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

1. Name of Property

historic name Griffin Park Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Avondale and South Division Avenues,
Carter Street, and Interstate 4 N/A not for publication

city or town Orlando N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Orange code 095 zip code 32805

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 6/11/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7.18.96

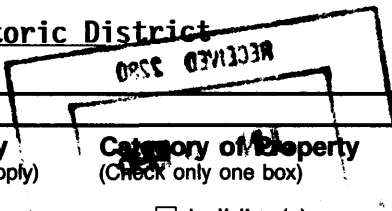
Entered in the National Register

Griffin Park Historic District

Name of Property

Orange County, Florida

County and State



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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
26	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
26	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Masonry Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete

roof Asphalt

other Metal

Narrative Description

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

See Attached

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning & Development

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Social History

Period of Significance

1939 - 1941

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder: Langston Construction

See continuation sheet

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Griffin Park Historic District
Name of Property

Orange County, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.8

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
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4	6	2	0	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	1	5	6	2	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting

Northing

2

1	7
---	---

4	6	2	3	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	1	5	6	2	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

3

1	7
---	---

4	6	2	3	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	1	5	5	9	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting

Northing

4

1	7
---	---

4	6	2	0	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	1	5	5	9	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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 Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner, Bureau of Historic Preservation

organization Division of Historical Resources date February, 1996

street & number R.A. Gray Building
500 South 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 Orlando Housing Authority

street & number 300 Reeves Court telephone (407) 894-0711

city or town Orlando state Florida zip code 32801

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida

Summary:

The Griffin Park Historic District, situated on approximately 15.8 acres, consists of 25 masonry vernacular apartment buildings and one administration building. All structures on the property are contributing. Griffin Park was opened in 1940 as a low-rent housing project under the supervision of the Orlando Housing Authority. The property still maintains its architectural integrity because only relatively minor alterations have been made.

Setting:

Griffin Park is located on 3 1/2 blocks in the southwest quadrant, near the center of Orlando. The general area is surrounded by major highways: Interstate-4 on the east and south, the East-West Expressway on the north, and U.S. Highway 441 (The Orange Blossom Trail) on the west. The original project lay in a rectangle roughly bounded by Carter Street, Division Avenue, Murphy Street, and Avondale Avenue. The rectangle was bisected north to south by Dunbar Court and east to west by Callahan Drive to form four blocks.

The existing boundaries exclude one half of the SE block of the original project because of the relocation of six of the original apartment buildings for the construction of a ramp for Interstate-4. The rest of the district, however, maintains integrity in its setting. The district, including an historically open space located in the SE block, as delineated in Map 1, is roughly bounded by Murphy Street, Division Avenue, Avondale Avenue, Carter Street, and Interstate-4.

Griffin Park's original thirty-one apartment buildings and administration building were built on a site previously crowded with substandard housing. (Photo 1) The new project contrasted greatly with the surrounding structures, which were for the most part one and two story frame vernacular houses dating from the turn of the century. (Photo 2)

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Section number 7 Page 2

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

Present Physical Appearance:

The residential buildings of Griffin Park were constructed in both one and two story versions, oriented with the long sides facing north and south.(Photo 3) They generally followed a rectangular plan with the last unit on each end offset to provide visual interest on the facade. Walls were constructed of concrete block with multi-paned steel casement windows. Porches over the front door of each unit had shed roofs supported by chamfered concrete columns. Porches in the central part of each two story building were full height and provided a Neoclassical element to the otherwise plain, symmetrical facades.(Photo 4)

The detailing of the low pitched gable roofs included flat concrete tiles with wood soffit and fascia.(Photo 5) Decorative terra cotta chimney pots adorned the chimneys rising from each apartment.(Photo 6)

The units ranged from studios to five bedroom apartments. Each unit had a front and rear entrance and windows on both the front and back that provide cross ventilation.(Photos 7&8) All the apartments had painted concrete block interior walls, asphalt tile floors, fully equipped bathrooms and kitchens, and closets in each bedroom. All the interior detailing was kept to a minimum in order to control costs.

