Appendix 4.4.5-D

CRAR Addendum

ADDENDUM TO THE CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE ALL ABOARD FLORIDA PASSENGER RAIL PROJECT FROM ORLANDO TO WEST PALM BEACH

ORANGE, BREVARD, INDIAN RIVER, ST. LUCIE, MARTIN, AND PALM BEACH COUNTIES

Prepared for: **All Aboard Florida Operations – LLC**2855 Le Jeune Road, 4th Floor

Coral Gables, Florida 33134

FINAL REPORT

May 2015

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INTRODUCTION

In 2013, the Cultural Resources Assessment Report (CRAR) of the All Aboard Florida (AAF) Passenger Rail Project (Project) from Orlando to West Palm Beach was undertaken at the request of AAF – Operations LLC by Janus Research of Tampa, Florida. The overall Project proposes implementing a privately owned, operated, and maintained intercity passenger rail service that will connect downtown Miami, Florida to downtown West Palm Beach, Florida with one stop in downtown Fort Lauderdale, Florida with continuing service to Orlando, Florida. To accommodate this, the Project proposes improvements to existing rail line within the existing Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway Corridor Main Line right of way (ROW); addition of new or modified rail within the existing FEC Railway Corridor Main Line ROW; construction of new rail line along the SR 528 transportation corridor; construction of new passenger rail stations in Miami, Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach, and Orlando; upgrades to numerous bridges, highway crossings, and pedestrian crossings; addition of new track signal controls at key intersections; and construction of a new vehicle maintenance facility (VMF) near the Orlando station terminus. The objective of the CRAR survey was to identify cultural resources within the area of potential effect (APE) and assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) according to the criteria set forth in 36 CFR Section 60.4. The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the findings of the cultural resource's National Register eligibility in the CRAR in a letter dated November 20, 2013 (Appendix A).

As part of the processes that must be met in compliance with the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969* (NEPA) (Public Law 91-190) and Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (NHPA) (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR 800 (*Protection of Historic Properties*), the environmental documents were available to the agencies and public for review and comment. The CRAR and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), which included the cultural resources documentation, were provided for this review and comment period. Based on this input and further cultural resources analysis, additional historic and archaeological resources located within the APE but not included within the 2013 CRAR were identified. Therefore, this addendum documents those additional resources, and also includes updated maps for the entire North-South Corridor from West Palm Beach to Cocoa Beach showing the locations of cultural resources located within the FEC ROW (Direct APE) and the locations of significant historic resources located adjacent to the FEC ROW (Indirect APE) (Appendix B).

RESULTS

As previously discussed, following the completion of the final CRAR document and concurrence by SHPO, additional cultural resources were identified that fall within the APE. This includes three significant historic resources that are either National Register listed or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and five archaeological resources. The resources are summarized below, and also included on the updated mapping found in Appendix B. The previously recorded FMSF forms are found in Appendix C.

Historic Resources

St. Lucie Village Historic District (8SL76)

The St. Lucie Village Historic District (8SL76) was listed in the National Register in 1989. While parcels adjacent to the FEC ROW currently extend into the district, the district is located over 500 feet outside of the ROW to the east. This historic district is located along Indian River Drive adjacent to Indian River Lagoon and the closest contributing structure is located over 500 feet east of the historic rail line. Based on further examination and local input, St. Lucie Village Historic District (8SL76) is located within the APE. The location of this resource relative to the FEC ROW is shown in Appendix B, Maps 52 and 53.

7901 S Indian River Drive (8SL227)

While located over 500 feet from the FEC ROW, 7901 S Indian River Drive (8SL227) is located within an adjacent parcel, and is therefore located within the APE. This resource was previously determined by the SHPO to be National Register–eligible in 2005. The location of this resource relative to the FEC ROW is shown in Appendix B, Map 60.

5703 S Indian River Drive (8SL231)

While located over 500 feet from the FEC ROW, 5703 S Indian River Drive (8SL231) is located within an adjacent parcel, and is therefore located within the APE. This resource was previously determined by the SHPO to be National Register–eligible in 2005. The location of this resource relative to the FEC ROW is shown in Appendix B, Map 58.

Archaeological Resources

During the 2013 CRAR survey, five previously recorded archaeological sites were identified within the archaeological APE for the North-South Corridor. These included Railroad (8IR846), Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge #3 (8MT1287), Ft. Capron (8SL41), Pineapple (8SL1136), and Avenue A-Downtown Fort Pierce (8SL1772). An additional 10 archaeological sites were identified in close proximity to the FEC ROW. These sites were located adjacent to, but outside of, the North-South Corridor APE for archaeological resources. Tables detailing these sites have been excerpted from the 2013 CRAR and are included for reference in Appendix D. Since the CRAR was submitted in 2013, additional information has become available regarding the locations of the Vero Man/Vero Locality (8IR1/8IR9) and an additional site, Fort Pierce (8SL31) relative to the archaeological APE for the North-South Corridor.

Vero Man/Vero Locality (8IR1/8IR9)

When the CRAR was initially submitted in September 2013, the information on file with the FMSF clearly placed Vero Man/Vero Locality (8IR1/8IR9) outside of the archaeological APE, several hundred feet west of the FEC ROW. Since the CRAR was prepared, Mercyhurst University has conducted excavations in a portion of the site, approximately 500 feet to the west of the FEC ROW. In May of 2014, an updated FMSF site form was provided by the leader of these excavations. According to the updated site file:

Site boundaries are imprecisely documented due to local development. Portions of the site are under fill below the FEC Railroad; a packing house lot; and other modern construction. Known site areas are protected but under 3 to 10 feet of fill (Hemmings 2014).

There is no justification for these updated site boundaries provided within the updated site file form, nor is there an associated report on file with the FMSF that provides an explanation or justification for them. In addition, there is no updated site map on file with the FMSF and the FMSF GIS data has not been updated to reflect these enlarged boundaries. The location of the Vero Man/Vero Locality (8IR1/8IR9) currently on file with the FMSF, is illustrated relative to the FEC ROW in Figure 1.

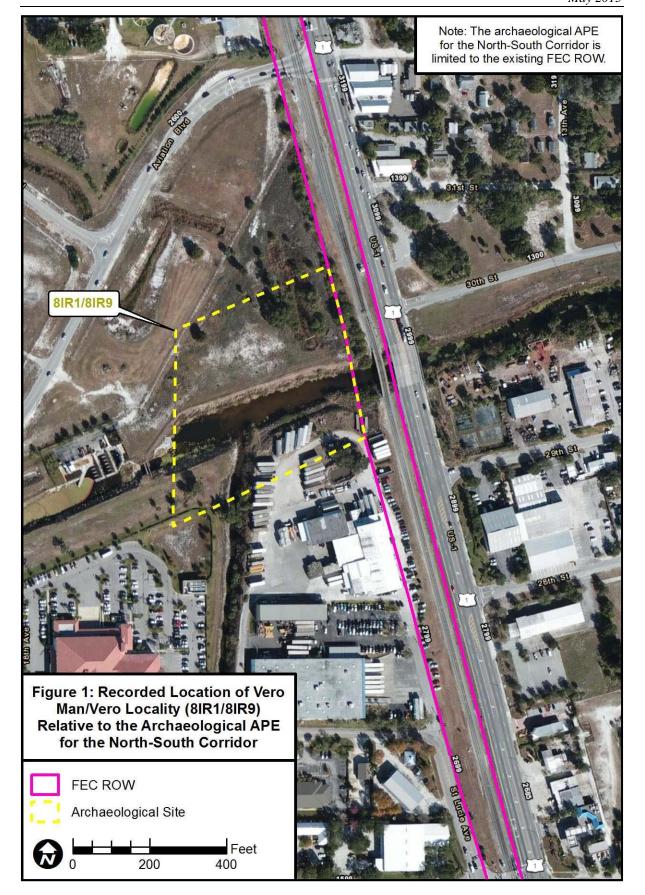
When the CRAR was initially submitted, Vero Man/Vero Locality (8IR1/8IR9) had not yet been evaluated by the SHPO regarding National Register–eligibility. In September of 2014, a year after the CRAR was completed, a Change of Status form was filed by the Florida Division of Historical Resources (DHR) for the Vero site. According to this form, the DHR now considers the site to be eligible for listing in the National Register. However, no other documentation was provided at this time, nor has any additional information about the site been added to the FMSF since this time.

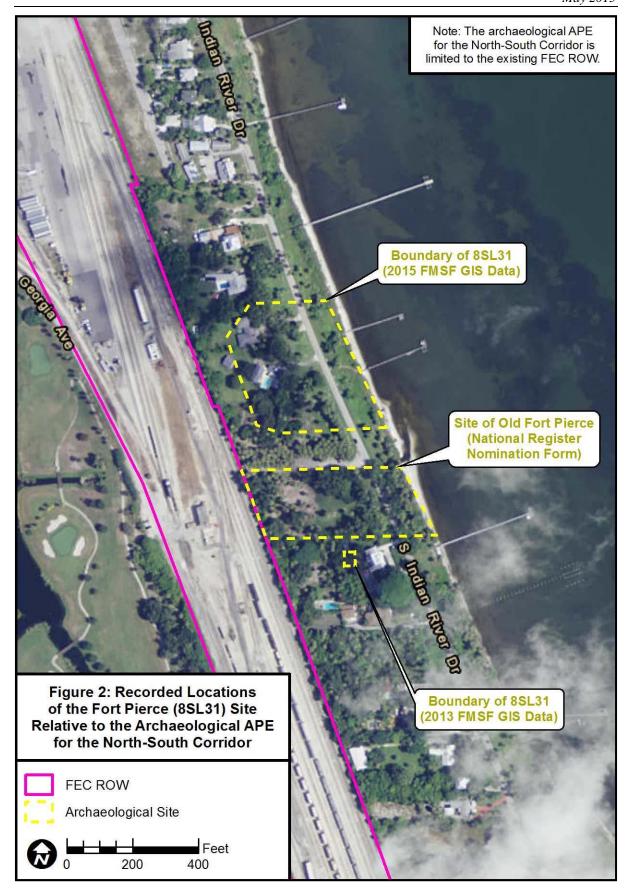
Coring work was conducted previously by Doran and Purdy in 2008 in the vicinity of the site, both to the north and south of the Main Relief Canal and east and west of the Lateral "E" Canal. Their cores demonstrated the presence of a deeply buried fossil bed in this area. They did not recover any human artifacts or remains (Doran et al. 2009). The closest core to the FEC ROW seems to be have been approximately 100 feet west of the ROW.

At the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), researchers from Mercyhurst University presented a paper regarding their current investigations at 8IR9 (Hemmings et al. 2014). The paper details the very careful digging that was done in their first season and documented the fossil layer encountered under the fill. The location of their excavation is to the west of the Lateral E Canal, approximately 500 feet west of the FEC ROW.

Fort Pierce (8SL31)

When the CRAR was initially submitted in September 2013, information on file with the FMSF placed the National Register–listed Fort Pierce (8SL31) site outside of the archaeological APE, over 150 feet east of the FEC ROW. The currently plotted location of Fort Pierce (8SL31) site within the 2015 FMSF GIS data shows the site approximately 115 feet to the east of the FEC ROW, over 350 feet north of the previously plotted location. A review of the National Register nomination form places the site of 'Old Fort Pierce' adjacent to the FEC ROW, between the FMSF GIS locations. While none of these locations show the site extending into the archaeological APE, the disparity regarding the locations of this site on file with the FMSF suggests there is a potential for the boundaries of this site to extend to the eastern edge of the FEC ROW. The recorded locations of Fort Pierce (8SL31) from the 2013 and 2015 GIS data, as well as the location suggested by the National Register nomination form, are shown relative to the FEC ROW in Figure 2.



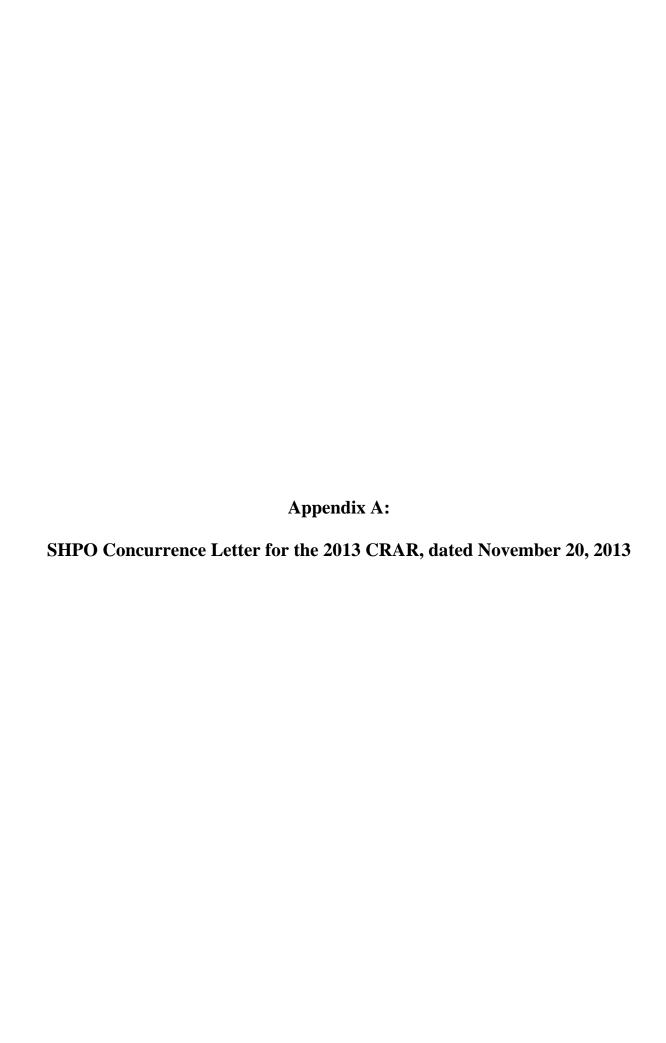


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Doran, Glen H., Grayal Earle Farr, Barbara Purdy, and Thomas W. Stafford
2009 Vero Site Scientific Investigations in 2009. GeoArchaeological and Paleontological
Evaluation of the Vero Man Site, FL (8IR9). Manuscript on file at the Florida
Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee.

Hemmings, Andrew C., J.M. Adovasio, A.E. Marjenin, and A. Vega

The Old Vero Man Site (8IR009): Current Investigations Suggest Pleistocene Human Occupation. Paper presented at the 71st Annual Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Greenville, South Carolina.





RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER

Secretary of State

November 20, 2013

Mary D. Hassell US Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE Washington, D.C. 20590

RE: DHR Project File No.: 2013-4404

Received by DHR (electronically): November 13, 2013

Project: Cultural Resources Assessment Report: All Aboard Florida Passenger Rail

Project from Orlando to West Palm Beach

Counties: Orange, Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin and Palm Beach

Dear Ms. Hassell:

This office received and reviewed the above referenced project in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*. It is the responsibility of the State Historic Preservation Officer to advise and assist, as appropriate, Federal and State agencies in carrying out their historic preservation responsibilities; to cooperate with agencies to ensure that historic properties are taken into consideration at all levels of planning and development; and to consult with the appropriate agencies in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, on undertakings that may affect historic properties and the content and sufficiency of any plans developed to protect, manage, or to reduce or mitigate harm to such properties.

This proposed project involves the restoration of passenger rail service between Cocoa Beach to West Palm Beach utilizing the existing Florida East Coast Rail (FECR) right-of-way (ROW) and new rail service from Cocoa Beach to the Orlando International Airport. The Cultural Resources Assessment Report (CRAR) identified resources within 3 segments of the project: The Airport Rail Alignment and Vehicle Maintenance Facility (VMF), the East-West Corridor, and the North-South Corridor. This office concurs with the determinations of eligibility made by the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and documented in the CRAR.

This office notes that due to access issues a portion of the new rail line between Cocoa Beach and the Orlando International Airport was not surveyed for cultural resources. This office requests the opportunity to view and comment on the results of the survey for this area when access is granted.





Mary D. Hassell

DHR Project File Number: 2013-4404

November 20, 2013

Page 2

Per the agreement made during the meeting between FRA and this office in July 2013 this office will refrain from concurring on the finding of effects until the time when this office has the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS).

This office looks forward to further consultation on this project. If you have any questions concerning these comments, please contact Ginny Jones by email at *ginny.jones@dos.myflorida.com*, or at 850.245.6333 or 800.847.7278.

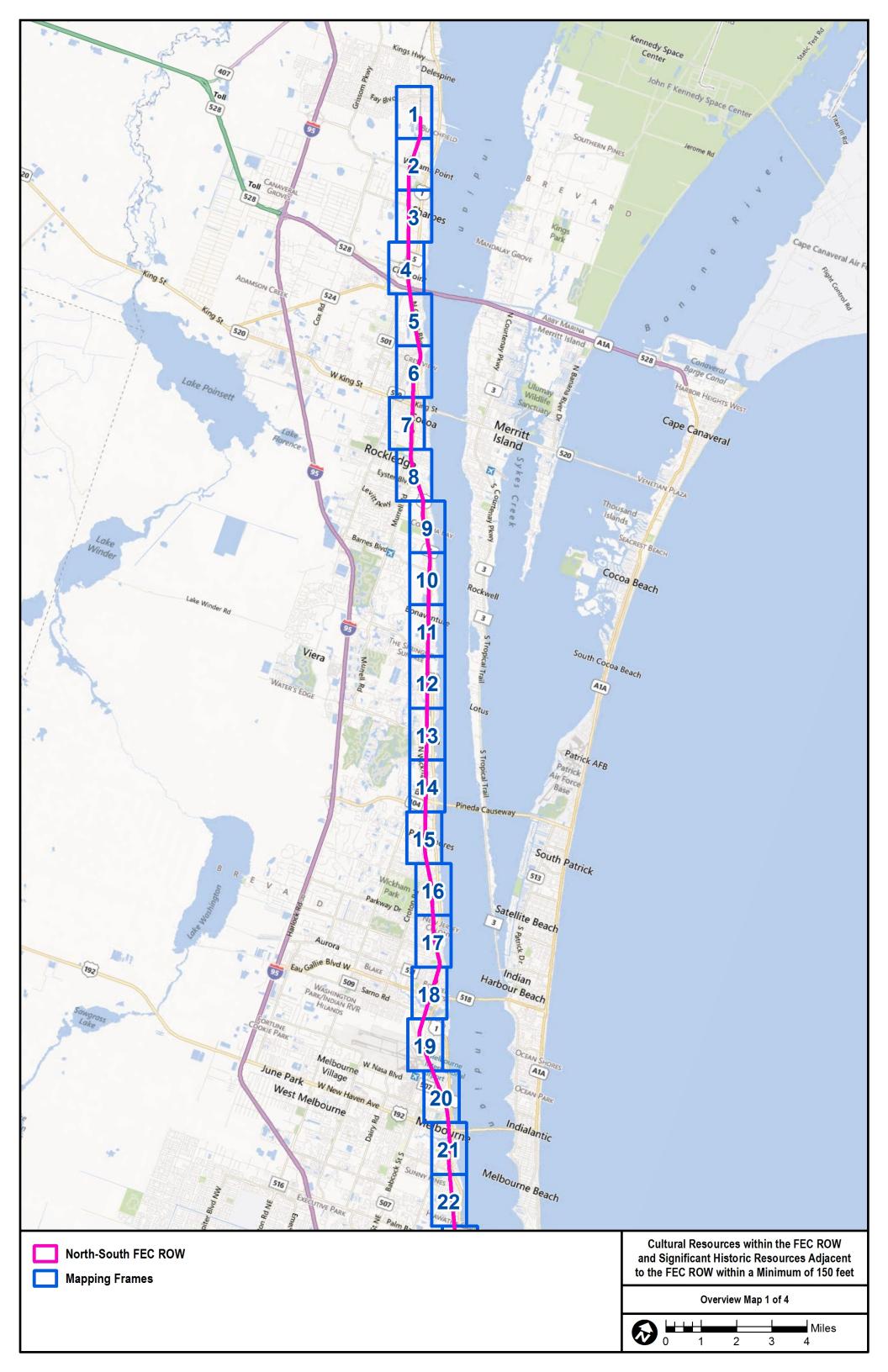
Sincerely,

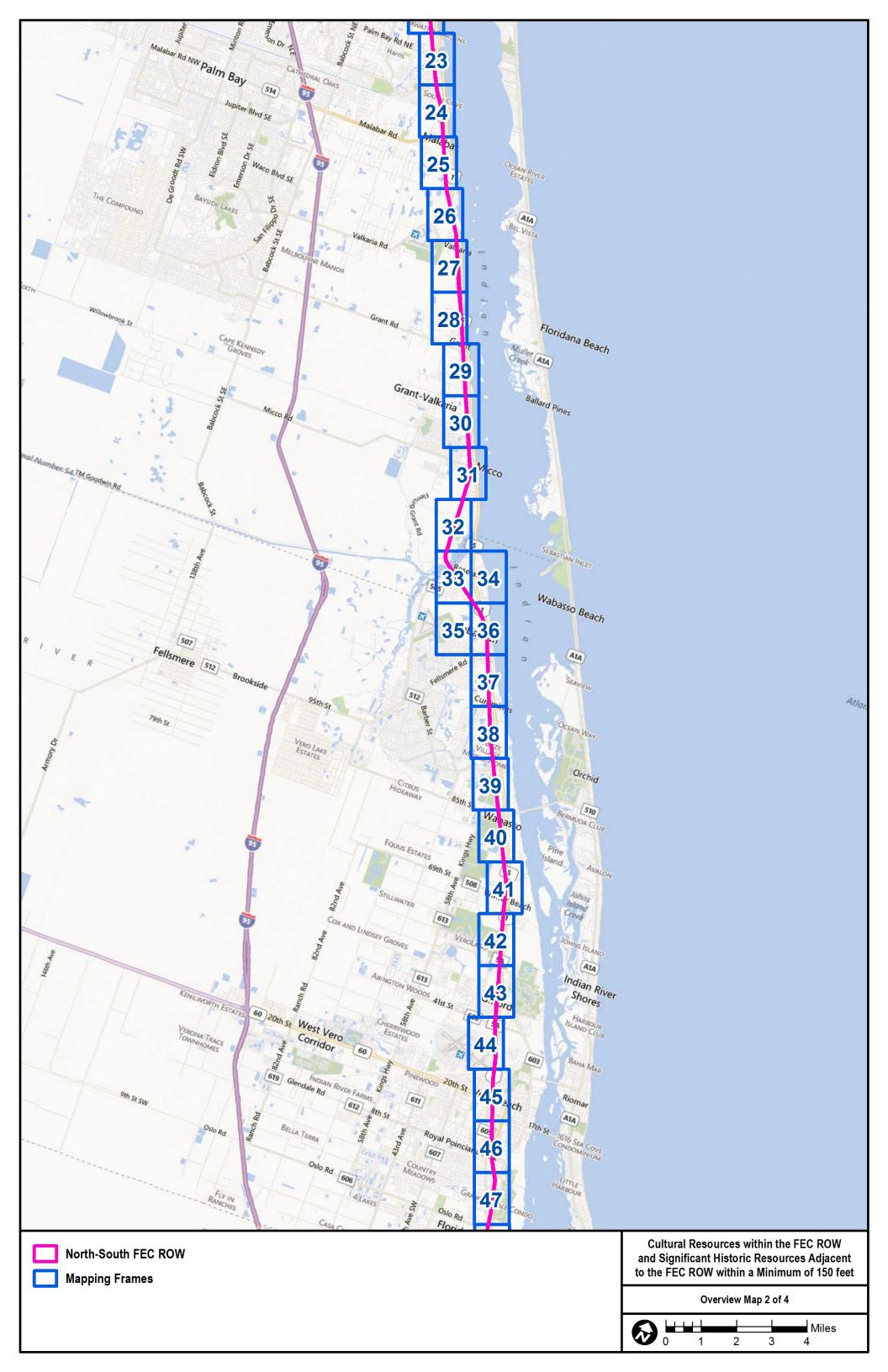
Robert F. Bendus, Director Division of Historical Resources

