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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

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 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 HILL CREST

other names/site number FMSF#LA 4469

2. Location

street & number 511 East Mirror Lake Drive N/A not for publication

city or town Fruitland Park N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Lake code 069 zip code 34731

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.)

Blissie Stodd Lotane 9/28/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

James Muller

11-12-2015

Hill Crest
Name of Property

Lake Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	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 family

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single family

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD

roof METAL
other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1883

1901

Significant Dates

1883

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Hill Crest
Name of Property

Lake Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.7 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 1 1 2 9 0	3 1 9 1 8 2 2
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Clark, Jennifer; Robert Jones/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2015

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Jennifer Clark

street & number 511 East Mirror Lake Drive telephone 352-728-3132

city or town Fruitland Park state Florida zip code 34731

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

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **HILL CREST, FRUITLAND PARK, LAKE
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

“Hill Crest” at 511 East Mirror Lake Drive, in Fruitland Park, Lake County, Florida, built in 1883, is a large Frame Vernacular residence with Colonial Revival elements. The two-story house has a rectangular main block built on brick piers, with a one story hip roofed verandah on the northwest façade that wraps the west and east corners and extends half-way down the southwest and northeast elevations. Two gable dormers and a single shed dormer on the northwest and southeast slopes pierce the metal roof. Two brick chimneys at the roof ridge are aligned with the gable dormers. A one-story small gable extends at the southwest corner, and a one-story side gabled kitchen extension is on the southeast elevation. The verandah is accessed by seven wood steps with handrails and scroll-sawn balusters. Fourteen square chamfered posts support the verandah roof, and they are joined with hand rails with scroll-sawn balusters. The main single wood paneled door has a half-light, and fenestration consists primarily of 2/2 double hung wood sash windows on the first story and 9/1 double hung sashes on the second story. The interior has a central hall on both floors, hardwood flooring throughout, plaster walls and ceilings, and fluted door trim with rosette corner blocks. The stairway has a large newel, handrails, and balusters.

SETTING

The house faces northwest and is situated on a broad lawn that slopes towards the southeast side of Mirror Lake. Mirror Lake Drive circles the lake. More densely developed residential property is directly to the west of Hill Crest. Access to the property is from Lemon Avenue along the southwest side of the property and through a wooden gated fence. Mirror Lake is just south of downtown in the small city of Fruitland Park. Fruitland Park has streets laid out in an orthogonal configuration with buildings set back from the roads; although, the streets around Mirror Lake radiate from the circular Mirror Lake Drive. The main State Highway 441/27, which runs north and south through the city, is four blocks to the east.

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**HILL CREST, FRUITLAND PARK, LAKE
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Frame Vernacular two-story house is built on a brick pier foundation, has horizontal wood siding, two brick chimneys that pierce the roof ridge, and sheet metal roof surfacing. Fenestration consists of 2/2 double hung sash wood windows on the first story, with primarily 9/1 double hung wood sashes on the second story.

The northwest main façade fronts onto a broad lawn that slopes to Mirror Lake and East Mirror Lake Drive (Photo #1). Eight tall narrow brick piers support the verandah and are in-filled with squared lattice. A centrally located stairs with seven wood steps and handrails with scroll sawn balusters accesses a verandah. The verandah spans the northwest elevation with eight square chamfered posts supporting a one-story metal hip roof (Photo #2). The ceiling of the verandah roof is enclosed with tongue and groove pine. The posts are connected by handrails that have scroll sawn balusters (Photo #3). The single main wood door with screen has a light in its top half. On either side of the door is a three sided bay window. The two sides have narrow ceiling-to-floor double-hung sashes, and the center has a large 4/4 double-hung sash window. The eaves of the broad roof of the second story almost reach the top of the verandah roof. Centered in the roof is a shed roofed dormer with a narrow, wide window, flanked by gabled dormers that pierce the roof eaves with windows that reach the verandah roof. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof ridge directly above the gable dormers.

The verandah wraps half way across the southwest elevation (Photo #4) and the northeast elevation, and four posts with handrails and scroll sawn balusters support the verandah roof. The southwest elevation has a short one-story gable extension at the corner of the main block (Photo #5). The gable contains a triangular louvered vent. Four steps access the verandah, and a single window fronts onto the verandah. The second story contains two windows and a triangular louvered vent in the gable. Visible to the southeast is the gable end of a one-story kitchen, and between it and the main block is a small porch that serves a first floor bedroom.

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**HILL CREST, FRUITLAND PARK, LAKE
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The southeast elevation and rear of the house has a one-story side-gabled kitchen. Also visible is the short southwest extension, a portico entry into the house, and the second story of the main block visible above the kitchen (Photo #6). The side gabled kitchen spans much of the elevation and is fronted by an open porch with a shed roof ceiling with tongue and groove pine like the verandah, and supported by four square posts. A single door is near the west corner. The southwest extension has a small 9/9 sash window. A small gabled portico is to the east of the kitchen with a single door, sidelights and a transom. To the east is a portion of the main block with a single window. The second story has a central shed dormer and two gable dormers mirroring the northwest elevation.

