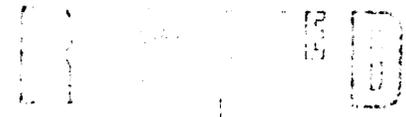


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Huttig, John N., Estate  
other names/site number 8Or2156

2. Location

street & number 435 Peachtree Road n/a  not for publication  
city, town Orlando n/a  vicinity  
state Florida code FL county Orange code 095 zip code 32804

3. Classification

<b>Ownership of Property</b>	<b>Category of Property</b>	<b>Number of Resources within Property</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<b>Contributing</b>	<b>Noncontributing</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

Suzanne P. Walker 10/30/91  
Signature of certifying official Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer (deputy)  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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): \_\_\_\_\_

John P. ... 1/21/93  
**Entered in the National Register**  
**DOE/OWNER OBJECTION**  
Patrick Andrews 11/20/91  
**Determined Eligible**  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

for

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
Domestic: single dwelling

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals:  
Tudor Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete  
walls Brick  
Stucco  
roof Other: Composition  
other Wood

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture  
Community Planning & Development  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1934-c1939  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1934  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Rogers, James Gamble, II/  
Cone, Harry C.  
\_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property Approximately 2 acres

**UTM References**

A 17 46 2 2 4 0 3 1 5 8 4 4 0  
 Zone Easting Northing

C                                    

B                                      
 Zone Easting Northing

D                                    

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Lots 3 & 4 of Block O, Concord Park Addition, Deed Book D, pp. 66-67.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the entire city lots that have historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Grace A. Hagedorn/ Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date October 1991

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 John N. Huttig Estate, Orlando, Orange Co., FL

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SUMMARY

The John H. Huttig Estate at 435 Peachtree Road is located on a two acre lot on the south shore of Lake Concord in Orlando, Orange County, Florida. The main house is a 1934 one-and-a-half story, Tudor Revival style building with a semi-finished attic, a partial basement and an attached garage. It encompasses approximately 7500 square feet. A c1930s garden house is a contributing resource. The landscaping around the house includes a formal entrance gate which is also is a significant feature of the property.

SETTING

The house is situated on approximately two acres (Lots 3 & 4) on the south shore of Lake Concord near downtown Orlando. The property retains its original urban residential character. It is well landscaped with mature water and live oaks, shrubs and ornamental plantings which screen the house from Peachtree Road at the southern boundary of the property (Photo 1). Expanses of lawn lead from the house to the lake.

The immediate setting of the Huttig House is little changed since the house was constructed. Neighboring houses along the north side of Peachtree Road, large homes also built in the 1930s, remain intact, retaining their large lake front lots and character despite the ever-increasing commercialization of the surrounding area.

MAIN HOUSE

Exterior

The main house is a wood frame structure with variegated brick veneer at the first story and stucco and half-timbering at the half story. Rectangular in plan, the original building consisted of a two-story central block flanked by one-and-a-half story wings. It rests on a continuous concrete foundation with a partial basement beneath the central block. The steeply pitched, gabled primary roof system is finished with the original composition shingles and pierced by six gabled dormers and two brick, corbelled chimneys. The original main (south) facade remains unaltered, and features typical Tudor Revival

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detailing, including heavy concrete lintels over the ground floor windows, and a decorative concrete Tudor arch surrounding the recessed main entrance (Photos 2 & 3). A one story, flat roofed "Florida room" has been added at the eastern end (see "Alterations" below; Photo 4).

Fenestration is primarily grouped, multi-light, wooden casement windows with rectangular lights. The north facade features a dining room bay window with leaded, diamond-shaped panes. The roof of the dining room bay window is metal and shows on the plans as lead, with a molded lead frieze with a grapevine motif, a decorative motif that is also found at the main entrance (Photos 6 & 7).

Interior

The interior of the main house remains essentially intact, with only minimal alteration. Entering through the main entrance and standing in the foyer facing north, one passes through decorative spindlework swinging doors (Photo 10) into the dining room, where Lake Concord is visible through diamond-paned, wooden casement windows (Photo 11). To the west, through an archway, is a den with a corner fireplace (Photo 12). Behind the den, accessed from the dining room, are a breakfast room with original glazed cabinets (Photo 13) and the kitchen (Photo 14). Further west is a laundry/storage room with a separate bathroom and walk-in pantry. To the south of this room is the original two-car garage which is accessed from a small hallway west of the kitchen. The hallway also leads to a back stairway which leads to the second floor. Adjoining the laundry/storage room is a carport.

To the east of the main entrance hall, immediately behind the front door, is a powder room. Also opening off the main hall is the living room with oak floors, which are common to most rooms in the original house; hand hewn ceiling beams; and a fireplace with a Tudor arch (Photo 15). An enclosed porch is behind the living room. East of these rooms is a "Florida room", with a dressing room and bathroom on the south end and the semicircular, stepped brick terrace on the east end.