The site design provided many features that were important for the comfort and lifestyles of the occupants. The design of the site separated pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The provision of on-street parking kept vehicles off the grass and away from the buildings.(Photo 9) The arrangement of the structures allowed for both public and private areas. Buildings were sited to provide common front yards and common service areas to the rear of each group of structures.(Photo 10) In the middle of the courtyards, in plain view of the apartment windows, the designers located groupings of sandboxes and benches. A public spray pool was built behind the administration building for the community's enjoyment.(Photo 11)

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Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida

The single story, concrete block administration building was constructed to serve the entire project. (Photo 12) Half of the structure contained offices for the management, while a community room composed the other half. The administration building was adorned with a concrete tile roof and steel casement, multi-paned windows. Metal light fixtures and exposed wooden beams complimented the interior of the community room.

The area surrounding Griffin Park is now known as the Holden/Parramore neighborhood. This neighborhood consists of one and two-story residential buildings built from the early 1900s to the present. The wood frame and concrete block vernacular style structures are presently home to moderate- and low-income residents.

Major changes to the site, have been due to the construction of ramps from nearby highways. Construction of Interstate 4 in the 1950s and the East-West Expressway in the 1970s has transformed Griffin Park and a small number of privately owned structures into an island isolated from the rest of the neighborhood. (Photo 13) Future plans to alter the ramps are a continuing threat to Griffin Park.

Alterations:

Due to the construction of a highway exit in 1959, six buildings from the southeast corner of the property were relocated to the Housing Authority's Carver Court project several blocks away. This move was a result of the Housing Authority deeding some of its property to the State Road Department. The buildings were rolled onto railroad tracks, and moved to Carver Court, and angled onto new foundations. Today, this group of structures at Carver Court are known as "Little Griffin."

Structurally, the twenty-six remaining buildings of Griffin Park have maintained their architectural integrity. The only major renovations to the exteriors of the buildings have been the replacements of roof tiles and original windows. (Photo 14) The gable roofs, originally covered with concrete tiles, are now

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 4

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

covered with asphalt shingles. The original windows have been replaced with aluminum, multi-paned, single hung sash that are similar in character to the original steel windows.

The interiors of the residential buildings remain virtually unchanged. Remodeling has brought some minor changes (See attached floor plan). The only alterations have been to update the fixtures and appliances in the bathrooms and kitchens. In some units, block walls and shelves are removed, and excess window openings are closed. The interior of the administration building is also nearly intact. The office space has been altered with the installation of drop ceilings and partitions. The community center room retains all of its original details, including exposed rafters, beams and hanging light fixtures.

There have been some changes to the site amenities. The spray pool, still located behind the administration building, is no longer in working order. The sandboxes, which were between the residential structures, have been filled with concrete. Benches and decorative lights have also been removed. A thirteen foot wide sign augments the entrance. And naturally, the landscaping has matured to enhance the public and private spaces of Griffin Park. (Photos 15&16)

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Section number 8 Page 1

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

Architect/Builder

Beck, Arthur,

DeLoe, F. Earl,

Kressly, Maurice,

Reynolds, Howard M.,

Rogers, Richard Boone,

Flint, Herbert (Landscape Architect)

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

Summary:

The Griffin Park Historic District is significant under Criterion A at the local level because of its relationship to Orlando's Housing Authority, and because it exemplifies Post-Depression era attitudes toward segregation and the housing of low income families, it is significant in the area of social history and Ethnic Heritage: Black.

The Griffin Park Historic District is significant, at the local level, under Criterion C because it is an excellent example of Post-Depression era public housing, and is the design of a team of Orlando's finest architects, including Arthur Beck, Maurice Kressly, F. Earl DeLoe, Howard M. Reynolds, and Richard Boone Rogers. The period of significance coincides with the construction of the project, 1939-1941.

Historic Context:

Public housing in the mid-1930s in Orlando was facing many of the same problems that plagued cities in Florida and throughout the United States. Economic times were hard due to the Depression. Because jobs and money were scarce, substandard housing soon became a pressing issue.

Prior to 1937, housing of the poor had been a public concern, but had been provided only by private enterprise. Government was involved only to the point where restrictions were imposed on builders to force them to provide sufficient light, circulation and sanitary facilities. Housing advocates, however, believed it was the government's duty to provide adequate housing for the poor because it was unprofitable for the private sector to undertake. Examples of large scale residential developments both in America and Europe were studied in order to develop an effective national policy to address the problems of housing the poor.

In Europe, post World War I government-built housing took on different forms, but a common element was an economy of scale created by building many units on a single large parcel.

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**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

Different site design formats were experimented with, including the English "superblock" and the German "Zeilenbau". The superblock depended on cul de sacs with apartment blocks lining the roads. Common open spaces were provided in the centers of each block. In the Zeilenbau concept, apartments were lined up one behind the other, all facing in the same direction to catch adequate sun and breezes, with streets lying at the ends of the units.

