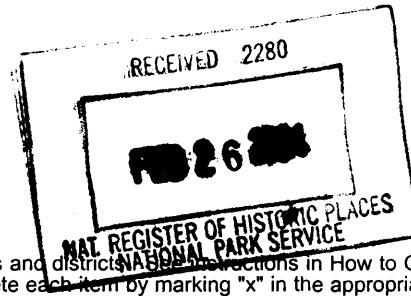


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. 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 Orange City Historic District

other names/site number /VO5261

2. Location

street & number Roughly Banana, Carpenter, French and Orange Avenues N/A  not for publication

city or town Orange City N/A  vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32763

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 C. Mattick / DSHPO for Survey & Registration 2/6/04  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet
  - determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
  - determined not eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
  - removed from the National Register.
  - other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 4/6/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Enter as many boxes as apply)

- private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

Category of Property
(Enter only one box)

- buildings
district
site
structure
object

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

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, total.

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Architectural Resources of Orange City, FL

4

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/Business
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
EDUCATION/Library, School
GOVERNMENT/Town Hall
LANDSCAPE/City Park
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Shuffleboard
Courts
RELIGION/Church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/Business
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
EDUCATION/Library, School
GOVERNMENT/Town Hall
LANDSCAPE/City Park
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Shuffleboard
Courts
RELIGION/Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow
OTHER: Frame and Masonry Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK; CONCRETE BLOCK
walls STUCCO
WOOD
roof ASPHALT SHINGLES; METAL
other WOOD: Porch

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuations 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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution road patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
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:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
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
EARLY SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c.1876-1953

Significant Dates

c.1876
c.1915
1926, 1928

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 110 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	470600	3202680
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	471600	3202680

3	17	471600	3202110
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	471210	3202110

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, Consultant: Garv V. Goodwin, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 2004

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

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.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

**Summary**

The Orange City Historic District represents a comprehensive collection of historic buildings with commercial, educational, governmental, religious, and residential functions that radiate out from the core of the historic town plan laid out in the 1870s. The district takes in parts or all of thirty-three blocks, and contains approximately 110 acres. In addition to buildings, the district contains one historic site (Dickinson Memorial Park) and three historic structures (a drinking fountain, pergola, and shuffleboard court). The district contains 288 resources with 218, or seventy-six percent, of those contributing. Four of those resources are previously listed: the Dickinson Memorial Library and Park, Town Hall, and Seth French House. The contributing resources possess significance for their architectural and historical associations. They range in height from one to two-and-one-half stories. Most are derived from vernacular traditions, but a few display the influences of the Bungalow, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Mediterranean Revival genres. The district possesses an important concentration, linkage, and continuity of resources united historically by plan and physical development. The buildings contribute to Orange City's sense of time, place, and historical development through their location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and provide an important architectural link to the heritage of Orange City.

**Setting**

Orange City is located in west Volusia County, approximately thirty miles north of Orlando and twenty-five miles southwest of Daytona Beach. U. S. Highway 17/92, known locally as Volusia Avenue, serves as the primary north/south corridor through the city. Originally a two-lane road, the Federal highway has been expanded to four lanes with a central turn lane. Graves Avenue display the characteristics of a divided boulevard for several blocks in the historic district, and functions as an important east/west thoroughfare. The tracks of the Florida East Coast Railway historically paralleled Graves Avenue, but were dismantled in the mid-1930s.

The historic district spreads outward in all directions from the central hub at the intersection of Graves and Volusia Avenues. Originally laid out in the 1870s, the town plan employs a rectilinear plan of lots and blocks, some of which include alleys. The town plan persists into the present with little disturbance to the original design. Historic commercial and residential buildings sprinkle Graves and Volusia Avenues, and most buildings radiating off those main arteries are dwellings. A few exceptions include Dickinson Memorial Library and Park (NR 1995) and Orange City Town Hall (NR 2002), both of which are located east of the intersection of Graves and Volusia Avenues. A historic church stands on West University Avenue and a historic school is located on East University Avenue. Near the north end of the historic district stands "Fairview Cottage," the historic Seth French House (NR 2003), and outside the district several blocks to the south is the Orange City Colored School (NR 2003).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

Although most of Volusia Avenue has been developed with buildings of relatively recent construction, a number of the oldest, largest, and most significant buildings in the city occupy prominent sites along the Federal highway. The boundaries of the historic district follow lines of legal delineation, and are drawn to reflect a large concentration of historic buildings in the city. The terrain is relatively flat, and mature camphor, cedar, oak, and palm trees contribute shade and ambiance throughout the district.

**Physical Description**

The historic district contains a relatively large and well-preserved collection of commercial, educational, governmental, religious, and residential buildings. It takes in all or parts of thirty-three blocks of development and measures approximately 110 acres. The district has an irregular shape, governed, in part, by the historic pattern of development, and, in part, by the demolition of older buildings and relatively recent development. The boundaries of the district are, roughly, Banana, Carpenter, French, and Orange Avenues. Several historic-period residences stand outside the boundaries of the district to the east, west, and north, but are separated from the concentration of historic resources by other buildings of relatively recent construction. In some cases, older resources are excluded from the district because of alterations. For instance, a historic-period water plant is excluded from the boundary because of severe alterations and the installation of several resources of relatively new construction.

United through its historic associations with architecture and community planning and development, the district consists of 288 contributing and non-contributing resources. Of that number, 218 resources (seventy-six percent) contribute. The contributing buildings consist of a church, library, residences and outbuildings, school, and town hall. One historic site (Dickinson Park) and three structures (drinking fountain, pergola, and shuffleboard court) also contribute to the district. Seventy non-contributing resources consist of older dwellings that no longer display their original features and buildings of relatively recent construction.

The typical historic residence rises 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 1940s and early-1950s. Fenestration consists of original double-hung sash and casement windows with multiple lights. Although some small dwellings display little ornamentation, 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.

A majority of the buildings are oriented on a north/south axis and display a moderate setback from the streets on relatively narrow lots. Despite this common pattern, several dwellings are deeply set back from the street. The block, lot, and street pattern follow an orthogonal plan. Comprised of a historic town plan in filled with a

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

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 a few examples of the Bungalow, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Mediterranean Revival styles. This collection of buildings contributes to the historic character of Orange City, giving the community a sense of place, charm, and distinction.

The area developed within the overall town plan. Historically, commercial and public development was centered on the intersection of Graves and Volusia Avenues, which were also sprinkled with dwellings. Some property remained planted in citrus into the early twentieth century, when those groves yielded to development. Subdivision activity extended between 1875 and 1925, and historic development spanned the years between c. 1876, when the earliest extant buildings were constructed, and 1953. The latter date was selected for two reasons. First, it serves as a cut-off date that satisfies the fifty-year guideline established by the U. S. Department of the Interior for evaluating resources. Secondly, the Great Depression and post-World War II intervals mark a significant break in terms of architectural styles, building materials, and construction techniques, such as the added use of concrete block, jalousie and metal awning windows, along with asbestos panels for finishing and re-siding exterior walls, and other popular building materials. Largely because of the increased expense of building materials following World War II, post-war buildings were constructed in simpler forms and lacked the elaborate architectural detailing that was often applied to earlier dwellings. This district, then, serves as a microcosm of larger development trends that, in part, defined Florida's landscape during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century.

**Architectural Styles**

*Bungalow*

A small example of a Bungalow stands at 236 East Rose Avenue (photograph 1). The dwelling has a front-facing gable roof with an incised entrance porch protected by stem walls. An offset entrance is flanked by single and paired arrangements of three-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Plus a square bay and shed extension project from the main body of the house. Pebbledash stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric.

An unusual Bungalow with Craftsman features stands at 540 North Thorpe Avenue (photograph 2). The dwelling is set back off the street approximately one hundred fifty feet. A side-facing gable roof is punctuated by four hip dormers glazed with four-light hopper windows and sidewalls finished with wood shingles. Carved rafter ends and curved brackets adorn the eaves, and an entrance porch with tapered wood columns terminates at a porte-cochere on the north elevation. Drop siding covers the exterior walls, and fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with fifteen-over-fifteen lights.

A hip-roof model of a Bungalow stands at 244 West University Avenue (photograph 3). Hip and gable dormers and brick chimneys pierce the main roof, under which is incised an end porch with elongated arches and a

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

central entrance bay. Pebbledash stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric, and a square bay with a hip roof protrudes from the west elevation. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with multi-light French doors, eight-light, six-light, and four-light casement windows, and six-light hopper windows.

Another traditional Bungalow appears at 301 North Oak Avenue (photograph 4). The one-and-one-half-story dwelling exhibits a side-facing gable roof pierced by a gable dormer finished with wood shingles. A three-bay end porch is protected by a shed roof supported by brick piers and tapered columns covered with wood shingles. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with three-over-one-light and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and casement windows with eight lights. Horizontal drop siding covers the exterior walls.

*Classical Revival*

Assembled in the opening decades of the twentieth century, a residential example of Classical Revival architecture stands at 447 North Oak Avenue (photograph 5). The two-story dwelling displays a symmetrical profile, a gable-on-hip roof surfaced with metal crimp panels embellished with boxed eaves, and flanked by brick chimneys with hoods. The dominant feature of the house is a central, full-height semi-circular tiered portico that rises along the front (east) facade. Portico details include round columns with Ionic capitals, fish-scale wood shingles on the second-story frieze, and molded handrails and turned wood balusters. The flat roof protecting the portico contrasts with a gable pediment set back from the portico roof but projecting from the main roof. The gable pediment has hopper windows and square-cut and fish scale wood shingles. Exterior walls with horizontal drop siding are finished with vertical corner boards and simple horizontal stringers extending along the eaves. Fenestration includes one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows with the first-story east facade windows displaying unusual high-waisted meeting rails.

The Orange City Town Hall (NR 2002) at 205 East Graves Avenue is a well-executed example of the Classical Revival style (photograph 6). Dedicated in 1929, the two-story-with-raised-basement building displays a central-block-with-lateral-wing design. It has a steeply pitched side-facing gable roof with molded, boxed eaves. Distinctive features include a clock tower and belfry, and a full-height portico with a gable pediment and Corinthian columns that project from the front (south) facade. The exterior walls exhibit textured red bricks laid in a Flemish bond pattern. Keystones and corner blocks accent double-hung sash windows with six-over-six lights. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation.

*Colonial Revival*

Executed with Colonial Revival details, the two-and-one-half-story building at 190 South Holly Avenue (photograph 7) displays a front-facing gable roof with cornice returns and a central, distinctive Palladian, or Serlian, opening. This particular serliana has a central arched double-hung sash window with nine-over-one lights, divided by posts and flanked by rectangular openings with flat lintels and one-light casement windows. Contrasting wood shingles and drop siding cover the exterior walls, and double-hung sash windows in single



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

and paired arrangements punctuate the facade. Round columns support a broad veranda that terminates on the south elevation with a porte-cochere.

A one-and-one-half-story version of the style stands at 110 North Oak Avenue (photograph 8). The materials and details exhibited on this house can be found on several additional versions scattered throughout the district. It displays a cross-gable roof with serliana openings adorning the gable ends. The gable ends are also finished with wood shingles, and the first-story walls exhibit drop siding. Supported by round columns, a porch extends across the front (west) facade, and a gable pediment identifies the entrance bay. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with two-over-two-light and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and casement windows glazed with Queen-Anne multi-light patterns. A system of piers fabricated with rough face cast blocks support the dwelling.