From the entrance hall, a stairway with cut-out wood balusters (Photo 16) leads to the second story where there

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are a square central hall, two bedrooms, and a master suite. The master suite contains a small hallway, two bathrooms, one of which has all the original fixtures and tile (Photo 17), a dressing room or nursery, and master bedroom with a fireplace. The suite opens onto the roof deck of the sun room. The west bedroom gives access to the rear hall, from which, down two steps, one enters the maid's quarters, which consists of a bathroom and a bedroom with a sloped ceiling and windows on three sides.

The rear hall also gives access to the back stairway between the first and second floors and to the attic stairway. The attic is one large room with wood panelling and flooring. Its ceiling slopes to the floor on the north and south walls, and small windows are located at the gable ends.

From the ground floor rear hall, stairs lead to the basement, which consists of a furnace room and a large room suitable for recreation. This room has hand hewn ceiling beams and a rough stone fireplace (Photo 18).

## GARDEN HOUSE

A garden house is located west of the driveway about 80 feet north of the entrance to the estate. A c1930s building no larger than 20 feet by 20 feet, it is constructed of large concrete blocks painted rose. The gable ends are clad in grayish-white shingles. The roof is covered with composition shingles, and has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The interior includes a lavatory, a storage area for garden tools, and space for a table and chairs. This building is unaltered. (Photos 19 & 20).

## ENTRANCE GATE

Two limestone rubble pillars with wrought iron lanterns and hinged wrought iron gates are located at the southwest corner of Lot 3, and mark the main entrance to the estate (Photo 21).

## LANDSCAPED SETTING

The landscaping of the approximately two acre site is an important feature of the property. Proceeding from the

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entrance, a driveway loops eastward and passes between a large oak tree and a loquat tree surrounded by annuals and perennials, including azaleas and rhododendron. The drive curves around a similar grouping closer to the house, and then bends to close the loop. For much of its length, the driveway is bordered by low plantings or tangles of trees and shrubs. A well planned mix of plants, including shrimp plants, lilies, ferns, azaleas and gardenias, is planted close to the house (Photo 3 and Site Plan).

In addition to creating an attractive and appropriate setting for the house, the landscaping provides shade and cooling as well as screening. Large live oaks and water oaks, perhaps 100 years old, are hung with Spanish moss and flowering vines (Photo 22). Palmettos, magnolias, a few evergreen trees and a variety of shrubs obscure the view of the house from many locations along Peachtree Road. Curvilinear planting beds around the house and at the periphery of the property appear to be original. Other original plantings include azaleas, sabal palms, vines and small trees. A large expanse of open lawn stretches between the house and Lake Concord, interrupted only by a grouping of a bald cypress, oak, and shrubs at the water's edge (Photos 23 & 24).

## EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS

The main house is the only portion of the estate that has been changed to any appreciable degree. In 1962, additions were made at the east and west ends of the house, employing materials and styles similar those used in the original house. On the main (south) elevation, these additions are not obvious; on the north elevation, they are relatively unobtrusive.

On the north (rear) elevation of the east wing, the original screened porch and open deck above were enclosed. The open deck and low wall at the half story were replaced by a wall of stucco and half timbering which matches that in the original part of the house, and windows which match the originals in the maid's room. This space has a shed roof covered with shingles similar to those on the original house (Photo 5).

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On the east, the "Florida room" which opens onto the semi-circular, roofed terrace was added. A concrete belt course around the addition is aligned with a band of original horizontal half timbering (Photos 4 & 5). On the south (main) facade there are no windows. On the narrow west elevation there is one window designed to match the originals. On the east elevation, the terrace, which is accessed from the lawn by brick steps, is screened by vines (Photo 4). On the north (rear) elevation, tall sliding glass/aluminum windows are surmounted by a lintel which echoes the lintels on the original house (Photo 5).

At the west end of the north elevation of the house, the former laundry porch was enlarged and enclosed to make a laundry/utility room. The exterior resembles the original one and the original screen and lattice doors and windows remain. West of this space, a detached carport was added. These additions are minor and unobtrusive (Photos 8 & 9).

The above alterations have little impact on the association, setting, and feeling created by James Gamble Rogers II and Laura Huttig in the 1930s. The essential elements of the original architecture of the Huttig House remain intact and continue to reflect the design created by Rogers. The extensive grounds surrounding the house have been well maintained and screen the house from the growing commercialism of the surrounding area. The Huttig House continues to represent the large estate-like residences constructed on the shores of Orlando's urban lakes in the 1930s.

