



Mid Florida Milers Walking Club

Orlando Downtown 6K & 10K YRE Walks©

Administrative Information for the Orlando Downtown 6K and 10 km Walks Event SE20/Y0152 Questions today? (407) 706-3034

NOTE: Orange County has specific rules to minimize any spread of COVID-19 virus. These include: wearing a face mask in any public areas; social distancing required. The start location is closed. Restrooms are not available at the start and may be open at Lake Eola on both ends of the park; COVID restrictions may impact. Publix Grocery on Central Blvd is open.

DIRECTIONS: GPS: GPS: 28.5316611,-81.3755015.

To the walk start at Beardall Senior Center at 800 N Delaney Av. from I-4W, use exit 82B, Anderson St. Left to Orange Av. Right on Orange Ave to 3rd light (Gore Av). Left, then left at mid-block into the Senior Center. From I-4E use exit 82B. Right on South St. Then right on Orange Av to 4th light (Gore). Left and then left at mid-block to the Senior Center. From SR408W use exit 11, Rosalind. Stay in left lane to Orange Ave. Left on Orange to 4th light (Gore), then left at mid-block into Senior Center. Strollers and wheelchairs permitted. Leashed pets allowed. Please carry water – even if you normally do not need any.

Contact: JoAnne, (407) 706-3034, beachfan10478651@aol.com.

This map and directions may only be used in conjunction with a signed American Volkssport Association athletic waiver. All other uses are prohibited.

AVA Special Programs: Little Free Libraries (Beardall Sr. Ctr.#60683), Mayflower (Cherokee School), Rock'n Around the Clock (Regions Bank @ Washington & Orange; Lynx Station @ Amelia), Walk the USA A-Z: O).

Restaurants are generally open in the Lake Eola area on Central Blvd. and in the Park.

As with all remote start walks your assistance to keep the route and information current is requested. Issues, comments? Email mlanpher@gmail.com.

Due to COVID closings, please review status of other Mid-Florida Milers YREs on our web site for details, www.midfloridamilers.org.

A special thanks to MFM member and route monitor JoAnne Cross for developing historical data provided on the Downtown and South walk events. Data courtesy of "Orlando Lake Lucerne Historical Trail" by Steve Rajtar.

Log into the OSB system (my.ava.org) to "finish/complete" your online registration after doing the walk. A fee of \$2 for a downloaded pdf file is deducted from the user's Event Bank when the pdf is downloaded. Later, any pdf fees are credited back to a walker's Event Bank when he/she submits the walk completion info as a paying for credit walker, i.e. \$3.




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Orlando Downtown Arnett Memorial 10K Year Round Event ©

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Info Restrooms available at Publix, Lake Eola Park, & Lynx Buss Terminal. Walk questions today call JoAnne (407-222-8118). Map on reverse. Points of Interest (POI) are keyed to route instructions number.

 Emergency-911; Incident Notification:
407.304.6394, 407.375.2387

1.	Exit Beardall to sidewalk & LEFT toward front of building. Follow sidewalk right of and past statue to sidewalk leading to the road. See POI.
2.	RIGHT to Delaney Ave. / Gore Ave. light.
3.	Cross & LEFT on Delaney. See POI.
4.	RIGHT on Cherokee. See POI.
5.	LEFT on Euclid Ave.
6.	RIGHT on Agnes St.
7.	LEFT on Lake Ave. See POI.
8.	Cross & RIGHT on Palmer St.
9.	LEFT on Eola Dr. Pass Cherokee School. See POI.
10.	RIGHT on Anderson Ave.
11.	LEFT on Summerlin Ave.
12.	Cross & LEFT on South St. Go 1/2 block and RIGHT into Constitution Park. <i>The tree is 130 to 180 years old.</i>
13.	LEFT on Jackson for 2&1/2 blocks.
14.	RIGHT on Lake Ave. for 4 blocks.
15.	Cross Central Ave. into Lake Eola Park. The sculpture "Centered" is on the left.
16.	RIGHT on Lake Eola walkway. Walk around the lake to the 2d restroom. See POI.
17.	RIGHT on the sidewalk at the sculpture in the grass to Rosalind Ave.
18.	RIGHT on Rosalind. Cross Robinson St.
19.	RIGHT on Ridgewood St. 1 st St. No sign.
20.	LEFT on Broadway Ave.
21.	LEFT on Amelia St.
22.	LEFT on Ruth Lane to Lutheran Church.

