

901

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

AUG 20 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 an 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 Helen Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number bounded roughly by W. New York, Lakeview, Park and Euclid Avenues not for publication
city or town Lake Helen n vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code 127 zip code 32744

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.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 8/13/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Allover Byers

Entered in the National Register

Date of Action

9/16/93

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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
71	8	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
71	8	Total

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

Historic and Architectural Resources
of Lake Helen

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
 multiple dwelling
 secondary structure
 Commerce, Trade/financial institution
 Social/meeting hall
 Education/school
 Religion/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling
 multiple dwelling
 secondary structure
 Commerce, Trade/speciality store
 Social/meeting hall
 Education/school
 Religion/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
 Late Victorian
 Late 19th & Early 20th Century American
 Movements

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
 walls wood; stucco; brick
 roof asphalt; 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 67) 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)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

1885-1940

Significant Dates

1885

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Arch: John Mace

Blder: J.W. Betts, Llewellyn James, Roy Sherman, Nathan Roberts

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 35 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

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

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sidney Johnston/Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 1993

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 South Bronough St. telephone (904) 487-2333

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 to amend existing 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**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Lake Helen Historic District lies immediately west of Lake Helen, the central geographic feature of the town. The district consists of approximately thirty-five acres, in an irregular form that takes in all or parts of eighteen blocks and is roughly bounded by New York Avenue on the north, Park Avenue on the south, Lakeview Avenue on the east, and Euclid Avenue on the West. The district is significant for the architectural and historical associations of its contributing resources. It contains a significant concentration of historic buildings in one of Lake Helen's oldest neighborhoods. A majority of the contributing buildings were constructed for residential purposes, a function that most continue to serve. Three churches, a commercial building, library, and school are also contained within the district. Buildings categorized as non-contributing include historic-period residences that have been significantly altered and residences and small outbuildings erected outside the historic period. The district is united through its historic associations with the growth and development of the town as it established a cultural base, religious and educational facilities, commerce, manufacturing, citrus and railroad industries. Several forms of vernacular construction are seen in Lake Helen as well as examples of formal architectural styles including Bungalow, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Shingle.

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Lake Helen is a small community located approximately thirty miles north of Orlando. The Lake Helen Historic District takes in a substantial portion of the historic area west of Lake Helen, the name of the largest lake in the community and around which the town was built. The district lies entirely within Beardsley's Lake Helen, a large town plan established by Henry DeLand in 1885. Although arranged on an orthogonal grid, the town plan includes curvilinear roads that meander around nearby lakes. County Road 4139 serves as a primary corridor, forming a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 2

dog-leg through town on Summit Avenue, New York Avenue, and Lake View Avenue. Interstate 4 lies immediately west of the town. State Road 44 is a primary corridor to the north of the community.

The Lake Helen Historic District consists of the core of the historic community. The historic development of the district spans from 1885, when the first extant buildings appeared, until 1940. Although building construction came to a virtual standstill in 1925, a historic library was remodeled in the mid-1930s and a few residences and outbuildings were constructed in the 1930s and 1940s.

The early historic developmental pattern included the construction of large residences facing eastward along Lake View and Euclid Avenues. Most of the houses are grouped close together with little setback from the street. Large wood frame houses appearing in a row along Euclid Avenue, interspersed by historic churches and the library, give the district a sense of distinction and place. The Lake Helen School, the largest historic building in the community, serves as an important anchor at the south end of the district.

A group of modern houses and several altered buildings constructed during the historic period lie east of Euclid Avenue between Main Street and Connecticut Avenue. Buildings of more recent construction and low concentrations of historic buildings are located at the eastern, northern, and southern limits of the district. To the west lie a scattering of non-contributing buildings and open fields, many of which historically contained citrus groves.

Outside the district boundaries, the historic buildings of Lake Helen developed in a relatively scattered pattern. Many open lots typically separated homes and businesses, and in some cases entire blocks lay undeveloped for a number of decades. Although several small subdivisions were carved out of the plan, they had little effect on the development patterns of the community. Block size is relatively consistent, with most blocks

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 3

forming rectangles on an east/west axis. The street configuration in and around the district is relatively unchanged from the design laid out by Beardsley. The Harlan Hotel, a large frame building constructed in 1884 immediately east of the district on Euclid Avenue between Connecticut and Harlan avenues, was the largest building in the community for several decades. In 1922, it burned to the ground, leaving a large vacant block that lay undeveloped until after World War II.

Oak trees, which were planted during civic improvement programs in the historic period, form a canopy over much of Euclid Avenue and intersecting streets. Other trees, including pine, palm, and magnolia offer shade and add to the natural attractiveness of the district (photo 1).

The historic district consists of 71 contributing buildings (88% of the total) and 8 non-contributing buildings. Many of the contributing resources are large, two-story residences. Twenty of the contributing buildings are outbuildings, primarily small wood frame garages. The non-contributing buildings within the district have either lost their architectural integrity or were constructed outside the historic period.

Architectural Styles

The historic district contains twenty-five buildings that display formal styles, including Bungalow, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Shingle. Most of the historic buildings are one to two-and-one-half stories. Roofs are covered primarily with composition asphalt shingles, but some still have original decorative pressed-metal shingles and metal 3-V crimp surfacing. Porches are common on residential buildings and wood is the prevalent exterior wall material.