A Dutch Colonial Revival model of the style stands at 259 East French Avenue (photograph 9). The one-and-one-half-story dwelling has a distinctive gambrel roof pierced by shed dormers with five-light hopper windows and returns in the gambrel ends. Horizontal drop siding and wood shingles cover the exterior walls, and fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with four-over-one-light and six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. Partially enclosed with metal awning windows, a porch wraps across the front (south) facade and portions of the east and west elevations, respectively. A small pediment identifies the entrance bay of the porch.

*Frame Vernacular*

The largest historic building in the district is also the oldest. The DeYarman House stands at 300 South Volusia Avenue (photograph 10). The two-story building displays an irregular shape with parallel gable roofs that projects along the front (west) elevation. A combination of wood shingle, horizontal drop siding, and composite concrete-asbestos shingles serve as the exterior wall fabrics. An expansive veranda extends around the building, and fenestration includes six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows.

An early dwelling with Frame Vernacular features stands at 361 East French Avenue (photograph 11). The two-story house displays a side-facing, steeply pitched gable roof pierced by a pair of brick chimneys, a large curved sweep of lattice in the gable ends, and a projecting tiered porch on the front (south) facade. Various lattice and baluster patterns adorn the porch. Clapboards finished with corner boards cover the exterior walls, and fenestration consists of one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. A polygonal bay with a hip roof protrudes from the east elevation, and contains decorative double-hung sash windows with Queen-Anne-style stained glass glazing.

“Fairview Cottage” (NR 2003) is located at 319 East French Avenue (photograph 12). Set back approximately one hundred fifty feet from the street, the one-and-one-half-story wood Frame Vernacular dwelling displays an irregular plan with a steeply-pitched front-facing gable roof, cross-gable and cross-hip extensions, and crimped

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 6

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

metal panel surfacing. Other features include a veranda, screened porches, clapboard exterior wall fabric, corner boards and face stringers, six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows, and a foundation system of brick piers infilled with vertical-slat lattice.

Another well-executed and detailed late nineteenth century example of Frame Vernacular architecture stands at 220 South Holly Avenue (photograph 13). The two-story house displays a front-facing gable roof with saw tooth bargeboard mounted under the fascia, which is adorned with jigsaw-cut rhombus designs. Four-gable wall dormers project through the eaves, and a veranda extends around three elevations. Clapboards and wood shingles serve as the exterior wall fabrics. Fenestration is regular and symmetrical with one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. The house rests on a foundation system of brick piers.

Displaying a conventional Carolina I-house form, the dwelling at 401 East Graves Avenue (photograph 14) has a side-facing gable roof pierced by a chimney, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and an entrance porch that extends across the front (south) facade. A cross-gable extension projects from the rear, or north, elevation. Applied in the mid-1920s, textured stucco covers the original wood drop siding exterior wall fabric.

A small example of the style stands at 343 East Graves Avenue (photograph 15). The one-story dwelling has a cross-gable roof surfaced with metal crimp panels and pierced by a brick chimney. Clapboards finished with corner boards and face strings cover the exterior walls, and fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with two-over-two-light and one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows. A small decorative truss with a pointed finial adorns the projecting front-facing gable, and small entrance porches flank the projecting gable.

Built in the opening decades of the twentieth century, the one-and-one-half-story Frame Vernacular model at 128 North Oak Avenue (photograph 16) has a side-facing gable roof pierced by a hip dormer and cross gable. An entrance porch is incised within the main roof, and a bay protrudes from the front (west) elevation. Fenestration is irregular and asymmetrical with one-over-one-light double-hung sash windows; Queen Anne glazed multi-light casement windows, and replacement metal sash windows. Composite concrete-asbestos shingles cover the original wood exterior wall fabric.

Constructed in the mid-1920s, a large commercial example of the style stands at 258 East Graves Avenue (photograph 17). The two-story building has a rectangular shape, side-facing gable roof surfaced with metal crimped panels, and stairwells with shed roofs that protrude from the east and west elevations, respectively. Stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric, and a five-bay tiered veranda extends across the front (north) facade. Rhombus designs with diminutive diamond shapes adorn the second-story stem walls of the veranda.

Assembled in the post-World War II era, the one-story dwelling at 405 East University Avenue (photograph 18) exhibits a cross-gable roof plan, an incised entrance porch, composite concrete-asbestos shingle exterior wall fabric, two-over-two-light double-hung sash windows, and a continuous concrete block foundation system.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 7

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

*Gothic Revival*

The Orange City Congregational Church stands at 201 West University Avenue (photograph 19). An example of Gothic Revival architecture, it displays a steeply pitched cross-gable roof sheathed with metal crimp panels and a distinctive tower, belfry, and steeple with arched piercing opening along the belfry. A hip roof with decorative brackets protects the entrance at the base of the tower. Pent roofs with curved brackets adorn the gable ends, and tall banks of art glass windows embellish the front (south) facade. Fenestration consists of double-hung sash windows with Queen Anne-style glazing. Vinyl siding covers the original wood exterior walls, but was installed with design features that reflect most of the original contrasting materials.

*Masonry Vernacular*

Essentially a Masonry Vernacular building with Mission influences, Dickinson Memorial Library (NR 1995) at 148 South Volusia Avenue (photograph 20) displays an irregular footprint, cross-hip roof, brick chimneys with tapered caps and tile decorations, carved rafter ends, and textured stucco exterior wall fabric. Incised within the main body of the building, the entrance foyer is accented by a curved panel of terra cotta inscribed with "Dickinson Memorial Library." A shaped parapet projects above the roof and displays terra cotta cresting and a circular finial. Fenestration is asymmetrical and irregular, including fifteen-light and ten-light casement windows with brick sills. Completed in 1919, the building rests on an articulated foundation.

Constructed in the mid-1920s, a large commercial example of Masonry Vernacular architecture is located at 236-244 East Graves Avenue (photograph 21). The building exhibits a flat roof with straight parapets and a dropped cornice. Orbs on the parapet accent an offset entrance bay, a gable pediment interrupts the linear form of the cornice, and a quatrefoil design serves as a louver. Five storefronts accented by leaded glass clerestories and lighted wood doors with original hardware punctuate the front (north) facade. Stucco embellished with applied quoins covers the exterior walls. A two-story shed extension protrudes at the east elevation, and fenestration consists of six-over-one-light double-hung sash windows and replacement metal sash windows.

Built in the mid-1920s, a small one-story Masonry Vernacular building stands at 229 East Graves Avenue (photograph 22). It displays a side-facing gable roof, offset entrance, metal sash replacement windows trimmed with arched lintels, and brick exterior wall fabric.

The one-story Masonry Vernacular dwelling at 400 East University Avenue (photograph 23) is representative of homes fabricated in the post-World War II era. It exhibits a side-facing gable roof and brick exterior walls. Wrought-iron columns identify an offset entrance, and four-light metal casement windows admit natural light into the interior.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 8

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

*Mediterranean Revival*

Built in 1926, Orange City School is located at 555 East University Avenue (photograph 24). Displaying Mediterranean Revival features, the one-story building has an irregular shape; straight parapets with ceramic barrel tile cresting, and textured stucco exterior walls. Quoins adorn the wall corners and are accented by decorative urns that interrupt the parapets. A central, projecting entrance bay displays a stepped parapet with scrolls and urns, quoins, and a blind arch with engaged impostes. A saw tooth panel adorns the blind arch and terminates into attached columns. A masthead identifies the building as "Orange City School." Metal awning and sash windows have replaced the original wood double-hung sash windows, but the original fenestration pattern remains unaltered.

A modest residential example of the Mediterranean Revival style stands at 461 East Graves Avenue (photograph 25). The dwelling has a flat roof obscured by stepped parapets embellished with ceramic barrel tile cresting and stucco exterior walls. A small entrance is incised within the main body of the house, and a porte-cochere project at the west elevation. Fenestration includes four-light casement windows.

**Historic Site**

The Park of the Dickinson Memorial Library (NR 1995) and Park (photograph 26) is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Graves and Volusia Avenue, immediately north of Dickinson Memorial Library. The park measures approximately one acre. It contains a centrally located circular water fountain with coquina veneer and sidewalks that crisscross the green space. The present fountain was built about 1948, replacing the original water fountain, which was installed in 1917. Benches are located throughout the park. Oak, palm, and cedar trees and ligustrum and crepe myrtle plants provide natural attractiveness and shade. The park conveys its historic character, original configuration, landscaping, and appearance to a high degree.

**Historic Structures**

A small structure (photograph 27) stands immediately north of Dickinson Park in the median of East Graves Avenue. Protecting a drinking fountain and spigot, the structure has a square footprint, hip roof, exposed rafter ends, and square brick columns supported by articulated foundation piers.

A pergola (photograph 28) stands at the entrance to 540 North Thorpe Avenue. Measuring one bay wide and two bays deep, the structure stands approximately twelve feet high and displays tapered posts surfaced with stucco. The posts support purlins and trusses with carved rafter ends similar in size and design to those employed on the house, which is set back approximately one hundred fifty feet from the street.

The Orange City Shuffleboard Club maintains a clubhouse and shuffleboard courts at 220 North Holly Avenue (photograph 29). A small Frame Vernacular building anchors the east end of the shuffleboard courts. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 9

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

courts and accompanying alleys represent a historic structure. Measuring fifty-two feet long and six feet wide, the sixteen rectangular courts extend in a north/south alignment. Fabricated with a slightly raised foundation of asphalt and divided by eighteen-inch-wide concrete alleys, the courts display painted lines in geometric forms. Flanking the courts are two rectangular wood-frame pavilions that provide patrons with protection from the elements. The southern pavilion protects bleachers.

**Non-Contributing Resources**

Non-contributing buildings constitute twenty-four percent of the resources in the historic district. Those buildings are generally relatively small, and are either historic-period dwellings extensively modified, or buildings constructed outside the period of historic significance.

The dwelling at 130 East Cherokee Avenue (photograph 30) dates from the late nineteenth century, but because of alterations it no longer possesses its original architectural integrity. It has a side-facing gable roof with the front (north) facade covered in plywood and a one-story modern addition attached to it. The original drop siding and two-over-two-light windows on the other elevations are apparent, but the changes to the facade make the resource non-contributing.

The one-story masonry residence at 274 East University Avenue (photograph 31) is a typical example of small non-contributing houses built in the historic district during the late-1950s and 1960s. It displays a side-facing gable roof, an incised entrance porch, and concrete block exterior wall fabric accented by brick panels that flank metal awning windows.

