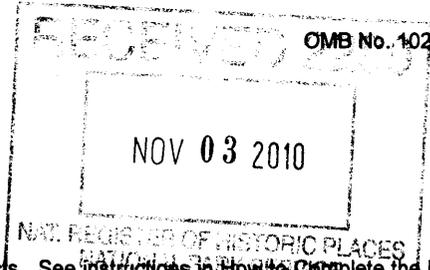


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1042



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

**1. Name of Property**

historic name LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

other names/site number 8OR6044

**2. Location**

street & number Roughly Orlando St., Interstate 4, Lakeview St., Edgewater Dr. N/A  not for publication

city or town Orlando N/A  vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Orange code 095 zip code 32804

**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 11/1/2010  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, 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 12.20.10

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

**Category of Property**

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
825	191	buildings
2	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
828	191	total

**Name of related multiple property listings**

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure
- EDUCATION/School
- LANDSCAPE/Park
- TRANSPORTATION/Bridge

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure
- EDUCATION/School
- LANDSCAPE/Park
- TRANSPORTATION/Bridge

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- NO STYLE/Frame Vernacular
- NO STYLE/Masonry Vernacular
- See continuation sheet Section 7, Page 1

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Brick Pier
- walls Wood
- Stucco
- roof Asphalt Shingle
- other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1920-1959

Significant Dates

c. 1920

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Arthur, Allen E., Sr.

Blder: Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 262 apprx

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	6	1	6	0	0	3	1	6	0	7	4	0
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2	1	7	4	6	3	2	0	0	3	1	6	0	7	4	0

3	1	7	4	6	3	2	0	0	3	1	5	9	3	6	0
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4	1	7	4	6	1	6	0	0	3	1	5	9	3	6	0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kimberly D. Hinder, Architectural Historian/Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2010

street & number 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

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

**ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION**

- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Dutch Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mediterranean Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Neoclassical Revival
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Prairie
- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Minimal Traditional
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Moderne
- MODERN MOVEMENT/International Style
- MODERN MOVEMENT/Modern Movement

**SUMMARY PARAGRAPH**

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District is a part of the much larger College Park residential neighborhood, which is located in the northern portion of the city limits of the city of Orlando, Florida. The approximately 262 acre district contains 1016 buildings, of which 825 buildings, or 81 percent, contribute to the historic character of the neighborhood and 191 buildings, or 19 percent, are noncontributing. There are 178 contributing secondary buildings such as garages and sheds and only 19 noncontributing secondary buildings. There are also two contributing sites, Lake Ivanhoe Park, which borders on the shore of Lake Ivanhoe, and Ivanhoe Plaza Park, found in the west section of the historic district. The historic bridge occupies the causeway that links the north and south sections of the historic district. The period of historic significance for the district dates from c. 1920 to c. 1959. There is also the pioneer John Ericsson House, constructed c. 1882, at 19 West Princeton Street. The Ericsson House is the only surviving building erected before the development of College Park. The majority of the contributing resources in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District are single-family dwellings dating from the early 1920s to the mid-1950s. They exhibit a wide variety of styles, including Frame and Masonry Vernacular, Bungalow, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Mission, Mediterranean Revival, Monterey, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Art Moderne, French Eclectic, Mission, Neoclassical Revival, International, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split Level, and Contemporary. The noncontributing buildings include extensively altered historic buildings constructed prior to 1959 and non-historic buildings constructed after 1959.

**SETTING**

Located in central Florida in Orange County, Orlando is the largest inland city in the state. In 2000, Orange County had 896,344 residents with approximately 185,951 people residing within the corporate boundaries of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

Orlando.<sup>1</sup> The greater Orlando area is located at the junction of Interstate 4 (I-4), the Beeline Expressway, and the Florida Turnpike. The greater Orlando area contains a large area of suburban development, with most of the development located adjacent to the I-4 corridor, due in part to the construction of theme parks along I-4 such as Disney World, Sea World, and Universal Studios.

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic District is one of three separate historic residential areas found in the College Park neighborhood. The others are the Lake Adair-Lake Concord Historic District, found immediately south and west of the Lake Ivanhoe Historic District, and the Rosemere Historic District (listed in the National Register 10/21/09), found east of the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District on the east side of Interstate Highway 4. The Rosemere district was originally part of the Lake Ivanhoe neighborhood before the construction of I-4. The College Park neighborhood is roughly bounded by the Orange Blossom Trail (U.S. Highway 441) on the west, State Road 50 (Colonial Drive) on the south, North Orange Avenue/Clay Avenue on the east, and Maury Road/Edgewater Drive/Fairbanks Avenue on the north, creating a large irregularly shaped residential neighborhood. Several lakes provide visual and physical breaks in the neighborhood. These are Lake Concord and Lake Adair on the south, Lake Ivanhoe along the eastern boundary, Lake Silver in the northwest corner, and Little Lake Fairview along the northern boundary. The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District is located in the southeastern section of the College Park neighborhood and is roughly bounded by Orlando Street on the north, Interstate Highway 4 on the east, Lakeview Street on the south, and Edgewater Drive (State Road 424) on the west. Since the construction of Interstate Highway 4, College Park has experienced increasing pressure to limit commercial development along its major traffic routes and replace older single-family homes with new ones or residential condominiums.

**DESCRIPTION**

With the exception of the c. 1882 John Erricsson House at 19 West Princeton Street, no buildings predating the 1920s Land Boom remain extant in the historic district. The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District consists of a cohesive collection of mainly single-family dwellings constructed between c. 1920 and 1959. Although the majority of buildings in the district are single-family residences, a school, several apartment buildings, and a few historic residences converted to commercial uses, contribute to the character of the district. The district occupies all or parts of 59 blocks within 33 subdivisions platted between 1885 and 1956. The buildings in the historic district display a wide variety of sizes, forms, and styles. The ambience of the historic district is created by the large number of small modest dwellings that occupy most of the building lots and the larger and more elaborately styled homes bordering Lake Ivanhoe. Although platted largely in a grid pattern, the layout and lot sizes are sometimes irregular, especially around Lake Ivanhoe. That portion of the lake bordering the historic district is bisected into two reservoirs by the Poinsettia Avenue causeway that connects the northern and

<sup>1</sup> United States Census Bureau, Population Division, 2000 Census, <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>, accessed November 17, 2004.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

southern halves of the district. Lake Ivanhoe is an important physical and visual resource for the historic district, providing dramatic vistas from different parts of the neighborhood (Photo 1). The terrain is principally flat but gently slopes down toward the lake. Lake Ivanhoe Park, found on the northeast shore of the lake along Lake Ivanhoe Boulevard and Ivanhoe Plaza Park, provide green spaces, recreation areas, and visual breaks in the dense concentration of buildings. The mature oaks and brick streets (Photos 2-3) in the district complement the historic character of the built environment and serve to unify the ambience of the neighborhood.

Interstate Highway 4 separates residences and commercial buildings along Orange Avenue from the rest of the Lake Ivanhoe neighborhood, creating a major man-made boundary on the east. The introduction of the Princeton Street/Interstate 4 traffic exchange prompted the widening of Princeton Street and the relocation and demolition of some of the original single-family residences along the road, and the conversion of others to multi-family residences or to commercial uses. Non-historic infill and alterations to the historic residences in the portion of the neighborhood north of Princeton and Smith streets prevented the continuation of the district boundaries to the north. The destruction of historic buildings along Edgewater Drive precluded its inclusion in the historic district.

**Architectural Styles**

**Wood Frame Vernacular**

The John Ericsson House at 19 West Princeton Street (Photos 4-6), constructed c. 1882, exhibits little ornamentation as is common for Frame Vernacular residences throughout the historic district. The house has an irregular ground plan, a cross-gable roof, weatherboard exterior siding, and masonry pier foundation. The 2/2-light double-hung wood sash windows are typical of Frame houses dating from the final years of the nineteenth century. Another distinctive feature of this building is the one-story hipped roof front porch that embraces three sides of the main facade. The porch roof is supported by wooden boxed columns and features spindle brackets, which may not be original. Also found on the property is a wood frame garage that dates from the 1920s.

There are 207 contributing Frame Vernacular houses in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic District. One of these was the c. 1925 single-family dwelling at 1 East Princeton Street (Photo 6). The building has a slightly irregular ground plan, masonry pier foundation, a gable roof, drop siding, and a main fenestration of 6/1-light double-hung wood sash windows. The main entrance is located in the west facade and has a simple masonry stoop rather than a porch. Most of the Frame Vernacular houses in the district date from the 1930s and 1940s. The residence located at 29 West Yale Street, constructed c. 1940 (Photo 7), displays common characteristics of Frame Vernacular construction, including a wood frame structural system, weatherboard siding, 1/1-light double-hung sash windows, and a gable roof.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

The residence located at 1222 Latta Lane (Photo 8) displays common characteristics of Frame Vernacular construction including a wood frame structural system, drop siding, 3/1-light double-hung sash windows, a gable roof with louvered vents in the gable ends, and an entrance porch with square wood columns.

**Masonry Vernacular**

There are 154 contributing Masonry Vernacular buildings in the historic district, the majority of them single family dwellings that were constructed during the 1940s and 1950s. The 1-story residence located at 2 East Princeton Street (Photo 9), constructed c. 1950, has an irregular ground plan and a cross-gable roof. The building is constructed of concrete block, and its main fenestration is metal frame casement windows. The residence has a one-story shed roof porch supported by metal posts that are united by a metal balustrade. The main facade has a picture window flanked by metal casement lights. All of the major windows have brick sills and decorative louvered shutters. The small residence located at 100 West Princeton Street (Photo 10), constructed c. 1950, features a hip roof, a concrete block structural system, and a main fenestration of 1/1-light, double-hung sash windows. A one-bay porch with a concrete deck is sheltered by a flat roof supported by wrought iron columns. A large brick chimney is found immediately east of the main entrance, and an attached garage is located at the southwest corner of the house.

**Bungalow**

There are 60 contributing bungalows in the historic district. Bungalows were one of the most popular styles in the district, most of them being constructed from the 1920s to the 1940s. Some Frame Vernacular houses exhibit bungalow details. The majority of the district's bungalows are typically one- to two-story wood frame buildings whose exterior walls are clad in wood siding; however, other materials, including stucco, brick, and fieldstone were also used. The front porch is normally a major design feature of these houses, typically having a one-story gable roof porch supported by tapered wooden columns resting on masonry piers. Double-hung wood sash windows with 3/1-light configurations are common, but other arrangements, such as quarreled pane upper sashes are also found in some cases. Most of the residences rest on masonry pier foundations and exhibit such details as exposed rafter ends and knee braces. The residence located at 205 West Princeton Street (Photo 11) is typical of one-story bungalows found throughout the district. Constructed c. 1928, it has a rectangular ground plan, weatherboard siding, and multiple gables with exposed rafter ends. The fenestration is 1/1-light double-hung wood sash windows and louvered vents in the gable ends. The one-story front porch features a solid wooden balustrade and the house has a porte-cochere with a shed roof supported by short wood columns resting on concrete bases.

There are no elaborately styled bungalows in the historic district. The small one-story house at 1724 Oakmont Lane (Photo 12), constructed c. 1927, exhibits a number of typical bungalow characteristics. It has a slightly L-shaped ground plan, a hipped main roof, and a slightly lower front-gabled porch roof. The exterior walls are

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 5

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

surfaced in textured stucco. The porch roof is supported by short, tapered wooden columns that rest on stucco-covered masonry piers that rest upon a continuous concrete block foundation. A wood balustrade unites the piers. The 5-bay main facade has a central doorway flanked by sidelights with ribbon mullions, reflected by the four facade windows which feature the same ribbon motif in the upper sashes, with the lower sashes having single lights. A tall stucco covered chimney is found on the south elevation of the house. The wood frame residence located at 425 Lakeview Street (Photo 13) is typical of the one-story bungalows found throughout the district. Constructed c. 1935, it has a gable roof with a gable extension over the front porch, exposed rafter ends, and an 8-light, one-panel Mission style door. The rectangular building is clad in weatherboard and drop siding with a porch featuring square wood posts set on a wood, closed rail balustrade. The windows are a combination of 4/1-light and 6- and 8-light casement windows.

**Craftsman**

Craftsman style buildings are more elaborate versions of the bungalow. Most of the Craftsman style buildings in the district were constructed during the 1920s. Only 27 of the houses in the historic district are classified as Craftsman. The residence at 601 Dartmouth Street, constructed c. 1927 (Photo 14) is an excellent example of a Craftsman bungalow. The most notable elements of the two-story, wood frame building are its hip roof and the front porch with battered wood posts set on brick piers connected by a wood rail balustrade. Other stylistic elements include a closed soffit, gabled vents on the roof slopes and a porte-cochere covering the driveway leading to the garage at the rear of the property. The main fenestration is 6/1-light double-hung wood sash windows. The residence located at 1639 Oakmont Lane, constructed c. 1928 (Photo 15), is another representative of the Craftsman style found throughout the district. It is a two-story, wood frame structure clad in drop siding with a hip roof, a brick chimney, and exposed rafter ends. Decorative elements include a one-story porch with square columns and an attached porte-cochere. Windows are 3/1-light double-hung sash windows set in an irregular pattern.

**Colonial Revival**

Thirty-five houses in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District are identified as Colonial Revival. This style was popular throughout the district's period of significance. The residence located at 529 Dartmouth Street (Photo 16), constructed c. 1926, is one of the more elaborate examples of the style found in the district. The two-story wood frame building has an irregular ground plan, weatherboard siding and a hip roof with a wide soffit at the eaves. A distinctive feature of the building is the curved "eyebrows" in the eaves over the second story windows of the main facade. The main fenestration is paired 1/1-light double-hung wood sash windows with decorative louvered blinds. The one-story, one-bay portico that shelters the main entrance has an arched roof that reflects the "eyebrows" in the eaves. The house also has a flat-roofed porte-cochere over the driveway that leads to a garage at the rear of the property. The Colonial Revival style building at 109 East New Hampshire Street, constructed c. 1926 (Photo 17), is typical of the two-story version of this style found

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 6

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

throughout the district. Notable features of this building include drop siding, a porte-cochere, a central entry with sidelights, and a classically inspired entrance stoop.

The residence located at 530 Ivanhoe Plaza (Photo 18), constructed c. 1927, remains an excellent example of a two-story Colonial Revival style home. Of wood frame construction, the building has a hip roof, two brick chimneys, and weatherboard siding. Windows are a combination of 6/1-, 4/1-, and 6/6-light double-hung sash. The central entrance features a six-panel door surrounded by a fanlight and sidelights set under a stoop which has an eyebrow roof supported by Doric columns. Notable features of this building include a porte-cochere, fixed shutters with a quarter moon cutout, paired brackets in the eaves, the classically inspired entrance stoop, and the gable dormer with a Palladian window.

#### **Dutch Colonial Revival**

There are only three examples of Dutch Colonial Revival architecture in the historic district, the best examples of which are the houses at 1616 Dormont Lane (Photo 19), constructed c. 1930, and 439 Shady Lane Drive (Photo 20). The details of both houses include the trademark gambrel roof with shed dormers. The house at 439 Shady Lane Drive also features a porte-cochere and an eyebrow roof set on square wood columns. Both houses have entryways with flanking sidelights. The Dormont Lane residence has 4/1-light double-hung sash windows, decorative fixed shutters, and a classically inspired portico with sidelights.

#### **Mediterranean Revival**

Twenty-nine buildings in the district exhibit design characteristics typical of the Mediterranean Revival style. The house at 305 Northwest Ivanhoe Boulevard (Photo 21) is an excellent example of the style. Constructed c. 1938, the masonry building has a gable roof clad with ceramic tile, walls of half concrete block with weatherboard in the gable ends, and casement windows. Character defining features include a suspended wood balcony supported by large wood brackets, the slightly cantilevered second floor accented by a band of dentils, and Mediterranean Revival detailing, including wrought iron grills and fixed shutters. An elaborate example of the style is the residence at 1700 West Ivanhoe Boulevard (Photo 22), constructed c. 1937. The masonry building has a gable roof surfaced with clay tile, stuccoed masonry walls, a second-story veranda on its south wing, and a tower bay in the middle of the main facade. The fenestration consists of wood casement windows and a Palladian motif window in the second story of the tower bay.

The most significant public Mediterranean Revival style building in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District is the Princeton Elementary School at 311 West Princeton Street (Photo 23), constructed c. 1926. The building has an approximately T-shaped ground plan, is constructed of stucco covered concrete walls and a hipped roof surfaced in clay on the front section of the building. The stem of the "T" has a flat tar and gravel roof. The main facade features front-facing gabled pavilions at the east and west ends and a central frontispiece

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 7

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

at the main entrance. The arched main entrance is flanked by composite engaged columns that support a classical entablature above which are a pair of 6/6-light double-hung wood sash windows surmounted by the title "Princeton School," above which is a high-relief painted escutcheon found in the center of an arched parapet. The main fenestration of the school is 6/1-light double-hung wood sash windows found in groups of two and three across the main facade. Also found on the property west of the main building are five smaller classroom buildings constructed c. 1938. Two noncontributing buildings, constructed in 1988 and 1989, are found north of the main building.

**Mission**

Typically featuring a flat roof with a shaped parapet, masonry construction clad with stucco, and Spanish inspired decorative details, nine buildings within the district display elements of the Mission style. The residence located at 39 East Harvard Street, constructed c. 1930 (Photo 24), is a fine example of the style found in the district. The one-story building features a flat roof with a raised and shaped parapet, multiple shed roofs clad with barrel tile, masonry construction surfaced with textured stucco, arched casement windows, canales (clay drain pipes), and an arched slab door. The modest residence at 29 East Harvard Street (Photo 25) was constructed c. 1930. This building features elements typical of one-story Mediterranean Revival style buildings found throughout the district with its masonry structural system clad with stucco topped by both hip and flat roofs accented with barrel tile. Decorative elements include 3/1-light double-hung wood sash windows, a recessed arched entry, and a shaped parapet. A stuccoed wood frame garage dating from the same period is found at the rear of the property.

