

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97001448

Date Listed: 12/08/97

Knowles Memorial Chapel
Property Name

Orange
County

FL
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

12/8/97
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

8. Statement of Significance: Period of Significance

The period of significance for this property relates to its 1932 construction date.

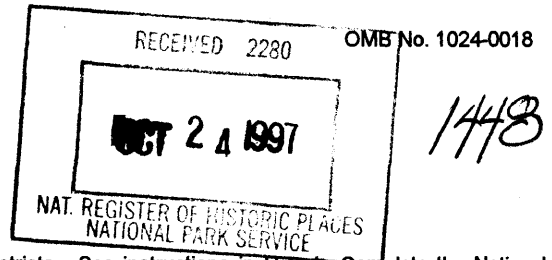
This information was confirmed with FLSHPO staff by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without attachment)

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 KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL

other names/site number 8OR8147

2. Location

street & number 1000 Holt Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Winter Park N/A 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.)

[Signature] 10-14-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
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

[Signature] 12/18/97

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
1	0	sites
2	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mediterranean Revival/Spanish Renaissance/Baroque Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Stucco
Stone
roof Terra-Cotta Tiles
other Stone

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

1932-1947

Significant Dates

1932

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Cram, Ralph Adams
Blder: Hessler, G.W.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
Name of Property

Orange, Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	6	5	9	5	0	3	1	6	2	6	7	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 Linda Dunyan, Joan Grever, Consultants/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September, 1997

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida 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 Rollins College, Mr. George Herbst, Vice President and Treasurer

street & number 1000 Holt Avenue telephone (407) 646-2117

city or town Winter Park state Florida 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

**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
DESCRIPTION**

SUMMARY

The Knowles Chapel, constructed in 1932, is a two-story, Spanish Renaissance style church building, with a 5-story campanile (bell tower), located near the middle of its south elevation. Resting on a reinforced concrete foundation, the building is laid out in an irregularly shaped footprint, the major part of which comprises the basilican plan main chapel, flanked on the south by the smaller Frances Chapel, which abuts the bell tower on the west. To the southeast of the Frances Chapel is the sacristy, linked to the main chapel by a short corridor terminating at the chancel. The sacristy extension contains offices, restrooms and a reception area (originally the choir/vestry room). The sacristy wing was enlarged in 1971. The main walls of Knowles Chapel are constructed of terra-cotta tile and brick, surfaced with Florida Travertine (limestone) and textured stucco. Major roof areas are covered with Spanish tile. Stylistically, the building is a modern interpretation of "Spanish Colonial" churches built in the new world by the mendicant orders of Catholic friars, such as the Franciscans. The major ornamental details on the exterior of the building are concentrated on the main (western) facade and the upper part the bell tower.

SETTING

Knowles Chapel is located on the 67 acre main campus of Rollins College, which is located just two blocks south of downtown Winter Park, Florida, a city of about 25,000 residents, that borders the northern limits of the city of Orlando in Orange County, Florida. The majority of the buildings on the campus are noted for their distinctive Spanish/Mediterranean Revival style, and Rollins is often described as one of the most beautiful college campuses in the United States. The residential comprehensive liberal arts college has approximately 1425 students and offers 28 majors and a variety of interdisciplinary programs that allow students to design their own courses of study. Slightly fewer than half of Rollins' students are from Florida. One-third of the students are from Mid-Atlantic and New England states. Foreign students comprise about 5 percent of the college population, representing more than 56 nations.

DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The main (west) facade of the building consists of a large, plain gable wall, framed by stepped wall buttresses, terminating in finials that rise above the peak of the main roof. Similar buttresses define the wall bays of the side elevations of the major chapel. Apart from the tower,