The one-story building at 200 North Holly Avenue (photograph 32) is representative of a modern public building. Deeply set back from the street, it displays a side-facing gable roof, central projecting entrance porch, brick exterior wall fabric, and metal sash windows.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 10

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

**Contributing Resources**

Address	Use	Style	Date	FMSF#
<u>North Carpenter Avenue</u>				
203	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1885	VO7441
203A	Outbuilding	n/a		
305	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	VO7442
305A	Outbuilding	n/a		
305B	Outbuilding	n/a		
<u>West Central Avenue</u>				
201	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	VO7434
233	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	VO7435
237	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1928	VO7436
246	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	VO7437
311	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	VO7438
342	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO7439
342A	Outbuilding	n/a		
421	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1946	VO7440
<u>East Cherokee Avenue</u>				
130A	Outbuilding	n/a		
130B	Outbuilding	n/a		
132	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO7325
248	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1918	VO7328
<u>East French Avenue</u>				
135	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	VO7390
138	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7389
215	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1908	VO7391
215A	Outbuilding	n/a		
215B	Outbuilding	n/a		
215C	Outbuilding	n/a		
259	Residence	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1906	VO7384

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 11

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

259A	Outbuilding	n/a		
319	French House (NR)	Frame Vernacular	c. 1876	VO7317
319A	Outbuilding	n/a		
361	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1889	VO7368
440A	Outbuilding	n/a		
457	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7415
457A	Outbuilding	n/a		
460	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7417
471	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7416
501	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942	VO7374
533	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	VO7375
533A	Outbuilding	n/a		
543	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7422
543A	Outbuilding	n/a		
549	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7421
549A	Outbuilding	n/a		
665	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7420

West French Avenue

124	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1920	VO7392
124A	Outbuilding	n/a		
124B	Outbuilding	n/a		
124C	Outbuilding	n/a		
124D	Outbuilding	n/a		
146	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	VO7394
147	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7393
150	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7396
151	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7395
152	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7397
235	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1926	VO7398
235A	Outbuilding	n/a		
235B	Outbuilding	n/a		
235C	Outbuilding	n/a		
246	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7399
246A	Outbuilding	n/a		

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 12

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

East Graves Avenue

Structure	Drinking Fountain	Structure	c. 1935	
205	Town Hall (NR)	Classical Revival	1929	VO7225
229	Civic	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1938	VO7348
236-244	Commerce	Masonry Vernacular	1926	VO7334
247	Commerce	Frame Vernacular	c. 1901	VO7347
247A	Outbuilding	n/a		
258	Apartment Building	Frame Vernacular	1926	VO7333
265	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	VO7346
279	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7344
279A	Outbuilding	n/a		
316	Commerce	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO7335
316A	Outbuilding	n/a		
316B	Outbuilding	n/a		
320	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	VO7336
334	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1890	VO7337
343	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1876	VO7342
343A	Outbuilding	n/a		
349	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7341
349A	Outbuilding	n/a		
359	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7340
401	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1890	VO7338
401A	Outbuilding	n/a		
461	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1925	VO7425
527	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1890	VO7424

North Harden Avenue

249	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	VO7433
-----	-----------	------------------	---------	--------

North Holly Avenue

220	Shuffleboard Court	Structure		
220A	Clubhouse	Frame Vernacular	c. 1905	VO7428

South Holly Avenue

190	Commerce	Colonial Revival	c. 1910	VO7323
-----	----------	------------------	---------	--------



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 13

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

190A	Outbuilding	n/a		
203	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1937	VO7326
220	Commerce	Frame Vernacular	c. 1883	VO7324
240	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	VO7332
240A	Outbuilding	n/a		
310	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7327
310A	Outbuilding	n/a		

West Howard Avenue

304	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7444
304A	Outbuilding	n/a		

North Leavitt Avenue

525	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7418
529	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	VO7419
529A	Outbuilding	n/a		

North Oak Avenue

110	Residence	Colonial Revival	1906	VO7343
110A	Outbuilding	n/a		
115	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO7345
122	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1895	VO7349
122A	Outbuilding	n/a		
122B	Outbuilding	n/a		
128	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1908	VO7350
200	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7351
200A	Outbuilding	n/a		
200B	Outbuilding	n/a		
201	Residence	Colonial Revival	c. 1915	VO7353
211	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1912	VO7354
224	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7352
246	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1883	VO7355
246A	Outbuilding	n/a		
301	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	VO7359
301A	Outbuilding	n/a		
311A	Outbuilding	n/a		

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 14

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

344	Residence	Mediterranean Revival	1918	VO7360
344A	Outbuilding	n/a		
345	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1926	VO7361
345A	Outbuilding	n/a		
432	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1917	VO7363
432A	Outbuilding	n/a		
432B	Outbuilding	n/a		
435	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1949	VO7362
446	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	VO7364
446A	Outbuilding	n/a		
447	Residence	Classical Revival	c. 1910	VO7365

South Oak Avenue

110	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	VO7450
110A	Outbuilding	n/a		

North Orange Avenue

224	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	VO7423
224A	Outbuilding	n/a		

North Park Avenue

129	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1911	VO7449
215	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1952	VO7448
231	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	VO7447
231A	Outbuilding	n/a		
233	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1905	VO7408
347	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	VO7445
416	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7443

East Rose Avenue

200	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1900	VO7172
233	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1901	VO7329
236	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1924	VO7330
238	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	VO7331
238A	Outbuilding	n/a		

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 15

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

North Sumner Avenue

521	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7385
535	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7386
543	Residence	Dutch Colonial Revival	c. 1906	VO7387
555	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO7388

North Thorpe Avenue

224	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1920	VO7339
224A	Outbuilding	n/a		
325	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	VO7373
325A	Outbuilding	n/a		
341	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	VO7372
343	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	VO7370
343A	Outbuilding	n/a		
410	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7371
421	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1953	VO7369
434A	Outbuilding	n/a		
540	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1915	VO7366
540A	Pergola	Structure		
540B	Outbuilding	n/a		
543	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO7367

East University Avenue

201	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1941	VO7380
209	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	VO7381
211	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	VO7427
237	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1942	VO7382
240	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	VO7383
339	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO7356
339A	Outbuilding	n/a		
395	Meeting hall	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	VO7426
400	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1948	VO7358
405	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1948	VO7357
459	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1890	VO7379
506	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	VO7377
524	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1924	VO7378

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 16

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

524A	Outbuilding	n/a		
555	School	Mediterranean Revival	1926	VO7376

West University Avenue

120	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	VO7430
127	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1930	VO7402
128	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1953	VO7431
129	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7403
129A	Outbuilding	n/a		
200	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1925	VO7405
201	Church	Gothic Revival	1887	VO7404
221	Residence	Colonial Revival	1908	VO7406
221A	Outbuilding	n/a		
221B	Outbuilding	n/a		
244	Residence	Bungalow	c. 1924	VO7407
244A	Outbuilding	n/a		
313	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1935	VO7409
315	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1952	VO7446
317	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	VO7411
328	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO7410
346	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1940	VO7412
347	Residence	Frame Vernacular	1892	VO7413
360	Residence	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	VO7429
369	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1909	VO7414

North Volusia Avenue

239	Commerce	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1950	VO7432
301	Office	Frame Vernacular	c. 1901	VO4333
325	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1910	VO4334
325A	Outbuilding	n/a		
523	Apartment	Frame Vernacular	c. 1913	VO4335
523A	Outbuilding	n/a		
527	Residence	Frame Vernacular	c. 1923	VO4336
527A	Outbuilding	n/a		
549	Commerce	Frame Vernacular	c. 1912	VO4338

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 17

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

South Volusia Avenue

Site	Dickinson Park (NR)	Site	1915	VO4329
148	Library (NR)	Masonry Vernacular	1919	VO4329
211	Commerce	Masonry Vernacular	1927	VO4324
227	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	c. 1885	VO4323
230	Commerce	Frame Vernacular	c. 1933	VO4326
234	Commerce	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1930	VO4325
239	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	c. 1890	VO4322
257	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	c. 1885	VO4321
257A	Outbuilding	n/a		
257B	Outbuilding	n/a		
257C	Outbuilding	n/a		
300	Commerce	Frame Vernacular	1876	VO4317
313	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO4320
351	Vacant	Frame Vernacular	c. 1915	VO4318

**Non-Contributing Resources**

**Address**

Antique Alley

347

North Carpenter Avenue

265

281

East Cherokee Avenue

130

East French Avenue

138A

340

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 18

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

350  
439  
440  
445  
451  
475  
475A  
539  
681

West French Avenue

148  
150A  
151A

East Graves Avenue

200  
272  
359A  
431  
451  
453  
455

North Holly Avenue

200

South Holly Avenue

201

North Oak Avenue

128A  
201A  
224A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 19

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

311  
447A  
447B

North Orange Avenue

210  
211

North Park Avenue

220  
229  
229A

East Rose Avenue

233A

North Thorpe Avenue

341A  
342  
410  
426  
426A  
434  
448  
449  
540C

East University Avenue

165  
222  
274  
274A  
396  
396A

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 20

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

396B  
400A  
435  
448  
458  
474

West University Avenue

201A  
259  
333  
350  
350A

North Volusia Avenue

308  
336  
501  
547

South Volusia Avenue

226  
317



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

**Summary**

The Orange City Historic District fulfills criteria A and C at the local level in the areas of architecture, community planning/development, and early settlement for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Under criterion A, the district possesses significance for its concentration of historic buildings with a period of significance extending between c. 1876 and 1953. The buildings historically served a number of purposes, including commercial, educational, governmental, recreational, religious, residential, and social functions. Significant events that shaped the development of the district include the construction of railroads in the late nineteenth century, the incorporation of Orange City, freezes in the 1890s followed by the revitalization of the citrus industry, the Great Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, and the Great Depression of the 1930s. Development began in the late nineteenth century, interrupted in the mid-1890s and late-1920s. A few buildings were constructed during the Depression decade, and development resumed in the aftermath of World War II. Tied closely to the history of Orange City, the district contains an apartment building; business blocks; a church; hotel; library; meeting hall; school; town hall; and residences of town founders, civic leaders, merchants, laborers, and seasonal residents. A park established in 1916 and shuffleboard courts established in the 1940s served some of the social and recreational needs of residents.

The historic district has further significance under criterion C. Although the majority of the buildings display Frame and Masonry Vernacular construction, some buildings display the influences of the Bungalow, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Mediterranean Revival styles. The craftsmanship of several architects and builders are represented. The buildings contributing to the historic district display stylistic influences consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. The historic resources contribute ambiance, character, and linkage to the district. Although some buildings have been altered over time, most retain their architectural integrity. The district possesses a significant concentration and continuity of buildings united historically and by physical development.

The district contributes to the Historic Architectural Resources of Orange City Multiple Property Submission (MPS) under the Late Nineteenth Century; Progressive Era; Florida Land Boom; and Great Depression; World War II, and Aftermath historic associated contexts and the F.1, F.2, F.3, and F.4 property types.