A more ornate example of this style, combining both Mission and Spanish Colonial elements, is found at 1245 Poinsettia Avenue, which was built c. 1926 (Photo 26). As the most impressive example of the style found within the district, the two-story building is characterized by a hip roof clad with barrel tile pierced by a gabled dormer with a curvilinear parapet through the cornice on the east and west elevations. Other elements of the Mission style include the masonry construction surfaced with stucco, casement windows, and the arcaded rhythm established by the arched windows, entrance hood, and front door. An excellent example of this style is found at 610 Greely Street (Photo 27). Built c. 1928, the residence features elements typical of this style include stucco siding, canales, and gable and hip roofs clad with barrel tile. Decorative arched casement windows, pecky cypress lintels, sills, and porch posts, an arcaded wing wall, and an inset cast plaster decorative panel with a heron design are some of the more unusual features of this two-story residence.

**Monterey**

The residence located at 415 Shady Lane Drive (Photo 28) is the only example of the Monterey style in the historic district. Constructed c. 1945, the masonry building has a gable roof and masonry construction clad with vertical wood siding, brick, and rubble stone set in a random pattern. Windows are a combination of 6/6- and

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 8

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

---

4/4-light double-hung sash windows. The residence has the character defining feature of a cantilevered balcony with simple wood posts and balustrade supported by large wood beams.

**Tudor Revival**

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District has nine examples of the Tudor Revival style, two of which exhibit fine details. The residence located at 112 East Vanderbilt Street (Photo 29), constructed c. 1926, displays elements typical of the style, including half-timbering designs set in a stucco exterior finish, 4- and 8-light wood casement windows, an arched doorway, and a steeply pitched gable roof with flared eaves. The small residence at 1916 Gerda Terrace (Photo 30) features some similar elements, including half-timbering, steep roofs, and arched entranceway, and casement windows. One of the best examples the Tudor Revival in the district style is located at 416 Sheridan Boulevard (Photo 31). Constructed c. 1926, this building displays elements typical of the style, including the half-timbering designs set in a stucco exterior finish, the large brick chimney with chimney pots on the front facade, and 10-light wood casement windows. The arched door set within the stoop featuring an arched entry and the steeply pitched intersecting gable roof with rolled edges are the most unusual features of the building.

**Prairie**

Three contributing examples of Prairie style buildings exist in the district. Throughout Florida, the style is typically evidenced by the application of decorative elements to common house forms, often the American Four-Square. Constructed c. 1925, the residence located at 1300 W. Ivanhoe Boulevard (Photo 32) is representative of Prairie style buildings found throughout the area. The two-story symmetrical building has the Four-Square form with a low-pitched hipped roof clad with barrel tile. The wide overhanging eaves, 3/1-light double-hung sash windows set in a ribbon pattern, and the one-story, full-facade porch supported by massive square porch supports emphasize the horizontal lines of the building.

**Ranch**

There are 141 Ranch style houses in the historic district, dating mainly from the late 1940s and early 1950s. Most of the Ranch style residences in the district were constructed of concrete block and incorporated a hip roof, continuous foundation, casement windows, a picture window, wrought iron porch supports, an attached garage, and simplified colonial details such as fixed shutters. Ranch style residences occur in a variety of sizes. The small house at 1634 Dormont Lane (Photo 33), constructed c. 1948, is constructed of stucco covered concrete block, has a hip roof, an integrated one-bay garage, a recessed central porch containing a wood panel door, next to which is picture window flanked by metal awning lights. The end of the facade opposite from the garage also features a series of three 4-light metal awning windows. The window opening has been fitted with non-functional louvered blinds. The residence at 1705 Depauw Avenue (Photo 34), constructed c. 1951, is a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 9

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

more "classic" example of the Ranch style. It has a "spread-out" horizontal facade and masonry walls that combine a concrete base with artificial fieldstone upper walls. The multi-level hipped roof has wide eaves and shelters the integrated garage, and a front-facing ell and one-bay entrance porch of the main entrance. The main fenestration is 1/1-light single hung wood sash windows, two of which flank the picture window, which is typical of Ranch style houses.

**Minimal Traditional**

More than 100 residences in the historic district are classified as Minimal Traditional style. These houses were popular in the historic district during the 1930s and 1940s before they lost popularity in favor of the Ranch style, which became dominant in the Post-World War II era. The buildings were characterized by wood frame construction, wood siding, minimal overhanging eaves, and double-hung wood sash windows with multiple lights. The residences usually featured limited Colonial Revival decorative details. The residence at 1715 North Oakmont Lane (Photo 35) is a typical example of this style as evidenced within the district. Constructed c. 1941, this building features an intersecting gable roof clad in composition shingles featuring minimal overhanging eaves. The asymmetrical building is surfaced with drop siding with louvered vents in the gable ends. Fenestration is irregular with 6/6-light double-hung sash windows. The residence located at 515 Greely Street (Photo 36), constructed c. 1945, features an intersecting gable roof clad in composition shingles featuring minimal overhanging eaves. The asymmetrical building is surfaced with weatherboard with louvered vents and vertical wood siding in the gable ends. The fenestration is irregular with 6/6 and 4/4-light double-hung sash windows. Decorative elements include a small stoop and fixed decorative shutters combined with transitional elements such as the incorporated garage, corner windows, and wrought iron balustrade on the porch.

**Split Level**

There are four contributing examples of Split Level houses in the district. The Split Level house is a variation of the predominantly one-story Ranch style. A Split Level home is a style of house in which the floor level of one part of the house is about half way between the floor and ceiling of the other part of the house. The one-story section typically contains a family room, living room, dining room, and kitchen. The two-story section usually contains bedrooms and bathrooms on the upper floor. Often, the second story is constructed above the garage which is level with the driveway. The Split Level has two representative examples within the district. The residence located at 2110 Ivanhoe Road (Photo 37), constructed c. 1952, features the two-story wing with the garage and public rooms on the first level and the private bedrooms and bathrooms on the second floor. Notable elements include the low-pitched hip and gable roof, wrought iron porch supports and balustrade, projecting eaves, a cantilevered second floor with wrought iron brackets in the eaves, a picture window for the second floor master bedroom. The house at 1621 Depauw Avenue (Photo 38), constructed c. 1954, follows the same pattern as the previous house. The main body of the house is one-story in height, while the second story contains bedrooms and bathrooms above the garage. The main fenestration consists of 1/1-light double-hung

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 10

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

wood sash windows. There is the same hip and gable roof combination, but the main entrance of the house at 1621 Depauw Avenue is sheltered by the eaves of the gable roof instead of a shed roof porch.

**International**

The three contributing examples of the International style in the district are small apartment buildings constructed between 1948 and 1950. All of the buildings feature concrete block construction, flat roofs, and casement and glass block windows. Constructed of half-sized concrete block, the Pilcher Apartment building located at 637 West Princeton Street, constructed c. 1950 (Photo 39) is almost a mirror image of the one at 641 West Princeton Street that dates from the same year (Photo 40). Both houses are fine examples of the style with flat roofs with no coping, corner windows, period light fixtures, and bands of cantilevered ledges above the 4-light casement and glass block windows.

**Contemporary**

Influenced by both the International and Ranch styles, eleven contributing buildings are considered Contemporary in design, with shallow-pitched roofs, a variety of wall treatments, ribbon windows, and carports. Constructed c. 1953, the residence located at 1838 Ivanhoe Road (Photo 41) exhibits the irregular angles of the Contemporary style, with a projecting carport supported by large brick piers and a concrete block screen wall. Notable elements include the gable roof with a shallow pitch and ribbon windows of 1- and 6-light casement.

**Neoclassical Revival**

Four contributing buildings within the historic district evidence elements of the Neoclassical Revival style. As simplified examples of this style, both buildings incorporate the character defining two-story entrance portico with columns. The two-story residence located at 11 West Harvard Street (Photo 42), constructed c. 1939, is a wood frame building with a two-story entrance portico with a pediment supported by square fluted columns. Notable elements include the small second floor balcony above the central entrance and 6/1-light double-hung sash windows.

**Art Moderne**

The one-story residence located at 324 Desoto Circle (Photo 43) is one of only three examples of the Art Moderne style within the district. The building features a flat roof with a raised parapet and coping along the roof line, horizontal bands, cantilevered ledges above the casement windows, and curved wall surfaces with ribbon windows emphasizing the horizontal lines of the building. The primary entrance features a circular 1-light window set in a panel door with a screened door featuring a cast iron bird design set under a flat roof supported by metal pipe porch supports. One of the more unusual features is the attached two-car garage with a

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 11 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

---

patio on the roof bounded by a metal pipe balustrade. The two-story residence located at 35 North Ivanhoe Boulevard (Photo 44), constructed c. 1948, is the sole example of the Art Moderne style within the district. A simplified example of the style, the building features a hip roof, half-concrete block construction, an octagon-shaped window, and ribbon casement windows emphasizing the horizontal lines of the building. The primary entrance features a suspended canopy with curved edges above the screened door which features a cast iron flamingo design flanked by stepped vertical banding.

**French Eclectic**

Rarely used for small residences, only one building within the district is considered French Eclectic in style. Located at 1905 Elizabeth Avenue (Photo 45), the residence features wood shingle siding, a hip roof, brick chimneys, fixed shutters, and a conical tower with an arched entrance. Constructed c. 1936, this building remains a fine example of a style rarely found in peninsular Florida.

**Parks/Public Spaces**

Lake Ivanhoe Park (Photo 46) encompasses 11.2 acres along the north shore of Lake Ivanhoe paralleling Lake Ivanhoe Boulevard. The park was created in 1938 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The park is a public green space with mature vegetation including oaks, myrtles, cypresses, and palm interspersed with ornamental plantings.

Ivanhoe Plaza Park (Photo 47), located at 510 Shady Lane Drive, is bounded by Shady Lane Drive on the north and Ivanhoe Plaza on the south. Populated with mature oaks, palms, and ornamentals, the park is comprised of four and one-half acres and is marked on the northeast and northwest corners by pillars which may have once held a light fixture or sign. The poured concrete pillars scored to look like stone are capped with a floral motif. In 1927, Edward and Charlotte Frerking filed the subdivision named Replat of Ivanhoe Plaza, which set aside land for Ivanhoe Plaza Park.

Along with the Ivanhoe Park beautification program, the City approved the construction of a thirty-foot bridge (Photos 48-49) across the west end of Lake Ivanhoe to connect Poinsettia Avenue to Ivanhoe Boulevard in 1938. Within a few months, the City also approved the installation of light fixtures along this extension of Poinsettia Avenue. Presumably constructed by the WPA in conjunction with the Ivanhoe Park beautification program, the bridge features a simple concrete deck design with concrete abutments. The two-lane bridge is flanked by pedestrian sidewalks and a wrought iron balustrade with concrete posts.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 12

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

Noncontributing Buildings

Of the 1016 buildings in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic District, 191 are considered noncontributing. These buildings are either less than fifty years old or are historic buildings which have been extensively modified. For example, 1920 Elizabeth Avenue (Photo 50), constructed c. 1950, was constructed as a Ranch style residence; however, extensive additions, including the replacement stucco and windows, and the addition of Prairie style decorative elements, has altered the building to the extent that it no longer retains its original architectural integrity. The building located at 15 North Ivanhoe Boulevard, constructed c. 1962 (Photo 51), is a very modernistic example of a noncontributing residence built after the period of significance. The building has a sweeping shallow front-gable roof that shelters an integrated porch. The porch features straight concrete columns united with a decorative metal screen. The exterior walls combine smooth stucco-covered concrete with decorative fieldstone. Sliding glass doors and plate glass windows are found on the side elevations of the house. Other residences constructed during the 1960s are more vernacular in their modernity. The c. 1965 house at 519 Dartmouth Street (Photo 52) has a front gable roof and a facade comprising a double-leaf wood and glass panels main entrance door and a series of seven vertical glass panel windows. A flat-roofed attached carport with a pierced concrete block wall stands to the west of the facade.

Recently, there has been a movement to construct residences that are modern replicas of historic styles, particularly Mediterranean Revival, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, and Bungalow. Only the absence of the signs of aging and the inappropriate modern window types prevent the viewer from mistaking the Neo-Mediterranean Revival house 1726 Dormont Lane (Photo 53) as dating from the 1920s Florida Land Boom instead of 2002. The multi-level clay tile roof, the arcaded porch, and the wrought iron balcony all hark back to the boom era, but the two-bay integrated garage and other incongruities mark the house as a modern building. It is easy to misidentify the house at 1904 Elizabeth Avenue (Photo 54) because of the use of architectural details that have been common to Colonial Revival style residences since the end of the 19th century. These include the Tuscan columns, the 9/9-light double-hung sash windows, the gable dormers, and other details. The jarring feature is the fact that the house rests on a masonry slab, instead of masonry piers or a foundation wall. The Neo-Queen Anne building located at 1280 Southwest Ivanhoe Boulevard (Photo 55) has the asymmetrical massing, turret, bay window, and other details derived from the style that was popular in the U.S. in the 1880s, but its clearly an example of a noncontributing residence built in the district in 2004.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 13

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

**LIST OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FMSF NO.</u>
<u>Amherst Avenue</u>				
1815	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5279
1821	Ranch	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5280
1824	Ranch	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5281
1900	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5282
1910	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1944	8OR5283
1916	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5284
2100	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3772
2100A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3772
2110	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5285
2110A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR5285
2112	Ranch	Residential	c. 1956	8OR5286
<u>Charlotte Lane</u>				
1510	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5218
1514	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3876
1514A	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3876
1522	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3877
1522A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3877
<u>Columbo Circle</u>				
312	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5573
318	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5574
319	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5575
327	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5576
328	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5577
335	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5578
347	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5579

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 14 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Dartmouth Street

515	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5455
529	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5456
529A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5456
535	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5457
600	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5458
600A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5458
601	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5459
601A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5459
605	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5460
605A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5460
610	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1942	8OR5461
610A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1942	8OR5461
611	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1937	8OR5462
617	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1943	8OR5463
618	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5464
624	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5465
625	Modern Movement	Residential	c. 1957	Pending
630	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5466
633	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR5467
634	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5468
637	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5469

Depauw Avenue

1621	Split Level	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5209
1635	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5210
1641	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5211
1705	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5212
1709	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5213
1717	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5214
1725	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5215
1733	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5216
1747	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5217
2012-2014	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1936	8OR3787

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 15 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

---

DeSoto Circle

310	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3888
315	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR5570
316	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3889
323	Neoclassical Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5571
324	Art Moderne	Residential	c. 1939	8OR5572

Dormont Lane

1615	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1952	Pending
1616	Dutch Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3882
1622	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3883
1622A	Colonial Revival	Garage Apartment	c. 1926	8OR3883
1630	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5190
1633	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1957	Pending
1634	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5192
1639	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3884
1640	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5193
1701	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5194
1702	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1937	8OR5195
1702A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1937	8OR5195
1705	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5196
1714	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5198
1715	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1937	8OR5199
1717	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5200
1720	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5201
1721	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5202
1734	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5204
1734A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR5204
1739	Ranch	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5205
1740	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5206
1745	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5207
1746	Ranch	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5208

Eastin Avenue

1205	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5653
------	-------	-------------	---------	---------

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 16 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Eastin Avenue (cont.)

1209	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5654
1210	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1935	8OR5655
1210A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1935	8OR5655
1216	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5656
1216A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5656
1219	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5657
1219A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5667
1220	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5658
1300	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5659
1306	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5660
1306A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5660
1310	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5661
1310A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1950	8OR5661
1314	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5663
1314A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5663
1317	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5664
1318	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5665
1318A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5665
1322	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5666
1322A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5666
1327	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5667
1330	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5668
1332A	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5669
1332	Frame Vernacular	Shed	c. 1950	8OR5669

Edwards Lane

1113	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5639
1117	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5640
1203	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3900
1206	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5642
1206A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1949	8OR5642
1207	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3899
1211	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5644
1214	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3896
1214A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3896

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 17 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

---

Edwards Lane (cont.)

1215	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3898
1220	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1938	8OR3897
1220A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1938	8OR3897
1224	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5645
1224A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1945	8OR5645
1228	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5646

Elizabeth Avenue

1811	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5418
1900	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3825
1900A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3825
1903	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3824
1905	French Eclectic	Residential	c. 1936	8OR5419
1905A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1936	8OR5419
1914	Modern Movement	Residential	c. 1959	Pending
1916	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1928	8OR5421
1919	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5422
2002	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1936	8OR3822
2007	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5424
2015	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3821
2015A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3821
2016	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3820
2019	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3819
2019A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3819
2020	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1936	8OR3818
2020A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1936	8OR3818
2023	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5426
2100	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1936	8OR3817
2100A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1936	8OR3818
2105	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5427
2105A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5427
2106	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1922	8OR2136
2106A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1922	8OR3136
2110	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1924	8OR3816
2110A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1924	8OR3816

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 18 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Gerda Terrace

1830	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5262
1834	Mission	Residential	c. 1928	8OR3809
1834A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1928	8OR3809
1837	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5263
1903	Ranch	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5264
1904	Ranch	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5265
1909	Ranch	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5266
1915	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5267
1916	Tudor Revival	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3807
1916A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3807
1923	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3806
1923A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR3806
2000	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5268
2006	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1948	Pending
2007	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5269
2110	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1957	8OR5276
2012	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5270
2012A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR5270
2018	Tudor	Residential	c. 1936	8OR3805
2018A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1936	8OR3805
2019	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5271
2120	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1957	Pending
2023	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5272
2024	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5273
2100	Ranch	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5274
2107	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3804
2110	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1957	8OR5276
2111	Ranch	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5277
2114	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3803
2119	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5278
2120	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1957	Pending

Greely Street

503	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1925	8OR5603
509	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1925	8OR5604

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 19 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Greely Street (cont.)