23.	RIGHT on Livingston St. Cross Rosalind/Magnolia.
24.	RIGHT into Veterans Memorial then go up the steps to the Courthouse Courtyard walking to the street (Orange Ave.)
25.	RIGHT on Orange Ave.
26.	LEFT on Amelia crossing Orange Ave. See POI.
27.	LEFT onto walkway w/red bricks on sides immediately before RR tracks. Lynx Transportation Center ahead.
28.	LEFT on Livingston. No sign.
29.	RIGHT on Orange Ave. crossing Livingston. LEFT on Livingston crossing Orange Ave.
30.	RIGHT on Magnolia Ave. No sign; busses only road. Pass St. Luke's Church. See POI.
31.	RIGHT on Washington St.
32.	LEFT on Orange Ave. See POI.
33.	LEFT on Central Bv. See POI.
34.	RIGHT Rosalind Ave.
35.	Cross & RIGHT on Pine St. See POI.
36.	Cross railroad tracks & LEFT immediately onto Gertrude's Walkway. See POI.
37.	Cross & LEFT on Church St. Mary's Burgers on right. See POI.
38.	RIGHT on Rosalind Ave.
39.	RIGHT on Jackson St.
40.	Cross & LEFT on Orange Ave. Cross South St. Pass Orlando City Hall. See POI.
41.	Performing Arts Center across on left. See POI.
42.	Cross Anderson Ave. at light and continue on Orange Ave.
43.	LEFT on sidewalk at aLoft Hotel across access road and continue across another access road at light.
44.	LEFT at Lucerne Terrace crossing Orange Ave. with Lake Lucerne on the left. See POI.
45.	RIGHT on Delaney to finish at Beardall Sr. Ctr. See POI.

