

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09000777

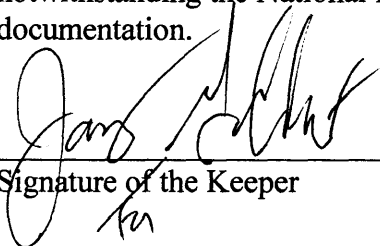
Date Listed: 10/01/2009

Property Name: Mount Dora historic District

County: Lake

State: FL

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

10/01/2009
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: Resource Count

The resource count is hereby amended to include **1 noncontributing site** and the total resource count is hereby changed to **147**.

Donnelly Park is noted in the narrative as a noncontributing site but is not counted in the resource count.

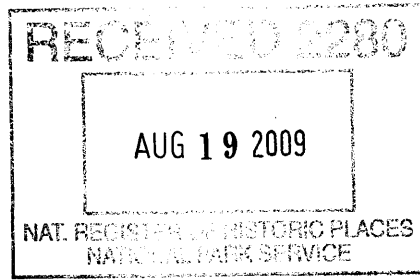
The Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

777



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 Mount Dora Historic District
other names/site number FMSF#LA4008

2. Location

street & number roughly 3rd Ave, 11 Ave, Clayton St, Helen St N/A not for publication
city or town Mount Dora N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Lake code 069 zip code 32757

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 / Interim SHPO 8/11/2009
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

10/01/2009

Mount Dora Historic District
Name of Property

Lake Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
564	145	buildings
0	0	sites
1	1	structures
0	0	objects
565	146	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

Historic Architectural Resources of Mount Dora, FL

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: department store

RELIGION: religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater

SOCIAL: meeting hall

see continuation sheet

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business

COMMERCE/TRADE: restaurant

SOCIAL: meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19TH & Early 20TH Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals: Italian Renaissance

see continuation sheet

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WEATHERBOARD

STUCCO

roof ASPHALT

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- COMMERCE
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1877-1959

Significant Dates

1877
1884
see continuation sheet

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Bldr: Donnelly, John P.
see continuation sheet

Name of Repository

Mount Dora Historic District
Name of Property

Lake Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property +230 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 0 |

3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 0 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sidney Johnston & Miles Bland/Barbara E. Mattick, Interim SHPO, and Andrew Waber, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 6, 2009

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL 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 n/a

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Function or Use

Historic Functions

GOVERNMENT: fire station
HEALTH CARE: hospital
EDUCATION: school
EDUCATION: library

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1 Mount Dora Historic District
Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Description

ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

MODERN MOVEMENTS

SUMMARY

The Mount Dora Historic District encompasses the historic downtown of Mount Dora, Lake County, Florida. The district represents a comprehensive collection of historic buildings with educational, governmental, religious, and residential functions that spread out from a historic downtown built within a town plan laid out in 1884. The district contains 711 resources with 565 (79%) of those contributing. The district takes in parts or all of sixty-two blocks and contains approximately 210 acres. The vast majority of the historic buildings are residences. The contributing resources possess significance for their architectural and historical associations. They range in height from one to three stories. Most are derived from vernacular traditions, but a few display the influences of the Bungalow; Classical Revival; Colonial Revival; Gothic Revival; Italian Renaissance; Mediterranean Revival; Prairie; Queen Anne; and post World War II styles, primarily Ranch Styles. The district possesses an important concentration, linkage, and continuity of resources united historically by plan and physical development. The buildings contribute to Mount Dora's sense of time, place, and historical development through their location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and provide an important architectural link to the heritage of Mount Dora.

The district contributes to the Historic Architectural Resources of Mount Dora Multiple Property Submission (MPS) with property types F.1 Residential Buildings, F.2 Commercial Buildings, and F.3 Education, Public and Religion Buildings.

SETTING

The City of Mount Dora is in central Florida. Tavares, the seat of government of Lake County, lies approximately five miles to the west and Leesburg another five miles west of the county seat. Draining into the Ocklawaha River farther north, numerous lakes dot the landscape of Lake County and Mount Dora. Lake Beauclair, Lake Dora, and Lake Gertrude are located to the west of the city and Lake Joanna, Lake Leven, and several smaller bodies of water are to the north. Wolf Branch drains several small lakes to the east of Mount

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Description

Dora, and Alexander Creek meanders through Gilbert Park, a city park on the east side of Lake Dora. Picturesque and attractive, the terrain gently rolls from east to west toward the shore of Lake Dora with mature camphor, cedar, oak, and palm trees providing ambiance and shade along the city's streets. Interesting natural changes in grade and slope historically furnished an attractive landscape for a town plan, and provided appealing sites for buildings and homes. Parks and green spaces, some of which were designated and landscaped during the historic period, provide relief from the concentration of buildings in the downtown and surrounding residential neighborhoods. The population of the city is 11,564 (2006).

Mount Dora is laid out on a conventional grid system spreading northeast of Lake Dora. The town plan of lots and blocks includes some alleys. The town plan persists into the present with little disturbance to the original design. Extending north-south through the city, Donnelly Street is the east-west divider from which homes and buildings are numbered. Lake County has designated Donnelly Street as CR-44B, a connector to State Road 44 farther north. Streets running parallel to Donnelly Street, named for personalities in Mount Dora's early development, are in no particular order but generally are adjacent to nineteenth-century homesteads. Avenues extending in an east-west alignment are designated using a standard Arabic numeral system beginning with 1st Avenue south of the downtown. To the south of 1st Avenue are Camp, Johns, Liberty, and Robie avenues. Historic commercial buildings primarily occupy sites located between Alexander Street, Baker Street, and Donnelly Street and between 3rd Avenue and 5th Avenue. The primary east-west corridor through the city, 5th Avenue, is also Old Highway 441 with modern U. S. Highway 441 re-routed north of the city. The re-alignment resulted in the historic federal highway maintaining its original two-lane alignment and size through the city.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The historic district contains a large and well-preserved collection of commercial, educational, governmental, religious, and residential buildings. It takes in all or parts of sixty-two blocks of development and measures approximately 210 acres. The district has an overall rectangular shape with irregularities, governed partially by the historic pattern of development and by the demolition of older buildings and relatively recent development. The boundaries of the district are, roughly, 3rd Avenue to the south, 11th Avenue to the north, Clayton Street to the east, and Helen Street to the west. In some cases, historic-period resources are excluded from the district because of alterations.

United through its historic associations with architecture and community planning and development, the district consists of 711 total resources, of which 565 resources (79%) contribute. In addition to numerous homes, the contributing buildings consist of churches, a community building, an historic school and library, a railroad depot, and historic theater. Some homes have been rehabilitated to support commercial and office functions, but retain sufficient historical integrity to be considered contributing. There are three properties already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. They are the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Depot (NR 1992),

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Donnelly House (NR 1975), and Lakeside Inn (NR 1987). Non-contributing resources total 144 and consist of older dwellings and commercial buildings that no longer display their original features and buildings of relatively recent construction. Containing modern buildings and structures, Donnelly Park is among the non-contributing resources.

Typical historic residences in this district rise between one and two-and-one-half stories. Roofs are typically covered with composition asphalt shingles, but some still exhibit decorative pressed-metal shingles or metal crimp panel surfacing. Porches are common features. Most facades retain their original detailing with clapboard, drop siding, weatherboard, or textured stucco serving as exterior wall materials. Concrete blocks and composite asbestos panels appear on some dwellings constructed in the late-1940s and 1950s. Fenestration consists of original double-hung sash and casement windows with multiple lights. Many larger residences exhibit rooflines with a variety of angles and pitches, combinations of wood shingle and drop siding exterior wall fabrics, and bargeboard, knee braces, and purlins mounted under the eaves. Although some small dwellings display little ornamentation, they are products of the historic period in which they were built and as such contribute to the historic district.

A majority of the buildings are oriented on a north/south axis and have a moderate setback from the streets on relatively narrow lots. Despite this common pattern, several dwellings are deeply set back from the street on an east-west orientation. The block, lot, and street pattern follow an orthogonal plan. Comprised of a historic town plan in-filled with a church, library, school, town hall, and numerous dwellings, the district reveals a well-defined concentration of buildings representative of Frame and Masonry Vernacular architecture that contrast with examples of the Bungalow, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Italian Renaissance, Mediterranean Revival, Mission Revival, Prairie, Queen Anne, and contemporary, primarily Ranch Styles. The buildings contribute to the historic character of Mount Dora, giving the city a sense of place and distinction.

An important part of Mount Dora's town plan growth, the commercial and public building development was centered around the intersections of Donnelly Street between 3rd and 5th Avenues, which were also sprinkled with dwellings. Some real estate remained as citrus groves into the early twentieth century, when those groves yielded to development. Subdivision creation extended between 1884 and 1925, and historic development spanned the years between c. 1879 and 1959.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Masonry Vernacular

Most of Mount Dora's downtown is comprised of Masonry Vernacular architecture from the early twentieth century. Built in 1915, the 2-Part two-story buff-brick building at 400-402 North Donnelly Street (Photograph 1) displays straight parapets accented by a bracketed cornice and frieze. Corbelled brick chimneys project

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above the roof. Pilasters provide visual relief and depth of reveal along the surface of the buff brick walls, and indicate the location of roof beams. Molded cast concrete cornices accent the pilasters between the first and second stories. Fenestration includes 1/1-light double-hung sash windows set in single and paired arrangements. Supported by a brick column that yields to a pilaster above, a cutaway corner entrance services the southwestern storefront. Brick kick panels frame the storefronts.

Constructed in 1925 in the 2-Part building form, the Simpson Building rises three stories at 110-116 West 5th Avenue (Photograph 2). Obscuring the roof, a stepped parapet is accented with a dropped cornice at the third and first stories. Hard-fire red bricks serve as the exterior wall fabric, and are decorated with cast concrete round shields and diamond shields on the third and first stories, respectively. Fenestration includes 8/1-light and 4/1-light double hung sash windows. Twelve-light clerestories admit natural light into the storefronts. Accented by impostes and a keystone, an arched entrance into a stairwell on the east elevation has been filled with glass blocks. Winter Park architect James Gamble Rogers II prepared the plans for the building.

Built in 1951, the one-story building at 351 North Donnelly Street (Photograph 3) displays a stepped parapet accented with concrete grilles, coping, a belt course, and concrete block walls finished with a stucco exterior. Storefront panels and columns are finished with black tiles. A cutaway corner entrance faces northeast.

One of the most distinctive Masonry Vernacular buildings in the downtown stands at 142 East 4th Avenue (Photograph 4). Built as a physician's office and residence in 1921, the two-and-one-half-story building has a masonry wall system finished with stucco and a random pebble-and-rubble veneer fashioned from concrete by a local contractor. Contrasting with the smooth stucco finish applied to the walls is the veneer material of the corners, window heads and decorative panels. The date of the building, 1921, is inscribed within a stuccoed panel surrounded by random rubble. The building has an irregular plan that widens and grows taller midway back from the street. Gable roofs protect both sections. Fenestration includes 1/1-light double-hung sash windows. Single light double-hung sashes with high-waisted meeting rails open onto the sidewalk.

Numerous Masonry Vernacular residential models stand along Mount Dora's streets. Most date from the late-1930s through the 1950s, and feature de-emphasized or eliminated front porches, picture windows, and attached garages. Although relatively non-descript and pedestrian visually, these houses typically are well-built and collectively represent an important pattern in the community planning and development of Mount Dora during the post-war period.

Built about 1952, the dwelling at 421 West 11th Avenue (Photograph 5) displays a hip roof with cross-hip and hip roof extensions, lending vague references to the Ranch style. Concrete brick walls are punctuated with openings filled with picture windows and four-light metal casement windows. A chimney rises along the east wall, and a decorative wrought-iron column enhances the small entrance porch. An original single bay attached garage has been expanded to two bays.

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A smaller example of Masonry Vernacular architecture built in 1954 stands at 118 East 11th Avenue (Photograph 6). The dwelling has a side-facing gable roof and a stoop protected by a shed roof and supported by wrought-iron columns. Raked mortar joints emphasize the concrete block exterior walls. Fenestration consists of four-light metal casement windows and a picture window. Set back from the front (north) facade, a small porch with a gable roof projects from the west elevation.