515	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5606
520	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5608
524	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5609
525	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5610
528	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5611
532	Ranch	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5612
533	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1925	8OR5613
533A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR5613
539	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5614
539A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5614
610	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1928	8OR5615

Gunnison Avenue

1112	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3893
1115	Ranch	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5617
1116	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5618
1116A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1947	8OR5618
1119	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1944	8OR5619
1122	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1957	Pending
1123	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5620
1200	Masonry	Residential	c. 1957	Pending
1203	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5621
1203A	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5621
1204	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3894
1204A	Frame Vernacular	Shed	c. 1941	8OR3894
1209	Ranch	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5622
1209A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5622
1212	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5623
1215	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5625
1216	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5626
1220	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR5627
1220A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1939	8OR5627
1221	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5628
1224	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1939	8OR5629
1224A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1939	8OR5629

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 20 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

---

Gunnison Avenue (cont.)

1225	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5630
1228	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5631
1317	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5633
1317A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1950	8OR5633
1323	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5634
1323A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1949	8OR5634
1325	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5635
1325A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR5635

Harrison Avenue

1813	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5400
1819	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5401
1820	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5402
1826	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5403
1828	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3827
1828A	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3827
1832	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5404
1900	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5405
1901	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3828
1904-1906	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5406
1909	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5407
1912	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5408
1915	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR3829
1915A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1946	8OR3829
1918	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5409
1919	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5410
1919A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1946	8OR5410
1922	International	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5411
2001	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1938	8OR3830
2001A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1938	8OR3830
2004	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3831
2004A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR3831
2010	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3832
2010A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR3832
2013	Dutch Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3833

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 21

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Harrison Avenue (cont.)

2013A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3833
2016	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5414
2023	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3834
2023A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3834
2102	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3835
2105	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5415
2106	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5416
2106A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR5416
2110	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5417
2110A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5417
2111	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3836
2111A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3836

East Harvard Street

3	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5317
4	Ranch	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5316
5-7	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5315
12	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3761
12A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3761
15	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5314
15A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1949	8OR5314
16	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5313
16A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR5313
18-20	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1959	Pending
19	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3760
19A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR3760
24	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1936	8OR3759
24A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1936	8OR3759
25	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3757
25A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3757
26	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3758
29	Mission	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3756
29A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3756
30	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3755
35	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5312

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 22

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

East Harvard Street (cont.)

39	Mission	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3753
39A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3753
40	Mission	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3754
40A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3754
43	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3752
43A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3752
47	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3750
47A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3750
48	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3751
48A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR3751
102	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8308
106	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR8309
107	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3742
107A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR3742
110	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3739
110A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR3739
111	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3738
111A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR3738
114	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3741
114A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1939	8OR3741
115	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3740
115A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR3740

West Harvard Street

2-4	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1920	8OR5311
3	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3762
7	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3763
11	Neoclassical Revival	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3765
11A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1939	8OR3765
14	Mission	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3766
14A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3766
15	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3767
15A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3767
18	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1957	Pending
24	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1929	8OR3770

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 23 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

---

West Harvard Street (cont.)

24A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1929	8OR3770
27	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3771
27A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3771
30	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5318
31	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5319
500	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5321
500A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR5321
505	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5322
508	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5323
508A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1950	8OR5323
509	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3856
509A	Mediterranean Revival	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3856
514	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3855
514A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3855
517	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3853
518	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3854
518A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1939	8OR3854
520	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3852
521	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3851
521A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3851
525	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3850
525A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3850
528	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1938	8OR3849
531	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5324
532	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3848
543	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5325
543A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5325
600	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5326
604	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5327
605	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3846

Hopkins Circle

1	Modern Movement	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5219
2	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5220
9	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5221

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 24 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

---

Hopkins Circle (cont.)

14	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5222
17	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5223
25	Modern Movement	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5224

North Ivanhoe Boulevard

25	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5244
29	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5243
29A	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5243
35	Art Moderne	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8296
35A	Art Moderne	Garage	c. 1948	8OR8296
107	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8298
111	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR8299

Northwest Ivanhoe Boulevard

21	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5245
35	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5246
47	Ranch	Residential	c. 1959	Pending
105	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5247
105A	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5247
119	Ranch	Residential	c. 1956	8OR5248
119A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1956	8OR5248
205	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5249
305	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1938	8OR5250
315	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5251
333	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5252
337	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5253
345	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5254
405	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5256
405A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5256
415	Ranch	Residential	c. 1943	8OR5257

Southwest Ivanhoe Boulevard

1202	Ranch	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5560
------	-------	-------------	---------	---------

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 25 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Southwest Ivanhoe Boulevard (cont.)

1210	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5561
1218	Ranch	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5562
1226	Split Level	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5563
1230	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5564
1300	Prairie	Residential	c. 1925	8OR5565
1300A	Prairie	Garage	c. 1925	8OR5565
1330	Neoclassical	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5566
1338	Tudor Revival	Residential	c. 1936	8OR5567
1338A	Tudor Revival	Garage Apt	c. 1936	8OR5567
1354	Ranch	Residential	c. 1939	8OR5568
1360	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5569

West Ivanhoe Boulevard

505	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3838
505A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR3838
1516	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5541
1700	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1937	8OR5203
1700A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1937	8OR5203
1720	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5258

Ivanhoe Plaza

518	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5538
518A	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5538
530	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5539
530A	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5539
550	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1939	8OR5540
576	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1959	Pending
582	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1956	8OR5637

Ivanhoe Road

1819	Ranch	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5367
1829	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5368
1830	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5369

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 26 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Ivanhoe Road (cont.)

1833	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5370
1838	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5371
1839	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5372
1842	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5373
1900	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5375
1901	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5376
1910	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5377
1911	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5378
1912	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5379
1917	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5380
1919	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5381
1920	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5382
2000	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5383
2001	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5384
2006	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5385
2007	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5386
2012	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5387
2015	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5388
2017	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5389
2018	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5390
2023	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5391
2102	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5392
2103	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5393
2107	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5394
2110	Split Level	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5395
2112	Ranch	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5396
2115	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5397
2120	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5398
2121	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5399

Lakeview Street

401	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5671
405	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5672
411	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5673
425	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1935	8OR3892

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 27

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Lakeview Street (cont.)

425A	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR3892
503	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1930	8OR5674
503A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR5674
509	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5676
509A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5676
515	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5678
515A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5678
519	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5679

Latta Lane

1122	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5647
1122½	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5647
1206	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5649
1206A	Frame Vernacular	Carport	c. 2007	8OR5649
1208	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5650
1222	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5652
1222A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5652

East New Hampshire Street

3	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5231
3A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR5231
7	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5230
7A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1950	8OR5230
11	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5229
17	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5228
25	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5227
33	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5226
45	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1947	8OR5225
109	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3802
109A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3802

West New Hampshire Street

1	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5232
---	---------------------	-------------	---------	---------

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 28

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

West New Hampshire Street (cont.)

6	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5233
14	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5235
15	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1942	8OR5234
19	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5236
20	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5237
23	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5238
30	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5239
32	Ranch	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5240
100	Ranch	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5241

North Shore Terrace

1724	Ranch	Residential	c. 1956	8OR5183
1732	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR8290
1744	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8294

Oakmont Lane

1630	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3881
1631	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947	8OR8421
1635	Ranch	Residential	c. 1956	8OR5185
1636	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1928	8OR3880
1636A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1928	8OR3880
1639	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1956	8OR5184
1639A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1956	8OR5184
1701	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8423
1702	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8424
1702A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR8424
1706	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3879
1707	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8426
1710	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1947	8OR8427
1711	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947	8OR8428
1715	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3878
1716	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1947	8OR8429
1721	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1945	8OR8430
1724	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1927	8OR3870

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 29 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Oakmont Lane (cont.)

1725	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5186
1730	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8431
1731	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8432
1735	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1947	8OR8433
1740	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR8435
1745	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5187
1746	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5188

Poinsettia Avenue

1110	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5543
1112	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3886
1118	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5544
1214	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1922	8OR5545
1214A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1922	8OR5545
1223	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1935	8OR5547
1226	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5548
1231	Mission	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5549
1232	Prairie	Residential	c. 1923	8OR5550
1232A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1923	8OR5550
1245	Mission	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5551
1245A	Mission	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5551
1245B	Mission	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5551
1306	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1930	8OR5552
1312	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3887
1320	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5553
1324	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5554
1324A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1950	8OR5554
1410	Ranch	Residential	c. 1942	8OR5556
1420	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5557
1504	Neoclassical Revival	Residential	c. 1943	8OR5558
1504A	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1943	8OR5558
1518	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5559

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 30 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

---

East Princeton Street

1	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1925	8OR5478
1A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR5478
2	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5477
5	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1942	8OR5476
5A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1942	8OR5476
6-8	Neoclassical Revival	Residential	c. 1929	8OR3747
6-8A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1929	8OR3747
12	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5475
16	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5474
24	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1929	8OR3748
24A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1929	8OR3748
28	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5473
29	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5472
32-34	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5471
36	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3749
36A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3749
38-40	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5470
46	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5362
110	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3746
110A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR3746

West Princeton Street

1	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5479
4	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5480
4A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5480
5	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1956	8OR5481
8	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1936	8OR3777
8A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1936	8OR3777
9	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5483
9A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5483
12	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1928	8OR3776
13-15	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5484
16	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3775
16A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3775
19	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1882	8OR3901

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 31 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

West Princeton Street (cont.)

19A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1920	8OR3901
20	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1929	8OR3774
100	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5485
103	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5486
104	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1953	8OR5487
107	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5488
111	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5489
111A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5489
112	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3773
112A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3773
115	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5490
119	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5491
119A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1951	8OR5491
120	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5492
205	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1928	8OR5493
209	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5494
211	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5495
215-217	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5496
219	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5497
219A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR5497
221	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5498
231	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5499
237	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1958	Pending
241	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5500
304	Ranch	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5501
311	Mediterranean Revival	School	c. 1926	8OR2224
311A	Masonry Vernacular	School	c. 1926	8OR2224
311B	Masonry Vernacular	School	c. 1926	8OR2224
311C	Masonry Vernacular	School	c. 1926	8OR2224
311D	Masonry Vernacular	School	c. 1926	8OR2224
311E	Masonry Vernacular	School	c. 1926	8OR2224
316	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3811
316A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR3811
320	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5502
324-326	Masonry Vernacular	Duplex	c. 1959	Pending
330	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3812

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 32 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

West Princeton Street (cont.)

330A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR3812
336	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5503
400	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1927	8OR3813
400A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR3813
410	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5504
410A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR5504
413	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5505
414	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3814
417	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5506
418	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3815
418A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR3815
421	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5507
503	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1924	8OR5508
507	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5509
510	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3841
510A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3841
514	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3842
514A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3842
524	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3843
524A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR3843
600	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5511
604	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5512
607	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5513
607A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5513
612	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1927	8OR3844
612A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR3844
622	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1929	8OR3845
622A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1929	8OR3845
625	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5514
631	Ranch	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5516
637	International	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5517
641	International	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5518

Shady Lane Drive

415	Monterey	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5531
-----	----------	-------------	---------	---------

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 33 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Shady Lane Drive (cont.)

439	Dutch Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5532
439A	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5532
445	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5533
501	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5534
511	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5535
517	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5536
607	Tudor Revival	Residential	c. 1931	8OR5537

Sheridan Boulevard

404	Ranch	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5580
407	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1938	8OR5581
411	Ranch	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5582
411A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c/ 1946	8OR5582
416	Tudor Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5583
416A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5583
419	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5584
501	Tudor Revival	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5585
501A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5585
508	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5586
508A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5586
511	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5587
521	Tudor Revival	Residential	c. 1925	8OR5588
525	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5589
534	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1938	8OR5590
600	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR5592
605	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5594
609	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5595
612	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5596
612A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1927	8OR5596
615	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5597
616	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1927	8OR5598
620	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5599
621	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1925	8OR5600
621A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR5600
632	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5601

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 34 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Sheridan Boulevard (cont.)

632A	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5601
------	------------------	-------------	---------	---------

West Smith Street

603	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5519
603A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1946	8OR5519
605	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5520
611	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5521
611A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1946	8OR5521
615	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5522
615A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1946	8OR5522
616	Ranch	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5523
617	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5524
621	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5525
621A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1948	8OR5525
622	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5526
622A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1949	8OR5526
626	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5527
632	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5529
636	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5530

Stetson Street

510	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5439
510A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5439
511	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5440
512	Tudor Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5441
512A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5441
515	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5442
520	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5443
521	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5444
525	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3864
531	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3865
534	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3867
537	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5445
600	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5446

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 35

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Stetson Street (cont.)

603	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3868
603A	Craftsman	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3868
604	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5447
608	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5448
611	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5449
612	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1955	8OR5450
617	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5451
620	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5452
620A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR5452
621	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5453
625	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3872
626	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3871
631	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1936	8OR3873
631A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1936	8OR3873
632	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5454

University Drive

1810	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949	8OR5429
1811	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5430
1901	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3839
1909	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1943	8OR5431
2001	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3840
2004	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1938	8OR5432
2005	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5433
2005A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1950	8OR5433
2011	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1923	8OR5434
2011A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1923	8OR5434
2021	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1928	8OR5436
2101	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1929	8OR5437
2107	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5438

East Vanderbilt Street

5	Ranch	Residential	c. 1943	8OR5303
8	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5301

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 36 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

East Vanderbilt Street (cont.)

11	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5300
11A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5300
16	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5299
23	Ranch	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5297
27	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5296
28	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5295
31	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5294
31A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5294
32	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5293
36	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5292
37	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5291
41	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5290
44	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947	8OR5289
45	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5288
45A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR5288
46	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5287
100	Ranch	Residential	c. 1952	8OR6036
106	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3799
106A	Mediterranean Revival	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3799
107	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1928	8OR3798
107A	Mediterranean Revival	Garage	c. 1928	8OR3798
112	Tudor Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3796
112A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3796
113	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3797
113A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3797

West Vanderbilt Street

2	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5304
3	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1945	8OR5305
3A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1945	8OR5305
9	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5306
15	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3794
20	Ranch	Residential	c. 1954	8OR5308
26	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5309
29	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5310

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 37

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

East Yale Street

1	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5339
1A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1951	8OR5339
4	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1942	8OR5338
8	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3786
9	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951	8OR5337
15	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5335
17	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5334
18	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3785
21	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3784
24	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3783
32	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5332
35	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1924	8OR3782
35A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1924	8OR3782
38	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5331
38A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR5331
42	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5330
43	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3781
43A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3781
46	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR5329
47	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3780
47A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3780
106	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR8312
107	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949	8OR8313
110	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941	8OR8314
110A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR8314
114	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948	8OR8315
117	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3778
117A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3778

West Yale Street

2	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3789
2A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR3789
3	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1925	8OR3788
3A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925	8OR3788
7	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3790

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 38

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

West Yale Street (cont.)

7A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3790
8	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3791
8A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR3791
11	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1926	8OR3792
11A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR3792
16	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5341
21	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5342
22	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5343
24	Ranch	Residential	c. 1946	8OR5344
28	Ranch	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5345
28A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1941	8OR5345
29	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5346
29A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5346
32	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5347
33	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR5348
101	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5349
110	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR3837
115	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5351
200	Craftsman	Residential	c. 1935	8OR5352
200A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1935	8OR5352
306	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR3826
500	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5353
506	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5354
506A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1940	8OR5354
507	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1940	8OR5355
515	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3863
515A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3863
517	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3862
517A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3862
520	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1939	8OR3861
528	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5357
534	Ranch	Residential	c. 1948	8OR5358
539	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1930	8OR3859
539A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1930	8OR3859
543	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1926	8OR5359
543A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926	8OR5359

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 39 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

West Yale Street (cont.)

600	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1938	8OR3858
601	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5360
605	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1950	8OR5361
605A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1950	8OR5361
610	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1958	Pending
616	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1944	8OR5363
616A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1944	8OR5363
620	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1943	8OR5364
626	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1941	8OR5365

**CONTRIBUTING SITES**

Lake Ivanhoe Park	57 South Lake Ivanhoe Boulevard	c. 1938	8OR6032
Ivanhoe Plaza Park	500 Ivanhoe Plaza	c. 1927	8OR6032

**CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE**

Bridge 755807	Poinsettia Avenue	Concrete Deck	c. 1938	8OR6033
---------------	-------------------	---------------	---------	---------

**LIST OF NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS**

<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>STYLE</u>	<u>USE</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FMSF NO.</u>
----------------	--------------	------------	-------------	-----------------

Amherst Avenue

2010	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1975	N/A
2014	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1975	N/A
2022	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1978	N/A

Charlotte Lane

1518	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1985	N/A
------	--------------------	-------------	---------	-----

Columbo Circle

313	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2004	N/A
-----	-------------------	-------------	---------	-----

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 40 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Columbo Circle (cont.)