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## SUMMARY

The 1934 John N. Huttig Estate is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Community Planning and Development** because of its association with the development of the Concord Park subdivision and the resurgence of residential construction in Orlando at the depth of the Great Depression of the 1930s. It is also significant under **Criterion C** as fine example of some of the early work of James Gamble Rogers II, a nationally recognized architect whose diverse career spanned from 1928-1990. Rogers, who was based in the Winter Park-Orlando area of Central Florida, became nationally known early in his career for his excellent period revival style residences. The Huttig House is one of the few works in which Rogers applied the Tudor Revival style.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Established in the 1850s and incorporated in 1875, Orlando served as Central Florida's principal citrus and cattle center in the Reconstruction Era. During the 1880s, the South Florida Railroad and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railway laid tracks through the settlement, igniting the first of many construction booms there. Orlando experienced phenomenal growth, which by 1890 transformed the settlement of 200 people into a community with a population of 2,856.

Due to its central location in the state, Orlando emerged as an important commercial center. Although severe freezes in the mid 1890s slowed the local economy, the city resumed its place as a commercial and agricultural center after the turn of the century.

By 1910, the population of Orlando had increased to 3,894, and during the following decade, the commercial district expanded, new streets were constructed, and numerous residential subdivisions were platted. By 1920, the population reached 9,282. Many of the subdivisions were located among the lakes which dot the landscape that surrounds downtown Orlando. One of these subdivisions was Concord Park, between Peachtree Road and Lake Concord. Located on land originally bought by James M. Wilcox in 1880, it was not built upon until the 1930s.

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Newcomers to the area at this time included the Randall and Huttig families. Laura Randall Huttig was the daughter of Mary Bell Randall and Walter Doane Randall. The wealthy Randalls (Champion Coated Paper) moved from Cincinnati to the Orlando area in 1919. They added orange groves and Florida building lots to their other investments, and purchased a house in Winter Park which they converted to a Mediterranean Revival mansion, "The Ripples", in 1922. About 1925, Laura married John N. Huttig, whose Midwest family was attracted to Central Florida by the Boom and its investment opportunities. Huttig was involved in various business enterprises, including insurance, vitamin sales, real estate and investments.

Orlando experienced its full share of the Florida Land Boom in the 1920s. Although the effects of the subsequent bust were mitigated by an early 1926 local ordinance which regulated real estate dealers, the Great Depression which began in 1929 severely curtailed most new construction.

In 1934, however, recovery began in Orlando, and construction there increased 102% over 1933. For the next several years, land and the services of the area's many architects and contractors were still available at bargain prices. In this situation, according to Orlando building permits, Orange County real estate transaction records, architects' and builders' job lists, people with means were able to acquire large tracts of land and build large, architect-designed houses. From 1934-1941, more than a dozen of these estates were built around Lakes Concord, Adair, Ivanhoe and Spring, near downtown Orlando. All were built in revival styles which were popular in this era. The United States' entrance into World War II again curtailed residential construction, however, and the lakeside estate phenomenon did not resume until about 1950, on somewhat smaller tracts of land.

## HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

In 1934 John and Laura Huttig acquired Lot 4 of the 435 Peachtree Road property from the Star Finance Company which had just acquired the five large Peachtree Road lots at foreclosure. Laura Huttig asked her second cousin, James Gamble Rogers II, who was then becoming well established as

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a residential architect in the Orlando-Winter Park area, to design a house for her. Evelyn Rogers, the architect's widow, recalls being present at many meetings between her husband and the Huttigs, with whom the Rogers' were friends as well as relatives. The Tudor Revival style was chosen for the house, and the design reflected the tastes and desires of both Mrs. Huttig and Rogers. The Huttig House was probably the eleventh of approximately one hundred houses Rogers designed in the Orlando-Winter Park area. Its construction led to Rogers' commission for the C. Arthur and Germain Yergey House, next door to the Huttigs at 505 Peachtree Road.

The builder of the Huttig House was the late Harry C. Cone of Winter Park. Cone also built a number of other James Gamble Rogers II designs, including the much publicized Keen House on Lake Adair and the Yergey House at 505 Peachtree Road, next-door to the Huttig House.

After building their Tudor Revival house on Lot 4, the Huttigs in 1935 purchased Lots 1, 2, and 3 from Vernon and Dorothy Badham, who had bought these lots from Star on the same the day the Huttigs bought Lot 4. The Huttigs kept Lot 3 and influenced the development of Lots 1 and 2 by selling them to people who maintained the large lot sizes. These purchasers did not build on their lots, but resold them after a few years to Hamilton Gibson and Dr. Duncan McEwan who built large, well designed houses. Thus, the Huttigs established the precedent of building large estate-like homes on Lake Concord in Concord Park. The period of significance for the Huttig Estate is, therefore, from 1934 to c1939. Of the four estate houses built on Peachtree Road, only the Huttig House remained until recently in the ownership of the family which built it.

## ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

James Gamble Rogers II

James Gamble Rogers II was born January 24, 1901 in Chicago. He was the son of John Arthur Rogers, an architect, and nephew of James Gamble Rogers, who was also a well known architect, famed for his works on the campuses of Yale, Tulane, and Northwestern Universities.

