

# 2021 Historic Preservation Board Calendar

## A Chronology of Orlando's Historic Architectural Styles







Queen Anne  
39 S. Magnolia Avenue • Photo by Kevin Drinan



DECEMBER 2020

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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FEBRUARY 2021

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# JANUARY

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<p>Queen Anne Revival is a later architectural style of the Victorian era, named for the reign of Queen Victoria. Victorian styles prevailed in Orlando's commercial and residential architecture from the establishment of the town in 1875 to approximately 1905. Queen Anne Revival was popular in England from 1860 to 1890 and made fashionable in the Orlando by English settlers. Built in 1886 by English settler Gordon Rogers, this Victorian commercial structure typifies the Queen Anne Revival style with a bold cornice, ornamentation of modillions, neo-classical leafage, an elaborate horizontal frieze separating the windows of the first and second floors, and an octagonal corner feature with a peaked roof. The building is constructed of pressed metal over Southern Heart Pine and cypress on a concrete foundation. The zinc siding is thought to have been imported from England and is pressed with repetitive patterns of palmettes, flowers, square rosettes, and leaves between running C and S scrolled arabesques. This is one of the best preserved examples of pressed sheet metal construction in Florida. It was built to be an important social gathering place for the local English Colony, which settled in Orlando in the 1880s. The building later housed a druggist, the South Florida Sentinel, the Orange County Abstract Company, Arthur Murray Studio of Dancing, Mad Cow Theatre, and the Gallery at Avalon Island. In 2019, the building was renamed the Rogers-Kiene building, to honor Ford Kiene a benefactor of the arts in Orlando and who carefully restored the structure in 1999. He donated it to the City of Orlando for use as a center for arts and cultural programs. It is now home to CityArts Orlando, managed by the Downtown Arts District, with multi-use performance and gallery spaces. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is an Orlando Historic Landmark.</p>				<p><b>1</b></p> <p>New Year's Day City Hall Closed</p>	<p><b>2</b></p>		
<p><b>3</b></p>		<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.</p>	<p><b>7</b></p>	<p><b>8</b></p> <p>Downtown Historic Walking Tour, 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>9</b></p>
<p><b>10</b></p>		<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>13</b></p>	<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>15</b></p>	<p><b>16</b></p> <p>Lake Eola Heights National Register of Historic Places District Established (1992)</p>
<p><b>17</b></p>		<p><b>18</b></p> <p>Martin Luther King, Jr. Day City Hall Closed</p>	<p><b>19</b></p>	<p><b>20</b></p>	<p><b>21</b></p>	<p><b>22</b></p>	<p><b>23</b></p>
<p><b>24</b></p>		<p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>27</b></p>	<p><b>28</b></p> <p>Full Moon</p> <p>Colonialtown South Historic District Established (2000)</p>	<p><b>29</b></p>	<p><b>30</b></p>
<p><b>31</b></p>							





Richardsonian  
76-78 W. Church Street • Photo by Kike Forero



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# FEBRUARY

MARCH 2021						
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<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
			Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.	City of Orlando Incorporated (1885)	Downtown Historic Walking Tour, 9:30 a.m.	
<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
					Lincoln's Birthday	
<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>
Valentine's Day	President's Day					
<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>
	Washington's Birthday					Full Moon
<i>28</i>	<p>Popular from the 1870s-1900, the eclectic Richardsonian-Romanesque style promoted individuality through intricate, unusual, and sculpted shapes. American architect Henry Hobson Richardson is one of "the recognized trinity of American architecture" along with Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright. The style named for him incorporated more order and proportion that lacked in contemporary eclectic styles. Richardsonian buildings were built of solid masonry stone or brick and many had round or polygonal towers. Tower roofs were usually pyramidal or conical, such as the roof of the train station's tower. Wide-rounded arches prominent within the style were used around doors and windows, as seen here on the re-created eyebrow dormers. In 1880, the South Florida Railroad Company expanded the rail system to Orlando from Sanford and opened the Orlando area to large scale development. Orlando's population jumped from about two hundred in 1880 to three thousand in 1890. In 1883, a 60% interest in the South Florida Railroad was sold to the Plant system. This depot was the third depot constructed in 10 years for the growing city and became a symbol that Orlando had established itself as one of Florida's major cities. It was built by the Plant system, which constructed elaborate train stations throughout Florida from Jacksonville to Tampa to Key West. Richardson who designed train stations for the Boston &amp; Albany Railroad, was likely the inspiration for this passenger station, as Henry Plant had lived in New York. T.B. Cotter, a contractor from Sanford, started construction in 1889 with an estimated cost of \$18,000. The depot contained an office and baggage building, passenger station, and a warehouse all connected by piazzas and a large covered platform supported by iron columns. The slate roofed building was designed with a three-story circular tower with an open porch at the third level with round wooden colonettes and a dentilled cornice topped by a conical roof. It is also close to what is called the Shingle style in general composition, which also incorporated conical roofed towers, semi-circular bays, and cupolas; though this structure lacks the typical shingle siding. The station was dedicated January 14, 1890 to a large crowd. In 1902 the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company purchased the Plant system. The structure is a contributing structure in the Downtown Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and a local Orlando Historic Landmark.</p>					