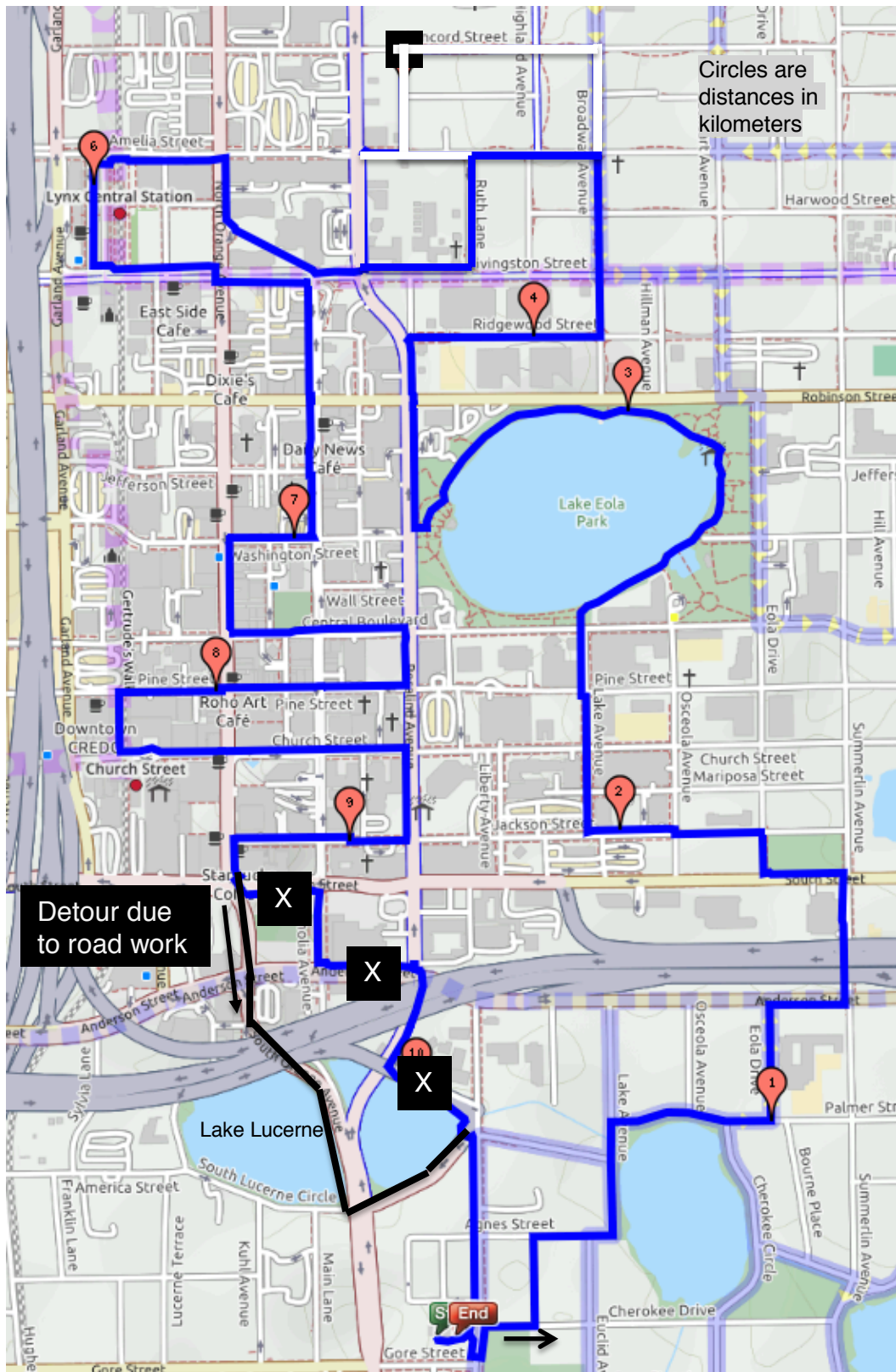


**THANKS for walking with the
Mid-Florida Milers**
Link to all MFM YREs



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Walk Item	Points of Interest
1	Delaney Elementary School was opened in 1920. It was phased out as an elementary school in 1975. The city bought it from the county school board in 1983 and converted it to the Beardall Senior Center.
3	Al Coith Park , named after the Superintendent of Parks during the 1930's. The school and the road are named for early settler James Delaney, who arrived in Orlando from Covington, GA in 1875.
4	Edwards House: 309 E. Cherokee Dr. (Delaney and Cherokee) Dr. Gaston H. Edwards began practicing medicine in Orlando in 1909 after serving as a surgeon in the Colon Hospital in the Panama Canal Zone. In 1914 He and Dr. J.S. McEwan organized the Orlando Clinic. This home was built in 1924 by A. B. Struble in Colonial Revival interpretation of Greek Revival architecture.
7.	Poyntz-O'Neal House, 614 Lake Avenue. This Frame Vernacular structure was constructed around 1884 by Oliver and Matilda Poyntz. It was one of 6 built around what is now Lake Cherokee by newlyweds and nicknamed "honeymoon row". The home was later sold to Annie Mallory in 1909, who married William O'Neal in 1914. His daughter, Mabelle, lived there until she passed away in 1975.
9.	Cherokee School, 525 S. Eola Avenue (1926) is the Cherokee Historic District's most architecturally significant institution. The Mediterranean Revival school is highlighted by decorative and colorful terra cotta ornamentation. It is still used as a public school.
16.	Just over the bridge on the right is a single house (others have been removed to expand the park). This the George Marsh House , also referred to as the Eola House. Constructed in 1924, the house is designed in the Mediterranean Revival Style which was popular during the boom years. It is constructed of clay tile block with a rough stucco finish. Marsh was very influential in the citrus industry and is believed to have created the Marsh Seedless Grapefruit. On left is Walt Disney Amphitheater that was donated by the Walt Disney World Co. in 1989 and is almost as much an icon of Orlando as is the Lake Eola fountain that was placed there as
	part of the 100 th anniversary of Orlando. The fountain lights up at night with music.
27	Lynx services Osceola , Orange and Seminole Counties and carried over 2 million passengers over its 77 routes last year. It also provides the free Lymmo buses that circle Orlando daily.
30.	130 N. Magnolia Ave. Cathedral of St. Luke. Francis Eppes, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, came to Orlando in 1869 and held the first Episcopal services in his home. Those early congregants purchased this land in 1882 and formed St. Luke's Parish Church in 1884. It became a cathedral in 1902. The firm of Frohman, Robb and Little of Boston, the architects for the National Cathedral, designed this Gothic Revival church for the congregation. Dedication took place on Easter, 1926.
32	a. 63 N. Orange. F. Earl Deloe, a local architect, designed this Art Moderne structure for Joseph Rutland's menswear store. Originally constructed as a 2-story structure around 1941, 3 additional stories were added in 1952. In the late 1960's Rutland's closed its downtown location but remained open in the suburban Colonial Plaza Shopping Center. b. 49 N. Orange. The Rose Building was designed by Murry King for Walter Rose, a local developer and later a state senator, in 1924. King planned for this building to be the base of a 10-story office building. Rose never constructed the upper floors as the economy during the Depression could not support the project. c. 37 N. Orange. The Angebilt Hotel is an example of 20 th Century Commercial style by Murry King, the first registered architect in Florida. The hotel was completed in 1923 for Joseph Ange at a cost of \$1 million. The Angebilt and the San Juan Hotel, which was across the street, had the reputation as the two best hotels in the city. d. Across the street at 46 N. Orange is the Beacham Theatre. In 1921 Braxton Beacham, Sr. built Orlando's first theater. He also built the stores that extended to Washington St. It had its first formal opening on December 9, 1921. Beneath Orange Avenue is a tunnel that, before it was blocked, allowed performers an easy way to get to the Angebilt Hotel. The Beacham hosted vaudeville acts from 1921 to 1936, when it switched to movies. They continued until 1975