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John Rogers practiced architecture in Chicago until ill health led to him to Daytona Beach, Florida. His son, James Gamble Rogers II was graduated from Daytona Beach High School in 1918, and worked three years in a bank before entering Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire. His father's poor health forced him to leave Dartmouth after only three years to return to Florida to help in his father's practice. He, therefore, never received a degree in architecture or engineering. Rogers learned from his father, however, and in 1928 opened a branch of his father's firm in Winter Park, Florida, and started his own practice there in 1935 after he was licensed. Before his licensure, he designed many buildings which were officially signed by the elder Rogers.

James Gamble Rogers' early career was devoted primarily to residential designs. His favorite style was Mediterranean Revival, a style he became familiar with as he grew up among Addison Mizner's designs along Florida's east coast. Rogers meticulously followed Old World styles of other varieties, including French Provincial and Tudor Revival. According to his son, Rogers never copied a building, but "remained faithful in terms of scale and materials to the original style."

Rogers' first house was "Four Winds", a French Provincial cottage he built in 1929 for his family on the Isle of Sicily in Winter Park. Approximately one hundred others houses in Central Florida followed, including the Barbour House, "Casa Feliz", built 1932-33 in Winter Park. The Huttig House may have been his first commission in Orlando. Rogers' work was sometimes featured in magazines such as House Beautiful, bringing him nationwide recognition. The period before World War II was Rogers' "golden era" of home design.

World War II, however, took Rogers to Wilmington, North Carolina, to head the Architectural Section of the U.S. Corps of Engineer's District Office. After the war, he returned to his practice, but the post-war period brought a shift in emphasis in his practice away from residential toward a wide variety of insitiutional designs. He and his firm, Rogers Lovelock & Fritz, gained a national reputation as consultants and architects for correctional facilities. They also built several Florida courthouses and several

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buildings for the State of Florida in Tallahassee, including the Caldwell Building (1947), the Florida Supreme Court Building (1947-48), and the Holland Building (1948-49). His academic designs are seen across the state, including the Bush Science Center and the Mills and Olin Libraries on the Rollins College campus in Winter Park, and several buildings for the state university system, including the hospital on the campus of Florida A & M University and buildings at Florida State University and the University of Florida. He chaired the group of architects who designed Phase I of the University of Central Florida campus in Orlando.

James Gamble Rogers II's career spanned nearly sixty years, from 1928 until his death at the age of 89 on October 28, 1990. He is considered one of Florida's greatest architects.

### Tudor Revival Style

The Tudor Revival style was popular from 1890-1940, peaking during the 1920s and early 1930s. Tudor Revival is based on late Medieval English architecture, and had six principal subtypes during its sixty year span. The Huttig House is a member of the subtype featuring brick walls and a main gable clad with false half-timbering and stucco infill.

Although Tudor Revival buildings were constructed of any of four materials (wood, stucco, stone, or brick), or a combination thereof, they all shared common characteristics. These were details such as overlapping, steeply pitched gables and cross-gables; a steeply pitched roof; multiple front gables; decorative half-timbering; massive and/or tall chimneys; and tall, narrow windows, often with diamond-shaped lights.

### Architectural Significance

The Tudor Revival style was one of many revival styles brought to Boomtime Florida. This style, moderately popular in the Orlando area in the 1920s, was less often used in the 1930s. The Huttig House is one of only two Tudor Revival style houses designed by James Gamble Rogers II in Central Florida.

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With its large size and estate-like surroundings, the 1934 Huttig House is more of a manor house version of the Tudor Revival style than are earlier local examples. The house displays features which are characteristic of the style, including: steeply pitched gable roof (Photo 3); tall prominent chimneys with corbelled caps; small casement windows, grouped, with small, sometimes diamond-shaped panes; and a bricked lower story and textured stucco upper story with decorative half-timbers. Less frequently seen features of the Tudor Revival style used in the Huttig House include a flattened Tudor arch over the main entrance doorway, stone quoins, heavy lintels over the ground floor windows, and gabled wall dormers (Photo 5).

Noteworthy interior features include handhewn beams in the living room and basement (Photos 15 & 18), round archways (Photo 10), a Tudor arch in the living room fireplace surround (Photo 15), a rustic fireplace in the basement (Photo 18), a corner fireplace in the den (Photo 12), a simpler fireplace in the master bedroom, sloping low ceilings in second story and attic areas, and relatively small rooms.