20th Century Commercial  
1 N. Orange Avenue • Photo By Lynn Albanese



FEBRUARY 2021

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APRIL 2021

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# MARCH

<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i> State of Florida Founded (1845) Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i> Downtown Historic Walking Tour, 9:30 a.m.	<i>6</i>
<i>7</i> Happy Archaeology Month!	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>14</i> Daylight Saving Time Begins "Spring Forward"	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i> Saint Patrick's Day	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i> Vernal Equinox
<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>28</i> Passover Begins Full Moon	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	One N. Orange Avenue is one of Orlando's 'Original Sky Scrapers'. Developed in Chicago and New York in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Twentieth Century Commercial is more a building type than an actual style having a basic design emphasizing light, space, and strength. To exhibit a sturdiness, they are designed with a strong base with a multi-floor shaft, and decorative top. Styling elements often include Classical, Renaissance, Gothic, or Neo-Classic ornamentation. This 10-story structure is constructed of brick, trimmed with polished limestone and terra cotta on a granite foundation. New York architect W. L. Stoddard enriched the design with classical elements such as the cornice separating the 9th and 10th floors, relief panels, a large cartouche above the entrance, and a Neoclassical frieze. Construction began in 1923 for The State Bank and Trust Company which occupied the first floor and mezzanine. The remaining floors were rented to a variety of tenants including attorneys, real estate brokers, a dentist, manufacturers, and a Christian Science reading room. It was also utilized as an aviation center when an eight million candlepower airport beacon was installed on the roof in 1928. In 2015, it was listed on The Florida Trust for Historic Places most endangered list for deferred maintenance and being unoccupied since 2002. It is a contributing structure in the Downtown Historic District.		