**Historical Significance**

**Late Nineteenth Century Development, 1876-1895**

Early buildings constructed in Orange City include the 1876 DeYarman House (photograph 10). Hugh and Sophia DeYarman, natives of Pennsylvania who moved to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1857, developed the hotel, the largest of the historic buildings in Orange City. Encouraged by members of the Wisconsin Company partnership to build a hotel in the nascent settlement, the DeYarmans completed a small building in 1874 that eventually became the kitchen of the DeYarman House. The hotel officially opened for business in 1876.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Many early visitors of Orange City and west Volusia County made their accommodations at the DeYarman House. In 1877, DeYarman added an annex to the building, and in 1879 residents organized the Orange City Library at the hotel. The first commercial building in the settlement, the DeYarman House also accommodated many early worship services. A central meeting place early in Orange City's history, the DeYarman House again accommodated the settlement's residents in 1882, when they voted to incorporate the town. Hugh DeYarman served as Orange City's mayor between 1886 and 1892. By 1884, the hotel could accommodate fifty guests at a daily rate of \$1.50 to \$2.00 and a weekly rate of \$7.00 to \$10.00. The DeYarmans typically closed the hotel each April, and reopened it in the fall. They often traveled to Pennsylvania and Wisconsin to visit family, friends, and associates. A surviving guest register of the DeYarman House documents the activities and personalities associated with the building between the 1870s and 1890s. As completed by the DeYarmans, the original building was the front-facing gable unit on the north elevation. Hugh DeYarman died in 1893. His wife, Sophia, planned to install a third story on the building in 1894, a plan that never materialized, cut short by her death in 1897.<sup>1</sup>

After purchasing the property for \$500 from the DeYarmans' heirs in April 1902, Albert Dickinson renamed the hotel the Orange City Inn, and expanded the facility. Dickinson added cross-gable and parallel-gable extensions to the south, essentially doubling the capacity of the facility. Dickinson maintained the property until his death in the mid-1920s, when his heirs sold it for \$20,000 to Will and Rachel Bunn. Winter residents, the Bunnos operated the Groveland Hotel at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, during the summers and opened the Orange City Inn during the winters of the mid- and late-1920s. The building underwent several changes in ownership over the following decade. Owners included Myrtle Eggert, also of Ocean Grove, New Jersey, who used the facility as a Methodist Camp in 1931; Emma Dickinson in 1932; and George Parish and Ralph and Josephine Hankinson in 1936. The Hankinsons and Parish improved the building, resulting, in part, in numerous liens filed against the property by lumber, glass, and sheet metal works companies in 1938. Still, in 1939, the Hankinsons opened a new addition to the building. Subsequent owners converted the facility into a nursing home and then to its present retail use.<sup>2</sup>

In 1877, encouraged by the development of the DeYarman House and the promise of new dwellings and business blocks, the partners in the Wisconsin Company hired E. R. Trafford, an Orlando surveyor and agent for the Florida Land and Colonization Company of England, to lay out a town plan for Orange City. Completed in March 1877 and officially recorded in May 1885, Trafford's Orange City survey established a plan for development using an arrangement of blocks and lots in the southwest quarter of section two and the

<sup>1</sup>*Volusia County Record*, 9 April 1890, 24 June 1893, 21 April 1894, 1 May 1897; Joan LaFleur, ed., *Our Story of Orange City, Florida* (Orange City: VIA, 2000), 12-13, 90, 212-215; Arthur Francke, Alyce Gillingham, and Maxine Turner, *Volusia: The West Side* (DeLand: West Volusia Historical Society, 1986), 411, 415-416.

<sup>2</sup>*Orange City Times*, 22 April, 2 December 1927; Deed Book 33, p. 162, Deed Book 197, p. 448, Deed Book 245, p. 504, Deed Book 246, p. 265, Deed Book 262, p. 547, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse, DeLand, FL; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 213-214.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

northwest quarter of section eleven. Expanded in the 1880s and 1890s, the towns plan eventually provided for thirty-one blocks with large tracts generally radiating farther out from a smaller lot and block system near the hub of the settlement. In addition to the blocks and lots, the plan provided for streets with names assigned for the early settlers, including French, Graves, Holly, and Thorpe. During the same period, Trafford laid out the town plans of Orlando and Sanford, and later surveyed numerous subdivisions in Orange and Seminole Counties.<sup>3</sup>

In addition to the remarkable nineteenth century DeYarman Hotel, several homes from Orange City's earliest period of development dotted the town plan. The John Dean and Maranda Graham House at 246 North Oak Avenue (photograph 33) was completed in 1883. Residents of South Wilmington, Connecticut, the Grahams first visited Orange City in 1882. In January 1883, they secured a small mortgage on the property from Maranda Graham's cousin, Richard M. Tucker, a seasonal visitor from Conway, Massachusetts, who had already built a house in Orange City and planted citrus trees. The Grahams completed their seasonal home later that year. The publisher of the *South Florida Times* commented on the "beautiful trimmings" adorning the Graham House on the eve of its completion in March 1883. Following Graham's death, his heirs, Fred and Olive Graham, used the residence as their seasonal home until 1919, when Isabella Dunlap acquired the property.<sup>4</sup>

Both relatively large and small dwellings sprinkled Orange City's late-nineteenth century landscape. Relatively small, but distinctive dwellings were built on Volusia Avenue. Most served as seasonal residences for out-of-state property owners, and were maintained for a decade or more before the owners sold the respective properties to new occupants. Built about 1885, the house at 227 South Volusia Avenue (dwelling on right-hand side of photograph 34) is historically associated with F. T. and Mary Piper of Duval County, Florida (c. 1885-1907); Della M. Hall of Broome County, New York (1907-1910); and L. A. and Louisa Brady of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania (1910-1924). Constructed about 1890, the dwelling at 239 South Volusia Avenue (left-hand side of photograph 34) was occupied by various seasonal visitors, including Henry Crenshaw of Barren County, Kentucky, who sold it to Frances Green of Junction City, Kansas in 1908. In the 1920s, Frances Dickinson, a Chicago physician and one of Orange City's prominent seasonal visitors and benefactors, acquired it.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Deed Book C, p. 482, Deed Book E, p. 188, 1874-1882 tax rolls, Map Book 1, p. 7, Map Book 3, p. 38, 39, 86, Map Book 16, p. 54, Map Book 17, p. 1, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; William Blackman, *History of Orange County, Florida* (Orlando: William Blackman, 1927), 94; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 12; Francke et al., *Volusia: The West Side*, 401.

<sup>4</sup>*South Florida Times*, 3 March 1883; *Orange City Times*, 2 May 1889; *DeLand News*, 21 August 1918; Miscellaneous Book E, p. 585, Deed Book 88, p. 377, 604, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse.

<sup>5</sup>Deed Book 27, p. 571, Deed Book 46, p. 463, Deed Book 51, p. 480, Deed Book 53, p. 310, Deed Book 124, p. 355, Clerk of Courts, Volusia County Courthouse.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

The Dickinson family's development and seasonal trips to Orange City extended into the 1880s. Among the largest of the houses built in Orange City during the late nineteenth century was the Albert and Emma Dickinson House, which was built about 1885 at 257 South Volusia Avenue (photograph 35). Quakers from Adams, Massachusetts, the family moved to Chicago in the 1850s, where Albert F. Dickinson established a large produce and grain company. Following the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, three Dickinson children--Albert, Charlie, and Melissa--assumed management of the family's grain business and rebuilt the company into one of the nation's largest grain distributors. Their mother, Ann Eliza Anthony Dickinson, was a sister of Susan B. Anthony, the renowned activist and lecturer on women's rights, who, upon the prompting of her sister, visited Orange City on several occasions. Family members first visited Orange City in 1883. Captivated by Florida's moderate climate and the small settlement, they acquired property, built dwellings, and became seasonal residents. In 1911, Albert married Emma Benham, a Chicago physician who gained a good reputation as an eye surgeon and promoted medical advancements and technology at the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. Emma also found Orange City a delightful retreat from Chicago's hectic urban city life and became involved with local charitable organizations, contributing time and money to improving the quality of life in the town. In 1911, Albert and Emma Dickinson selected Orange City as their permanent home, but still made annual pilgrimages to Chicago. In 1912, they sold the dwelling at 257 South Volusia Avenue to one of Albert's sisters, Dr. Frances Dickinson. About 1915, they completed construction of Oakhurst, a mansion on "Government Hill" to the west (demolished). In addition to owning substantial property in Orange City and belonging to the local Village Improvement Association and Woman's Club of Orange City, the Dickinson family made several donations in property and buildings, including Albert and Emma Dickinson's donation for Dickinson Memorial Library and Park (NRHP 1995) and Frances Dickinson's contribution for Orange City's black public school (NRHP 2003). In 1925, following Albert Dickinson's death, his will provided the Library Association with a \$10,000 endowment.<sup>6</sup>

Frances Dickinson maintained her seasonal home at 257 South Volusia Avenue for several decades following her purchase of the property in 1912. In addition to this house, she acquired several other homes and undeveloped property in Orange City and west Volusia County. The progressive and independent physician from Chicago and benefactor of Orange City graduated from Northwestern Medical College in 1883, and then gained additional education at the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital in London and at Darmstadt, Germany. She interned at Cook County Hospital and Mary Thompson Hospital, working at the latter for several years as an ophthalmic surgeon. In the 1890s, she taught ophthalmology at the Post-Graduate Medical College of Chicago, and for ten years served as dean of Harvey Medical College. She attended international medical congresses in Chicago and Washington, D. C., and also served on the Board of Lady Managers of the

<sup>6</sup>*DeLand Sun News*, 20 May 1945; *Daytona Beach News-Journal*, 7 April 1993; A. N. Marquis, comp., *Who's Who in America* (Chicago: Marquis Company, 1916), 658; A. N. Marquis, comp., *Who's Who in America* (Chicago: Marquis Company, 1926), 596-597; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 33-34, 79; Ethel Robb, ed., *Our Story of Orange City, Florida* (Orange City: Village Improvement Association, 1966), 207-12; *Volusia County Record*, 18 November 1910; *DeLand Daily News*, 7 April 1925.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. Her professional associations included the American Medical Association, trustee of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, International Association of Museums, National Education Association, and National Women's Party. She briefly traveled with and served as secretary to Susan B. Anthony in Anthony's women's rights work. After she became ill, Dickinson spent more time in Orange City. But, because of her considerable landholdings in Cook County, Illinois, Frances maintained her legal address at the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago. Still, for most of each year, Frances and her brother, Albert, and sister-in-law, Emma, occupied seasonal homes in Orange City. Keenly interested in education and aviation, Dickinson in the late-1920s donated land for an African-American school, and later a municipal airfield in Orange City, which she named Betsy Ross Airport. One compiler of Orange City history indicates, "Every organization in Orange City was at one time or another benefited by Dr. Dickinson's contribution in money as well as in valuable counsel. It would be difficult to trace the countless people whom she unobtrusively helped where her bounty was never suspected."<sup>7</sup>

Built for Seth French, Fairview Cottage (NR, 2003) at 319 East French Avenue was constructed about 1876 (photograph 12). A physician, state senator, and Florida's commissioner of immigration, French arrived in Florida in the early-1870s, became a permanent resident of Sanford, and helped organize the Orange City settlement and the Wisconsin Land Company that developed the town. He served in the state senate in 1879, and, as Florida's immigration commissioner, accompanied newspaper correspondent and travel writer George Barbour on his celebrated tour of Florida in 1880. Barbour visited with French, staying three nights at his Orange City home, which the author characterized as "the cozy, hospitable home of the Doctor, his own Florida abiding-place." Barbour found at Orange City that by 1880 "Already a good deal of land has been cleared, road and streets surveyed and opened in every direction, and lots set off for business and residence purposes, a school, churches, and shops." In 1881, French sold the dwelling. Subsequent owners included the Marvin family. An early settler of Orange City and a member of the first town council in 1882, physician Richard Marvin and his wife, Alice Marvin, maintained a summer residence in Hastings, Minnesota. He served as secretary of the Volusia County Board of Health. Marvin died in 1896, and his widow, Alice Marvin, conveyed the Orange City property in 1901 to J. E. Taylor. Within several years, Taylor sold the property to Frank S. and Effie Taylor, who maintained their residence in Orange City into the late-1930s.<sup>8</sup>

Members of the Congregational faith organized a church on 28 February 1883. They initially gathered in homes and the local schoolhouse for worship services. In 1887, they completed the sanctuary at 201 West

---

<sup>7</sup>Marquis, *1916 Who's Who in America*, 658; Marquis, *1926 Who's Who in America*, 596-597; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 79, 126; *DeLand Sun News*, 20 May 1945.