Containing three apartments, the building at 215-219 E 6th Ave (Photograph 7) is representative of small apartment buildings and duplexes developed in Mount Dora in the mid- and late-1950s. Completed about 1956, the concrete brick building has a rectangular plan with the front (south) facade facing East 6th Avenue. A hip roof is surfaced with composition shingles. Fenestration consists of 3-light metal awning windows.

Frame Vernacular

The one-story Frame Vernacular dwelling at 714 North Tremain Street (Photograph 8) is possibly the oldest building standing in Mount Dora. Constructed about 1877, it has a cross-gable roof surfaced with metal shingles. Built in the 1920s, the entrance porch is protected by a front-facing gable roof with a closing pent roof. Projecting beyond the limits of the original porch, it is enclosed with screen and a stem wall. Aluminum siding covers the original wood exterior wall fabric with the exception of the wall surfaces enclosed by the porch. Molded pointed hoods, accented two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and a system of brick piers support the dwelling.

The largest example of Frame Vernacular in the city is from the nineteenth century. Built in 1883, later owners expanded the Lakeside Inn in 1903 and 1928. Facing west toward Lake Dora at 100 North Alexander Street (Photograph 9), the building has a long flat-roof veranda that projects from the front (west) facade and extends the length of the building. Beyond the sheer size of the hotel, the veranda is the most prominent feature of the building. Contrasting with the veranda, the building displays projecting one-, two-, and three-story blocks that provide ambiance and interesting details. The main building consists of an elongated two-story hip roof interrupted by an offset three-story pavilion. The walls are finished with drop siding and punctuated by 2/2-light double-hung sash windows on the second and third stories. On the first story, fenestration consists of 7/1-light and 5/1-light double-hung sash windows with high-waisted meeting rails, which permits patrons an unobstructed view of Lake Dora from inside the expansive lobby. A semi-circular one-story extension projects at the north elevation. It displays a flat roof, stucco walls, and fifteen-light casement windows. Four corbelled brick chimneys pierce the roof and a brick foundation supports the building.

Several residential models date from the early twentieth century. Built about 1910, the two-story dwelling at 340 North Tremain Street (Photograph 10) displays irregular massing and a front-facing gable roof supported by projecting cross-gables and pierced by a corbelled brick chimney. A veranda extends across the front facade

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and a sleeping porch projects from the upper story south elevation. Finished with cornerboards, the walls are protected with drop siding and wood shingles. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with 2/2-light and 1/1-light double-hung sash windows and two-light and one-light casement windows. A continuous system of rough-face cast blocks supports the dwelling.

Built about 1912 on the fringes of Mount Dora's downtown, the two-story building at 152 East 3rd Avenue (Photograph 11) was constructed as a dwelling, but has been adapted for commercial purposes. It displays a front-facing gable roof surfaced with crimped metal panels. A corbelled brick chimney extends along the east elevation and an enclosed porch is incised within the main body of the building on the front (north) facade. Fish-scale and square cut wood shingles cover the gable end, contrasting with the drop siding on the exterior walls. Fenestration includes one-over-one-light double-hung sash window and eight-light casement windows.

Built about 1914 at 950 North McDonald Street (Photograph 12), the two-story dwelling also has irregular massing with a hip roof finished in metal crimp panels and accented by exposed rafter ends. A corbelled brick chimney projects from the roof, and a veranda extends across three elevations. Contrasting horizontal siding and shingles provide ambiance, and 6/1-light double-hung sash windows and six-light casement windows permit natural light into the interior. A brick foundation system supports the house.

Also built about 1914, the two-story house at 1005 North McDonald Street (Photograph 13) has a steeply pitched front-facing gable roof pierced by a corbelled brick chimney. A pent roof closes the gable end, which is finished with a louvered vent and wood shingles that contrast with the drop siding and cornerboards on the primary walls of the dwelling. A partially enclosed front porch projects from the front (east) facade, and a sleeping porch is incised with the primary roof at the second-story southeast corner. Fenestration consists of eight-light and one-light casement windows. Brick piers decorated with lattice support the dwelling.

Built about 1915, the two-story dwelling at 326 North Tremain Street (Photograph 14) has a slender profile and rectangular plan, built on a narrow lot, typical of some seasonal cottages built in Mount Dora in the early twentieth century. A hip roof is finished with pressed metal shingles, accented by flared eaves and a shed roof dormer, and pierced by a corbelled brick chimney. Contrasting square wood columns resting on rough-face cast block piers support a tiered porch with a shed roof that projects from the front (west) facade. Drop siding finished with cornerboards serve as the exterior wall fabric. Fenestration includes French doors and six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows.

A good example of 1920s Frame Vernacular architecture stands at 908 North Tremain Street (Photograph 15). The two-story dwelling displays a front-facing gable roof, shed dormers, and triangular brackets mounted under the eaves. Trimmed with cornerboards, wood shingles on the second story walls contrast with horizontal drop siding on the first story. An entrance porch is incised within the main body of the dwelling. Fenestration

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consists of French doors, three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows, and replacement metal sashes installed within the original frames. Rough face cast blocks support the dwelling and accent the porch columns.

An early twentieth-century I-house variant of Frame Vernacular architecture stands at 908 North Clayton Street (Photograph 16). Built about 1928, it displays a side-facing gable roof oriented toward Clayton Street with a tiered porch protected by a shed roof. A slender brick chimney extends up the centerline of the north elevation. Drop siding serves as the exterior wall fabric, and fenestration consists of 2/2-light double-hung sash windows and one-light casement windows. A system of brick piers supports the dwelling.

Built about 1925, the dwelling at 1046 North McDonald Avenue (Photograph 17) is representative of small Frame Vernacular homes built during the Florida Land Boom. It has a side-facing gable roof with a narrow irregular plan, presaging later Ranch Style homes. Twin corbelled brick chimneys extend far above the roof, which is finished with pressed metal shingles. Weatherboards serve as the exterior wall fabric, and fenestration consists of French doors, 6/6-light double-hung sash windows, and twelve-light and eight-light casement windows. A continuous rough-face cast concrete foundation system supports the dwelling.

Several houses from the 1930s and 1940s serve as good examples of scaled-down Frame Vernacular architecture associated with the Great Depression, World War II, and the 1940s and 1950s. Most have the classic features associated with the period: small or no porches, large picture windows framed with smaller casement or sash windows, and attached garages. Built about 1938, the dwelling at 326 East 7th Avenue (Photograph 18) has a side-facing gable roof interrupted by a cross-gable and brick chimney. It also has a set back attached garage, weatherboard exterior wall fabric, and a small entrance porch enclosed with a screen. Incised within the main roof, a corner sleeping porch has been enclosed with metal sash windows.

Also constructed about 1938, the dwelling at 357 East 7th Avenue (Photograph 19) has a side-facing gable roof and an attached garage. Composite asbestos-concrete panels cover the exterior walls. This was a popular siding material developed during the Great Depression. The material was popular in both new construction and as a low-cost re-siding alternative to painting into the 1950s and 1960s. This house has an offset entrance protected by a gable stoop, and bracketed by three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows set in double and tripartite arrangements; enclosed with jalousie windows, a porch projects from the east elevation of the structure.

Constructed about 1941, the house at 210 West 11th Avenue (Photograph 20) is also representative of the period. The house displays several classic features of the period, which includes a picture window framed with smaller double-hung sash windows and a garage attached to the house with a screened breezeway. The long profile of the house is oriented toward 11th Avenue. Depth of reveal is offered by a projecting cross-gable and an incised porch. The gable roof is fashioned with the eaves held close to the walls, which are finished with weatherboards.

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Description

Bungalow

There are approximately 100 Bungalows in the historic district. Some were built in the early-1910s, including the one-and-one-half-story Bungalow at 950 North Clayton Street (Photograph 21). It displays a side-facing gable roof surfaced with pressed metal shingles and punctuated by a hip dormer with a simple frieze, drop siding, and double-hung sash windows. A brick chimney featuring an inset pointed arch and rectangular panels rises along the north elevation. Pent roofs visually divide the first story from the upper half-story. An incised end porch is embellished with round columns and fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with 2/2 double-hung sash windows, 1/1-light double-hung sash windows, and one-light casement windows. A system of brick piers supports the dwelling.

One of the most picturesque examples of the Bungalow style stands at 321 West 9th Street (Photograph 22). Built in the second decade of the twentieth century, the two-and-one-half-story wood frame dwelling has a side-facing gable roof with a large gable dormer adorned with flared eaves and carved purlins. French doors open onto a narrow balcony extending the length of the dormer. Providing depth and contrast, a distinctive end porch is incised within the primary roof. Extending the full length of the facade, the porch is supported by tapered round stuccoed columns and pilasters. In addition to protecting the offset entrance, the porch covers a polygonal bay filled with 6/1-light double-hung sash windows. A similar bay with a flat roof protrudes from the east elevation. That elevation reveals the full height of the dwelling, the wood molding between the first and second stories, and a pent roof that covers the end of the porch. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical, including 8/1-light double-hung sash windows, 4/1-light double-hung sash windows, four-light and one-light casement windows, and French doors. Serving as drip cap moldings, flared window hoods accent the windows and doors, and protect them from moisture intrusion. The exterior wall fabric consists of novelty wood siding. A continuous system of rough-face cast blocks support the house. Reflecting the age and character of the dwelling, the rough-face cast blocks are used to anchor a decorative wrought-iron fence that defines the property lines.

Another large less ornate Bungalow of the period stands at 408 North Tremain Street (Photograph 23). Built about 1912, the dwelling has a side-facing gable roof with a gable dormer, corbelled brick chimney, brackets mounted under the eaves, and an end porch incised within the primary roof. Horizontal drop siding serves as the exterior wall fabric, and fenestration is regular by asymmetrical with 1/1-light double-hung sash windows. A rough face cast block foundation supports the house.

An example of the Bungalow executed with wall systems of both rough face cast block and wood framing stands at 133 West 6th Avenue (Photograph 24). A gable dormer with four-light casement windows and three-light hopper windows adorn the side-facing gable roof. Enclosed during the historic period with 1/1-light double-hung sash windows and horizontal siding, a veranda extends across the front (south) facade and west

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elevation. Rough face cast blocks used to assemble the first story contrast with the wood shingles and drop siding protecting the dormer, porch, and upper story.

Built about 1913, the dwelling at 352 East 3rd Street (Photograph 25) is more typical of the Bungalow homes built in Mount Dora in the second and third decades of the twentieth century. The house has a side-facing gable roof with a shed-roof dormer finished with a ribbon arrangement of six-light casement windows. The shed roof of the end porch features carved rafter ends and supported by tapered wood columns. Contrasting wood shingles and drop siding finish the second and first story walls, respectively. Beyond the dormer's casement windows, fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with French doors, 12/1-light double-hung sash windows, 4/1-light double-hung sash windows, nine-light casement windows, and one-light casement windows. A continuous system of rough-face cast blocks support the dwelling.

A relatively small building constructed about 1918 stands at 253 West 11th Avenue (Photograph 26). A distinctive front-facing gambrel roof protects a porch enclosed with one-light casement windows. A polygonal bay projects at the east elevation. Wood shingles serve as the exterior wall fabric. Beyond the porch windows, the fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with 9/1-light double-hung sash windows and twelve-light casement windows.

A more modest example of a Bungalow built in the 1920s is located at 912 North Tremain Street (Photograph 27). The dwelling's primary jerkin head, or clipped gable roof, projecting over secondary smaller gable and pent roofs, displays vague references associated with the Tudor Revival style. Beyond the jerkin head roof, the dwelling has an irregular plan, corbelled brick chimney executed with hard-fire red textured bricks, exposed rafter ends and purlins mounted in the eaves, and textured stucco exterior wall fabric. Fenestration includes three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows in tripartite, paired, and single arrangements.