Neoclassical  
733 Euclid Avenue • Photo by Giannina Mulero



MARCH 2021

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# APRIL

MAY 2021

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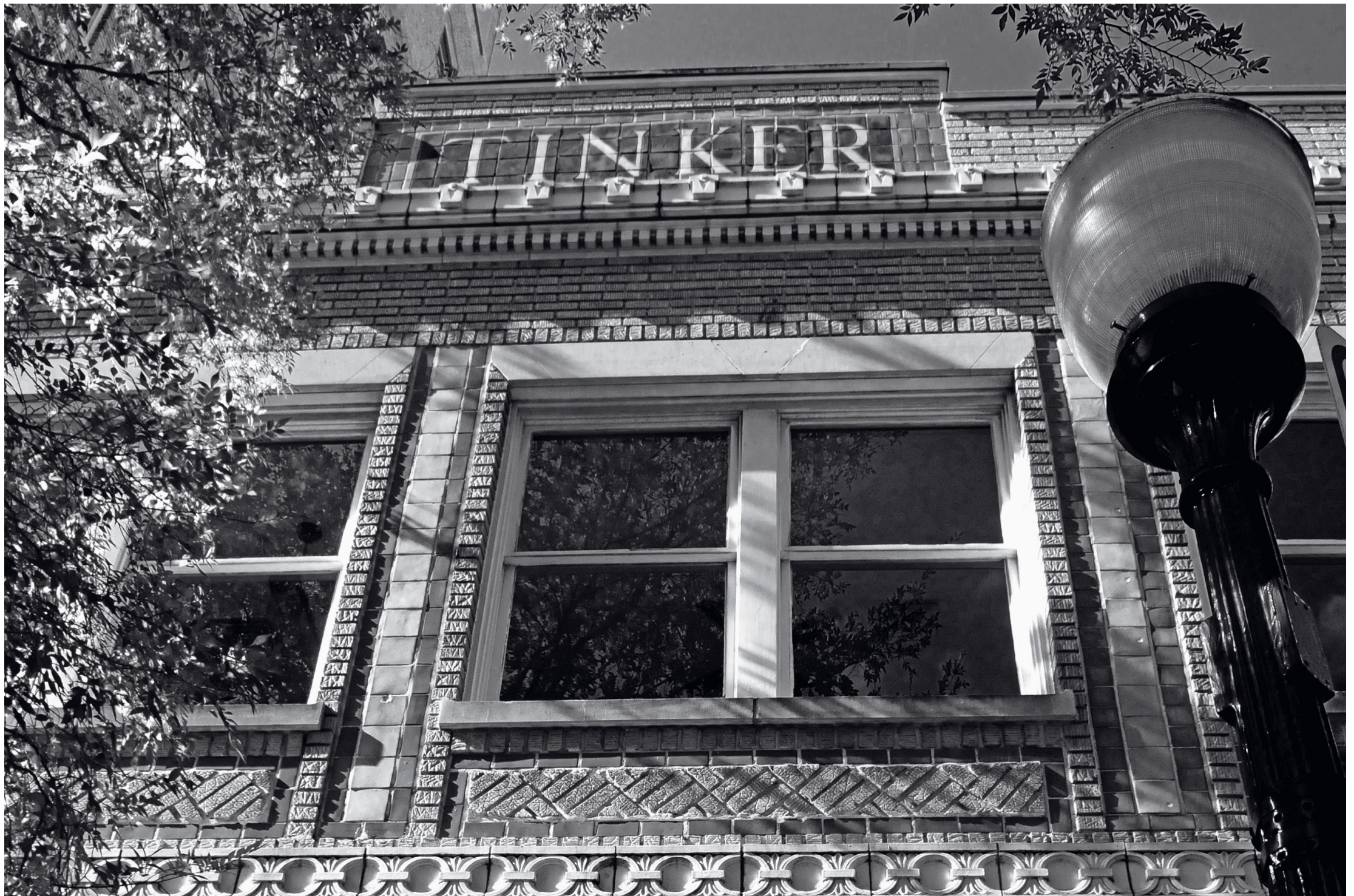
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<p>This two and a-half story, wood frame Neoclassical Revival house was constructed in 1923 for Josiah Ferris by builder E.D. Kenyon. Neoclassical Revival residences were most popular in America from 1895 to the 1950s and a popular style in Orlando during the 1920s and 30s for homes, banks, public buildings, and churches. The style includes classical elements such as columns and large masonry elements to create a massive appearance. They are distinguished by a symmetrical arrangement, use of Greek and Roman architectural orders, and smooth walls of stone or muted-color brick. This home's details typify the style including multi-pane windows, a symmetrical façade, elaborate fanlights and sidelights at the front doors, and a flat-roofed semi-circle central portico with two-story fluted Ionic columns and pilasters. The house also has recessed one-story side wings with multi-paned casement windows. Josiah Ferris, one of the city's most respected newspaper publishers, was involved in Orlando newspapers from his arrival in 1887 to his death in 1939. He was the first to use a press run by electricity and in 1913 joined the International News Service to obtain national and foreign news via telegraph. In February 1913, Ferris launched The Daily Sentinel, the first daily morning paper in Orlando. The home is a contributing structure in the Lake Cherokee Historic District.</p>				<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>Downtown Historic Walking Tour, 9:30 a.m.</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>Lake Lawsona National Register of Historic Places District Established (2019)</p>
<p><b>4</b></p> <p>Passover Ends</p> <p>Easter</p>	<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>	<p><b>7</b></p> <p>Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.</p>	<p><b>8</b></p>	<p><b>9</b></p>	<p><b>10</b></p>
<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>13</b></p>	<p><b>14</b></p>	<p><b>15</b></p> <p>Tax Day</p>	<p><b>16</b></p>	<p><b>17</b></p>
<p><b>18</b></p>	<p><b>19</b></p>	<p><b>20</b></p>	<p><b>21</b></p>	<p><b>22</b></p> <p>Earth Day</p>	<p><b>23</b></p>	<p><b>24</b></p>
<p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>26</b></p> <p>Full Moon</p>	<p><b>27</b></p>	<p><b>28</b></p>	<p><b>29</b></p>	<p><b>30</b></p> <p>Arbor Day</p>	