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the only elaborate detail on the exterior of the chapel is found at the main (west) entrance (photo 1). The main entrance is set in a Florida Travertine (Floridene) frontispiece that projects from the facade wall. It is composed of composite columns supporting an entablature that has an arched tympanum that repeats the arch of the central doorway. Carved into the frieze of the entablature is the inscription "KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL ANO DOMINI MCMXXXII." Flanking the tympanum, at the outer edges of the cornice are pinnacles like those found atop the buttresses. Carved in high relief in the tympanum is a scene of a Franciscan friar planting a cross on the American continent (photos 3 and 4). The friar stands in the midst of a group of Spanish conquistadors on one side and Florida Indians on the other, while in the distance two Spanish caravels ride at anchor on the ocean. At the apex of the tympanum arch stands a cross with trefoil arms. In the entrance below, marble steps, with wrought iron hand rails at the sides, fan out from the landing of the deeply recessed doorway sheltered by a coffered arch. Paneled, arched double doors complement the richness of the entry. A large, circular, stained glass window is located over the main entrance (photo 2).

The exterior walls of the chapel are covered with cream-colored, textured stucco. The stone trim, both exterior and interior is of Florida Travertine, which also has a warm cream color. The stone is used for window trim, arches, and cornices. The building's complex roof features a variety of roof types, including gable, hip, and shed covered with terra-cotta Spanish barrel tiles of mottled shades of red and brown. The east elevation displays the semi-circular apse of the chancel, with its own conical roof and a pair of arched, stain glass windows (photo 7). From this position, one can also see the sacristy extension and the hipped roof of the gallery above Frances Chapel. The north elevation has two side entrances, and a combination of stained glass window openings. A view of this elevation clearly shows the height of the exterior wall buttresses that provide a visual transition to the ambulatory roofs on both sides of the building. Stone dentils run the length of the nave roof on both sides of the chapel (photo 8). The visual continuity of the south wall of Knowles Chapel is interrupted by the base of the campanile and the Frances Chapel and sacristy extensions.

The upper stages of the 112 foot high campanile rests on a massive square base that soars above the 51 foot high peak of main roof of the chapel. The upper part of the tower is constructed entirely of Florida Travertine and is composed of an elaborate arrangement of Baroque classical elements—engaged columns, pilasters, pinnacles, and entablatures—all of which frame the arched openings of each of its successively smaller stages, finally terminating in the copper-clad peak of the cupola, atop which is a cross (Photo 5). The base of the campanile contains an entrance door and stained glass windows. Inside the campanile, on the west wall of

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WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
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the ground floor of the campanile is a plaque which outlines the history of the bell:

The Congregational Bell

On April the Seventeenth 1885, this bell rang from the steeple of the Congregational Church in Winter Park to announce the decision of the General Congregational Association to found a College in Winter Park. Its voice also called together assemblies and classes in the early days of Rollins College.

This bell was presented to the College by the members of the Congregational Church as a symbol of their common interest in education and of their mutual friendship and ideals.

1950

Interior

The interior plan of the chapel is that of a typical basilica, having a central nave, flanked by side aisles, with a apse at the rear of the chancel. At the front (west) end of the chapel is a vestibule, over which is a gallery. The main part of the chapel holds the nave and side aisles. The side aisles, or ambulatory, are separated from the nave by piers and arches that carry the clerestory wall. At each pier, the nave is spanned by a masonry arch, the thrust of which is counteracted by massive exterior wall buttresses supported by transverse arches over the aisles. The paneled cypress ceiling of the nave and chancel, supported by the system of arches, is elaborately beamed and polychromed (photo 10). The arches spanning the nave are slightly pointed "perpendicular" arches, rather than the round-headed type, to give the nave greater height. The arches separating the nave from the ambulatory, however, have round heads (photo 9). All structural stone in the interior is of Floridene, and the walls are rough plaster, except in the clerestory where they are covered with sound absorbing material.

Over the south aisle is a small gallery or balcony opening onto the nave through arches supported on marble columns (photo 12). On the south side of chapel, at the second bay of the ambulatory, is one of two interior entrances to the campanile. The other is found at the west end of the smaller Frances Chapel. Above the Frances Chapel is a two-bay organ loft. Stairs with wrought iron railings lead from the ground floor of the campanile to the side gallery. From this level, a spiral stair leads to the bell tower. The Frances Chapel is separated from the main chapel

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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
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DESCRIPTION**

by the two bays of the ambulatory nearest the chancel. The chancel is separated from the nave by a round-headed arch that is lower than those in the nave but higher than those of the ambulatory. The floor of the chancel is higher than that of the nave and is reached by a flight of four steps.