Mediterranean Revival

The largest example of the Mediterranean Revival Style in Mount Dora is the Community Building (Photograph 28). Located at 520 North Baker Street and completed in 1929, the building displays a rectangular plan with irregular massing. A central curvilinear console interrupts the straight parapets, and molded finials cap pilasters contributing support and relief at the corners and along wall surfaces. Projecting from the front facade, a large shed extension displays ceramic barrel tile roof materials. A panel of thirteen blind arches with square pilasters and imposts embellish the brick exterior wall. The pattern of thirteen arches is broken by a long vertical central arch accented with polychromatic tiles. A pent roof with carved brackets projects from the first story. Bracketing the shed roof extension are small entrances enhanced with contrasting barrel tiled shed roofs and arched openings. Adding further contrast are weathered wood grilles anchored by consoles and cornices that protect metal casement windows at the corners of the facade. On the north and south elevations are large arched

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window openings filled with metal casement and hopper windows. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with eight-light and six-light casement windows and six-light and four-light hopper windows.

Located in several areas of the city, residential models of the Mediterranean Revival Style are more common than commercial buildings of the style. Typical of the relatively small dwellings developed in the style during the 1920s is the house at 551 North Clayton Street (Photograph 29). The dwelling has a flat roof obscured by stepped parapets, textured stucco exterior walls, and a pent roof surfaced with ceramic barrel tiles. A chimney rises along the south elevation and fenestration consists of ten-light and six-light casement windows. A modern privacy wall surfaced with stucco extends across the main facade and south elevation.

Another small residential model is located at 229 East 6th Avenue (Photograph 30). The dwelling has an irregular plan, stepped parapets with ceramic barrel tile cresting, and textured stucco exterior walls. A pent roof surfaced with barrel tile shades a window. The flat roof porch is also covered with barrel tiles. Although metal sash windows have replaced the original double-hung sash windows, the size of the original openings remain unchanged. In addition, original three-light casement windows remain intact on the west elevation.

A commercial model of the style is located at 430 North Alexander Street (Photograph 31). Completed in 1928, the one-story building has a straight parapet from which projects a shed roof accented with carved wood eaves brackets. The shed roof building features a distinctive truncated hexagonal roof over the polygonal bay. Textured stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric. The main entrance has an arched opening with molded stucco in the shape and form of quoins, stepped extrados, and a keystone. The molded stucco embellishment is replicated on a blind panel accented by a modern mural in the polygonal bay. Fenestration consists of fixed storefront windows in undivided openings with leaded glass clerestories. Metal awning windows have replaced the original windows along the north elevation.

Colonial Revival

Most examples of the small number of Colonial Revival style homes in Mount Dora are relatively large residential models, such as the house at 748 North McDonald Street (Photograph 32). Constructed about 1937, the two-story dwelling has a symmetrical facade, side-facing gable roof, one-story extension at the south elevation, corbelled brick chimney, wood shingle exterior wall fabric, and 6/6-light double-hung sash windows. The entrance is protected by a gable pediment supported by square wood columns and flanked by sidelights. The dwelling rests on a continuous concrete foundation.

Another relatively large example of the style is located at 631 East 3rd Avenue (Photograph 33). Built about 1926, the one-and-one-half-story dwelling faces south with a side-facing gambrel roof, shed dormers, and weatherboard exterior wall fabric. Shallow flared eaves are accented with carved purlins. The original double-

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hung sash windows were replaced by metal awning windows. Other fenestration consists of 4-light casement windows. An inset porch is within the main roof.

Ranch

A modest example of the Ranch style is located at 209 West 8th Street (Photograph 34). Built about 1950, the house displays a long rectangular plan with a side-facing low-pitched gable roof extending parallel to the street. A gable extension contains a one-bay attached garage. The front porch is covered by the primary roof and contains large square wood posts. Contrasting brick and wood board-and-batten serve as exterior wall fabrics. Fenestration is asymmetrical and irregular with 8/8-light and 6/6-light double-hung sash windows and a twenty-light fixed window.

Contemporary

An unusual example of Contemporary architecture in Mount Dora is St. Edward's Episcopal Church at 460 North Grandview Street (Photograph 35). Designed by A. Wynn Powell of Lakeland in 1959, the sanctuary has a rectangular plan, a steeply pitched gable roof, and a large shelf supported by projecting beams that protects the main entrance. Beyond the flat roof, the front elevation displays large angular limestone veneer panels, wood siding arranged in the form of a chevron and hexagonal and polygonal glass panes. These glass panes protect and reveal the interior carved woodwork and contrast with the horizontal shelf and limestone panels. Along the north and south elevations, a creative system of wide glass panels and narrow tapered limestone columns admit natural interior lighting and blur the distinction between interior and exterior spaces.

A good example of a Contemporary style residence is the building at 805 North Helen Street (Photograph 86). Laid out on an irregular floor plan, the one-and-one-half-story residence features an attached garage and square wood posts supporting the main entrance. The building rests on a slab foundation and the exterior fabric is stucco. A large shed roof dormer attached to the flat roof is located above the main entrance. Fenestration consists of a large square bay window and five one-light fixed rectangular clerestory windows at the peak of the shed roof, a hallmark of the Contemporary style.

Prairie

A good example of the Prairie style in Mount Dora is located at 308 East 5th Avenue (Photograph 36). Built on a one-story-with-basement plan, the building faces north with a long, patterned metal shingle hipped roof extending parallel with the avenue. Constructed in 1912, the building has a horizontal brick mass with narrow brick belt courses that adorns the walls and form squared hoods over the first-story windows. In contrast, the basement windows are embellished with arched lintels. A central porch is framed with square wood columns

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on masonry piers fabricated with rusticated and rough face cast blocks of different sizes. Fenestration is irregular but symmetrical with 6/2-light and 4/1-light double-hung sash windows in a variety of arrangements.

Tudor Revival

A good example of the Tudor Revival style in Mount Dora is 1005 North Helen Street (Photograph 37). Built about 1930, the two-and-one-half story building has irregular massing and a steeply pitched gable roof with shed dormers and pent roofs. The exterior walls feature hard-fired red bricks and half-timbering. A tall tapered corbelled chimney rises up the front (east) elevation. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with nine-over-nine light and four-over-four light double-hung sash windows. An oaken front door is framed within an arched opening.

American Foursquare

Designed by Boston architect John McCarthy, the Grandview Bed-and-Breakfast at 442 East 3rd Avenue (photograph 38) is a good example of the American Foursquare Style. Built in 1906, the two-and-one-half-story wood-frame dwelling has a symmetrical facade, hip roof with hip-roofed dormer, boxed eaves, and 6/2 double-hung sash windows. A porch extends across the front (north) facade and a polygonal bay with multi-light casement windows protrudes from the east elevation.

Gothic Revival

Built in 1887, the Congregational Community Church (Photograph 39) at 650 North Donnelly Street is a good example of the Gothic Revival style in Mount Dora. The church displays a narrow profile facing Donnelly Street, its verticality emphasized by a steeply pitched gable roof and a square tower. An open belfry and octagonal steeple finished with wood shingles adorn the tower. Although vinyl siding covers some of the original exterior wall fabric, it does not detract or comprise the historic appearance of the building. The building retains some of its original wood shingles and horizontal clapboards. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with 2/2-light and 6/6-light double hung sash windows, and thirteen-light, nine-light, and four-light casement windows.

Italian Renaissance

The only example of the Italian Renaissance style in Mount Dora is the Magnolia Inn Bed-and-Breakfast located at 347 East 3rd Avenue (Photograph 40). Completed in 1926, it displays a hip roof surfaced with barrel tiles, pierced by corbelled brick chimneys, and accented with hip dormers. The facade is distinctly asymmetrical. Complete with a roofline balustrade and square columns, an offset portico projects from the front (south) facade to protect the main entrance. Sidelights and a fanlight transom ornament the main entrance.

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Textured stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric. Double-hung sash windows punctuate the facade in single and paired arrangements. Supported by large square columns and enhanced by a large planter, a porte cochere with a hip roof surfaced in barrel tiles projects from the east elevation. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with 12/1-light, 8/1-light, and 6/1-light double-hung sash windows and eight-light casement windows.

Queen Anne

Built in 1893 and listed in the National Register in 1975, the Donnelly House at 527 North Donnelly Street is among the best examples of the Queen Anne Style in central Florida (Photograph 41). Large, curving, and three-dimensional in form, the building has a hip roof from which project gables of various size, balconies, porches on consoles, a hexagonal three-story turret, and overhangs. The two-and-one-half-story dwelling displays bargeboards, brackets, knobs, pendils, and spindles, a product of the Eastlake tradition with its fashionable applied ornamentation. Contrasting arches include equilateral and ogee arches accented by brackets displaying curlicue, perforated foliate, and sunburst designs. The roof is protected by patterned pressed metal shingles accented by metallic ridge cresting and a weathervane. Contrasting exterior wall sidings include patterned wood shingles and clapboards. Windows are double-hung sash with colored glass borders. The flat-hip roof features projecting towers, dormers, and polygonal bays. The building also contains a veranda wrapping across the south and west elevations, and contrasting wood shingle and clapboard exterior wall fabrics. The building has been adapted into a Masonic Lodge.

Mission Revival

The Princess Theater, built at 130 West Fifth Street (Photograph 57), is one of the few Mission Revival style buildings in the Mount Dora Historic District. Built in 1929, the flat roof building features a Mission-shaped roof parapet, arcaded entryway, stucco siding. The building has a symmetrical facade. Heavy squared piers support the entry porch, which runs across the full facade. The left and right porch openings are Mission-shaped. The porch's barrel-tiled pent roof features wide eaves with four sets of paired brackets. On the second story is a central paired rectangular 10-light casement window with a hood mold design flanked by paired rectangular 8-light casement windows. Over the 8-light windows are barrel-tiled bracketed consoles. The word "princess" is inscribed between the roofline and second story windows. The roofline features a Mission-shaped roof parapet with coping running across the entire facade.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Donnelly Park (Photograph 42) is a non-contributing site bounded by 5th Avenue, 6th Avenue, Baker Street, and Donnelly Street. Established in 1925, the park historically supported a small bandstand and several

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shuffleboard courts. It contains two modern buildings, a water fountain, tennis courts, and shuffleboard courts all located and aligned differently than the historic courts.

The two-story building at 441-443 North Donnelly Street (Photograph 43) is typical of altered historic resources in the downtown. Constructed in the 1920s, the building has been altered by a modern brick wall system on the first story, which historically consisted of an enframed wall. It also has a sloped face, or elongated pent roof on the second story, accented with modern fenestration and finished with an asphalt shingle facade.

The two-story building at 331 North Donnelly Street (Photograph 44) is an example of a late-nineteenth century residence altered to accommodate a commercial purpose. The building has a front-facing gable roof and cross-gable accented with modern bargeboard. A modern shed roof extension projects at the south elevation. The one-story front porch has been altered by a shed roof and enclosure with plate glass sheets. Synthetic aluminum siding is embellished with pilasters and columns and modern fenestration admits natural light into the interior.

Several non-contributing buildings constructed in the early-1960s stand within the historic district. Typical of small residences and duplexes built outside the historic period is the duplex at 218-222 West 11th Avenue (Photograph 45). The building displays a side-facing gable roof with a shed roof extension that forms a porch supported by round posts. The wall system is built with concrete blocks and fenestration consists of a pair of entrances with modern doors and metal awning windows of various dimensions.

Also built in the early-1960s is an unusual office building located at 208 West 11th Avenue (Photograph 46). This building was developed outside downtown and is defined by a surrounding residential character. The non-contributing building displays an irregular plan, flat roof with straight parapets, and contrasting concrete block and brick walls. The block walls on the facade are accented with raked joists, similar to rusticated block construction of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A pierced concrete block screen protects the entrance. Irregular and asymmetrical fenestration appears in the form of awning, fixed, and sliding windows.