Masonry Vernacular  
16-18 W. Pine Street • Photo by Junko Hennessy



APRIL 2021

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# MAY

JUNE 2021

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<p>HAPPY HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH! Since 1973, the National Trust for Historic Preservation has promoted community pride, heritage tourism, and proved the social and economic benefits of historic preservation. The City of Orlando celebrates each year with our Historic Preservation Awards to recognize property owners who preserve and protect the integrity of their historic structures. The Tinker Building is a two-story, colorful, eclectic commercial structure representing local design and available technology in 1920s Orlando. Masonry Vernacular structures tend to be simple and constructed of locally available materials. Vernacular is a term that implies a lack of defined architectural style but can be quite decorative in styling. The style also represents the influence of local tastes and available materials at the time and location they are constructed. Many times, concrete block was covered by brick, stone, or stucco to enhance the exterior appearance. For example, the front of this building has buff brick, cream colored terra cotta, and glazed ceramic tiles in blue, green, buff, and black. The name TINKER is in a center panel of the parapet with mustard colored letters set on a background of blue tiles with a green tile boarder. Additional ornamentation includes a terra cotta molded chain motif between the first and second stories, dentils, and paired windows with lintels and concrete sills with a brick herring-bone pattern below. It was built by the H.C Construction Company for a reputed cost of \$90,000 in 1925 for Joe Tinker's three land development companies. Tinker had won World Series Championships with the Chicago Cubs in 1907 and 1908 and first came to Florida for spring training. He saw the potential investment opportunities, retired from playing baseball, and came to Orlando in 1921. He became manager of a Florida State Baseball League team called Tinker Tigers, who won the championship that year. The city built a small baseball stadium in his honor, naming it Tinker Field. He retired from managing baseball the following year to concentrate on real estate and convinced the Cincinnati Reds to spring train at Tinker Field. Tinker became a subdivision developer creating Tinker Heights, Lawson Park, and a neighborhood near Lake Susannah called Jamajo. During the depression, after his real estate endeavors came to a halt, Tinker operated a billiard parlor on Church Street and after the repeal of Prohibition, he opened one of the city's first bars. Joe Tinker is buried in Greenwood Cemetery with a large headstone with a Chicago Cubs emblem. The Tinker Building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and part of the Downtown Historic District.</p>						1
2	3	4	5 Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.	6	7 Downtown Historic Walking Tour, 9:30 a.m.	8
9 Mother's Day	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22 Lake Eola Heights Historic District Established (1989)
23 30	24 31 Memorial Day City Hall Closed	25	26 Full Moon	27	28	29





Gothic Revival  
130 N. Magnolia Avenue • Photo by Mitchell O'Rear



**MAY 2021**

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# JUNE

**JULY 2021**

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<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>  Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>  Orlando United Day Pulse Tragedy (2016)
<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>  Flag Day	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>20</i>  Father's Day  Summer Solstice  Lake Lawsona Historic District Established (1994)	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>  Full Moon	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>
<i>27</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	The Cathedral Church of St. Luke Episcopal Church is a Gothic Revival building designed by Philip Frohman of Boston, the chief architect of the Washington National Cathedral. Construction began in 1925, however, due to the Depression, the congregation could only complete the naïve. In 1987, the Gothic Revival Cathedral was completed in the spirit of Frohman's original 1920s plans. It blends Spanish Medieval and English vertical Gothic styles with a fully formed apse, flying buttresses, pinnacles, finials, lancet shaped windows, rose windows, and sculptured details within the entrance tympanum, seen here. The bell tower is capped with a 30-ft spire that completed 72 years of construction. Two of the stained glass windows are from the original church built in 1884. Prior to the construction of that church, services were held at the home of Francis Eppes, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, who came to Orlando in 1869.		