The northeast elevation has a gable roof covering the main building block with a verandah wrapping half way down the elevation, with a single window fronting onto the verandah. The other half has two windows in the first story (Photo #7). The second story has two windows and a triangular louvered vent in the peak of the gable. To the south and stepped-back from the main block is a one-story wall filled with a window bank of three 1/1 double hung sashes joined by two mullions (Photo #8). A pair of angled basement wooden doors give access under the dining room. The small portico extending from the one-story room is set on a concrete block foundation. Past the sheltered porch is the side wall to the kitchen that contains a small single window.

Interior

The interior finishes consist of hard wood flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, and stamped metal ceilings in the dining room and bathroom. Base boards cover the base of all interior walls, and window surrounds and door trims are fluted with rosette corner blocks. Within the main central entrance is a large open room that spans the front of the house. A centrally located hallway leads to the south side of the house and divides the large front room into northeast and southwest halves. Bay windows face northwest on both sides of the large room and single windows are in the north and south walls (Photo #9). Against the southeast walls are fireplaces on either side. The fireplace surrounds are wood and arched above the fireboxes, topped by a mantle supported by pairs of scrolling brackets. The entablature below the mantels have a centered keystone element and dentil course (Photo #10). A built-in book case is beside the fireplace on the southeast wall. On the southwest side beside the main door is a wide wood pedestal that supports two square

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columns that rise to the ceiling (Photo #11). The columns and pedestal have recessed panels and molding on the corners. An identical pedestal and columns is southwest of the corner to the hallway, and a beam across the ceiling joins the four columns. This columned screen defines this formal entryway. A door beside the northwest fireplace enters a bedroom (Photo #12) that connects to a bathroom (Photo #13). The bathroom ceiling features a pressed metal ceiling (Photo #14). The central hall accesses the rest of the first floor and kitchen. A dogleg stairway rises against the northwest wall of the hall (Photo #15), fronted by a massive, elaborate newel post with handrails and turned balusters. On the east side of the hall is a door into a family room now referred to as the "blue room." Windows are in the east wall and a door accesses the verandah to the northwest (Photo #16). A shelf wraps the room at head height, and the shelf is supported by small curved brackets with battens extending from them to the floorboards. A door in the "blue room's" south corner enters the dining room. A bank of three double-hung 1/1 wood sashes fill a window in the east wall (Photo #17). A door with sidelights and transom is in the southeast corner. A door-sized opening in the west wall is filled with a wood partition grid that looks through into the "blue room." The ceiling of the dining room has a pressed metal ceiling (Photo #18). Across the hall from the dining room to the west is an office with a single window in the west wall (Photo #19). At the south end of the house is a large open kitchen with a small window in the east gable end, and a single door opening at the southeast corner (Photo #20). A pair of French doors access the office. Modern cabinets and appliances are present.

The second story has a wide central hall and the stairwell connects to the southwest wall (Photo #21). To the northwest is a shed dormer window which lights the hall (Photo #22). Four doors in the hall access three bedrooms and a bathroom in the four corners. The door beside the bannister railing accesses a bathroom (Photo #23), and a small bedroom is in the southeast corner beyond the bathroom (Photo #24). A dormer window lights the bathroom and the sloping ceiling shortens the height in both the bathroom and small bedroom. The bedroom in the northeast corner is typical with a dormer window lighting the room, and the sloping ceiling shortening the height (Photo #25).

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ALTERATIONS

Little information is available regarding the history of the house, but information provided by a local journalist Lillian Vicker-Smith in 1924 states that the house was built by W.A. Rooks in 1883.¹ Rooks sold the house in 1887 to Charles W. Fox and his son-in-law G.B. Everett. Fox completed changes to the house in 1901.

Based on similar house forms and the placement of the fireplaces and bay windows, the downstairs would have been a hall-and-parlor layout with a central hall dividing four main rooms, two on each side. The kitchen was detached at the rear of the house and connected by a porch. Fox apparently removed the walls that separated the front parlors from the hall, creating a large front room, and added the columned screen. The porch between the house and kitchen was enclosed creating the dining room and office. A Craftsman Style element was added to the "blue room" with a shelf extending around the room at head-height, supported by numerous curved brackets and vertical battens extending from the brackets to the floor boards. The battens continue under the windows. The shed roofed porch on the south side of the kitchen was most likely enclosed to serve originally as a dining room, and/or as a preparation and storage room. A historic extension on the southwest elevation contains a first floor lavatory. The exterior door, sidelights and porch at the southeast corner is a modern modification of a historic access point.

CONTRIBUTING OUTBUILDING

The two-story, front-gabled barn and side shed was built around 1883, at the same time as the house (Photo #26). It has a cypress board-and-batten exterior with a continuous concrete foundation. The building is 18'x46', with a bead board ceiling on the first floor, and a second floor with original tongue and groove walls. The building originally housed Mr. Rook's extensive horticultural activities on the property, and has since served as a garage, workshop, and storage area. The wide garage door has been in-filled and replaced with a single door.