<sup>8</sup>George Barbour, *Florida for Tourists, Invalids, and Settlers* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1882), 30-63; Pleasant Daniel Gold, *History of Volusia County, Florida* (Daytona Beach: Pleasant Daniel Gold, 1927), 271; Deed Book H, p. 407, Deed Book 32, p. 88, Probate C2412, Probate Book 2, p. 653, 1899-1930 tax rolls, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; *Volusia County Record*, 9 May 1896.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

University Avenue (photograph 19). The church's trustees acquired the property from Gardner and Sarah P. Stewart in June 1886 for \$100, and secured an \$800 mortgage from the American Congregational Union in May 1888. The building cost \$2,518 to assemble with George H. Parker serving as contractor. Parishioners dedicated the building in April 1889 with Dr. E. P. Hooker, president of Rollins College, delivering the sermon. The editors of the *Orange City Times* marveled at the donations of a bell, chandelier, clock, organ, and stain-glass windows that contributed ambiance to the facility. A native of Wisconsin, contractor Parker arrived in Orange City in 1875, married Lydia Saxon of Mobile, Alabama, in 1878, and established a saw mill and construction business. By 1889, he had exhausted the timber from his Orange City holdings, and moved his sawmill operations to a heavily wooded site east of town. In addition to his sawmill and contracting business, Parker cultivated a citrus grove. In 1894, the builder moved to Oregon. Parishioners added a transept to the church in 1922, and an organ chancel in 1924. In 1930, lightning struck the steeple, which was replaced about ten years later.<sup>9</sup>

Orange City played an important role in some of the activities of the General Congregational Association of Florida. In January 1885, at an annual meeting of the Association, members of thirteen Congregational churches throughout Florida met in Orange City to form an institute of higher education. Offers of cash, land, and free labor resulted in the organization of Rollins College in Winter Park. An offer of nearly \$10,000 and free land and labor by residents of Orange City fell short of the offer extended by Winter Park's officials and residents.<sup>10</sup>

The Reverend J. C. Halliday, the third pastor of Orange City's Congregational Church, completed the house at 347 West University Avenue in 1892 (photograph 36). Halliday served the congregation between 1890 and 1896. Morris C. Wheldon supervised its construction. A native of Wisconsin, Wheldon arrived in Orange City in the 1870s, and constructed numerous buildings over the following decades. In 1889, Wheldon assembled three citrus packinghouses and the Watts House on Graves Avenue. In the early 1890s, he built the Halliday House on University Avenue, and the Heebner barn and packinghouse east of town. That year, he also constructed a residence for James N. Gamble of Proctor & Gamble in Daytona Beach. Occasionally visiting friends and staying overnight at the Orange City Inn, Gamble owned several pieces of property in Orange City, but did not develop any of them with buildings. One of Gamble's seasonal retreats, Gamble Place Historic District (NR, 1993) stands in Port Orange in east Volusia County. In August 1905, Wheldon built three dwellings and the Haviland House in Cassadaga (NR, 1991), the South's oldest Spiritualist camp. That year, Wheldon also built J. B. Welch's store, repaired the Orange City Inn, and constructed the Walden

---

<sup>9</sup>*Orange City Times*, 6, 20 April, 4 May, 1 June 1889; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 96; *DeLand News*, 12 October 1921; *DeLand Sun News*, 18 March 1930.

<sup>10</sup>LaFleur, *Orange City*, 80-81.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

House. Wheldon later assembled a parsonage for the Congregational Church, and in 1914 residents elected the contractor as Orange City's mayor.<sup>11</sup>

Other dwellings from this early period include the house standing at 220 South Holly Avenue (photograph 13). It was built about 1883. Early owners and occupants included Myron and Julia Cole, and Catherine Priston. Acquired about 1901 by E. C. and Elizabeth Rust, the house became known as Norwood Villa. Summer residents of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, the Rusts used the dwelling as their winter home.<sup>12</sup>

Green Gables, another relatively large nineteenth-century house, was built at 361 East French Avenue in 1889 for William and Catherine Eveleth (photograph 11). The editor of the *Orange City Times* reported it "looming up" in April 1889, and confirmed its completion by carpenter John Borland later that year. One of Orange City's earliest craftsmen, Borland built several cottages in the settlement in the 1880s and 1890s, and also assembled seasonal homes at Coronado Beach (present-day New Smyrna Beach). The Eveleths maintained their winter home at Green Gables until 1910, when Catherine Eveleth, following the death of her husband, left for California to live with a daughter. She conveyed her Orange City property to Marshall and Charlotte Dutch. Later owners included J. H. Wren of Abbeville, South Carolina, and J. H. Coughlin of Clinton, Massachusetts.<sup>13</sup>

Development pressures encouraged some homeowners to subdivide and sell lands adjacent to their dwellings. Built about 1885, the dwelling at 203 North Carpenter Avenue (photograph 37) served as the seasonal home of Dr. P. W. Hill until 1907, when Hill sold the property to William and Susan J. Stanford. The dwelling stood in lot four, block thirty-one of Orange City's town plan, which Hill divided into twenty-three smaller lots in 1899. The same division process occurred farther east in lot one of block thirty-one, where the Andrew Jackson Subdivision opened four blocks with ten lots each. The results of these activities included the creation of new streets: Central, Hardin, and Park Avenues, where new buildings would be constructed over the following decades. The subdivisions occupy sites immediately north of Graves Avenue and west of Volusia Avenue.<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>11</sup>*Orange City Times*, 20 April, 27 July 1889, 23 January, 2 April, 4, 14 May, 9 July 1892; *Volusia County Record*, 18 March, 1 April, 17 June, 12, 19 August, 18 November 1905, 26 May 1906; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 96, 98; "Mayors of Orange City," Clerk's Office, Orange City Town Hall.

<sup>12</sup>*Volusia County Record*, 18 March 1905; *DeLand Daily News*, 1 January 1919.

<sup>13</sup>*Orange City Times*, 30 March, 27 April, 13, 27 July 1889, 26 August 1927; Deed Book J, p. 159, Deed Book L, p. 391, Deed Book 49, p. 640, Deed Book 95, p. 125, Deed Book 153, p. 399, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse.

<sup>14</sup>LaFleur, *Orange City*, 34; *Volusia County Record*, 15 January 1919; Deed Book I, p. 478, Deed Book 46, p. 531, Map Book 3, p. 114, 1915 tax roll, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 8

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

East of Volusia Avenue, Drift Inn Cottage at 343 East Graves Avenue (photograph 15) was built in the 1870s and expanded in the 1890s. Owned by F. L. and C. J. Smith and John and E. S. Bengstom, the house was acquired in 1904 by Isabella Dunlap, an early activist who served as president of the Village Improvement Association (VIA) and was the first woman to serve on the town's council. In 1914, James and Nella Walden of Connecticut acquired the dwelling. Despite the transfer of property, Abbie and Georgia Dunlap continued to make annual trips to Orange City and resided at Drift Inn Cottage through the 1919 winter season. The trends of seasonal residents building winter homes in Orange City and other property owners maintaining multiple houses and renting them to visitors began in the late nineteenth century and continued into the opening decades of the twentieth century.<sup>15</sup>

**Progressive Era Development, 1896-1919**

New buildings appeared following the freezes of the 1890s. Among the first of those was the James and Nella F. Walden House at 110 North Oak Avenue (photograph 8). The Waldens expanded their holdings at the intersection of Graves and Oak Avenues during the decade. In 1904, they acquired several lots at the northeast corner of the intersection, moved the former Robertson dwelling to its current location at 122 North Oak Avenue (photograph 39), and then completed in 1906 the house at 110 North Oak Avenue.<sup>16</sup>

In 1908, contractor Morris Wheldon built the parsonage for the Congregational Church at 221 West University Avenue (photograph 38). About 1908, Dr. Ira C. and Laura Curtis financed the construction of a seasonal home at 128 North Oak Avenue (photograph 16). Along with about a dozen other residences, the Curtis House appeared on picture postcards of Orange City scenes about 1910. Prized by collectors, these picture postcards are available for review at the Florida State Archives. Each winter the Curtises traveled to Orange City from their home in Coshocton, Ohio, an annual migration pattern that Laura Curtis maintained into the 1920s, even after the death of her husband.<sup>17</sup>

A few property owners opened subdivisions that divided portions of areas left vacant in previous decades. About 1904, Ada G. Massey opened Massey's subdivision of lots two and three, block thirty-one. Bounded by Carpenter, Graves, Park, and University Avenues, the subdivision consisted of two blocks, thirty-eight lots, and two alleys. Early land sales included a transfer to Theodore and Alice Bird, who built the dwelling at 233 North Park Avenue (photograph 40) in 1905. Morris Wheldon supervised its construction. The Birds

---

<sup>15</sup>LaFleur, *Orange City*, 34-35; *Volusia County Record*, 15 January 1919; 1915, 1920 tax rolls, Deed Book N, p. 333, Deed Book 37, p. 340, Book 70, p. 173, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse.

<sup>16</sup>LaFleur, *Orange City*, 34-35, 140-141; *Volusia County Record*, 2 December 1905.

<sup>17</sup>*Orange City Times*, 29 April 1927; Deed Book 38, p. 227, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; R. L. Polk, *DeLand and Volusia County Directory*, (Jacksonville: Polk Company, 1925), 629; AAE-2109, Florida Photographic Collection, Florida State Archives.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 9

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

later sold the property to Austin Pierpont, who conveyed the house and land to James and Margaret Conway in 1918. In 1910, Norman and Anna I. Marsh acquired property from Massey, and about 1911 completed the dwelling at 129 North Park Avenue (photograph 41). Massey also conveyed property to Roderick Douglas, who built the dwelling at 342 West Central Avenue (photograph 42) about 1915. Subsequent owners included Eliza Trissell and John E. Caldwell. In addition to developing property, Massey contributed occasional columns to the *Volusia County Record* published in DeLand. Poetry composed by Massey in the newspaper in 1906 extolled the virtues of Orange City, and additional rhyme in the *DeLand News* in 1919 immortalized early settler Maranda Graham upon her death.<sup>18</sup>

In 1912, civil engineer George Mellinger laid out J. P. Hardin's Addition to Orange City, which opened thirty-six residential lots in lot one, block thirty-one. Hardin had purchased the property in 1905 from David P. Graves. Despite his patience in developing the property, relatively little building construction occurred in Hardin's Addition before World War I. Still, the subdivision set the stage for future development, and several houses were constructed in Hardin's Addition in the 1920s.<sup>19</sup>

Richard M. and Julia Tucker, investors and winter residents from Conway, Massachusetts, built the dwelling at 447 North Oak Avenue (photograph 5) about 1910. The Tuckers visited Orange City in the 1880s and acquired various parcels, including most of block thirteen in which this house stands. They planted citrus, sold property, and held mortgages over the following decades. Their first house burned in a March 1909 fire that consumed several buildings in Orange City. The replacement dwelling at 447 North Oak Avenue was completed about 1910. Owners in the 1920s included George and Ellen Gilbert, Joseph Jones, and Charles Wheeler.<sup>20</sup>

The distinctive dwelling at 540 North Thorpe Avenue (photograph 2) was built about 1915 for Alfred and Nellie Goodrich of Madison County, New York. Following a similar pattern of use applied to other dwellings in Orange City, the house served as a seasonal residence for several decades. The Goodrichs sold the property to Marshall and Helen Reynolds of Broward County, Florida in 1921, and in 1925 the Reynolds conveyed the dwelling and property to C. S. and Mable Orben of Pompano Beach, Florida.<sup>21</sup>

<sup>18</sup>*Volusia County Record*, 17 June, 18 November 1905, 26 May 1906; *DeLand News*, 21 August 1918; Deed Book 38, p. 324, Deed Book 70, p. 503, Deed Book 84, p. 90, 535, Quit Claim Book 20, p. 273, Map Book 4, p. 38, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse.