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Contributing Resources

Address	Use	Style	Date	FMSF#
<u>East 3rd Avenue</u>				
104	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1930	LA3889
152	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	c. 1912	LA442
206	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA378
210	Warehouse	Industrial Vernacular	c. 1927	LA379
244	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1885	LA381
244a	outbuilding			
304	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3842
304a	outbuilding			
340	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3840
340a	outbuilding			
347	Bed and Breakfast	Italian Renaissance	1926	LA2938
347a	outbuilding			
347b	outbuilding			
352	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1913	LA3839
415	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3837
442	Bed and Breakfast	American Foursquare	1906	LA3836
442a	outbuilding w/windmill			
512	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1882	LA3834
512b	outbuilding			
525	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1950	LA3827
525a	outbuilding			
615	Residence	Bungalow	1927	LA3826
615a	outbuilding			
621	Residence	Bungalow	1923	LA3825
621a	outbuilding			
631	Residence	Dutch Colonial Revival	1926	LA3824
631a	outbuilding			
647	Residence	Bungalow	1924	LA3823
647a	outbuilding			
<u>West 3rd Avenue</u>				
234	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	LA380
234a	outbuilding			
<u>East 4th Avenue</u>				
100	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	LA3896
120-122	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	LA377

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142	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1921	LA387
145	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1921	LA388
221	Bed and Breakfast	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	LA383
235	Commercial	Bungalow	c. 1922	LA385
237-239	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3847

West 4th Avenue

128	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1940	LA389
142	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1927	LA390
144	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945	LA3897

East 5th Avenue

100-106	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1919	LA3883
112	Commercial	Mission Revival	c. 1923	LA392
116	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925	LA393
130-138	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1923	LA394
308	Office	Prairie	1912	LA395
311	Commercial	Contemporary	c. 1959	LA3846
328	Commercial	Bungalow	1917	LA3801
428	Office	Bungalow	1923	LA3798
436	Office	Frame Vernacular	1912	LA3797
439	Church	Mediterranean Revival	1940	LA3795
444	Office	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926	LA3796
551	School	Bungalow	1927	LA3810
601	Office	Frame Vernacular	1887	LA3807
601c	outbuilding			
602	Office	Bungalow	1922	LA3811
620	Office	Masonry Vernacular	1924	LA3812
621	Office	Bungalow	1924	LA3806
621a	outbuilding			
632	Office	Bungalow	1921	LA3816
650	Residence	Bungalow	1925	LA3817
650a	outbuilding			

West 5th Avenue

100	Commercial	Colonial Revival	1926	LA397
110-116	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1925	LA398
120	Commercial	Mediterranean Revival	1929	LA3884
127-135	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	LA400
130	Commercial	Mission Revival	1929	LA399
144	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925	LA402

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East 6th Avenue

215-219	Apartment Building	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1956	LA3675
229	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925	LA3674
229a	outbuilding			
310	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	LA3788
310a	outbuilding			
338	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3786
346	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3785
346a	outbuilding			
347	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1938	LA3787
347a	outbuilding			
350	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1930	LA3784
350a	outbuilding			
357	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3783
357a	outbuilding			
435	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1937	LA3782
435a	outbuilding			
439	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3781
439a	outbuilding			
440	Office	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3780

West 6th Avenue

125	Office	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945	LA3633
133	Office	Bungalow	c. 1913	LA405
137	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1913	LA406
217	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	LA3591
217a	outbuilding			

East 7th Avenue

140	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	LA408
205-209	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	LA3660
205-209a	outbuilding			
326	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3726
357	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3727
358	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1938	LA3728
411	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3729
411a	outbuilding			
423	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3730
431	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3732
448	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	LA3731
448a	outbuilding			
439	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3733

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439a	outbuilding			
445	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	LA3734
506	Residence	Ranch	c. 1952	LA3747
510	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	LA3750
522	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3752
525	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3748
525a	outbuilding			
529	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1924	LA3749
529a	outbuilding			
541	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1923	LA3751
541a	outbuilding			
555	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3753
605	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1956	LA3754
616	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3757
619	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1882	LA3756
619a	outbuilding			
620	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3758
620a	outbuilding			
639	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	LA3759
639a	outbuilding			

East 8th Avenue

132	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1919	LA409
135	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA410
135a	outbuilding			
147	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1923	LA411
207	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1889	LA412
207a	outbuilding			
231	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA413
231a	outbuilding			
250	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946	LA3657
604	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3765
624	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1932	LA3764
624a	outbuilding			
630	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3763
644	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3762
729	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925	LA3775
729a	outbuilding			
741	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1926	LA3776
741a	outbuilding			
749	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3777
749a	outbuilding			
761	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1924	LA3778
809	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1924	LA3779

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815	Residence	Bungalow	1926	LA3915
815a	outbuilding			
835	Residence	Bungalow	1926	LA3914

West 8th Avenue

145	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1912	LA414
145a	outbuilding			
205	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3627
209	Residence	Ranch	c. 1948	LA3628
209a	outbuilding			
346	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3595
346a	outbuilding			
347	Residence	Bungalow	1915	LA415

East 9th Avenue

135	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	LA416
136	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1929	LA417
136a	outbuilding			
147	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	LA3655
206	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1918	LA418
206a	outbuilding			
209	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917	LA419
220	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3656
225	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1921	LA420
225a	outbuilding			
319	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923	LA3687
320	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1928	LA3688
320a	outbuilding			
323	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3689
334	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3691
339	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	LA3690
340	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	LA3693
347	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1923	LA3692
401	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1920	LA3694
401a	outbuilding			
406	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1930	LA3695
413	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1923	LA3701
413a	outbuilding			
416	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	LA3702
418	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3704
429	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1922	LA3705
431	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1922	LA3703
431a	outbuilding			

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

505	Assisted Living Facility	Frame Vernacular	1890	LA3706
505a	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3707
505b	outbuilding			
520	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	LA3708
551	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	LA3709
600	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1926	LA3710
603	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3711
619	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3713
630	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	LA3712
630a				
647	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1929	LA3714
647a	outbuilding			
655	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3715
717	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3720
725	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3723
732	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3719
732a	outbuilding			
746	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	LA3721
756	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3724
815	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3918
825	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	LA3920
832	Duplex	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3725
832a	outbuilding			
840	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1921	LA3919
840a	outbuilding			

West 9th Avenue

132	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917	LA422
132a	outbuilding			
135	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1916	LA423
135a	outbuilding			
142	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917	LA424
147	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3624
148	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917	LA425
208	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3615
219	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1917	LA426
219a	outbuilding			
229	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1916	LA427
229a	outbuilding			
321	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1917	LA428
321a	outbuilding			
340	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1920	LA429
340a	outbuilding			
408	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3597

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

East 10th Avenue

119-125	Apartment Building	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3640
205-211	Apartment Building	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3648
303	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	LA3965
314	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1922	LA3963
321	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3961
321a	outbuilding			
348	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1925	LA3960
351	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3959
351a	outbuilding			

West 10th Avenue

119	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3623
132	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1927	LA430
132a	outbuilding			
208	Residence	Bungalow	1928	LA431
208a	outbuilding			
351	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1918	LA432
351a	outbuilding			
412	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3600

East 11th Avenue

118	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3644
125	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3643
125a	outbuilding			
207	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1958	LA3975
219-221	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1959	LA3976
231	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1957	LA3977
304	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3968
305	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3969
319	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3970
330	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1957	LA3971
553	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3938
553a	outbuilding			
554	Residence	Bungalow	1931	LA3939
563	Residence	Bungalow	1926	LA3937
563a	outbuilding			
608	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925	LA3944
608a	outbuilding			
619	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3936
619a	outbuilding			

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

649 Residence Bungalow c. 1925 LA3931

West 11th Avenue

102 Residence Frame Vernacular c. 1946 LA3620
102a outbuilding
109 Residence Frame Vernacular c. 1925 LA3618
124 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1952 LA3617
145 Residence Frame Vernacular c. 1923 LA433
148 Residence Frame Vernacular c. 1924 LA306
148a outbuilding
201 Residence Bungalow c.1924 LA434
201a outbuilding
210 Residence Frame Vernacular c. 1941 LA3612
221 Residence Bungalow c. 1918 LA435
221a outbuilding
253 Residence Bungalow c. 1918 LA437
305 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1952 LA3611
315 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1952 LA3610
405 Residence Ranch c. 1952 LA3606
415 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1952 LA3605
418 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1949 LA3604
421 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1952 LA3603
422 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1953 LA3973

North Alexander Street

100 Commercial Frame Vernacular 1883 LA269a
100A Commercial Frame Vernacular 1908 LA269b
100B Commercial Tudor Revival 1926 LA269c
100C Commercial Tudor Revival 1929 LA269d
100D Commercial Frame Vernacular 1914 LA269e
100E Swimming Pool No Style 1929 LA269f
341 Commercial Frame Vernacular c. 1915 LA281
352 Commercial Bungalow c. 1922 LA282
430 Commercial Mediterranean Revival 1928 LA284
639 Residence Frame Vernacular c. 1923 LA289
639a outbuilding
720 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1949 LA3632
724 Residence Frame Vernacular c. 1949 LA3631
725 Residence Ranch c. 1950 LA3630
811 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1951 LA3626
817 Residence Masonry Vernacular c. 1948 LA3625

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

822	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923	LA290
822a	outbuilding			
834	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1919	LA291
834a	outbuilding			
933	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	LA292
933a	outbuilding			
936	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1927	LA293
936a	outbuilding			
950	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3622
1006	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3616

North Baker Street

230	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3849
230a	outbuilding			
310	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946	LA3850
310a	outbuilding			
311	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3890
520	Community Building	Mediterranean Revival	1929	LA298
608-616	Apartment Building	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1956	LA3663
633	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3666
635	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA301
640	Apartment Building	Bungalow	c. 1923	LA3664
640a	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3665
650	Apartment Building	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	LA3661
736	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946	LA3659
780	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946	LA3658
780a	outbuilding			
825	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923	LA302
923	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	LA3652
935	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3651
936	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3649
979	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1945	LA3650
1008 -1012	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3647
1039	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	LA3646
1065	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	LA3645

Clarono Circle

560-566	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3768
565-571	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3766
601-603	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3767

North Clayton Street

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

331	Residence	Bungalow	1926	LA3822
331a	outbuilding			
335	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1942	LA3821
339	Residence	Bungalow	1942	LA3820
423	Residence	Bungalow	1925	LA3818
423a	outbuilding			
531	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3802
551	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1925	LA2466
605	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1952	LA3803
611	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1953	LA3804
617-619	Duplex	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	LA3805
737	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3760
737a	outbuilding			
747	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3761
747a	outbuilding			
807	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1914	LA3769
816	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3770
816a	outbuilding			
834	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1924	LA3771
834a	outbuilding			
837	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3772
837a	outbuilding			
844	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3774
853	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	LA3773
908	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1928	LA3718
908a	outbuilding			
928	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3717
950	Residence	Bungalow	1911	LA3929
950a	outbuilding			
1010	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	LA3974
1015	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1959	LA3928
1031	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3927
1031a	outbuilding			

North Donnelly Street

252	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1930	LA3888
315	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3893
351	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1938	LA308
400-402	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1915	LA309
403	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1929	LA310
404	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1925	LA311
411	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1922	LA312
418-420	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1922	LA313
425	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1908	LA314

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

426-432	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1922	LA315
427	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1918	LA3892
438-442	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1922	LA317
505-509	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	1922	LA321
525	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	LA3588
527	Lodge	Queen Anne	1893	LA117
605	Office	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	LA3634
622	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923	LA324
633-639	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3635
640	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1913	LA323
650	church	Gothic Revival	1887	LA325
717	Office	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3636
748	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1923	LA326
748a	outbuilding			
777	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	LA3629
808	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	c. 1908	LA327
808a	outbuilding			
808b	outbuilding			
809	Office	Frame Vernacular	1922	LA328
809a	outbuilding			
821	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1926	LA329
821a	outbuilding			
822	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	LA330
848	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1930	LA3637
851	Office	Classical Revival	c. 1911	LA331
911	Office	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	LA3638
930	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA332
947	Commercial	Bungalow	c. 1940	LA333
947a	outbuilding			
1004	Office	Bungalow	c. 1919	LA334
1004a	outbuilding			
1005	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1919	LA351
1022	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA335
1022a	outbuilding			
1024	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3642
1100	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	LA3621
1107	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1886	LA336