¹ Vickers-Smith, Lillian D., "The History of Fruitland Park, Florida" Fruitland Park, Florida: Fruitland Park Chamber of Commerce, 1924, p.15.

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COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The “Hill Crest” House at 511 East Mirror Lake Drive, in Fruitland Park, is nominated to the National Register for local significance under Criterion C for Architecture. Built in 1883 by W.A. Rooks, one of the city’s founders, it is one of the few remaining residences in the community that reflect the success of early residents. The house is an excellent example of Frame Vernacular construction with Colonial Revival elements. Several alterations by subsequent owner Charles Fox, made to the house in 1901, introduced Craftsman influences to the house, and a more casual effect befitting its use as a vacation house. The quality of original materials and workmanship is high.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Fruitland Park area had a few early and short lived settlements. Prior to the Civil War, P.S. Bouknight homesteaded forty acres of land by Mirror Lake. His log home was torn down after he abandoned the area. M. Calvin Lee of Leesburg set out a twelve acre grove. Lee and several other pre-Civil War settlers would abandon the area by the time Orlando P. Rooks arrived in 1876.

In 1875, Orlando P. Rooks and his family was living in Missouri, where he met a Captain William H. Kendrick from Tampa, who was promoting Florida. Rooks, when considering a healthier place to live, chose to travel with Kendrick first to Jacksonville, Florida, where they took the St. Johns River as far as Silver Springs and hired a horse-drawn coach to get to the settlement of Leesburg in January of 1876. Leesburg was the largest settlement in the area at the time, roughly three and one-half miles from what would become Fruitland Park. Leesburg became the County seat in 1881, surrounded by small agricultural and retirement communities. Rooks made a homestead claim to 160 acres adjacent to Crystal Lake.¹ Having cultivated land and constructed a home by 1877, Rooks sent for his wife Josephine who arrived in December of 1878. Rooks was interested in horticulture and

¹ Lillian D. Vicker-Smith, “The History of Fruitland Park, Florida,” Fruitland Park, Florida: Fruitland Park Chamber of Commerce, 1925; “Who Was Orlando P. Rooks,” FruitlandParkNews.org, April 8, 2014, accessed May 1, 2015.

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started an orange grove. He was known for cultivating a wide variety of citrus as well as olives and pineapples.²

An Englishman named Granville Chetwynd Stapylton came to Leesburg in 1882, looking to develop a colony for other Englishmen. Stapleton met Rooks and his brother W.A. Rooks, and together they discussed how to develop the land. The three offered land and right-of-way so that the Florida Southern Railroad Company, from Ocala to Leesburg, would lay tracks adjacent to the settlement.³ Work started in Ocala in June 1883, and extended to Leesburg by December 1883. On January 20th, 1884, first train arrived in Fruitland Park.⁴

Rooks named the town Fruitland Park after a friend's business, Fruitland Nursery, in Augusta, Georgia.⁵ George H. Long, a civil engineer for the railroad, surveyed and platted the town. The plat was filed on November 1, 1883. Berckman Street, a main east/west road through Fruitland Park, along which the Community Center and City Hall were built, was named for Prosper Jules Berckman who owned the Fruitland Nursery.⁶ W.A. Rooks assisted his brother in establishing the town but did not build his own house until 1883 when he purchased homestead rights from Judge Rufus H. Williams on the southeast side of Mirror Lake. W.A., like his brother was interested in horticulture, and on his property began propagating palms, roses, and varieties of cactus.⁷

W.A. Rooks sold his house and nursery in 1887 for \$75,000 to Charles Fox and his son-in-law G.B. Everett from Atlanta. Fox was known as one of the early California Goldrush '49ers, and is credited with working on and finishing the house in 1901. In 1910, the Fox estate sold the property to Mr. and Mrs. E.H. Friedrich.⁸ Friedrich was known as a promoter of Fruitland Park, and worked with others to supply the town with electricity

² "1776-1876-1976, Heritage, Faith, Challenge: Fruitland Park's Centennial," 1976, p.12.

³ Vickers-Smith, p14.

⁴ William T. Kennedy, editor, "History of Lake County, Florida," Tavares, Florida: Lake County Historical Society, 1929, p134.

⁵ Ibid. p30&134.

⁶ "Georgia Encyclopedia Online," "Berckmans Nursery," accessed April 7, 2015.

⁷ Vickers-Smith, p25.

⁸ Ibid. p25; Maria J. Schofield, editor, "The City of Fruitland Park, Florida: The Beginning of a new Era," Fruitland Park, Florida: Fruitland Park Library, 2001.

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from Leesburg. Friedrich and three others organized and sponsored an eighteen-hole golf course in 1914. In 1923 the course was reorganized as a municipal golf course for the city, and Friedrich was elected to the board of directors.⁹ Friedrich's sons inherited the house when he died, and his son Hugo and family lived in it until 1966, after which point they sold it to Dr. M.A. Cox and family. The property went through several owners starting in 1990 until the current owners acquired it in 2004.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Vernacular construction techniques and forms are used by lay or self-taught builders. Locally available materials and suitability to the environment usually influenced the construction. Vernacular building trends are significant for their ability to define unique regional and local characteristics.