The design of the Huttig House reflects Rogers' belief that an architect doing revivals must thoroughly understand historical styles in order to express the spirit of the style he is using. At the same time the architect must adapt the house to the environment, the demands of modern life, and client wishes. Rogers succeeded in meeting all these requirements. His design for the Huttig House faithfully reflects the spirit of the Tudor Revival style that Mrs. Huttig requested. His attention to the local environment is displayed by the the fact that, despite his use of small windows, which are characteristic of the Tudor Revival style, Rogers successfully planned for cross ventilation so that air conditioning, although present, is not a necessity. He also addressed the Florida environment by insisting that pressure treated wood be used in the Huttig House to prevent termite damage. In the early 1930s Rogers made a special study of and wrote articles about termite infestations in buildings. He was also a consultant to the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory in Madison, Wisconsin, and was a pioneer in the use of pressure treated lumber in domestic construction.

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Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 1 John N. Huttig Estate, Orlando, Orange Co., FL  
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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- 1 1) John N. Huttig Estate, 435 Peachtree Road  
2) Orlando, Orange County, Florida  
3) Grace Hagedorn  
4) May 1991  
5) Grace Hagedorn, 1000 Cordova Dr., Orlando, FL 32804  
6) View of estate from Peachtree Road, camera facing N  
7) 1 of 24

Information for items 1-5 is the same for the remaining photographs.

- 2 6) Main facade of Main House, camera facing NE  
7) 2 of 24
- 3 6) Main facade of Main House, showing main entrance,  
camera facing NNE  
7) 3 of 24
- 4 6) E elevation of Main House, camera facing W  
7) 4 of 24
- 5 6) Rear (N) elevation of Main House, camera facing S  
7) 5 of 24
- 6 6) Leaded, diamond-paned, dining room window from the  
exterior, showing grapevine motif, camera facing S  
7) 6 of 24
- 7 6) Detail of front door of Main House, camera facing N  
7) 7 of 24
- 8 6) Rear elevation of Main House, showing grounds and  
west end of house  
7) 8 of 24
- 9 6) Garage, camera facing NE  
7) 9 of 24
- 10 6) Arched doorway from foyer into dining room, camera  
facing N  
7) 10 of 24
- 11 6) View of Lake Concord through dining room window,  
camera facing N  
7) 11 of 24

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- 12 6) Corner fireplace in den, camera facing NW  
7) 12 of 24
- 13 6) Glazed breakfast room cabinets, camera facing S  
7) 13 of 24
- 14 6) Kitchen, camera facing N  
7) 14 of 24
- 15 6) Master bedroom, showing beamed ceiling and Tudor-  
arched fireplace, camera facing N  
7) 15 of 24
- 16 6) Turned balustrade of main stairway to second floor,  
camera facing S  
7) 16 of 24
- 17 6) Bathroom, showing original tile and fixtures, camera  
facing N  
7) 17 of 24
- 18 6) Basement, showing rough stone fireplace and beamed  
ceiling, camera facing SW  
7) 18 of 24
- 19 6) Garden House, S elevation, camera facing N  
7) 19 of 24
- 20 6) Garden House, interior, camera facing S  
7) 20 of 24
- 21 6) Entry Gates, camera facing NW  
7) 21 of 24
- 22 6) Landscape, showing typical oaks, Spanish moss, and  
shrubs, camera facing SW  
7) 22 of 24

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

3

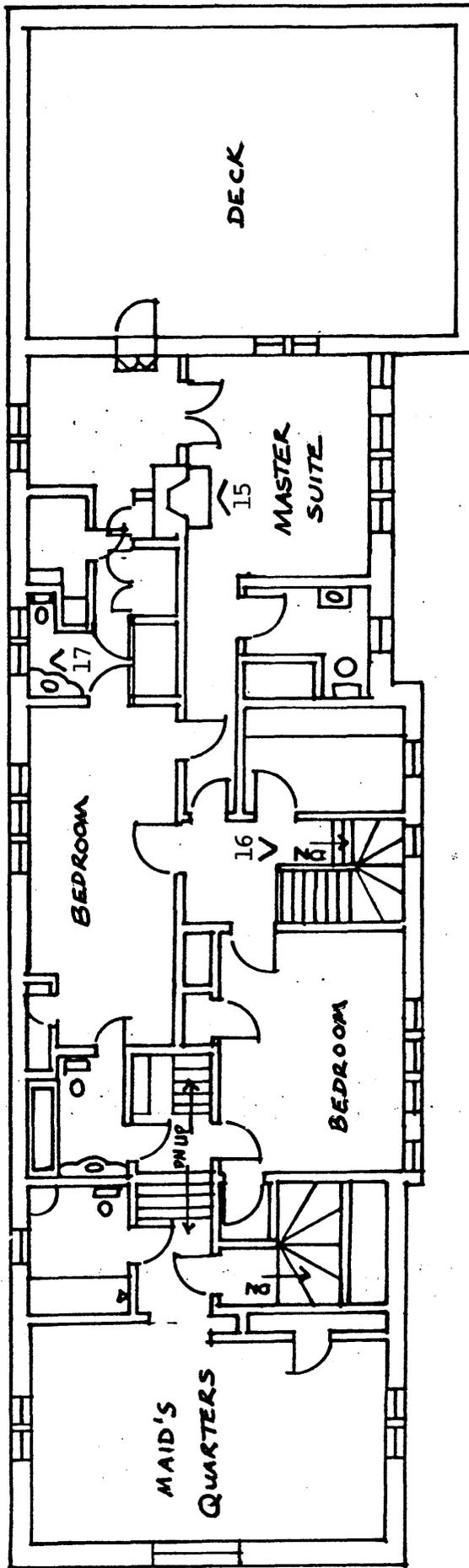
John N. Huttig Estate, Orlando, Orange Co., FL

