NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90

OMB No. 1024-0018

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name WOMAN'S CLUB OF OCOEE

other names/site number Ocoee Community Club; FMSF No. 8OR6521

2. Location

street & number 10 North Lakewood Avenue N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Ocoee N/A ☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Orange code 095 zip code 34761

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara E. Mattick /DSHPO 12/21/2010
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain) _____

for Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

Edson H. Beall — 2.14.11

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☒ buildings
- ☐ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

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

CLUBHOUSES OF FLORIDA'S WOMAN'S CLUBS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/Clubhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco
walls Stucco
roof Tar and Gravel
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from its original location.

☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1938

Significant Dates

1938

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: King, Murry S. and King, James B.
Bldr: Unknown

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of Repository
_____

WOMAN'S CLUB OF OCOEE
Name of Property

Orange Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one

UTM References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	446920	3160240
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephanie Ferrell, FAIA/Carl Shiver

organization Florida Division of Historical Resources date November 2010

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

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 Myra Kinnie, 2nd Vice President, Woman's Club of Ocoee

street & number Post Office Box 953 telephone (407) 656-7115

city or town Ocoee state Florida zip code 34761

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

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

SUMMARY

The Woman's Club of Ocoee clubhouse, located at 10 North Lakewood Avenue in Ocoee, Florida, is a one-story, irregular plan Art Moderne style building that was constructed in 1938. The building rests on a continuous concrete foundation and has a flat tar and gravel roof with parapets. The kitchen and storeroom ells extend from the north elevation of the building and an exterior chimney is located on the same elevation. The exterior fabric is smooth stucco painted white. The fenestration consists of a variety of metal frame windows that provide the building with natural light. A series of Art Moderne details decorate the building's exterior. The main entrance to the clubhouse consists of two pairs of French doors surmounted by fixed transoms. The interior of the building consists of a large assembly hall, a stage, a kitchen, storage room and two restrooms. The interior walls are lined with Art Moderne pilasters, light sconces, and a very distinctive Art Moderne fireplace. Original plans for the Woman's Club were prepared in 1924 by Orlando architect Murry S. King (1870-1925), but construction on the building was not begun until 1937. Murry's son, architect James B. King (1895-1974), changed the style of the building from Mission Revival to Art Moderne, which had replaced the Mediterranean Revival style in popularity by the 1930s. Alterations to the building included the construction of the kitchen addition in the late 1940s and the installation of the drop ceiling panels to mask the air conditioning ducts installed in the 1970s.

SETTING

The historic city of Ocoee is located 14 miles from the city of Orlando in the western part of Orange County, nestled between two beautiful lakes, Lake Apopka and Starke Lake. Lake Apopka is the second largest body of fresh water in Florida after Lake Okeechobee. According to the 2000 census, the city proper had a population of 24,391. As of 2006, the population recorded by the U.S. Census Bureau is 30,654. It is part of the Orlando–Kissimmee Metropolitan Statistical Area. In the last decades of the twentieth century, the greater Ocoee area experienced one of the highest growth rates in the country. Ocoee originally developed as a citrus-producing center. Today, however, it is a bedroom community for the city of Orlando. The Florida Turnpike, the East-West Expressway and a Western Beltway all pass through the city, making downtown Orlando just a 15-minute commute. The Woman's Club is located in a residential neighborhood near the west shore of Lake Starke. While many historic homes are preserved in Ocoee's residential neighborhoods, only the Ocoee Christian Church and the Withers-McGuire House are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL APPEARANCE

Main (East) Facade

The main (East) facade of the building (Photo 1) exhibits regular symmetrical massing. The three bays are bordered by vertical stepped pilasters that rise in a zigzag pattern above the plain low cornice. The pilasters

frame the two sets of double leaf wood panel doors that are surmounted by fixed transoms, each featuring two fixed lights with angled mullions that reflect Art Moderne styling. The cornices above the doors are composed of stepped panels similar to those found on the pilasters. Wide stringcourses unite the pilasters and cornices, creating a frieze area above the doorways. The design rejects any reference to traditional historical style but still preserves a classical sense of facade massing. Decorative "coach lamps" are found next to the entrance doors. It is not known if these are original features, but they certainly are not in keeping with the design of the building. A sign composed of metal letters that read "Woman's Club of Ocoee" are found above the north doorway.