Vernacular construction

Twenty-four of the forty-four vernacular buildings in the district are residences. The remainder are small outbuildings. A good example of late nineteenth century vernacular construction is the residence at 225 West Garden Street (photo 2). The

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 4

building has a front-facing gable roof surfaced with metal 3-V crimp panels. Windows are 2/2-light double-hung sash. A tiered porch integrated under the primary roof displays turned wood posts, brackets, and balustrades on the second story and square wood columns with balustrades on the first floor. The lower porch shelters a paneled wood entrance door with a large transom. The gable end features patterned wood shingles and a hopper window set in a decorative surround. Clapboard serves as the exterior wall fabric. Another excellent example of vernacular construction is the residence at 294 N. Lakeview Avenue, built c. 1885 (photo 3). The simple frame building has a two-story porch across the facade, a metal gable roof, and 2/2 light, double hung windows. Historic photographs reveal that the roof originally featured a central gable.

Italianate Style

The residence at 272 West New York Avenue is a restrained example of the Italianate style (photo 4). The two-story house has an irregular footprint and a cross-gable roof with vergeboard in the gable ends. A square tower is capped with a flared hip roof and finial; carved brackets adorn the frieze. A veranda extends across the facade and wraps around the east elevation. The walls are covered with wood shingles and board-and-batten with V-shape cross-hatching. A polygonal bay protrudes at the west elevation. Fenestration is regular and consists of 2/2-light double-hung sash windows set in decorative surrounds.

Shingle Style

Several buildings in the district embody the Shingle style, including residences, a church and a library. The Blake Memorial Baptist Church at 134 North Euclid Avenue is a good example of the style (photo 5). The building has a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof, a variety of patterned wood shingles on the exterior walls, waved and receding wall surfaces, and an entrance porch with a segmental arched opening. Large, arched, stained glass windows are featured on three elevations. Additional fenestration includes Queen Anne glazed leaded glass, fixed,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA

Section number 7 Page 5

casement, and double-hung sash windows. A four-story bell tower at the northeast corner has a flared hip roof.

The residence at 240 North Euclid Avenue is a good example of the style (photo 6). It has a large gable roof pierced by an eyebrow dormer and a brick chimney. Staged fascia and waved wall surfaces adorn the gable ends. A simple frieze extends around the building. A polygonal tower at the southeast corner features an octagonal roof, wood shingles and drop siding on the exterior walls, and casement and sash windows. A second-story balcony at the northeast corner is contained by a knee wall and curved wing wall. A large veranda, which extends across the facade and around the north elevation, displays a hip roof, a gable pediment embellished with an inlaid wood sunburst, turned wood posts, spandrels, and balustrades. Wood shingles and drop siding serve as exterior wall fabrics. Fenestration is regular and consists of 2/2-and 1/1-light double-hung sash windows.

A community building, Hopkins Hall, constructed c. 1897, is also a Shingle style building (photo 7). The one-story structure has a steeply pitched complex roof, part of which shelters the entrance. The exterior is surfaced with a variety of wood shingles. Windows are double hung with 2/2 and 4/1 lights. Some of the larger windows have Gothic styled transoms.

Queen Anne Style

Several examples of the Queen Anne style are located in the district, including the two-and-one-half-story wood frame residence at 214 South Euclid Avenue (photo 8). The cross-gable roof of this c. 1886 dwelling is pierced by large corbeled brick chimneys and a three-story tower with a flared hip roof, balcony, and patterned wood shingle exterior walls. Waved wall surfaces and patterned wood shingles accent the gable ends. A large veranda with turned wood posts, brackets, and balustrades extends across the facade and around two additional elevations of the house. The veranda also contains an entrance bay with a gable pediment and a turret with a segmental conical roof. Fenestration is irregular and includes double-hung sash windows with Queen Anne glazing. Although most of the original exterior wall fabric, which included a variety of patterned wood shingles

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 6

and drop siding, has been covered with aluminum siding, the building retains much of its original architectural integrity.

A more restrained example of the Queen Anne style is located at 212 North Euclid Avenue (photo 9). This residence has a steeply pitched hip roof with cross-gable extensions surfaced with pressed metal shingles. A corbeled brick chimney pierces the roof. The gable ends are decorated with truss work and a single band of decorative shingles runs below the gable wall surface. A porch extends across the facade and south elevation and features turned posts, brackets and spindlework. Windows are 2/2, double hung sash.

Gothic Revival Style

The First Congregational Church at 107 South Euclid Avenue expresses Gothic Revival styling by a steeply-pitched cross-gable roof with bargeboard and knee braces in the gable ends and wood shingle and drop siding exterior wall fabrics (photo 10). Fenestration is irregular and includes Queen Anne glazed stained glass, double-hung sash windows with stained glass transoms and large fixed stained glass windows in pointed-arch surrounds. A three-story steeple extends at the northwest corner of the building. It displays a cruciform at the peak, a steeply-pitched hip roof with gable pediments, vented louvers, a dropped cornice with quatrefoil designs and carved brackets, and a variety of wood shingle and drop siding exterior wall fabrics. The main entrance is contained at the base of the steeple. A small secondary entrance is at the southwest corner of the building.

Colonial Revival Style

The residence at 137 South Euclid Avenue embodies Colonial Revival styling (photo 11). Architectural features include a symmetrical facade, hip roof pierced by a hip dormer and brick chimney, and a veranda that extends across the facade and north elevation. A simple frieze band extends around the building and square wood tapered columns support the roof of the veranda. Drop siding serves as the exterior wall fabric. Fenestration is regular and consists of 2/2-light, double-hung sash windows.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 7

Very similar in design, but with a screened porch, is the c. 1915 residence at 193 West New York Avenue (photo 12).