326	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1975	N/A
341	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2001	N/A

Dartmouth Street

519	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1965	N/A
523	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1965	N/A

Depauw Avenue

1631	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 1960	N/A
1706	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1956 (Altered)	8OR5482

DeSoto Circle

527	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2004	N/A
-----	-------------------	-------------	---------	-----

Dormont Lane

1623	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1998	N/A
1629	Neo-Classical	Residential	c. 2000	N/A
1711	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1938 (Altered)	OR5197
1726	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2004	N/A
1731	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1939 (Altered)	8OR3885

Edwards Lane

1125	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1965	N/A
1200	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1960	N/A
1221	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1965	N/A

Eastin Avenue

1311	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1947 (Altered)	8OR5662
1326	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1987	N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 41 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Elizabeth Avenue

1904	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2002	N/A
1908	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2002	N/A
1911	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940 (Altered)	8OR5420
1920	Prairie	Residential	c. 1950 (Altered)	8OR5423
2011	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 1974	N/A
2109	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2004	N/A

North Formosa Avenue

1801	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1999	N/A
1815	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1926 (Altered)	8OR3801
2115	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1930 (Altered)	8OR3744
2115A	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1945 (Altered)	8OR3745

Gerda Terrace

1814	Split Level	Residential	c. 1937 (Altered)	8OR5259
1815	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1946 (Altered)	8OR5260
1820	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1941 (Altered)	8OR5261
1825	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1962	N/A
1827	Neo-Bungalow	Residential	c. 2004	N/A
1838	Neo-Classical	Residential	c. 2001	N/A
1841	Neo-Bungalow	Residential	c. 1983	N/A
1845	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2000	N/A
1903	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2005	N/A
1904	Neo-Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 2004	N/A
1910	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1996	N/A
1912	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 1996	N/A
2000	Neo-Bungalow	Residential	c. 2006	N/A
2015	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2000	N/A
2103	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1949 (Altered)	8OR5275

Greely Street

500	Neo-Classical	Residential	c. 2002	N/A
500A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 2002	N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 42 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Greely Street (cont.)

503A	Frame Vernacular	Shed	c. 1999	8OR5603
505	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2002	N/A
505A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 2002	N/A
509A	Frame Vernacular	Shed	c. 1999	8OR5604
510	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2006	N/A
510A	Neo-Mediterranean	Garage	c. 2006	N/A
516	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1938 (Altered)	8OR5607
517	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 1997	N/A
521	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 1997	N/A
521A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1997	N/A
525A	Frame Vernacular	Shed	c. 2000	8OR5610
538	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1986	N/A
605	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2002	N/A
614	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926 (Altered)	8OR5616

Gunnison Avenue

1122	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1957 (Altered)	N/A
1200	Masonry	Residential	c. 1957 (Altered)	N/A
1210	Ranch	Residential	c. 1974	N/A
1213	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940 (Altered)	8OR5624
1216A	Frame Vernacular	Shed	c. 1997 (Altered)	8OR5626
1304	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1940 (Altered)	8OR5632
1315	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1961	N/A
1333	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 2002	N/A

Harrison Avenue

1827	Ranch	Residential	c. 1970	N/A
2000	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1980	N/A
2005	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1952 (Altered)	8OR5412
2011	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1941 (Altered)	8OR5413
2101	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1989	N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 43 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

East Harvard Street

34	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1962	N/A
44	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1960	N/A
103	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1920 (Altered)	8OR3743
103A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1920 (Altered)	8OR3743

West Harvard Street

19-21	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2000	N/A
23-25	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2000	N/A
32	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1942 (Altered)	8OR5320
515	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 2003	N/A
536	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948 (Altered)	8OR5428
539	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1926 (Altered)	8OR3847
539A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 1926 (Altered)	8OR3847
601	Neo-Bungalow	Residential	c. 1985	N/A

North Ivanhoe Boulevard

7	Ranch	Residential	c. 1968	N/A
9	Ranch	Residential	c. 1964	N/A
15	Modern Movement	Residential	c. 1962	N/A
101	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948 (Altered)	8OR8297

Northwest Ivanhoe Boulevard

1	Ranch	Residential	c. 1964	N/A
27	Ranch	Residential	c. 1962	N/A
101	Ranch	Residential	c. 1962	N/A
121	Split Level	Residential	c. 1989	N/A
221	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1986	N/A
227	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1998	N/A
353	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 2007	N/A
353A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 2007	N/A
401	Neo-Queen Anne	Residential	c. 2002	N/A
401A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 2002	N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 44 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Southwest Ivanhoe Boulevard

1280	Neo-Queen Anne	Residential	c. 2004	N/A
1280A	Frame Vernacular	Garage	c. 2004	N/A

West Ivanhoe Boulevard

1521	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1949 (Altered)	8OR5542
------	--------------------	-------------	-------------------	---------

Ivanhoe Plaza

500	Ranch	Residential	c. 1961	N/A
540	Modern Movement	Residential	c. 1960	N/A
560	Ranch	Residential	c. 1968	N/A
570	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1963	N/A

Ivanhoe Road

1812	Ranch	Residential	c. 1950 (Altered)	8OR5366
1818	Ranch	Residential	c. 1967	N/A
1845	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1996	N/A

Lakeview Street

415	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1973	N/A
-----	--------------------	-------------	---------	-----

Latta Lane

1206A	Frame Vernacular	Shed	c. 2004	8OR5649
1214	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1941 (Altered)	8OR5651

West New Hampshire Street

33	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1939 (Altered)	8OR3810
105	Ranch	Residential	c. 1940 (Altered)	8OR5242
106	Ranch	Residential	c. 1966	N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 45 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Oakmont Lane

1624	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1965	N/A
1628	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1965	N/A
1739	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948 (Altered)	8OR8434

North Shore Terrace

1710	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1948 (Altered)	8OR8285
1716	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948 (Altered)	8OR8286
1739	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1948 (Altered)	8OR8292

Poinsettia Avenue

1200	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1984	N/A
1220	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926 (Altered)	8OR5546
1221	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1978	N/A
1225	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 2001	N/A
1311	Neo-Bungalow	Residential	c. 1999	N/A
1400	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1950 (Altered)	8OR5555

West Princeton Street

24	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1960	N/A
245	Ranch	Residential	c. 1972	N/A
304A	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1960	8OR5501
308	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1972	N/A
311F	Masonry Vernacular	School	c. 1970	N/A
311G	Masonry Vernacular	School	c. 1970	N/A
404	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1962	N/A
516	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 1980	N/A
520	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1978	N/A
610	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1971	N/A
613-615	Masonry Vernacular	Duplex	c. 1978	N/A
617-619	Masonry Vernacular	Duplex	c. 1978	N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 46 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

Shady Lane Drive

414	Neo-French Colonial	Residential	c. 1969	N/A
429	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2000	N/A
601	Contemporary	Residential	c. 1965	N/A

Sheridan Boulevard

410	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1989	N/A
422	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1989	N/A
500	Ranch	Residential	c. 1949 (Altered)	8OR5602
507	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 1987	N/A
513	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 2000	N/A
514	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1983	N/A
516	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2004	N/A
516A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 2004	N/A
517	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1989	N/A
535	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 2001	N/A
539	Ranch	Residential	c. 1951 (Altered)	8OR5591
604	Neo-Shingle	Residential	c. 2005	N/A

West Stetson Street

507	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2003	N/A
508	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1960	N/A
526	Neo-Colonial	Residential	c. 2003	N/A
607	Ranch	Residential	c. 1966	N/A

University Drive

1900	Neo-Bungalow	Residential	c. 2003	N/A
2017	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1944 (Altered)	8OR5435
2118-2120	Neo-Mediterranean	Duplex	c. 2003	N/A
2124-2126	Neo-Mediterranean	Duplex	c. 2003	N/A

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 47 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF RESOURCES

East Vanderbilt Street

4	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940 (Altered)	8OR5302
15	Ranch	Residential	c. 1960	N/A
22	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1950 (Altered)	8OR5298
101	Colonial Revival	Residential	c. 1926 (Altered)	8OR3800

West Vanderbilt Street

8	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1977	N/A
11	Neo-Bungalow	Residential	c. 1989	N/A
12	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2007	N/A
25	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1943 (Altered)	No Site File

East Yale Street

12	Ranch	Residential	c. 1942 (Altered)	8OR5336
27	Neo-Mediterranean	Residential	c. 2004	N/A
28	Ranch	Residential	c. 1941 (Altered)	8OR5333
101	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1960	N/A
102	Frame Vernacular	Residential	c. 1945 (Altered)	8OR8311
111	Mediterranean Revival	Residential	c. 1925 (Altered)	8OR3779
111A	Masonry Vernacular	Garage	c. 1925 (Altered)	8OR3779

West Yale Street

12	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1947 (Altered)	8OR5340
15	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1924 (Altered)	8OR3793
109	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1940 (Altered)	8OR5350
337	Ranch	Residential	c. 1977	N/A
512	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1994	N/A
516	Minimal Traditional	Residential	c. 1994	N/A
525	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1940 (Altered)	8OR5356
531	Ranch	Residential	c. 1995	N/A
533	Masonry Vernacular	Residential	c. 1995	N/A
606	Bungalow	Residential	c. 1925 (Altered)	8OR3857

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

**ARCHITECTS (cont.)**

Cline, F.N.  
Kiehl, Howard  
Kenyon, E.D.  
McCree, W.A., Jr.  
Reynolds, Howard M.  
Roberts, Isabel  
Rogers, James Gamble II  
Rogers, Richard Boone  
Ryan, Ida Annah  
Stevens, Raymond C.  
Struble, A.B.  
Turner, Percy Pamorrow

**SUMMARY**

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. The Lake Ivanhoe Historic District, originally established as an essentially middle class suburban neighborhood, contains one of the largest concentrations of modest-sized homes constructed in Orlando between c. 1920 and 1959. Only the c. 1882 John Erricsson House at 19 West Princeton Street precedes the development of the historic district. A variety of styles reflecting architectural trends from the early- to mid-twentieth century are represented in the district, including Frame and Masonry Vernacular, Bungalow, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Mission, Mediterranean Revival, Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Art Moderne, French Eclectic, Mission, Neoclassical Revival, International, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split Level, and Contemporary.

**HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

**Early Development of the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District, 1880-1919**

Orlando developed around Fort Gatlin, a military outpost constructed by the U.S. Army in 1838 during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842) to defend the interior of Florida from raids by the Seminole Indians. The fort remained occupied until 1849, when the army withdrew its garrison. A few former soldiers and their families remained in the area, growing citrus and raising cattle. The settlement was around the old fort originally known as Jernigan, after Aaron Jernigan (1813-1891), who settled in Orange County in 1843. Originally from Georgia, he settled on the shores of Lake Holden, where he purchased 1200 acres and began farming and raising cattle. By 1850, the Jernigan home had become a U.S. post office and the nucleus of a small settlement that had grown up in the vicinity of Fort Gatlin. In 1856, Jernigan became the county seat of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

Orange County, which had been created from Mosquito County in 1845.<sup>2</sup> In 1857, the community's name was officially changed to Orlando, supposedly in honor of militiaman Orlando Reeves, who was killed in a skirmish during the Second Seminole War.<sup>3</sup> The United States Post Office officially recognized the community as Orlando in September 1857.<sup>4</sup> When Orlando was formally incorporated on July 21, 1875, the town limits consisted of two square miles with 85 residents, 29 of whom were registered voters.

Initial residents in the vicinity of the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District were veterans of the Second Seminole War who remained to establish homesteads in the vicinity. Daniel K. Hall, a soldier who had served at Fort Gatlin, was among the earliest residents of College Park, settling near Lake Ivanhoe around 1849. Hall operated a gristmill on a stream located between lakes Ivanhoe and Formosa. He became the first justice of the peace in Orange County. In 1854, James Gamble Speer, a member of the Indian Removal Commission, established a cotton farm on the shore of Lake Ivanhoe.<sup>5</sup> Throughout the 1870s and 1880s, several individuals purchased land in present-day College Park on which to plant citrus groves. One land transaction in the neighborhood involved the purchase and subdivision of land in 1885 by Charles and Jane Joy of Vermont. Joy's subdivision created 12 lots, which were subsequently sold to early settlers that included Jessie Gafford, J.B. Riley, and John Sinclair. Sinclair, a former New Hampshire state senator, arrived in Orlando during the late 1870s. He established the Sinclair Land Agency to promote and sell real estate. Other early landowners included Dr. J.V. Logan, E.A. Smith, Adam Given, and John Erricsson.<sup>6</sup> Erricsson purchased 80 acres near the present-day intersection of Princeton and Amherst streets on which he cultivated citrus. Other early landowners named the natural features in the neighborhood. John W. Childress named Lake Adair for his wife and F.N. Abbott named Lake Ivanhoe after the classic novel written in 1819 by Sir Walter Scott. Philadelphia attorney James Wilcox acquired land throughout the present-day College Park neighborhood during the 1870s and 1880s<sup>7</sup>

Orlando's permanent population was barely 200 until the arrival of the South Florida Railroad in 1880. New settlers then poured in from all over the country, businesses flourished, and by the end of the year, the town had

<sup>2</sup> In 1821, there were two counties that formed Florida: Escambia and St. Johns. In 1824, the area to the south of St. Johns County became Mosquito County which was renamed Orange County in 1845 when Florida became a state.

<sup>3</sup> "Orlando, 1830-1845," *Orlando: A Visual History*, <http://www.cfhf.net/orlando/1830.htm>.

<sup>4</sup> Alford G. Bradbury and E. Story Hallock, *A Chronology of Florida Post Offices* (Vero Beach: The Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs, 1962), 62.

<sup>5</sup> Eve Bacon, *Orlando: A Centennial History: Volume I, Pioneer Era and the First Fifty Years of Incorporation, 1821 to 1925* (Chuluota: The Mickler House, Publishers, 1975), 9, 14; Grace Hagedorn, "Outline of College Park History, [1996]," TMs [photocopy], p. 1-2, Personal files, Grace Hagedorn, Orlando; College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "Ivanhoe Historic House Tour - 6 December 1992," (Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1992), n.p.

<sup>6</sup> William Blackman, *History of Orange County, Florida* (Winter Park: William F. Blackman, 1927), 65, 90, 168, and 199; Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Deed Book 25, Page 51.

<sup>7</sup> College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "College Park Historic Homes Tour, Draft, 22 November 1998," (Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1998), n.p.; Bacon, *Orlando: Volume I*, pp. 85-86.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

its first newspaper, the Orange County Reporter. Downtown Orlando got wooden sidewalks and its first bank in 1883. By August 1884, the population had grown to 1,666. That year, 600,000 boxes of oranges, most of them from Orlando, were shipped from Florida to cities in the North. By 1885, Orlando was a viable town, boasting as many as 50 businesses. The population continued to increase with the arrival of a second railroad, the Tavares, Orlando & Atlantic Railroad in 1888. The railroads brought new settlers, businesses, and tourists to central Florida, promoting a construction and population boom.<sup>8</sup> The railroads also increased the shipment of agricultural products, particularly citrus, to distant markets.

Disaster struck a week after Christmas in 1894, when the temperature plummeted to an unseasonable 24 degrees Fahrenheit. Water pipes burst and orange blossoms froze, blackened, and died. The sub-freezing temperature continued for three days, wrecking the citrus crop for the year. Many grove owners went bust, and those who remained were hit with a second devastating freeze the following year. Tens of thousands of trees died as a result of the frost. Small growers were wiped out, but large conglomerates that could afford to buy up the small growers' properties at bargain prices and wait for new groves to mature assured the survival of the industry. The Great Freeze of the winter of 1894-1895 caused a severe economic recession from which the citrus industry did not fully recover for 15 years. Many residents who did not leave central Florida abandoned their groves, and moved into other areas of agriculture, including truck farming, cattle ranching, and ornamental horticulture.<sup>9</sup>

The freezes had a profound effect on the College Park area. The citrus groves and vegetable farms were devastated. Despite the freeze, tourists and new residents continued to arrive in Florida. Tourism, combined with a broadened agricultural base, provided the foundation for Orlando's steady growth extending into the early 1900s. Residential neighborhoods adjacent to downtown Orlando such as the area that became College Park grew and expanded in response to the growth of the downtown commercial business area. At the beginning of the 20th century, most of the new residential development took place in the immediate vicinity of downtown, around Lake Eola and Lake Lucerne which were situated east and south of the downtown. The College Park area, which was located farther north, across present-day Colonial Boulevard, developed slowly during the early 20th century, as the abandoned orange groves and wilderness still occupied much of the area.

The first official subdivision plats of the College Park neighborhood were filed during the first decade of the 20th century, with development starting along the southern edges of the neighborhood (today's Colonial Drive) and spreading northward. Around 1909, developers Hanford Carl Dann (1849-1940), Thomas Picton Warlow (1866-1945), and others purchased land along Lake Concord's southwest shore from James Wilcox who had

<sup>8</sup> Jim Robison and Mark Andrews, Flashbacks: The Story of Central Florida's Past. (Orlando: Orange County Historical Society, Inc. and The Orlando Sentinel, 1995), 49-50; The Historic Works, "Orlando Neighborhood Survey Project," Prepared for the Historic Preservation Section, Planning and Development Department, City Planning Bureau, City of Orlando, (Orlando: The Historic Works, 1992), p. 12.

<sup>9</sup> Robison and Andrews, 124-25.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

acquire the land in the 1870s and 1880s. Dann and Warlow frequently joined forces for development purposes, and both played a key role in the growth of the College Park neighborhood. Dann formed the Carl Dann Development Company and the Southern Development Company, which together eventually filed approximately 60 plats in College Park.

Dann and his associates subdivided the land and filed the plat for the Concord Park Addition to Orlando in 1909, with additions to the plat filed in 1911 and 1912.<sup>10</sup> Businessman John M. Cheney purchased the five eastern lots along the southwest shore of Lake Concord, while C.W. Rowe purchased the two western lots at the northeast intersection of present-day Edgewater and Peachtree Street. Rowe further subdivided his holdings into 15 lots in 1914.<sup>11</sup> West of this activity, developers filed the Orange Park Subdivision, located in the southwest corner of College Park, in 1914.<sup>12</sup> The creation of these new subdivisions on the northern edge of the city prompted the municipal government to extend the corporate limits to include a good portion of the College Park area in 1911.<sup>13</sup>

One of the new subdivisions established north of Lake Ivanhoe was A.D. Mallory's Subdivision, filed in 1912, dividing approximately 15 acres into residential lots along the north shore of the lake.<sup>14</sup> One interesting element to College Park's early history involved the purchase of land around the southwest side of Lake Ivanhoe by George Russell in 1910. On the shores of the lake, he established an amusement park that featured a picnic pavilion, a bathhouse, and a large swimming pool.<sup>15</sup> In 1915, Russell subdivided the land on which his amusement park was located, and in 1919, sold it to David A. Cooper, S. Howard Atha, and I.W. Phillips.<sup>16</sup> These men further subdivided and re-platted the land as the Ivanhoe Park Replat. Over the next decade, Cooper and Atha, along with Harry W. Barr, would play a significant role in developing the College Park neighborhood.<sup>17</sup>

### Florida Land Boom, 1920-1926

By 1920, Florida had a population of 968,470 people. Just five years later, the population had grown to 1,263,540. In the early 1920s, a substantial number of Americans finally had the time and money to travel to

---

<sup>10</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Concord Park Addition to Orlando, Plat Book D, Page 66; Concord Park Addition, Plat Book D, Page 124; First Addition to Concord Park, Plat Book F, Page 11; Second Addition to Concord Park, Plat Book F, Page 25.