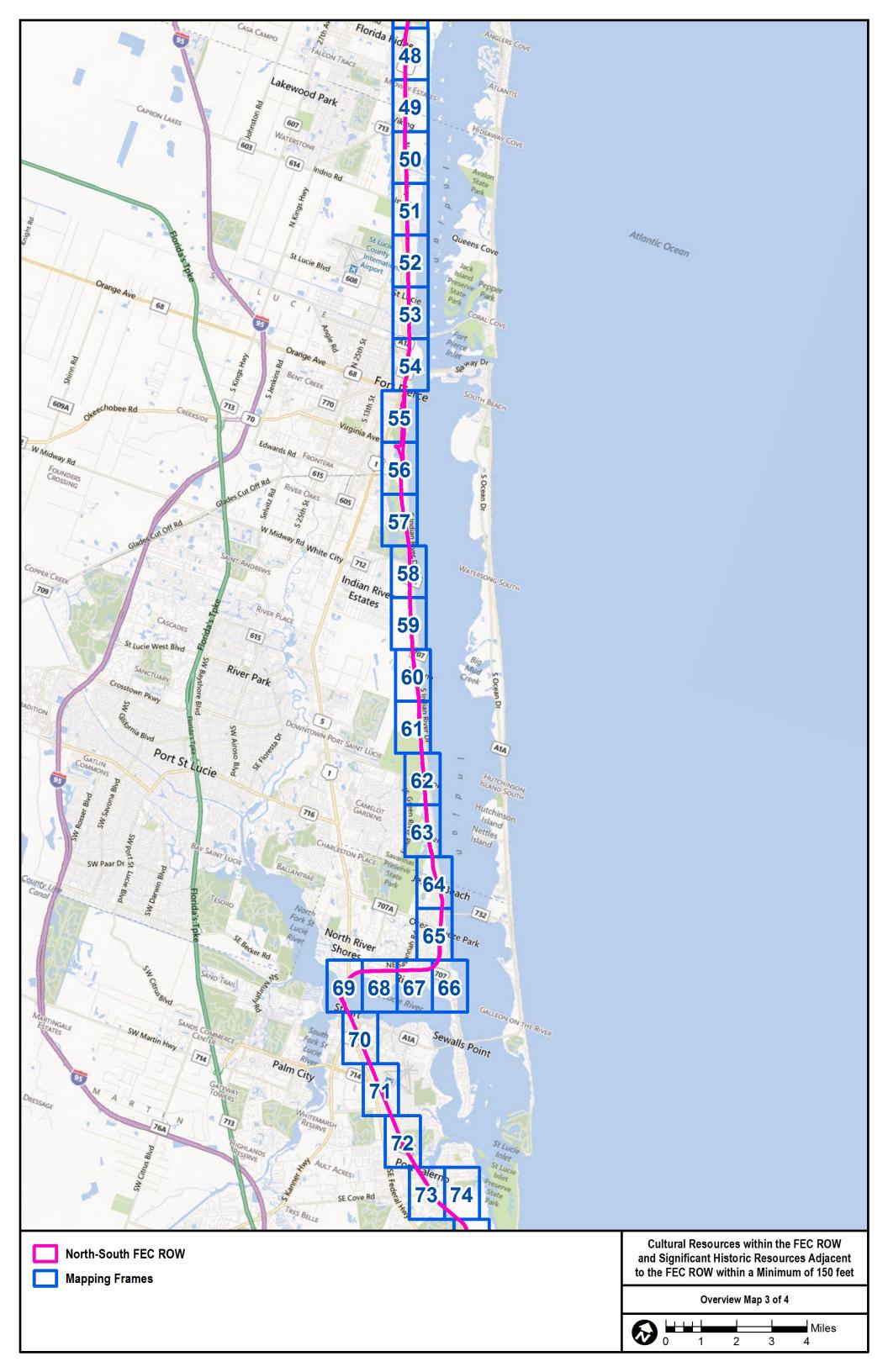
and State Historic Preservation Officer

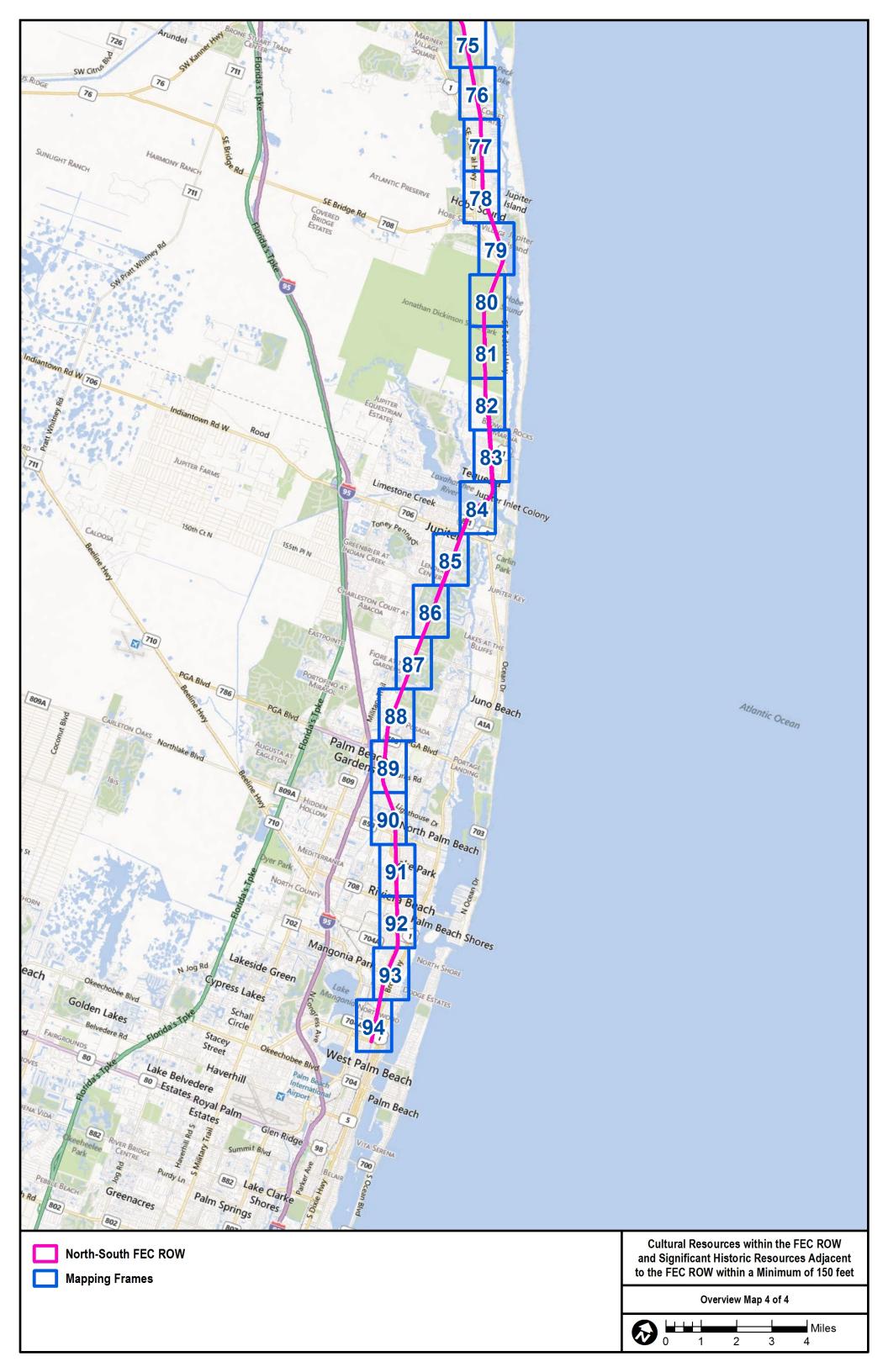
Appendix B:

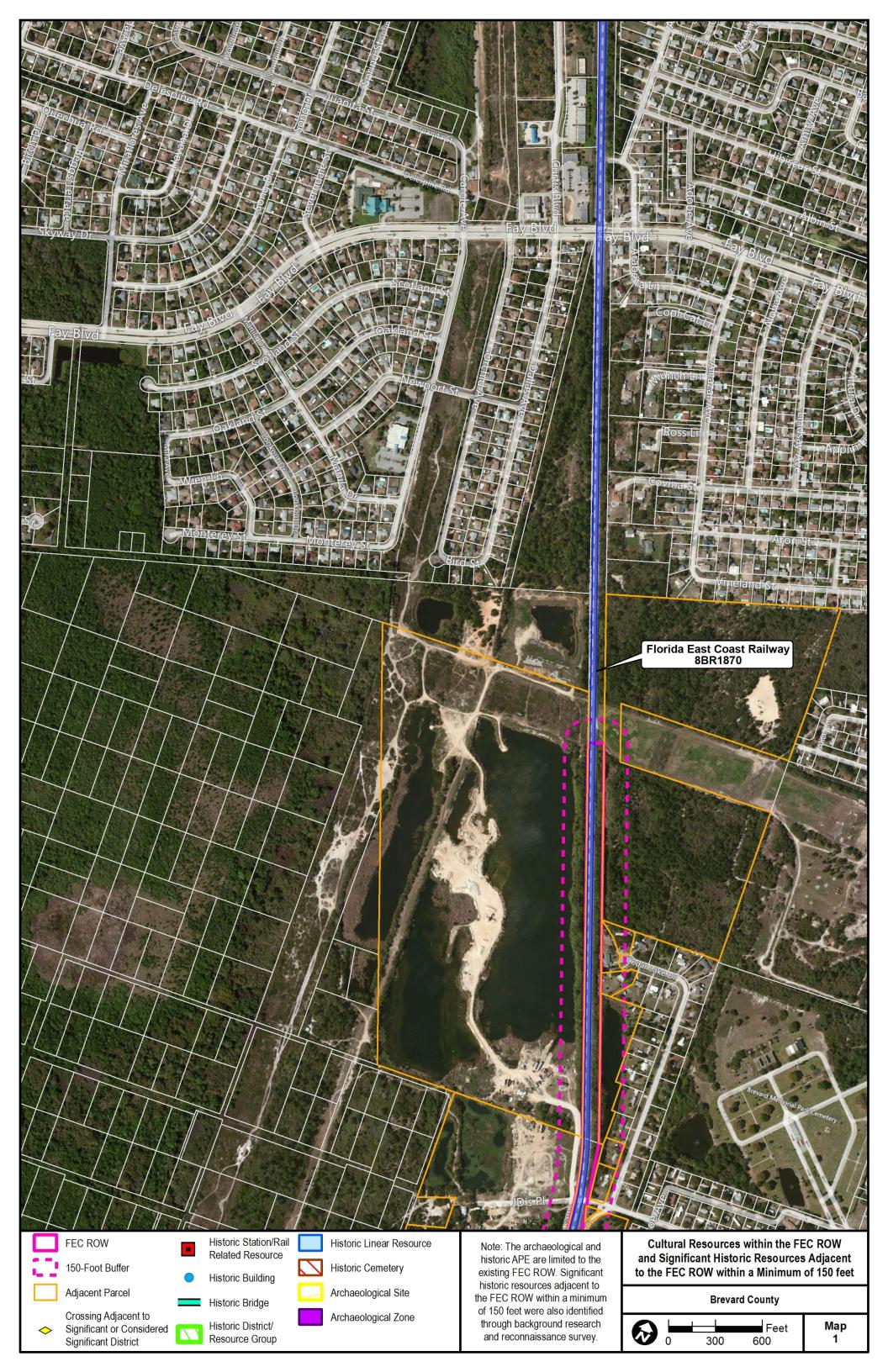
Updated Mapping for the North-South Corridor from West Palm Beach to Cocoa Beach Showing the Locations of Cultural Resources Located within the FEC ROW (Direct APE) and the Locations of Significant Historic Resources Located Adjacent to the FEC ROW (Indirect APE)