Mission Revival  
645 E. Marks Street • Photo by Terri Zollinger



**JUNE 2021**

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**AUGUST 2021**

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# JULY

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<p>Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style having architectural elements with Spanish or Mediterranean area influences and subtypes including the Spanish Colonial, Andalusian, Venetian Gothic, Mission, Moorish, Turkish, Byzantine, and Spanish Eclectic revival styles. The style was most popular in Florida in the 1920s and 1930s and used for extravagant hotels to small residences. This one-story home has Mission Revival features with the parapet, flat roof, and symmetrical design. It was constructed in 1930 for E.B. Hess, a wealthy inventor from St. Petersburg, Florida. Local legend says that the house was designed in the shape of a typewriter because Hess invented the Royal typewriter and held over 140 patents related to typewriters. He determined this lot to be the highest elevation in the city and dubbed his home "the house on the hill". Originally, 3,300sqft, the residence also has multi-paneled French doors with arched windows above, double casement windows, iron balconies, a full basement, and decorative awnings. In 1995, it was selected as the Hope and Help Designer Show House and 10 interior designers and architects redesigned and updated the house including the addition of the elaborate entry portico. Though fully renovated, many original features were retained such as glazed tile on the living room floors, wrought-iron balconies, and windows.</p>				<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Independence Day	Independence Day Observed City Hall Closed		Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.			
<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>
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Griffin Park National Register of Historic Places District Established (1996)					Full Moon	Lake Cherokee Historic District Established (1981)
<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>
						Town of Orlando Incorporated (1875)





Tudor Revival  
842 Laurel Avenue • Photo by Julianna Russo



**JULY 2021**

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# AUGUST

**SEPTEMBER 2021**

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<i>Sunday</i>	<i>Monday</i>	<i>Tuesday</i>	<i>Wednesday</i>	<i>Thursday</i>	<i>Friday</i>	<i>Saturday</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>  William J. Brack elected 1st Mayor of Orlando (1875)	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>  First Orlando Council meeting held (1875)  Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>  Left-Hander's Day	<b>14</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>22</b>  Full Moon	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	Noted architect James Gamble Rogers II designed this eclectically styled home at the request of Mrs. L. C. Ingram in 1933. The home's floor plan is identical to another Rogers' design, the Spanish Eclectic, McAllister House in Winter Park, which was featured in "House and Garden" for which Ms. Ingram saw and hoped to replicate. However, Rogers refused to copy the McAllister home completely and gave this home the same floor plan with a Tudor façade and French Provincial styling. Rogers also designed the Florida Supreme Court building, several academic buildings on the Rollins College and Florida State University campuses, and best known locally for Casa Feliz in Winter Park. The Tudor Revival style rose in popularity from 1915 to 1940 and was adapted to both small and grand homes, like the impressive sprawling 4,540 sqft L.C. Ingram House. The cottage variant is smaller and often found in house pattern books from the 1920s and 30s. The Tudor, English Cottage, and French Provincial styling were popular for their storybook charm with steeply pitched, cross-gabled roofs and decorative half timbering in the gable and second story. Chimneys are very large and adorned with decorative chimney pots and the exterior finishes are often an eclectic mix of brick, stucco, stone, wood shingle, or clapboard. Windows are distinctive and can include a mix of casements that swing open and windows arranged in ribbons with multi-pane glazing separated by either wood or lead muntins. The brick façade of the Ingram home is fancifully designed with long lancet openings and a trefoil arch opening leading to the courtyard entry with a balcony looking down below the entrance. Along with the McAllister House and the home he designed for himself, James Gamble Rogers listed the Ingram home as one of his personal favorites of his designs.			





Frame Vernacular  
1018 E. Livingston Street • Photo by Stephanie Conforti



**AUGUST 2021**

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# SEPTEMBER

**OCTOBER 2021**

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*Sunday*                      *Monday*                      *Tuesday*                      *Wednesday*                      *Thursday*                      *Friday*                      *Saturday*