The industrial revolution permitted a standardization of building materials and parts which exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines disseminated information about building trends and styles throughout the country, and railroads provided affordable distribution of manufactured building products. A common vernacular form to Florida is the Georgian house, which is a double pile (two room deep) building with a central hall and paired internal chimneys, noted for its symmetry. The Georgian four-square was an elegant late-nineteenth century import found most commonly in urban areas. Builders in the early twentieth century would adopt decorative features derived from historical architectural styles especially the popular Craftsman and Mediterranean Revival architectural styles.

The **Colonial Revival Style** of home construction was popular from 1880 to 1955 for both residential and commercial architecture. The style derived from an admiration of early American, English and Dutch construction, particularly Georgian and Adam prototypes. The influential architectural firm of McKim, Meade, White, and Bigelow toured New England in 1877, to study first hand colonial buildings. Landmark houses they constructed in the 1880s were not copies, but syntheses of their field work. Publications of illustrated studies of colonial homes spread an understanding and appreciation of the styles throughout the nation, prompting a trend to more imitative copies. The style is

⁹ Vickers-Smith, p58.

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characterized by rectangular two-story construction with gable roofs, either clapboard or brick siding, multi-light windows, and prominent front doors centered on the façade. The entry usually includes a decorative pediment, sidelights, transom or fan-light transom. The façade usually has a symmetrical and balanced window arrangement. Windows are filled with double-hung sashes with multiple lights, and a window is occasionally filled with a pair of sashes divided by a mullion. Porches are usually small gabled porticos to shelter the main entrance, but in the early twentieth century, one-story full width porches were more frequent.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

“Hill Crest,” built by W.A. Rooks in 1883, the brother to the city’s founder, is one of the early settlement’s few remaining buildings. It is an excellent example of a Frame Vernacular residence on a grand scale with its two stories, broad symmetrical façade with a wrap-around verandah, and gable dormers. The first-story verandah has white chamfered posts with scroll sawn balusters that wraps the house on three sides. The central main entry and bay windows balance the first story, and gable roof dormers are aligned with the bay windows to provide a symmetrical appearance. Hill Crest fits the description of the Florida plantation house favored during the late 19th and early 20th century for northern entrepreneurs as researched by architectural historian Ronald Haas.¹⁰ It was the family house of one of the city founders. The use of prominent gable roof dormers aligned with bay windows, as a part of a symmetrical façade reflect a Colonial Revival influence.

Two important alterations that Charles Fox made to the house were the connection of the detached kitchen to the main house, and opening the front room into one large space, previously divided by the hall and parlor interior plan. The alterations made by Charles Fox gave the house some Craftsman Style elements. Just inside the main door and southwest corner of the central hall are pairs of squared columns mounted on broad pedestals. With recessed panels and molded corner trim, these columns give a classical flair and these elements, a “columned screen,” indicate a formal entry. Fox opened the large front room to provide the feel of a vacation house. The “blue room” had been a rear

¹⁰ Ronald W. Haase, “Classic Cracker: Florida’s Wood-Frame Vernacular Architecture,” Sarasota, Florida: Pineapple Press, 1992, p.52,53.

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room fronting onto a porch. When the porch was enclosed and became a dining room, the door onto the porch was removed. Craftsman Style shelves were placed around the room with curved brackets supporting them and vertical wood battens that extended from the brackets to the floorboards.

Because of its size, quality workmanship, symmetry, and formalizing elements such as the bay windows, dormers, and verandah with scroll-sawn balusters, this house is a local landmark and few examples remain from this period in the town. The property retains its integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association with the early settlement of Fruitland Park.