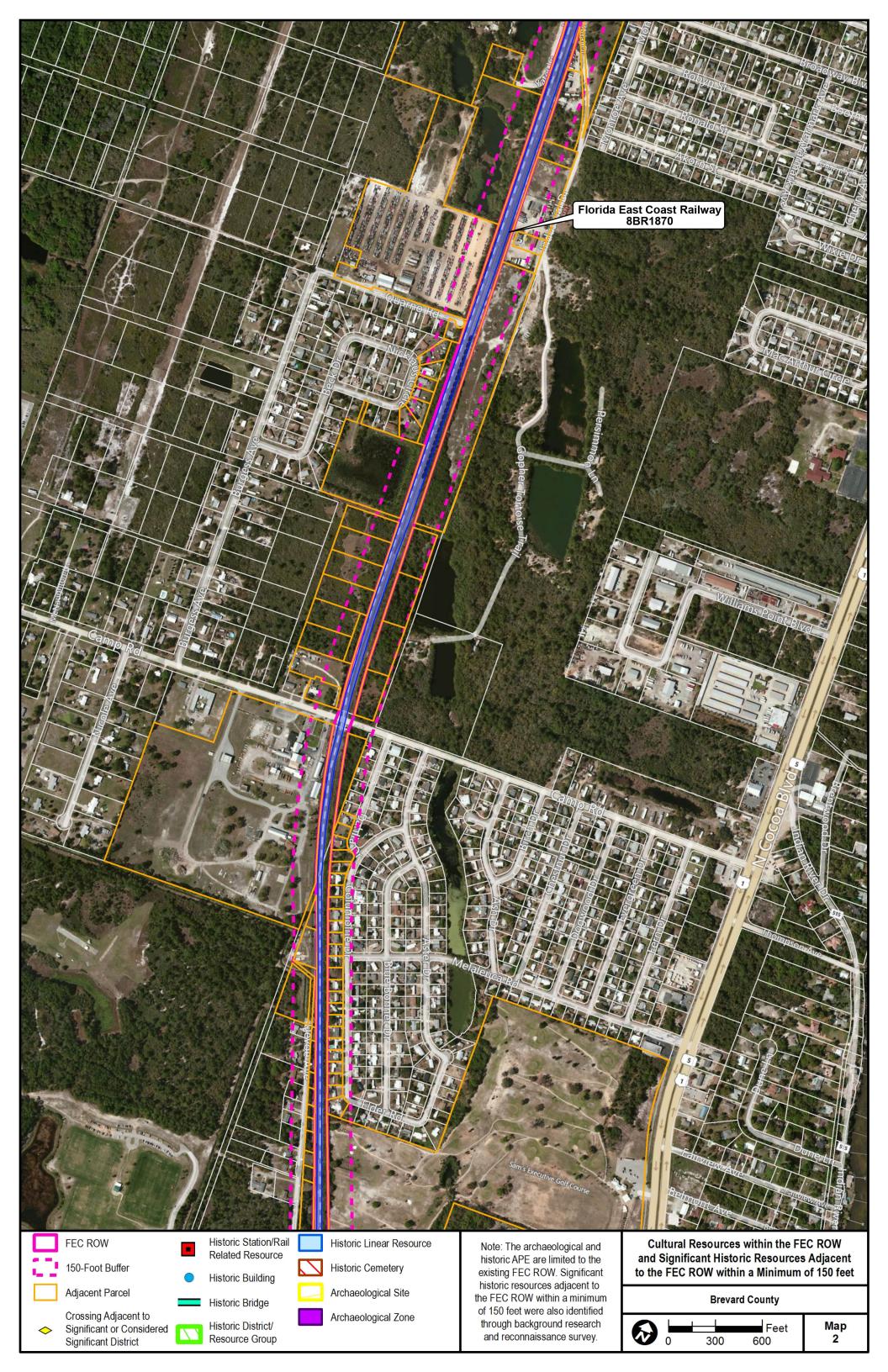


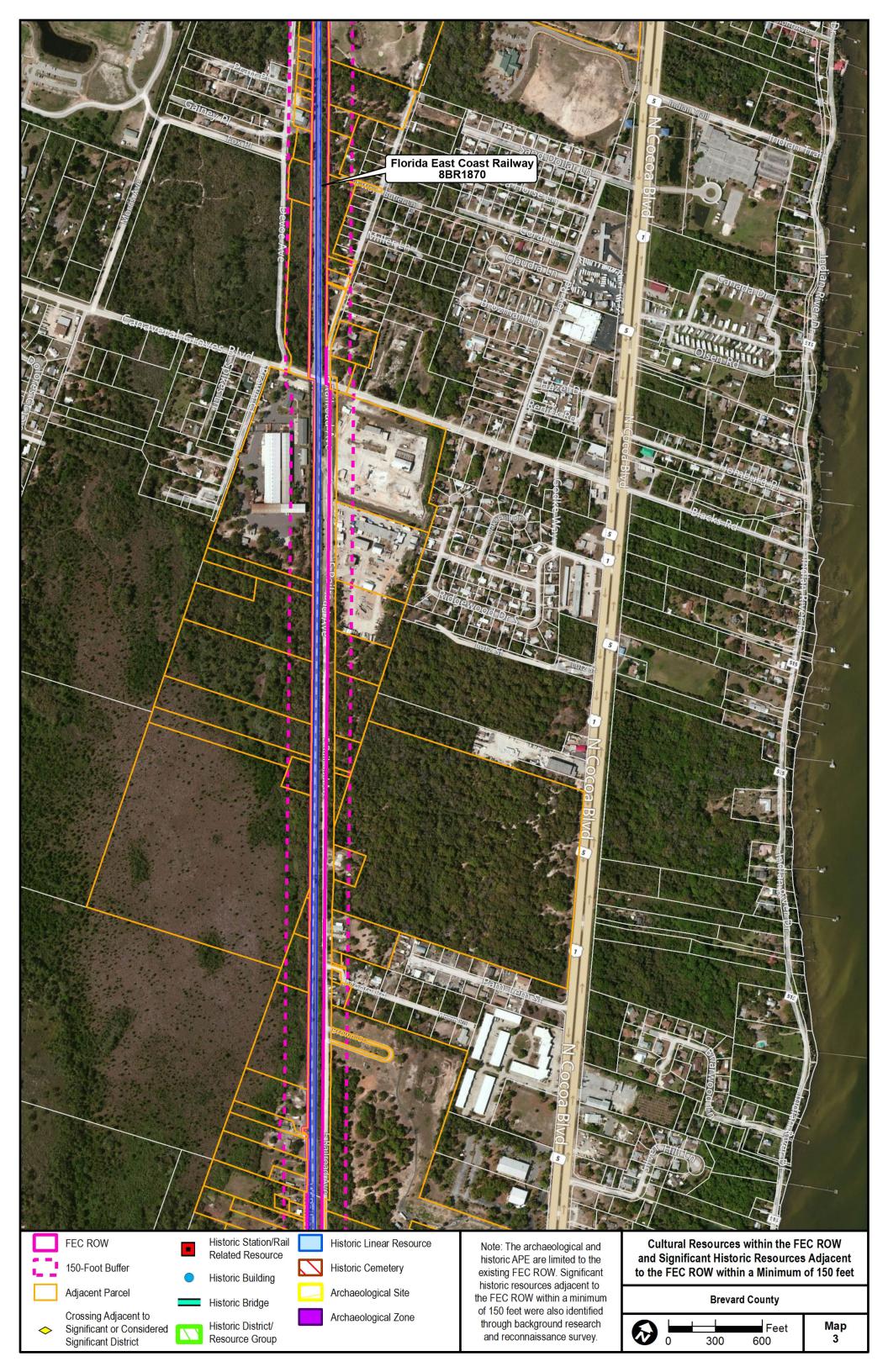


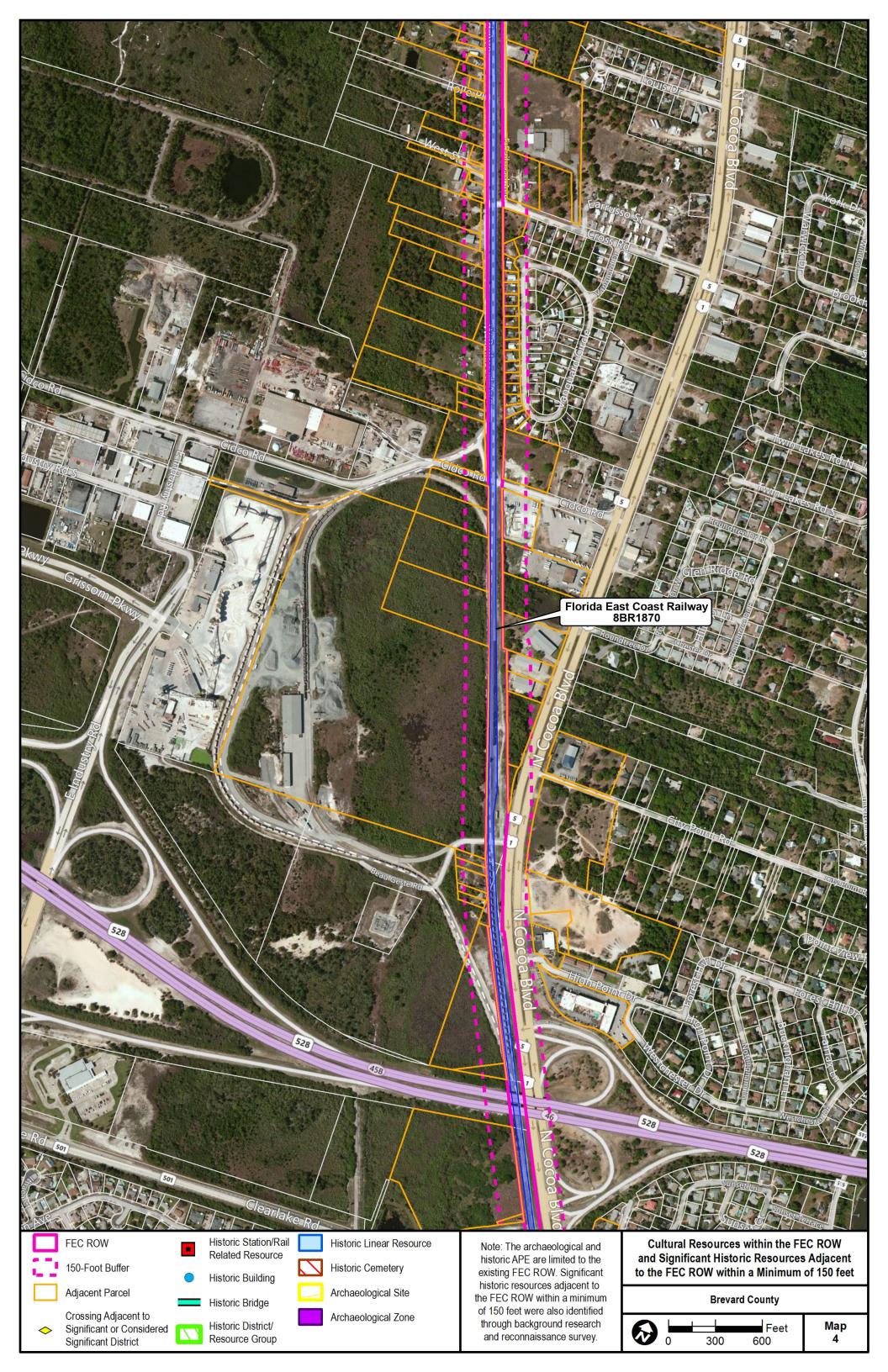






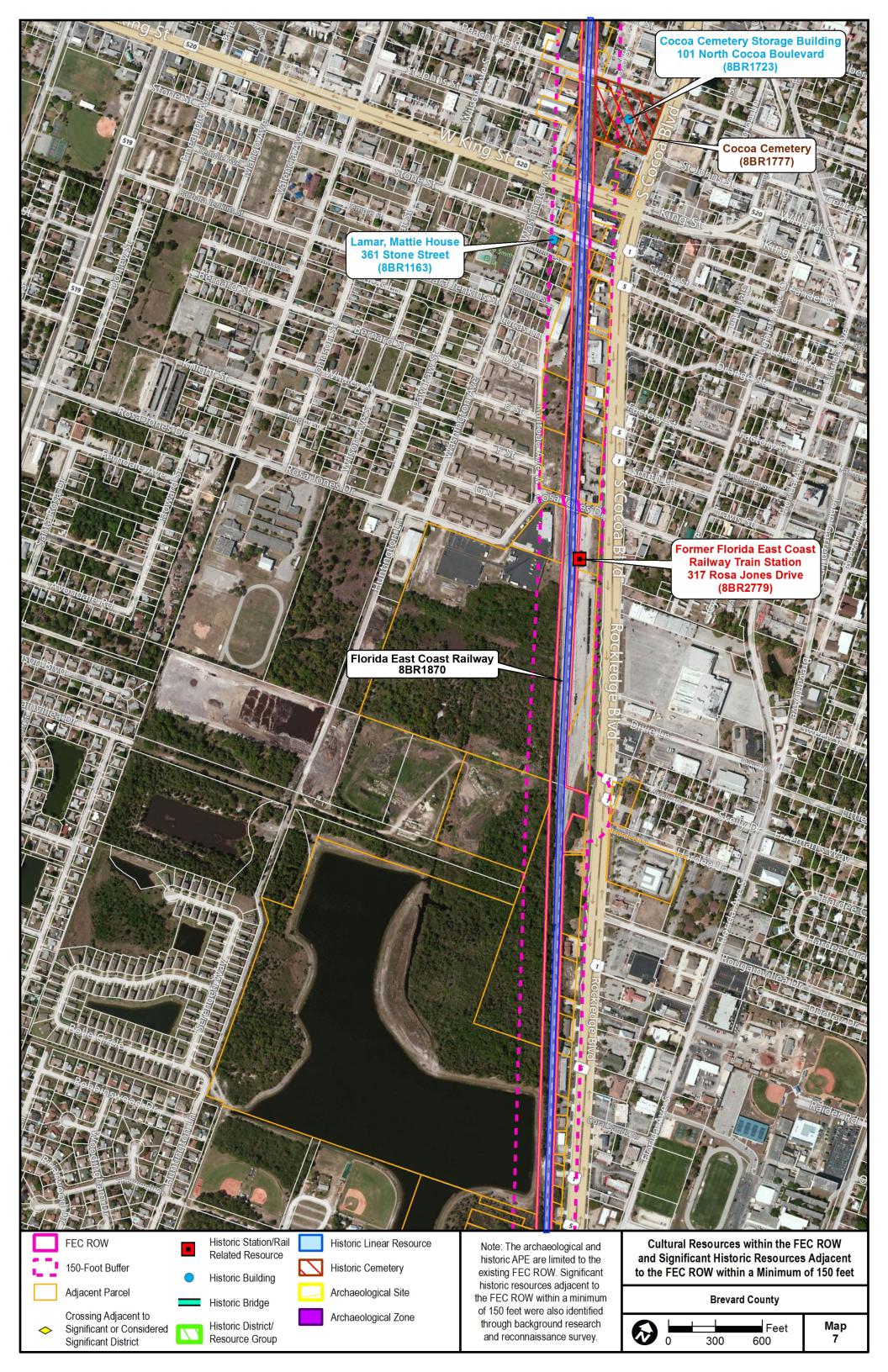










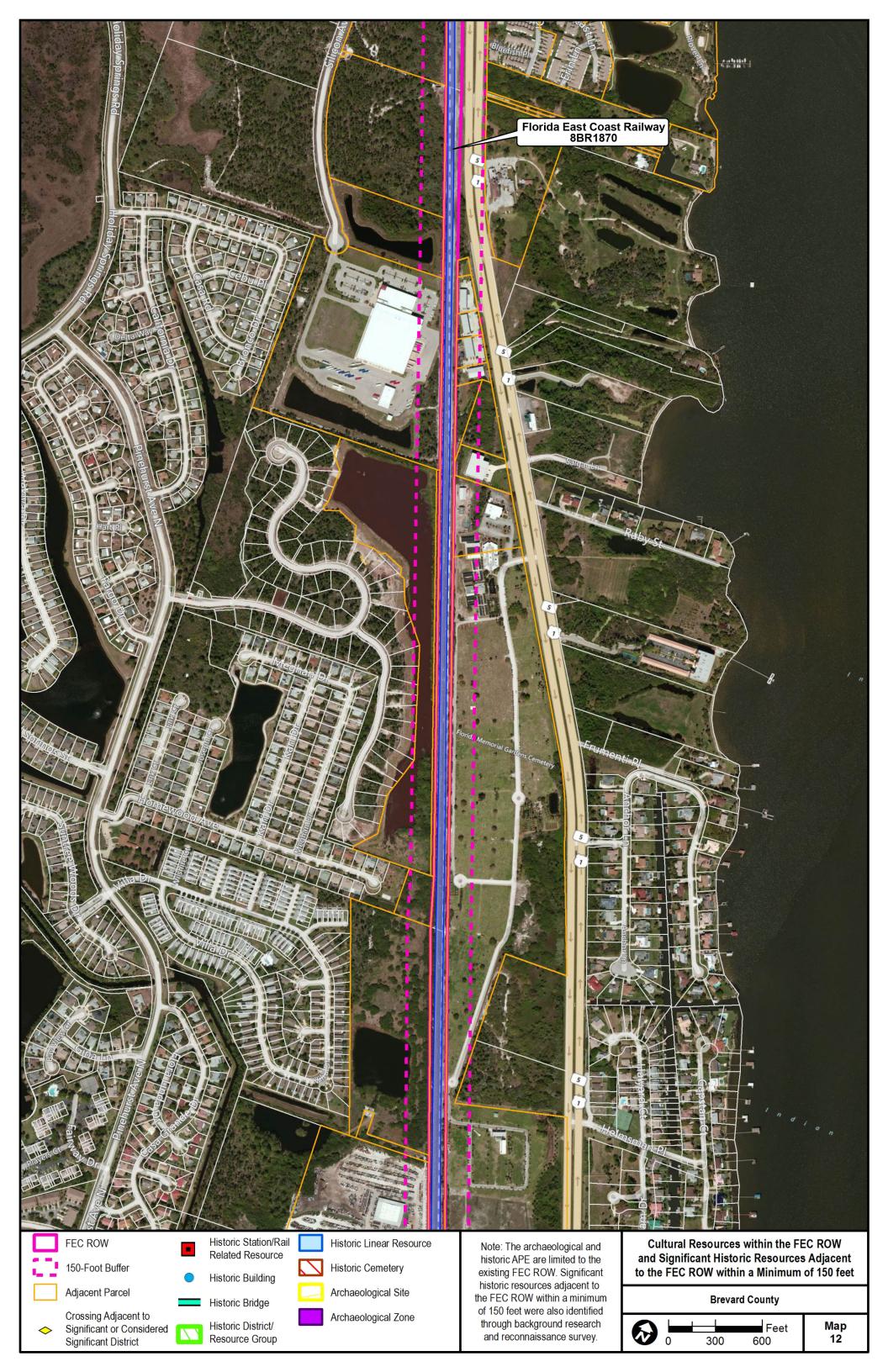


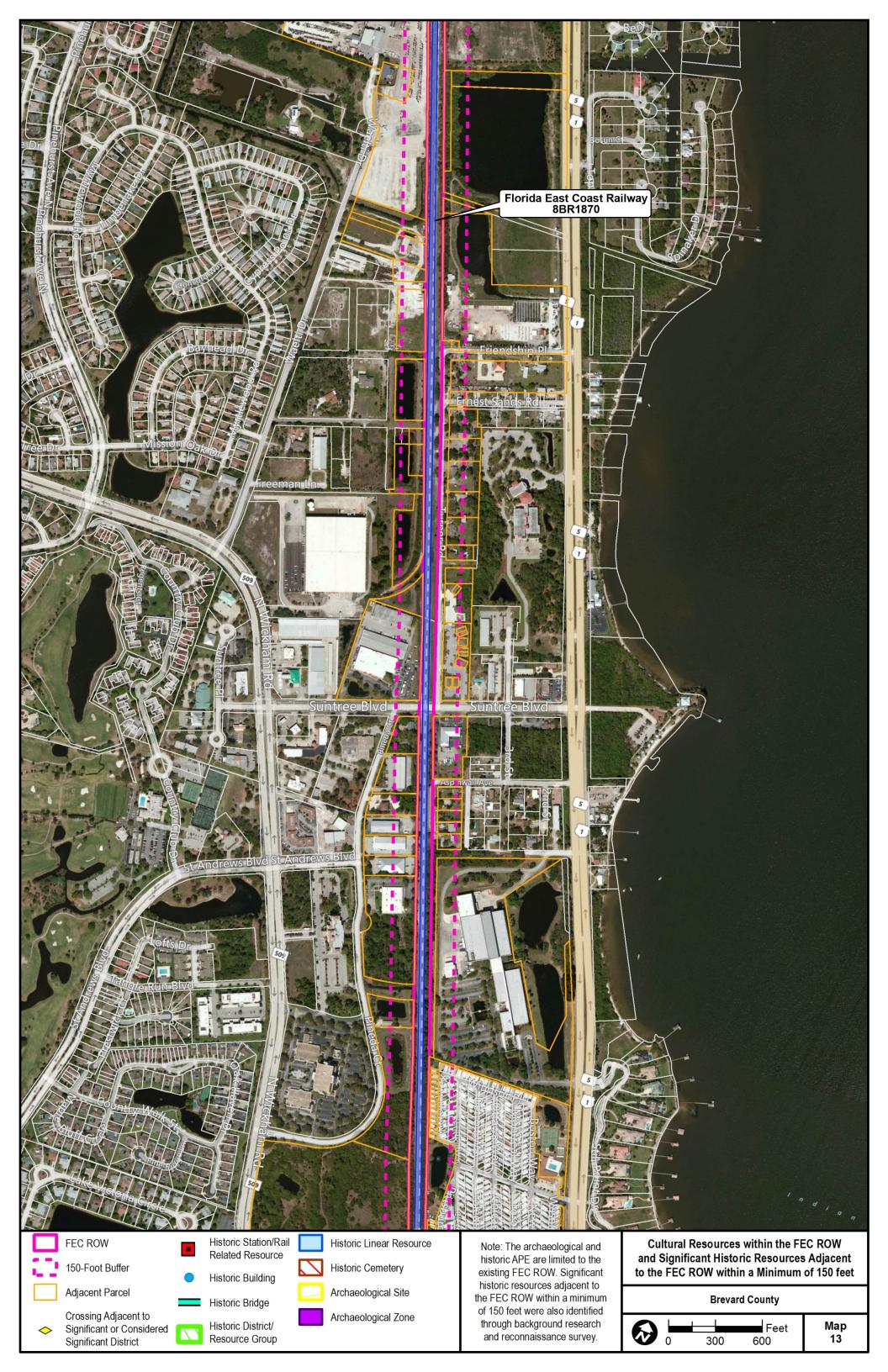