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	<p>when live musical acts appeared at what was then called Great Southern Music Hall. It was later converted to a night club.</p> <p>e. 1 N. Orange. The State Bank of Orlando and Trust Co. formed in 1893. The bank hired W. L. Stoddart, a New York architect, to design this 20th Century Commercial style structure, completed in 1924.</p>		<p>d. 18 W. Pine St. Tinker Building. Joe Tinker constructed this building in 1925 to house his real estate offices. Tinker played shortstop for the Chicago Cubs during their most prolific period, when they won four pennants in 1906-8 and 1910, and back-to-back World Series in 1907 and 1908. He moved to Orlando in 1920 to manage the Orlando Tigers, a baseball team in the Florida State League.</p> <p>e. 15-17 W. Pine. Elijah Hand Building. Elijah Hand came to Orlando from Shelbyville, IN in 1885. He constructed the building in 1905 after moving his funeral business from across the street. Hand is noted for being the first funeral director in the area to use embalming.</p> <p>f. 36 W. Pine. Carey Hand Building. Carey Hand came to Orlando to join his father in the funeral business. In 1920 he constructed this brick funeral home, which local architect, F. H. Trimble, designed. The funeral home was the first in Florida to have a chapel. The 1925 crematorium was the first constructed in the South.</p>
33	<p>a. 1 S. Orange (across from the State Bank) Newton Yowell and Eugene Duckworth operated a store and in 1913 commissioned architect Murry King to design a 4-story department store. Benjamin Drew bought out Duckworth and the building was expanded over the years, including adding a fifth story. The business survived into the 1960's.</p> <p>b. 65 E. Central Blvd. Old Orange County Courthouse—now the Orange County Regional History Center—was designed by architect Murry S. King and he supervised construction until his death in 1925. The building was completed in 1927 under the supervision of his son James B. King. It was known as the “Million-Dollar Courthouse”. This Beaux Arts style building originally contained county offices, courtrooms and the jail. In 2000 the courthouse was converted to a museum.</p>	36	<p>Gertrude’s Walk. (Note plaque on the left) Named after Gertrude Sweet (1862-1945) whose family moved to Orlando in 1875. Her brother Charles was an engineer who, while Mayor of Orlando in 1881, laid out many of the city streets, including the widest (100 feet) which he named after his sister. The railroad laid tracks over the street but in 1980 Gertrude’s Walk was dedicated in her honor. It will eventually become part of the Orlando Urban Trail.</p>
35	<p>a. 37 S. Magnolia Ave. Rogers Building. (Green bldg. as you cross Magnolia to left rear.) Englishman Gordon Rogers came to Orlando in 1886 and constructed this Queen Anne style building. The second story English Club sponsored dances, theater and other events for the large British community. Reportedly the pressed metal siding, which is virtually unheard of in Florida, was shipped from England.</p> <p>b. 35 East Pine. Ellis Building. J. L. and N. B. Giles built this structure in 1885 as a speculative venture. J.L. was Mayor of Orlando in 1916-1919, 1924-1925, and again in 1928-1931. It has been said this building was completely remodeled or demolished and rebuilt in 1925 by William Ellis, a local investor.</p> <p>c. 100 S. Orange Ave. Orlando Bank & Trust. Dedicated in 1924, this 30th Century Commercial style skyscraper was constructed for the bank. The building was one of the most fashionable business addresses in the city. In 1930, at the height of the depression, investor H. W. Metcalf purchased the building.</p>	37	<p>a. 102-110 W. Church St. Bumby Hardware Bldg. Joseph Bumby, Sr. came from England in 1873. He started selling hay, grain and fertilizer from a warehouse on Church St. when the railroad came in 1880. In 1886 Bumby built this structure and started a successful hardware business.</p> <p>b. 76 W. Church St. Old Orlando Railroad Depot. The railroad came to Orlando from Sanford in 1880. The first depot was run from the Bumby warehouse and during the 1880's two wooden stations were constructed here. Because of Orlando's expanding role in regional commerce, especially citrus, the South Florida Railroad constructed this depot in 1890.</p> <p>c. 29 W. Church St. Nicholson-Colyer Building. This late Victorian structure was built</p>