The main altar, located in the apse of the chancel, is of cream colored marble from France, and the foot piece is of black Belgian marble. The pavement of the apse is of alternating squares of red and green marble from Italy and Greece. The altar wall is also composed of marble of various colors. The walls on either side of the altar and ceiling are paneled in cypress. The remainder of the woodwork—the clergy and choir stalls, communion rail, organ case and pulpit—is walnut. The semi-dome of the apse is plastered, and the floors in the aisles, vestibule and choir are paved with unglazed red tile. In the 1940's the tile was coated with a black waterproofing film which has worn off in places giving an aged look to the floors. The spaces under the pews are covered with cork tile.

In the chancel apse are two stained glass windows representing “Faith” and “Love” (photo 9). The circular window over the main entrance (photo 11) at the west end of the chapel, the first window in the Frances Chapel, and all windows on the north elevation of the nave are stained glass. Some of these windows were installed after the chapel was built. All the other windows, including those in the clerestory, are of English antique glass with geometrical designs with ornamental borders. The pendant light fixtures that hang from the ceiling of the nave are based on Spanish precedents (photo 13).

Frances Chapel

The Frances Chapel, located to the south of the main chapel, is rectangular in shape and has a small, rectangular chancel. It has a wooden ceiling of “Mudegar” or Moorish-Christian design with no paint or stain. The altar is constructed of walnut. Behind the altar is a carved wooden altar screen depicting the Last Supper (photo 14).

Sacristy

To the southeast of the Frances Chapel is the sacristy (photos 16 and 17), which contains offices, restrooms and a reception area (originally the choir/vestry room). This wing was enlarged by additions constructed in 1971. The extension is constructed of concrete masonry units finished with stucco and have a assortment of window and door openings (photo 7). The south elevation contains two entrances, including an arched doorway to the west (photo 8) and another through

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the tower vestibule to the east.

Basement

The basement which is located under the chancel is accessible by a stairwell off the corridor leading to the offices. In the basement, one first enters the Electrical Equipment Room which is adjacent to the Mechanical Equipment Room.

Chapel Garden

Found immediately north of Knowles Chapel is the chapel garden, which is bordered on the east and west by covered walkways that connect Knowles Chapel to nearby Annie Russell Theatre (photo 6). Both the garden and the covered walkways were completed c. 1932, when the Annie Russell Theatre was also under construction. The garden is Spanish in design, centering on a historic octagonal stone fountain decorated with polychrome glazed tiles(photo 15). Random flagstone walkways lead from the fountain to the two covered walkways, which have peaked roofs surfaced with Spanish barrel tile. The west walkway is an arcade, having round arches resting on stone piers. The roof of the east walkway is supported by octagonal travertine columns with wooden capitals. The walkways are paved with red-orange hexagonal tiles.

Additions and Alterations

Additions were made to the east elevation of the sacristy wing between 1932 and 1971, beginning with the first classroom wing which was erected at an unknown date. The present configuration, which includes a dining room, kitchen, seminar room, and the present classroom, were all constructed in 1971. A mezzanine level that was added to the sacristy at the time, contains two offices and a storeroom.

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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
SIGNIFICANCE**

SUMMARY

The Knowles Memorial Chapel is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The chapel possesses significance both for its architectural features and its association with master architect Ralph Adams Cram. It is an excellent example of Spanish-Mediterranean Revival architecture and takes its inspiration directly from Renaissance and Baroque style churches in Spain, rather than from the multitude of architectural forms taken by the churches erected in Spain's semi-autonomous New World colonies between the 15th and 18th centuries. The building is also notable for having a large secondary chapel (Frances Chapel) incorporated into the main structure and for its attention to interior details, such as the furnishings of the two chapels and the galleries that overlook the nave of the church.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Founding of Winter Park

