesnor Goodhue. In his design for the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego, Goodhue found his inspiration in the richness of Spanish architecture found throughout Latin America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded the exposition, other architects began to look directly to Spain for source material for their designs. In Florida, the resulting architectural style became an amalgam of Spanish architecture combined with the architectural traditions of other Mediterranean countries, as well as the Spanish colonial architecture of such Florida cities as St. Augustine. The style was extremely versatile, and was adapted to a wide range of building types, ranging from large hotels to small residences. Architectural features associated with the style include stucco-covered walls, low-pitched gable or hip roofs covered by clay barrel tiles, round-arched window and door openings, arcades, balconies, round or square towers, and casement or double hung windows. Details taken from the vocabulary of Spanish architecture include elaborate chimney tops, often with small tiled roofs, decorative iron sconces, window grilles and door hardware, brick or tile vents, decorative ceramic tiles, and classically inspired ornamentation.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The 1927 Warlow House is an excellent high-style example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. The building features the style's characteristic asymmetrical composition, low-pitched gable and hip roofs covered by terra cotta barrel tile roofs, stucco-covered walls, a porte cochere, decorative chimney caps, and metal casement windows. The house possesses exceptional craftsmanship in its use of materials and attention to detail, particularly on its interior. Especially noteworthy are the building's interior stair, hardwood and tile floors, built-in cabinetry, paneled doors, a classically-derived mantel, and original metal light fixtures. The house is in good condition, retains many of its original architectural features, and possesses excellent physical integrity. The 1955 one-story addition to the house incorporates the original building's materials and style, and is largely obscured from view by lush vegetation. It, therefore, does not diminish the 1927 building's physical integrity.

The Warlow House is architecturally similar to other residences in the vicinity. In adjacent Winter Park, 420 Interlachen Avenue is a Spanish Colonial Revival style building with a stucco exterior, a barrel-tiled roof, and narrow chimneys. Along Little Lake Fairview, 4025 Timber Lane most closely resembles the Warlow House,

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WARLOW, THOMAS PICTON, SR. HOUSE
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SIGNIFICANCE

and features a second floor bay window with a semi-circular cornice, a stucco exterior, a barrel-tiled roof and a rectangular floor plan. However, these buildings lack the degree of exterior ornamentation of the Warlow House and do not feature the more elaborate hip and shed roofs of the Warlow House.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Section number 10 Page 1

WARLOW, THOMAS PICTON, SR. HOUSE
ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Parcel number 11-22-29-2248-04-080, as recorded in the office of the Orange County Property Appraiser, on portions of lot 13 block D Dubsdread Heights Subdivision, and portions of lot 2 Stokes Subdivision in unincorporated Orange County, Florida.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the property historically associated with the Thomas Picton Warlow, Sr. House.

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ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Thomas Picton Warlow, Sr. House/701 Driver Avenue
2. Orange County, Florida
3. Robert Taylor
4. March 2006
5. Janus Research, Inc.
6. Front facade, facing west
7. 1 of 25

The information for items 1-5 is the same for the following photographs.

6. View of Little Lake Fairview from rear of house, facing west
7. 2 of 25

6. Front entry detail, facing west
7. 3 of 25

6. Porte-cochere detail, facing northwest
7. 4 of 25

6. North side, facing south
7. 5 of 25

6. South side, facing north
7. 6 of 25

6. Chimney detail, facing north
7. 7 of 25

6. West side, facing east
7. 8 of 25

6. Rear addition, facing southwest
7. 9 of 25

6. Rear apartment entrance, facing south
7. 10 of 25

**United States Department of the Interior
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6. Landscaping screening patio area, facing east

7. 11 of 25

6. Arched colonnade detail, facing west

7. 12 of 25

6. Staircase landing detail, facing east

7. 13 of 25

6. Balustrade detail, facing west

7. 14 of 25

6. Archway with bookshelves, facing north

7. 15 of 25

6. Fireplace detail, facing south

7. 16 of 25

6. French door detail, facing east

7. 17 of 25

6. Sunroom doorway detail, facing north

7. 18 of 25

6. Dining room light fixture, facing northeast

7. 19 of 25

6. Bathtub detail, facing west

7. 20 of 25

6. Towel rack detail, facing west

7. 21 of 25

6. Bathroom mirror detail, facing northwest

7. 22 of 25

6. Master bedroom light fixture detail, facing west

7. 23 of 25

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- 6. Carriage house, facing southeast
- 7. 24 of 25

The information for items 1 and 2 is the same for the following photographs.