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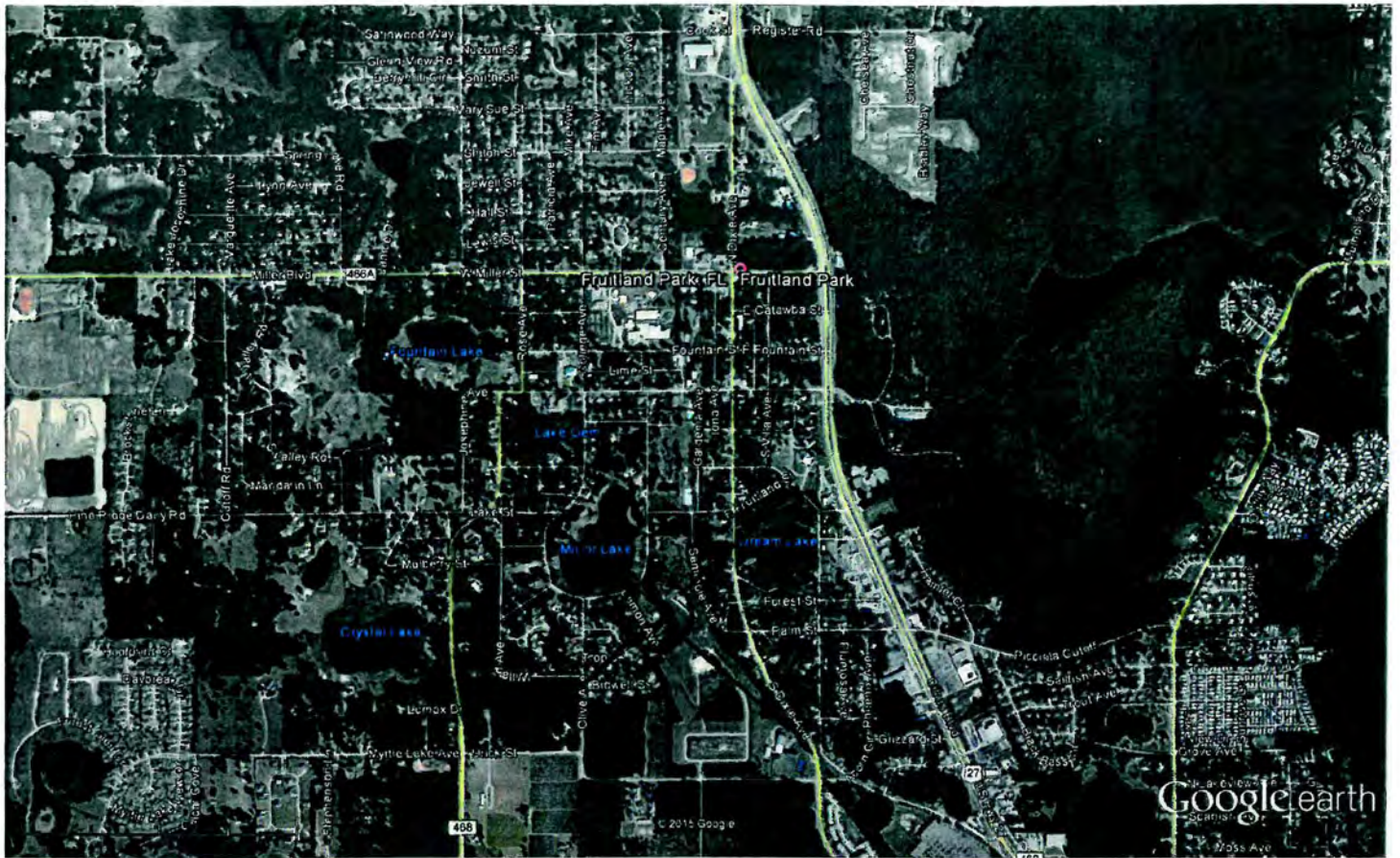
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COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Fruitland Park from SW Cor of SE ¼ Sec 9-19-24 Run S 89 Deg 46 Min 00Sec E Along S Line of SE ¼ a Distance of 1344.95 Ft to E Line of Wilder St, N 0 Deg 26 Min 10 Sec E Along E Line of Said Wilder St 1668.05 Ft, N 29 Deg 45 Min 50 Sec W Along E Boundary Line of Lemon Ave 1078.20 Ft For POB, Run N 60 Deg 14 Min 10 Sec E 300 Ft, N 44 Deg 37 Min 43 Sec W Extended to Waters of Mirror Lake & Pt A, Begin Again at POB, Run NWLY Along E Line of Lemon Ave to Mirror Lake, NELY Along Said Lake to PT A—Less Rd R/W, Being Part of Blk 40 PB 3 Pgs 8-9
ORB 2702 Pg 1413
2.7 Acres
Parcel # 09-19-24-040000000001
Alternate key 2517417

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property boundary encompasses the land historically associated with the “Hill Crest” house.