The origins of the city of Winter Park go back to 1858, when David Mizell, Jr. and his family acquired eight acres between lakes Virginia, Mizell, and Berry. The settlement that grew up around their homestead was originally called Lake View. The name of the settlement was changed to Osceola in 1870 and a post office was established in the home of Colonel E.B. Livingston. The settlement was well east of what is now downtown Winter Park. In 1875, Captain John K. Coiner began operating a sawmill on the present site of Rollins College. By July 1880, the tracks of the South Florida Railroad had been laid as far south as the present site of Winter Park. Train service between Sanford—a community located about 20 miles north of Winter Park—and Orlando began in November of the same year. Completion of the rail line created a real estate boom that drove land prices along the railroad to \$300 an acre. Loring Chase and Oliver Chapman, both natives of Massachusetts, bought 600 acres of land in 1881 and platted the town of Winter Park. The plat included a grid network of streets, a 10 acre park next to the railroad tracks, a lakeside resort hotel, and a black residential district for domestic servants and citrus grove workers. A railroad depot was constructed in March of 1882, and by September a road had been constructed between Winter Park and the Osceola settlement. A post office was established at the Rogers House, a small inn, which was the second building erected in the village. A telegraph office opened at the train depot on January 1, 1883, and a public school opened in the town hall two weeks later.

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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
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SIGNIFICANCE**

Origins of Rollins College

A number of the first residents of Winter Park were Congregationalists from New England. The “carpenter Gothic” style First Congregationalist Church was erected in Winter Park in 1884, with The Reverend Edward P. Hooker assuming the pulpit. It was the Reverend Hooker who first suggested the founding of a college in Winter Park. The idea was brought before the General Congregational Association, which held its meeting in Winter Park in March 1884. A committee was formed to sound out interest in central Florida communities about underwriting a college. Only the communities of Mount Dora and Winter Park were willing to provide funding for the new institution. Mount Dora’s bid of \$35,000 was dwarfed by the \$114,000 pledged in Winter Park—including a \$50,000 gift by Alonzo W. Rollins. Rollins, born in 1832, was another New Englander who had been successful in business and came to Florida in the 1880s to improve his health. Rollins died in September 1887, little more than two years after funding the college that bears his name.

The Reverend Hooker was chosen to be the first president of the college. At first, classes were held in the First Congregational Church, then on the second floor of one of the commercial buildings on Park Avenue in Winter Park. The first college building, Knowles Hall—a gift of Francis Bangs Knowles—was completed early in 1886. The two-story, wood frame building contained the president’s office, classrooms, a lecture hall, and a study room. The next building erected was Pinehurst, a girl’s dormitory, located immediately south of Knowles Hall. This was followed by Lakeside, a men’s dormitory. Of the original buildings, only Pinehurst still survives. New buildings were constructed over the decades as college enrollment grew.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The construction of Knowles Memorial Chapel in 1932 was conceived in 1931 by Hamilton Holt, who served as the president of Rollins College from 1925 to 1949. Holt established Spanish-Mediterranean Revival architecture as the architectural theme of the Rollins campus, which he felt was appropriate amid Florida’s palms and climate. During his term as college president, 32 buildings were added to the campus, all in the Mediterranean-Spanish style. The crowning achievement of his tenure was the completion of Knowles Chapel-Annie Russell Theatre Complex. The Knowles Memorial Chapel was the gift of Mrs. Frances Knowles Warren, built to memorialize her father, Francis Bangs Knowles, who was one of the greatest benefactors of Rollins College during the early years when the college was experiencing growing pains. Mrs. Knowles also provided an endowment to be used for the maintenance of the chapel and adjacent

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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
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garden.