South Elevation

The south elevation (Photo 2) is composed of four bays separated by the same type of stepped pilasters found on the main facade. Three of the bays contain a complicated metal frame window system containing 30 lights. The top 6-light rows of the windows are fixed. The middle section containing 18 lights has two pivot windows, and the bottom 6-light row consists of two awning windows. The remaining bay found at the north end of the facade consists of a large area of wall space covered with smooth stucco and a single leaf wood and glass paneled door that provides access to a restroom and vestibule. As on the main facade, the wall bays are united by a pair of wide stringcourses that create a wall frieze above the window area. The frieze is decorated in each wall bay by a pair of small rectangular recessed panels that appear to be attic vents. The rainwater runoff is carried by two unobtrusive scuppers with metal drainpipes found near each end of the elevation.

North Elevation

The exterior of the north elevation also features the pilasters, stringcourses, and recessed panels found on the other elevations. The north elevation (Photo 3) was originally composed of four bays separated by stepped pilasters. The easternmost bay still contains one of the large window types also found on the south elevation, but the adjoining bay contains the stuccoed chimney stack shown in the 1936 design created by James B. King. The adjacent bay, however, is filled with the post-World War II kitchen wing. Although covered with smooth stucco like the rest of the building, the ell lacks the distinctive pilasters, stringcourses and recessed panels found elsewhere. The kitchen ell has paired metal frame casement windows on its north and east walls. Between the windows on the north elevation of the kitchen ell is a small scupper that funnels rainwater to a metal drainpipe. The one-story extension that abuts the present kitchen appears to be a part of the 1938 building. Now used as a storeroom, it probably contained the original kitchen. The six light metal frame windows found on the north and west walls are composed of fixed lights at the top and two sets of awning windows at the bottom. The extension also has a small scupper that feeds rainwater into a metal drainpipe.

West (Rear) Elevation

Consisting of three bays, the principal rear (west) facade of the building (Photo 4) exhibits regular symmetrical massing. Each of the three bays is bordered by vertical pilasters that extend above the parapet. The outer two pilasters are stepped, while the two central pilasters are not. The central bay includes a pair of twelve-paned painted steel pivot windows. Each of the two side bays include one centered, painted steel window, the upper band of which is an operable awning window, with the lower six-paned panel being fixed. Near the top of the parapet, the small rectangular inset attic vent panels found on the North and South facades, also punctuate this simple facade. A few feet beyond the principal rear facade is the rear wall of the original kitchen, which contains a nine-paned steel window, consisting of an operable three-paned awning section at the top above a six-paned fixed lower section. Two inset attic vents punctuate this narrow facade, continuing the geometric motif found throughout the original building.

Interior

The interior of the clubhouse consists of a large rectangular assembly hall (Photos 5-6) with an elevated stage at the west end (Photo 7). The stage area is also framed by stepped pilasters but the proscenium area and sides are hung with drapery. The floor of the stage extends in a shallow arc out into the assembly room area (Photo 8). The walls are smooth plaster divided into sections by stepped pilasters that are the reverse sides of the ones found on the exterior of the building. The pilasters are decorated with Art Moderne style light sconces (Photo 9). The small V-shaped bases are polished brass from which rise the funnel-like glass light bulb shades. The most distinctive feature of the assembly room is the striking Moderne fireplace (Photos10-11). This room continues the decorative theme of stepped or stacked rectangles. The large rectangular chimneypiece abuts the wall and features a three-stepped panel crest that is flanked by metal vents. The fireplace has a simple rectangular opening and a red glazed tile outer hearth. The fireplace is an excellent example of Art Moderne styling.

Alterations

The major alterations to the building include the construction of the kitchen addition in the immediate post-World War II era. The kitchen has all modern appliances (Photo 12-13), and the clubhouse also has two modern restrooms (Photo 14). Another major alteration was the installation of the dropped ceiling that masks the HVAC ducts and vents and fluorescent light fixtures added in the 1970s. A typical dropped ceiling consists of a grid-work of metal channels in the shape of an upside-down "T", suspended on wires from the overhead structure. These channels snap together in a regularly spaced pattern – typically a 2×2 or 2×4-foot grid in the U.S., or 600×600 mm grid in Europe. Each cell is filled with lightweight "tiles" or "panels" that simply drop into the grid. Tiles can be selected with a variety of materials, including wood, metal, plastic, or mineral fibers. Non-historic Victorian style hanging chandeliers were also installed in the ceiling.