North Gorham Street

940	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3953
947	Residence	Bungalow	1924	LA3952
947a	outbuilding			
948	Residence	Bungalow	1926	LA3951
948a	outbuilding			

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

950	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1956	LA3950
950	outbuilding			
957	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1924	LA3949
1003	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	LA3947
1006	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1956	LA3948
1011	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3946
1011a	outbuilding			
1022	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942	LA3945

North Grandview Street

220	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1922	LA3986
311	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1951	LA3828
319	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1953	LA3829
319a	outbuilding			
327	Residence	Bungalow	1922	LA3830
327a	outbuilding			
409	Residence	Bungalow	1924	LA3832
409a	outbuilding			
410	Office	Masonry Vernacular	1953	LA3831
460	Church	Contemporary	1959	LA3833
600	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1959	LA3794
604	Residence	Ranch	c. 1957	LA3789
604a	outbuilding			
613	Residence	Prairie	1922	LA3791
613a	outbuilding			
614	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1959	LA3790
618	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3792
647	Residence	Prairie	c. 1922	LA3793
647a	outbuilding			
710	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1923	LA3735
710a	outbuilding			
739	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3736
739a	outbuilding			
750	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3737
795	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	LA3738
795a	outbuilding			
801	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926	LA3739
802	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	LA3740
802a	outbuilding			
811	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926	LA3741
816	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3742
816	outbuilding			
821	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	LA3743
831	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3744

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

831a	outbuilding			
844	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	LA3746
844a	outbuilding			
849	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	LA3745
933	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1926	LA3954
933a	outbuilding			
941	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1922	LA3955
941a	outbuilding			
949	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1924	LA3956

Hackett Court

805	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	LA3698
810	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947	LA3700
812	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1938	LA3697
815	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3699
815a	outbuilding			
834	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	LA3696

North Helen Street

700	Residence	Contemporary	c. 1940	LA3590
805	Residence	Contemporary	c. 1951	LA3596
909	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	LA3598
921	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	LA3599
1005	Residence	Tudor Revival	c. 1930	LA3601
1005a	outbuilding			
1018	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3607
1021	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3602
1024	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1955	LA3608

Hillcrest Court

412	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1921	LA3815
428	Residence	Bungalow	1925	LA3814
448-452	Apartment Building	Frame Vernacular	1927	LA3813

North McDonald Street

644	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1905	LA342
644a	outbuilding			
714	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1939	LA343
714a	outbuilding			
717	Residence	Classical Revival	c. 1887	LA344
728	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1934	LA345

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

728a	outbuilding			
748	Residence	Colonial Revival	c. 1937	LA346
814	Residence	Ranch	c. 1952	LA3593
815	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1906	LA347
815a	outbuilding			
847	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1913	LA348
847a	outbuilding			
888	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	LA3594
888a	outbuilding			
932	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1920	LA349
932a	outbuilding			
950	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	LA350
950a	outbuilding			
1005	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1914	LA3614
1005a	outbuilding			
1010	Residence	Colonial Revival	c. 1956	LA3613
1010a	outbuilding			
1021	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1917	LA352
1021a	outbuilding			
1027	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917	LA353
1027a	outbuilding			
1046	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA354
1046a	outbuilding			
1046b	outbuilding			
1046c	outbuilding			

North Tremain Street

211	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3848
211a				
225	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1895	LA357
308	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911	LA359
312	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	1922	LA3843
326	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	LA361
326a	outbuilding			
340	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	LA362
340a	outbuilding			
350	Residence	Colonial Revival	c. 1922	LA358
408	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1912	LA3844
408a	outbuilding			
410	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	LA3845
410a	outbuilding			
423	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1900	LA364
610	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1910	LA3676
610a	outbuilding			

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

617	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1947	LA3673
619	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	LA3672
625	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1936	LA3671
642	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1938	LA3677
652	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1918	LA3678
652a	outbuilding			
701	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1945	LA3670
701a	outbuilding			
703	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946	LA3669
714	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1877	LA3679
714a	outbuilding			
742	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	LA3680
742a	outbuilding			
742b	outbuilding			
755	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1946	LA3668
802	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	LA3681
802a	outbuilding			
820	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1954	LA3683
908	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1922	LA3684
912	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1926	LA3685
916	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1926	LA3686
920	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	LA3967
1021	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	LA3972
1107	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1959	LA3978

North Royellou Lane

440	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c.1950	LA341
450	Museum	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1940	LA340
451-455	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	LA3898

Non-Contributing Resources

East 3rd Avenue

203-205
206a
223-225
243-245
325
363
363a
442b
512a

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Inventory

West 3rd Avenue

100-110
115

East 4th Avenue

135-139
140
144
250

West 4th Avenue

124

East 5th Avenue

200
333
333a
333b
333c
342
501
521
601a
601b

West 5th Avenue

140

East 6th Avenue

145
444

East 7th Avenue

140a
604

East 8th Avenue

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

132a
621
625
805
805a
809a
835a

West 8th Avenue

179
209b
347a

East 9th Avenue

148
550
600a
635
748
748a
807
811
844
844a

West 9th Avenue

147a

East 10th Avenue

102-104
200
225
311
312
330

East 11th Avenue

207a
208
218-222

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Inventory

219-221a
231a
628
628a

West 11th Avenue

104-106
104-106a
233
325

North Alexander Street

322
348
604-618
626-630
709-715
1015

North Baker Street

301
303
421
510
718-720
835
916

North Clayton Street

405
923
950b
953
953a
955
1001
1001a

North Donnelly Street

331

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Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Inventory

334
431
441-443
530
530a
530b
530c
530d
600
627
711
714
848a
900
909
1011

North Dora Drawdy Way

340-342

North Grandview Street

220a
300
300a
314
532
722
911
921

Hackett Court

742
744-746
811
811a
822

North Helen Street

906
916
926

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Inventory

1024a

Hillcrest Court

419
419a
428A

North McDonald Street

717a
717b

North Tremain Street

525
611-613
634-636
634-636a
810
818
823
912a
915-945
916a
1010
1019
1019a
1021a

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Section number 8 Page 1 Mount Dora Historic District
Mount Dora, Lake County, FL
Significance

Significant Dates

1915
1929

Architect/Builder

Bldr: Mount Dora Development Company
Arch: Sears, Roebuck & Company
Bldr: Edgerton, Charles
Arch: Rogers, James Gamble, II
Arch: Griffin, Harry M.
Arch: Wentworth, Fred Wesley
Bldr: Gregg, Gibson, & Gregg
Bldr: Simpson, James W.
Bldr: Woodbridge, Charles
Bldr: Eckholdt, Halftan A.
Bldr: Callahan, Osmer L.
Bldr: George F. Barber & Company
Bldr: Patterson, Monroe
Arch: Pierson, John E.
Arch: McCarthy, John

Summary

The Mount Dora Historic District fulfills Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning/Development, and Settlement. The district possesses significance for its role in the settlement and development of Mount Dora. Within the district are the oldest buildings in Mount Dora, built by original settlers and the town's founders. The district also contains the homes of prominent residents who played a vital role in the development of Mount Dora shortly after its incorporation. The period of significance for the Mount Dora Historic District extends between c. 1877 and 1959. The latter date was chosen to include the broadest range of resources in the city that conform to the 50-year guideline date for National Register eligibility. The development of Mount Dora began in the late nineteenth century, with the 1880s town plan laid out along the northeast shore of Lake Dora. The most active periods of construction occurred during the Progressive Era, the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, and the post World War II era. The Great Depression and post-World War II eras marked a significant change in building techniques. Post-war buildings were constructed in simpler forms and lacked the elaborate architectural detailing that was often applied to earlier dwellings. These "modern" buildings reflect the responses of Florida's

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architects, builders, and investors to the state's housing needs. The significance of the Mount Dora Historic District in the area of commerce is its past as a railroad stop and citrus distribution center for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, which was a major citrus distributor.

The historic district is also significant under Criterion C for architecture. Although the majority of the buildings display Frame and Masonry Vernacular construction, some buildings display the influences the Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Italian Renaissance, Mediterranean Revival, Mission Revival, Prairie, Queen Anne, and Ranch or Contemporary styles. The buildings represent the works of several prominent architects and builders. The buildings contributing to the historic district display stylistic influences consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. Although some buildings have been altered over time, the majority retain their architectural integrity.

The district contributes to the Historic Architectural Resources of Mount Dora Multiple Property Submission (MPS) under the Late Nineteenth Century; Progressive Era; Florida Land Boom; Great Depression; and World War II, Late-1940s, and 1950s historic associated contexts.

Historical Significance

Late Nineteenth Century Development, c. 1877-1895

A few of Mount Dora's oldest buildings remain intact. Many were simple wood frame vernacular residences, such as the residence at 714 North Tremain Street (Photograph 8), completed about 1877, and the John Alexander House at 207 East 8th Avenue (Photograph 47), built about 1889. An attorney from Kansas, John Alexander (1822-after 1900) was an important developer and promoter of Mount Dora. He helped organize the local Methodist church, developed the Lakeside Inn with other investors, and opened a subdivision in the African-American community. In the 1890s, Dr. C.R. Gilbert invested in Cuban real estate with Mount Dora settler John P. Donnelly, but died on the island in 1899. His widow, Mary Gilbert, resided in the 8th Avenue home until her death in 1913. A son, Earl W. Gilbert maintained his residence at the home. He later donated land for a city park in 1922, and gave property well north of town that became the predominantly African-American East Town subdivision. Cornelius H. Longstreet became a permanent resident of Mount Dora in 1888, where he engaged in citrus growing and bee keeping. Longstreet soon developed a summer home at Coronado Beach (NR 1997), where Mount Dora carpenter John Vrooman relocated and built several homes for residents and seasonal visitors. Coronado Beach, now part of the city of New Smyrna Beach, Florida, was a small beach town located on a peninsula between the Indian River and the Atlantic Ocean. In 1904, after Longstreet's death, the family sold their home on South Clayton Street and moved to Coronado Beach permanently.¹

¹ Longstreet 1960:182-185, 192, 217; Kennedy 1929:71.

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The Donnelly House (NR 1975), located at 541 North Donnelly Street (Photograph 41), is part of a long tradition of homes built from designs offered in architectural plan books published in the nineteenth century. Land sales, development, and citrus harvests made many early settlers, including John and Annie Donnelly, wealthy in a relatively brief period. For several decades, John P. Donnelly (1850-1930) and his wife Annie McDonald Stone (1850-1908) were prominent promoters and developers in Mount Dora. In 1893, the Donnellys built the large Queen Anne style residence, which is one of the most ornate nineteenth century homes remaining in the city. It is believed that they turned to George F. Barber & Company of Knoxville, Tennessee, for the plans to their house. In 1891, the company issued *Victorian Cottage Architecture: The American Catalog of Designs*, a plan book that offered designs for fashionable dwellings executed in the Eastlake, Queen Anne, and Stick styles. During the era, various architects and builders offered plans books to America's burgeoning middle-class from which to take the designs for their homes. George Woodward and Edward Thompson, architects in New York City, offered a Victorian house-builder's guide in 1869 and in Bridgeport, Connecticut, architects Charles and George Palliser issued a Victorian cottage guidebook in 1878. By 1900, models of Barber homes were built in Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Wisconsin, some of which have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Elsewhere in Florida, the Bailey House (NR 1978), built in 1895 in Fernandina Beach, and the Henderson House (NR 1973), built in Lake City in 1894, have been identified as Barber plan-book homes with intricate Eastlake detailing (Barber 1891).