To design both the chapel and garden, Holt hired architect Ralph Adams Cram, who is best known for his work on one of the nation's largest cathedrals, St. John-the-Divine in New York City, a project on which he worked for thirty-one years, between 1911 and 1942. Cram (1863-1942) was an acknowledged master architect at the time he designed the chapel. As a principal member of the firm of Cram & Ferguson, he was responsible for the design of churches and educational buildings throughout the United States and Europe. He was head of the Architecture Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) for seven years. Much of his work had been in the Gothic Style until he designed Knowles Chapel in 1931. Cram also designed the chapel at Notre Dame. He also designed buildings—including chapels and libraries—at numerous other educational institutions, including West Point and Princeton. He produced over seventy-five designs for churches and cathedrals. Forty buildings with which Cram was involved are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural Context

Mediterranean Revival style architecture in Florida usually is an eclectic style containing architectural elements drawn from Spain, Italy, and the Arabian Mediterranean basin. It was most popular in those states having a Spanish colonial heritage, particularly Florida, California, Texas, and the southwestern states of Arizona and New Mexico. The style enjoyed great popularity in Florida during the 1920s and continues to influence architectural taste in the state to the present day. The influence of those Mediterranean styles inspired a detailed study of Latin American architecture that produced an exhibition by architect Bertram Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915.

Mediterranean Revival buildings erected in Florida during the 1920s display considerable Spanish influence, and construction in the style continued even into the 1930s following the collapse of the land boom. Identifying features of the style include stuccoed walls, terra-cotta tile roofs, the use of high and low relief sculptural elements and ceramic tiles in wall decorations, particularly around doorways and windows. Arched openings for doors and windows and arcaded porches supported by exotic column types are found on some of the more elaborate buildings. Multi-level roofs with parapets, casement windows, and the use of decorative wrought iron window grills and balconies are other features of the style in the construction of houses.

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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
SIGNIFICANCE**

Architectural Significance

The Knowles Memorial Chapel embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Colonial-Mediterranean Revival Style of architecture, possesses high artistic values, and was the work of a master architect, Ralph Adams Cram. The design of the chapel draws its inspiration directly from Renaissance and Baroque style churches in Spain, rather than the multitude of architectural forms taken by the churches erected between the 15th and 18th centuries in its semi-autonomous New World colonies. Spanish Colonial Revival style architecture grew out of a long tradition linking the artistic and architectural history of Spain with that of Spain's colonial possessions in the New World. Like the architectural history of Spain, itself, the character of colonial architecture is varied and was the result of architectural influences drawn historically from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

By the second decade of the 16th century, the character of ecclesiastical architecture in Spain, itself, was heavily influenced by the classicizing innovations of Renaissance Italy, with which Spain had considerable dealings after the seizure of the city of Rome by Spanish troops in 1520. With the subsequent importation of many Italian architects to Spain, Renaissance classical forms began to displace the traditional Romanesque, Gothic, and Moorish architectural vocabulary that had dominated on the Iberian peninsula, since at least the 7th century A.D. The quiet linear classicism of 16th century Renaissance architecture would give way to the more elaborate sculptural forms of the international European Baroque style of the 17th century.

The decorative elements of the tower and main entrance on the exterior of Knowles Chapel combine elements in the elaborate combination of entablatures, columns, arches, and high relief sculptural elements that appear only in Late Renaissance and Baroque architecture. They are applied, however, to an Early Renaissance framework similar to that which first appears in Florence, Italy, at the end of the 15th century. The first Renaissance style churches emphasized the calm and somewhat bare classicism of interiors that had few sculptural details, relying on the simple perspective view created by the arches of the nave and ambulatory to frame the sanctuary of the chancel. The exterior walls had either no decoration at all or limited it to the main entrance and portions of the bell tower, as is the case with Knowles Chapel.

The separation of the building into major and minor chapels also has a long tradition in Italian and Spanish architecture. The Frances chapel is not a "side chapel" which was usually relegated to a small niche cut into the wall of the ambulatory between the buttresses supporting the major structural elements of the church. Such chapels were usually paid for by wealthy

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patrons the church and dedicated to a particular saint. The Frances Chapel, follows the tradition of the family chapel, often appended to a much larger church, such as the Medici Chapel attached to the church of San Lorenzo in Florence.

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KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bibliography

General Note: Much of the information utilized for this nomination was found in the Rollins College Department of Archives and Special Collections. The archives can be reached by telephone at (407) 646-2231, by facsimile at (407) 646-1515, by E Mail at KREICH@Rollins.Edu.