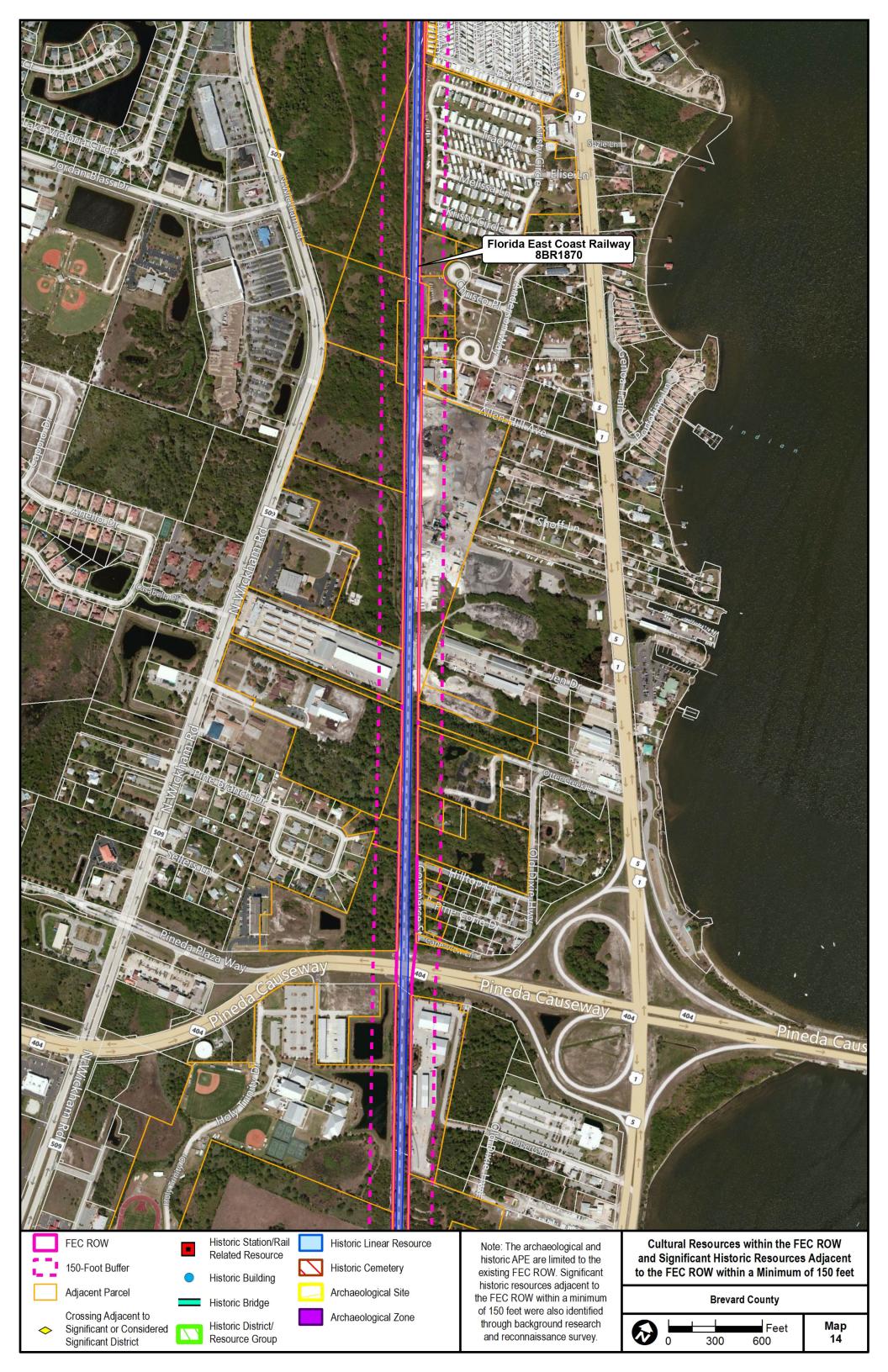


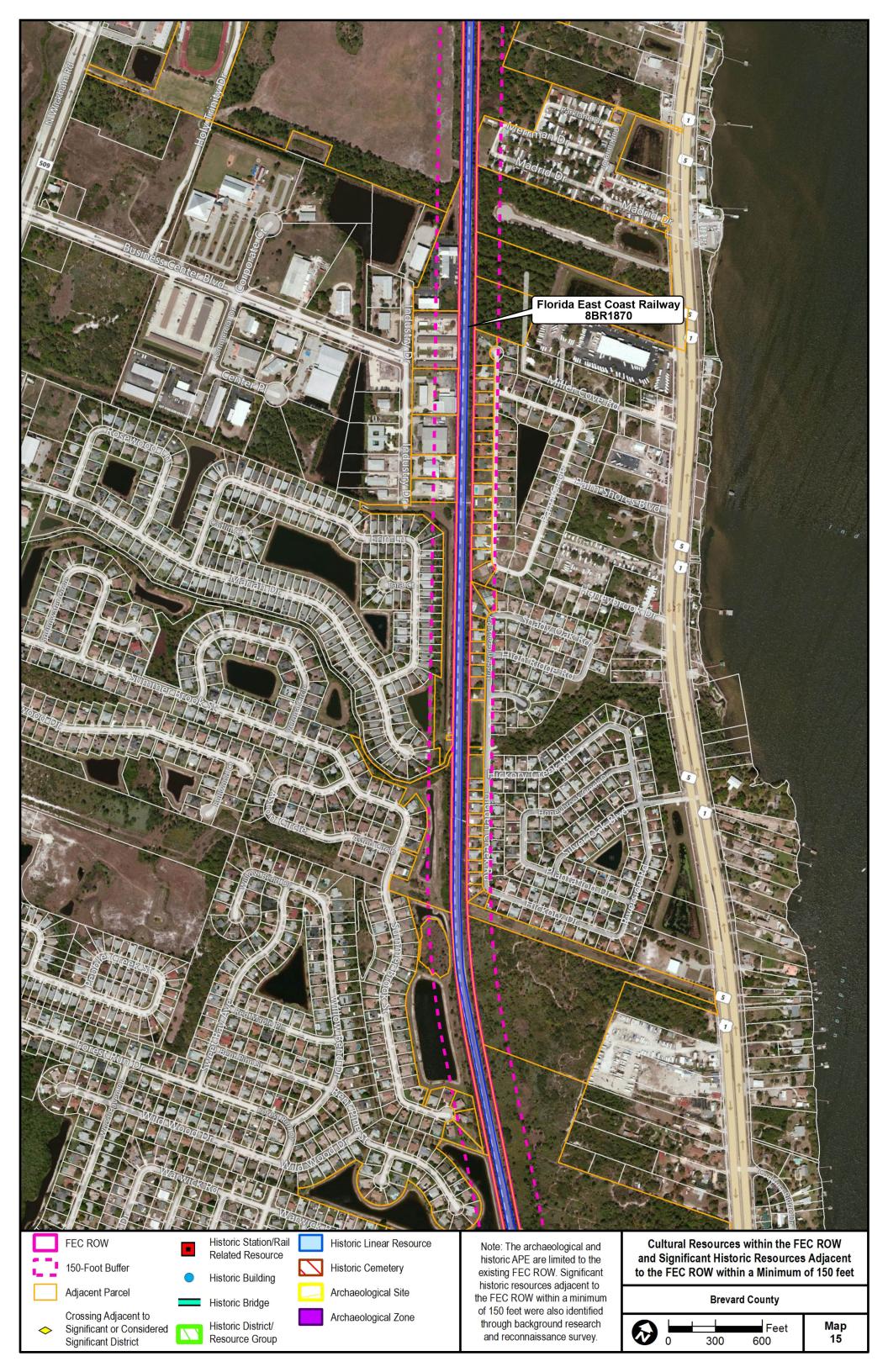




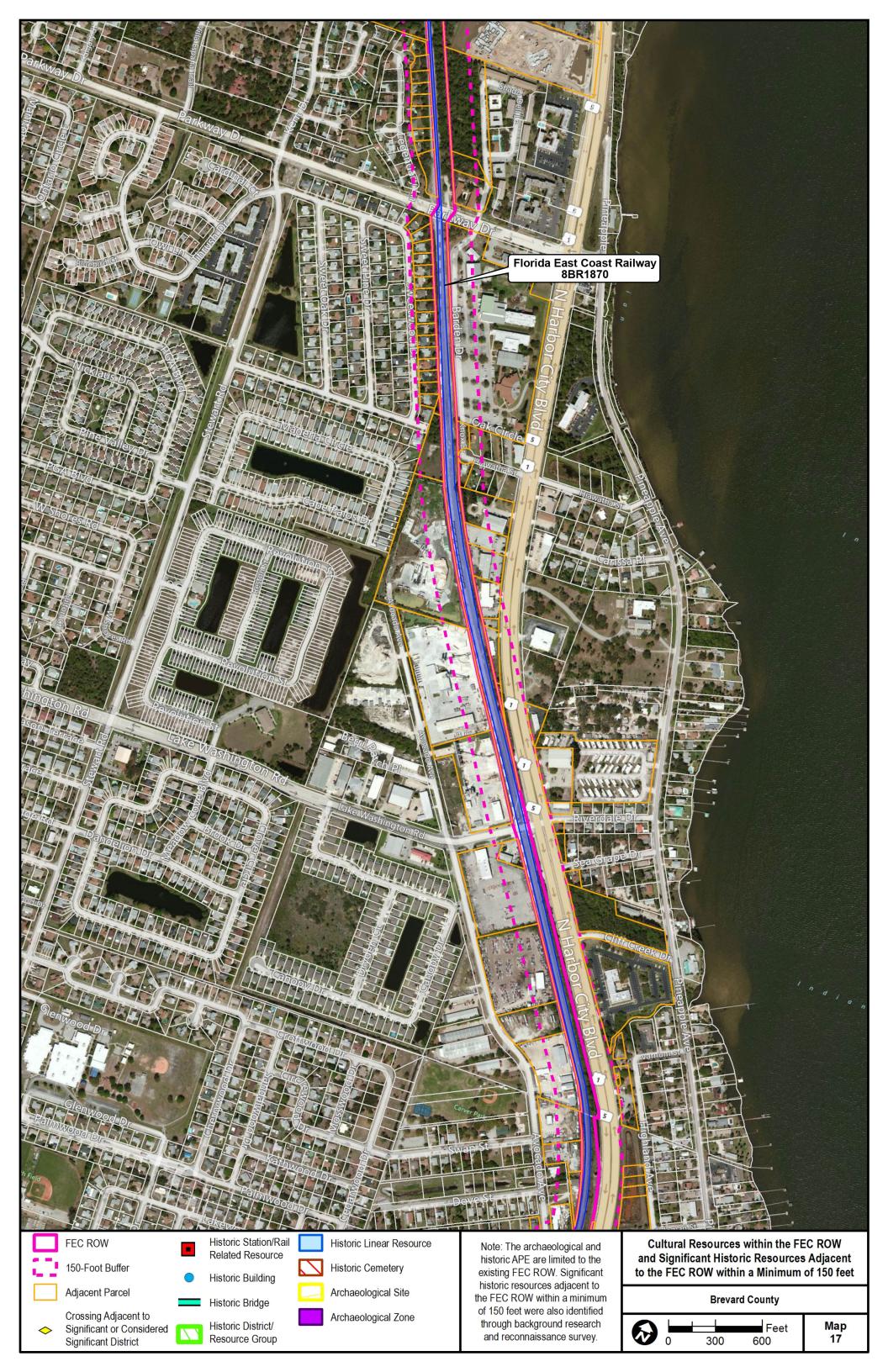




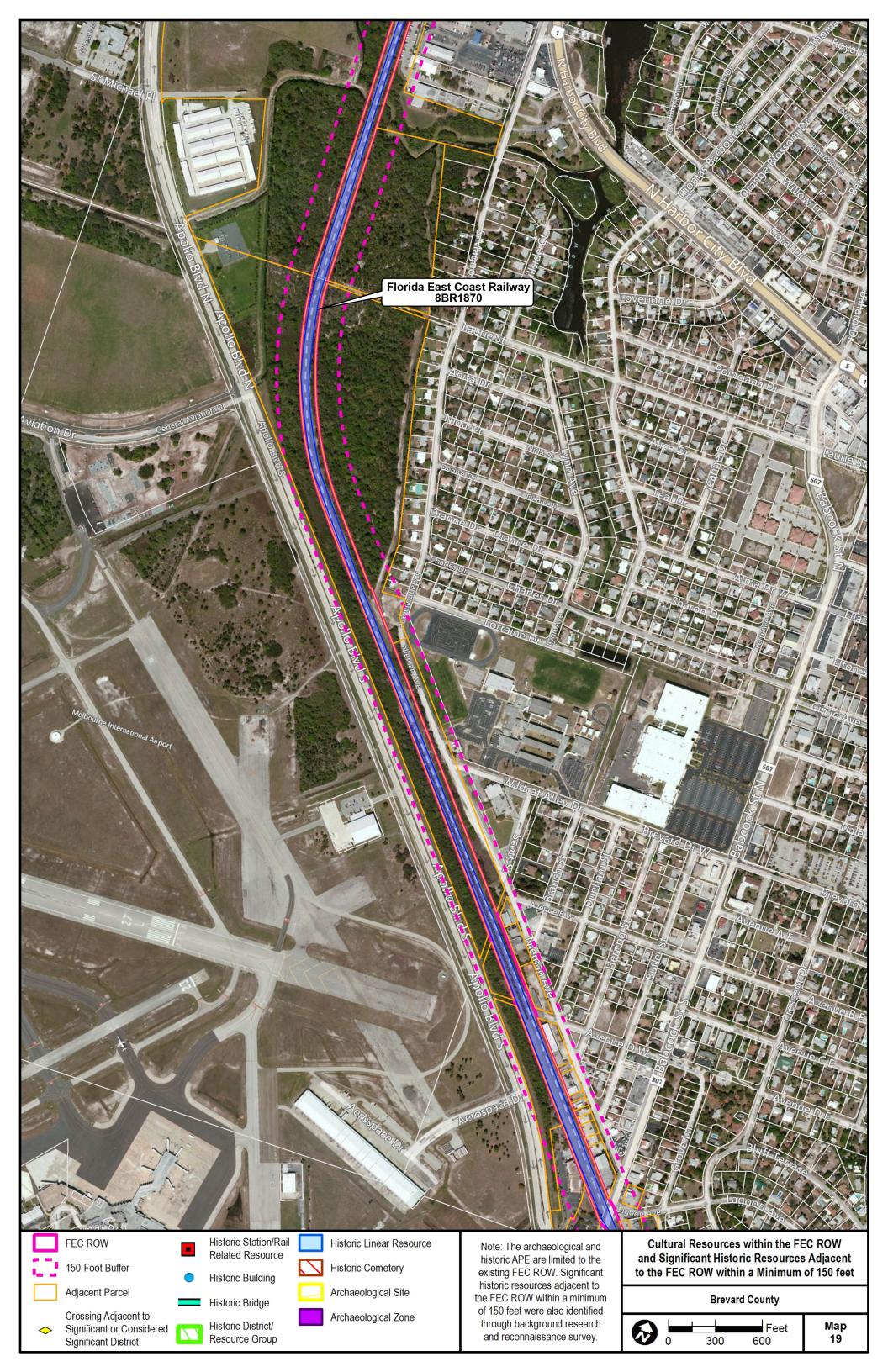


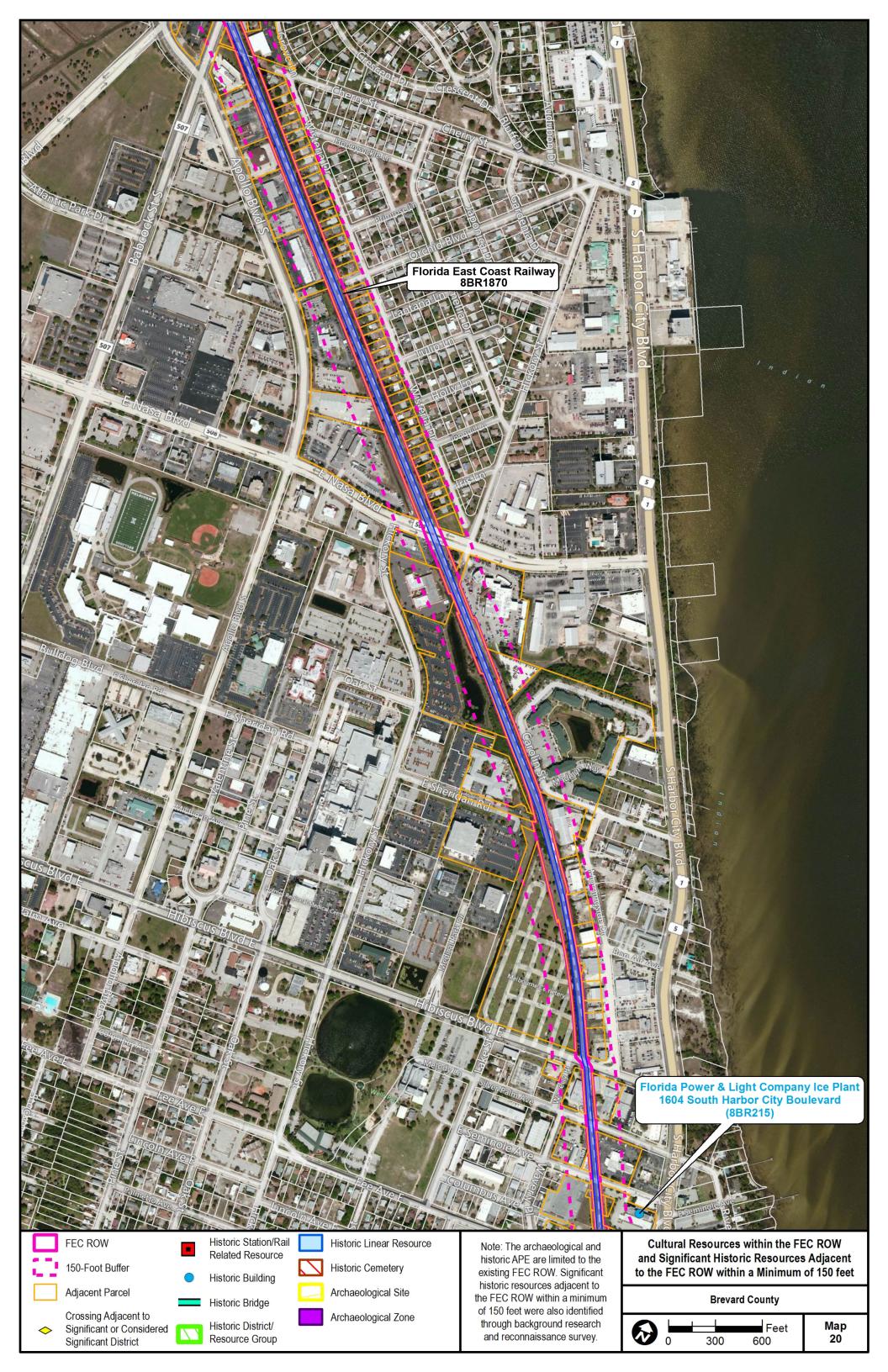


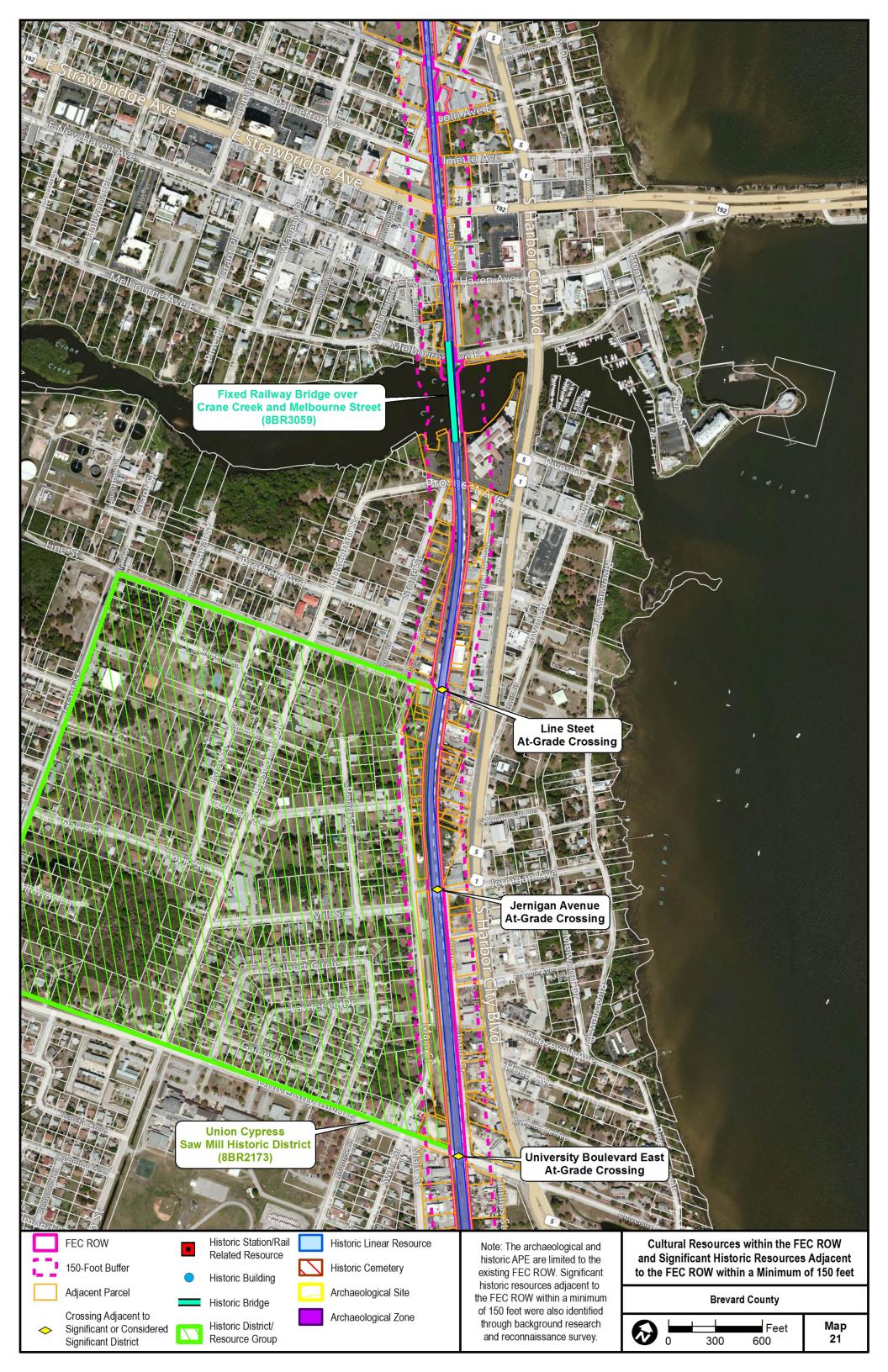