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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- 23    6) Bald cypress and oak on Lake Concord shore, camera  
      facing N
- 7) 23 of 24
  
- 24    6) View of Lake Concord from the Huttig Estate, camera  
      facing NW
- 7) 24 of 24

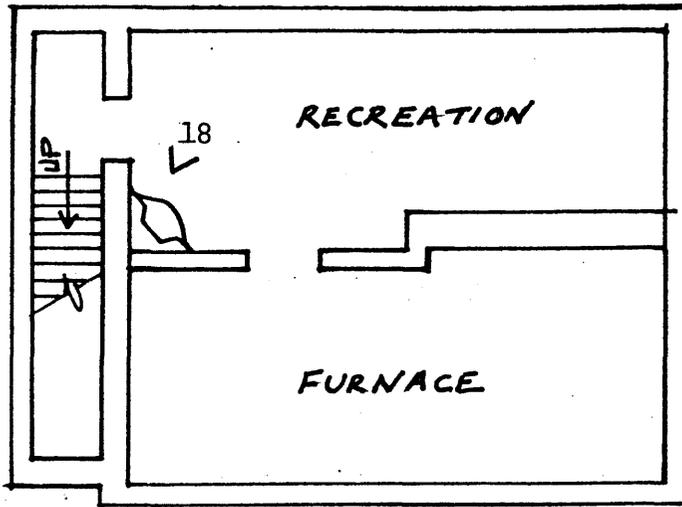
Huttig House. 435 Peachtree Road. Orlando, Florida



SECOND FLOOR PLAN 

$\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$

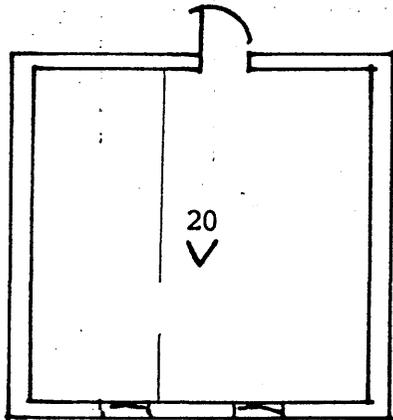
1" = approx. 11'



BASEMENT

$\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$

1" = approx. 11'