Books

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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Verbal Boundary Description

That part of the southern two-thirds of Block 80 as described in the following legal description and bordered by Chase, Holt, and Interlachen Streets and the northern boundary of the Chapel Garden, including the east and west covered walkways, as shown on the enclosed map.

Block 80: as described in Legal Description (see below). Bounded by Interlachen on the west, Holt on the south, Chase on the east and Old Fairbanks on the north.

WINTER PARK A/67 TO 72 & B/86 & 87 & MISC BOOK 3/220, N 50 FT OF LOTS 1 & 2 LOT OT 546 & LOTS 6 THRU 23 & VAC RR R/W LYING BWT SAID LOTS OF BLK 63 (ALL IN A/67 TO 72) & THAT PT OF LOTS 9 & 10 BLK 77 LYING SELY OF SR 426 & ALL OF LOTS 1 THRU 7 & VAC ALLEYS BWT ALLEYS LYING SLY OF SR 426 ALL IN BLK 78 & ALL BLK 79 & VAC ALLEYS (LESS E 43 FT OF LOT 1) & LESS R/W FOR SR 426) & ALL OF BLKS 80 THRU 87 & VAC STREETS & VAC RR R/W LYING S OF SAID BLKS (LESS BDG 29.60 FT W OF NE COR OF LOT 7 BLK 87 RUN SWLY 181.51 FT N 38 DEG W TO NW COR OF LOT 9 OF BLK 87 TH E 174.39 FT TO POB A/K/A PARK & LOTS 18 THRU 24 & S1/2 OF VAC ALLEY N OF LOTS 18 & 19 PER ORD #1685 BLK 88 & ALL OF BLK 104 & ALL THAT PT OF OT LOTS 544 & 545 NOT INCLUDE IN VIRGINIA COURT BLK 63 & COLLEGE PLACE REPLAT H/46 BEG SE COR OF LOT 16 RUN ALONG EXT OF E LINE OF SAID LOT TO LAKE TH SWLY ALONG LAKE TO PT OF EXT OF W LINE OF LOT 16 TH NWLY TO POB INCLUDE VAC RR R/W WITHIN DESC BOUNDARIES & THAT PT OF LAND BWT EXT OF W & E LINE OF LOT 17 BLK A & ALL OF VIRGINIA COURT G/75 7 VAC STREET WITHIN SAID SUB (7-22-30 NE)

2401/772 &
2745/600 &
2808/1032 &
3117/912 &
3868/1766

Boundary Justification

The above described verbal boundary description encompasses all property historically associated with the Knowles Memorial Chapel at Rollins College.

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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
PHOTOGRAPHS**

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Knowles Memorial Chapel
2. 1000 Holt Ave., Winter Park (Orange County), Florida
3. Christopher Doncsecz
4. April, 1996
5. Rollins College, Winter Park
6. West elevation/main entrance, garden entrance, looking northeast
7. Photo 1 of 17

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs:

6. Main entrance (camera facing east)
7. Photo 2 of 17

6. Detail of main entrance, looking east
7. Photo 3 of 17

6. Detail of bas-relief, looking east
7. Photo 4 of 17

6. Bell tower, looking east
7. Photo 5 of 17

6. Garden/main entrance, looking east
7. Photo 6 of 17

6. Sacristy/office and classrooms, looking northwest
7. Photo 7 of 17

6. South entrance to Chapel, looking north
7. Photo 8 of 17

6. Interior, view of nave toward altar, looking east
7. Photo 9 of 17

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**KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL
WINTER PARK, ORANGE COUNTY, FL
PHOTOGRAPHS**