Google earth



"HILL CREST"
Fruitland Park, Lake County, Florida

LOCATOR MAP

Zone 17
Easting 411290
Northing 3191822

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 3

**HILL CREST, FRUITLAND PARK, LAKE
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

- 5. Second floor stairwell, looking northwest
- 6. Photo #21 of 26

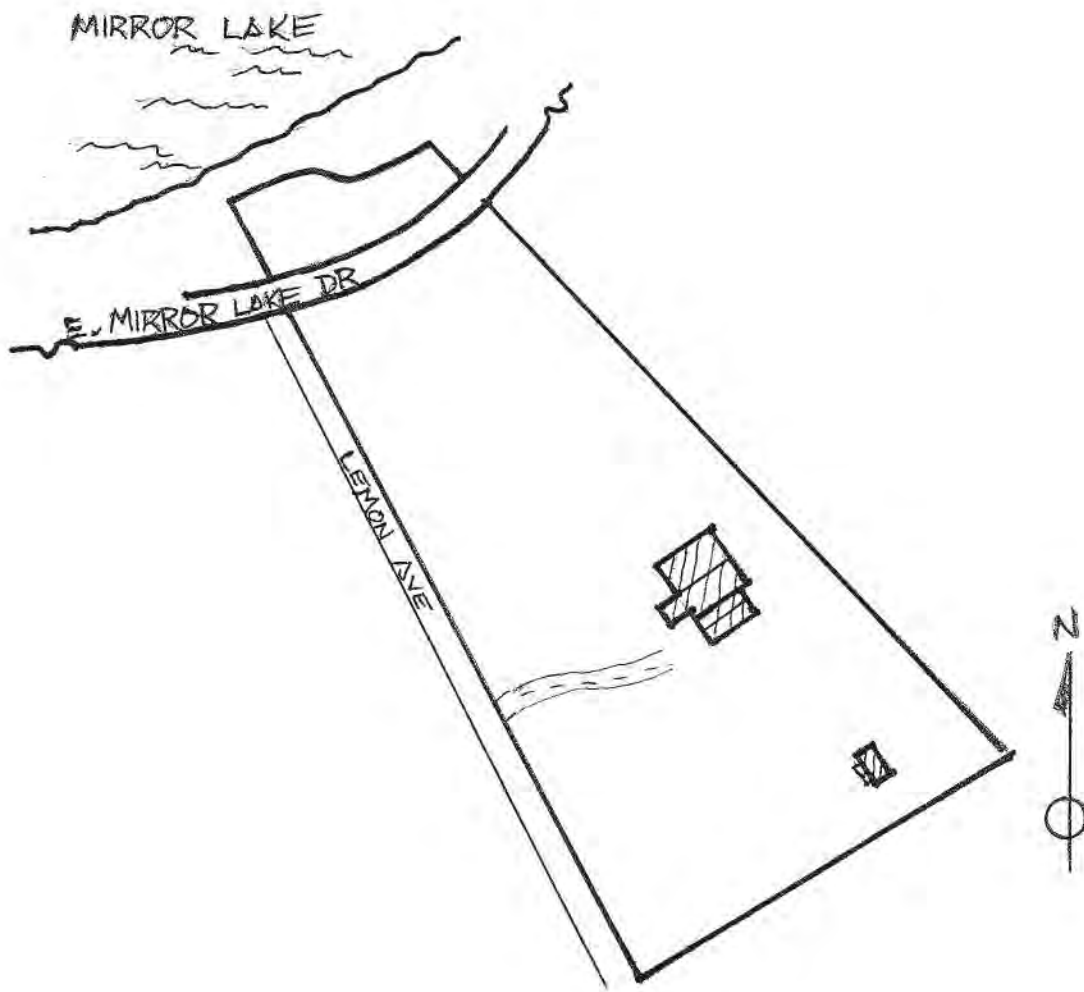
- 5. Second floor center hall, looking southeast
- 6. Photo #22 of 26

- 5. Second floor bathroom, looking northwest
- 6. Photo #23 of 26

- 5. North corner bedroom, looking north
- 6. Photo #24 of 26

- 5. South corner bedroom, looking southeast
- 6. Photo #25 of 26

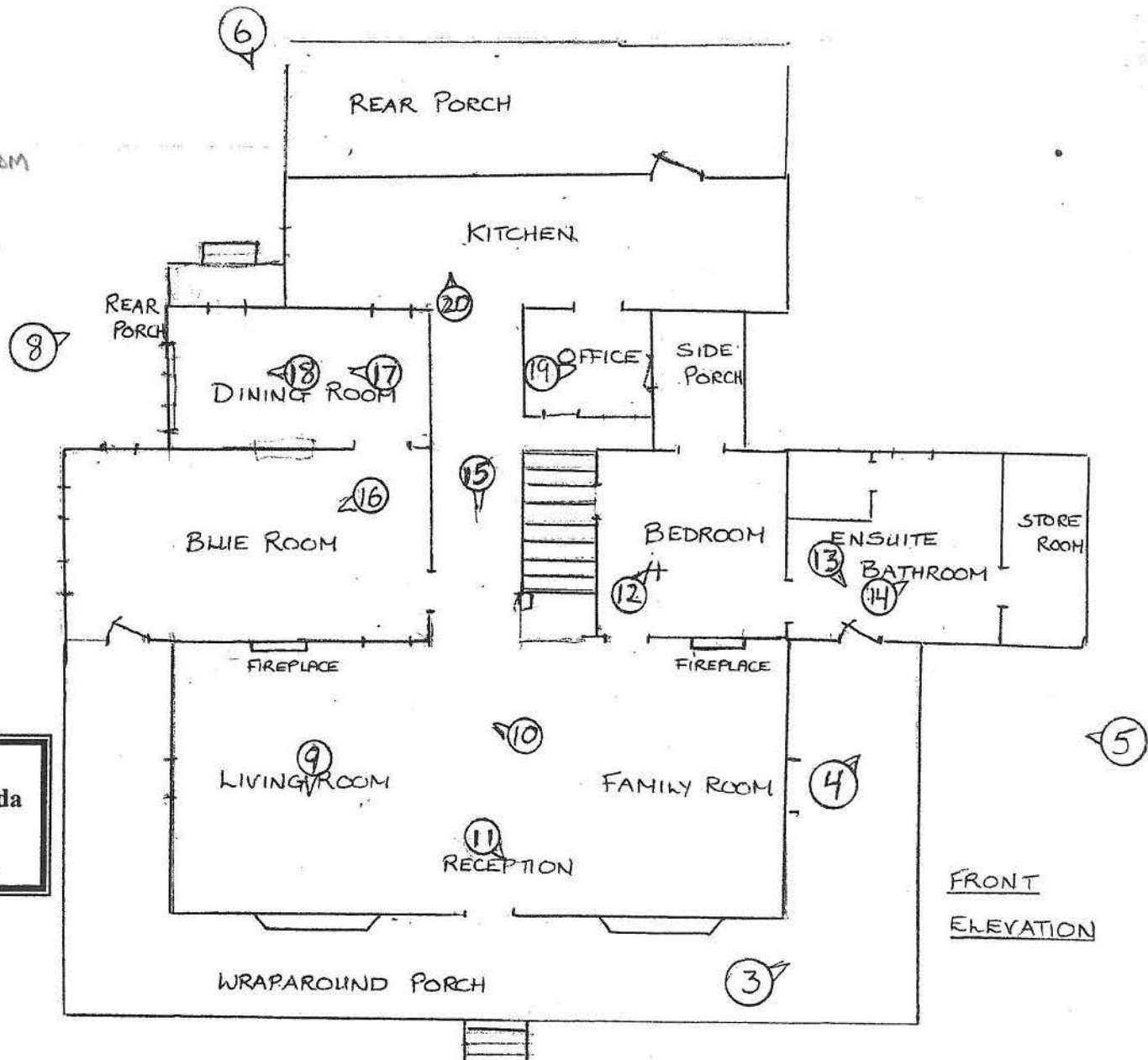
- 5. Barn/shed, looking south
- 6. Photo #26 of 26