<sup>11</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, C.W. Rowe's Subdivision, Plat Book F, Page 81.

<sup>12</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Orange Park, Plat Book E, Page 31; College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "College Park Historic Homes Tour, Draft" 1998, n.p.

<sup>13</sup> Hagedorn, "Outline of College Park History," 1-2.

<sup>14</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, A.D. Mallory's Subdivision, Plat Book F, Page 39.

<sup>15</sup> Bacon, Orlando: Volume I, 244; Jean Yothers, "Russell's Pavilion: Orlando's First Amusement Park," Vertical file: Lakes-Ivanhoe, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando.

<sup>16</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Ivanhoe Park, Plat Book G, Page 1; Ivanhoe Park Replat, Plat Book G, Page 28.

<sup>17</sup> Bacon, Orlando: Volume I, 244; Hagedorn, "Outline of College Park History," 1-2; The Historic Works, 33-35.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

Florida for vacations. Many of these vacationers invested in real estate after visiting Florida. The automobile was becoming an indispensable way for families to travel, and Florida was the perfect destination. The State of Florida and the federal government, plus a number of Florida counties, undertook ambitious road building programs starting in the early 1920s. U.S. Highway 1, the Dixie Highway, and the Tamiami Trail<sup>18</sup> provided access to the "Sunshine State." Many people who migrated into Florida at this time were middle class Americans with families. Unlike visitors of the past, these newer arrivals wanted homes and land rather than resorts and hotels. Because the economy was prospering, credit was easy to acquire. Many people who had never been to the state sought to take advantage of the economic upswing by buying and selling real estate in Florida. Others flocked to the state to settle there, both to live and to become rich by purchasing land cheap and selling it again at a large profit.<sup>19</sup>

The automobile prompted not only the overall growth of the cities, but also the development of the first automobile suburbs. College Park was one of the first in Orlando, being located too far from the downtown business center to walk there. In 1925, building permits in Orlando, most of them for new residences, totaled nearly \$8.6 million.<sup>20</sup> The boom prompted the further subdivision of College Park, with approximately 75 plats filed in the neighborhood during the 1920s.<sup>21</sup> By 1925, Orlando's permanent population totaled approximately 23,000, a substantial increase from the 8,027 residents recorded in a citywide census in 1915.<sup>22</sup>

Prominent local developer Walter Washington Rose filed the first plat, which used college names as street names. Rose, a native of Georgia, arrived in Orlando in 1909 as an employee of Western Union and formed his own business selling real estate, insurance, and loans by 1913. In 1916, Rose purchased 40 acres east of downtown Orlando, which he developed into the Rosearden residential subdivision. In 1920, Rose then turned his interests north to the College Park area. He filed his first plat, named Rosemere, in 1921. The Rosemere subdivision featured streets with college names including Yale, Cornell, and Harvard, and changed the name of Formosa Road to Princeton Street.<sup>23</sup> This set the precedent for later property developers in the area who followed Rose's example of giving their streets college names. These subdivisions formed the basis for the establishment of the Lake Ivanhoe residential neighborhood.

<sup>18</sup> Begun in 1915, the Tamiami Trail is the southernmost 275 miles of U.S. Highway 41 from State Road 60 in Tampa to U.S. Route 1 (SR 5) in Miami, Florida.

<sup>19</sup> "Florida's Land Boom," *Exploring Florida*, [http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/ld\\_boom/ld\\_boom1.htm](http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/ld_boom/ld_boom1.htm).

<sup>20</sup> Robison and Andrews, 244.

<sup>21</sup> Blackman, 206.

<sup>22</sup> Orlando Directory Company, "Orlando & Orange County Directory," (Jacksonville: Orlando Directory Company, 1925), 13; Ernest H. Miller, comp., "Orlando, Florida, City Directory," *The Tropic Series* (Asheville: Florida-Piedmont Directory Co., 1915-1916), 2.

<sup>23</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Rosemere Subdivision, Plat Book G, Page 102.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 6

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

The success of the subdivision led to three subsequent Rosemere additions in 1923 and 1924, in which Rose added the college names of DePauw, Amherst, and Vanderbilt. In 1924, he also filed the plat for Rose Terrace, which was located adjacent to Rosemere. By 1923, Rose owned and managed the Walter W. Rose Investment Company, the Rose Development Company, and the Lakeview Heights Company. He was one of the organizers and the president of the Orlando Board of Realtors. He also served as president of the Florida and the National Association of Real Estate Boards during the 1920s. In 1932, Rose was elected to the Florida Senate, an office that he held until 1949. Rose, who was instrumental in drafting and passing Florida's first real estate license law, was appointed by the Governor as the first chairman of the State Real Estate Commission. He died in 1958.<sup>24</sup>

David A. Cooper and S. Howard Atha joined Harry Barr to form the development firm of Cooper-Atha-Barr Real Estate and Mortgage Company (CABCO). The company filed the first subdivision bearing the name "College Park," which grew to apply to the entire neighborhood. The firm purchased between ten and twenty acres, subdivided it into lots, and sold many of the lots to speculators who immediately resold them for a profit to prospective College Park residents. CABCO kept other lots and hired builders to construct houses on them. The company would then sell the house, not only receiving a commission on the sale, but also providing bridge loans,<sup>25</sup> insurance, and mortgages to the buyers.<sup>26</sup> College Park started as a neighborhood composed of modest homes occupied by middle class residents.

The first subdivision to bear the name "College Park" was filed in 1925. The subdivision stretched from Dartmouth Street on the south to Princeton Street on the north, and from Edgewater Drive on the west to University Drive on the east,<sup>27</sup> now the heart of the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District. CABCO's success led to expansion west of the original subdivision with seven other College Park subdivisions extending west to Rio Grande Avenue, south to Golfview Street, and north to Vassar Street and Bryn Mawr Street. Each of the College Park subdivisions featured sidewalks, water, lights, and sewerage.<sup>28</sup> Many other plats for subdivisions within the College Park neighborhood were filed during the 1920s. Most of the subdivisions planned for streets fronting the lakes, thereby retaining the lakeshores as open park space. Other subdivisions that lacked lake frontage set aside land for park space.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>24</sup> Sue Macnamara, "H.H. Dickson Azalea Park and the Washington Street Bridge Orlando Historic Landmark Nomination, November 1991."

<sup>25</sup> A type of short-term loan, typically taken out for a period of 2 weeks to 3 years, pending the arrangement of larger or longer-term financing.

<sup>26</sup> Blackman, 46, 117.

<sup>27</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Plat of College Park, Plat Book K, Page 60.

<sup>28</sup> Blackman, 46, 117; Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, College Park Golf Course Section, Plat Book L, Page 81; First Addition to Country Club Section College Park, Plat Book M, Page 41; The Historic Works, 33-34.

<sup>29</sup> Clerk of Circuit Court, Ivanhoe Grove, Plat Book G, Page 72; Replat of Ivanhoe Grove, Plat Book H, Page 7; Ivanhoe Groves Addition, Plat Book J, Page 110; Replat Ivanhoe Plaza, Plat Book P, Page 80; Orlando City Council, Minutes, October 1, 1930, [www.cityofOrlando.net/cityclerk/recordsandarchivespage.htm](http://www.cityofOrlando.net/cityclerk/recordsandarchivespage.htm). Accessed August 24, 2004.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

One of the largest subdivisions in the area exhibits the speculation and rapid development that was characteristic of the Land Boom Era. In 1922, T.J. Walker filed a plat for the Edgewater Subdivision, which extended from Lake Adair to present-day Alameda Street and from present-day Westmoreland to Edgewater Drive. Walker subsequently sold the subdivision to the Gentile Brothers Company, which revised the plat to reflect its current street names and filed it as Edgewater Heights in 1924. Soon after the plat was filed, the Gentile Brothers Company sold the land to F.H. Thwing and Thomas Smith, who then conveyed it to the J.P. Holbrook Company. The J.P. Holbrook Company successfully initiated the sale of lots and filed the plat for Edgewater Heights No. 2 in 1925 for the land immediately west of the original subdivision. The new plat created lots from Seville Place north to Golfview Avenue and from Westmoreland Drive west to present-day Edgewater Court. Deed restrictions and the construction of a country club adjacent to nearby Spring Lake promoted the development of the subdivision as an upper class neighborhood.<sup>30</sup> Spring Lake Creek, which connected Lake Adair to Spring Lake, bisected Spring Lake Drive through the center of Edgewater Heights No. 2.<sup>31</sup> Now known as Overbrook Drive, the creek area is now a city park named Overbrook Park.

Thirty-nine residences constructed during the 1920s are found in the southwest section of the Lake Ivanhoe Historic District. Of approximately 75 plats filed in the College Park neighborhood from 1919 through the 1920s, seven were filed for the southwest section of the historic district.<sup>32</sup> The seven include: Ivanhoe Park Replat (1919), Ivanhoe Grove (1921), Ivanhoe Grove Replat (1922), Ivanhoe Groves Addition, (1924), Adair Park (1925), Juanita Place (1926), Replat of Ivanhoe Plaza (1927).<sup>33</sup>

David A. Cooper, S. Howard Atha, and I.W. Phillips purchased George Russell's 30-acre Ivanhoe Park Subdivision and filed a new plat for the land late in 1919. Surveyed by civil engineer E.E. White, the Ivanhoe Park Replat incorporated the portion of the district extending from Poinsettia Avenue on the west and north to Lake Ivanhoe on the east and Lakeview Street on the south. In the plat, present-day Ivanhoe Boulevard was Lake Shore Drive, Columbo Circle was Ivanhoe Circle, and DeSoto Circle was Adair Circle.<sup>34</sup> The timing of the development at the onset of the Florida Land Boom was ideal with the sale of lots providing income which provided for the purchase and subdivision of other lands in the growing neighborhood.

---

<sup>30</sup> "J.P. Holbrook Said," Orlando Morning Sentinel, January 5, 1927, 7; Clerk of Circuit Court, Edgewater Subdivision, Plat Book G, Page 122; Edgewater Heights, Plat Book J, Page 109; Edgewater Heights No. 2, Plat Book L, Page 64.

<sup>31</sup> Clerk of Circuit Court, Edgewater Heights No. 2, Plat Book L, Page 64.

<sup>32</sup> William Blackman, History of Orange County, Florida (Winter Park: William F. Blackman, 1927), 206.

<sup>33</sup> Clerk of Circuit Court, Ivanhoe Park Replat, Plat Book G, Page 28; Ivanhoe Grove, Plat Book G, Page 72; Ivanhoe Grove Replat, Plat Book H, Page 7; Ivanhoe Groves Addition, Plat Book J, Page 109; Adair Park, Plat Book L, Page 46; Juniata Place, Plat Book O, Page 97; Replat of Ivanhoe Plaza, Plat Book P, Page 80.

<sup>34</sup> Clerk of Circuit Court, Ivanhoe Park Replat, Plat Book G, Page 28; College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "Ivanhoe Historic House Tour," 1992.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 8 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

The Ivanhoe Park Replat planned for Ivanhoe Boulevard (then Lake Shore Drive) to front Lake Ivanhoe, thereby retaining the shore as open park space. Located immediately northwest, the plat for Ivanhoe Grove, filed in 1921 by owner Charlotte Frerking, continued that pattern of growth. However, subsequent replats and additions filed by Edward and Charlotte Frerking in 1922, 1924, and 1927 altered the pattern within the subdivision providing for the creation of large estates with lake frontage. These plats subdivided the land from Edgewater Drive east to present-day Poinsettia Avenue and from the south side of Ivanhoe Plaza north to Lake Ivanhoe. The final plat, the Replat of Ivanhoe Plaza, set aside land for Ivanhoe Plaza Park. Following Edward's death in 1930, the Orlando City Commission recognized him because "his loyal and patriotic citizenship has been evidenced by his platting, landscaping and beautifying a large park on Shady Lane Drive and Ivanhoe Plaza, which he generously dedicated as a City Park which is now known as Ivanhoe Plaza Park."<sup>35</sup>

Although many residences were constructed during the 1920s in the Ivanhoe Park Replat and Adair Park subdivisions, many of the parcels in the Juniata Place, Ivanhoe Grove, Ivanhoe Grove Replat, Ivanhoe Groves Addition, and Ivanhoe Plaza Replat remained vacant into the 1930s. As new subdivisions opened, Edgewater Drive, which then served as a segment of the Dixie Highway from Apopka to Orlando, slowly developed as the commercial center for the neighborhood. The nine-foot wide, brick-surfaced segment of the Dixie Highway through College Park, located immediately west of the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District, remained largely undeveloped during the early 1920s. However, residential growth brought new businesses to the area along Edgewater Drive<sup>36</sup>

### Great Depression and World War II, 1927-1945

During the boom, most people who bought and sold land in Florida never set foot in the state. They hired agents to show the land to prospective buyers and accept a "binder" on the sale. A binder was a non-refundable down payment that required the rest of the money to be paid in 30 days. The demand for housing was so high that the cost of rent soared. Because the speculators had inflated the economy, many people who relocated to Florida could no longer afford to live here. They began to write back home and tell people about their problems. Newspapers began writing stories that advised prospective residents to stay away from Florida. The boom stopped as suddenly as it started. An unusually cold winter in 1925 followed by an extremely hot summer frightened away many potential buyers and cast doubts on the state's reputation as "heaven on earth." What

<sup>35</sup> Clerk of Circuit Court, Ivanhoe Grove, Plat Book G, Page 72; Replat of Ivanhoe Grove, Plat Book H, Page 7; Ivanhoe Groves Addition, Plat Book J, Page 110; Replat Ivanhoe Plaza, Plat Book P, Page 80; Orlando City Council, Minutes, 1 October 1930, [www.cityofOrlando.net/cityclerk/records\\_andarchivespage.htm](http://www.cityofOrlando.net/cityclerk/records_andarchivespage.htm). Accessed August 24, 2004.

<sup>36</sup> "Half-Century of Progress Hasn't Diluted its Identity," *Sentinel Star*, October 13, 1974, Vertical files, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando; Lynn Manley, "It Gives You a Good Feeling to Belong," *Orlando Magazine*, March 1983, 65; Ernest H. Miller, comp., "Orlando, Florida, City Directory," *The Tropic Series* (Asheville: Florida-Piedmont Directory Co., 1921 and 1930), 508, 554-555; College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "The 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Historic Homes Tour," 2002; Orlando Directory Company, "Orlando & Orange County Directory," (Jacksonville: Orlando Directory Company, 1925), 576-577.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 9 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

followed was a series of natural disasters (freezes, hurricanes) that sent Florida into a tailspin, causing it to enter a depression three years before the 1929 stock market crash brought the whole country's economy down in the Great Depression.<sup>37</sup>

As confidence in the Florida real estate market quickly diminished, investors could not sell lots. Many of developers who had flourished in the 1920s folded in the mid-1930s. The decline of the real estate market combined with bank failures caused many College Park residents to default on their mortgages.<sup>38</sup> Although numerous subdivision plats had been filed during the 1920s, many of the lots and new homes in the College Park neighborhood remained vacant through the late 1920s into the Great Depression. By 1930, Orlando's population totaled 27,330 residents, which grew to only 30,481 by 1935.<sup>39</sup>

By the mid-1930s, federal programs were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings in Orlando. In 1935, a park developed on the eastern shore of Lake Ivanhoe was designated Gaston Edwards Park after the prominent physician and Orlando Utilities Commission president. By 1938, an Ivanhoe Park beautification program was started by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). As part of the project, workers cleared the margin of the lake for landscaping and park purposes. The workers also created an island in the lake that was reserved as a bird sanctuary. Additionally, a federally funded thirty-foot bridge, which spanned the west end of the lake to connect Poinsettia Avenue to Northwest Ivanhoe Boulevard, was approved by the City. Another federal agency, the Federal Housing Administration, played an important role in the growth of College Park and other neighborhoods across the United States. Established in 1934, the Federal Housing Administration not only established national standards for the home building industry, it virtually eliminated the risk of providing mortgages to new homeowners.

With the lessening of the impact of the Great Depression and the threatening war in Europe, many Orlando businessmen returned to real estate investing. Two prominent Orlando citizens, Wellborn and Edith Phillips, purchased many vacant lots west of Edgewater Drive in College Park and constructed small, wood frame houses.<sup>40</sup> Architects and builders, such as Howard Kiehl of Kiehl & Stevens, seized the opportunity to purchase and rehab the existing housing stock or build new houses on the vacant lots in College Park.<sup>41</sup> Although some high-style homes had been built in the Edgewater Heights and Ivanhoe Park developments during the late 1920s, most of the residences constructed during this period were modest one- to two-story residences sited on relatively small lots constructed for middle class home owners; however, the character of the neighborhood began to change during the late 1930s with the introduction of large high-style houses bordering Lake Ivanhoe.

---

<sup>37</sup> "Florida's Land Boom," *Exploring Florida*, [http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/ld\\_boom/ld\\_boom1.htm](http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/ld_boom/ld_boom1.htm).