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	<p>in 1911 for J. A. Colyer, an African American and J. E. Nicholson, who came here from Canada. Colyer was a tailor and Nicholson was a baker. This is one of few properties outside the traditional African American neighborhoods that was owned and operated by African Americans.</p> <p>d. On the corner of Orange and E. Church is an abstract sculpture that looks like a dandelion. Astrogenesis ii is a giant ball made of stainless steel springs with only 4 points of support, so the slightest air movement causes the springs to vibrate and quiver. At night it is lit by blue and white lights. By Wendy Ross of Maryland.</p> <p>e. 23-25 W. Church St. The Hunt-Branson Building, built in 1911, is a typical commercial structure built during that time.</p> <p>f. 15 W. Church St. Kress Building. Th S. H. Kress Company adopted a new architectural model in 1930, moving from traditional to modern designs. Architect Edward Sibbert was the impetus behind the use of decorative terra cotta and the Art Deco styling of this and many other Kress stores. This Kress store opened in 1936.</p>
40	<p>Across Orange Ave. is Orlando's City Hall is situated on 5 acres of land known as City Hall Commons. Walk in the front entrance for a peek at the 80-foot foyer and the art gallery on the left.</p>
41	<p>Dr. Phillips Performing Arts Center opened in November, 2014 and features a 2,700 seat theater and a 300-seat venue for smaller shows. A 3rd theater, with 1,700 seats for ballet, opera and orchestral performances, is under construction.</p>
44	<p>a. Lake Lucerne. James P. Hughey of GA arrived in 1855 in a covered wagon and settled to the south and west of Lake Lucerne. He homesteaded 160 acres from Lake Lucerne to Parramore Ave. His log house was eliminated with later highway construction. This lake was originally called Lake Lucindy after the wife of</p>

	<p>Bernard Hughey.</p> <p>b. Davis Causeway. Originally both parts of Lake Lucerne were joined and traffic had to go around to leave downtown to the south. This ended in 1956 with the opening of the J. Rolfe Davis Causeway. Mayor Davis was in the first car to drive across the causeway.</p>
45	<p>a. Woodruff House, 236 S. Lucerne Circle. This prairie style house was designed in 1916 for Seth B. Woodruff by Murry S. King. Woodruff was involved in farming, merchandising and public service. He sold the home in 1934 to Lyman Beckes. It has been remodeled for use as law offices.</p> <p>b. 705 Delaney Ave. McEwan House. Built in 1920, this was the Colonial Revival home of Dr. J.S. McEwan, a founder of Orange Memorial Hospital and president of the Association of Surgeons of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. During the mid-1910's he and Dr. C. D. Christ raised money to build a new hospital to replace St. Lukes Hospital which was running out of funds, and which closed in 1916. They founded Orlando General Hospital in 1918, and it is now known as Orlando Health.</p> <p>c. 710 Delaney Ave. This is a fine example of the Colonial Revival style, built in 1923. It features 5 bays and a turned balustrade above the side porch. The stoop surrounding the main door is inspired by 18th century Virginia designs.</p> <p>d. McCormick House, 713 Delaney Ave. Joseph E. Woodruff built this Spanish Rococo style home in 1924 for Joe McCormick, president of the Lake County Manufacturing Co. McCormick and partner F. A. Peppercorn built the nearby Delaney Elementary School. This is a Florida adaptation built of stuccoed clay tile and red barrel roof tiles. The arched doors and windows are trimmed with sculptural terra cotta tiles, and other features include a small iron balcony, sculptured parapets and a porte-cochere.</p>

A special thanks to MFM member and route monitor JoAnne Cross for the developing historical data provide on the Downtown and Lakes Events. Data courtesy of "Orlando Lake Lucerne Historical Trail" by Steve Rajtar




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 Emergency-911; Injury notification - 407.304.6394, 407.375.2387

1. Exit Beardall & **LEFT** on sidewalk on right past the statue & bear left to the road **See POI**.
2. **LEFT** on Delaney (no sign). **See POI**.
3. Cross & **LEFT** on Lucerne Cir. & with Lake Lucerne on the right. **See POI**.
4. **Cross & RIGHT** on Orange Ave. continuing to walk under bridges.
5. **Cross access road & LEFT** to sidewalk at Loft. Cross Anderson Ave.
6. Pass City Hall on the left. **See POI**.
7. On the right is the Performing Arts Center **See POI**.
8. **Cross** South St.
9. **RIGHT** on Jackson St. crossing Orange Ave.
10. **LEFT** on Rosalind Ave.
11. **LEFT** on Church St. **See POI**.
12. **Cross railroad tracks & RIGHT** at Mary's Burger crossing **Church St.** onto Gertrude's Walkway. **See POI**.
13. **RIGHT** on Pine St. 1st street, no sign. **See POI**.
14. **LEFT** on Rosalind Ave. crossing Pine.
15. **Cross & LEFT** on Central Bv. **See POI**.
16. **RIGHT** on Orange Ave. **See POI**.