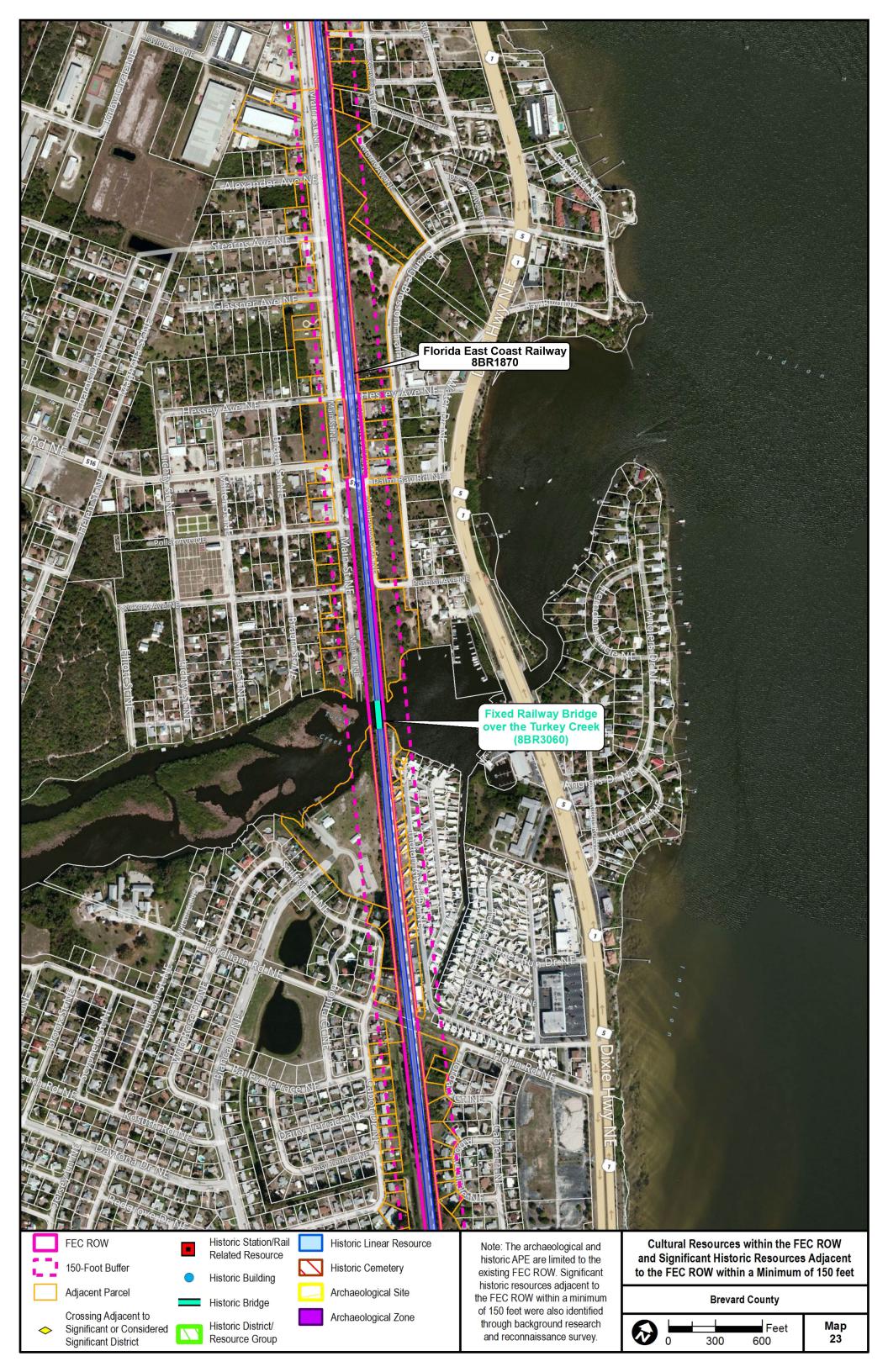




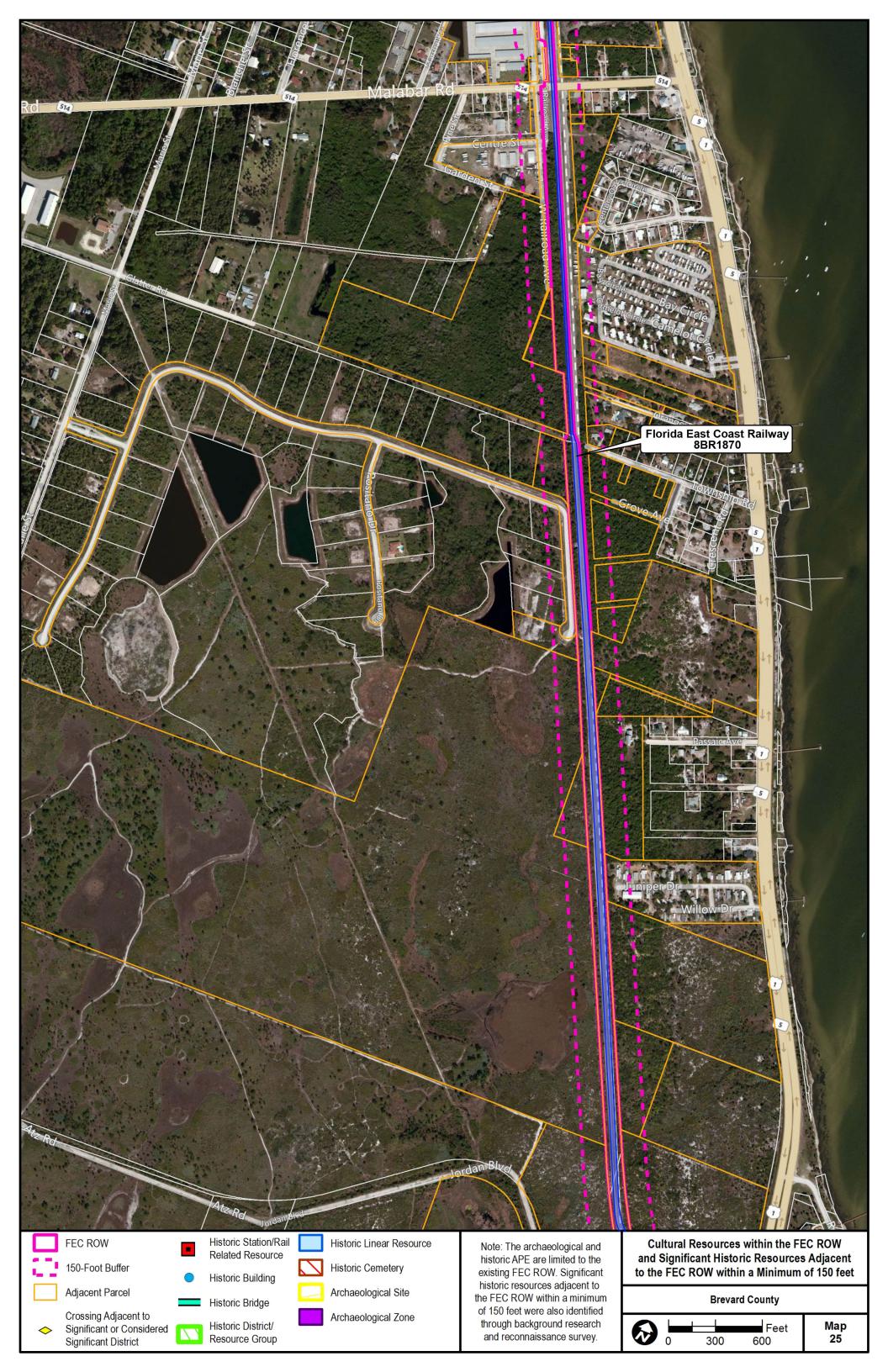






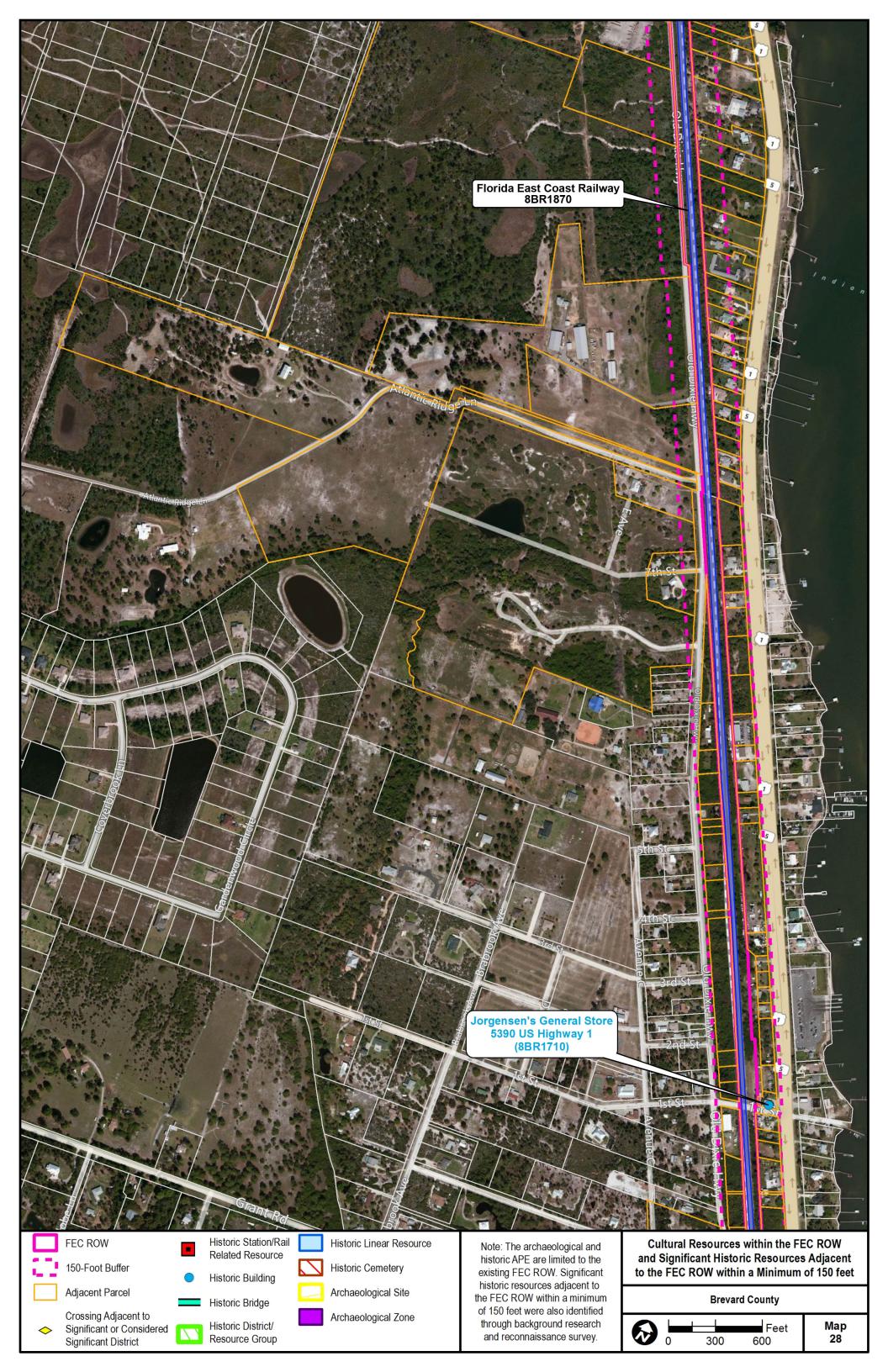










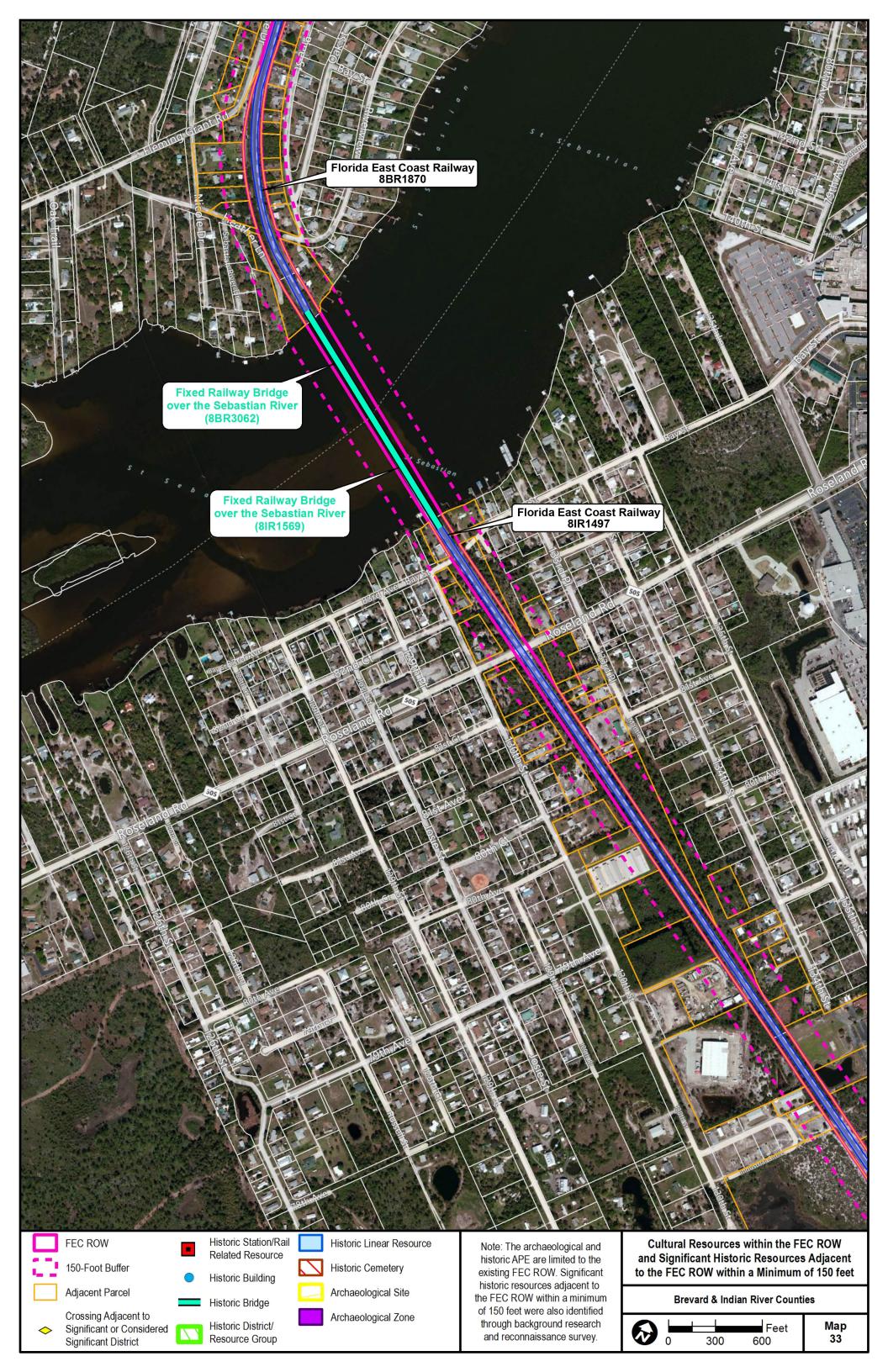


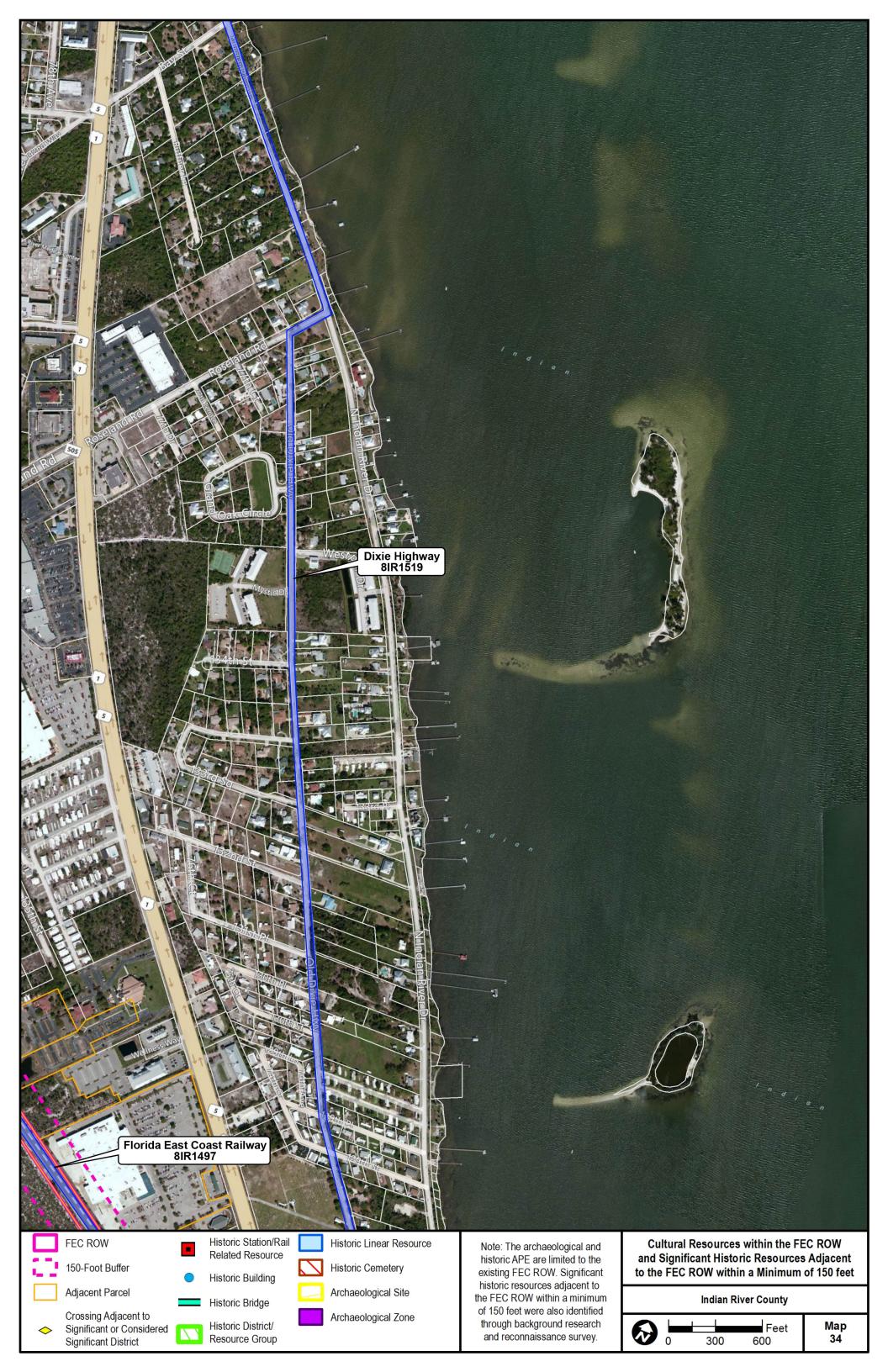


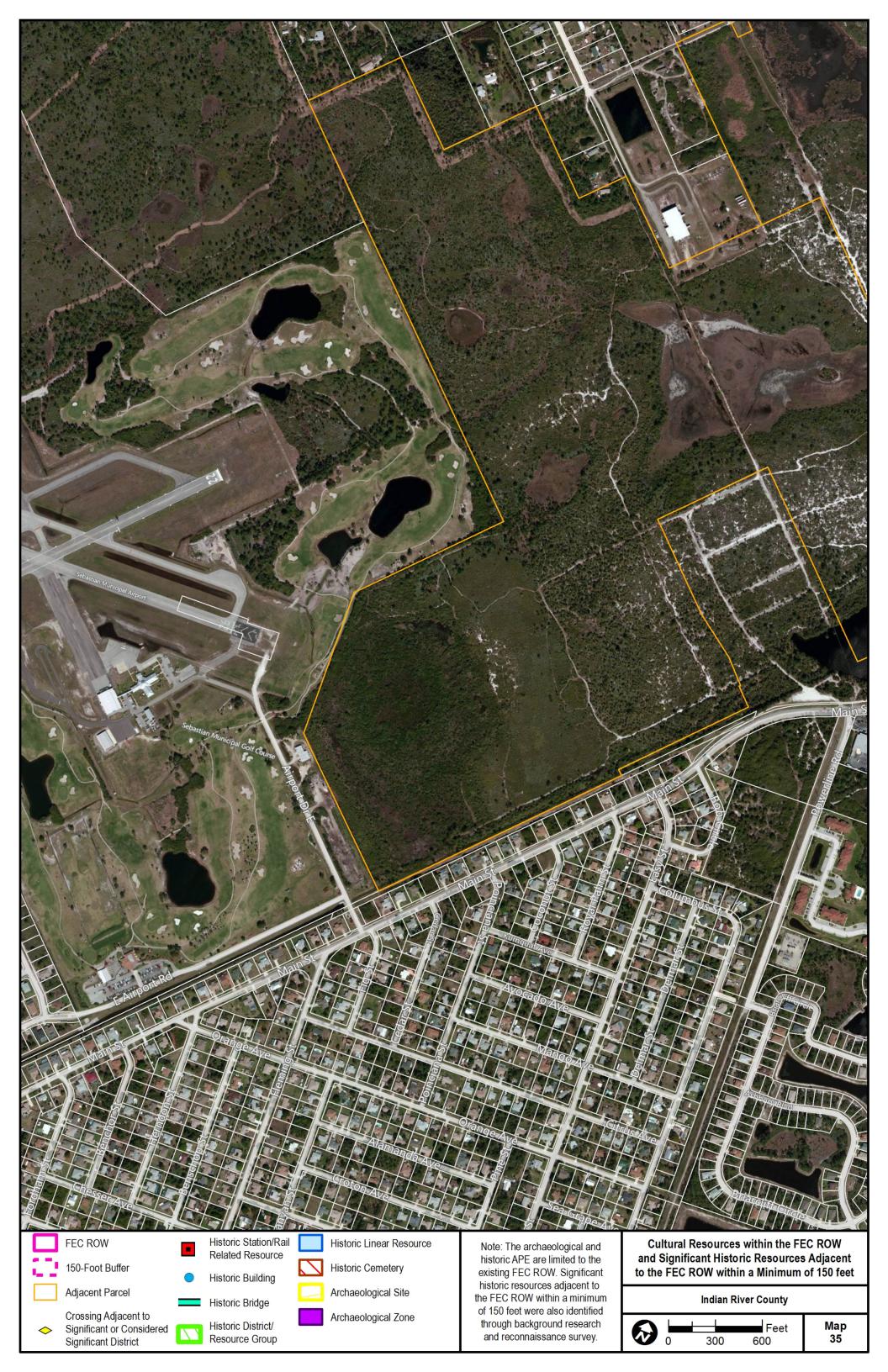