The Donnellys were instrumental in bringing the Chatauqua Movement to the Mount Dora community, which had a profound impact on the development of local churches. Beyond helping to subdivide and develop Mount Dora's town plan, in 1886 they conveyed two-and-one-half acres to help organize Pine Forest Cemetery at the north end of the settlement. In the mid-1880s, they promoted the South Florida Chatauqua Assembly, which was organized through the Congregational State Association. The national Chatauqua Movement, founded in the 1870s by Methodist clergyman John Vincent, soon spread across the country. The movement promoted popular education through lecture-study groups and reading circles. From their headquarters in Chatauqua County, New York, leaders in the movement encouraged the dissemination of intellectual, religious, and social ideas, provided a platform to discuss political issues, and set a high standard for cultural entertainment that included music, poetry, and theater. In Florida, the state headquarters of the movement was established in 1884 in DeFuniak Springs. Soon assemblies organized in other Florida towns, including Mount Dora and Saint Augustine. A few local assemblies provided assembly grounds, constructed auditoriums, and even purchased real estate to plat subdivisions for the development of dwellings around the auditorium. In Mount Dora, the South Florida Chatauqua Assembly held annual conventions near the town between the mid-1880s and the early twentieth century. The assembly also opened the Chatauqua City town-site in 1886 farther west along the shore of Lake Dora, where members built an auditorium and hotel. John Donnelly promoted the assembly until its demise in the early twentieth century. Later, he served as the first mayor of the Town of Mount Dora, and in 1924 conveyed a square in the center of town to the municipal government to honor his deceased wife.²

² Longstreet 1960:182-185, 219; Plat Book 1, p. 77 Clerk of Court Lake County Courthouse.

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As part of this early pattern of growth and development, residents organized several churches. The Florida Association of Congregational Churches helped nine residents organize a Congregational church in Mount Dora in December 1883. After the Donnellys donated land to develop a sanctuary, the Reverend Tomlinson from Philadelphia arrived in February 1887 to help raise the necessary funds and oversee construction. Captain Northey superintended construction of the Gothic inspired Congregational Church of Mount Dora at 650 North Donnelly Street (Photograph 39), which was completed in 1887. In 1894, the 33-member congregation dedicated the sanctuary.³

Investors and businessmen saw the potential of Florida's growing tourism industry and they soon developed several hotels and boarding houses in Mount Dora hoping to capitalize off it. The largest of the hotel projects of this era was the Lakeside Inn (Photograph 9) (NR 1987). The Donnellys collaborated with other early investors to develop the property, originally known as the Lake House. Located at the foot of Alexander Street and the east shore of Lake Dora, the investors built the inn in 1883. Emma Boone of Boston served as the first manager. Over time, the owners enlarged the inn, first in 1903 and then in 1928. In 1908, the owners of the Lakeside Inn built a gatehouse cottage known as Thayer Cottage (Photograph 49), to check-in visitors and provide overflow rooms during the tourist seasons. Sunset Cottage (Photograph 50), located south of the main building, was built in 1914. It was a large two-and-one-half story wood-frame annex built to accommodate visitors when the main hotel filled with guests.⁴

Progressive Era Development, 1896-1919

During the Progressive Era, new settlers, investors, and residents arrived. Some of them constructed buildings that occupied lots in the small commercial center, and new houses sprinkled the rolling landscape. In 1906, William Watts of Boston arrived and built a seasonal home at 442 East 3rd Avenue (Photograph 38). Watts turned to Boston architect John McCarthy to design his home, which he eventually developed into a suburban farmstead with several outbuildings, a windmill, and an orange grove. Although the groves yielded to development after World War II, Watts's outbuildings and windmill (Photograph 48) remain intact as part of the contemporary Grandview Inn Bed-and-Breakfast.⁵

The Donnellys contributed to the development of the commercial center and encouraged others to invest in the town. After participating in the resurgent citrus industry and urging the railroad company to upgrade its depot, John P. Donnelly financed the construction of a masonry commercial building in 1915 at 400-402 North

³ Longstreet 1960:102, 126-132.

⁴ Longstreet 1960:218; Lakeside Inn and Cottages 1910; *Mount Dora Topic*, 26 January 1927.

⁵ Sanborn 1906; Sanborn 1912; Sanborn 1920; *Mount Dora Topic*, 26 January 1927; *Florida Times Union*, 16 January 1930; Lakeside Inn National Register Nomination; Mel Powell and Andy Mason of the Grandview Bed & Breakfast maintain the 1906 architectural plans of the Watts House.

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Donnelly Street (Photograph 1). Donnelly leased the north storefront to Alfred Rehbaum, a former resident of Cincinnati, Ohio. Rehbaum opened the Mount Dora Hardware Company in the building and soon added furniture and paints to his stock and trade. A druggist and an undertaker occupied the south storefront and the second story was divided to accommodate apartments. In 1918, Rehbaum helped organize the Mount Dora Development Company, and in 1921, he acquired the building from Donnelly after which the businessman expanded the hardware company across the entire first floor. Elected a trustee of the local school district from 1919 to 1931, Rehbaum served as president of the chamber of commerce in 1925. Rehbaum also financed the construction of several dwellings in the town, which he leased to residents and seasonal visitors. The Mount Dora Hardware Company remained a fixture in the commercial district for several decades.⁶

Rental houses became a popular investment for some residents. In the years immediately preceding the Florida land boom, Minnesota attorney Halftan A. Eckholdt and his wife Emma developed four dwellings in the block bounded by Alexander Street, Donnelly Street, 8th Avenue, and 9th Avenue. A native of Norway, Eckholdt immigrated to the United States in 1860, moving first to Minnesota, where he studied and later practiced law. He arrived in Mount Dora about 1910 and by 1920, held various properties in Mount Dora and Lake County. Built about 1917, Eckholdt built the house at 142 West 9th Avenue (Photograph 51) and three other neighboring homes in the 1910s as rental properties. Eckholdt informally referred to his neighborhood as "Pine Heights."⁷

Concerned with the quality of teaching at the local public school, several residents founded the Mount Dora Educational Society in 1912 and raised funds to develop the building at 308 East 5th Avenue (Photograph 36). Initially known as Education Hall, the building was constructed for \$1,500. Carl S. Risley (1889-1968), who was born in Mount Dora, helped organize the private school and supervised the construction of Education Hall. His father, contractor Fred S. Risley, moved to the settlement in 1882, and constructed several buildings in Mount Dora before moving to Sanford. Carl Risley remained in Mount Dora to develop a cement and concrete business, which he operated behind his distinctive home built at 742 North Tremain Street (Photograph 52). Risley's craftsmanship is still apparent in the foundations, chimneys, and walls of many of Mount Dora's buildings built in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Besides Risley, organizers of the school included George Booth, J. H. Crane, J. S. Kimball, Arthur Orton, James Simpson, and W. F. Warden. Classes at Education Hall ceased in 1923 after the appointment of D. D. Roseborough of DeLand as principal of the public school, which relocated its campus to East 5th Avenue.⁸

In 1915, responding to growth and pleas from residents, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (ACL) replaced its aging nineteenth century depot with a new building. In 1902, the ACL acquired the depot and tracks in Mount Dora as part of its purchase of the larger Plant System. By 1915, Florida's citrus industry had recovered from

⁶ Sanborns 1912; Sanborns 1920; Longstreet 1960:69, 81, 109, 139, 145, 161, 162, 219; Kennedy 1929:71.

⁷ Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedules Lake County FL; Sanborn 1912; Sanborn 1920; Longstreet 1960:36, 127, 137, 154, 159.

⁸ Longstreet 1960:104-106, 163-164; *Mount Dora Topic*, 14 April 1927; Census Bureau 1910 Population Schedules Lake County FL; Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedules Lake County FL; Sanborn 1920; Sanborn 1926.

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the freezes of the 1890s, and citrus shipments annually ranged between 1,600,000 and 2,000,000 boxes. In Mount Dora during the 1918-1919 season, citrus growers harvested and shipped 59,165 boxes of fruit from surrounding groves. They increased their harvests to 135,835 boxes in 1920-1921. After acquiring additional downtown real estate in February 1915, the railroad company built a new larger depot slightly southeast of the site of the original building. Rather than replicating the rectangular design of the older depot, railroad architects and carpenters created a segmental arched wall system to conform to the alignment of Alexander Street and installed a trackside agent's bay. Located at 341 North Alexander Street (Photograph 53) (NR 1992), the depot heralded the Progressive Era growth and citrus production in the small town, and was a harbinger of renewed growth in the 1920s.⁹

Florida Land Boom, 1920-1929

Mount Dora's 1920s land boom development was in its genesis when a fire on 22 February 1922 destroyed several buildings on the east side of Donnelly Street south of 5th Avenue. The conflagration cleared much of the block for re-development of the downtown, and encouraged more investors to construct commercial buildings and homes in the surrounding neighborhoods. One of the first buildings completed after the fire was the three-story Patterson Building, which contained the Mount Dora Hotel. Located at 411 North Donnelly Street (Photograph 54), it was among the largest projects in Mount Dora during the land boom. Financed by Monroe and Mary Patterson of Liverpool, Ohio, the building was completed in 1922. A crockery and machinery manufacturer, Patterson was a visitor of Mount Dora since the 1890s and resided in the lakefront town by 1920. Convinced of the investment potential in his adopted home, Patterson developed the Mount Dora Hotel early in the land boom.¹⁰

Across the street, John Donnelly and Monroe V. and Martha Simpson invested in the commercial buildings at 426-432 Donnelly Street (Photograph 55) and 438-442 Donnelly Street (Photograph 56), respectively. Both buildings were built in 1922. They also supported storefronts on the first floor and apartments on the second floor. John Donnelly leased the Donnelly Building at 426-432 Donnelly Street to various tenants, including the Rehbaums, who managed the apartments on the second floor. In the neighboring Simpson Building, Martha Simpson operated the general mercantile business in the north storefront, leased the south storefront to a drug company, and managed apartments on the second floor.

On Alexander Street, investor Charles Woodbridge (c.1869-1958), a real estate agent then residing in Gainesville, Florida, financed the construction of the Woodbridge Building at 430 North Alexander Street (Photograph 31). A native of Maine, Woodbridge had left his realty practice in Massachusetts in the 1920s to

⁹ Kennedy 1929; Deed Book 24, p. 297, Deed Book 63, p. 358, Deed Book 66, p. 138 Clerk of Court Lake County Courthouse; Pettengill 1952.

¹⁰ Longstreet 1960:88-89, 194; *Mount Dora Topic*, 25 October, 1 November 1926; Census Bureau 1920 Population Schedules Lake County FL; Kennedy 1929:72; Sanborn 1920; Sanborn 1926

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participate in the Florida land boom and re-open his business in central Florida. Beyond Gainesville, Woodbridge made investments in Lake County and developed buildings in Mount Dora. After negotiating a lease with the federal government to develop a new building for the town's post office, Woodbridge hired Gainesville architect John E. Pierson to draft the plans. A native of Tennessee born about 1903, Pierson registered with the Florida State Board of Architecture. Woodbridge hired contractor L. J. Pierce of Mount Dora to supervise construction. Pierce, a native of Missouri, arrived earlier in the decade and resided on Gorham Street. Pierce completed the building later that year and the post office opened in the Woodbridge Building in June 1928. Woodbridge also hired Pierson and Pierce to design and build the Princess Theater at 130 West 5th Avenue. Mount Dora's theater operated in several buildings in the 1910s and 1920s. Although the new building relocated the theater from Donnelly Street to 5th Avenue about 1923, the theater burned in July 1928 after a film caught fire in the projection booth and spread to the adjoining buildings. Turning to Pierson and Pierce, Woodbridge replaced the building with the new Princess Theater, which opened in January 1929 (Photograph 57).¹¹

In 1925, James W. Simpson (1878-1979) removed the nineteenth century dwelling at the southwest corner of 5th Avenue and Donnelly Street. He organized the Mount Dora Bank & Trust Company, which initially built a temporary one-story facility facing the latter street to house the bank. Later that year, Simpson completed the Simpson Building at 110-116 West 5th Avenue (Photograph 2). In March 1926, the contractor completed the bank at 100 West 5th Avenue (Photograph 58) at a cost of \$30,000. Simpson turned to Winter Park architect James Gamble Rogers, II, to prepare the plans for both buildings. In 1927, Simpson reorganized the financial institution as the First National Bank of Mount Dora. By then, he had installed a small hotel in the commercial block farther west. Tenants in the first-story storefronts included realtor E. E. Truskett, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. Beyond the hotel rooms, the second floor accommodated the meeting rooms for the Eastern Star Chapter 103, Mount Dora Temple No. 12, Mount Dora's Masonic lodge, and the Phythian Sisters.¹²

Wood-frame homes built during the 1920s include the dwelling at 201 West 11th Street (Photograph 59), which was built about 1921. Early occupants included Robert White and William Sanborn. White honed his real estate skills in Connecticut, and resumed his career in Mount Dora. He had the 11th Avenue dwelling built as a seasonal home, and then developed real estate in Lake County and Orange County, including the Pine Crest subdivision and Lake Ola Farms and Groves subdivision. To develop nearby Lake Jem, White formed an association with J. E. Mattox. White organized the Mount Dora Development Corporation with seven other Mount Dora businessmen, each of whom he encouraged to build a home on speculation. To aid in this endeavor, White secured the professional carpenter services of J. G. Ray of Atlanta, who moved to Mount Dora and built several homes. White also persuaded the wealthy industrialist L. R. Heim to invest in and then move to Mount Dora. A retired ball and roller bearing manufacturer, Heim worked with White and James W. Simpson

¹¹ *Mount Dora Topic*, 29 February, 7, 14 June 1928; Kennedy 1929:71, 288; Sanborn 1920; Sanborn 1926.