<sup>19</sup>Map Book 4, p. 104, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; *Volusia County Record*, 22 April 1905.

<sup>20</sup>Deed Book 100, p. 218, Deed Book 119, p. 194, Deed Book 124, p. 183, Deed Book 217, p. 378, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 141; *DeLand Daily News*, 12 March 1909.

<sup>21</sup>Deed Book 57, p. 596, Deed Book 95, p. 405, Deed Book 147, p. 483, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 10

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

Established in 1894 and incorporated in 1915, Orange City's Village Improvement Association (VIA) was organized with thirteen members and boasted seventy-seven by 1920. Village improvement associations emerged in many Florida communities during the late nineteenth century. Initially, VIAs were formed in response to local matters, but soon began to focus on larger statewide issues that concerned most towns. A charter member of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, the Orange City VIA made a significant contribution to the state federation in the early twentieth century and continues to operate today.<sup>22</sup>

Between 1914 and 1916, Emma Dickinson served as president of the VIA and believed the development of a central park would make Orange City more appealing to settlers and provide residents with a public green space. In 1916, Albert and Emma Dickinson deeded to Orange City's VIA a small parcel near the center of the town for use as a public park (photograph 26), charging the VIA with its development and supervision. About 1905, the Dickinsons had acquired the property, some of which was developed with buildings, including residences, a packinghouse, and a livery that were leased to renters and merchants. In 1916, after the land was transferred to the VIA, the buildings were relocated to nearby sites. Built about 1900, one of the residences moved to a new location was the Albertus Cottage at 200 Rose Avenue (photograph 43). Maintained by the Dickinsons, the house served as a vacation cottage for associates and friends. VIA members donated time clearing the park site and a fund was established to develop a central water fountain. After the site was leveled, a well was drilled and H. C. Haven of DeLand completed a small fountain in 1917. Austin Pierpont, a trustee of the Library Association and a local horticulturist, supervised the landscaping, which consisted of laying sod and planting a variety of trees, shrubs, vines, and flowering plants. A croquet course was laid out. Cement sidewalks were developed over the next several years, including a small circle around the fountain. During the 1920s and 1930s, the park served as a popular site for political rallies, 4th of July and Memorial Day celebrations, prayer meetings, community picnics, and Christmas services.<sup>23</sup>

In 1918, Albert and Emma Dickinson initiated plans to develop a new library immediately south of the park. Albert's sister, Melissa, had furnished the Library Association with a building in 1897, but it burned about a decade later and Melissa died in 1910. To honor Melissa's contributions to Orange City, the Dickinsons embarked upon a new library project in her name. They contacted Francis Miller, a DeLand architect, and commissioned him to draft the plans. Miller opened his practice about 1912 and designed a number of public buildings and private residences in Volusia County over the following decade. His notable projects include DeLand High School in 1917 (burned); DeLand Memorial Hospital (NR, 1989) in 1920; and Barberville

---

<sup>22</sup>Linda Vance, *May Mann Jennings: Florida's Genteel Activist* (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1985), 56-58, 149, 152, 155; undated newspaper article, OCLA Archives; Orange City VIA, Minutes, February 1914-November 1920, p. 146-52.

<sup>23</sup>Robb, *Orange City*, 244-48, 272; Deed Book 74, p. 304, 540, Volusia County Courthouse; *Volusia County Record*, December 19, 1919; Orange City VIA, Minutes, February 1914-November 1920, p. 51, 60, 63, 73, 129; WCTU, Secretary's Book, 1931-1936, May 11, 1934.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 11

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Central High School (NR, 1992) in 1920. He often applied Colonial Revival details on his residential projects, several of which are located in the West DeLand Historic District (NR, 1992). Miller also plied his craft on commercial and school buildings in the Yemassee neighborhood of DeLand, an African-American settlement southwest of DeLand's downtown.<sup>24</sup>

Miller delivered the plans in May 1918, and the Dickinsons hired J. H. Bates & Sons, a DeLand contracting firm, to supervise construction. The contractor completed Dickinson Memorial Library at a cost of \$20,000, and the VIA dedicated the building at 148 South Volusia Avenue in December 1919 (photograph 20). The library and park was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. Bates moved about 1912 to DeLand where he established a construction company and assembled numerous residences in west Volusia County over the following decade. His largest residential project included the construction of about ten dwellings in 1915 in the Pine Crest subdivision, a small plat in northeast DeLand. In Orange City, Bates also built the Hugh and Jane Murray House at 344 North Oak Avenue in 1918 (photograph 44). Winter visitors from Windham, Connecticut, the Murrays acquired three lots along Oak Avenue in 1917, completed the house in 1918, and Hugh Murray died in 1919. Jane Murray maintained the seasonal home into the 1950s.<sup>25</sup>

**Florida Land Boom Development, 1920-1928**

Construction during the 1920s included commercial, educational, and governmental buildings. New residences also appeared throughout the town. Built about 1924, the stucco bungalows at 236 East Rose Avenue (photograph 1) and 238 East Rose Avenue (photograph 45) were developed by George and Jennie Young. The Youngs sold the property at 238 East Rose Avenue to Frank and Mattie Mae Shields in November 1925, but the Shields returned the property to the Youngs in 1930. In the middle of the depression decade the Youngs sold both properties, one to Helen Brokenshire, the other to Ida Owens.<sup>26</sup>

Another 1920s-era dwelling is the Franklin and Isabelle Gerhard House at 220 North Thorpe Avenue (photograph 46). The Gerhards had acquired the real estate in 1908, built the house about 1920, and retained the dwelling and property until 1937, when they conveyed it to William and Bertha MacKenworthy. The dwelling at 301 North Oak Avenue (photograph 4) was completed about 1925 for Idell and Annie Wakefield. Later owners included Daisy Hayman and George and Emma Barrows of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>24</sup>*DeLand News*, 16 February, 20 September 1916, 23 March, 13, 25 August 1920.

<sup>25</sup>*DeLand News*, 5 January 1916, 18 September 1918, 25 June 1919; *DeLand Daily News*, 21 March 1917, 18 December 1919; Earnest Miller, comp., *DeLand City Directory* (Asheville: Miller Company, 1917), 105; Deed Book 54, p. 508, Deed Book 79, p. 315, Probate 2449, 1918-1953 tax rolls, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse.

<sup>26</sup>Deed Book 137, p. 30, Deed Book 180, p. 259, Deed Book 239, p. 473, Deed Book 262, p. 95, 1925 tax rolls, 1935 tax rolls, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; Polk, *1925 DeLand and Volusia County Directory*, 631.

<sup>27</sup>Deed Book 167, p. 584, Deed Book 175, p. 149, Deed Book 219, p. 441, Deed Book 239, p. 141, Deed Book 273, p. 30, 1925 tax rolls, 1935 tax rolls, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; Polk, *1925 DeLand and Volusia County Directory*, 631.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 12

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

Several new houses filled Hardin's Addition, which had been opened in 1912. Built about 1924, the distinctive home at 244 West University Avenue (photograph 3) was completed for Adolph and Helen Kaufman of New York. Arthur Blake had acquired the property in 1912, the year the subdivision opened, but it stood vacant until the mid-1920s, when Blake sold it. About one year after the Kaufmans developed the home they sold it to Anna R. Ryland. Another house constructed in Hardin's Addition during the 1920s stands at 237 West Central Avenue (photograph 47). Built about 1928 and historically associated with James E. and Dora McCreight, the dwelling displays Mediterranean Revival influences. Earlier in the 1920s, the McCreights had lived on Holly Avenue; a carpenter by trade, James McCreight presumably assembled the West Central Avenue house for his family.<sup>28</sup>

McCreight worked with local residents and school trustees Helen Thompson and Edward Webb and the county's school board to develop of a new school in Orange City. Bounded by French, Leavitt, Orange, and University Avenues, the block in which the school was built had been designated as "University Square" in the nineteenth-century Trafford survey of Orange City. Completed in 1926 at 555 East University Avenue (photograph 24), the building was designed by Daytona Beach architect Elias De La Haye. A native of England, De La Haye was born in 1887. His inspiration to design and supervise construction projects came from his father, a builder who assembled dikes in Holland, bridges in Scotland, and tunnels through the mountains of Wales. The family immigrated to the United States in 1892, and settled in Massachusetts, where De La Haye graduated from high school in 1905. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, in 1912, after which he worked as a design engineer for the Boston & Maine Railroad and then the C. A. Dodge Company of Boston. In 1922, he moved to Sanford, Florida, where he opened an architecture practice. The following year he relocated to Port Orange, passed his state board exams, and joined the Daytona Beach firm of Fuquay and Gheen. In 1924, he established his own company, De La Haye & Roberts.<sup>29</sup>

De La Haye prepared the plans for various types of edifices during his distinguished career. Among his largest projects include a locomotive roundhouse in West Springfield, Massachusetts, completed about 1918, and an eight-story warehouse for Harvard University in 1920. In Daytona Beach, De La Haye drafted the plans for apartment buildings, residences, a fire station, the Princess Issena Hotel, the Pier Casino and Dance Hall, and the Tarragona Arch. In addition to the Orange City School, De La Haye designed schools and gymnasiums in DeLeon Springs, Emporia, Samsula, and Seabreeze, and the Arcade Building and Post Office in Eustis. His professional associations included membership in the Rensselaer Society of Civil Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. He served seventeen years as treasurer and secretary of the Florida Architects

<sup>28</sup>Deed Book 94, p. 581, Deed Book 110, p. 341, Deed Book 152, p. 5, Deed Book 220, p. 433, 1925 tax rolls, 1935 tax rolls, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; Polk, *1925 DeLand and Volusia County Directory*, 631.