- 6. Interior, nave, showing ceiling detail
- 7. Photo 10 of 17

- 6. Interior, nave, looking west
- 7. Photo 11 of 17

- 6. Interior, detail of columns and screens
- 7. Photo 12 of 17

- 6. Interior, detail of light fixture
- 7. Photo 13 of 17

- 6. Interior, Frances Chapel, showing altar, looking east
- 7. Photo 14 of 17

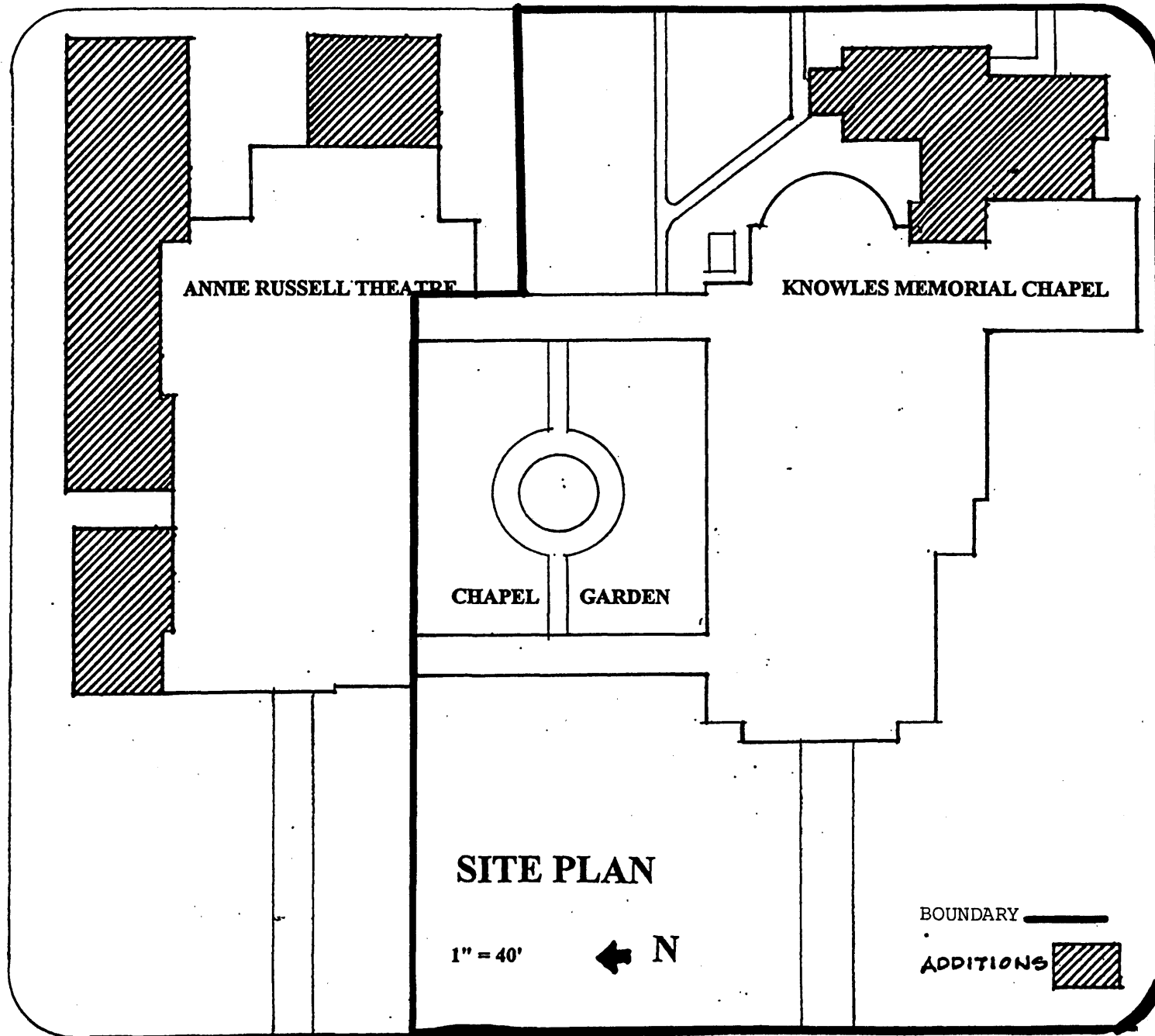
- 6. Garden, showing fountain, looking west
- 7. Photo 15 of 17