¹² Kennedy 1929:71, 287-288; Longstreet 1960:162, 201; *Mount Dora Topic*, 25 March 1926.

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to organize the First National Bank of Mount Dora. In 1926, Heim developed the large fashionable home at 347 East 3rd Avenue (Photograph 40).¹³

Jerome G. LaDue (1875-1954), owner of the Mount Dora Lumber Company and one of the organizers of the Mount Dora Development Company, constructed on speculation the dwelling at 225 East 9th Avenue (Photograph 60). A native of Minnesota, LaDue had moved to Mount Dora with his parents in 1888. LaDue's success in developing the 9th Avenue dwelling and selling lumber led him to open a real estate company in Mount Dora in 1934.¹⁴ Two of White's and LaDue's business associates, Louis Tremain and Dr. Osmer L. Callahan, used creative approaches to build and invest in Mount Dora.¹⁵

Louis R. Tremain (1870-1961), one of the organizers of the Mount Dora Development Company, built a two-story duplex at 350 North Tremain Street (Photograph 61) between 1922 and 1924. A son of Ross and Georgia Tremain, Louis Tremain had been born in Minnesota in 1870 and moved to Mount Dora with his parents in 1880. He was one of the three Tremain children who were the namesakes of the original name of the settlement: Royellou. In 1891, he helped his father organize R. C. Tremain & Son, which built the first citrus packinghouse in Mount Dora. Following the 1890s freezes, the company turned to hardware and groceries. Louis Tremain moved to Chicago in 1901, but returned in 1912 and established the L. R. Tremain Real Estate and Insurance Company. During the 1920s, he increased his landholdings in Mount Dora. By 1926, Tremain had added several cottages behind the large duplex, and named the site Tremain Court. Residents elected him as the town's tax assessor and collector for approximately ten years. In 1925 Tremain Street, originally Hawley Street, was renamed to honor the Tremain family's contribution to Mount Dora's development.¹⁶

Dr. Osmer L. Callahan (c.1869-1930) financed the construction of the unusual building at 142 East 4th Avenue (Photograph 4) in partial fulfillment of his investment agreement with the Mount Dora Development Company. A native of Waterford, Ohio, Callahan graduated from the College of Medicine and Surgery in Chicago and initiated his practice in 1907. In 1913, he moved Mount Dora and in 1921 completed the 4th Avenue building as his residence and physician's office. Elected to the town council in 1921, Callahan was appointed as the town's health officer in 1928. In late 1929, just before his death, Callahan sold the building to Dr. Gerald Richardson. A graduate of City University of New York, Columbia College, and Philadelphia College and Infirmary, Richardson also maintained his home and office in the building. During the 1930s, he expanded the 4th Avenue building to include a maternity ward and surgery. By 1943, Richardson had named the building Mount Dora Hospital, a name it retained into the 1960s.¹⁷

¹³ *Mount Dora Topic*, 1 April, 2 May 1926, 25 April 1929, 2 September 1948; Longstreet 1960:68, 72, 157, 162.

¹⁴ Longstreet 1960:188-189

¹⁵ Kennedy 1929:296-297; Longstreet 1960:71, 77-80, 208

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *Mount Dora Topic*, 26 August 1926, 21 January 1928, 5 December 1929, 1 October 1930; Longstreet 1960:79; Kennedy 1929:172.

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Charles Edgerton (c.1858-1935), a seasonal resident of Mount Dora and later the owner of the Lakeside Inn, built the dwelling at 352 North Alexander Street (Photograph 62) c. 1922. Edgerton had the home built for his niece and her husband. The house may have been constructed using a ready-to-assemble kit with plans and materials from Sears, Roebuck & Company. Numerous examples of Sears homes have been documented throughout Florida cities and towns, including Brooksville, Davenport, DeLand, Elkton, Jacksonville, Lakeland, and Winter Haven.

Between 1908 and 1925, Sears produced several hundred house designs and sold more than 30,000 homes. By 1940, the company had prepared 447 different house plans and sold approximately 75,000 homes. Through its Modern Homes catalog, Sears offered a variety of designs from an elaborate multistory "Ivanhoe" with elegant French doors and art glass windows to a simple "Goldenrod," the quaint, three-room no-bath no-frills cottage for modest summer vacations. Its "Honor Bilt" homes were the company's most expensive and finest quality models. Sears marketed their Standard Built homes in warmer climates, and the Simplex Sectional line consisted of small cottages containing only a couple of rooms. Sears was neither the first company to issue plans and ready-to-assemble homes, nor an innovative house designer. Plan books became available through Andrew Jackson Downing, and later Victorian cottage designs, such as those offered by George F. Barber, flooded the market. Sears excelled not only at supplying house plans, but also precutting, assembling, and shipping the materials. For several decades, Sears competed with rival Montgomery Ward Company, who developed house kits in the 1890s. The companies flooded America with advertisements for ready-to-assemble houses. For its plans, Sears adopted popular home designs and provided the advantage of modifying plans, finishes, and hardware according to a buyer's taste. Individuals could design their own homes and submit the blueprints to Sears, which would then secure and ship the appropriate precut and fitted materials, putting the homeowner in full creative control. Sears's Modern Home customers had the freedom to build their own dream houses, and the company helped realize these dreams through quality custom design and favorable financing. Soon after completing the house, Charles Edgerton gave the municipal government the lot west of the dwelling and north of the depot to the city for use as a public park.¹⁸

Edgerton and his partners, Fred Wesley Wentworth of Patterson, New Jersey, and Archie Hurlburt of Boston, acquired the Lakeside Inn in 1924, and responded to increased visitation by expanding the facility in the late 1920s. Wentworth, an architect, prepared the landscape plans and building drawings for the \$250,000 expansion, the most expensive project in Mount Dora during the first half of the twentieth century. Wentworth's site plan called for two three-story buildings, a swimming pool, sidewalks, and landscaping with plants and trees. He designed the stucco buildings with Tudor Revival features. For the Lakeside Inn, Wentworth sited the large annexes in a perpendicular orientation to the main building, extending toward Lake Dora to form a large rectangular courtyard. Wentworth also placed the swimming pool between the buildings and midway between the main building and Lake Dora. Completed in 1926, The Gables (Photograph 63) was

¹⁸ *Mount Dora Topic*, 29 August 1929; Stevenson and Jandl 1986:19-35; Melanie Barr, informant, 1987.

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the northernmost of the new annexes. Similar in design, The Terrace (Photograph 64) followed to the south in 1929, the same year that the swimming pool was completed. In January 1930, former President Calvin Coolidge and former First Lady Grace Anna Coolidge helped dedicate the new annex. One account claimed that 10,000 people poured into Mount Dora to attend the dedication and see the former president and his wife. Following the dedication, the Coolidges remained for the following month as part of their post-presidential winter vacation in Florida. Dedicated on the same day with a team of "expert aquatic stars," the swimming pool was one of the first structures of its type in Lake County.¹⁹

Beyond creating parks, paving streets, and remodeling its town hall, local government officials invested in a Community Building at 520 North Baker Street (Photograph 28) in the late 1920s. For the project, they turned to Daytona Beach architect Harry M. Griffin. Mount Dora's Community Building ranks among the few projects designed by Griffin outside of Volusia County, Florida. Completed at a cost of \$30,000 in 1929 by Keeney Brothers Construction Company of Orlando, the reinforced concrete and steel building provided residents with the largest meeting hall in the town. In 1930, former First Lady Grace Coolidge planted a Portuguese silver cypress tree in front of the building that complemented the pre-existing landscaping done by the city.

The development of the Lakeside Inn's annexes and the city's Community Building between 1926 and 1929 attest to Mount Dora's resilient tourist and citrus economy at a time when most central Florida communities were reeling from the collapse of the Florida Land Boom.²⁰

Great Depression, 1930-1941

Relatively few buildings were constructed in Mount Dora during the Great Depression. Residential construction included the Margaret Lewis House at 728 North McDonald Street (Photograph 65). The dwelling was built about 1934. Margaret Lewis arrived in Mount Dora in 1899 with her family. She taught in Education Hall, worked in the town's library, and even maintained a nursery school briefly on the second floor of her McDonald Street home. Clothing merchant George Whitney of Conneaut, Ohio developed the nearby two-story home at 748 North McDonald Street (Photograph 32) in 1937. Born in Ohio in 1860, Whitney was a widower by 1930 and brought his three daughters Clara, Lois, and Anna to the family's seasonal home in Mount Dora. In 1937, George Whitney brought a carpenter from Ohio with him to construct the dwelling on McDonald Street. In the late-1930s, the creation of the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and other New Deal measures led to the construction of new homes. Some had attached garages, picture windows, small or no front porches, and long but narrow plans that differentiated them from previous housing trends. Typical of the New Deal construction is the building at 210 West 11th Street (Photograph 20), completed about 1941.²¹

¹⁹ *Mount Dora Topic*, 26 January 1927, 17 January 1930; *Florida Times Union*, 16 January 1930; Sanborn 1926; Sanborn 1943; *New York Times*, 14 May 1941, 5 October 1943.

²⁰ Dovell 1952 4:853-854; *Mount Dora Topic*, 19 July, 4 October 1928; 14 March, 13 June, 29 August, 3, 10 October, 4 November, 4 December 1929, 31 January 1930.

²¹ Sanborn 1926; Sanborn 1943; Bureau of the Census 1952:10-11; Longstreet 1960:92, 105, 127-128, 143, 154, 163, 164, 189, 190.

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Other construction projects took place in Mount Dora at this time. Henry and Proctor Drugg built the Drugg Variety Store at 351 North Donnelly Street (Photograph 3) about 1938. One of the largest Great Depression projects in Mount Dora occurred in 1940. That year, under the leadership of the Reverend K. G. Rogers, the Methodists replaced their aging nineteenth century sanctuary. After acquiring a new site on East 5th Avenue, the congregation completed the sanctuary in 1940 at 439 East 5th Avenue (Photograph 66). The congregation dedicated the church in March 1941. In 1951, the Methodists of Mount Dora expanded their church with a fellowship hall, dining room, and kitchen, and added transepts to the sanctuary and an education building in 1958.²²

World War II and Post-World War II Era, 1941-1959

The few houses built during World War II were relatively small dwellings, such as the dwelling at 335 North Clayton Street (Photograph 67). Completed about 1942, it was representative of modest homes and the general downsized housing trends in Mount Dora during the middle of the twentieth century.