<p>“The Home Unique” was an open-house advertisement for this home published in 1935 by The Orlando Sentinel. This Frame Vernacular residence was built by contractor Sam Stoltz and laborer J. C. Hurley for \$4,500. Hurley and Stoltz had planned a “modernistic” home building program to bring moderately priced homes to Orlando costing \$5,000 to \$6,500. In 1934, they announced that these homes would have “an eye in originality in architectural design” and that ground had broken for this home. Alvin Thomas, of Thomas Lumber, purchased the house in 1934 but sold it a year later to Lloyd C. and Mildred Nicholson. Mildred nicknamed the home Piney Green. Built of cedar siding with custom multi-colored stain, the entry is hidden on the east facade with a gabled portico supported by rustic wood brackets. The most prominent feature is a stone and stucco chimney with a plaster flamingo design the front façade, which has recently been restored, as has the flying flamingo capping the chimney. Piney Green’s architecture is considered Frame Vernacular, a term that refers to a lack of specific style but is influenced by locally available materials and popular stylistic trends. Therefore this home is also considered Florida Vernacular. Some Frame Vernacular homes feature simple Bungalow, Craftsman, or various revival styling.</p>						
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<p><b>Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.</b></p>		
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
	<p>Labor Day City Hall Closed</p>					<p>Patriot Day</p>
<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
	<p>National Grandparent’s Day</p>					
<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
<p>Orlando Post Office Established (1857)</p>		<p>Full Moon</p>	<p>Autumnal Equinox</p>	<p>Holden Parramore National Register of Historic Places District Established (2009)</p>		
<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<p>Sam Stoltz was an artist who was considered the world’s greatest poultry painter by the American Poultry Journal. He designed homes in Chicago before moving to Orlando to become a home builder and designer during the Florida land boom. His artistic interest changed from poultry to Florida native flora, birds, and fish. Stoltz homes included local nature inspired murals and frescos and commonly had high ceilings and massive stone fireplaces. His work can be seen across Central Florida with homes in Orlando, Winter Park, Mount Plymouth, and Windermere. Stoltz designed a home for local developer H. Carl Dann, who used his home to promote people moving to the area surrounding the Dubsdread Golf Course. The Carl Dann House is a local Orlando Historic Landmark. 1018 E. Livingston Street is an important contributing structure in the Lake Eola Heights Historic District.</p>	





Art Deco  
190 S. Orange Avenue • Photo by Erica Gibbs



SEPTEMBER 2021

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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NOVEMBER 2021

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# OCTOBER

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

<p>Art Deco ornamentation uses stylized graphics and motifs in relief including florals, animals, sunbursts, and geometrics. For example, the First National Bank Building utilizes horizontal panels of Greek acanthus wreaths with vases and a large panel featuring griffons over the entrance, as seen here. Designed by Orlando architect Howard Reynolds in 1929, this Egyptian-influenced Art Deco building opened in 1930, however the bank failed soon after opening. The First National Bank Building is uniquely positioned within another Art Deco building, The Kress Building, an L-shaped building that wraps around the old bank building. Like most Art Deco buildings, the First National Bank has ascending vertical elements, stepped roof lines, and cubical shapes. Architecture changed in the 1930s with technology innovations and new materials. Art Deco and its successor Art Moderne were the first popular styles in America to break with the revivalist and classic styles influenced by the past colonial and old-European styles. Art Deco emphasized the future and derived influence from the contemporary machine and transportation advances such as sleek airplanes and new automobiles. These influences are seen with geometric patterns or parallel straight lines, zigzags, chevrons, and contemporary building materials such as concrete, glass, and metal. Art Deco also transformed art, fashion, and interior design trends.</p>				<p><b>1</b></p> <p>Downtown Historic Walking Tour, 9:30 a.m.</p>		<p><b>2</b></p>							
<p><b>3</b></p>		<p><b>4</b></p> <p>World Architecture Day</p>		<p><b>5</b></p>		<p><b>6</b></p> <p>Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.</p>		<p><b>7</b></p>		<p><b>8</b></p>		<p><b>9</b></p>	
<p><b>10</b></p>		<p><b>11</b></p>		<p><b>12</b></p>		<p><b>13</b></p>		<p><b>14</b></p>		<p><b>15</b></p>		<p><b>16</b></p>	
<p><b>17</b></p>		<p><b>18</b></p>		<p><b>19</b></p>		<p><b>20</b></p> <p>Full Moon</p> <p>Downtown Historic District Established (1980)</p>		<p><b>21</b></p> <p>Rosemere National Register of Historic Places District Established (2009)</p>		<p><b>22</b></p>		<p><b>23</b></p>	
<p><b>24</b></p>		<p><b>25</b></p>		<p><b>26</b></p>		<p><b>27</b></p>		<p><b>28</b></p>		<p><b>29</b></p>		<p><b>30</b></p>	
<p><b>31</b> Halloween</p>													