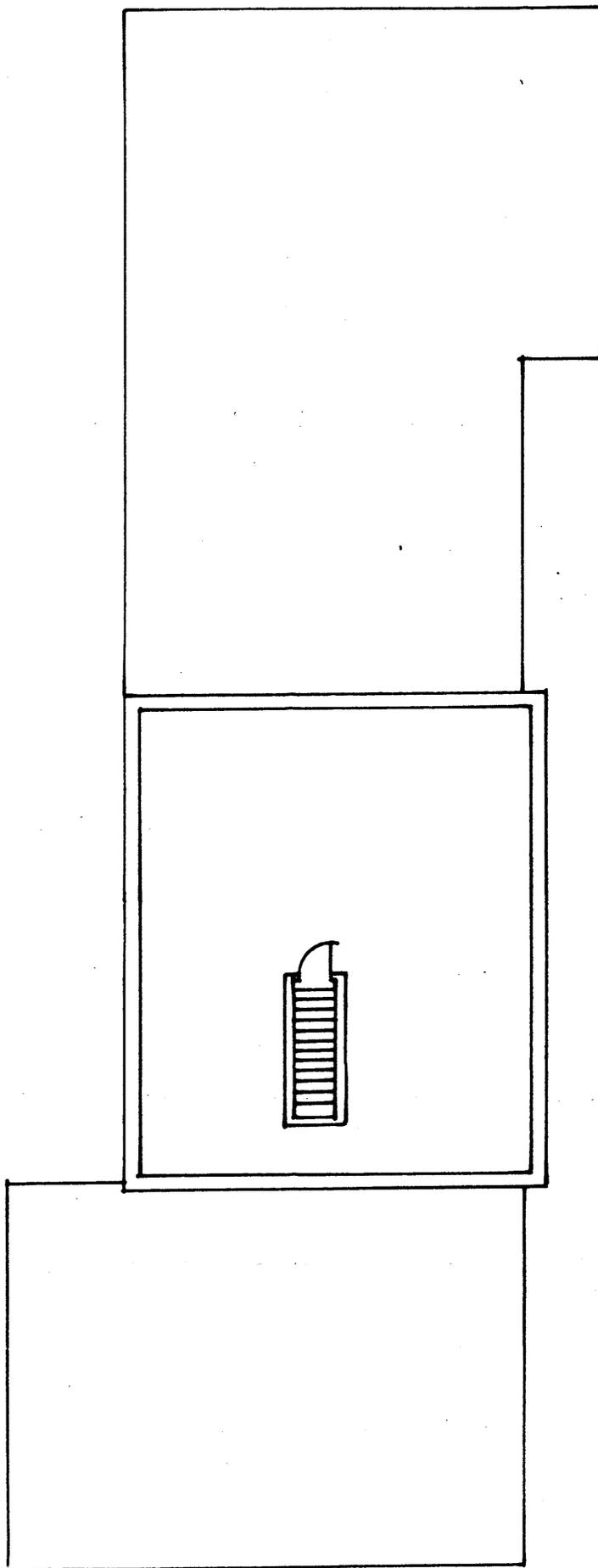
GARDEN HOUSE

$\frac{3}{32}'' = 1'-0''$

1" = approx. 11'



Huttig House. 435 Peachtree Road. Orlando, Florida

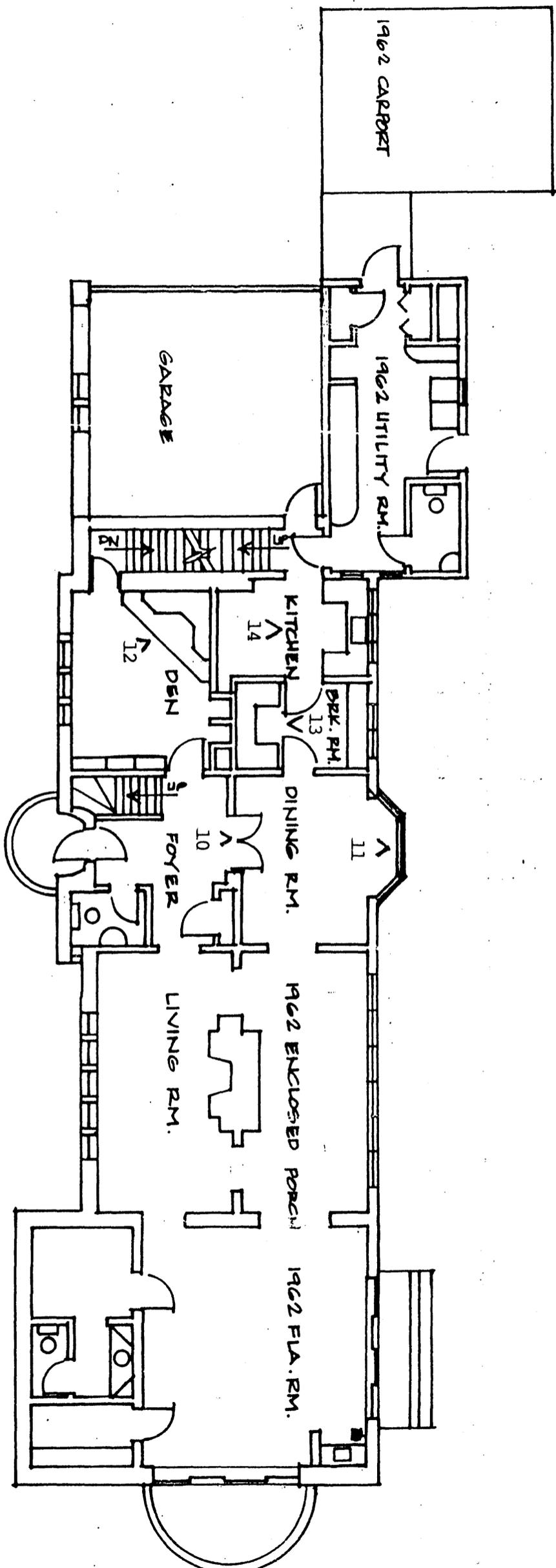


ATTIC  
 $\frac{3/32'' = 1'-0''}{1'' = \text{approx. } 11'}$

1" = approx. 11'