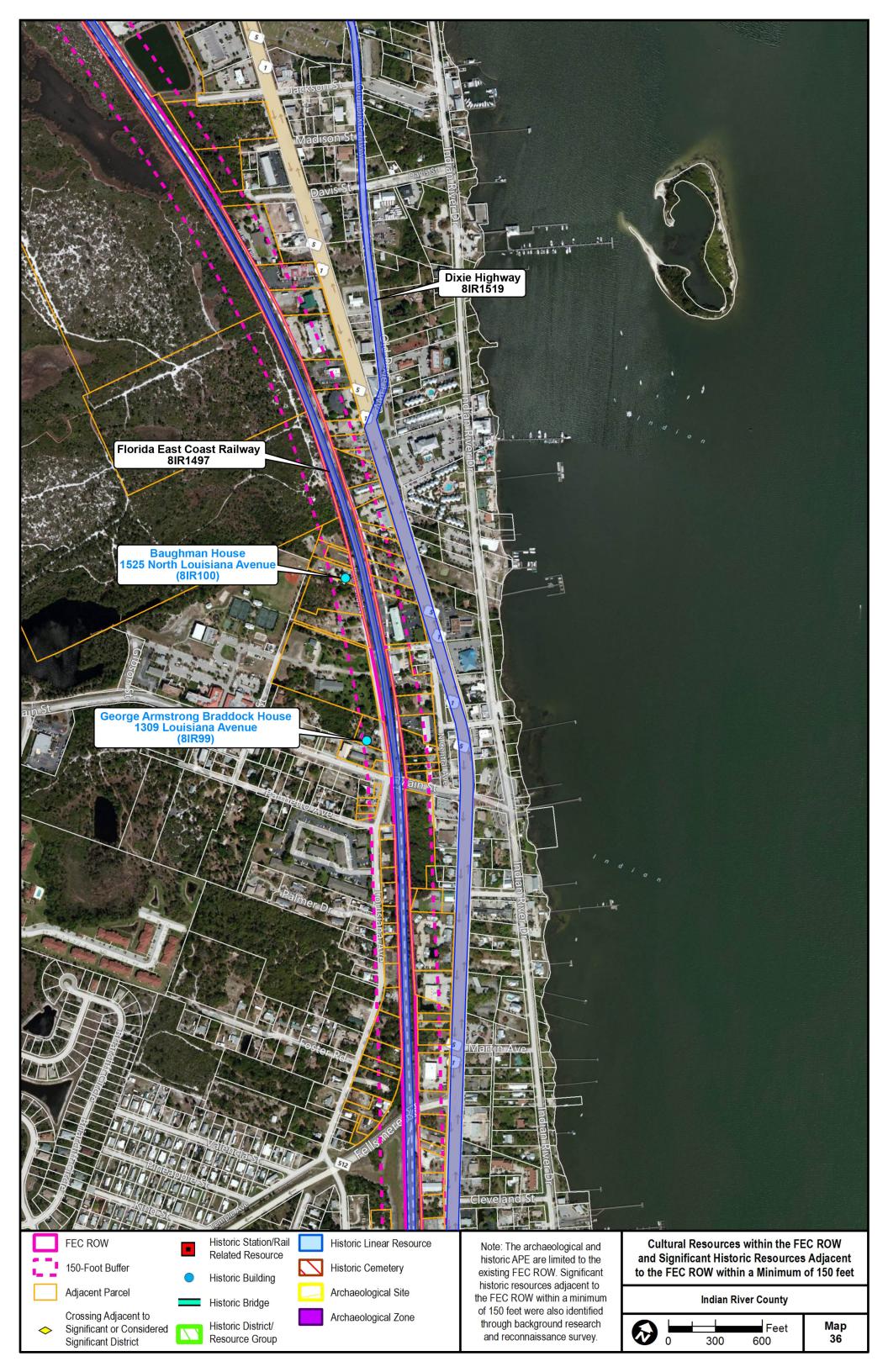


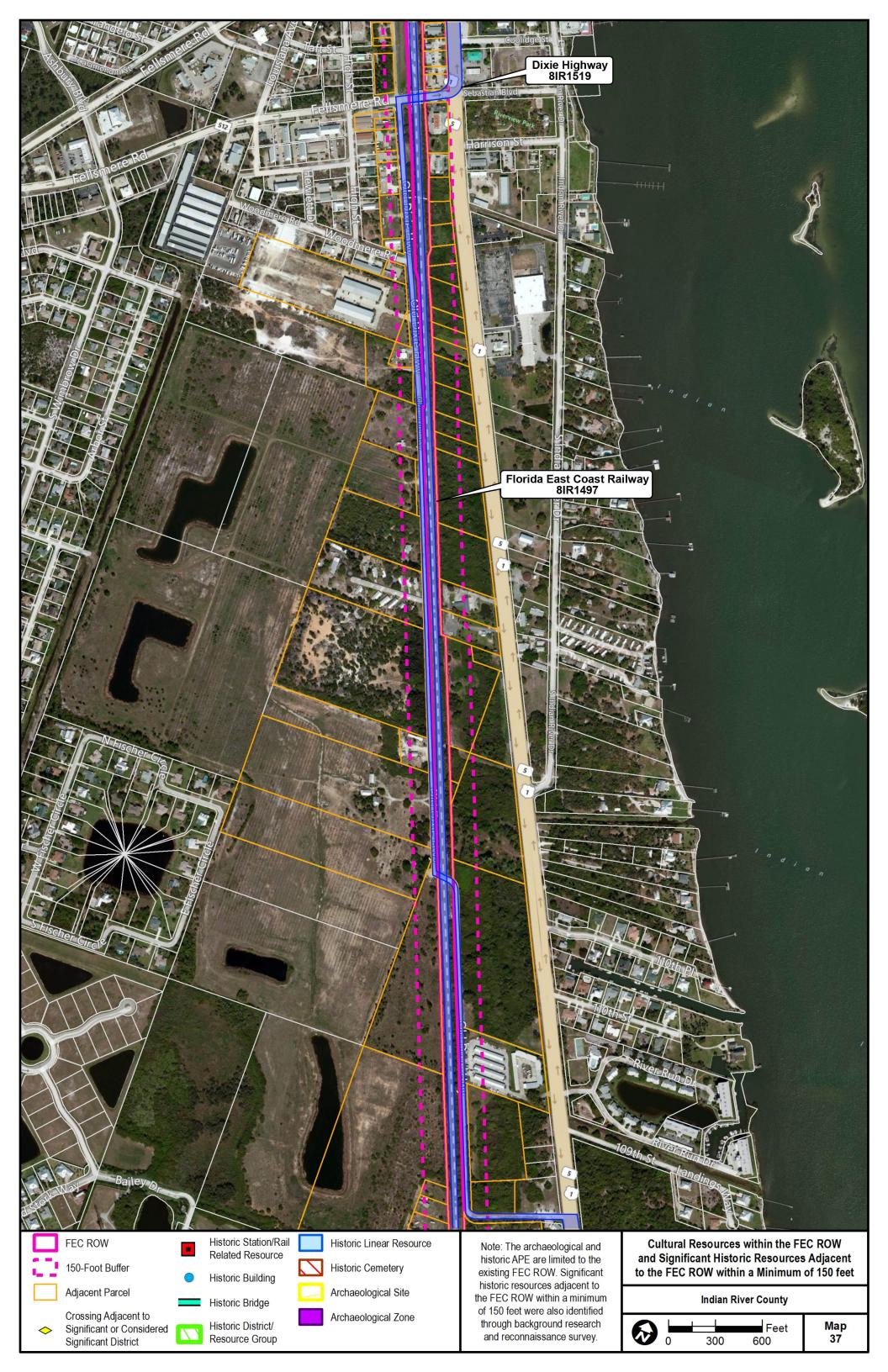




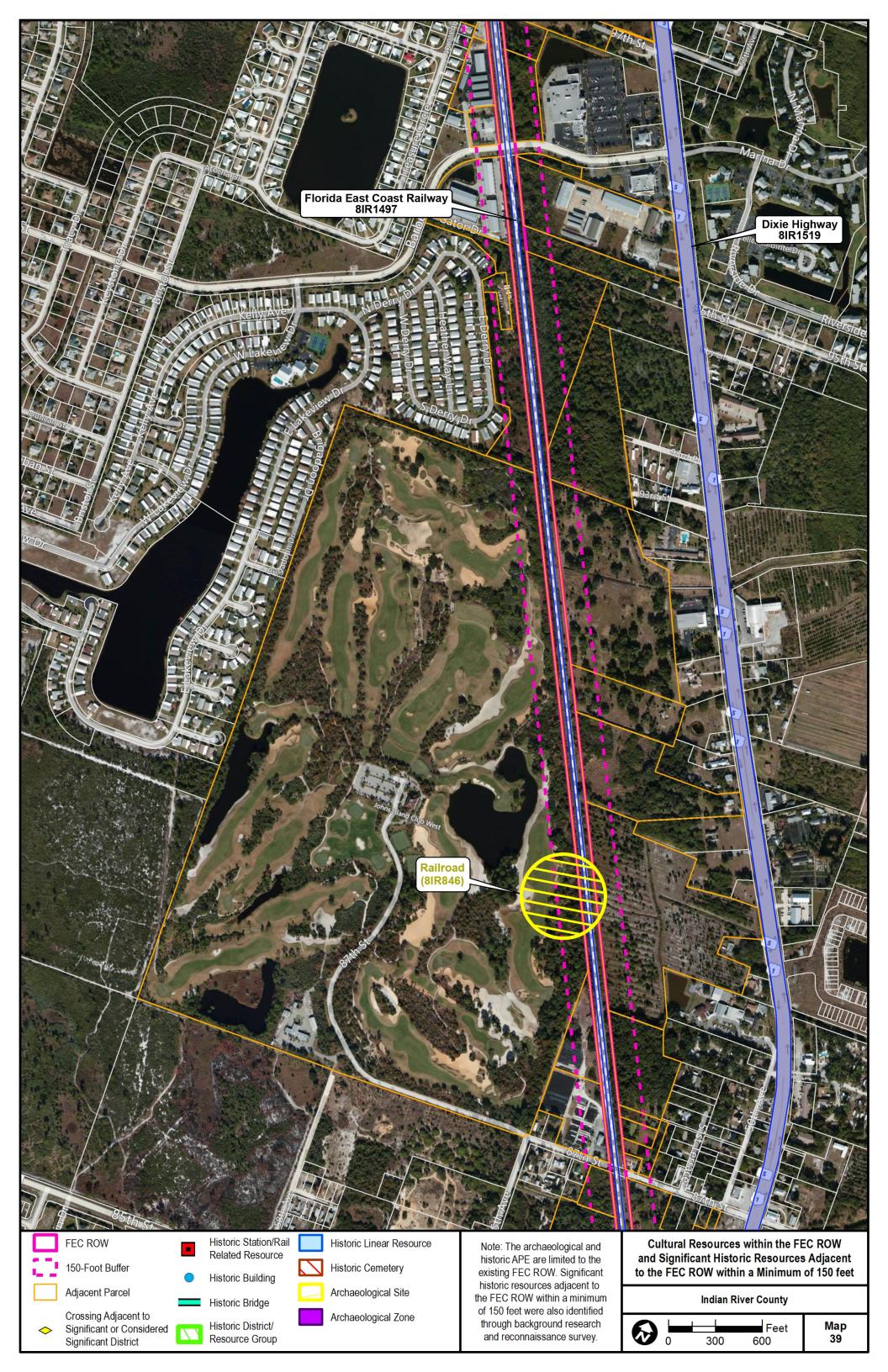


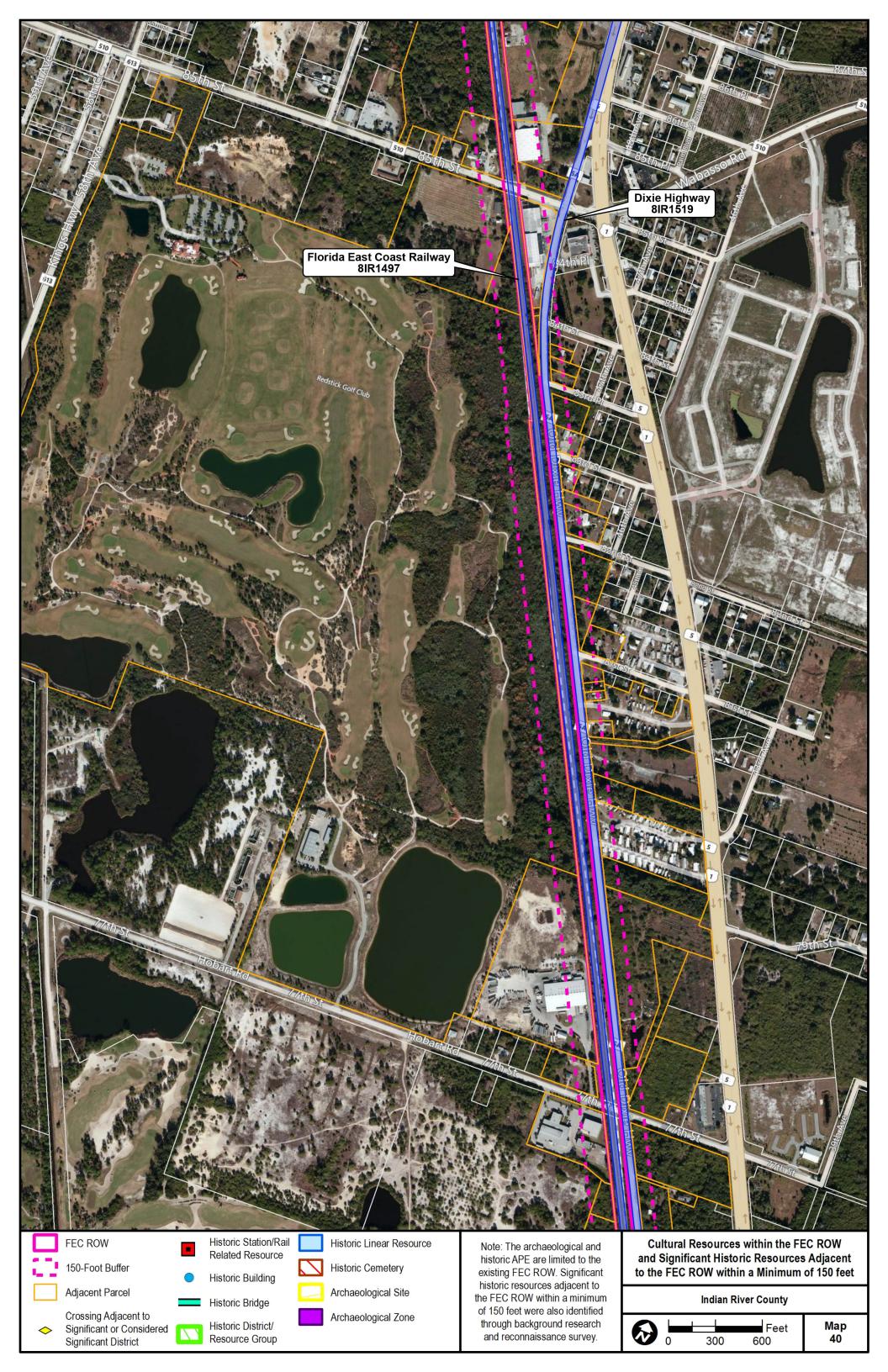


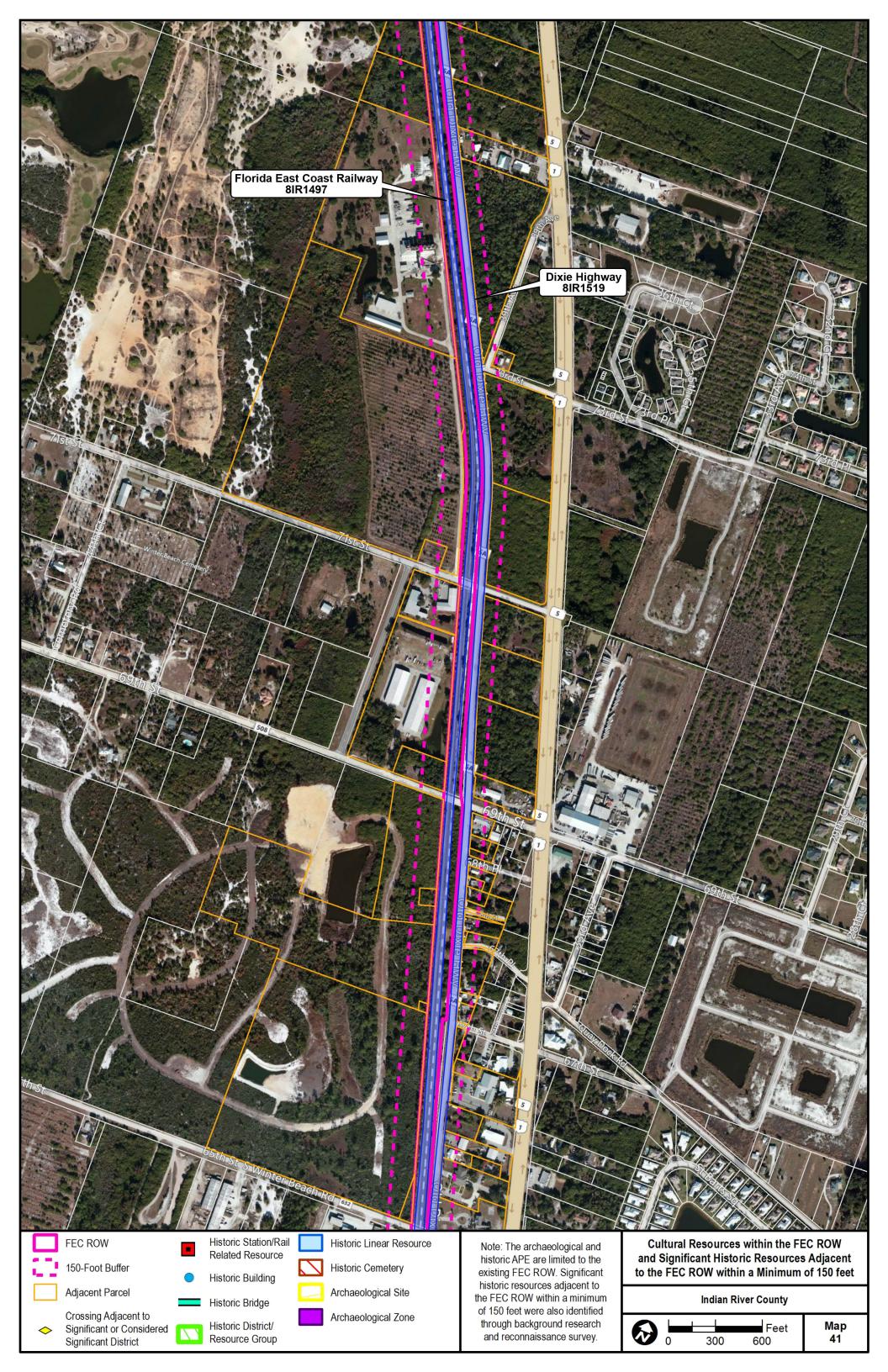


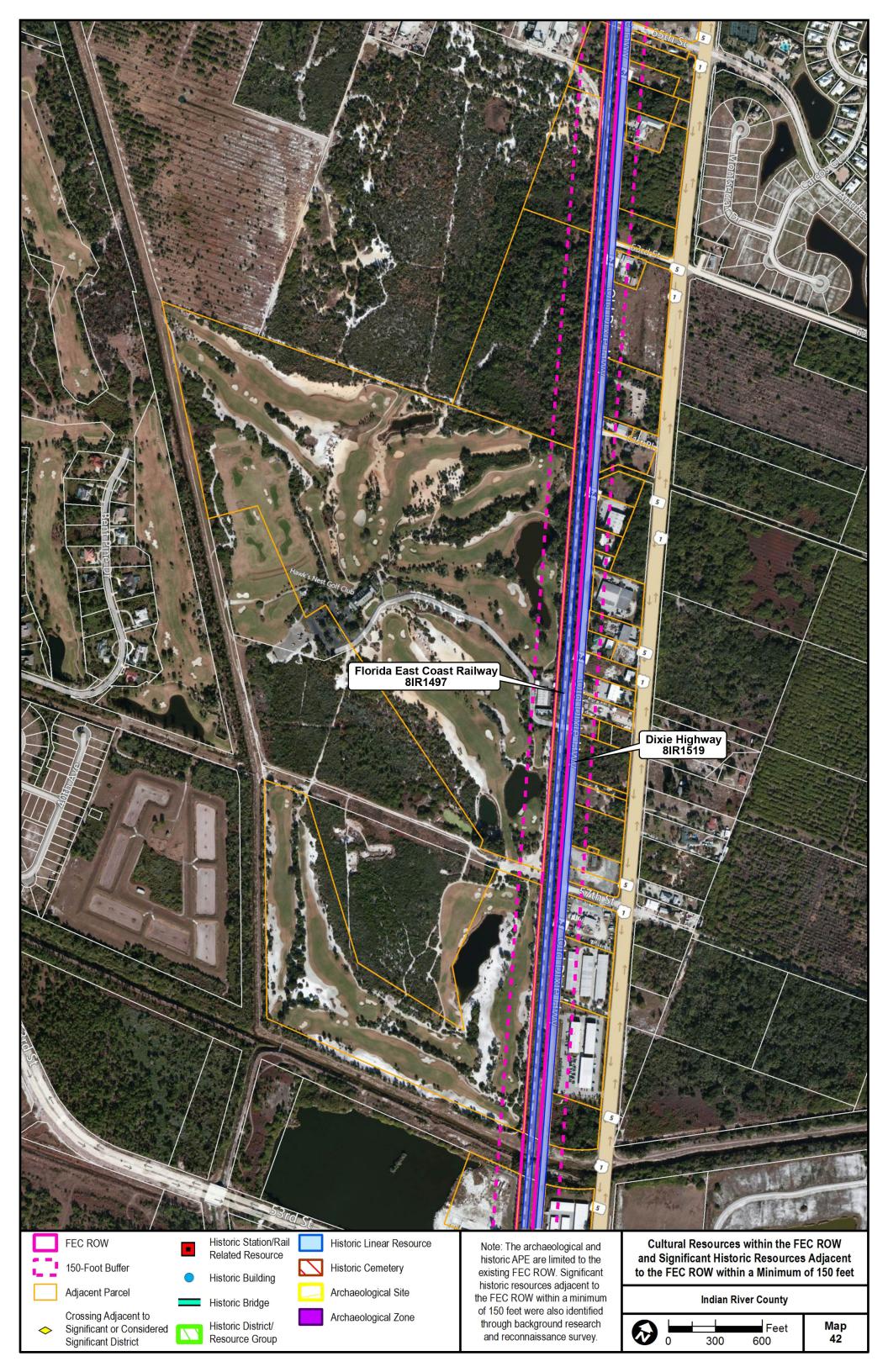