- 3. Unknown
- 4. c. 1928
- 5. Unknown
- 6. Historic picture, west elevation, facing southeast
- 7. 25 of 25

INVENTORY OF FIGURES

Figure 1 of 2
Thomas Picton Warlow, Sr. House Site Plan



Figure 2 of 2
Thomas Picton Warlow, Sr. House Floor plan and Photograph Location Key

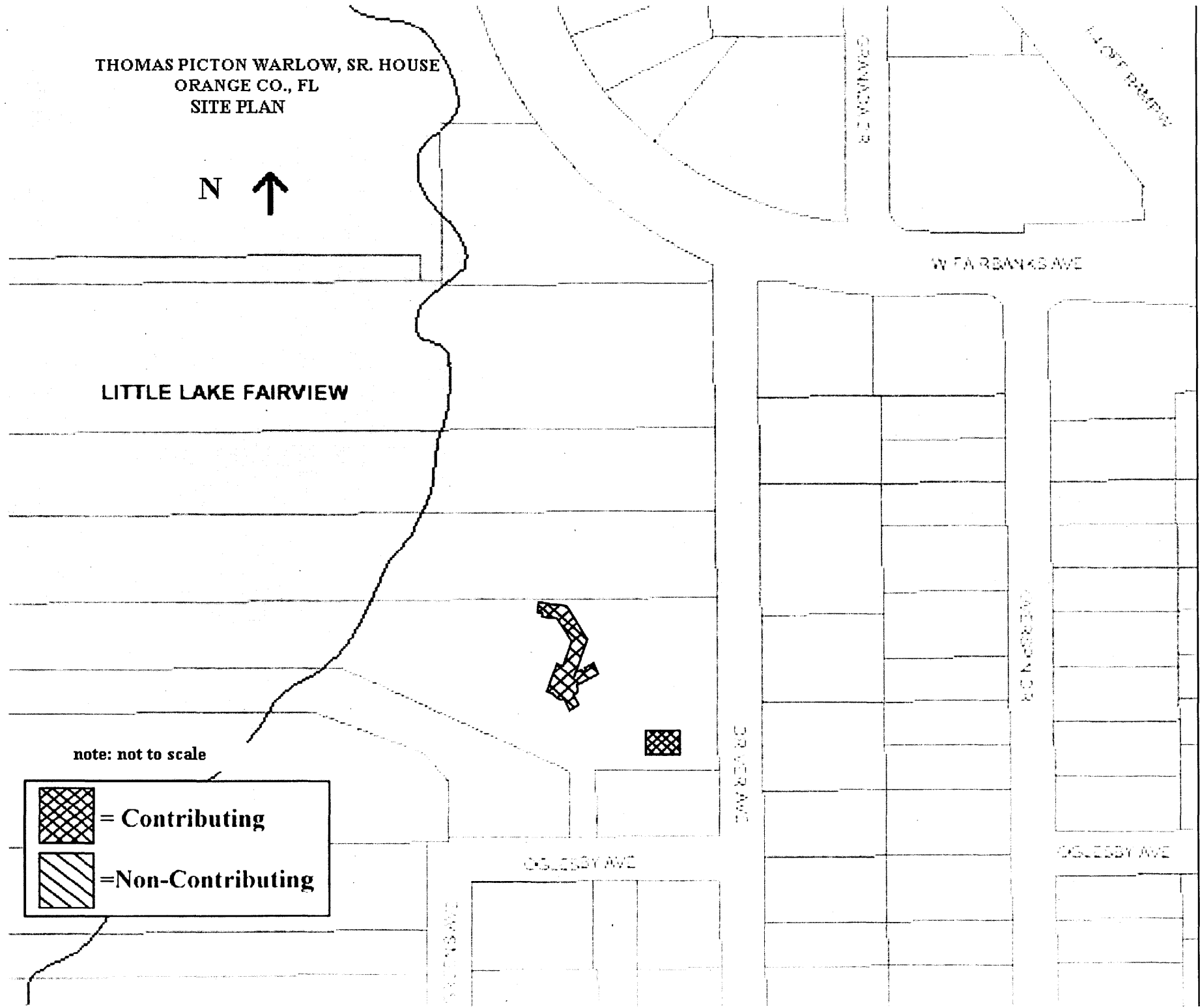
THOMAS PICTON WARLOW, SR. HOUSE
ORANGE CO., FL
SITE PLAN



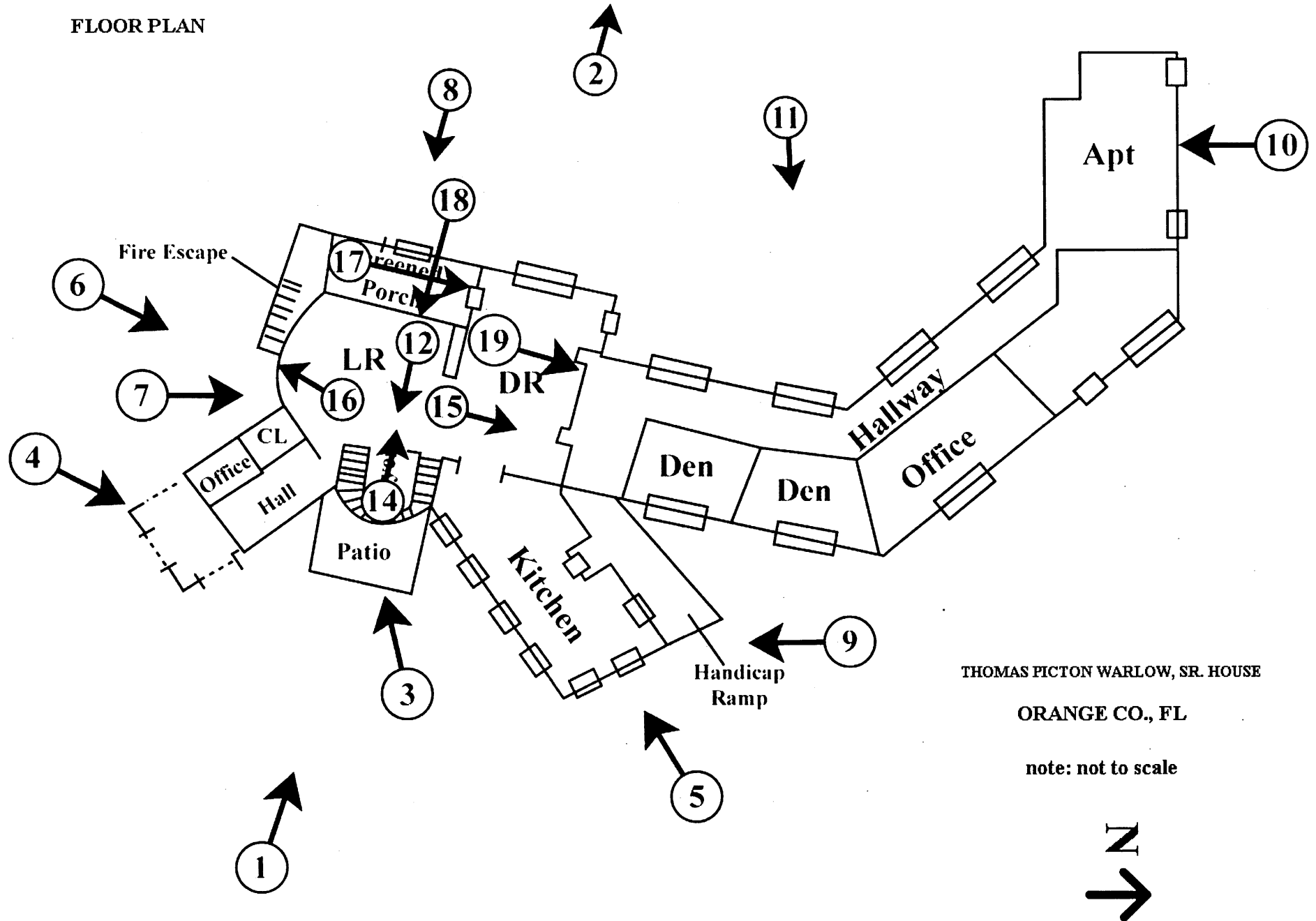
LITTLE LAKE FAIRVIEW

note: not to scale

	= Contributing
	= Non-Contributing



FLOOR PLAN



THOMAS PICTON WARLOW, SR. HOUSE

ORANGE CO., FL

note: not to scale