Huttig House. 435 Peachtree Road. Orlando, Florida

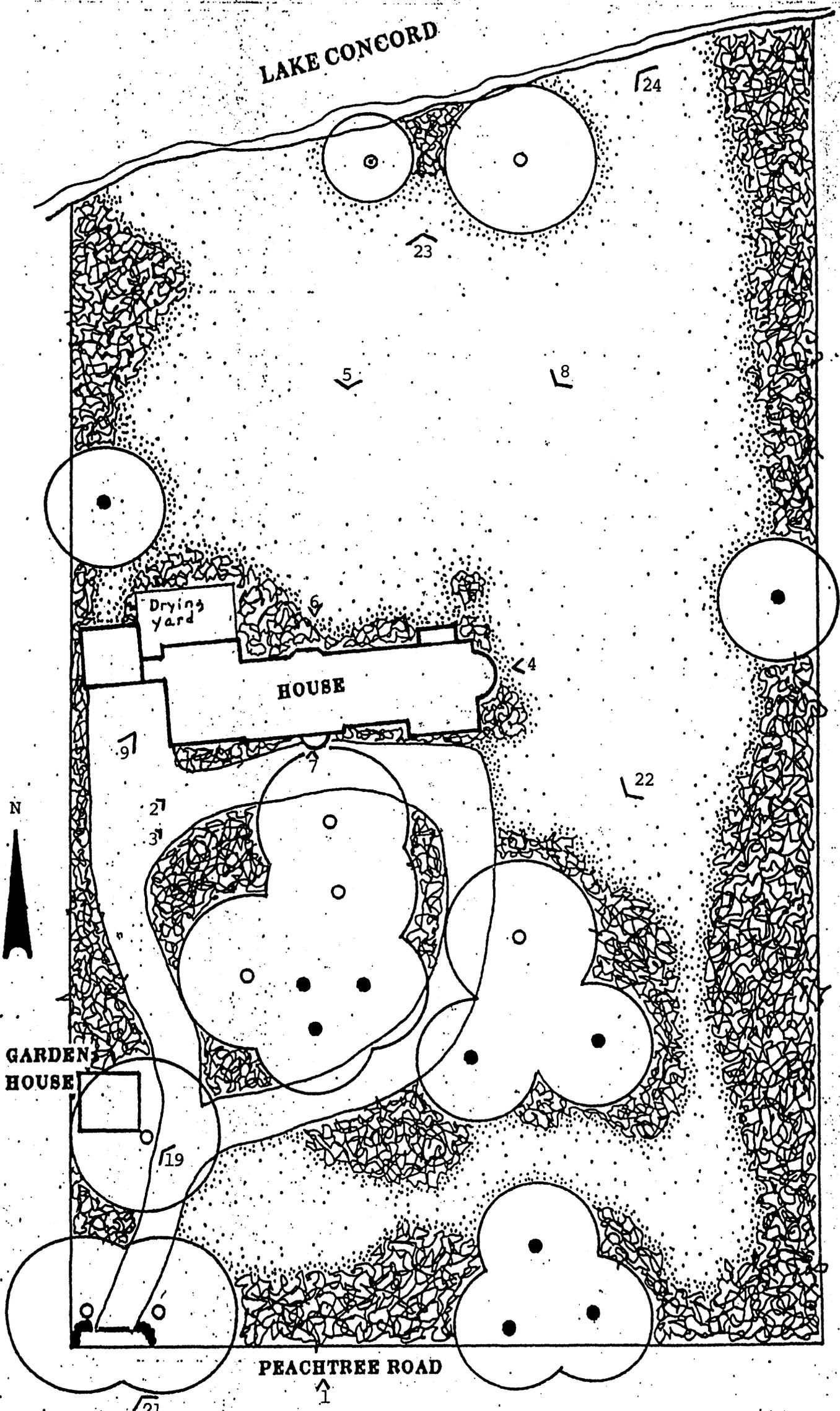


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

3/32" = 1'-0"

1" = approx. 11'





Scale 1"=40' approximately

- KEY**
- LIVE OAK
  - WATER OAK
  - ⊙ BALD CYPRESS
  - ⊗ PLANTING BED
  - ⋯ LAWN
  - STONE GATE

JOHN N. HUTTIG ESTATE

435 Peachtree Road  
Orlando, Florida

37 Photo # and  
camera direction



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Jim Smith  
Secretary of State

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

R.A. Gray Building  
500 South Bronough

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

Director's Office      Telecopier Number (FAX)  
(904) 488-1480      (904) 488-3353

December 23, 1992

Ms. Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior, NPS  
Post Office Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Dear Ms. Shull:

This letter is to forward to you the enclosed notarized letter from Grace A. Hagedorn and Fred B. Hagedorn, which states that they are the present owners of the John N. Huttig Estate. The Huttig Estate was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper on November 19, 1991. Mr. and Mrs. Hagedorn, as the current owners, wish to remove the owner objection to listing. They request that the property be listed as quickly as possible because they intend to donate a facade easement to the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation. For tax purposes, they would like all transactions to be completed by December 31, 1992, or as soon thereafter as possible.

We, therefore, request an expedited review and a waiver of the 45 day review period.

We greatly appreciate your cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions, please contact Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist.

Sincerely,

*Suzanne P. Walker*  
for George W. Percy  
State Historic Preservation  
Officer

GWP:bem  
Enclosure