<sup>38</sup> College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "The 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Historic Homes Tour," 2002, n.p..

<sup>39</sup> Miller, 1930, 3; R.L. Polk, ed., *Polk's Orlando City Directory*, (Jacksonville and Richmond: R.L. Polk & Co., 1935), 12 (Jacksonville and Richmond: R.L. Polk & Co., 1940), 5.

<sup>40</sup> College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "The 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Historic Homes Tour," 2002, n.p.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 10 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

By 1939, the economy of Orlando had largely recovered from the depth of the Depression. Orlando witnessed an increase of over \$1,000,000 in building permits between 1938 to 1939.<sup>42</sup> From 1935 to 1940, Orlando's population grew from 30,481 to 36,736.<sup>43</sup> Developers filed new plats in the Lake Ivanhoe area and elsewhere in College Park, building model homes with the most modern conveniences to attract new buyers.<sup>44</sup> However, most of these lots remained vacant until after World War II.<sup>45</sup>

When war broke out in Europe in 1939, the United States began to take steps to defend itself should the nation be drawn into the conflict. Orlando Municipal Airport which had opened in 1928, was taken over for defense purposes by the United States Army and renamed the Orlando Army Air Base on September 1, 1940. The Base became a training center for pilots and fighter and bomber groups. The base was re-designated Pinecastle Army Airfield in late 1942. In addition to Pinecastle (now Orlando Executive Airport), the military established McCoy Army Air Field (now Orlando International Airport). The many incoming servicemen and civilian employees arriving in Orlando at the advent of World War II helped renew the area's economy.<sup>46</sup> The influx of servicemen civilians employed by the military also made available housing scarce in Orlando and prompted many residents of the Lake Ivanhoe neighborhood to rent rooms and convert garages to apartments to house the newcomers.

### **Post-World War II Boom, 1946-1959**

The construction of single family dwellings was severely reduced during the war years because of the unavailability of building materials for civilian construction. There were 128 homes constructed in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District between 1940 and 1941. That number dropped to just 34 between 1942 and 1945. Following the end of World War II, construction resumed throughout Orlando, and, by the end of 1946, building permits totaled over five million dollars, the largest amount in 20 years.<sup>47</sup> Between 1940 and 1950, Orlando's population grew from 36,736 to 52,367, and planners anticipated 63,300 residents by 1955.<sup>48</sup> Construction in the Lake Ivanhoe area and the rest of the College Park neighborhood reflected this trend with numerous residences built during this post-World War II period. Many of the lots in subdivisions platted during the boom of the 1920s that had remained vacant were filled with new houses and many of the older homes were remodeled or enlarged. The early Minimal Traditional, Ranch, Split Level, and Contemporary style single-

---

<sup>42</sup> Bacon, *Orlando: Volume II*, 97.

<sup>43</sup> Polk, 1940, p. 5; Polk 1945, p. 4.

<sup>44</sup> "Talking Home Opens Here Feb. 11," *Orlando Morning Sentinel*, February 5, 1940, 5; "Keen Orlando Competitors Merge for City's Growth," *Orlando Morning Sentinel*, 5 February 1940, 5; Orlando Clerk of Circuit Court, Westwood Park, Plat Book Q, Page 68.

<sup>45</sup> College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "The 13<sup>th</sup> Annual Historic Homes Tour," 2003, n.p..

<sup>46</sup> McCree, 96.

<sup>47</sup> Bacon, *Orlando: Volume II*, 143.

<sup>48</sup> Polk, 1950, 12, Polk, 1956, 2.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 11 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

family residences were largely constructed of concrete blocks. New subdivisions, including additions to earlier plats, were filed throughout the neighborhood. These included additions to the Interlaken Subdivision (1946, 1948), Edgewater Estates (1945), Lake Ivanhoe Heights (1952), the Hopkins Subdivision (1951), Edgewater (1950), and the Country Club Addition (1955).<sup>49</sup>

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**Community Planning and Development**

**Florida Land Boom 1920-1926**

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District flourished as a part of the College Park Neighborhood during the Florida Land Boom. Over 170 residences constructed during the 1920s remain in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District. Of the approximately 75 plats filed in the College Park neighborhood during the 1920s, twenty were filed in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic District.<sup>50</sup> Several of these plats and the men who developed them played a significant role in the growth of the neighborhood. This creation of new plats was prompted by the 1920 purchase of former real estate developer John Sinclair's house, located at 226 East Vanderbilt Street.<sup>51</sup> Referred to as La Esperanze. Rose remodeled the house and moved into it in 1923.<sup>52</sup> He filed his first plat in the College Park area in 1921. According to the January 15, 1922, edition of the Orlando Morning Sentinel,

"Yale and Harvard avenues running east and west were hard surfaced, and while the pavement is not complete, the roads are ready for use and will give to those interested a chance to drive over them and get an idea of what the section will be....Concrete sidewalks cover the entire section. The water plant is nearing completion. The electric poles and wires are in place and the juice is on the wires. The attractive pillars at the entrance to Harvard avenue are nearing completion. Large white globes, marked 'Rosemere' will surmount each pillar. On a portion of the Winter Park highway, palms, oaks, and arbor vitae are already in place. Mr. Rose is planning to remodel La Esperanze and make it his own home. Work on this will not be started until this coming sale is over."<sup>53</sup>

---

<sup>49</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Hopkins Subdivision, Plat Book R, Page 128; Lake Ivanhoe Heights, Plat Book S, Page 33; Edgewater Estates, Plat Book Q, Page 120; Edgewater, Plat Book R, Page 92; Country Club Addition, Plat Book T, Page 138.

<sup>50</sup> Blackman, 206.

<sup>51</sup> The house is located in the Rosemere Historic District (N.R. listed 10/21/09). The area was separated from the Lake Ivanhoe neighborhood by the construction of highway I-4 in the 1960s.

<sup>52</sup> Grace Hagedorn, "City Neighborhood Tour, September 19, 1998," TMs [photocopy], Personal files, Grace Hagedorn, Orlando.

<sup>53</sup> The Historic Works, "Orlando Neighborhood Survey Project," Prepared for the Historic Preservation Section, Planning and Development Department, City Planning Bureau, City of Orlando, (Orlando: The Historic Works, 1992), 36.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 12

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

Howard Atha provided the ideas and transportation, David Cooper handled promotions and sales, while Harry Barr managed the financing. According to an interview conducted by historian Grace Hagedorn with Wayne Cooper, son and employee of founder David Cooper, CABCO purchased ten to twenty acres, subdivided it into lots, and sold many of the lots to speculators who immediately resold the property for a profit. Several of the developers and builders/architects associated with CABCO, such as Atha and architect/builder Howard C. Kiehl, constructed residences for themselves in the growing neighborhood.<sup>54</sup> In addition to Kiehl, a number of locally prominent architects and builders were working in the neighborhood including Howard Reynolds, A.B. Struble, Raymond C. Stevens, Percy Pamorrow Turner, F.N. Cline, Allardice & Allardice, C.C. Construction, Frank N. Anderson, Allen E. Arthur, Sr., Sam Stoltz, Ida Annah Ryan, Isabel Roberts, and E.D. Kenyon.<sup>55</sup>

Several other plats for subdivisions within the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District were filed during the 1920s. Some of these include: Bentwood (1922), Hillcrest Heights and its 2nd Addition (1922 and 1924), Oakdale (1923), Miramar (1924), Ivanhoe Shores (1925), North Shore Terrace (1925), Shore Crest (1925), Princeton Court (1926), and Ivanhoe Square (1926).<sup>56</sup> The subdivisions planned for roads to front Lake Ivanhoe, thereby retaining the shore as open park space. Many of these subdivisions featured grand opening sales with promotional events and advertisements. For example, the opening of Shore Crest was commemorated with a hot air balloon ascension. The Shore Crest Subdivision, located on the north shore of Lake Ivanhoe, was filed in February 1925 by Gardiner M. Sherman, Colonel George C. Johnston, Harry S. Wilson, D.W. Plowden, and Russell A. Scarboro. A newspaper article announced that the 75-lot subdivision already had city water, electric lights were to be installed within the week, and the Florida Associated Engineers had the contract for the street paving and sidewalks. The rapid subdivision of land in the College Park neighborhood prompted the extension of the Orlando city limits to Par Street in 1923, encompassing the entire Lake Ivanhoe Historic District. The growth of the neighborhood also induced the City to construct the Princeton Elementary School, located at 311 West Princeton Street (Photo 15), which was designed by Howard Reynolds in 1926.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>54</sup> College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "The 12<sup>th</sup> Annual Historic Homes Tour," 2002.

<sup>55</sup> College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "Historic Homes Tour, Lake Concord's Southwest Shore," 1994; Historian Grace Hagedorn of College Park, interview by author, September 29, 2004, College Park, notes on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota; Marcia Smith, "Research: Ida Annah Ryan and Isabel Roberts, 1981," vertical file, Biography, Ryan, Ida Annah, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando.

<sup>56</sup> Clerk of Circuit Court, Bentwood Subdivision, Plat Book G, Page 105; Oakdale Subdivision, Plat Book H, Page 108; Hillcrest Heights 2<sup>nd</sup> Addition, Plat Book J, Page 1; Miramar, Plat Book J, Page 120; Shore Crest, Plat Book K, Page 42; Ivanhoe Shores, Plat Book L, Page 135; North Shore Terrace, Plat Book M, Page 57; Princeton Court, Plat Book N, Page 21; Ivanhoe Square, Plat Book N, Page 84; Hillcrest Heights, Plat Book H, Page 10.

<sup>57</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Shore Crest, Plat Book K, Page 42; Grace Hagedorn, "Other I-4 Neighborhoods,--Shorecrest & Orange Crest, Second Draft, September 11, 1998," TMs [photocopy], Personal files, Grace Hagedorn, Orlando; College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "College Park Historic Homes Tour - Shore Crest," 1996; "Balloon Ascension

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 13 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

Great Depression and World War II, 1927-1945

In 1926-27, the Florida Land Boom collapsed when investors pulled their monies out of the real estate market due to reports of fraudulent business practices. By the mid-1930s, federal programs implemented by the Roosevelt administration started employing large numbers of workers, helping to revive the economy of the state. In Orlando, the programs were instrumental in the construction of parks, bridges, and public buildings. However, within a year, W.C. Lanier, the Comptroller and Tax Collector for the City of Orlando complained that,

“Every WPA project is sad as far as the city is concerned. They have all cost more than originally figured. That fountain they put up, that thing with the ball on top of it, down at the lake [Ivanhoe] was supposed to be built at a cost of \$5,000, but it actually cost \$9,000 before it was finished.”<sup>58</sup> Within a few years, the use of the fountain in Lake Ivanhoe was suspended due to the high cost of operation.<sup>59</sup>

With the National Housing Act, the Federal government insured mortgages granted by private lending institutions for homes, housing subdivisions, and rental housing. Amendments in 1938 and 1948, combined with the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (known as the GI Bill), opened the eligibility of home ownership to a wide spectrum of the general public.<sup>60</sup> One of these, the residence located at 1700 West Ivanhoe Boulevard (Photo 22), was designed by locally prominent architect Richard Boone Rogers for Robert C. Coffey in 1937. As a classic example of a post-1920s Mediterranean Revival style estate, the building remains an excellent example of Rogers' design. Although less imposing than the Coffey Residence, other large mansions were constructed by upper middle class owners on lots bordering Lake Ivanhoe during the late 1930s and the post-World War II boom.<sup>61</sup>

The construction and design of these estates provided work for architects, builders, draftsmen, surveyors, construction workers, and other tradesmen during a depressed economy. In addition to Richard Boone Rogers, a number of locally prominent architects and builders found work in College Park during the 1930s and early 1940s including: James Gamble Rogers II (no relation to Richard Boone Rogers), W. Kenneth Miller, Donovan Dean, R.B. Murphy, Heywood Shacklett, R.O. Wheeler, Raymond C. Stevens, Harold “Rabbit” Hair, Carl Hoke, Maurice Kressley, Eugene Tavel, H.C. Cone, W.A. McCree, Charley Voorhees, Raymond Reynolds,

---

Today at Sale of Lake Front Lots,” Orlando Morning Sentinel, March 1925, Vertical files, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando; Hagedorn, “Outline of College Park History,” 1-2.

<sup>58</sup> Eve Bacon, Orlando: A Centennial History: Volume II, From the City Beautiful to the Action Center of Florida, 1926-1975 (Chuluota: The Mickler House, Publishers, 1977), 90, 95; Hagedorn, “City Neighborhood Tour,” 1998.

<sup>59</sup> Bacon, Orlando: Volume II, 113.

<sup>60</sup> David Ames and Linda Flint McClelland, National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs (Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002), 29-31.

<sup>61</sup> Hagedorn, interview by author, 2004.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 14 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

Paul A. Smith, A.B. Struble, and Frank Hiegl.<sup>62</sup> According to builder W.A. McCree, Jr., the late 1930s until the onset of World War II, represented the finest years in the history of custom home building. Talented architects were not too busy to design homes. Quality custom materials were easily available, including high-grade pine, cypress and oak lumber. Manufacturers were anxious to furnish and deliver the high-quality mechanical, electrical, and specialty products required on schedule. The manufacture of top grade concrete blocks reached its peak and the use of the small concrete block in home construction made for a stronger and more durable structure.<sup>63</sup>

Post-World War II Boom, 1946-1959

Over 300 residences were built in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District in the building boom that followed World War II. Many of the subdivisions platted during the 1920s whose lots remained vacant were filled with new houses and many of the older homes were remodeled or enlarged. The preferred styles for the new single-family dwellings were Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Contemporary. New subdivisions, including additions to earlier plats, were filed throughout the neighborhood. Among these new subdivisions were Hopkins Subdivision (1951) and Lake Ivanhoe Heights (1952). As a result, most of the residences along Depauw Avenue, Hopkins Circle, and Ivanhoe Road built during the early 1950s, provide an illustration of the growing popularity of the Ranch style during the post-World War II era, a popularity which persists up until the present day.<sup>64</sup>

**CONCLUSION**

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District exemplifies a pattern of suburban residential development that grew increasingly common after the turn-of-the-century in many Florida communities. Due to the absence of adequate roads and transportation, most residential development remained centrally located near the downtown core of cities and communities. The arrival of the railroads in Florida brought new settlers and tourists along with an expanding economy. The growing economy provided cities with the tax base that needed for the amenities necessary to grow and expand. The automobile and other modern amenities such as paved streets, lighting, and sewerage, allowed residential construction to and from the downtown core. Developers platted large areas, often centered around a scenic vista, dedicated to expand entirely to residential construction. Although no single unifying force linked the separate subdivisions that now compose the Lake Ivanhoe Historic

---

<sup>62</sup> Grace Hagedorn, "Personal files for National Register of Historic Places Nomination, John N. Huttig Estate, 435 Peachtree Road, 1991," TMs [photocopy], personal files, Grace Hagedorn; College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee, "Historic Homes Tour, Lake Concord's Southwest Shore," 1994; Hagedorn, interview by author, 2004; "Donovan Dean: List of Works, Residences (Non-Lakeland), 1991," vertical file, Donovan Dean, Special Collections, Lakeland Public Library, Lakeland.

<sup>63</sup> W.A. McCree, Jr., The Hammer and the Pencil: The Story of McCree, Inc., Architects and Constructors 1926-1986 (Orlando: Rollins Press, 1986), 50-51.

<sup>64</sup> Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Hopkins Subdivision, Plat Book R, Page 128; Lake Ivanhoe Heights, Plat Book S, Page 33.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 15 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

District, the subdivisions share the same developmental history with most of the residences constructed between 1920 and 1959 for the working middle class. The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District represents one of the largest concentrations of small, middle-class homes constructed between 1920 and 1959 within the College Park neighborhood and Orlando.

**ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT**

**Frame Vernacular**

The Frame Vernacular style was the most popular form of residential architecture in Florida from the Territorial Period to the present. "Frame Vernacular" is defined as the standard wood construction techniques of lay or self-taught builders. Local builders relied on readily available materials and their own designs and experience during the construction process. The Industrial Revolution allowed for the standardization of building materials and elements. Furthermore, magazines and catalogs helped perpetuate building trends and ideas. The railroad was used for low-cost, efficient transportation of manufactured building products. Many popular vernacular building forms were used by builders during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Frame Vernacular residential buildings were generally one or two stories in height and utilize a wood frame structural system situated upon brick or concrete pier foundations. A variety of plans were employed including rectangular, ell, and irregular footprints. However, one of the most popular plans consisted of a rectangular central unit with projecting room extensions. Earlier forms generally exhibit steeply pitched pyramidal, hip, or gable roofs clad with either wood shingles or metal surfacing such as standing seam or 3V crimp; however, many of the roofing materials have been replaced with composition shingle. Common exterior wall surfaces included weatherboard, wood shingles, drop siding, and board and batten. Windows were generally double-hung with a 2/2-light configuration being most popular prior to the Civil War. While later forms also exhibit the 2/2-light configuration, 1/1-light windows also gained popularity. Additional features generally included front or wrap-around porches. Exterior decoration was sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork, balustrades, knee braces, purlins, and exposed rafter ends under the eaves.

**Masonry Vernacular**

Much like the Frame Vernacular style, Masonry Vernacular buildings were built and designed by lay or self-taught builders. However, Masonry Vernacular buildings employ a brick, hollow clay tile, or concrete block structural system. The Masonry Vernacular style was a popular building method from 1821 through the historic period. This style, however, is most commonly found throughout Florida after the Civil War. This is primarily due to a lack of clay in much of Florida, which was used in making bricks, and poor transportation until after the war. As a result, contractors working on masonry buildings had to ship bricks to Florida from neighboring states. Most privately owned buildings constructed of brick were residences.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 16

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

Around 1880, the railroad industry experienced a period of great expansion allowing fire-resistant bricks to be shipped more easily. As a result, brick became a popular construction material, especially for commercial buildings. It was during this same period that poured concrete used as a building material made its first appearance in St. Augustine. In the 1920s, two new building materials were introduced: hollow clay tile and concrete block. Although both materials were as strong as brick, hollow clay tile and concrete block were both cheaper and lighter, making them very popular choices in the construction of new residences. Eventually, concrete block nearly replaced brick as a building material.