Classical Revival Style

The Bank of Lake Helen at 142 S. Lakeview Avenue incorporates some elements of the Classical Revival style (photo 13). The building has a rectangular plan comprised of a one-story component that contains the historic bank and a small two-story section utilized as a residence. Both sections of the building are covered by gable roofs. The one-story component has a symmetrical facade and a portico integrated with the primary roof. The portico features a louvered vent, stuccoed gable wall surface, a wide frieze band, and Tuscan columns that rest on brick piers. Fenestration includes large 1/1-light, double-hung sash windows with transoms. The paired wood entrance doors have large transoms. Window and door openings have cast stone lintels. Sandstone brick serves as the exterior wall fabric.

Bungalow Style

Fifteen of the residences in the district are Bungalows. A good example is the residence at 186 West Garden Street (photo 14). It features a gable roof surfaced with metal 3-V crimp panels, knee braces in the gable ends, a corbeled brick chimney, and an end porch integrated under the primary roof. A gable bay extends at the west elevation. Wood shingles and drop siding serve as exterior wall fabrics. Fenestration is provided by 3/1-light, double-hung sash windows.

Other examples illustrate how varied this style can be. The Bungalow at 235 South Lakeview Avenue (photo 15) also has a facade porch integrated under the main roof. The cross-gable roof has knee braces and louvers in the gable ends. The porch posts rest on brick piers. The gable wall surface is shingled and clapboard covers the remaining exterior. A gabled facade porch is also featured at 229 South Euclid (photo 16), built c. 1921. Knee braces support the eaves and the gabled porch roof is supported by wood posts resting on brick piers. The exterior

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA

Section number 7 Page 8

wall fabric of this house consists of wood shingles. The double hung sash windows have diamond-pattern glazing in the upper sash.

Other Styles

Most buildings in the Lake Helen Historic District are not pure examples of a style, but embody decorative elements of more than one style. The residence at 241 S. Euclid Avenue, built c. 1916, incorporates both Bungalow and Colonial Revival features (photo 17). A porch extends across the facade, incorporated under the flared gable roof. Wood piers support the porch roof. A shed roof dormer is centrally placed and features exposed rafters. The Lake Helen School, the largest building in the district, is a good example of an amalgam of styles (photo 18). The two story brick structure has a truncated T plan. The central block of the facade features a gabled parapet, 9/9 light, double hung sash windows deeply set within five vertical openings. Art Deco type arrow-shaped cartouches separate each column. A gable roof, covering the central block of the building, is obscured by the parapet. Entrances flank the central block and are protected by shed roofs supported by large carved wood brackets. Over the entrances are double-hung sash windows with 9/9-wire-glass lights and 6-light transoms, which admit natural lighting into interior stairwells. Originally, the central block was flanked by one-story end bays. These were enlarged in 1926 to two stories and the flat parapets flanking the central block were interrupted by pent roofs surfaced with polychromatic barrel tile, a feature frequently seen in Mediterranean Revival style buildings. Second-story fenestration is virtually identical with that found on the first-story. Although a number of temporary buildings lie in front of the school, they rise one story and do not significantly disrupt the historic site or the ambience of the historic district.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Non-contributing elements constitute approximately 12% percent of the buildings in the historic district. Although most non-contributing buildings are small garages built outside the period of significance, several residences built during the

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 9

historic period have been severely altered. An example of a non-contributing residence built during the historic period is the house at 177 West Garden Street (photo 19). It displays a gable roof, entrance porch, drop siding exterior wall fabric, and an assortment of metal sash windows. Built about 1924, the house was constructed as a one-story Bungalow. The original facade extended the width of the entrance porch, which is the only feature of the house that appears to retain its original appearance. Later modifications include the addition of a two-story extension to the east elevation.

CONCLUSION

The contributing buildings in the Lake Helen Historic District were constructed between 1885 and 1940. They retain their original architectural integrity and contribute to the sense of time, place, and historical development through their location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They provide an important architectural and cultural link to the heritage of Lake Helen.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 10

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

ADDRESS	DATE	STYLE	PRESENT USE
<u>West Connecticut Ave.</u>			
190	1897	Shingle	Meeting Hall
210	c. 1888	vernacular	residence
210 (side)	c. 1935	vernacular	outbuilding
253	c. 1935	vernacular	residence
<u>West Delaware Ave.</u>			
121	1924	vernacular	Church
<u>North Euclid Ave.</u>			
107	c. 1910	vernacular	residence
108	c. 1917	Bungalow	residence
134	1895	Shingle	Church
176	c. 1888	Queen Anne	residence
176 (rear A)	c. 1925	vernacular	outbuilding
176 (rear B)	c. 1925	vernacular	outbuilding
192	1912	vernacular	residence
192 (rear)	c. 1925	vernacular	outbuilding
212	c. 1894	Queen Anne	residence
212 (rear)	c. 1925	vernacular	garage
226	c. 1890	Queen Anne	residence
226 (rear)	c. 1925	vernacular	outbuilding
240	c. 1893	Queen Anne	residence
240 (rear)	unknown	vernacular	garage
<u>South Euclid Ave.</u>			
107	1886	Gothic Revival	Church
137	c. 1916	Colonial Revival	residence
160	c. 1912	vernacular	residence
186	c. 1894	Shingle	residence
214	c. 1886	Queen Anne	residence
214 (rear)	c. 1890	Queen Anne	garage
229	c. 1921	Bungalow	residence
241	c. 1916	mixed	residence

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 11

West Garden Street

129	c. 1924	vernacular	apartment
162	c. 1927	Colonial Revival	residence
162 (rear)	c. 1935	vernacular	garage
186	c. 1921	Bungalow	residence
225	c. 1887	vernacular	residence

North Lakeview Ave.