During this period, American examples of large scale housing projects were limited to World War I military housing and model communities based on English precedents, but they were not intended as permanent government-run facilities. The military projects in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Camden, New Jersey, were eventually sold to private interests. The City of Radburn, New Jersey, employed the superblock concept, conceived and run by its planners and developers.

On September 1st, 1937, after much Congressional debate, Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Wagner-Steagall Housing Act into existence. The policy of the act was "to promote the general welfare of the Nation by employing its funds and credit" to assist in remedying "the unsafe and unsanitary housing conditions." Low income families would be taken care of through the federal government vesting "in local public housing agencies the maximum amount of responsibility in the administration of their housing programs."

The Housing Act of 1937 created a corporate body, (USHA), within the Department of the Interior and under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury, known as the United States Housing Authority. The USHA, mainly a fiscal and standard-setting agency, would have local Housing Authorities report to them. The first Housing Authorities created in Florida were in the cities of Jacksonville, St. Petersburg and Tampa. With a population nearing forty thousand, Orlando found it necessary to have one as well.

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Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida

Historic Significance:

On January 12th, 1938, the City Council of Orlando, under newly-elected mayor, Samuel Y. Way, decided to respond to the U.S. Housing Act in order to address the issue of blight in the city. The City Council appointed five commissioners and created the Orlando Housing Authority. One of the immediate priorities for the Orlando Housing Authority Board was to conduct a survey of blighted sections of Orlando. Figures dealing with the black neighborhoods in Orlando, alone, showed that out of the 2461 homes surveyed, 2070 were substandard. Some of these homes were in a 12 block section of town known as "Jonestown", which was nestled between Greenwood Cemetery and a growing white neighborhood.

The elimination of Jonestown was instigated in early 1939 when a fire destroyed a home. When the black owner sought to rebuild the structure, there was a public outcry against the rebuilding. Apparently the white citizens of nearby neighborhoods wanted to clear out the substandard structures of Jonestown altogether, and replacing the burned structure would delay their plans. It was suggested that the Housing Authority could eliminate substandard housing and move those black residents to the predominantly black neighborhoods west of downtown.

Congressman Joe Hendricks helped spark the Orlando Housing Authority's plan to house low income blacks. When Congress appropriated \$800,000,000 for public housing in a 1939 session, Hendricks requested funds for his district to build a housing project. Hendricks only agreed to fund the black housing project as long as there would be a similar project for poor whites.

The site selected for the housing project was an area populated by low income black families, bounded by Murphy Street, Division Avenue, Avondale Avenue and Carter Street. The Orlando Housing Authority purchased or condemned and then demolished 76 substandard homes on the property. A local company, Langston Construction, was awarded the contract to build the "Griffin Park Low Rent Housing Project." The name for the housing project was

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

given in memory of "Uncle" Charlie Griffin, a 102 year old former slave who had lived nearby.

In October of 1939, after months of careful designing and planning by the architects, engineers and builders, actual construction of the 174 units began. The total project cost for Griffin Park was \$841,000. Out of this amount, the City of Orlando only spent \$11,500. Those funds were used to install sanitary and storm sewers and pave the roads in the project.

Martin Anderson, reporting on Griffin Park for the Orlando Sentinel-Star, may have echoed the thoughts of all local taxpayers when he said, "The city may be broke and our taxes may be high, but we believe this \$11,500 will produce more real happiness than any other similar amount the city has ever spent." The official dedication of Griffin Park took place on September 8, 1940.

Soon after Griffin Park opened and most of the new tenants had moved in, it was announced that a second phase was to be constructed. In total, \$208,000 was allocated for the second phase of the Griffin Park project, which duplicated the original section in every respect. Griffin Park was filled to capacity with 250 families. When final addition to Griffin Park was completed on August 22, 1941, it brought the total price of the housing project to \$1,049,000.