Masonry Vernacular style buildings are generally one-story with a rectangular plan and a continuous or slab foundation. Primary exterior building materials include brick, stucco, smooth finished concrete block, and rusticated concrete block. Although most Masonry Vernacular residences are topped with a hip roof, a flat roof with a parapet is also common. In general, ornamentation is kept simple and is usually comprised of cast-concrete or ornamental brick.

**Craftsman/Bungalow**

The Craftsman style originated in southern California with architects Charles and Henry Greene, who practiced from 1893 to 1914. Heavily influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement and Oriental and Indian architecture, they designed numerous landmark examples commonly referred to as the "ultimate bungalows." These houses were given widespread publicity in numerous magazines and journals such as Ladies' Home Journal, Architectural Record, Bungalow Magazine, The Craftsman, and House Beautiful. As a result, pattern books across the country offered plans for Craftsman style buildings, especially the small, one-story Bungalows featuring Craftsman elements. The Bungalow form was originally imported from East Asia where it was used as a wayside shelter for British travelers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. At the height of its popularity, Sears and Roebuck, along with several other companies, sold pre-fabricated buildings ordered from their catalog. These "kits" were shipped by railroad and assembled on-site. During the first three decades of the twentieth century, the Craftsman Bungalow was the most popular design for small residential buildings in the United States. During the 1920s, developers used the Craftsman Bungalow as tract housing in neighborhoods across Florida.

Often highly detailed, the Craftsman style residence was typically one- or one-and-one-half stories topped by a low-pitched gable or hip roof with wide, overhanging eaves. In Florida, several forms were common with the most elaborate including the side-gable subtype and the Airplane Bungalow. Within the eaves, structural elements such as rafter ends, beams, and brackets are left visible. A partial or full length porch is usually located on the main facade and is supported by tapered, square columns on pedestals that extend to the ground. The most common wall cladding is wood clapboard; however, wood shingles are also common. Craftsman style windows are typically double-hung sash with vertical lights in the upper sash. Decorative features include

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 17

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

louvered vents in the gable ends, exposed rafter ends often carved in decorative patterns, knee braces, and tapered chimneys.

The simple, one-story vernacular examples are generally referred to simply as Bungalows. Lacking the detailed ornamentation of the Craftsman style, the Bungalow is typically a small, one-story rectangular residence with a gable roof and a front porch. The house is generally set upon a pier or continuous foundation so that the narrowest side faces the street. Porches are an important element of the Bungalow with most defined by short wood columns which rest on massive brick piers. Weatherboard, shingles, and stucco are the most common types of exterior cladding found on the Bungalow. Decorative features include louvered vents in the gable ends, exposed rafter ends, and tapered chimneys. Both the Craftsman and the Bungalow remain common throughout the state.

**Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival**

Interest in the colonial architectural heritage of the United States and the subsequent Colonial Revival style resulted from the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. Heavily influenced by Georgian, Federal, Post-medieval English, and Dutch Colonial styles of the Atlantic Seaboard region, many of the exhibition buildings were designed to interpret historic "colonial" structures. The earliest examples of Colonial Revival buildings are loose interpretations of earlier prototypes. However, this trend eventually shifted toward more exact copies of colonial buildings when careful research was conducted to replicate proportions and detail. After the Great Depression and World War II, the style became more simplified, with buildings merely suggesting their historical precedents.

Generally applied to residential architecture, the Colonial Revival style gained popularity in Florida during the early twentieth century and remained popular through the 1940s. Earlier buildings are typically two-story, while later examples generally are one-story in height. These houses were generally symmetrical in form with a rectangular or square plan topped with a gable or hip roof. Set upon piers or a continuous foundation, Colonial Revival style residences in Florida were most commonly clad with horizontal wood siding or shingles. High-style examples are generally brick or brick veneer following the 1920s. A one-story porch, sometimes extending across the full facade, often accentuated the entrance. Double-hung sash windows featuring 1/1-, 6/1-, or 6/6-lights were the most common window types. The main entrance consisted of a decorative transom, fanlight, or pediment, pilasters, sidelights, and ornamental woodwork accentuated by a one-story porch. Defining details include columns, balustrades, dormers, modillions, and dentils. Although similar to the Colonial Revival style residence, the Dutch Colonial Revival featured a gambrel roof often incorporating dormer windows.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 18

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

**Mediterranean Revival**

The Mediterranean Revival style is most commonly found in states with a tradition of Spanish Colonial architecture, including California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Florida. In Florida, the origins of the Mediterranean Revival style can be traced to the 1880s, when Henry Flagler and others were developing the east coast of Florida. As a result of this development, many churches and hotels were constructed using Spanish, Italian Renaissance, and Moorish Revival styled elements. Collectively known as the Mediterranean Revival style, these influences were later applied to a variety of buildings. The style gained popularity throughout the United States as a result of the Panama-California International Exposition held in San Diego in 1915. The style swept through the American Southwest and Florida within a few years. Mediterranean Revival style buildings typically feature an irregular plan and are set upon a continuous foundation. Perhaps the most identifying features of these one- and two-story residences are the clay tile roofs, exterior stuccoed walls, and arched windows. Additional exterior features include decorative window grilles, niches, cast and wrought iron elements, arcaded porches, casement windows, carved stonework, towers, ceramic tile decoration, barrel tile accents, and raised parapets.

**Mission**

Mission style architecture originated in California during the 1880s and 1890s and has been referred to as “the California counterpart” to the Georgian-inspired Colonial Revival of the Northeastern states. During this period, California experienced an increase in interest in its colonial Spanish heritage. Of particular interest were the Franciscan missions found throughout California. Mission style architecture was largely popularized by national builders’ magazines and fashionable architects but gained even more recognition when the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railways adopted the style for train stations and resort hotels throughout the West. Popular in Florida during the economic prosperity of the 1920s, the style can be found on a variety of buildings, including churches, train stations, government buildings, and private residences. The style fell out of favor after World War II. Mission style architecture borrows freely from the Prairie and Craftsman styles and incorporates many Hispanic design elements. Typical Mission style architecture features an irregular plan with a building height of two stories topped by a flat roof with a shaped parapet or dormer. Stucco is the primary exterior wall material with decorative accents of terra cotta barrel tile. Additional identifying features include casement windows and quatrefoil plaster designs or windows.

**Monterey**

The Monterey style emerged in California due to the blending of Spanish colonial design with English forms and plans. Although not widely utilized, the style experienced a brief resurgence in popularity in regions influenced by the Spanish Colonial during the 1920s. Buildings built in the Monterey style between 1925 and 1935 exhibit more of the Spanish influence, while later buildings, constructed during the 1940s and 1950s,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 19

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

exhibit more English Colonial detailing. Later versions also replace wooden detailing with cast iron and are sometimes referred to as Creole French houses. In Florida, the style never gained wide popularity and was reserved for residential structures. Typical examples of the two-story Monterey style feature a low-pitched gable roof incorporating a second story cantilevered balcony covered by the principal roof. Exterior cladding includes wood shingles, tile, stucco, and weatherboard, with the first and second stories often featuring different wall surfaces. Additional defining elements include paired windows, fixed shutters, an absence of door and window surrounds or the use of a simplified Colonial form, and full length windows opening onto the balcony.

**Tudor Revival**

Largely influenced by the architecture of early sixteenth century Tudor England and late Medieval English designs, the Tudor Revival style became popular during the early twentieth century. Period designs varied from thatched-roof, vernacular cottages to grand manor homes. In the United States, elements of these styles were freely mixed to achieve the Tudor Revival. The earliest examples were typically large, architect-designed landmark buildings. However, with improved masonry veneering techniques perfected after World War I, the Tudor Revival style soared in popularity throughout the United States with numerous middle- and upper-class suburbs favoring the Tudor Revival style developed during the 1920s. Although less popular in Florida than the Mediterranean Revival and Craftsman styles, Tudor Revival style residences were built throughout Florida during the 1920s. The style is most often defined by a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof and wall surfaces clad with brick or stucco featuring a half-timbered design. Additional features included casement windows set in groupings of two or more and large, exterior chimneys often located on the front façade.

**Prairie**

The Prairie style originated in Chicago at the turn of the 20th century with a group of architects heavily influenced by the prototypical designs of Frank Lloyd Wright in the suburbs of Oak Park and River Forest, Illinois. While the style had its genesis in the Midwest, pattern books quickly spread the style throughout the country. Prairie style houses appear in Florida between approximately 1915 through 1929. Low-pitched, hipped roofs with widely overhanging eaves, bands of narrow casement windows, and simple rectangular ground plans combine to create the characteristic horizontality of the style.

**Ranch**

Developed on the west coast during the mid-1930s, the Ranch style dominated residential construction during the mid-twentieth century. Loosely based on Spanish Colonial architecture, the popularity of the Ranch house was directly related to the increasing dependence on the automobile following World War II. During this era, commercial districts expanded resulting in higher land costs forcing new construction to the fringes of cities. A booming post-war economy encouraged the purchase of larger homes. Additionally, with reasonably priced

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 20

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

automobiles and increased wealth, Americans were able to move farther from congested commercial centers into the suburbs where large building lots could accommodate “rambling” Ranch houses. Ranch style homes are generally asymmetrical, one-story in height and set parallel to the street. The most common roof form is generally a low-pitched hip; however, cross gabled and side-gabled forms were also popular. Although early examples featured wood, brick, or a combination of both as exterior cladding, by mid-century the concrete block was widely used and either covered with stucco or left exposed as an exterior surface. Ribbon window, often featuring casement windows, and large picture windows were the most typical window forms. Additional features included widely overhanging eaves, decorative iron or wooden porch supports, decorative shutters, and partially enclosed courtyards or patios.

**Minimal Traditional**

The Minimal Traditional style originated during the Great Depression as a low-cost alternative to high-style residences. The small, usually one-story simplified form of the Minimal Traditional building is loosely based on the preceding Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival styles. It is characterized by a dominant front gable and large chimney. Additional features include a low-pitch roof, lack of traditional detailing, and eaves with little overhang. The Minimal Traditional style became popular in Florida’s larger cities such as Orlando, Tampa, Miami, and Jacksonville during the 1930s. At this time, Florida, like most of the rest of the country, was experiencing the effects of the Great Depression. Florida architects embraced this style as a means to address the housing needs of a constricted economy. Catalogs and architectural magazines helped to promote the Minimal Traditional style as an affordable alternative to the elaborately detailed house designs of the 1920s. Minimal Traditional style houses dominated the large tract housing developments of this period and remained popular until 1950 and the advent of the Ranch style.

**Split Level**

The multi-level Split Level rose to popularity during the mid-1950s as a modification of the predominantly one-story Ranch style. The Split Level featured the character defining two-story wing with the garage and noisy public rooms on the first level and the private bedrooms on the second floor intercepted at mid-height by a one-story wing of quiet public living areas. Notable elements included the low-pitched hip or gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, wrought iron porch supports, cantilevered ledges, a horizontal emphasis, picture and ribbon windows, a variety of wall cladding, and colonial inspired elements including fixed shutters. Although constructed throughout the United States, the form is rare in the Southern states. Scattered examples remain in mid-century suburbs throughout Florida.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 21

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

**International**

The International style was originally designed for worker housing by post-World War I architects in Europe. Emphasizing how a building served its inhabitants, functionalism provided the theoretical backbone for International style designs. Architects sought to remove ornamentation and traditional decoration in order to expose the structural elements of the building. The effect was a starkly functional design utilizing contemporary building materials and technologies. The International style received its name from a book entitled The International Style: Architecture Since 1922 by Henry Rusell Hitchcock and Philip Johnson, which was published in 1932. Hitchcock and Johnson organized an exhibit that year which is credited with introducing the style to the American market. Eventually, many of the founding International style architects moved to the United States in to escape Nazi Germany and found positions in top architecture schools across the country. In Florida, International style buildings are most frequently found in communities sustained during the Great Depression by continued tourism such as the coastal communities in the Southeastern region. Primarily architect designed, true examples of the style are relatively rare. In Florida, modest vernacular examples are evident in larger communities throughout the state, but evolved into a subtype of the Contemporary style during the 1950s.

International style architecture is categorized by an irregular plan set on a continuous foundation and rising to a height of between one and three stories. Typically topped with a flat roof, these buildings maintain smooth exterior surfaces of white stucco. In order to create flat exterior surfaces, the "curtain wall" is often used to hang sheets of glass from the steel structure. Additional features include bands of windows, a lack of ornamentation, cantilevered sections of roof or walls, steel pipe railing, and glass block and casement windows, often at the corner of the building.

**Contemporary**

Influenced by both the International and Ranch styles, the Contemporary style was a popular subtype of the Modern movement. With two subtypes based on the shape of the roof, the flat and gabled, the style reached its height of popularity between 1950 and 1970. Derived from the earlier International style, the flat-roofed subtype features flat roofs, little decorative ornamentation, and a variety of wall surfaces including wood, brick, and stone. Unlike the International style, Contemporary style residences are often integrated into the landscape. Influenced by the earlier Craftsman style, the gable-roofed subtype features widely overhanging eaves with exposed roof beams and a variety of exterior cladding including wood, brick, and stone. Additional features include heavy piers supporting the gables and an absence of traditional detailing. Although never common, scattered examples are evident in mid-century suburbs throughout Florida.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 22

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

**Neoclassical Revival**

The Neoclassical Revival is based on the application of a Greek Temple form to a contemporary structure. The revival of interest in classical models can be traced to the 1893 World's Colombian Exposition in Chicago. Exhibition buildings were constructed at an enormous scale, inspiring the design of numerous public and commercial buildings. Less prominent exhibition buildings were featured at a more domestic scale, thus providing the model for private residences throughout the state of Florida. Although some early versions of the style were built in the 1890s, the Neoclassical style was not widely popular until the early twentieth century. Over the following thirty years, this style was the predominant design utilized in the construction of public buildings. Neoclassical Revival buildings are generally rectangular or square in plan and are situated upon a continuous or pier foundation. The two- to two-and-one-half story buildings usually are clad with either horizontal wood siding or a smooth masonry finish and topped with a low-pitched hip or flat roof. Distinguishing features include a full height entrance portico with classical columns, 1/1-light double-hung sash windows, a balustrade at the roof line, medallions, and dentils. The entrance, located within the portico, generally features a transom, sidelights, and ornamental woodwork.

**Art Moderne**

The Art Moderne style developed in the 1930s as a result of the technological advances and streamlined industrial design for ships, airplanes, and automobiles. More frequently applied to residences than the contemporaneous Art Deco style, Art Moderne buildings vary from one to three stories in height and rest upon a continuous foundation. The style, which attempted to break from the architectural past, is characterized by smooth surfaces usually surfaced in stucco, curved corners, a flat roof with coping at the roof line, and a horizontal emphasis. Metal casement and glass block windows are frequently utilized as corner windows, picture windows, rounded sections of walls, and small round oculus windows. Additional exterior features include horizontal grooves or lines in the wall surface, horizontal balustrade elements, and an asymmetrical façade. In Florida, buildings constructed in the Art Moderne style were built in communities which continued to prosper in spite of the end of the Florida Land Boom and the onset of the Great Depression. Although frequently used for commercial and apartment buildings, private residences exhibiting this style are found throughout the state.

**French Eclectic**

The French Eclectic style is based on centuries of French domestic architecture. Although it is closely associated with the Tudor style, French Eclecticism resembles Medieval English building types. The French Eclectic style was popularized after World War I by veterans returning from France and numerous published studies of French domestic architecture. This style remained popular for residential use through the 1930s. Primarily used for middle-class residences and large estates during the 1920s, most examples found in Florida

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 23

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

are simple in design. The French Eclectic style is easily identified by its tall, steeply pitched hip roof with flared eaves and large chimneys. Buildings are typically two- to two-and-one-half stories in height, sometimes incorporating a tower. Generally clad with brick, stone, or stucco with half-timbered designs, residences of this style often incorporate double-hung sash or casement windows with small leaded panes. On simple designs, the doors are often informal, set into plain archways, while more formal examples exhibit quoins around an arched or classically detailed entrance.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District derives its architectural significance primarily from the large variety of styles represented. The styles prevalent in this district reflect architectural trends popular throughout the United States for residential construction from the early- to mid-twentieth century. The residences also exhibit the evolution of construction and the growth of Orlando. The residences depict the craftsmanship of local architects, builders, and artisans. Among the most common styles found in the district are Frame Vernacular, Masonry Vernacular, and Ranch, followed by Minimal Traditional and Bungalow. Frame and Masonry Vernacular houses were constructed throughout the period of significance, whereas Bungalow style houses were constructed mainly in the 1920s. Ranch and Minimal Traditional houses became popular during the 1940s and 1950s. Although having few decorative elements, these houses are representative of the period in which they were constructed, and remain relatively unaltered. The three International style buildings retain excellent integrity and are representative of the style as applied to apartment buildings.

Several distinctive revival styles, including Colonial Revival, Dutch Colonial Revival, Mediterranean Revival, Mission, Tudor Revival and French Eclectic, are also found in the district. Although fewer in number, some of these buildings exhibit excellent detailing and retain a relatively high degree of architectural integrity. The district also contains a number of Craftsman and Bungalow style buildings. The Frame Vernacular buildings in the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District are similar in scale and use of construction materials to the Bungalow and Craftsman style buildings found in the district. Although the buildings display varying degrees of ornamentation, the district achieves cohesiveness through the use of similar materials, massing, streetscape, setback, scale, and proximity.