254	c. 1935	Bungalow	residence
254 (rear)	c. 1935	vernacular	garage
261	c. 1914	Bungalow	residence
261 (rear)	c. 1920	vernacular	outbuilding
268	c. 1922	Bungalow	residence
268 (rear)	c. 1925	vernacular	outbuilding
277	c. 1920	vernacular	residence
294	c. 1885	vernacular	residence
294 (rear)	c. 1920	vernacular	garage
303	c. 1905	vernacular	residence
306	c. 1888	vernacular	residence
306 (rear)	unknown	vernacular	outbuilding
307	c. 1915	vernacular	residence
319	c. 1905	vernacular	residence
330	c. 1920	vernacular	residence
342	c. 1920	vernacular	residence
350	c. 1920	vernacular	residence

South Lakeview Ave.

142	1912	Classical Revival	commercial
194	1908	vernacular	residence
194 (rear)	c. 1908	vernacular	garage
212	c. 1888	vernacular	residence
235	1923	Bungalow	residence
235 (side)	1923	vernacular	garage
265	c. 1920	Bungalow	residence
287	c. 1940	Bungalow	residence
327	1916	mixed	school
327 (rear)	1935	vernacular	storage building

West Main

131	c. 1923	Bungalow	residence
-----	---------	----------	-----------

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 12

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

West New York Ave.

150	c. 1910	vernacular	residence
193	c. 1915	vernacular	residence
260	c. 1925	Bungalow	residence
260 (side)	c. 1925	vernacular	outbuilding
272	1885	Italianate	residence
272 (rear A)	c. 1915	vernacular	outbuilding
272 (rear B)	c. 1915	vernacular	outbuilding

East Park

147	c. 1920	vernacular	residence
171	c. 1920	vernacular	residence
190	c. 1916	vernacular	residence

East Pennsylvania Ave.

154	c. 1906	vernacular	residence
-----	---------	------------	-----------

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 7 Page 13

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

ADDRESS	DATE	PRESENT USE
<u>North Euclid Ave.</u>		
134 (rear A)	1950s	church education bldg.
134 (rear B)	1990s	church education bldg.
<u>South Euclid Ave.</u>		
163	c. 1910	residence
<u>West Garden Street</u>		
177	1924	residence
<u>South Lakeview Ave.</u>		
327 (rear and side, #1-15)	c. 1960	temporary outbuildings (not included in building count)
<u>West Main Street</u>		
159	c. 1910	residence
167	c. 1910	residence
<u>West New York Ave.</u>		
190	c. 1965	residence
190 (rear)	c. 1965	outbuilding

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**Section number 8 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Lake Helen Historic District is significant under criteria A and C on the local level in the areas of Exploration and Settlement, and Architecture. The district represents the historic core of the community. Although most of the buildings are residential, other historic functions include commerce, education, religion, and a library. The period of historical significance extends between 1885 and 1940. Development in the area began in 1885 and was largely complete by 1925, although some construction and renovation of buildings occurred in the 1930s. The architecture of the historic district includes a variety of vernacular forms and a number of formal styles, including Bungalow, Classical Revival, Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, and Shingle. Those designs are consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. The works of several important local architects and builders are represented in the district. The district contributes to the Historic and Architectural Resources of Lake Helen Multiple Property Cover under all historic associated contexts and associated property types.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The district contains a small concentration of Lake Helen's oldest buildings, developed over time between 1885 and 1940. Many buildings in the district were the homes of community leaders associated with Lake Helen's architectural development, commercial enterprises, citrus industry, and manufacturing interests. Churches were erected to serve the religious needs of many residents. Hopkins Hall is one of the oldest library buildings in Florida and the Lake Helen School among the oldest extant education-related buildings in Volusia County. Locally significant events that have shaped the development of the district include the founding of the community and its early popularity as a winter resort, its links with the nearby Cassadaga Spiritualist community, the extension of a railroad through the community, a revitalized citrus industry following the 1890s freezes, and the development of manufacturing plants and a local bank during the early twentieth century.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**Section number 8 Page 2**Founding and Initial Period of Development, 1885-1895**

Primary streets on the west side of Lake Helen became popular sites for construction during Lake Helen's initial period of development. Many houses of the period display formal styles popular during the late nineteenth century. The residence at 272 West New York Avenue, a restrained example of Italianate styling, is perhaps the oldest house in the community (photo 4). Completed in 1885, the dwelling went through several changes in ownership during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. It was built by Clinton Gunby, a carpenter from Georgia. Uriah Schoonmaker, a businessman who helped establish the community of Elmhurst, Pennsylvania, maintained a winter residence there for several years. During the late 1880s and 1890s, George Courtright, another businessman from Pennsylvania, used the house as rental property. Both Schoonmaker and Courtright were highly respected by Henry DeLand, who regarded their efforts at advertising and promoting Lake Helen as an important part of the community's development during the late nineteenth century.