- 6. Sacristy/office, looking southwest
- 7. Photo 16 of 17

- 6. Sacristy/chapel office, looking northeast
- Photo 17 of 17

Chase

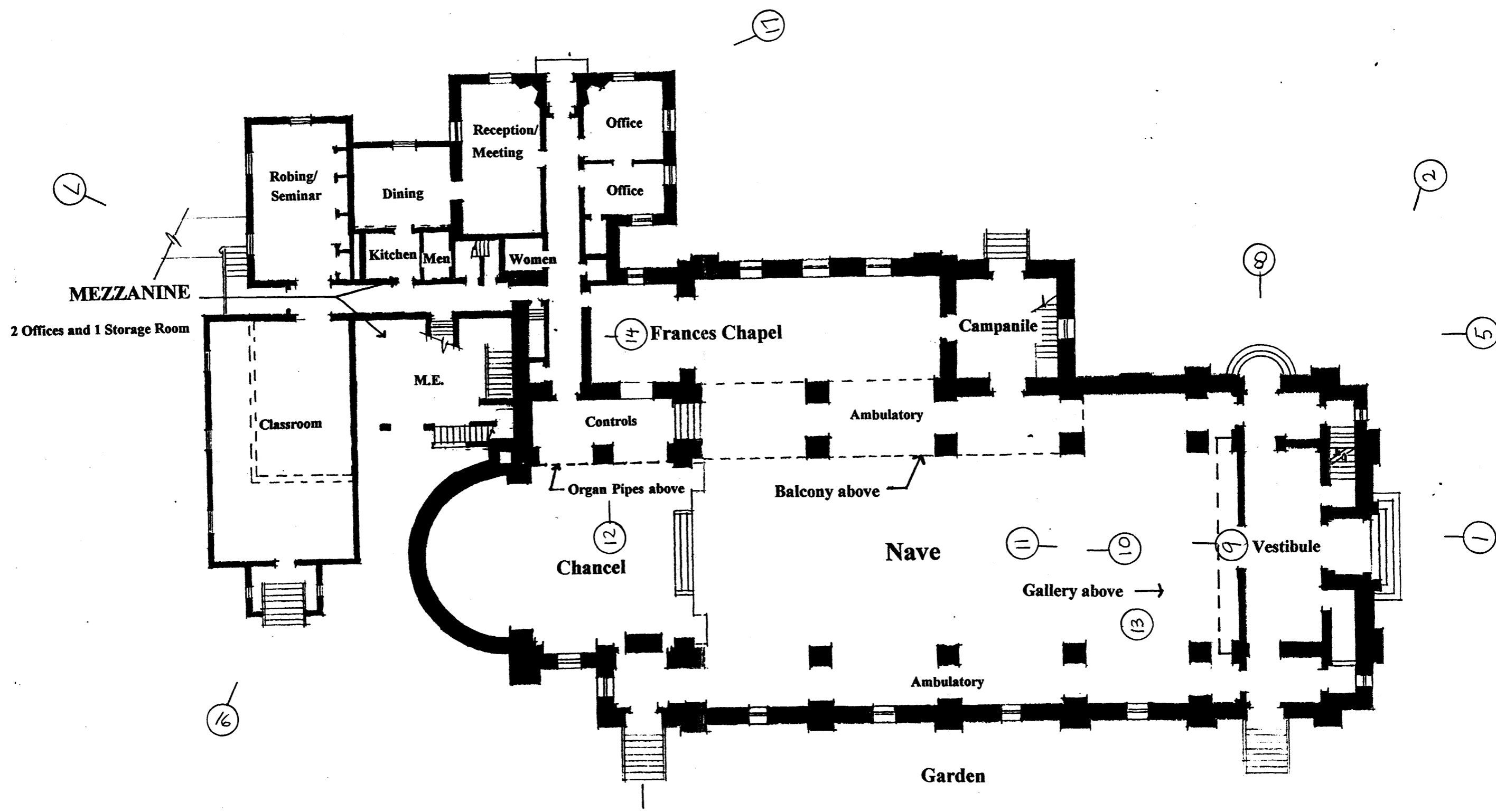
Old Fairbanks



Holt

Interlachen/Rollins Mall

KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

1/16" = 1'-0"

KNOWLES MEMORIAL CHAPEL

Orange County, FL

PHOTO NUMBERS 5



To Annie Russell Theatre