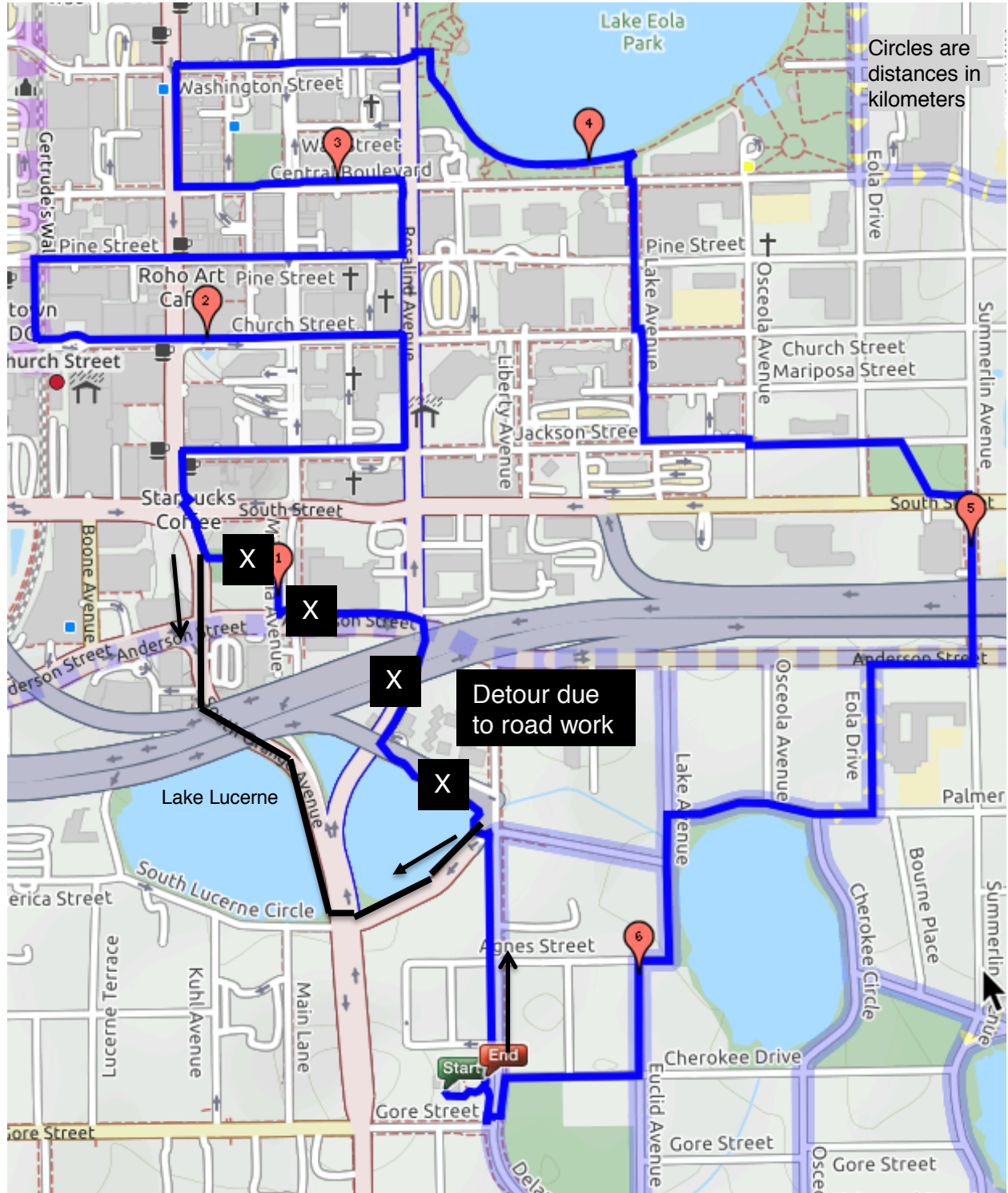
17. **RIGHT** on Washington St. Cross Magnolia and Rosalind. Enter Lake Eola Park. **See POI**.
18. **RIGHT** on Lake Eola walkway. Pass fountain on the right to the sculpture "Centered". One of 5 in the Park.
19. **RIGHT** on next sidewalk to & cross Central Blvd. Publix (restrooms, drinks).
20. **Straight** for 4 blocks on Lake Ave. on left sidewalk.
21. **Cross & LEFT** on Jackson for 2 ½ blocks.
22. **RIGHT** at sidewalk ½ way into Constitution Park. *The tree is 130 to 180 years old.*
23. **LEFT** on South St. Go 1/2 block.
24. **RIGHT** on Summerlin Ave. crossing South St.
25. **Cross & RIGHT** on Anderson Ave.
26. **LEFT** on Eola Dr. Pass Cherokee School. **See POI**.
27. **RIGHT** on Palmer St.
28. **LEFT** on Lake Ave. crossing Palmer. **See POI**.
29. **RIGHT** on Agnes St. for ½ block
30. **LEFT** on Euclid Ave.
31. **Cross & RIGHT** on Cherokee. **See POI**.
32. **LEFT** on Delaney Ave.
33. **RIGHT** on Gore and **RIGHT** on Delaney to sidewalk on left into Beardall Sr. Ctr.