"HILL CREST" 511 EAST MIRROR LAKE DRIVE
Fruitland Park, Lake County, Florida

SITE MAP

26
BARN
OFF DIAGRAM



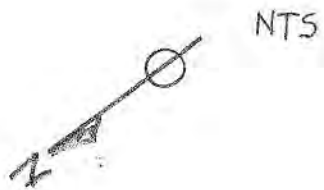
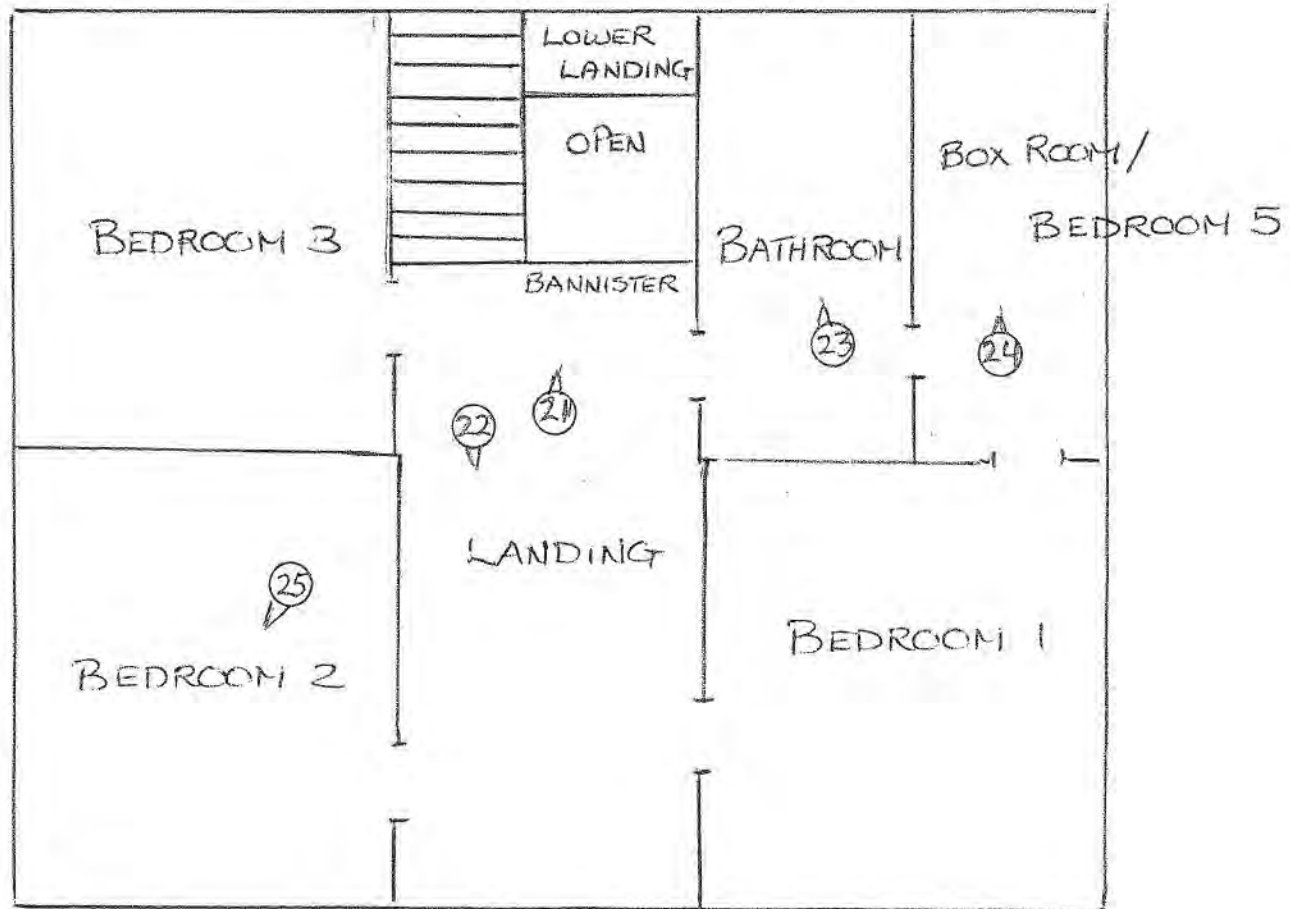
HILL CREST
Fruitland Park, Lake County, Florida
First floor plan & Photo diagram