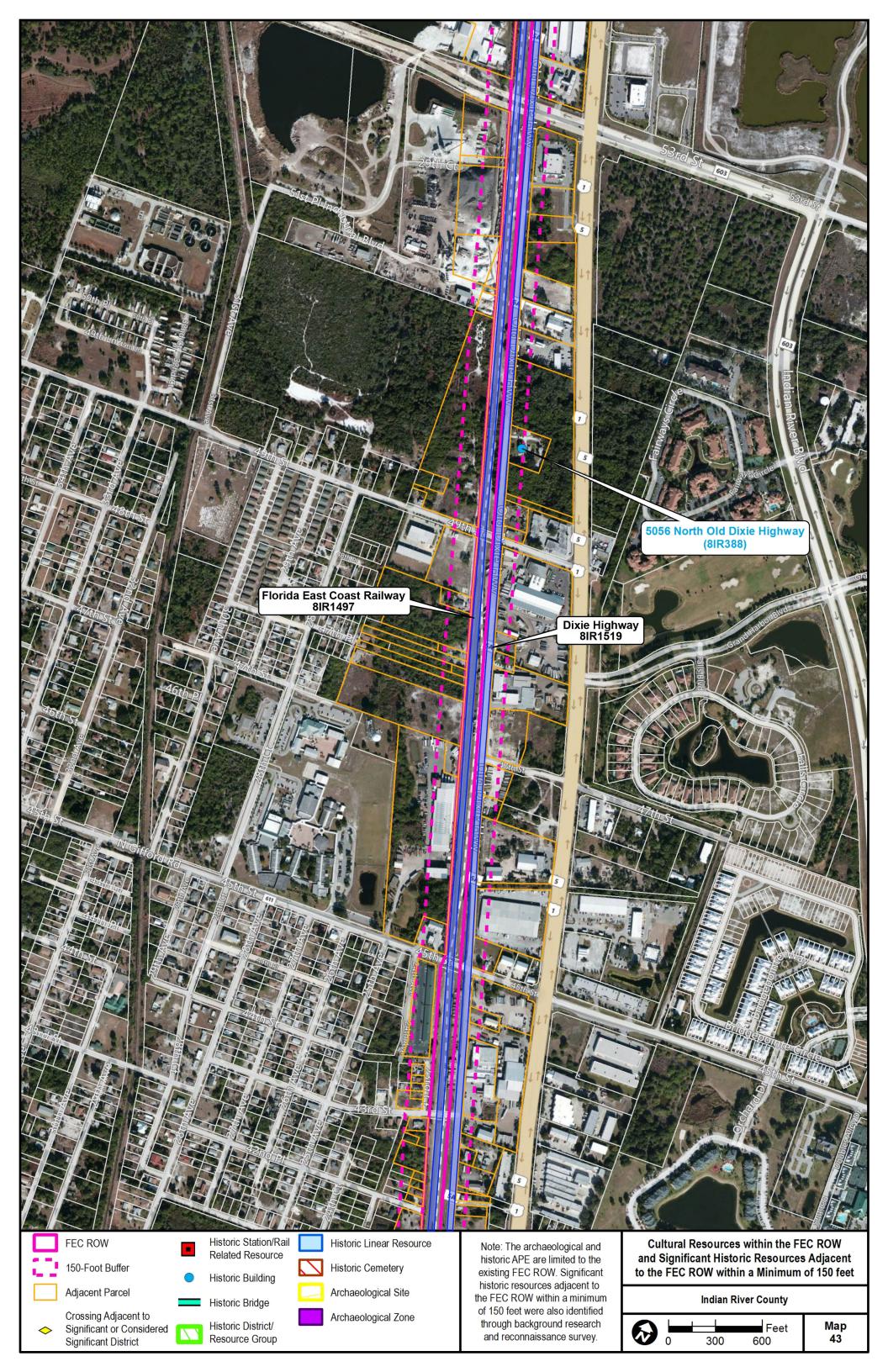


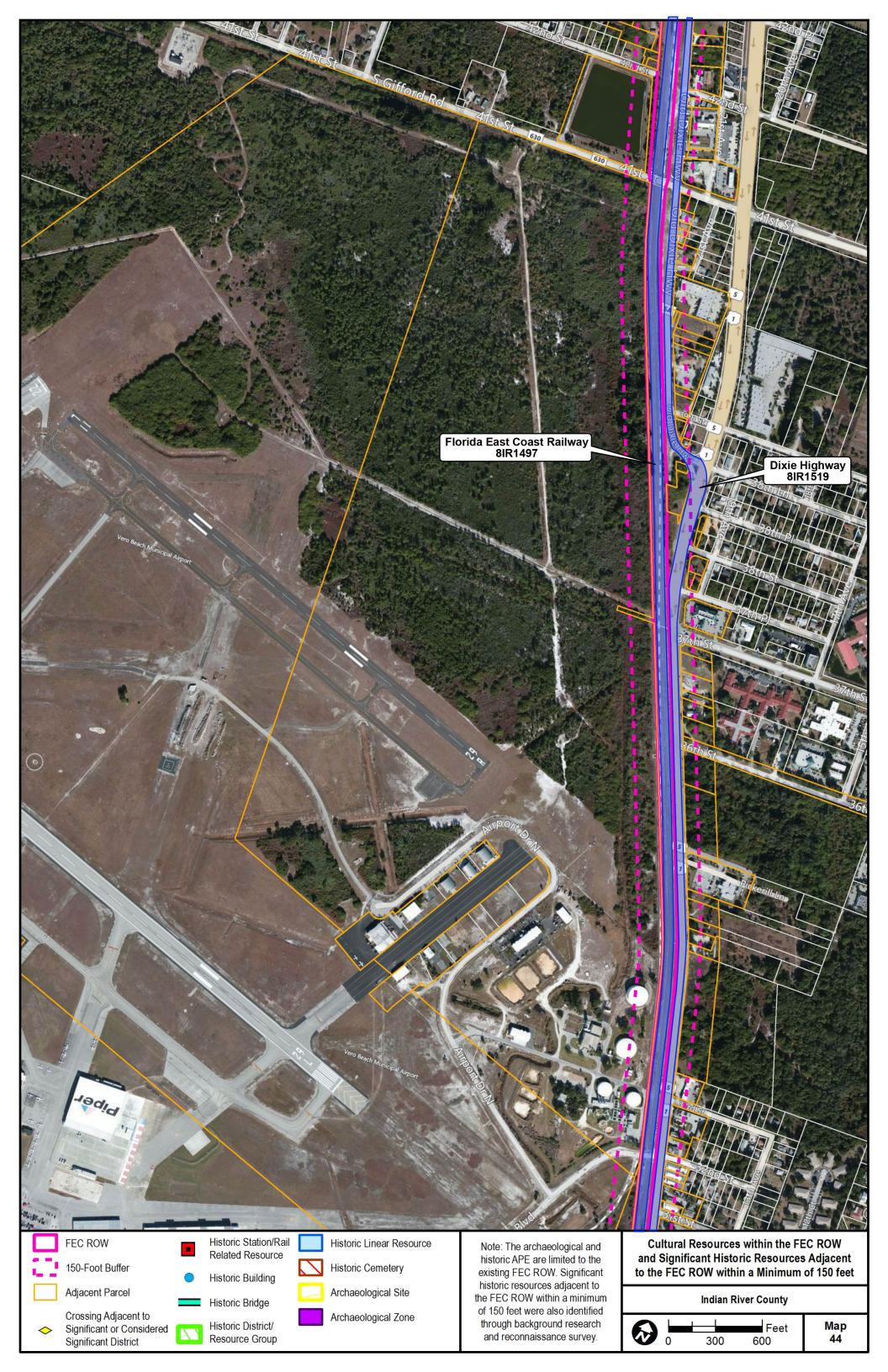


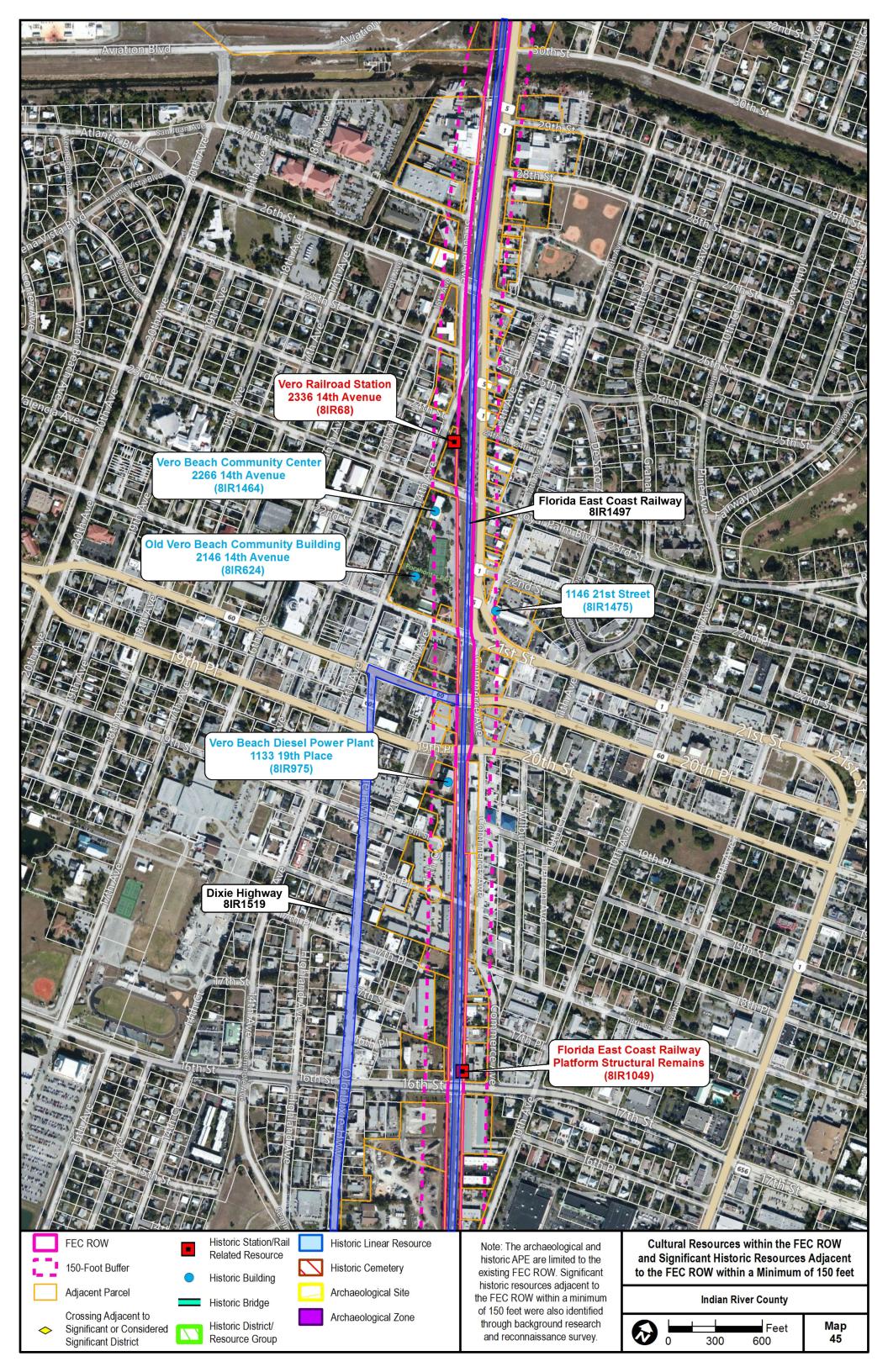


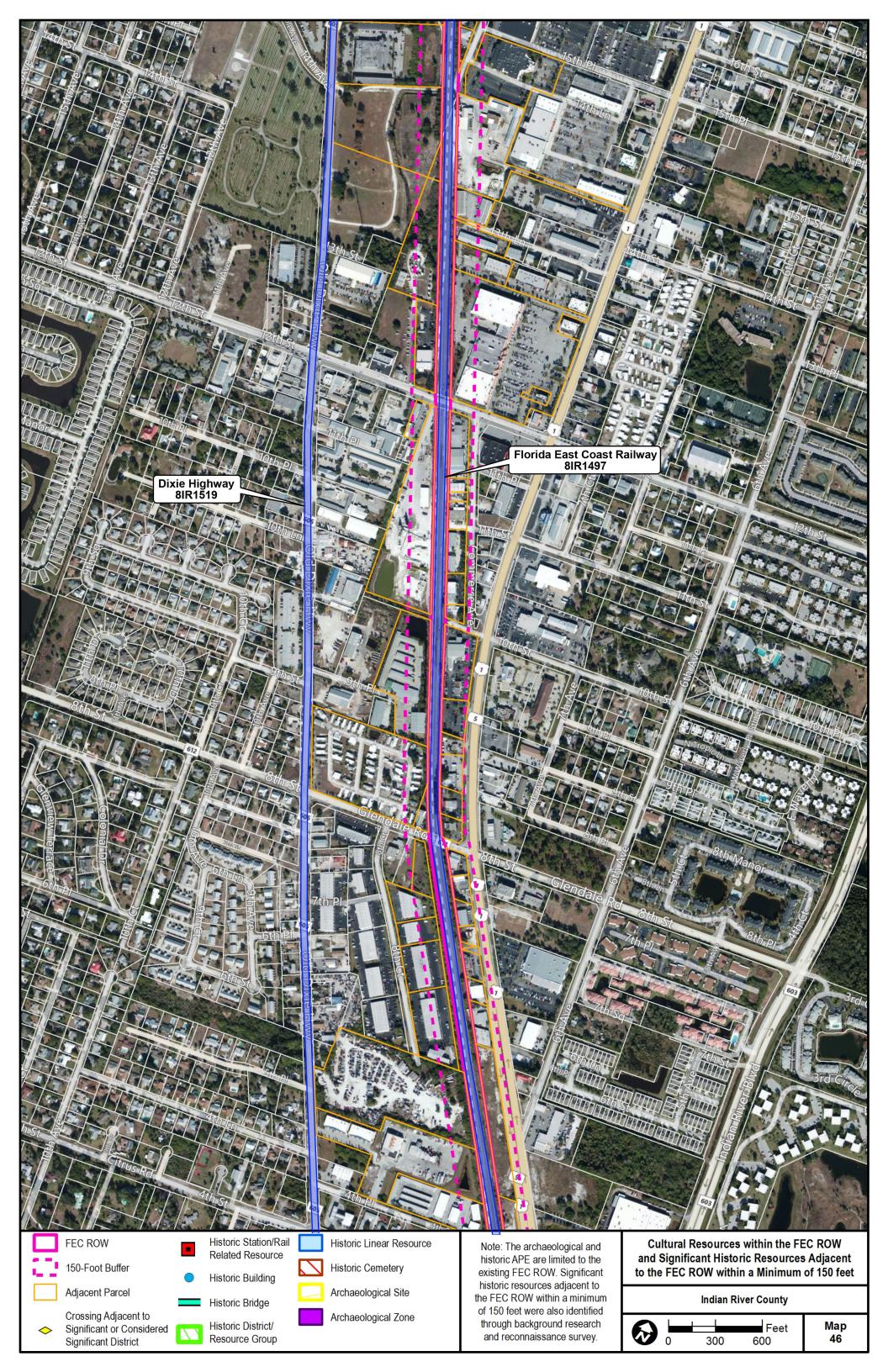




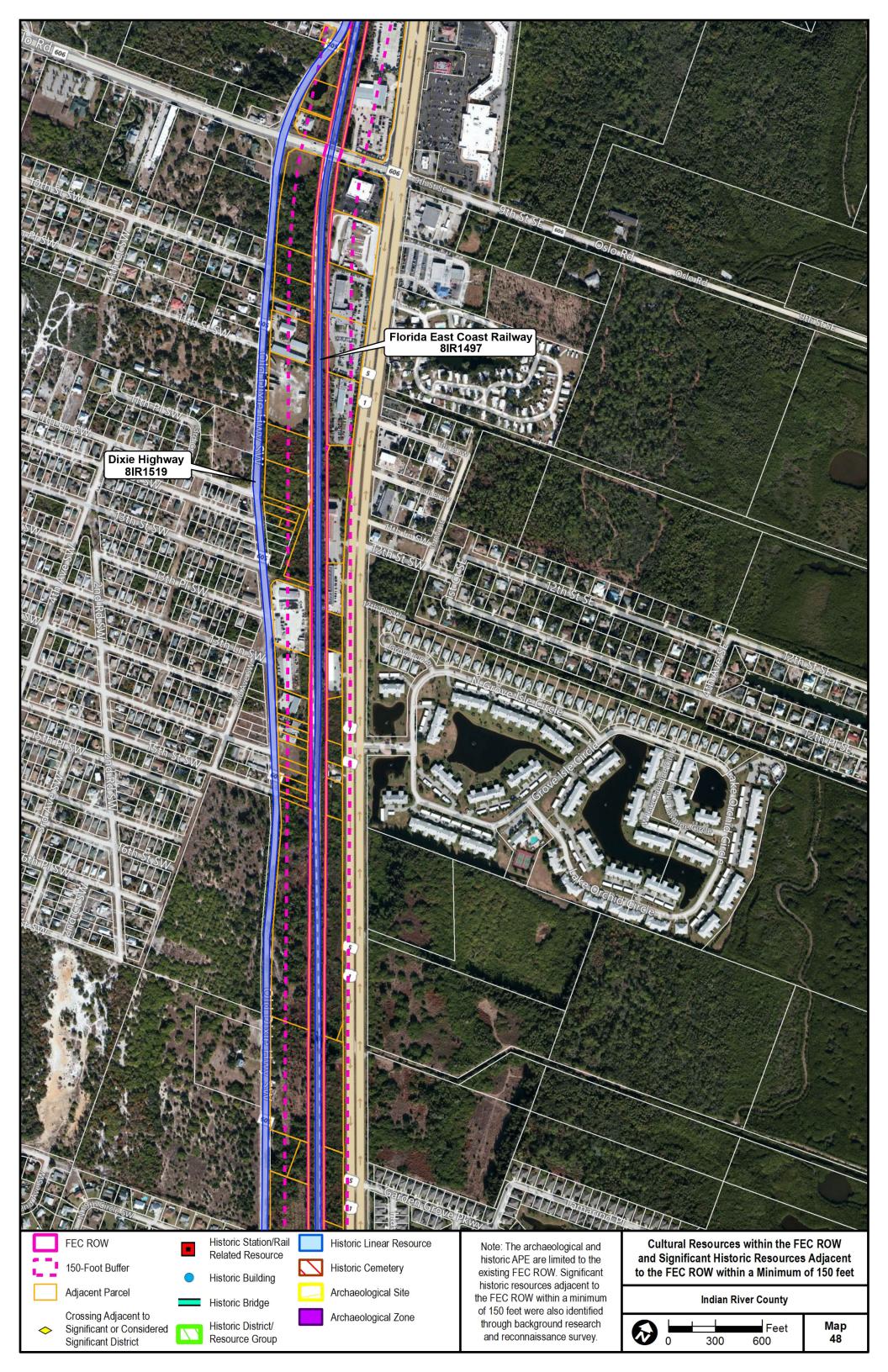


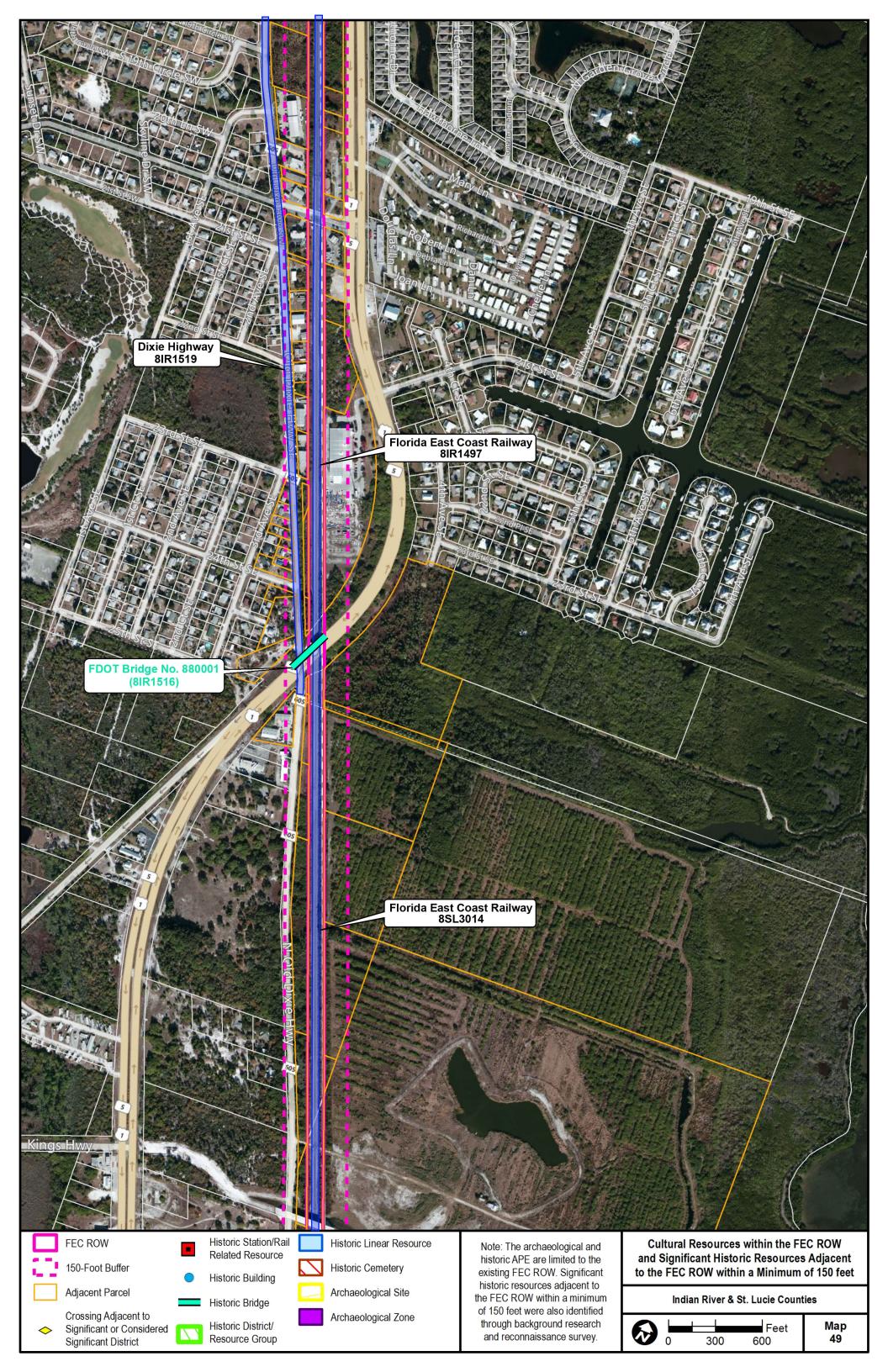