In the late-1940s and 1950s, new houses filled lots left vacant during earlier periods of development. While pre-war housing tended to be made of wood, most of these new houses were assembled with modern materials, such as concrete blocks, concrete bricks, and Perma-Stone and composite asbestos-concrete wall surfaces developed in part to reduce construction costs and provide for alternatives to wood wall systems and sidings. Generally lacking the applied ornamentation of Bungalow, Colonial Revival, and Queen Anne style homes, these modern houses contrasted from their predecessors in style, massing, and materials. Many followed in the tradition of the International style with minimal expression to rooflines, wall surfaces, and ornamentation. Some homes lacked character of expression, depth of reveal, and ambiance. Still, they became an important part of the development of Mount Dora, providing housing for many new families as Mount Dora grew in the 1950s. These buildings soon became part of the city's identity.²³

The growing influence of the automobile in the post-World War II era can be seen in the gradual trend away from separate garages, to integrated garages, to the late 1950s use of carports. Representative examples of the Mount Dora's postwar housing movement include the dwelling at 421 West 11th Street (Photograph 5). Built about 1952, it was located in the outer fringe of Mount Dora's residential district. The home was part of the historic pattern of extending the city's residential area farther north. Located three blocks from downtown, the Ranch-style residence at 209 West 8th Street (Photograph 34), built about 1948, was one of the houses built on vacant lots left from earlier development. The dwelling at 739 North Grandview Street (Photograph 68) was

²² Sanborn 1926; Sanborn 1943; Bureau of the Census 1952:10-11; Longstreet 1960:92, 127-128, 143, 154, 163, 164, 189, 190; *Mount Dora Topic*, 25 February 1932, 13 March 1941; Census Bureau 1930 Population Schedules Ashtabula County OH; Tax Rolls, 1937, 1938 Clerk of Court Lake County FL.

²³ Tax Rolls, 1942-1945, Clerk of Court Lake County Courthouse.

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one of three homes completed between 1948 and 1954 in the 700 and 800 blocks of Grandview Street. Those homes contributed contrast and change to the 1920s character of the neighborhood, and are a microcosm of the historical pattern of development that characterized Mount Dora. Completed close to downtown c.1956, apartment buildings such as the one at 215-219 East 11th Avenue (Photograph 7) was part of a post-war response that provided alternatives to downtown hotel accommodations for seasonal visitors. They also provided alternatives for returning veterans and retirees seeking accommodations close to downtown without the responsibilities of property and single-family homes.²⁴

Larger real estate developments also contributed to the post war building boom. Investor E. P. Therrien purchased parts of lots 17 and 18 in the Guller Homestead Subdivision in c.1951. Therrien developed the property with three duplexes at 560-566, 565-571, and 601-603 Clarono Circle (Photograph 69; only 565-571 Clarono Circle illustrated) c.1955. Built around the concept of a cul-de-sac west of Clayton Street off 8th Avenue, the duplex development introduced a new feature into Mount Dora's landscape, while providing secluded private housing for tenants.²⁵

By the 1950s, subdivisions opened on the edges of established neighborhoods. In November 1952, developers Gregg, Gibson & Gregg opened the Orange Hill Subdivision north of 11th Avenue and west of McDonald Street. Investors from New Jersey, William and Nellie Gregg and Wallace Gibson developed the property, in part, by building homes on speculation. By 1953, all of the lots had been sold and homes had been built on all but four of the lots. By 1959, the subdivision was built out. Occupied by Walter F. Tucker in the 1950s, the house at 305 West 11th Avenue (Photograph 70) is representative of the dwellings built in the Orange Hill Subdivision.²⁶

The housing trends spilled over into commercial and public building construction. Mount Dora's Episcopalians formally organized in 1956 and completed a modern sanctuary in 1959. The parish turned to architect Albert Wynn Howell of Lakeland, Florida, to draft the plans for St. Edward's Episcopal Church at 460 North Grandview Street (Photograph 35). The design won acclaim in Florida for its architectural excellence. Howell served as a director of the Florida Central Chapter of the Florida American Institute of Architects in the early 1960s. His work for the Episcopal Diocese of Florida in Mount Dora soon netted him new jobs. In 1963, Howell designed St. Agnes Episcopal Church in Sebring, which used a plan and features similar to those applied by him to St. Edward's, a "...design concept of organic unity employing a minimum of number of building materials." In 1959, the Florida Telephone Corporation of Ocala developed a new telephone exchange in Mount Dora at 311 East 5th Avenue (Photograph 71), one of Mount Dora's largest commercial buildings of the period.²⁷

²⁴ Tax Rolls, 1946-1959, Clerk of Court Lake County Courthouse.

²⁵ Tax Rolls, 1950-1959, Clerk of Court Lake County Courthouse

²⁶ Map Book 12, p. 39, Tax Rolls, 1952-1959, Clerk of Court Lake County Courthouse.

²⁷ Sanborn 1960; *Mount Dora Topic*, 20 June 1946, 17 July 1947, 13 October 1949, 18 September, 26 November 1952, 23 April 1953,

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Architectural Significance

Resources constructed in the Frame and Masonry Vernacular traditions are the predominant styles represented within the district. Stylistic influences representing movements and revivals in architectural trends from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries include Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Italian Renaissance, Mediterranean Revival, Prairie, Queen Anne, Mission Revival, Ranch, and Contemporary. Although only a small percentage of buildings display the influences of these architectural styles, they are an important and distinctive part of the district's appearance. Built within a comprehensive nineteenth century town plan with later re-divisions in the historic period, the district has commercial, educational, religious, and social buildings that contrast and complement the larger number of dwellings. The buildings in the district date from several periods of development and exhibit varying degrees of craftsmanship. Collectively, they represent a variety of architectural forms, stylistic influences, and uses popular throughout the nation during the late nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries. Several buildings are the works of important Florida architects.

James Gamble Rogers II

The bank and commercial building developed by Simpson were among the earliest projects undertaken by James Gamble Rogers II (1901-1990). Born in Chicago, Rogers was a nephew of the nationally renowned architect James Gamble Rogers of New York, who was well-known for his works at the campuses of Northwestern, Tulane, and Yale universities. The father of Gamble Rogers II was the architect John A. Rogers. In 1894, following graduation from the University of Chicago and then the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, John Rogers organized the Chicago-based architectural firm Rogers & Woodyatt, which remained in practice nearly twenty years. In 1915, after suffering declining health and intrigued by the prospects afforded professionals in the building trades in Florida, he relocated to Daytona. He opened an architectural firm, and about 1926 moved to Allandale, a small city on the mainland south of Daytona.²⁸

James Gamble Rogers II graduated from Daytona Beach High School in 1918 and attended Dartmouth College, but in 1924 returned to Florida to assist his father, who had suffered a heart attack. Rogers apprenticed in his father's office, and registered with the Florida State Board of Architecture. In 1928, he opened a branch office of the architectural firm in Winter Park, and, in 1935, following the death of his father, started his own practice. Rogers is best known for residential projects such as the Claybaugh House (1927), his home on the Isle of Sicily known as Four Winds (1929), the Ingram House (1932), and Casa Feliz (1933) in Winter Park. Best known for his work in the Colonial Revival and Mediterranean Revival genres, Rogers designed approximately 100

20 May 1954; Census Bureau 1951:10-13; Census Bureau 1961:11-74; Longstreet 1960:133; *Florida Architect*, November 1963.

²⁸ *Daytona Daily News*, 9 May 1919; Withey 1970:523; McClane and McClane 2004:7-11.

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dwelling in the Orlando-Winter Park area, as well as dwellings in Cocoa, Eustis, and Pensacola, and in the states of Connecticut, Illinois, and North Carolina.²⁹

In the late-1940s, when Rogers branched out from residential designs to larger public buildings, his reputation spread statewide and then nationally. Large projects attributed to Rogers include the Caldwell Building (1947), the Florida Supreme Court Building (1948), and the Holland Building (1949) in Tallahassee; Carlton Student Union Building at Stetson University in DeLand (1956); and academic buildings at Florida State University (1959-1962) and Rollins College (1951-1968). Completed in 1956, the First Methodist Church of Oviedo (NR 2007) was the first ecclesiastical work attributed to Rogers. Military contracts included missile test range facilities at Elgin Air Force Base and guidance towers at Patrick Air Force Base and Antigua Island in the British West Indies. Roger's design of the Simpson buildings in Mount Dora came upon his return from Dartmouth to work full-time in his father's firm. Rogers designed homes and additions to several residences in Mount Dora between the 1930s and 1950s. This includes homes he built for Vernon Cramer, Wilbur J. Croxton, David Edgerton, E. J. Elting, Stephen Gregor, W. E. Holler, A. C. Johnson, and W. B. Louthan.³⁰

Harry M. Griffin

Harry M. Griffin (1890-1979) arrived in Florida in the late 1920s. Born in Indiana, Griffin completed an art design course at the Heron Art Institute in Indianapolis, and then studied architecture for two years at the University of Illinois. He started his practice in Connersville, Indiana, in 1912, and by 1917 employed four draftsmen in his business. After returning from military service in World War I, Griffin resumed his Connersville business, expanding the office to six persons. He specialized in school designs. By 1925, his firm designed fifty-five schools, ranging from small township schools to large senior high school buildings. Intrigued by the prospects of Florida's booming real estate market of the 1920s, Griffin moved to Daytona Beach in 1925. He registered with the Florida State Board of Architecture and maintained his practice in Daytona Beach. Although he branched out to include commercial, public, and residential architecture, he continued to design schools. In 1926, he planned DeLand's Boston Avenue Grammar School, a design that earned him critical acclaim in architectural journals. In 1927, he won the competition to design Holly Hill's new junior high school. Griffin endured the difficult era following the collapse of the Florida land boom and the Great Depression. Between 1930 and 1940, his practice designed the junior and senior high schools in Daytona Beach, the Daytona Beach United States Post Office (NR 1988), Woman's Club of New Smyrna remodeling (NR 1989), Tourist Church of Daytona Beach (NR 1995). He also built various homes and buildings in the Seabreeze Historic District (NR 1998) and the Bethune-Cookman College Historic District (NR 1996). In the late 1930s, he planned housing complexes for the United States Housing Authority, and

²⁹ McClane and McClane 2004:11-16, 124-125; James Gamble Rogers, II to Mrs. John Hebel, 14 February 1967, Halifax Historical Society, Daytona Beach, FL; Withey 1970:523; *Orlando Sentinel*, 24 February, 31 October 1990; A. N. Marquis 1979:623.

³⁰ Sanborn 1926; McClane and McClane 2004:131-152; James Gamble Rogers, II to Mrs. John Hebel, 14 February 1967; Withey 1979:523; *Orlando Sentinel*, 24 February, 31 October 1990; Marquis 1979:623.

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completed projects for the Department of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, the Works Projects Administration (WPA), and the Public Works Administration (PWA) during the Great Depression and World War II. After serving a term as president of the Florida State Board of Architecture in 1940, Griffin became president of the Daytona Beach Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Fred Wesley Wentworth

Born in Foxboro, Massachusetts, Fred Wesley Wentworth (1864-1943) graduated from Dartmouth College in 1887. He was admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1901 and was inducted into an Institute Fellowship in 1926. Wentworth organized a partnership in Patterson, New Jersey, with Frederick J. Vreeland known as Wentworth & Vreeland. He specialized in residential designs, but in the 1920s designed theaters and other large buildings. Wentworth was registered with the Florida State Board of Architecture and had a seasonal residence in Mount Dora, but maintained his practice and primary residence in Patterson. Most of his projects were in northern New Jersey, including several homes in the Eastside Park Historic District (NR 2004) in Patterson.

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Boundary Justification

Geographical Data

UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
5.	17	437675	3185560
6.	17	436900	3185520

Verbal Boundary Description

See the attached scaled map of the Mount Dora Historic District.

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses the highest concentration of contributing resources in the historic town plan of Mount Dora.

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4. 2008
5. Bland & Associates, Inc. Jacksonville, FL
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