NTS

1
2

FRONT
ELEVATION



HILL CREST
Fruitland Park, Lake County, Florida
Second floor plan & Photo diagram

















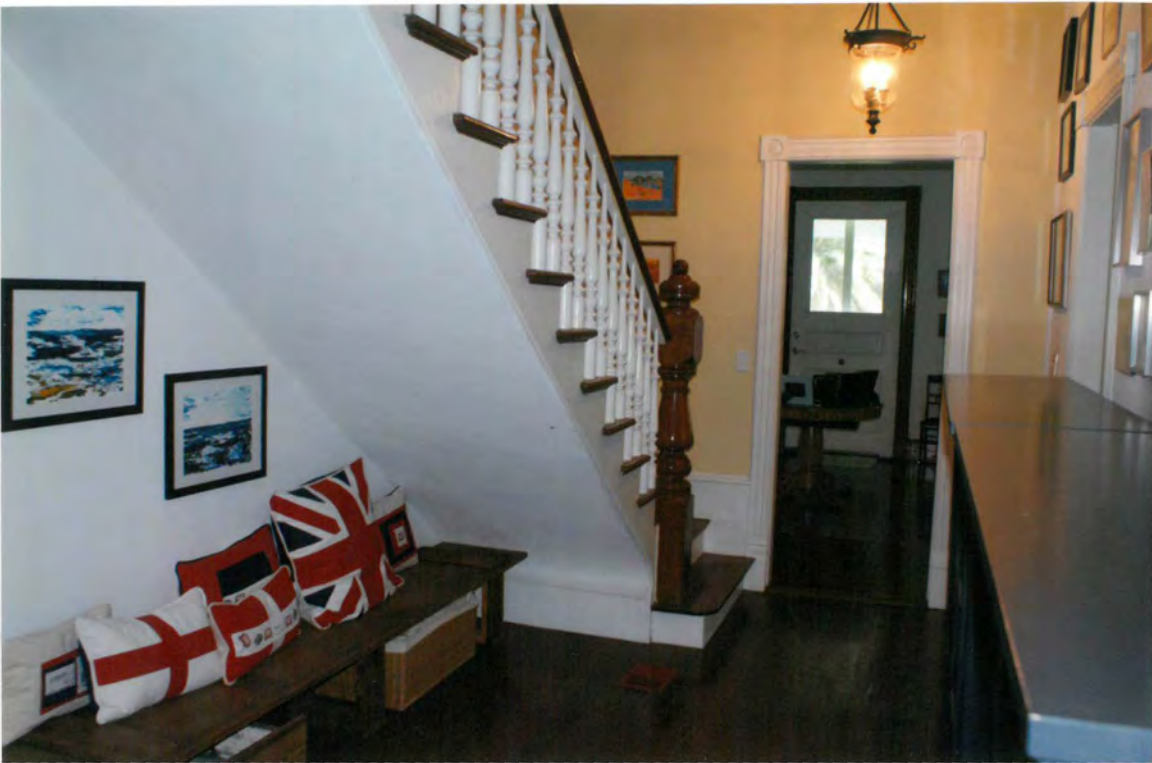






















WELCOME HOME



WARM BEEF
COLD FOOD
COME ON IN















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Hill Crest
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 10/02/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/28/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/12/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/17/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000783

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11-12-2015 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept C

REVIEWER J. Gubler

DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____

DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/~~N~~ see attached SLR Y/~~N~~

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



RECEIVED 2280

OCT - 2 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

September 28, 2015

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
Department of the Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Hill Crest House (FMSF #8LA4469), in Lake County**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The related materials (digital images, maps, and site plan) are included.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6333 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Desiree Estabrook".

Desiree Estabrook
Historic Preservation Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation



Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399
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Promoting Florida's History and Culture VivaFlorida.org