SUMMARY

The Woman's Club of Ocoee is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History and Architecture. The building is significant as the meeting place for the oldest formally organized women's social service organization in the city of Ocoee. Completed in 1938, the clubhouse is also the only historic clubhouse standing in the city. The building is also significant in the area of Architecture, for embodying the Art Moderne style and having the distinctive features of clubhouses erected by Florida women's clubs, by containing such features as a meeting hall, a stage and a kitchen to prepare food for club meeting and hosting weddings and other events. Original plans for a Mission Revival style building were drawn up in 1924 by Orlando architect Murry S. King, who died in 1925. Construction of the building, however, was not undertaken until 1937, using new plans for an Art Moderne building produced by James B. King, the son of Murry S. King. The clubhouse contributes to the **CLUBHOUSES OF FLORIDA'S WOMAN'S CLUBS Multiple Property Submission under the Great Depression, World War II and Aftermath, 1929-1995 Historic Context, and the F.1 Property Type: Clubhouses.**

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The settlement of Ocoee began when Dr. J. D. Starke led a group of slaves into the area in the mid 1850s. Many of the men, including Starke, were stricken with malaria and hoped by moving they could escape further outbreaks. They established a camp along the northern shores of a lake with open pine woods and found that the clear, clean water did indeed bring them better health. So Starke and his slaves worked in the fields near Lake Apopka during the day and retired to this haven at night. It was around this nucleus in which the community of Starke Lake began to grow. Though the town would eventually change its name, the lake which brought such good health to the man who originally settled here still bears his name - Starke Lake.[1]

Following the end of the Civil War, more settlers moved into the area, including Captain Bluford M. Sims, a native of Tennessee who served in the Confederate Army during the war. He had purchased a tract of land from Starke and established one of the first citrus groves in the community. It was this section of land that now comprises much of downtown Ocoee. The nascent town was platted in 1886 the name was changed to Ocoee. The original inspiration and source for the name is not clear. Some say it came from an Indian word meaning "no cold". Some believe it means "apricot vine place," while others say it came from either the river or town of the same name in Tennessee. Whatever the source, the town of Ocoee eventually became the City of Ocoee in May 1925.[2]

[1] City of Ocoee History, http://www.ocoee.org/General/History/.
[2] City of Ocoee History-Bluford M. Simms, http://www.ocoee.org/General/History/BlufordSims.htm.

As the tracks were laid and completed for the Florida Midland Railroad in the 1880s, growth in the area was rapid. Many more settlers moved in, large areas were cleared, and the market grew larger with better transportation facilities. Hard surfaced roads did not come until many years later, but the sand trails were improved. As a result crops like corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes were abandoned in favor of more lucrative citrus groves and vegetables for the winter market of the north. Though the Florida Midland Railroad would experience some decline and disrepair over time, it had unquestionably done much to spur growth in Ocoee.[3]

The first school in Ocoee was established in 1880. It was a three-sided hut located on Floral Street, which was later replaced by a two-story wooden structure built on Bluford Avenue. That structure was replaced in the early 1920s with a brick building. William Blakely arrived in Ocoee in 1881. He soon became school principal and teacher. He was also Postmaster and Justice of the Peace. In 1913 he bought a home on West Oakland Avenue and converted one of the rooms into a library, which he allowed the community to use. Blakely would devote more than 50 years to teaching, running a general store, and promoting Ocoee as a desirable place to live.[4]

Looking for a place in Florida to build a retirement home, General William T. Withers, a veteran of the Mexican War and Civil War, bought a plot of land next to Starke Lake and constructed a two-story house on the property. A deeply religious man, Withers wished to see a church constructed to serve the residents of Ocoee. With Bluford Sims donating the land and Withers providing the building materials, they built the Ocoee Christian Church which was completed in 1891. It was listed in the National Register in 1997. Withers died in 1889 before work on the church was finished. His wife and family remained in the house until 1910, when they sold it to another early settler, David O. Maguire. Maguire and his brother James did much to cultivate the citrus industry in central Florida. After David Maguire died in 1913, his wife Margaret remained active in the community of Ocoee. She taught school and was one of the charter members of the Ocoee Woman's Club. She lived in the family home until her death in 1943. The City of Ocoee acquired the Withers-Maguire House in 1984 to be used as a museum, and three years later it was listed in the National Register.[5]

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Woman's Club of Ocoee was formed from members of the old Community Club. On February 5, 1924, the first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur M. Clark, with Mrs. Sam R. Scott, President, presiding. Thirty-six charter members, many of them early settlers of Ocoee, were present. The Club was incorporated on July 8, 1924. One of the purposes of this meeting was to discuss the purchase of a suitable lot on which to construct a clubhouse.[6]

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[3] City of Ocoee History-Florida Midland Railroad, http://www.ocoee.org/General/History/FloridaMidland.htm.
[4] City of Ocoee History-School Opens, http://www.ocoee.org/General/History/SchoolOpens.htm.
[5] City of Ocoee History-William T. Withers, http://www.ocoee.org/General/History/WilliamWithers.htm.
[6] Woman's Club of Ocoee, http://www.womansclubofocoee.org/history.htm.