According to Orlando Housing Authority annual reports, there were a large number of clubs active in the project. The tenants had taken it upon themselves to create a day nursery, citizenship club, Boy Scout troop, community chorus, croquet club, handicraft class, sewing circle, cooking class, and a garden club. These clubs and organizations were some of the social and educational outlets that maintained the feeling of community found in other parts of Orlando, and they continue to be important to the residents of Griffin Park.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

Architectural Significance:

The Griffin Park Historic District is significant under Criterion C at the local level because of its association with some of Orlando's leading architects of the 1920s - 1940s. The design of Griffin Park was undertaken by the Associated Orlando Architects. This organization was started at the urging of Richard Boone Rogers, who had been asked by the director of the Orlando Housing Authority to design Griffin Park. According to Rogers, Associated Orlando Architects, which included Howard M. Reynolds, Maurice Kressly, Arthur Beck and F. Earl DeLoe, was hired to design the project.

Richard Boone Rogers is known for his work in designing Orlando's 1958 City Hall (now demolished) and other modernistic structures of the 1950s. He continued to work with the Housing Authority, designing Murchison Terrace and the Ivy Lane project in the 1950s. In the 1930s, Rogers also designed the hangar-like gymnasium for Orlando High School.

Howard M. Reynolds is best known for his design of the public schools in Orlando during the 1920s (except Delaney School). His elementary schools were mostly stuccoed Mediterranean designs, built on a twin school concept, where one design was constructed in two different areas of the rapidly growing city. He designed the yellow brick Orlando High School (1927) in a Neoclassical Revival style. Reynolds worked with Kressly on the St. James School (1928), another Mediterranean design. His non-school commissions include the Egyptian Art Deco First National Bank (1929), the Mediterranean Revival Chamber of Commerce (1927, now demolished) and some smaller residential and commercial structures.

Maurice E. Kressly was noted for designing the octagonal 1938 American Legion building near Lake Ivanhoe (now demolished). He also designed the Tudor Revival Kaley School, the city's only new school of the 1930s, and specified street brick as the exterior material. Kressly branched out into residential properties as well, including an exemplary Mediterranean Revival house on Alameda Street near Lake Concord. He was part of the design team for Reeves Terrace, the city's second public housing project.

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Continuation Sheet**

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**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

F. Earl DeLoe designed the original two story Moderne Rutland building in 1942 and completed the three story addition a few years later. DeLoe worked with firms that designed schools in Orlando from the 1920s through the 1950s. He was part of the design team for Reeves Terrace, the city's second public housing project.

Arthur Beck was in partnership with Kressly and DeLoe prior to World War II. According to local historians, he was the first Jewish architect to practice in Orlando. He was part of the design team for Reeves Terrace, the city's second public housing project.

The landscape architect for Griffin Park, Herbert L. Flint, had experience in public housing work. He had been involved with Durkeeville, Jacksonville's first housing project, which was constructed in 1936 with Public Works Administration backing.

Griffin Park is an excellent example of the German style "Zeilenbau" site design format. In the Zeilenbau concept, apartments are lined up one behind the other, with streets lying at the ends of the units. Many features of the site design were important for the comfort and safety of the occupants. The design separated pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and provided on-street parking which kept vehicles off the grass and away from the buildings. The buildings were arranged to provide public and private areas, designers positioned courtyards, common front yards and rear service areas in each group of buildings.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of Griffin Park Historic District are those mentioned in Plat Book Q, Page 72, Blocks A,B,C, and D (less the part lying within the expressway right-of-way) and shown on Map #1.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the parcel of land that surrounds the structures of Griffin Park less the Southeast section which was deeded to the State Road Department in 1959.

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Section number Photos Page 1

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

The following information pertains to all photographs:

1. Griffin Park Historic District
2. Orange County, Florida
3. Ed Richter, photographer
4. January 6, 1995
5. Negatives in the Orlando Historic Preservation Office
6. Griffin Park date stone on base of flag pole, camera facing south
7. Photo number 1/16

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

6. Typical one story housing block with new concrete ramp, camera facing northeast
7. Photo number 2/16

6. Typical front yards between two story housing blocks, camera facing east
7. Photo number 3/16

6. Typical two story housing block, camera facing north
7. Photo number 4/16

6. Building details of block walls and aluminum soffit and fascia, camera facing northwest
7. Photo number 5/16

6. Typical chimney pot, camera facing north
7. Photo number 6/16

6. Typical front porch for two story housing block, camera facing north
7. Photo number 7/16

6. Typical rear facade for two story housing block, camera facing northwest
7. Photo number 8/16

6. View of the edge of district, camera facing northeast
7. Photo number 9/16

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2

**Griffin Park Historic District,
Orlando, Orange County, Florida**

- 6. Typical two story housing block, camera facing north
- 7. Photo number 10/16