Art Moderne  
715 Lake Davis Drive • Photo by Gail Peck



OCTOBER 2021

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DECEMBER 2021

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# NOVEMBER

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
			Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.		Downtown Historic Walking Tour, 9:30 a.m.	
<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
Daylight Saving Time Ends, "Fall Back"				Veteran's Day		
<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>
					Full Moon	
<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>
	Fort Gatlin Established (1838)			Thanksgiving Day City Hall Closed	City Hall Closed	
<i>28</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	Art Moderne evolved from Art Deco and has more emphasis on smooth, streamlined, and gently curving surfaces. Other Art Moderne styling includes flat roofs, horizontal bands of windows, metal trim, smooth exterior surfaces, simple geometric shapes, horizontality, glass blocks, cantilevered overhangs, and rounded corners. From the end of the 1920s through the 1950s, Art Deco and Art Moderne were popular styles for Orlando's small commercial buildings and apartment buildings, similar to these structures on Lake Davis Drive. This site consists of six, identical, one-story, three-bay wide, Art Moderne dwellings constructed in 1948. As seen in this example, the concrete dwellings rest on concrete foundations with stucco exteriors and each are capped with flat roofs. Corners of the dwellings with parapets have curved edges with decorative line motifs curving around the corners. The primary entrance for each dwelling is located on the south elevation beneath flat hoods. Fenestration consists of one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash corner windows. These small Art Moderne resources contribute to the potential Lake Davis-Greenwood historic district which exemplifies Orlando's changing physical and economic landscape during the twentieth century and illustrates patterns of growth in the city, including the land booms of the 1920s and the 1950s.			
	First Day of Hannukah					





Mid-Century Modern  
1515 Anchor Court • Photo by Michael Fettig



NOVEMBER 2021

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JANUARY 2022

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# DECEMBER

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

<p>This house was designed by Nils Schweizer in 1967 for Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Roth. The architecture is a Mid-Century Modern split level with strong multilevel horizontal roof lines and generous overhangs with vertical windows looking out to Lake Fairview. Some of the many unique details include one-of-a-kind stair railings and custom outdoor lamps placed at the entrance with cascading garden walls. Current owners, Tom and Chrissy Olsen, say about their home, "We love living in this special home and we will do our best to preserve it for future generations". Similar Modernist designs are known to blend indoor and outdoor spaces and have minimal ornamentation. Schweizer's structures placed emphasis on the environment and were tailored to human needs and uses. After serving the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers during World War II, Nils M. Schweizer studied architecture under Frank Lloyd Wright. He served as Wright's Southeastern representative and helped design Florida Southern College in Lakeland. His Orlando based architectural firm designed more than 100 buildings in Central Florida. He worked on Orlando International Airport, Epcot's Mexican Pavilion, Loch Haven Art Center, and downtown's St. Luke Episcopal Cathedral. In 1985, his firm designed the addition to the Orlando Public Library. He has been called the "Dean of Orlando Architecture". Named in his honor, The Nils M. Schweizer Fellows is a local preservation group that promotes the preservation of Orlando's modernist architecture.</p>						
			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
			Historic Preservation Board Meeting at 4 p.m.		Downtown Historic Walking Tour, 9:30 a.m.	
<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>
		McCoy Federal Credit Union Established (1954)				
<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>
Full Moon		Winter Solstice		City Hall Closed (Christmas Eve Observed)	Christmas Eve City Hall Closed (Christmas Day Observed)	Christmas Day
<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	
Kwanzaa Begins				Lake Adair - Lake Concord National Register of Historic Places District (2011)	New Year's Eve City Hall Closed (New Year's Day Observed)	





The 2021 Historic Preservation Board calendar celebrates the various historic architecture styles throughout the City of Orlando. Our calendar showcases an evolution of some the historic styles constructed in our city, from the landmark 1886 Queen Anne architecture of the Rogers-Kiene Building to the 1967 Mid-Century Modern home designed by Nils Schweizer. This calendar highlights the distinctive quality and diverse character, and evolution of Orlando's downtown, neighborhoods, and historic districts. All of the structures featured illustrate that architectural character can be preserved and enhanced in a rapidly growing city. Construction of these historic homes and commercial buildings serves as a bridge through time to the buildings of the present day and inspiration to the city's current urban planning and architectural design standards.

I would like to thank the members of the Historic Preservation Board for their continued commitment to preserve our city's historic landmarks and districts. Thanks also to McCoy Federal Credit Union for sponsoring the Historic Preservation Board Calendar for the past 11 years.