The next meeting was held at the home of Margaret Maguire. Lucy Blackman, president of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and Ruth Maguire, the President of the Orlando Woman's Club, were present for the purpose of giving guidance to the new club in Ocoee. It was agreed to purchase a lot located at the corner of Cumberland Street and Oakland Avenue from William Blakely. The lot was paid for within the first year. Until the clubhouse could be built, meetings were held in member's homes, in the pavilion of the bathhouse at Starke Lake, and the Ocoee Inn, located on McKey Street. [7]

In 1924, a building fund was started, with members giving $5.00 each. In July 1926, the Woman's Club had a bid of $14,278.00 to build the clubhouse and another for $8,774.00. It was decided to wait until the Club had $2,000 on hand before actual ground breaking took place. Orlando architect Murry S. King was hired to draw up plans for $400.00.[8]

The onset of the Great Depression resulted in a shortage of funds for construction of the clubhouse. On December 1, 1933, a special board meeting was called to discuss plans to obtain funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to erect a clubhouse at the corner of Cumberland St. and Oakland Ave. In September 1935, Mayor E.A. Murray, City Clerk R A. Sims, Woman's Club President Mrs. Seeley and Club Treasurer Mrs. Hennis met at the office of Col. R. M. Sherer, County Administrator for the WPA, to discuss the building project.[9]

In September 1935, the plans for the building of the clubhouse got underway. The Club obtained funds by temporarily deeding the lot to the City of Ocoee with the understanding that the land would be deeded to the Club upon completion of the building. The original site for the clubhouse was still not paid for, and on August 27, 1936, the Woman's Club accepted the offer of a gift from Mrs. Eva Sims of two lots on Lakewood Street between Oakland Avenue and McKey Street. Mrs. Jensen made a loan of $1200 to the Woman's Club and the members voted to sell the cottage on Lafayette Street that they had been using as a clubhouse. Work on the new clubhouse began and by April 1937, it was reported that work was going along speedily.[10]

In November 1937, each member of the Woman's Club purchased one chair for use in the clubhouse. Curtains were needed for the stage. It was decided that a six-member committee would accompany an agent to solicit advertisements from business firms to be exhibited on a display curtain. The original velour curtains were replaced in 2005 but the advertisement display curtain is still being used in the Woman's Club.[11]

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[7] Ibid.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid.

On February 7, 1938, the City of Ocoee turned the clubhouse over to the Woman's Club. The new curtains and drapes were installed and an "open house" for residents of the community was held on February 11, 1938. The first regular meeting of the club was held on February 15, 1938, with thirty-five members present.[12] The Woman's Club of Ocoee's clubhouse has been in continuous use since that date.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT—ART MODERNE

Origins of Art Moderne

The term Art Moderne is often used to describe a variation on Art Deco architecture. As in Art Deco, Art Moderne buildings emphasize simple geometric forms. There are, however, important differences. An Art Moderne building usually has a low, horizontal shape. Though considered part of the Art Deco movement, Moderne stresses a more basic style that emphasizes vertical and horizontal lines and, in the case of Streamline Moderne, curves. Art Deco buildings tend to be tall and vertical. Art Moderne buildings feature limited sculpted decorations and geometric designs, angular outlines, stepped piers and pilasters. An Art Deco house may have zigzags, chevrons, sun rays, stylized foliage, and other ornaments. Art Moderne buildings are usually white, while an Art Deco building may be white or brightly colored. [13]

The sleek Art Moderne style, which originated in the Bauhaus movement, began in Germany. Bauhaus architects wanted to use the principles of classical architecture in their purest form, designing simple, useful structures without ornamentation or excess. Building shapes were based on curves, triangles, and cones. Bauhaus ideas spread worldwide and led to the development of the International Style in the United States. [14] Art Moderne art, architecture, and fashion became popular just as the more highly decorative Art Deco style was falling out of favor. Many products produced during the 1930s, from architecture to jewelry to kitchen appliances, expressed the new Art Moderne ideals. Art Moderne truly reflected the spirit of the early and mid-twentieth century. Expressing excitement over technological advancements, high speed transportation, and innovative new construction techniques, Art Moderne design was highlighted at the 1933 World Fair in Chicago. For homeowners, Art Moderne were also practical because these simple dwellings were so easy and economical to build. However, the Art Moderne or Streamline Moderne style was also favored for chic homes of the very wealthy.[15]