- 6. Administration building, camera facing southwest
- 7. Photo number 11/16

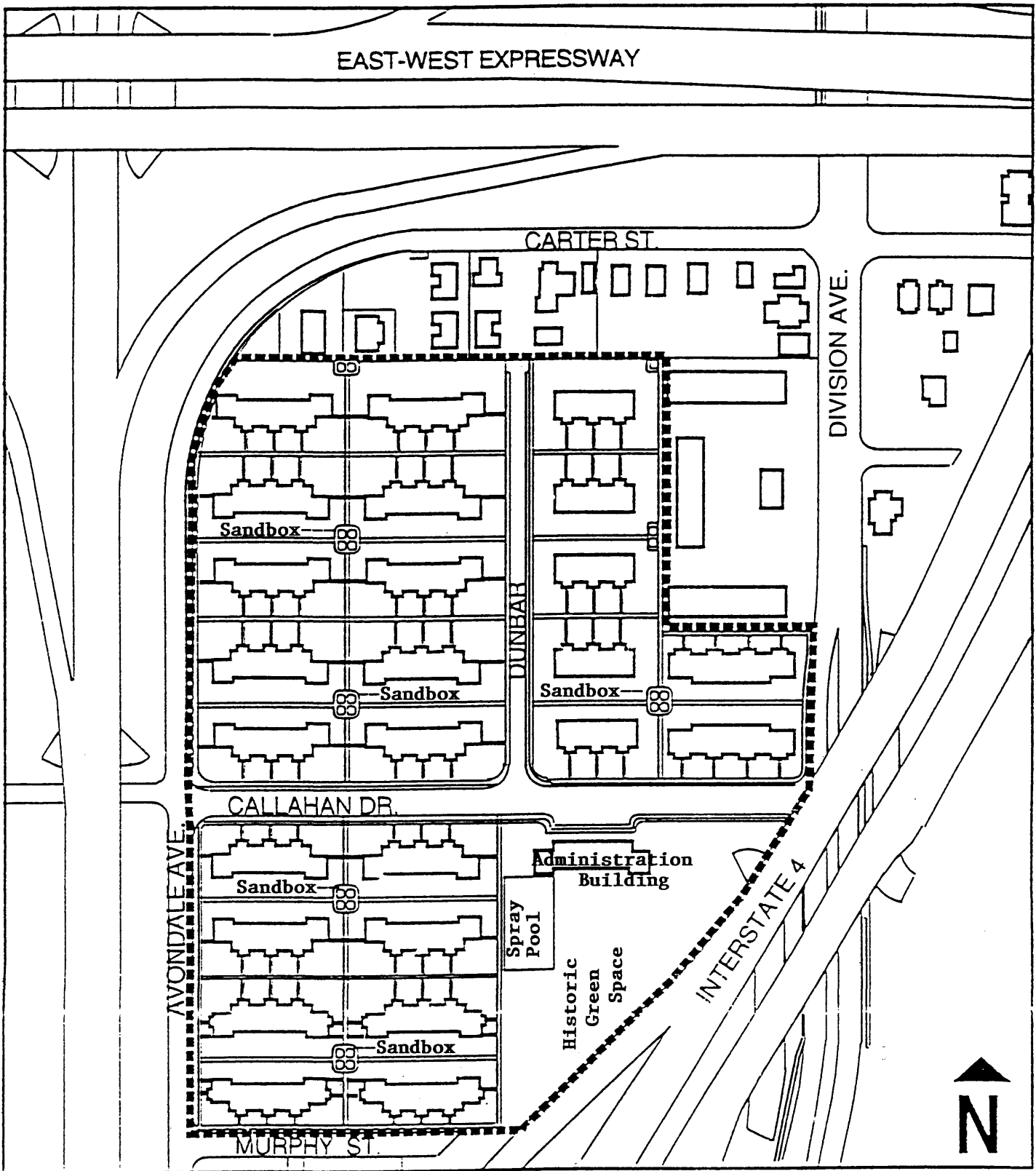
- 6. Typical front yard near one story housing block, camera facing northwest
- 7. Photo number 12/16

- 6. Spray pool, camera facing northwest
- 7. Photo number 13/16

- 6. Typical two story building, front facade, camera facing northwest
- 7. Photo number 14/16

- 6. Detail of entrance to one story offset on two story housing block, camera facing west
- 7. Photo number 15/16

- 6. View across district to downtown Orlando, camera facing northeast
- 7. Photo number 16/16