The residence at 294 N. Lakeview Avenue was constructed c. 1885 for Dr. John Mills (photo 3). In the late nineteenth century Dr. Mills operated a small drug store adjacent to this house (no longer extant). He was also noted as a skilled photographer.

"Edgewood," a large Queen Anne style house built about 1886 at 214 South Euclid Avenue, is among the largest and most ornate residences remaining in Lake Helen (photo 8). It was built by John Mace, an architect and builder from Cincinnati, Ohio, who learned his trade there during the 1860s and 1870s. In 1885 he moved to Lake Helen and developed a reputation as an accomplished architect and builder. He designed and constructed numerous public buildings and private residences in west Volusia County. "Edgewood" served as his home in Lake Helen. In 1904 he began developing citrus groves and built a packing house to market his Edgewood brand of oranges. In 1910 he helped organize the Lake Helen Hotel and Realty Company and in 1911, the First National Bank of DeLand. Mace was the first mayor of the community, and then served as a mayor or councilman during the next several decades. He died in 1929. Comparison of Mace's documented residential designs with others having similar massing and detailing allows the attribution to Mace of the design of a number of Lake Helen's late nineteenth century buildings.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 8 Page 3

The vernacular residence at 225 West Garden Street (photo 2) was completed about 1887 for Robert Mace, an artist and relative of John Mace. About 1893 the house was acquired by Gustavo Preston, who developed citrus groves in the area. Irene Adams, a native of Iowa, became the owner in 1905. She used it as a winter residence over the following two decades.

The E.F. Gould House, a large Queen Anne design at 176 N. Euclid Avenue, was completed about 1888 (photograph 20). Gould, a native of Michigan, moved to Lake Helen in 1882 and developed large citrus holdings in the area. About 1913 the house was acquired by Maynard M. Bond, a native of Ohio. Bond had moved to Lake Helen in 1904 and served as a director and officer in the E.W. Bond and Bond Sandstone Brick companies, which were established in the community in the early twentieth century. Maynard Bond's public service included one term as a Volusia County Commissioner.

Although many residences were built in the late nineteenth century on Lakeview Avenue, which extends along the western shore of Lake Helen, few of those houses remain. The house at 212 S. Lakeview Avenue (photo 21) is historically associated with Charles Pelton and was completed about 1888. Pelton, a native of Illinois, moved to Lake Helen in 1885, where he established a partnership with Albert Baker. In 1888, Pelton and Baker opened a large subdivision on the east side of Lake Helen, where they also operated the South Florida Nursery, a large citrus nursery. In the 1880s and early 1890s, Pelton and Baker sold thousands of citrus trees and root stock to settlers and developers throughout Florida. In 1899, Pelton helped organize the Lake Helen Manufacturing Company and in 1910, the Lake Helen Hotel and Realty Company. About 1910, he built a citrus packing plant on the Florida East Coast Railway tracks. An important community leader, Pelton served as mayor in 1909, and spent several terms on the City Commission.

The house at 226 N. Euclid Avenue was constructed about 1890 for Willard and Betsey Hopkins. Hopkins, a wealthy manufacturer from Connecticut, used the house as a winter residence (photo 22). In 1891, following Willard's death, Betsey Hopkins deeded the property to Emma Schwabie, their adopted daughter. About 1905 Emma married William Todd, a carpenter who had moved to Lake Helen in the 1890s. The Todds lived in the house for several decades. In 1912 Todd helped organize the Bank of Lake Helen,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 8 Page 4

and became its president in the 1920s. Todd also served on the City Commission for several terms during the 1910s. Historic photographs indicate that the house originally rose two stories and did not display a cross-gable. The cross-gable extension, pierced by a shed dormer, was added about 1894.

A number of houses built during the mid-1890s served as winter residences and often display the most elaborate detailing found in the community. The Snover House, a distinctive Shingle design built about 1893 at 240 N. Euclid Avenue, initially served as the winter residence of Thaniel Snover, a native of Pennsylvania (photo 6). The house was probably designed and built by Mace. In 1903, following Snover's death, the residence was purchased by George Buttorff, another winter resident from Pennsylvania. In 1912 Buttorff helped organize the Bank of Lake Helen and served as president for nearly a decade. Buttorff used the house as his winter residence until his death in 1922. The Queen Anne residence at 212 N. Euclid Avenue was the winter residence of Franklin Nettleton and was completed about 1894 (photo 9). Nettleton, a native of Pennsylvania, served as president of the Grace Nettleton School for Girls in Cumberland Gap, Tennessee, board member of Lincoln Memorial University in Nebraska, and president of the Florida Association of Sunday Schools.

The Ellis Blake House, a large Shingle style design at 186 S. Euclid Avenue, was designed and built by John Mace about 1894 (photo 23). Blake, a native of Massachusetts, arrived in Lake Helen about 1888, where he developed large citrus holdings. About 1910 he built a large packing house along the Florida East Coast Railway tracks. Blake served several terms on the City Commission and during the 1920s, was vice-president of the Bank of Lake Helen.