<sup>29</sup>*Orange City Times*, 11 March 1927; Minute Book 4, p. 589, Minute Book 6, pp. 61, 67, 81, 86-87, 141, 149, 157, 168-69, 267, 315, Volusia County School Board; Gold, *Volusia County*, 336.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 13

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

Association, and as supervising architect for the Florida Hotel Commission for nearly three decades. The contractors for the Orange City School were Fiveash & Watson, who completed the project in 1926 at a cost of \$60,000. At the dedication of the school in March 1927, the *Orange City Times* predictably named it “one of the best constructed and the most modern school architecture in the state.”<sup>30</sup>

A native of New Jersey, John W. Camac financed the construction of several commercial buildings and contributed to various beautification projects in Orange City. Lured to Florida by glowing reports of a burgeoning land boom and having developed real estate in Philadelphia for thirty-eight years, Camac opened a real estate office in Daytona Beach in 1919. While retaining his Philadelphia offices, he developed the Fernwood Hotel and several business blocks on the peninsula’s Main Street and financed the construction of the Florida Theater. In 1926, he moved his Florida operations to Orange City, where he initiated similar projects. Named for one of Camac’s relatives, the Erwin Hotel at 236-244 East Graves Avenue (photograph 21) was completed in 1926. Containing a lobby and seventeen rooms on the second floor, the building yielded five stores in the first floor. Edward Coffey, the hotel’s manager, ordered fifty thousand picture postcards of the hotel and other Orange City scenes to help advertise the town in the North. Daily hotel rates ranged between \$2.00 and \$5.00, depending upon the desired accommodations. To the east, Camac completed the two-story LaVerne Apartment Building at 258 East Graves Avenue (photograph 17). The LaVerne consisted of ten apartments, each with two rooms and front and rear porches. J. P. Prettyman of Orange City drafted the plans and supervised the construction of the commercial buildings for Camac. Prettyman also built six dwellings in Orange City for Camac, and remodeled the former Harding House. Camac established his residence at 401 East Graves Avenue (photograph 14) in a nineteenth-century dwelling that Prettyman remodeled, a project that included refinishing the exterior with stucco surfacing. The Philadelphia investor’s activities in Orange City helped push local construction projects over the \$300,000 mark in 1926.<sup>31</sup>

Camac’s activities spilled over into other investment opportunities and beautification projects. Local newspapers credited Camac with the purchase and installation of five hundred trees throughout the community. In addition, he acquired the local water company, in part, to insure a fresh-water supply for his hotel guests and apartment building tenants, and, in part, to expand the infrastructure. In 1926, he helped organize the Orange City Bank, serving as vice-president, and participating in the dedication of the building at 211 South Volusia Avenue in February 1927 (photograph 48). Completed by DeLand contractor E. E. Burns with Italian marble and furnishings from North Carolina, the bank was organized with thirty-six stockholders and capital stock of \$50,000. Camac’s death in September 1929 ended the activities of one of Orange City’s most ambitious developers.<sup>32</sup>

---

<sup>30</sup>*Orange City Times*, 11 March 1927; Minute Book 4, p. 589, Minute Book 6, pp. 61, 67, 81, 86-87, 141, 149, 157, 168-69, 267, 315, Volusia County School Board; Gold, *Volusia County*, 336; *Daytona Daily News*, 27 June 1924; *Daytona Beach News Journal*, 6 February 1949.

<sup>31</sup>*Orange City Times*, 25 March, 3 June, 1927; *DeLand Daily News*, 20 November 1926, 13 January 1927; Gold, *Volusia County*, 497-498.

<sup>32</sup>*DeLand Daily News*, 20 November 1926, 13, 27, 29 January, 4 February 1927.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 14

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

Standing at 205 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Town Hall (photograph 6) was the last of the large projects undertaken by the town's governing officials and commercial interests in the 1920s. In 1927, to help encourage the development of a new facility, Mayor Edward B. Alling donated a site on East Graves Avenue. A native of New Britain, Connecticut, Alling arrived in Orange City in 1919, and served as mayor in 1923, and between 1927 and 1929. In his first term, Alling sponsored a program of street paving. His business affairs included a real estate company and organizing the Orange City Bank. Early in his third term, Alling delivered an annual address, charting a vision for the future of the town, which, in part, expressed that "It is true that we have been passing through a depression but depressions end and business starts again and goes ahead. I believe that immediate steps should be taken to put into operation a program of betterments and improvements for Orange City. We are on the threshold of better times. Let us not be afraid but go on with our better community. If we would attract the stranger and invite capital to come here and invest, we must show that we are alive and up and doing."<sup>33</sup>

In May 1928, at Alling's urging, residents overwhelmingly enacted a twenty-thousand-dollar bond issue for a new town hall. Competitive sketches for the new building resulted in the selection of Sanford architect Elton J. Moughton. In August 1928, the town's officials awarded the construction contract to Rufus Knight of DeLand for \$14,951. The cornerstone was installed on 6 October 1928. In December 1928, the town purchased for \$875 a clock from the Seth Thomas Company of Thomaston, Connecticut, which was installed with four faces in a clock tower that also served as the base for a belfry. The Orange City Methodist Episcopal Church donated the bell. In January 1929, on the eve of the dedication of the new town hall, Mayor Alling congratulated the residents of Orange City because "the foundation of a substantial town have been laid; let us therefore welcome the opportunity to do our part in building the finest and most desirable town in Florida." The Town Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2002. During the 1920s and 1930s, Alling resided at 215 East French Avenue (photograph 49) in a dwelling built earlier in the century.<sup>34</sup>

**Depression Era, World War II, and Aftermath Development, 1929-1953**

A few relatively small dwellings were built during the 1930s, including the house at 265 East Graves Avenue (photograph 50). Historically associated with Eula Lee Bostick, the house was built about 1930. In the 1920s, Bostick's husband, William, operated a grocery on Graves Avenue. Constructed about 1935 for Benjamin F. Moss, another Depression-era resource stands at 533 East French Avenue (photograph 51). The 1930s dwelling at 341 North Thorpe Avenue (photograph 52) is historically associated with Chauncy and Nancy Camp and

---

<sup>33</sup>*DeLand Daily News*, 23 October 1928; *DeLand Sun News*, 13 January 1969; LaFleur, *Orange City*, 37, 135-139; Clerk's Office, City Hall Annex, Minutes, 11 January 1928.

<sup>34</sup>*DeLand Daily News*, 23 October 1928, 8 March 1929; Orange City Minutes, 11 June, 20 August, 28 December 1928, 29 January 1929.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 15

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

later with Nancy Bronson. The Demott J. Smith House at 506 East University Avenue (photograph 53) was completed about 1940. The house at 501 East French Avenue (photograph 54) was constructed about 1942.<sup>35</sup>

In February 1944, twenty-four residents organized the Orange City Shuffleboard Club. A small shuffleboard court had been built north of the town hall in the 1920s, and a former one-story wood-frame town hall was converted into a clubhouse (photograph 29) about 1930. The system of courts was expanded to twelve in the 1940s and early-1950s. Small pavilions were added by 1946, and in 1949 the Orange City club joined the National Shuffleboard Association. In 1973, the clubhouse was relocated to the rear (east) of the lot, and four new courts were installed, bringing the number to the present total of sixteen. Rooted in the seventeenth century, the game of shuffleboard was initially termed as shovelboard and gained popularity in America in the late nineteenth century. Played on courts thirty-six feet long and six feet wide, the game consists of discs propelled with cues into scoring areas at each end of the court. In the 1890s, the Spalding Company helped to standardize play by incorporating the game's rules into its official rulebook. In the early twentieth century, shuffleboard courts could be found on ocean liners and some large estates and hotels included courts on their grounds. In Florida, shuffleboard courts could be found in city parks and tourist camps of the 1920s. Social and tourist clubs from Daytona Beach to Zephyrhills formed associations and installed courts adjacent to chambers of commerce or in parks. The game proved especially popular among more mature residents and tin-can tourists, and endured throughout the Great Depression and into the post World War II era. New Deal-era writers found many organized clubs in Florida with annual state and national shuffleboard championships played at Lake Worth and St. Petersburg. One writer postulated that "elderly contestants usually exceed in numbers the gallery of spectators" at shuffleboard courts.<sup>36</sup>

Residential units constructed in the post-World War II era include the dwellings at 400 East University Avenue (photograph 23) and 405 East University Avenue (photograph 18). Both properties had been sold for taxes during the 1930s. The Orange City Mineral Spring Company had acquired a large number of parcels in Orange City in 1934, and held some of those until after World War II. Many of the properties acquired by the mineral spring company were foreclosures upon real estate owned by J. W. Camac. Even some developed properties, such as Camac's former house and property on East Graves Avenue, were seized for taxes. But, other former Camac real estate remained undeveloped, including the property at the southeast corner of Thorpe and University Avenues, which, about 1948, was filled with the house at 400 East University Avenue (photograph 23). It was built for Frank and Belle Knight. The dwellings at 521 North Sumner Avenue (photograph 55) and

<sup>35</sup>Deed Book 276, p. 236, 1925 tax roll, 1930 tax roll, 1935 tax roll, 1952 tax roll, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse; Polk, *1925 DeLand and Volusia County Directory*, 628.

<sup>36</sup>LaFleur, *Orange City*, 135, 172-174; Nick Wynne, *Tin Can Tourists in Florida, 1900-1970* (Charleston: Arcadia Press, 1999), 27, 84-85, 96; Spalding Company, *Spalding's Official Rules for the Government of Discus Throwing, Wrestling, Cross-Country Running, Shuffleboard, Snowshoeing, Skating, Professional Racing, Racquets, Pigeon Flying, Dog Racing, Quoiting, Potato Racing, Pistol and Revolver Shooting, and Hitch and Kick* (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1896); Works Progress Administration, *Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1939), 113, 118.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 16

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

535 North Sumner Avenue (photograph 56) were built in the early 1950s. Most dwellings of the period were relatively small masonry and wood-frame homes. Other post-war dwellings include the homes at 152 West French Avenue (photograph 57) and at 246 West French Avenue (photograph 58). A few commercial buildings were built along Volusia Avenue, including the diminutive resource at 239 North Volusia Avenue (photograph 59). Citrus grower Peter A. Wellmaker had held the property since the 1930s, and apparently financed the construction of the building about 1950. Relatively little demolition occurred during the interval; instead, new buildings generally occupied sites left vacant in earlier periods of development.<sup>37</sup>

**Architectural Significance**

The buildings of the historic district embody a small range of styles. Resources constructed in the Frame and Masonry Vernacular traditions predominate. Stylistic influences representing movements and revivals in architectural trends from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries include Bungalow, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Mediterranean Revival. 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 divisions in the historic period, the district has commercial, educational, religious, and social-related 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 early twentieth centuries.

---

<sup>37</sup>Deed Book 234, p. 352, Deed Book 254, p. 352, Deed Book 285, p. 450, Deed Book 346, p. 426, Deed Book 385, p. 189, 425, Deed Book 506, p. 571, Tax Deed Book O, p. 149, Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse.



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Barbour, George. *Florida for Tourists, Invalids, and Settlers*. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1882.

Blackman, William. *History of Orange County, Florida*. Orlando: William Blackman, 1927.

Clerk of Court, Volusia County Courthouse, DeLand, Florida.

- Deed Book C, p. 482.
- Deed Book E, p. 188.
- Deed Book H, p. 407.
- Deed Book I, p. 478.
- Deed Book J, p. 159.
- Deed Book L, p. 391.
- Deed Book 27, p. 571.
- Deed Book 32, p. 88.
- Deed Book 33, p. 162.
- Deed Book 38, p. 227, 324.
- Deed Book 46, p. 463, 531.
- Deed Book 49, p. 640.
- Deed Book 51, p. 480.
- Deed Book 53, p. 310.
- Deed Book 54, p. 508.
- Deed Book 57, p. 596.
- Deed Book 70, p. 503.
- Deed Book 74, p. 304, 540.
- Deed Book 79, p. 315.
- Deed Book 84, p. 90, 535.
- Deed Book 88, p. 377, 604.
- Deed Book 94, p. 581.
- Deed Book 95, p. 125, 405.
- Deed Book 100, p. 218.
- Deed Book 110, p. 341.
- Deed Book 119, p. 194.
- Deed Book 124, p. 183, 355.
- Deed Book 137, p. 30.
- Deed Book 147, p. 483.
- Deed Book 152, p. 5.
- Deed Book 153, p. 399

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

Deed Book 167, p. 584.  
Deed Book 175, p. 149.  
Deed Book 180, p. 259.  
Deed Book 197, p. 448.  
Deed Book 217, p. 378.  
Deed Book 219, p. 441.  
Deed Book 220, p. 433.  
Deed Book 234, p. 352.  
Deed Book 239, p. 141, 473.  
Deed Book 245, p. 504.  
Deed Book 246, p. 265.  
Deed Book 254, p. 352.  
Deed Book 262, p. 95, 547.  
Deed Book 273, p. 30.  
Deed Book 276, p. 236.  
Deed Book 285, p. 450.  
Deed Book 346, p. 426.  
Deed Book 385, p. 189, 425.  
Deed Book 506, p. 571.  
Map Book 1, p. 7.  
Map Book 3, p. 38, 39, 86, 114.  
Map Book 4, p. 38, 104.  
Map Book 16, p. 54.  
Map Book 17, p. 1.  
Miscellaneous Book E, p. 585.  
Probate C2412.  
Probate 2449.  
Probate Book 2, p. 653.  
Quit Claim Book 20, p. 273.  
Tax Deed Book O, p. 149.  
Tax Rolls, 1874-1953.