GRIFFIN PARK

---- Boundary of District

MAP 1

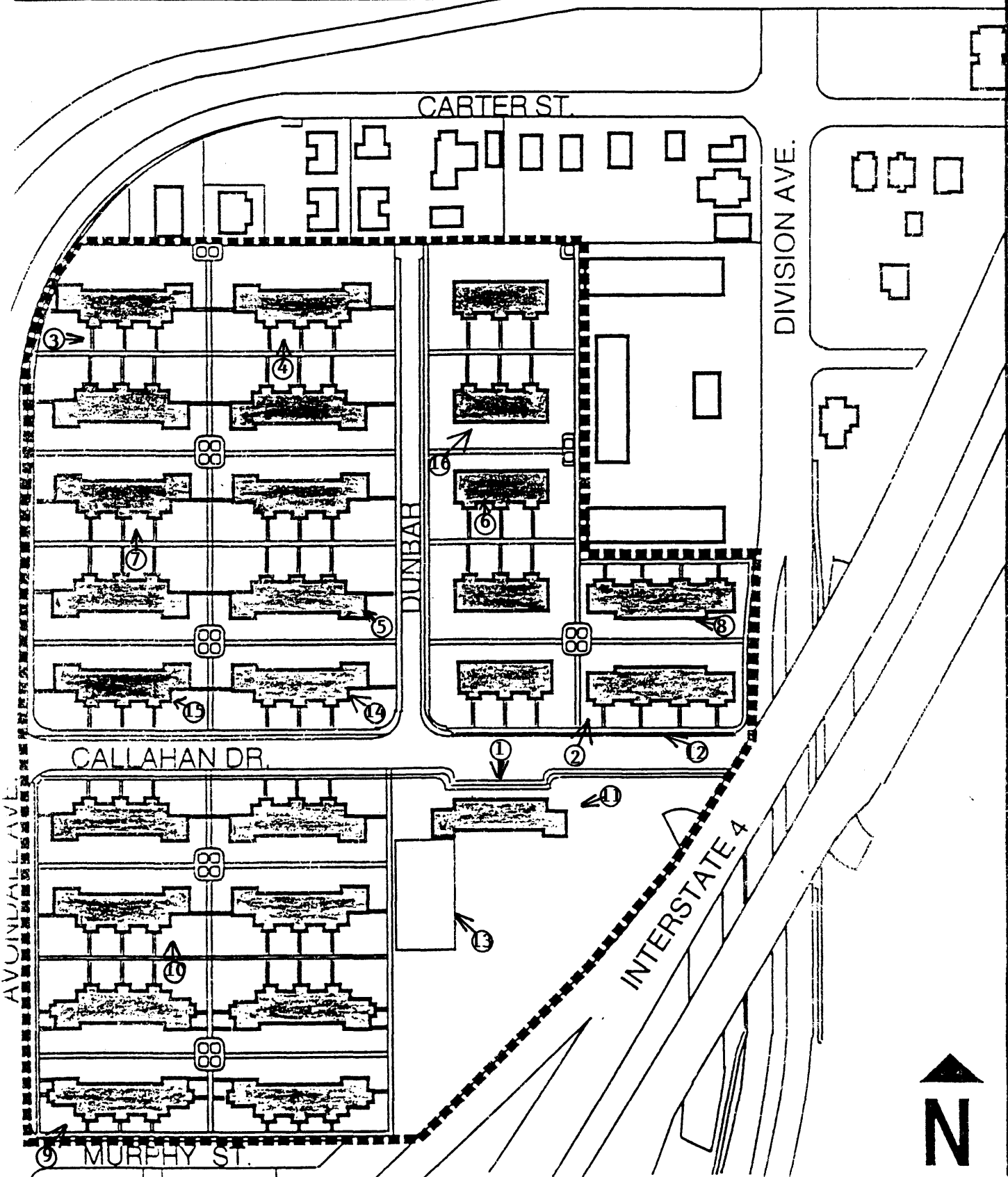
GRIFFIN PARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA

PHOTOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

EAST-WEST EXPRESSWAY

PHOTO LOCATION = ○ →



CARTER ST.

DIVISION AVE.

DUNBAR

CALLAHAN DR.

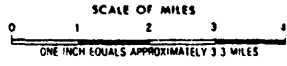
INTERSTATE 4

MURPHY ST.



Griffin Park Historic Dist.
Orange County, Florida

ORLANDO AND VICINITY



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