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3	<p>a. Lake Lucerne. James P. Hughey of GA arrived in 1855 in a covered wagon and settled to the south and west of Lake Lucerne. He homesteaded 160 acres from Lake Lucerne to Parramore Ave. His log house was eliminated with later highway construction. This lake was originally called Lake Lucinda after the wife of Bernard Hughey.</p> <p>b. Davis Causeway on the left. Originally both parts of Lake Lucerne were joined and traffic had to go around to leave downtown to the south.</p>
	<p>This ended in 1956 with the opening of the J. Rolfe Davis Causeway. Mayor Davis was in the first car to drive across the causeway.</p> <p>c. As you go around the lake, on the right are 3 historic homes and an apartment building.</p> <p>1. Norment House was built in 1885 by Judge Richard Norment of Maryland, later was the home of Catherine Parry. It was relocated from further west along Lake Lucerne to this site and converted to a bed and breakfast known as the Norment-Parry Inn. 2. Next are the Wellborn Apartments, built in 1947 by Phillip Wellborn, for \$140,000. The old house on the lot was moved to the rear and converted to 5 apartments. The new 2-story building had 16 apartments, designed by architect Richard Boone Rogers to allow nearly every living room a view of the lake. 3. The Victorian Dr. Phillips House was built by L.M. Boykin in 1893 for Col. Peleg Peckham at a cost of \$37500. It was given by Peckham as a wedding gift to his daughter, who married Judge Archibald MacCallum. In 1912 Dr. P. Phillips added the massive portico. In 1928 Phillips built the world's largest citrus packing house. Howard Phillips offered the historic home to the city as a gift in July, 1974. In 1980 the city sold the house for \$75,000 to Sam Meiner.</p>
6	<p>Across Orange Ave. is Orlando's City Hall situated on 5 acres of land known as City Hall Commons. Walk in the front entrance for a peek at the 80-foot foyer and the art gallery on the left.</p>
7	<p>Dr. Phillips Performing Arts Center opened in November, 2014 and features a 2,700 seat theater and a 300-seat venue for smaller shows. A 3rd theater, with 1,700 seats for ballet, opera and orchestral performances, is under construction.</p>
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11	<p>Whitehouse Cafeteria, a drugstore and Valencia College.</p> <p>c. 15 W. Church St. Kress Building. Th S. H. Kress Company adopted a new architectural model in 1930, moving from traditional to modern designs. Architect Edward Sibbert was the impetus behind the use of decorative terra cotta and the Art Deco styling of this and many other Kress stores. This Kress store opened in 1936.</p> <p>d. 23-25 Church St. The Hunt-Branson Building, built in 1911, is a typical commercial structure built during that time.</p> <p>e. 29 W. Church St. Nicholson-Colyer Building. This late Victorian structure was built in 1911 for J. A. Colyer, an African American and J. E. Nicholson, who came here from Canada. Colyer was a tailor and Nicholson was a baker. This is one of few properties outside the traditional African American neighborhoods that was owned and operated by African Americans.</p> <p>f. 76 W. Church St. Old Orlando Railroad Depot. The railroad came to Orlando from Sanford in 1880. The first depot was run from the Bumby warehouse and during the 1880's two wooden stations were constructed here. Because of Orlando's expanding role in regional commerce, especially citrus, the South Florida Railroad constructed this depot in 1890.</p> <p>g. 102-110 W. Church St. Bumby Hardware Bldg. Joseph Bumby, Sr. came from England in 1873. He started selling hay, grain and fertilizer from a warehouse on Church St. when the railroad came in 1880. In 1886 Bumby built this structure and started a successful hardware business.</p>	<p>crematorium was the first constructed in the South at 37 S. Magnolia Ave. Rogers Building. Englishman Gordon Rogers came to Orlando in 1886 and constructed this Queen Anne style building. The second story English Club sponsored dances, theater and other events for the large British community. Reportedly the pressed metal siding, which is virtually unheard of in Florida, was shipped from England.</p> <p>b. 18 W. Pine St. Tinker Building. Joe Tinker constructed this building in 1925 to house his real estate offices. Tinker played shortstop for the Chicago Cubs during their most prolific period, when they won four pennants in 1906-8 and 1910, and back-to-back World Series in 1907 and 1908. He moved to Orlando in 1920 to manage the Orlando Tigers, a baseball team in the Florida State League.</p> <p>c. 15-17 W. Pine. Elijah Hand Building. Elijah Hand came to Orlando from Shelbyville, IN in 1885. He constructed the building in 1905 after moving his funeral business from across the street. Hand is noted for being the first funeral director in the area to use embalming.</p> <p>d. 100 S. Orange Ave. Orlando Bank & Trust. Dedicated in 1924, this 30th Century Commercial style skyscraper was constructed for the bank. The building was one of the most fashionable business addresses in the city. In 1930, at the height of the depression, investor H. W. Metcalf purchased the building.</p> <p>e. 35 East Pine. Ellis Building. J. L. and N. B. Giles built this structure in 1885 as a speculative venture. J.L. was Mayor of Orlando in 1916-1919, 1924-1925, and again in 1928-1931. It has been said this building was completely remodeled or demolished and rebuilt in 1925 by William Ellis, a local investor.</p>
12	<p>Gertrude's Walk. Named after Gertrude Sweet (1862-1945) whose family moved to Orlando in 1875. Her brother Charles was an engineer who, while Mayor of Orlando in 1881, laid out many of the city streets, including the widest (100 feet) which he named after his sister. The railroad laid tracks over the street but in 1980 Gertrude's Walk (note plaque on right) was dedicated in her honor. It will eventually become part of the Orlando Urban Trail.</p>	<p>15</p> <p>a. 65 E. Central Blvd. Old Orange County Courthouse—now the Orange County Regional History Center—was designed by architect Murry S. King and he supervised construction until his death in 1925. The building was completed in 1927 under the supervision of his son James B. King. It was known as the "Million-Dollar Courthouse". This Beaux Arts style building originally contained county offices, courtrooms and the jail.</p> <p>b. 1 S. Orange (across from the State Bank) Newton Yowell and Eugene Duckworth operated a store and in 1913 commissioned architect Murry King to design a 4-story department store.</p>
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Mid Florida Milers Walking Club