The period from 1926 to 1939 was marked by the construction of more than 240 residences, most of them revival style residences, bungalows, and wood frame and masonry vernacular houses. The 1930s saw a dramatic decline in the construction bungalows and revival style houses in favor of Minimal Traditional residences, a type that continued in use up into the 1950s. Over thirty homes were constructed during the World War II years from 1942 to 1945. The period from 1950-1959 saw the construction of around 200 houses, but with the exception of the rise in popularity of the Ranch style house, which had first appeared in the 1940s, and the addition of the Split-Level house type, no other major stylistic types were constructed during the 1950s. New construction dominated by Ranch style houses filled existing vacant lots throughout the Lake Ivanhoe

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 24

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

---

Historic Residential District. The popularity of the Ranch style house had the greatest impact on the Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District in the Post World War II era. Residences of this type, both large and small, make up the majority of single family dwellings constructed after 1945. The open and semi-open plan for living room, dining room, and kitchen, with the bedrooms and bathrooms located at the other end of the house proved to be attractive to homeowners of varying incomes. The integrated garages found on most Ranch houses also proved attractive because they allowed access to the home without being exposed to inclement weather.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Books**

- Ames, David and Linda Flint McClelland. National Register Bulletin: Historic Residential Suburbs. Washington D.C.: U.S Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, 2002.
- Bacon, Eve. Orlando: A Centennial History: Pioneer Era and the First Fifty Years of Incorporation, 1821 to 1925. Volume I, Chuluota: The Mickler House, Publishers, 1975.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Orlando: A Centennial History: Volume II, From the City Beautiful to the Action Center of Florida, 1926-1975. Chuluota: The Mickler House, Publishers, 1977.
- Blackman, William. History of Orange County, Florida. Winter Park: William F. Blackman, 1927.
- Bradbury, Alford G. and E. Story Hallock. A Chronology of Florida Post Offices. Vero Beach: The Florida Federation of Stamp Clubs, 1962.
- McCree, W.A. Jr. The Hammer and the Pencil: The Story of McCree, Inc., Architects and Constructors, 1926-1986. Orlando: Rollins Press, 1986.
- Miller, Ernest H. comp. Orlando, Florida, City Directory. The Tropic Series. Asheville: Florida-Piedmont Directory Co., 1915-1916, 1921, 1930.
- Orlando Directory Company. Orlando & Orange County Directory. Jacksonville: Orlando Directory Company, 1925.
- Polk, R.L., ed. Polk's Orlando City Directory. Jacksonville and Richmond: R.L. Polk & Co., 1935, 1940, 1945, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1956, 1959.
- Robison, Jim and Mark Andrews. Flashbacks: The Story of Central Florida's Past. Orlando: Orange County Historical Society, Inc. and The Orlando Sentinel, 1995.

**Government Records**

Orange County Clerk of Circuit Court, Adair Park, Plat Book L, Page 46.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

---

- \_\_\_\_\_ . A.D. Mallory's Subdivision, Plat Book F, Page 39.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Bentwood. Plat Book G, Page 105. 1922.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Concord Park Addition to Orlando, Plat Book D, Page 66
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Concord Park Addition, Plat Book D, Page 124.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Country Club Addition, Plat Book T, Page 138.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Deed Book 25, Page 51.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Edgewater, Plat Book R, Page 92.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Edgewater Estates, Plat Book Q, Page 120.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Edgewater Heights, Plat Book J, Page 109.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Edgewater Heights No. 2, Plat Book L, Page 64.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Edgewater Subdivision, Plat Book G, Page 122.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . First Addition to Concord Park, Plat Book F, Page 11.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Golf Course Section of College Park. Plat Book L, Page 81. 1925
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Hillcrest Heights. Plat Book H, Page 10. 1922.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Hillcrest Heights, Second Addition. Plat Book J, Page 1. 1924.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Hopkins Subdivision. Plat Book R, Page 128. 1951.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Ivanhoe Grove Addition, Plat Book J, Page 109.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Ivanhoe Grove Addition, Plat Book J, Page 110.
- \_\_\_\_\_ . Ivanhoe Park Replat, Plat Book G, Page 28.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 3

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

---

- \_\_\_\_\_. Ivanhoe Shores. Plat Book L, Page 135. 1925
- \_\_\_\_\_. Ivanhoe Square. Plat Book N, Page 84. 1926.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Juniata Place, Plat Book O, Page 97.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Lake Ivanhoe Heights. Plat Book S, Page 33. 1952.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Map of Subdivision of Lot 4 of Joy's Subdivision. Plat Book J, Page 82. 1924.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Miramar. Scruggs, Dickson, and White Subdivision. Plat Book J, Page 120. 1924.
- \_\_\_\_\_. North Shore Terrace. Plat Book M, Page 57. 1925.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Plat of College Park. Plat Book K, Page 60. 1925.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Oakdale Subdivision, Plat Book H, Page 108.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Plat of Oakdale Subdivision. Plat Book H, Page 108. 1923.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Plat Westwood on Ivanhoe. Plat Book P, Page 95. 1928.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Princeton Court. Plat Book N, Page 21. 1926.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Replat of Ivanhoe Grove, Plat Book H, Page 7.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Replat Ivanhoe Plaza, Plat Book P, Page 80.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Replat of Lot No. 5 and All of Lot No. 6 of Chas. Joy Subdivision. Plat Book P, Page 84. 1927.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Rosemere. Plat Book G, Page 102, 1921.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Rosemere, 2<sup>nd</sup> Section. Plat Book H, Page 52. 1923.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Rosemere, 3<sup>rd</sup> Section. Plat Book H, Page 82. 1923.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Rosemere Annex. Plat Book H, Page 133. 1924.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 4 LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

---

\_\_\_\_\_. Rose Terrace. Plat Book J, Page 96. 1924.

\_\_\_\_\_. Second Addition to Concord Park, Plat Book F, Page 25.

\_\_\_\_\_. Shore Crest. Plat Book K, Page 42. 1925.

\_\_\_\_\_. Westwood Park. Plat Book Q, Page 68. 1939.

United States Census Bureau. Population Division. 2000 Census. <http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>, accessed November 17, 2004.

**Maps**

Sanborn Map Company. Fire Insurance Maps of Orlando, Florida. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1925-1956.

**Newspapers**

Abrahams, Scott. "College Park is a Small Town in the Big City." Orlando Sentinel, May 29, 1985. Vertical files, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando.

"Balloon Ascension Today at Sale of Lake Front Lots." Orlando Morning Sentinel, March 1925. Vertical files, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando.

"College Park History." Corner Cupboard, 6 April 1978, 20. Vertical files, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando.

"Half-Century of Progress Hasn't Diluted its Identity." Sentinel Star, October 13, 1974. Vertical files, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando.

"J.P. Holbrook Said," Orlando Morning Sentinel, January 5, 1927, p. 7

"Keen Orlando Competitors Merge for City's Growth." Orlando Morning Sentinel, February 5, 1940, 5.

Manley, Lynn. "It Gives You a Good Feeling to Belong," Orlando Magazine, March 1983, 62-65.

"92-Apartment Building Planned for Orlando: Lake Ivanhoe Selected for \$740,000 Project," Orlando Sentinel Star, 7 December 1947.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 5

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

---

“Obituaries: John Robert Gurtler,” Orlando Sentinel, 14 November 1989.

“Talking Home Opens Here Feb. 11.” Orlando Morning Sentinel, February 5, 1940, 5.

**Unpublished Manuscripts**

College Park Neighborhood Association Historical Committee. “CABCO Says: Read This Amazing Data About College Park, 1992.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1992.

\_\_\_\_\_. “College Park Historic Homes Tour, Draft, 22 November 1998.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1998.

\_\_\_\_\_. “College Park Historic Homes Tour – Ivanhoe Area, 3 December 1995.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1995.

\_\_\_\_\_. “College Park Historic Homes Tour – Shore Crest, 24 November 1996.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. “College Park Historic Homes Tour, North From Lake Adair, 23 November 1997.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1997.

\_\_\_\_\_. “Historical Data on an I-4 Neighborhood in College Park, 5th Draft, 11 September 1998.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1998.

\_\_\_\_\_. “Historic Homes Tour, Lake Concord’s Southwest Shore, 4 December 1994.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1994.

\_\_\_\_\_. “Ivanhoe Historic House Tour – 6 December 1992.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1992.

\_\_\_\_\_. “A Short History of Princeton Street/Avenue, 1996.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 1996.

\_\_\_\_\_. “10th College Park Historic Homes Tour, 19 November 2000.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 2000.

\_\_\_\_\_. “The 12th Annual Historic Homes Tour, 2002.” Orlando: College Park Neighborhood Association, 2002.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 6

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

---

Donvan, Dean: List of Works, Residences (Non-Lakeland), 1991." Vertical file, Donovan Dean. Special Collections, Lakeland Public Library, Lakeland.

Hagedorn, Grace. "Personal files for National Register of Historic Places Nomination, John N. Huttig Estate, 435 Peachtree Road, 1991," Personal files, Grace Hagedorn, Orlando.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Outline of College Park History, [1996]." Personal files, Grace Hagedorn, Orlando.

\_\_\_\_\_. "Other I-4 Neighborhoods,--Shorecrest & Orange Crest, Second Draft, 11 September 1998." Personal files, Grace Hagedorn, Orlando.

\_\_\_\_\_. "City Neighborhood Tour, 19 September 1998." Personal files, Grace Hagedorn, Orlando.

\_\_\_\_\_, Historian. Interview by author, September 29, 2004, College Park. Notes on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

The Historic Works. "Orlando Neighborhood Survey Project." Prepared for the Historic Preservation Section, Planning and Development Department, City Planning Bureau, City of Orlando. Orlando: The Historic Works, 1992.

Macnamara, Sue. "H.H. Dickson Azalea Park and the Washington Street Bridge Orlando Historic Landmark Nomination, November 1991." Historic Preservation Section, Planning and Development Department, City Planning Bureau, City of Orlando, Orlando.

Smith, Marcia. "Research: Ida Annah Ryan and Isabel Roberts, 1981," Vertical file, Biography, Ryan, Ida Annah, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando.

Yothers, Jean. "Russell's Pavilion: Orlando's First Amusement Park," Vertical file: Lakes-Ivanhoe, Orange County Regional History Center, Orlando.

**Internet Sources**

"Florida's Land Boom," Exploring Florida, [http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/ld\\_boom/ld\\_boom1.htm](http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/lessons/ld_boom/ld_boom1.htm).

"McCoy Air Force Base History, [http://www.306thbw.org/306thhistory/historylnk\\_McCoyAFB.htm](http://www.306thbw.org/306thhistory/historylnk_McCoyAFB.htm).

"Orlando, 1830-1845," Orlando: A Visual History, <http://www.cfhf.net/orlando/1830.htm>.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number     9     Page     7    

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

---

Orlando City Council, Minutes, October 1, 1930, [www.cityofOrlando.net/cityclerk/recordsandarchivespage.htm](http://www.cityofOrlando.net/cityclerk/recordsandarchivespage.htm). Accessed August 24, 2004.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

---

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District is an irregularly shaped district roughly bounded on the east by I-4, Princeton and Smith Streets on the north, Edgewater Drive on the west, and Dartmouth Street and Lake Ivanhoe Boulevard on the south, as shown on the map of the district included with this nomination.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District encompasses a cohesive collection of residential properties dating from the c. 1920 to 1959. The district comprises a portion of the College Park neighborhood which is several square miles in size and extends beyond the boundaries of the historic district. The boundaries of the historic district coincide with concentrations of historic properties within the original subdivisions, and encompass a portion of the neighborhood that retains a significant degree of integrity of historic setting and feeling strengthened by the historic streetscapes. Areas beyond the historic district boundaries generally consist of properties whose character differs from those within the historic district, including buildings that exhibit loss of historic integrity or that were built following the historic development period of the neighborhood.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

**LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS**

1. View of Lake Ivanhoe
2. Lake Ivanhoe Historic Residential District, Orlando (Orange County), Florida
3. Richard Forbes et al
4. September 2009
5. Orlando Historic Preservation Office
6. View of Northeast Shore of Lake, Looking East
7. Photo 1 of 71

**The information for items 2-5 is the same for the following photographs:**

1. Streetscape
6. Intersection of Dartmouth and Ivanhoe Boulevard, Looking East
7. Photo 2 of 71

1. Streetscape
6. Intersection of Depauw Avenue and Ivanhoe Boulevard, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 3 of 71

1. 19 West Princeton Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 4 of 71

1. 19 West Princeton Street
6. West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 5 of 71

1. 1 East Princeton Street
6. West Elevation and South Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 6 of 71

1. 29 West Yale Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 7 of 71

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

- 1. 1122 Latta Lane
- 6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
- 7. Photo 8 of 71

- 1. 2 East Princeton Street
- 6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
- 7. Photo 9 of 71

- 1. 100 West Princeton Street
- 6. Main (North) Facade Looking South
- 7. Photo 10 of 71

- 1. 205 West Princeton Street
- 6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 11 of 71

- 1. 1724 Oakmont Lane
- 6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
- 7. Photo 12 of 71

- 1. 425 Lakeview Street
- 6. South elevation, looking northwest
- 7. Photo 13 of 71

- 1. 601 Dartmouth Street
- 6. Main (South) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 14 of 71

- 1. 1639 Oakmont Lane
- 6. Main West Facade, Looking East
- 7. Photo 15 of 71

- 1. 529 Dartmouth Street
- 6. Main (South) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 16 of 71

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 3

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

1. 109 East New Hampshire Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 17 of 71
  
1. 530 Ivanhoe Plaza
6. North and west elevations, looking southeast
7. 18 of 71
  
1. 1616 Dormont Lane
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 19 of 71
  
1. 439 Shady Lane Drive
6. South elevation, looking northeast
7. Photo 20 of 71
  
1. 305 Northwest Ivanhoe Boulevard
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 21 of 71
  
1. 1700 West Ivanhoe Boulevard
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 22 of 71
  
1. 311 West Princeton Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 23 of 71
  
1. 39 East Harvard Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 24 of 71
  
1. 29 East Harvard Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 25 of 71

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 4

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

1. 1245 Poinsettia Avenue
6. West elevation, looking northeast
7. Photo 26 of 71
  
1. 610 Greely Street
6. North elevation, looking south
7. Photo 27 of 71
  
1. 415 Shady Lane Drive
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 28 of 71
  
1. 112 East Vanderbilt Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 29 of 71
  
1. 1916 Gerda Terrace
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 30 of 71
  
1. 416 Sheridan Boulevard
6. North and east elevations, looking southwest
7. Photo 31 of 71
  
1. 1300 Southwest Ivanhoe Boulevard
6. Main (Southeast) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 32 of 71
  
1. 1634 Dormont Lane
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 33 of 71
  
1. 1705 Depauw Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 34 of 71

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 5

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

1. 1715 North Oakmont Lane
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 35 of 71
  
1. 515 Greely Street
6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo 36 of 71
  
1. 2110 Ivanhoe Road
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 37 of 71
  
1. 1621 Depauw Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo 38 of 71
  
1. 637 West Princeton Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 39 of 71
  
1. 641 West Princeton Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 40 of 71
  
1. 1838 Ivanhoe Road
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 41 of 71
  
1. 11 West Harvard Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 42 of 71
  
1. 324 Desoto Circle
6. North and west elevations, looking southeast
7. Photo 43 of 71

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 6

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

1. 35 North Ivanhoe Boulevard
6. Main (Southeast) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 44 of 71

1. 1905 Elizabeth Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 45 of 71

1. Lake Ivanhoe Park
6. Looking South toward Lake near 9 North Lake Ivanhoe Boulevard
7. Photo 46 of 71

1. Ivanhoe Plaza Park, 510 Shady Lane Drive
6. Looking Northwest
7. Photo 47 of 71

1. Poinsettia Avenue Bridge 755807
6. West elevation, looking southeast
7. Photo 48 of 71

1. Poinsettia Avenue Bridge 755807
6. Roadway, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 49 of 71

1. 1920 Elizabeth Avenue (NC)
6. Main (East) Facade and North Elevation
7. Photo 50 of 71

1. 15 North Lake Ivanhoe Boulevard (NC)
6. Main (Southeast) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 51 of 71

1. 519 Dartmouth Street (NC)
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 52 of 71

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 7

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

1. 1726 Dormont Lane (NC)
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 53 of 71

1. 1904 Elizabeth Avenue (NC)
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 54 of 71

1. 1280 Southwest Ivanhoe Boulevard (NC)
6. Southeast elevation, looking northwest
7. Photo 55 of 71

Additional Photographs

1. 106 East Vanderbilt Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 56 of 71

1. 14 West Harvard Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 57 of 71

1. 17 East New Hampshire Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 58 of 71

1. 23 West New Hampshire Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 59 of 71

1. 25 Hopkins Circle
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 60 of 71

1. 25 Northeast Ivanhoe Boulevard (as per property appraiser's listing)
6. Main (South) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 61 of 71

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 8

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

1. 600 Dartmouth Street
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking South
7. Photo 62 of 71
  
1. 1630 Oakmont Lane
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 63 of 71
  
1. 1732 North Shore Terrace
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 64 of 71
  
1. 1745 Dormont Lane
6. Main (West) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 65 of 71
  
1. 1824 Amherst Avenue
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 66 of 71
  
1. 15 East Harvard Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 67 of 71
  
1. 1710 Oakmont Lane
6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 68 of 71
  
1. 1815 Amherst Avenue
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo 69 of 71
  
1. 1837 Gerda Terrace
6. Main (West) Facade, Looking East
7. Photo 70 of 71

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 9

LAKE IVANHOE HISTORIC RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT  
ORLANDO, ORANGE COUNTY, FLORIDA  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

---

1. 617 Dartmouth Street
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 71 of 71