A key part of our city's plan for strategic growth is recognizing, preserving, and celebrating our past. We continue to support our city's historic preservation efforts by showcasing our city's history with programs such as this annual calendar, which helps educate residents and visitors about the different themes, neighborhoods, and historic landmarks that make up the rich history of Orlando.

I hope you enjoy this year's calendar as we honor the various historic architecture styles that helps makes Orlando, "The City Beautiful."

Sincerely,

Buddy Dyer

Mayor

### ORLANDO CITY COUNCIL

District 1	Jim Gray	District 4	Patty Sheehan
District 2	Tony Ortiz	District 5	Regina I. Hill
District 3	Robert F. Stuart	District 6	Bakari F. Burns

## Historic Preservation Board

Scott Sidler, Chairperson	Lucie Ghioto, Vice Chairperson
Laurie Burns	Pamela Peelor
Shanon Larimer	Sarah Slohoda
Tim Lemons	Cindy White

### Orlando 100 years ago



The Beacham Theatre (above) opened to the public on December 9, 1921

### 1921 Orlando Facts and Statistics

- Population: 9,282
- Millage: 18 mills
- Mayor: Eugene Duckworth
- Chief of Police: C.A. Vestal
- "White Way" completed around Lake Cherokee and Church Street
- The Orlando Realtors formed their by-laws and constitution
- J.F. Ange announced plans to construct The Angebilt, his million dollar namesake hotel
- Orlando's Tinker Tigers won the 1921 Florida State Baseball League Championship
- City purchased the Orlando Water and Light Company
- First Piggly Wiggly grocery store opened in Orlando
- Walter Rose opened the exclusive Rosemere subdivision
- Orlando designated an official intermediate station on the Continental Airways from Maine to Florida.
- Local newspapers advertise dozen fresh eggs for \$0.49; \$0.69 for 10lbs of sugar; butter \$0.49/lb; Sliced bacon \$0.35/lb; Peanut Butter \$0.25/lb; Round Steak \$0.25/lb; and a pound of assorted chocolate for \$0.59
- Captain Charles Albertson donated 12,000 books for a new Orlando library

The City of Orlando has produced this popular calendar since 1991 as a depiction of Orlando's treasured historic resources. The Historic Preservation Board has actively pursued the recognition and protection of the significant buildings, neighborhoods, objects, and landscapes of our diverse city since 1976. The HPB has designated 48 individual landmarks and six local historic districts. Orlando also has seven districts and twelve individual sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For more information on the City's Historic Preservation programs, contact Heather Bonds, Historic Preservation Officer, at 407.246.3416. Please visit our website for expanded information about our historic preservation efforts: <https://www.orlando.gov/Our-Government/Departments-Offices/Economic-Development/City-Planning/Historic-Preservation>

**Cover Photo:** Known as The S.J. Sligh house, this Georgian Revival home was built in 1925 for the cost of \$25,000. S. Jefferson Sligh was born on a farm in 1863 in Ocala. At 18, he started buying oranges from groves and sold them along the St. Johns River. After the winter freezes of 1894-95 nearly wiped out the citrus industry, he began selling tomatoes. He built a fortune and in 1905 moved his headquarters to Orlando. In 1941, he had the oldest citrus packing house in the city. Sligh's home reflects his wealth and status as the home was on two prime lots abutting Lake Copeland. The house was later owned by Bob Snow of Rosie O'Grady's. Snow renovated the home with 100 year old chandeliers from the governor's mansion in Georgia, Tiffany lamps, Victorian-cast door hinges from New Orleans, Persian rugs and other items from England, France and New York. The historic house has a monumental two-story pedimented portico supported by paired fluted Corinthian columns and pilasters. The symmetric central section is flanked on one side by a columned porte-cochere and a one-story porch on the other side. The gabled roof has dormers and a boxed cornice with modillions, dentils, and an entablature. Georgian Revival is one of the most common Colonial Revival subtypes and had over-exaggerated classical details and broke the strict symmetry typical of the more subdued Colonial Revival styling. Georgian architecture usually consisted of a two-story façade with five windows and door openings on both the first and second stories of the front façade. The main identifying feature of the style is an elaborate entryway with classical detailing and commonly an arch-top or Palladian window at the center of the second story, as seen as on this contributing structure in the Lake Copeland Historic District.