Orlando Downtown Arnett Memorial 6K Year Round Event ©

	<p>Benjamin Drew bought out Duckworth and the building was expanded over the years, including adding a fifth story. The business survived into the 1960's.</p>		<p>constructed as a 2-story structure around 1941, 3 additional stories were added in 1952. In the late 1960's Rutland's closed its downtown location but remained open in the suburban Colonial Plaza Shopping Center.</p>
<p>16</p>	<p>a. 1 N. Orange. The State Bank of Orlando and Trust Co. formed in 1893. The bank hired W. L. Stoddart, a New York architect, to design this 20th Century Commercial style structure, completed in 1924.</p>	<p>17</p>	<p>On left is Walt Disney Amphitheater that was donated by the Walt Disney World Co. in 1989 and is almost as much an icon of Orlando as is the Lake Eola fountain that was placed there as part of the 100th anniversary of Orlando. The fountain lights up at night with music.</p>
	<p>b. Across the street at 46 N. Orange is the Beacham Theatre. In 1921 Braxton Beacham, Sr. built Orlando's first theater. He also built the stores that extended to Washington St. It had its first formal opening on December 9, 1921. Beneath Orange Avenue is a tunnel that, before it was blocked, allowed performers an easy way to get to the Angebilt Hotel. The Beacham hosted vaudeville acts from 1921 to 1936, when it switched to movies. They continued until 1975 when live musical acts appeared at what was then called Great Southern Music Hall. It was later converted to a night club.</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>Cherokee School, 525 S. Eola Avenue (1926) is the Cherokee Historic District's most architecturally significant institution. The Mediterranean Revival school is highlighted by decorative and colorful terra cotta ornamentation. It is still used as a public school.</p>
	<p>c. 37 N. Orange. The Angebilt Hotel is an example of 20th Century Commercial style by Murry King, the first registered architect in Florida. The hotel was completed in 1923 for Joseph Ange at a cost of \$1 million. The Angebilt and the San Juan Hotel, which was across the street, had the reputation as the two best hotels in the city.</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>Poyntz-O'Neal House, 614 Lake Avenue. This Frame Vernacular structure was constructed around 1884 by Oliver and Matilda Poyntz. It was one of 6 built around what is now Lake Cherokee by newlyweds and nicknamed "honeymoon row". The home was later sold to Annie Mallory in 1909, who married William O'Neal in 1914. His daughter, Mabelle, lived there until she passed away in 1975.</p>
	<p>d. 49 N. Orange. The Rose Building was designed by Murry King for Walter Rose, a local developer and later a state senator, in 1924. King planned for this building to be the base of a 10-story office building. Rose never constructed the upper floors as the economy during the Depression could not support the project.</p>	<p>31</p>	<p>Edwards House: 309 E. Cherokee Dr. (Delaney and Cherokee) Dr. Gaston H. Edwards began practicing medicine in Orlando in 1909 after serving as a surgeon in the Colon Hospital in the Panama Canal Zone. In 1914 He and Dr. J.S. McEwan organized the Orlando Clinic. This home was built in 1924 by A. B. Struble in Colonial Revival interpretation of Greek Revival architecture.</p>
	<p>e. 63 N. Orange. F. Earl Deloe, a local architect, designed this Art Moderne structure for Joseph Rutland's menswear store. Originally</p>	<p>32</p>	<p>Al Coith Park on the left was named after the Superintendent of Parks during the 1930's. The school and the road are named for early settler James Delaney, who arrived in Orlando from Covington, GA in 1875.</p>