As the community of Lake Helen grew, the spiritual needs of the citizens were provided for. The First Congregational Church, organized in April 1886, financed the construction of a building at 107 S. Euclid Avenue (photo 10). John Mace supervised the design and construction of the Gothic Revival church and it was dedicated in 1889. In 1891, a Baptist church was organized at Winnemissett, a small community three miles north of Lake Helen. In 1892, the congregation moved to Lake Helen and met in the Congregational Church until their new building was completed in January 1895 at 134 N. Euclid Avenue (photo 5). The large Shingle style building was also designed and constructed by Mace.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 8 Page 5

It was named Blake Memorial Chapel for the Nelson Blake family, who gave the organ and stained glass windows and donated \$3,000 toward construction of the building as a memorial to their son.

Progressive Era Development, 1896-1919

The Lake Helen Village Improvement Association was formed in January 1897. Through generous contributions of land and cash, the Association financed the construction of Hopkins Hall, a large frame Shingle design at 190 West Connecticut Avenue (photo 7). Samuel Currier, one of the founders and early leaders of the community, donated land for the building. John Mace was the architect and builder. Completed in December 1897, the building was opened with a gala party on Christmas Eve. Betsey Hopkins, a winter resident, donated money for the construction of the building, which was named to honor of her deceased husband, Willard. The building served as the social center of the community, the site of dances, dinners, and concerts. The Village Improvement Association used the building as a library, lecture hall, and stage theater for several decades. Between the late 1890s and 1930s, the building also served as a town hall. To meet the growing needs of the city government and library, the building was enlarged in 1935.

Important residences appeared near the community's central lake and along primary corridors during this period. The A. D. Clarkson House, a frame vernacular design at 194 S. Lakeview Avenue, was built in 1908 (photo 24). Clarkson, a native of Maryland, moved to Lake Helen about 1904. He served as the secretary/treasurer of the E. W. Bond and Bond Sandstone Brick companies for several decades. His public service included terms as Mayor, City Commissioner, and president of the Chamber of Commerce. During the 1930s, following the collapse of the Bond companies, Clarkson worked as a bookkeeper for the Brandon Electric Company in DeLand and as a local auditor for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

An improving economy and population increase provided the impetus for the establishment of commercial enterprises and the introduction of new styles of architecture into the community. In 1912, the Bank of Lake Helen was organized and later that year moved into a new brick building at 142 S. Lakeview Drive (photo 13). The sandstone brick building is a restrained example of the Classical Revival style. In the mid-1920s the bank experienced

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 8 Page 6

financial difficulties and bankruptcy was declared in 1926. After sitting vacant for several years the building was sold to Edward Fletcher, a retired businessman from Massachusetts. In the mid-1920s, to promote development and tourism in Lake Helen, Fletcher helped establish a local tourist club and Chamber of Commerce, serving as president of both organizations. He used the bank building to house the Chamber of Commerce through 1937.

The Bungalow style appeared in the community shortly before World War I. Built about 1914, "Bougainvillea Lodge" at 261 N. Lakeview Avenue is among the best examples of the style in Lake Helen (photos 25 and 26). The house was built for Claude Pelton, the son of one of Lake Helen's earliest settlers. Nathan Roberts, a local builder, supervised construction. Arthur Pelton, Claude's father, was a carpenter from Illinois, who moved to Lake Helen in 1885. He developed a citrus grove and served as one of the incorporators of the town of Lake Helen in 1888. Born in 1884, Claude Pelton attended the local school and helped tend his father's grove. About 1905 he opened a general store on Lakeview Avenue and cultivated strawberries and citrus on a nearby farm. In 1911 he was appointed Lake Helen's postmaster, a position his father had held between 1902 and 1910. Claude became involved in local politics and served several terms on the City Commission between 1911 and 1915. Although a small number of houses and docks were built along the shore of Lake Helen during the late nineteenth century, heavy development of the shore line did not occur until the early twentieth century. The Pelton House was among the first houses built on the shore of Lake Helen, where a number of other Bungalows, cottages, boathouses, and gazebos were erected between 1915 and 1940. "Bougainvillea Lodge" displays native materials produced at the local Bond lumber and brick companies. The house, built on a slope that leads to the shore of Lake Helen, integrates well with the landscape through its form and materials.

The James House, a Bungalow design at 241 South Euclid Avenue, was completed about 1916 (photo 17). Llewellyn James, a carpenter from Ohio who moved to Lake Helen about 1910, organized a partnership with William Todd and Crull Kister, two other carpenters who arrived in Lake Helen in the late nineteenth century. Together they purchased several undeveloped blocks in Lake Helen, which they opened to development between 1911 and 1914. The partners built a number of homes in the community, including the James House and the house at 229 South Euclid Avenue, which was completed about 1921 (photo 16).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**Section number 8 Page 7

Lake Helen's increased population and expanding economy prompted the Volusia County School Board to replace the community's first school, which had become too small by 1914 to accommodate the student load. The Board commissioned Mark and Sheftall, a prominent Jacksonville architectural firm, with the design of a new school building to house grades 1-9 (photo 18). Construction of the \$12,500 school began in March 1916 and was completed the following August. The firm of Mark and Sheftall was organized in Jacksonville in 1911 and became known for their school designs. Over their twenty-two year partnership, Earl Mark and Leeroy Sheftall prepared the plans for more than fifty schools throughout Florida, including those in Daytona Beach and New Smyrna Beach. Before forming their partnership, both men apprenticed in the studio of Henry J. Klutho, one of Jacksonville's leading early twentieth century architects. Mark and Sheftall also designed many notable buildings in Jacksonville including private residences, the Riverside Presbyterian Church, South Jacksonville City Hall, and the Moulton & Kyle Company Building. An Orlando contracting firm, Hanner Brothers, built the Lake Helen School. Other large projects completed by Hanner Brothers during the period include the Carlova House in Winter Park (1914), the Okeechobee Public School (1916), the McKenny Ryler Building in Orlando (1923), Ft. Pierce Elementary School (1924), and the Ketterlinus Junior High School in St. Augustine (1925). The school was built with Bond Sandstone Company brick.