Clerk's Office. Orange City Town Hall.

"Mayors of Orange City."

Minutes. 11 January, 11 June, 20 August, 28 December 1928, 29 January 1929.

*DeLand Daily News*, Orange City Minutes,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   9   Page   3  

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

*Daytona Beach News-Journal*, 6 February 1949, 7 April 1993.

*Daytona Daily News*, 27 June 1924.

*DeLand Daily News*, 12 March 1909, 21 March 1917, 1 January, 18 December 1919, 7 April 1925, 20 November 1926, 13, 27, 29, January, 4 February 1927, 23 October 1928, 8 March 1929.

*DeLand News*, 5 January, 16 February, 20 September 1916, 21 August, 18 September 1918, 25 June 1919, 23 March, 13, 25 August 1920, 12 October 1921.

*DeLand Sun News*, 18 March 1930, 20 May 1945, 13 January 1969.

Florida State Archives. Florida Photographic Collection.  
Photograph Negative AAE-2109.

Francke, Arthur, Alyce Gillingham, and Maxine Turner. *Volusia: The West Side*. DeLand: West Volusia Historical Society, 1986.

Gold, Pleasant Daniel. *History of Volusia County, Florida*. Daytona Beach: Pleasant Daniel Gold, 1927.

LaFleur, Joan. ed. *Our Story of Orange City, Florida*. Orange City: VIA, 2000.

Marquis, A. N. comp. *Who's Who in America*. Chicago: Marquis Company, 1916, 1926.

Miller, Earnest. comp. *DeLand City Directory*. Asheville: Miller Company, 1917.

*Orange City Times*, 30 March, 6, 20, 27 April, 2, 4 May, 1 June, 13, 27 July 1889, 23 January, 2 April, 4, 14 May, 9 July 1892, 11, 25 March, 22, 29 April, 3 June, 26 August, 2 December 1927.

Orange City Library Association Archives.  
Orange City VIA. Minutes. February 1914-November 1920.  
Undated newspaper article.  
WCTU. Secretary's Book. 1931-1936.

Polk, R. L. *DeLand and Volusia County Directory*. Jacksonville: Polk Company, 1925.

Robb, Ethel. ed. *Our Story of Orange City, Florida*. Orange City: Village Improvement Association, 1966.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   9   Page   4  

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

*South Florida Times*, 3 March 1883.

Spalding Company. *Spalding's Official Rules for the Government of Discus Throwing, Wrestling, Cross-Country Running, Shuffleboard, Snowshoeing, Skating, Professional Racing, Racquets, Pigeon Flying, Dog Racing, Quoiting, Potato Racing, Pistol and Revolver Shooting, and Hitch and Kick*. New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1896.

Vance, Linda. *May Mann Jennings: Florida's Genteel Activist*. Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1985.

*Volusia County Record*, 9 April 1890, 24 June 1893, 21 April 1894, 9 May 1896, 1 May 1897, 18 March, 1, 22 April, 17 June, 12, 19 August, 18 November, 2 December 1905, 26 May 1906, 18 November 1910, 15 January, 19 December 1919.

Volusia County School Board. DeLand, Florida.

Minute Book 4, p. 589.

Minute Book 6, pp. 61, 67, 81, 86-87, 141, 149, 157, 168-69, 267, 315.

Works Progress Administration. *Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1939.

Wynne, Nick. *Tin Can Tourists in Florida, 1900-1970*. Charleston: Arcadia Press, 1999.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

**Verbal Boundary Description**

See the attached scaled map of the Orange City Historic District.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary encloses a large collection of contributing resources in the historic core of Orange City, Florida.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
**Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

**UTM References**

<b>ZONE</b>	<b>EASTING</b>	<b>NORTHING</b>
5. 17	471210	3201740
6. 17	470600	3201740

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

**List of Photographs**

1. 236 East Rose Avenue, Orange City Historic District
2. Orange City (Volusia County), Florida
3. Sidney Johnston
4. 2002
5. historian, DeLand, FL
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 1 of 81

**Items 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.**

1. 540 North Thorpe Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and north elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 2 of 81

1. 244 West University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade, facing south
7. Photograph number 3 of 81

1. 301 North Oak Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade, facing west
7. Photograph number 4 of 81

1. 447 North Oak Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade, facing west
7. Photograph number 5 of 81

1. 205 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 6 of 81

1. 190 South Holly Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and north elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 7 of 81

1. 110 North Oak Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and south elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 8 of 81

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

1. 259 East French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and east elevation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 9 of 81
  
1. 300 South Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and north elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 10 of 81
  
1. 361 East French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and east elevation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 11 of 81
  
1. 319 East French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and east elevation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 12 of 81
  
1. 220 South Holly Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade, facing east
7. Photograph number 13 of 81
  
1. 401 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and west elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 14 of 81
  
1. 343 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 15 of 81
  
1. 128 North Oak Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and north elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 16 of 81
  
1. 258 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade, facing south
7. Photograph number 17 of 81
  
1. 405 East University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and west elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 18 of 81



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 3

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

1. 201 West University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and east elevation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 19 of 81
  
1. 148 South Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing north and east elevations, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 20 of 81
  
1. 236-244 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade and east elevation, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 21 of 81
  
1. 229 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 22 of 81
  
1. 400 East University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade and west elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 23 of 81
  
1. 555 East University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and west elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 24 of 81
  
1. 461 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 25 of 81
  
1. Dickinson Park (contributing site), Orange City Historic District
6. View showing landscape of park, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 26 of 81
  
1. Drinking fountain (contributing structure), Orange City Historic District
6. View showing north elevation, facing south
7. Photograph number 27 of 81
  
1. Pergola at 540 North Thorpe Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) elevation, facing east
7. Photograph number 28 of 81

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 4

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

1. 220 & 220A North Holly Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing shuffleboard courts and front (west) elevation, facing east
7. Photograph number 29 of 81
  
1. 130 East Cherokee Avenue (non-contributing), Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) elevation, facing south
7. Photograph number 30 of 81
  
1. 274 East University Avenue (non-contributing), Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) elevation, facing south
7. Photograph number 31 of 81
  
1. 200 North Holly Avenue (non-contributing), Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 32 of 81
  
1. 246 North Oak Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and north elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 33 of 81
  
1. 227 (right) & 239 (left) South Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facades, facing west
7. Photograph number 34 of 81
  
1. 257 South Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade and north elevation, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 35 of 81
  
1. 347 West University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 36 of 81
  
1. 203 North Carpenter Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade and south elevation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 37 of 81
  
1. 221 West University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and west elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 38 of 81

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 5

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

1. 122 North Oak Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade, facing east
7. Photograph number 39 of 81
  
1. 233 North Park Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 40 of 81
  
1. 129 North Park Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade and north elevation, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 41 of 81
  
1. 342 West Central Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 42 of 81
  
1. 200 East Rose Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (northwest) facade and northeast elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 43 of 81
  
1. 344 North Oak Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and north elevation, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 44 of 81
  
1. 238 East Rose Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 45 of 81
  
1. 224 North Thorpe Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and south elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 46 of 81
  
1. 237 West Central Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and east elevation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 47 of 81
  
1. 211 South Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade, facing west
7. Photograph number 48 of 81

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 6

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

1. 215 East French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 49 of 81
  
1. 265 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 50 of 81
  
1. 533 East French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 51 of 81
  
1. 341 North Thorpe Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 52 of 81
  
1. 506 East University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade and east elevation, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 53 of 81
  
1. 501 East French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade, facing north
7. Photograph number 54 of 81
  
1. 521 North Sumner Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade and south elevation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 55 of 81
  
1. 535 North Sumner Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade, facing west
7. Photograph number 56 of 81
  
1. 152 West French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade and east elevation, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 57 of 81
  
1. 246 West French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade, facing southeast
7. Photograph number 58 of 81

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 7

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

1. 239 North Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade and north elevation, facing west
7. Photograph number 59 of 81
  
1. 523 North Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade, facing west
7. Photograph number 60 of 81
  
1. 325 North Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade, facing west
7. Photograph number 61 of 81
  
1. Landscape, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing East Graves Avenue at intersection of Volusia Avenue, facing east
7. Photograph number 62 of 81
  
1. Landscape, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing north side of 200 block of East Graves Avenue, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 63 of 81
  
1. Landscape, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing 300 block of East Graves Avenue, facing west
7. Photograph number 64 of 81
  
1. 349 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and east elevation, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 65 of 81
  
1. Landscape, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing 500 block of East Graves Avenue, facing west
7. Photograph number 66 of 81
  
1. 201 & 211 North Oak Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facades, facing northwest
7. Photograph number 67 of 81
  
1. 529 North Leavitt Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (east) facade and north elevation, facing southwest
7. Photograph number 68 of 81

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 8

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

1. Landscape, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing 500 block of East University Avenue, facing west
  7. Photograph number 69 of 81
- 
1. Landscape, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing 100 & 200 blocks of West University Avenue, facing northwest
  7. Photograph number 70 of 81
- 
1. Landscape, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing intersection of Central and Hardin Avenues, facing north
  7. Photograph number 71 of 81
- 
1. Landscape, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing 100 & 200 blocks of West French Avenue, facing west
  7. Photograph number 72 of 81
- 
1. 235 West French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing front (south) facade, facing northwest
  7. Photograph number 73 of 81
- 
1. 313 West University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing front (south) facade and west elevation, facing northeast
  7. Photograph number 74 of 81
- 
1. 369 West University Avenue, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing front (south) facade and east elevation, facing northwest
  7. Photograph number 75 of 81
- 
1. 549 North Volusia Avenue, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing front (east) facade and south elevation, facing northwest
  7. Photograph number 76 of 81
- 
1. 555 North Sumner Avenue, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing front (east) facade and south elevation, facing northwest
  7. Photograph number 77 of 81
- 
1. 471 East French Avenue, Orange City Historic District
  6. View showing front (south) facade and west elevation, facing northeast
  7. Photograph number 78 of 81

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 9

**ORANGE CITY HISTORIC DISTRICT  
Orange City, Volusia County, Florida**

---

1. 527 East Graves Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (south) facade and west elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 79 of 81
  
1. 132 East Cherokee Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (north) facade, facing south
7. Photograph number 80 of 81
  
1. 310 South Holly Avenue, Orange City Historic District
6. View showing front (west) facade and south elevation, facing northeast
7. Photograph number 81 of 81