This is a catch-all category and can include anything that fits well into a sleek, modern design. A completely flat and polished wall with just a square fireplace hole, for example, is very contemporary, as is a mantle slab on

[12] Ibid.
[13] 1930-1950: Art Moderne, http://architecture.about.com/od/periodsstyles/ig/House-Styles/Art-Moderne.htm
[14] The Art Modern Style, http://architecture.about.com/od/periodsstyles/ig/House-Styles/Art-Moderne.htm.
[15] Ibid.

an angle for a modern-art effect. Conversely, quirky artistic designs like a steel art structure extruding from a wall, or a fire pit suspended from the ceiling would fall under this category.[16]

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Woman's Club of Ocoee was originally designed in 1924 as a Mission Revival Style building by Orlando architect Murry S. King (1870-1925) in keeping with the of Mediterranean Revival style buildings that were popular in Florida during the 1920s Florida Land Boom. King was Florida's first registered architect and had a successful practice in Orlando, Florida, in the 1910s and 1920s. He was born July 13, 1870, in Allegheny County, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and moved to Orlando in 1904.[17] From offices in the Watkins Block in Orlando, King designed handsome, dignified buildings, primarily in the Neoclassical, Spanish Revival, Renaissance Revival and Prairie Style. King is noted for designing civic buildings of lasting elegance and beauty, the best known of which was probably his last completed work, the stately Orange County Courthouse building, which is now the headquarters of the Orange County Regional History Center. The completion of the building in 1927 was supervised by Murry S. King's son, architect James B. King, who joined his father's architectural practice in the early 1920s.[18] It was James King who modified his father's plans for the Ocoee Woman's Club from a Mission Revival building to construct the present Art Moderne Building.

Art Deco and Art Moderne style buildings were among the first of the modernistic styles to become popular in America. It represented a complete break with traditional design, emphasizing futuristic concepts rather than invoking architectural antecedents. Art Deco derived its name from the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs and Industriels held in Paris in 1925. Art Deco was an artistic movement that transcended all areas of the art world from painting to architecture. Its decorative patterns were applied to a wide variety of products including household appliances, clothing, furniture, and jewelry. After 1930, Art Moderne became the most popular of the modernistic designs. It was more restrained than the exuberant Art Deco but more elaborate than the unadorned International style.

The Woman's Club of Ocoee clubhouse is the only example of Art Moderne style architecture in the city of Ocoee and is a style not usually associated with the design of woman's club buildings in Florida.

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[16] Ibid.
[17] Murry S. King appears in the 1910 U.S. Census for Orlando, Florida.
[18] Murry S. King, http://wapedia.mobi/en/Murry_S._King.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Verbal Boundary Description

MARION PARK L/48 LOTS 14 & 15 BLK D, Tax Parcel: 17-22-28-5504-04-130

Boundary Justification

The above boundaries encompass all of the historic resources associated with the Woman's Club of Ocoee.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

1. Woman's Club of Ocoee
2. 10 North Lakewood Avenue, Ocoee (Orange County), Florida
3. Stephanie Ferrell
4. April 2010
5. Stephanie Ferrell
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 1 of 14

Items 1-5 are the same for photographs 2 and 3.

6. South Elevation, Looking North
7. Photo 2 of 14

6. North Elevation, Looking South
7. Photo 3 of 14

1. Woman's Club of Ocoee
2. 10 North Lakewood Avenue, Ocoee (Orange County), Florida
3. Judie Lewis
4. July 2010
5. Judie Lewis
6. Rear (West) Elevation, Looking East
7. Photo 4 of 14

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

6. Interior, Assembly Hall, Looking Northeast from the Southeast Corner of the Room
7. Photo 5 of 14

6. Interior, Assembly Hall, Looking Northeast from C nter of the Room
7. Photo 6 of 14

6. Interior, Assembly Hall, Looking West toward the Stage.
7. Photo 7 of 14

6. Interior, Stage Area, Looking South
7. Photo 8 of 14

6. Interior, Assembly Hall Detail, Light Sconce, Looking North
7. Photo 9 of 14

6. Interior, Assembly Hall, Looking North toward Fireplace
7. Photo 10 of 14

6. Interior, Assembly Hall, Looking Northeast toward Fireplace
7. Photo 11 of 14

6. Interior, Kitchen, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 12 of 14

6. Interior, Kitchen, Looking South through Doorway
7. Photo 13 of 14

6. Interior, Bathroom, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 14 of 14

WOMAN'S CLUB
OF OCOEE

EXIT

NO SMOKING
PER CITY
ORDINANCE

EXIT