A number of buildings were constructed during the World War I period. A parsonage for the First Congregational Church was built c. 1916 at 137 South Euclid (photo 11). J. W. Betts, a DeLand contractor, supervised construction. About 1917, the Baptist congregation completed a new parsonage at 108 North Euclid Avenue (photo 27). The large Bungalow was designed and constructed by John Mace.

Florida Land Boom Era

Although nearly fifteen subdivisions were created between 1921 and 1926, ten of those in 1925 alone, few houses were built in Lake Helen during the period. The Bungalow at 186 West Garden Street (photo 14) was completed about 1921 for Thomas Byrd, the cashier of the Bank of Lake Helen. Edward Fletcher, a retired manufacturer from Massachusetts and leader in the local Chamber of Commerce, acquired the house about 1927. The Harry Roberts

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 8 Page 8

House, a Bungalow design at 235 S. Lakeview Avenue, was completed in 1923 (photo 15). Roberts was a superintendent of the Bond Sandstone Brick Company during the 1910s and 1920s. Nathan Roberts supervised construction.

The two-story apartment house at 129 West Garden Street, completed about 1924, is a vernacular design that displays restrained Mediterranean Revival derived influences (photo 28). Ray B. Sherman, a local builder and developer financed construction of the building. In 1925 Sherman sold the building to Parker Buttorff, a winter resident from Pennsylvania and relative of George Buttorff, the president of the Bank of Lake Helen.

The only public building constructed during the land boom period was the Methodist Church, a Gothic Revival design at 121 West Delaware Avenue (photo 29). For several weeks in 1922 the pastor of a Methodist church in DeLand, the Rev. Oscar Rice, and a conference evangelist, the Rev. Irvin Whitworth, held services in a tent in Lake Helen and formed a nucleus of interested persons. This group became a congregation and in July of 1923 they purchased land for a church. The building was occupied in 1924 before all the finishing touches had been completed. A full-time pastor was not assigned to the church until 1926. The economic downturn of the late 1920s impacted the fledgling church and membership declined. The mortgage was not paid off until 1935 and the building was not fully completed or dedicated until 1937.

The dwelling at 162 West Garden Street, a modest Colonial Revival design, is one of the few residential buildings constructed following the collapse of the boom (photo 30). It initially served as the residence of Elizabeth James, a retired secretary and apparently a relative of Llewellyn James.

Depression Era Construction

Construction came to a virtual standstill during the 1930s. One of the few projects financed with federal relief funds was the expansion of Hopkins Hall in 1935. Little other development occurred other than the completion of several houses and outbuildings, and minor modifications to several existing residences.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 8 Page 9

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The buildings in the district represent a wide variety of architectural forms and formal styles popular throughout the nation during the district's period of significance. John Mace, an architect, builder, and community leader, designed and constructed numerous buildings in the district. Builders associated with the district include J. W. Betts of DeLand, Llewellyn James, Roy Sherman, and Nathan Roberts. Sherman, a builder, was an Ohio native. He moved to Cassadaga about 1911. During the 1930s he served as President of the Southern Cassadaga Campmeeting Association. Among his works in the district is the residence at 177 West Garden Street (photo 19). Llewellyn James, a carpenter, was also an Ohio native. He moved to Lake Helen around 1910 and between 1911 and 1914 developed several small subdivisions. He built the houses at 229 S. Euclid (photo 16) and 241 S. Euclid (photo 17). The district fulfills Criterion C for architectural significance.

Although some buildings have been altered over time, the majority retain their architectural integrity. The district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, and continuity of buildings united historically by physical development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

LAKE HELEN HISTORIC
DISTRICT, VOLUSIA CO., FL.

-
- Cash, William. The Story of Florida. 4 vols. New York: American Historical Society, Inc., 1938.
- DeLand: A Famous Resort. DeLand: Florida Agriculturist Job Shop, 1888.
- DeLand, Helen. Story of DeLand and Lake Helen, Florida. Norwich, Connecticut: Academy Press, 1928.
- Dreggors, William, Jr. and John Stephen Hess. A Pictorial History of West Volusia County 1870-1940. DeLand: West Volusia Historical Society, 1989.
- Dovell, Junius. Florida: Historic, Dramatic, Contemporary. 4 vols. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1952.
- "E.W. Bond Company Mill." Logging. (September 1917): 274-291.
- Fire Insurance Map of Lake Helen, Volusia County, Florida. Sandborn Map Company: New York, 1915, 1925.
- Francke, Arthur, Alyce Gillingham, and Maxine Turner. Volusia: the West Side. DeLand: West Volusia Historical Society, 1986.
- Gold, Pleasant Daniel. History of Volusia County, Florida. DeLand, Fl.: E.O Pinter Printing Co., 1927.
- Hebel, Ianthe Bond. "Florida's Bonds: Men Who Made Lumber History." Southern Lumber Journal. (March 1951): 24, 26.
- Miller, Ernest, comp. DeLand and Volusia County Directory. Asheville, 1917.
- Reflection: West Volusia County, 100 Years of Progress. DeLand: West Volusia Historical Society, 1976.
- Schene, Michael. Hopes, Dreams, and Promises: A History of Volusia County, Florida. Daytona Beach: News-Journal Corporation, 1976.
- Schneider, Dorothy. Lake Helen: The Gem of Florida. Lake Helen, 1988.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC
DISTRICT, VOLUSIA CO., FL.**

Tebeau, Charlton. A History of Florida. Coral Gables:
University of Miami Press, 1971.

Volusia County and Its Towns and Settlements. Enterprise:
Volusia County Commission, 1888.

PUBLIC RECORDS

Volusia County Courthouse, DeLand, Florida.
Deed Books, Map Books, and Records of Incorporation.

Volusia County School Board.
Minute Books.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The official boundaries of the Lake Helen Historic District are those shown on the historic district map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary encompasses the most significant concentration of extant resources located in the Lake Helen community. Those resources are associated with the founding and subsequent development of the town during the period 1885-1940. The boundaries follow historic platted streets and subdivision block and lot lines. No significant concentration of historic resources associated with the development of Lake Helen are located outside the boundaries shown on the district map.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 1

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

1. Streetscape, Lake Helen Historic District
2. Lake Helen, Florida
3. Sidney Johnston
4. 1992
5. Historic Property Associates
6. Looking west on Garden Street from the intersection of Lakeview Avenue. 129 W. Garden Street on the left; 162 W. Garden Street on the right.
7. Photo No. 1 Of 35

Numbers 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

1. 225 West Garden Street, Lake Helen Historic District
6. North facade, view looking south
7. Photo No. 2 Of 35

1. 294 North Lakeview Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Oblique view, showing east facade on the left and north elevation on the right; view looking southwest
7. Photo No. 3 of 35

1. 272 West New York Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. South facade, view looking north
7. Photo No. 4 of 35

1. 134 North Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East facade, view looking west
7. Photo No. 5 of 35

1. 240 North Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East facade, view looking northwest
7. Photo No. 6 of 35

1. 190 West Connecticut Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. South facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo No. 7 of 35

1. 214 South Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Oblique view, east facade, looking southwest
7. Photo No. 8 of 35

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 2

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

1. 212 North Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East facade, view looking west
7. Photo No. 9 of 35

1. 107 South Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Oblique view, looking northeast; west facade on left, south elevation on right
7. Photo No. 10 of 35

1. 137 South Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. West facade, view looking east
7. Photo No. 11 Of 35

1. 193 West New York Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Oblique view, looking southeast; north facade on left, west elevation on right
7. Photo No. 12 of 35

1. 142 South Lakeview Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Oblique view, looking northwest; east facade on right, south elevation on left
7. Photo No. 13 Of 35

1. 186 West Garden Street, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Oblique view, looking northeast; south facade on right, west elevation on left
7. Photo No. 14 Of 35

1. 235 South Lakeview Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. West facade, view looking east
7. Photo No. 15 Of 35

1. 229 South Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. West facade, view looking east
7. Photo No. 16 of 35

1. 241 South Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. West facade, view looking east
7. Photo No. 17 of 35

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number Photo Page 3

1. 327 South Lakeview Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. West facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo No. 18 Of 35

1. 177 West Garden Street, Lake Helen Historic District
6. North facade, view looking south
7. Photo No. 19 of 35

1. 176 North Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East facade, view looking west
7. Photo No. 20 of 35

1. 212 South Lakeview Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East facade, view looking west
7. Photo No. 21 Of 35

1. 226 North Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East facade, view looking west
7. Photo No. 22 of 35

1. 186 South Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Oblique view, looking northwest; east facade on right,
south elevation on left
7. Photo No. 23 of 35

1. 194 South Lakeview Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East facade, view looking west
7. Photo No. 24 Of 35

1. 261 North Lakeview Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. West facade, view looking east
7. Photo No. 25 Of 35

1. 261 North Lakeview Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East elevation on right; south elevation on left. View
looking northwest
7. Photo No. 26 Of 35

1. 108 North Euclid Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. East facade, view looking southwest
7. Photo No. 27 of 35

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**LAKE HELEN HISTORIC DISTRICT
VOLUSIA CO., FLORIDA**

Section number Photo Page 4

1. 129 West Garden Street, Lake Helen Historic District
6. North Facade, view looking south
7. Photo No. 28 Of 35

1. 121 West Delaware Avenue, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Oblique View, showing north facade on right and east elevation on left; looking southwest
7. Photo No. 29 Of 35

1. 162 West Garden Street, Lake Helen Historic District
6. South facade, view looking north
7. photo No. 30 of 35

1. Streetscape, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Looking northeast along North Lakeview Avenue from Connecticut Avenue; 261 North Lakeview on right
7. Photo No. 31 of 35

1. Streetscape, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Looking northwest along South Lakeview Avenue, from Michigan Avenue; 194 S. Lakeview Avenue at left
7. Photo No. 32 Of 35

1. Streetscape, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Looking east on West New York Avenue; showing 260 West New York Avenue on right and 272 West New York Avenue on left. View looking northeast.
7. Photo No. 33 Of 35

1. Streetscape, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Looking east on West New York AVENUE toward North Lakeview Avenue
7. Photo No. 34 of 35

1. Streetscape, Lake Helen Historic District
6. Looking south on North Lakeview Avenue
7. Photo No. 35 of 35