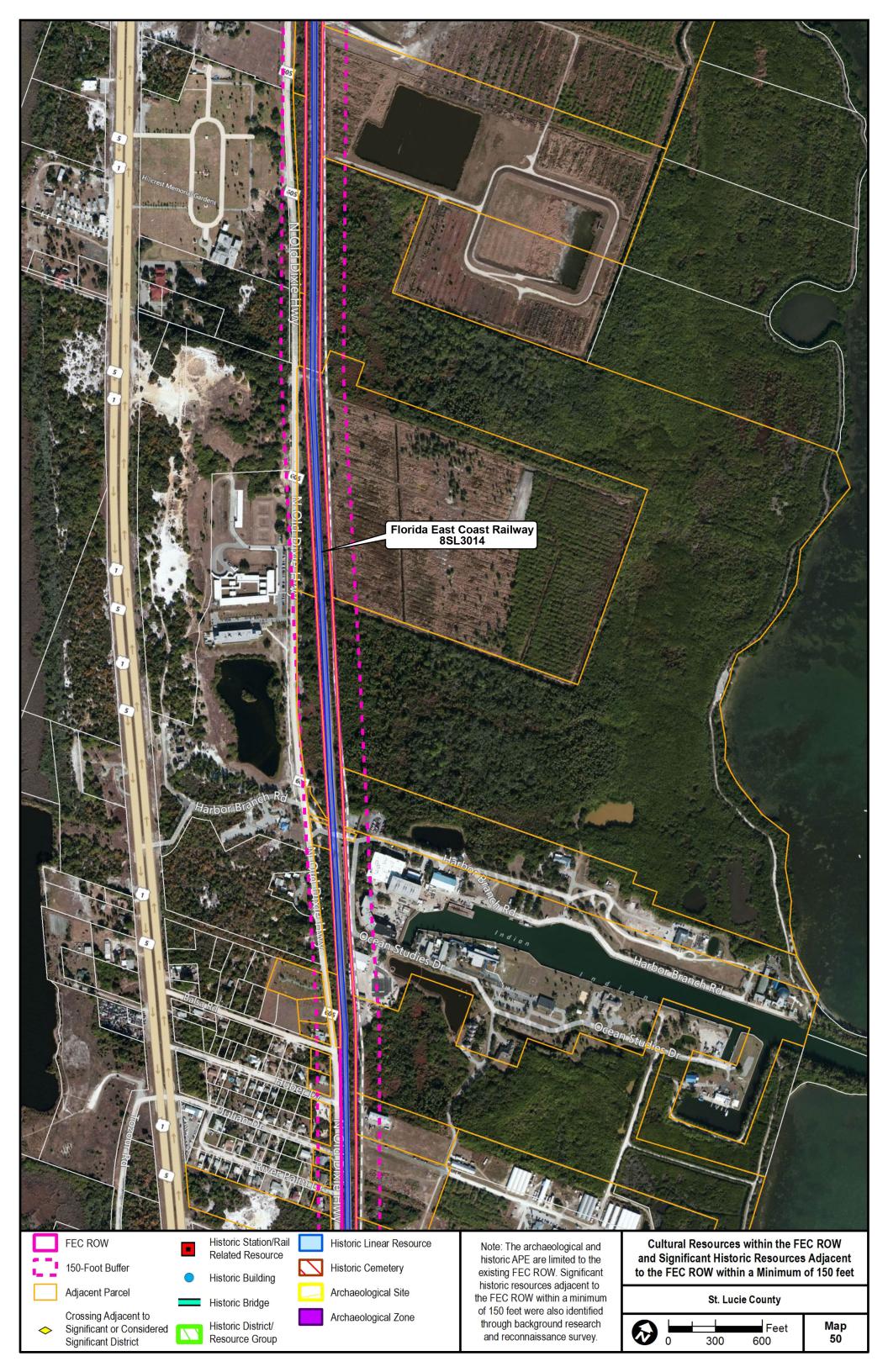


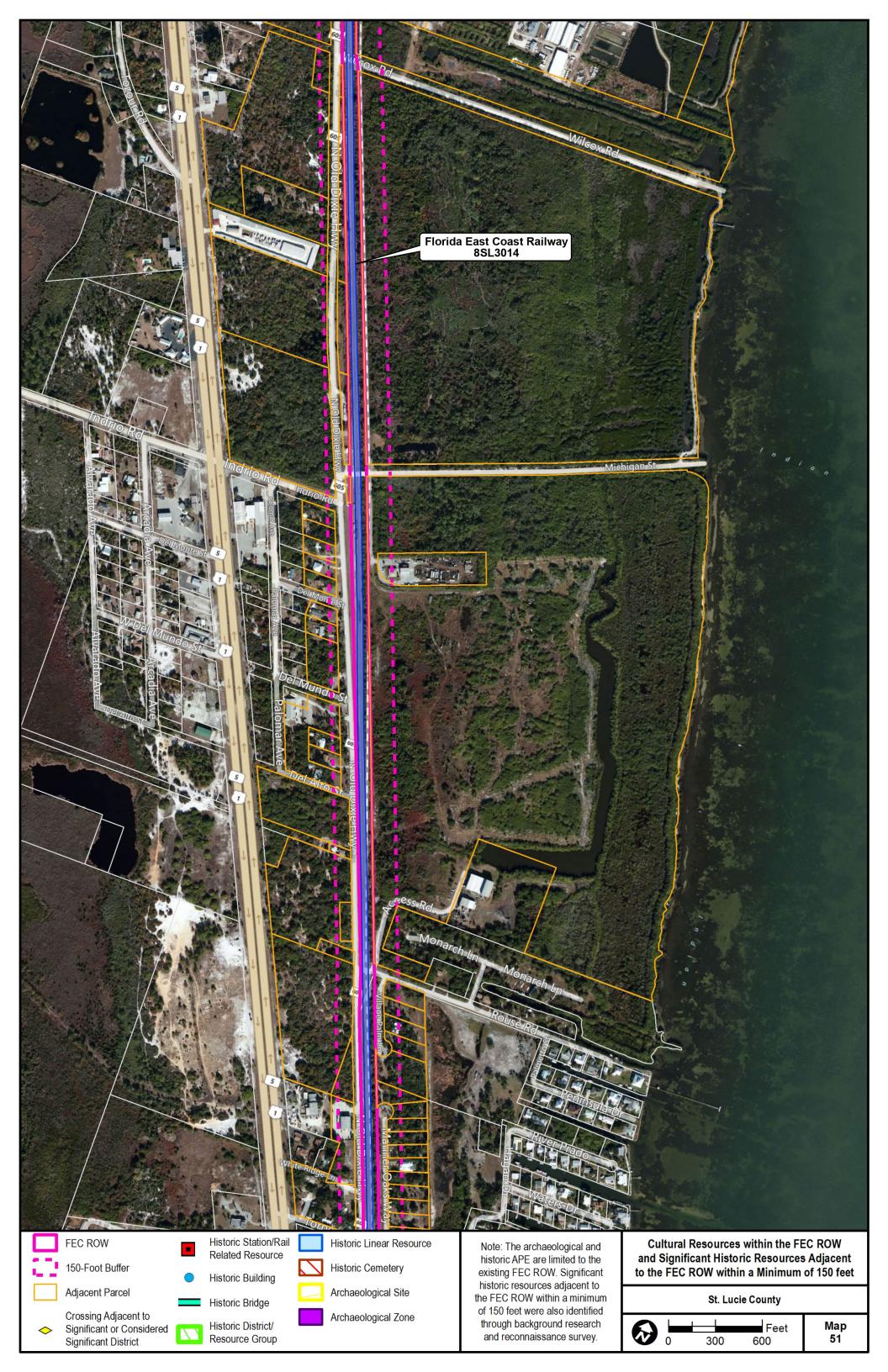


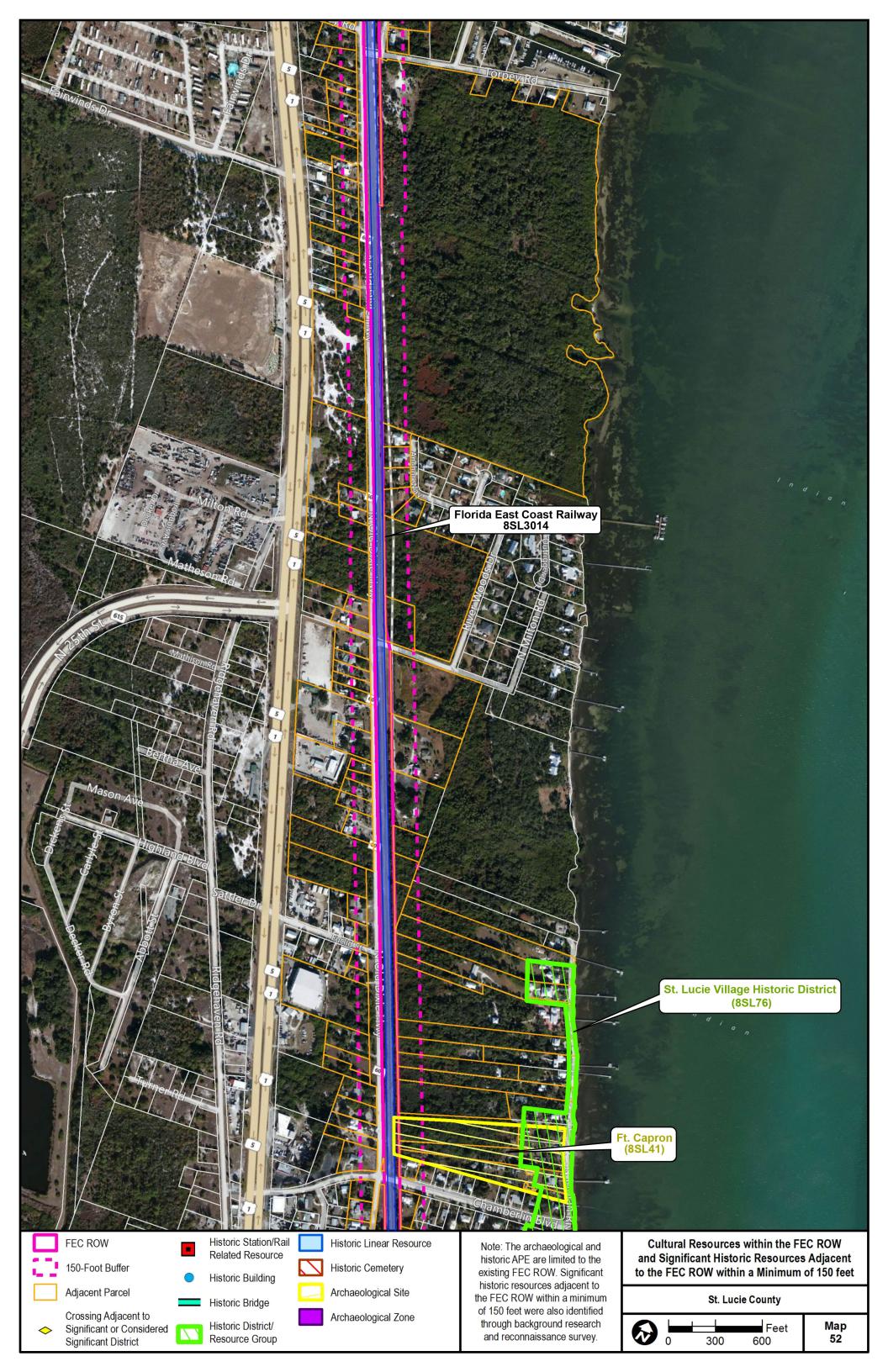


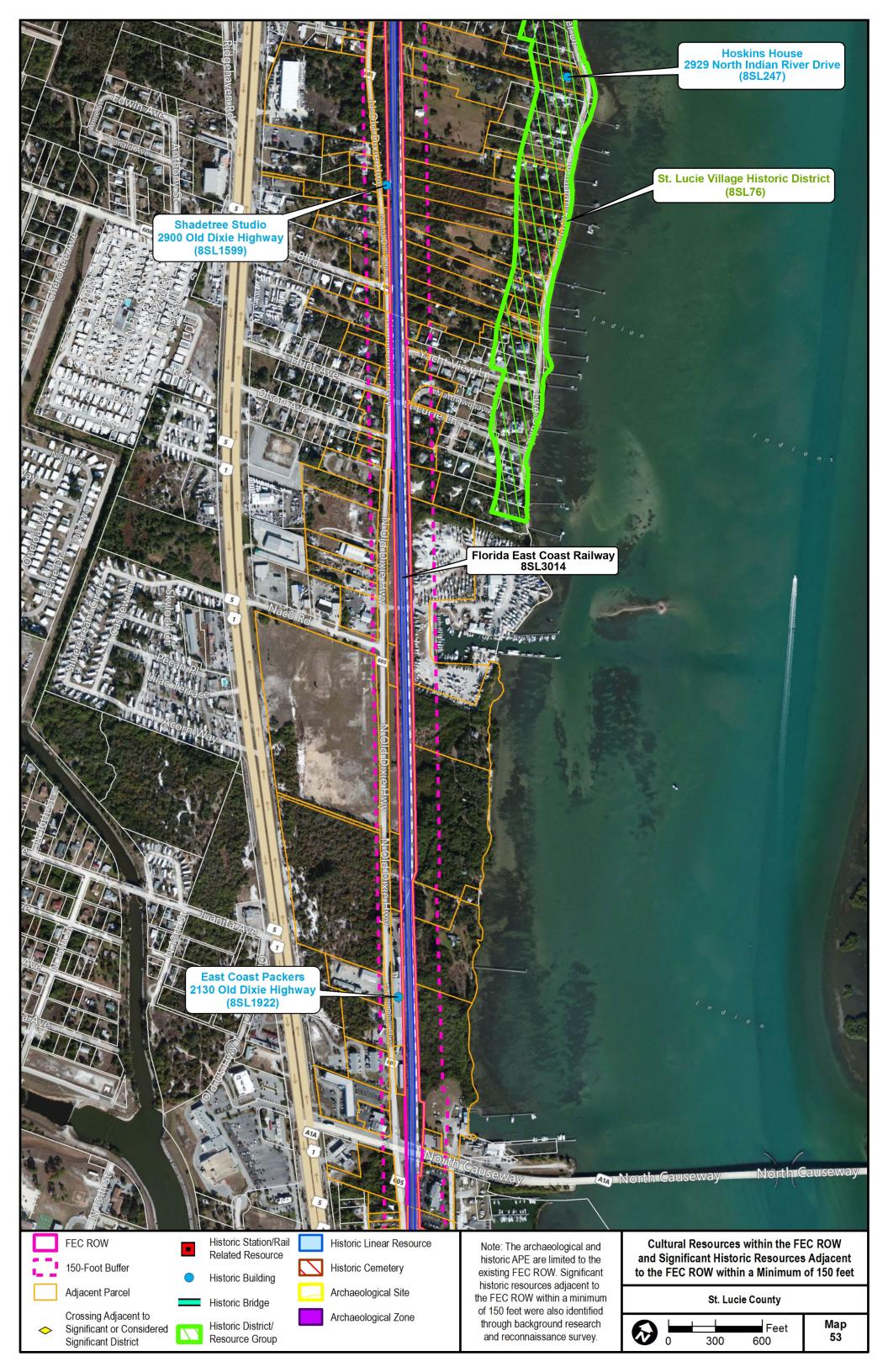






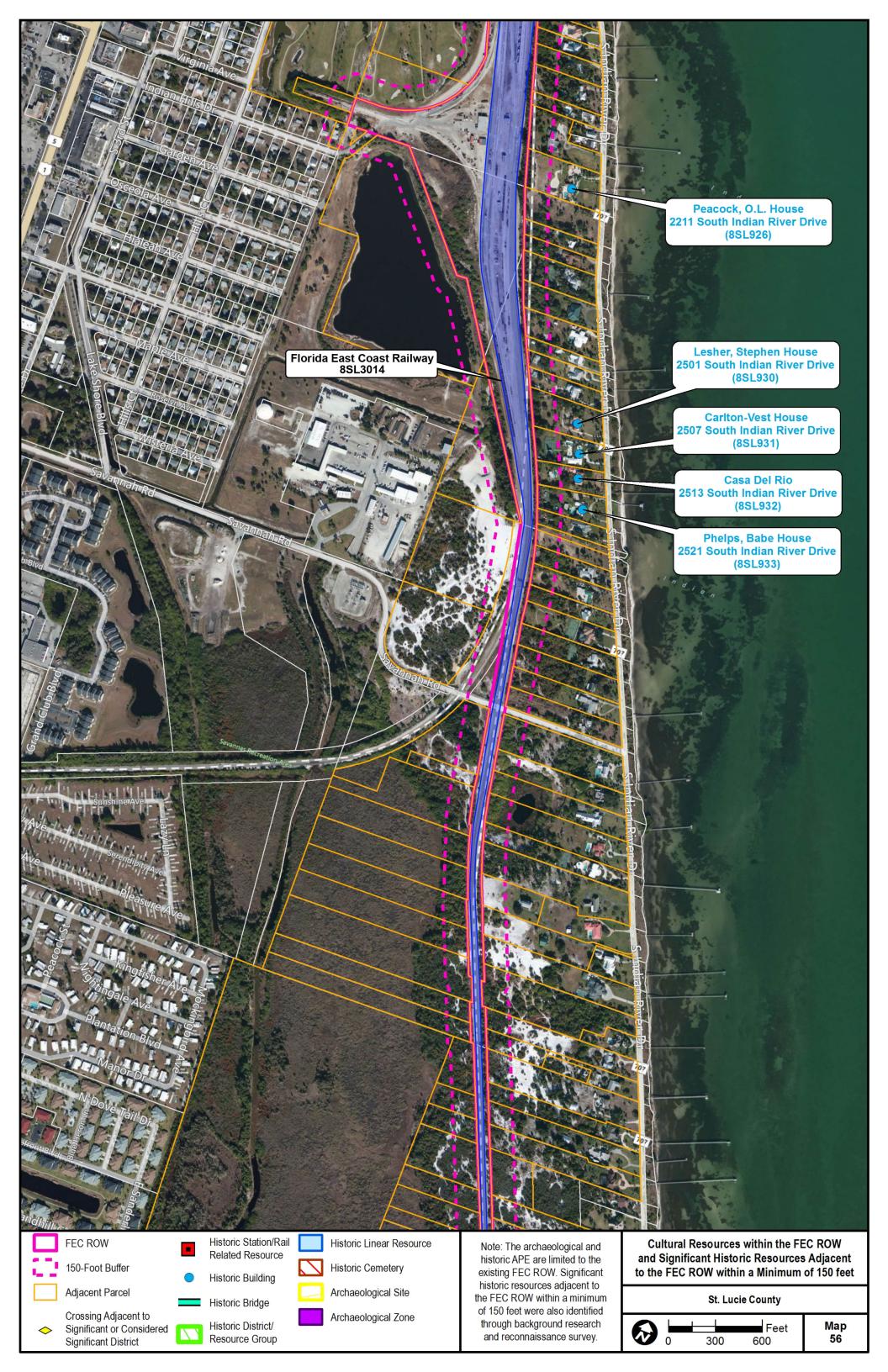




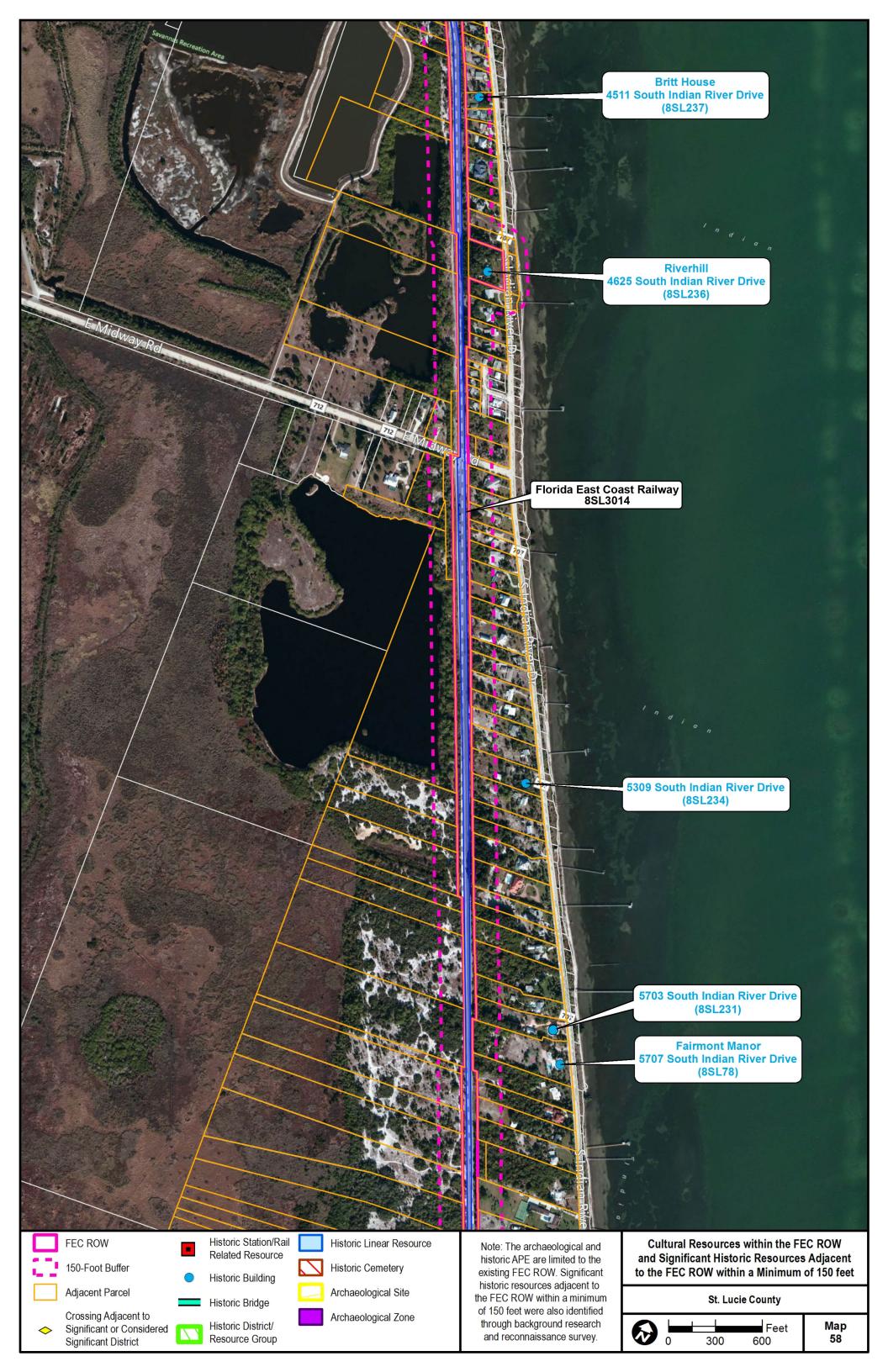








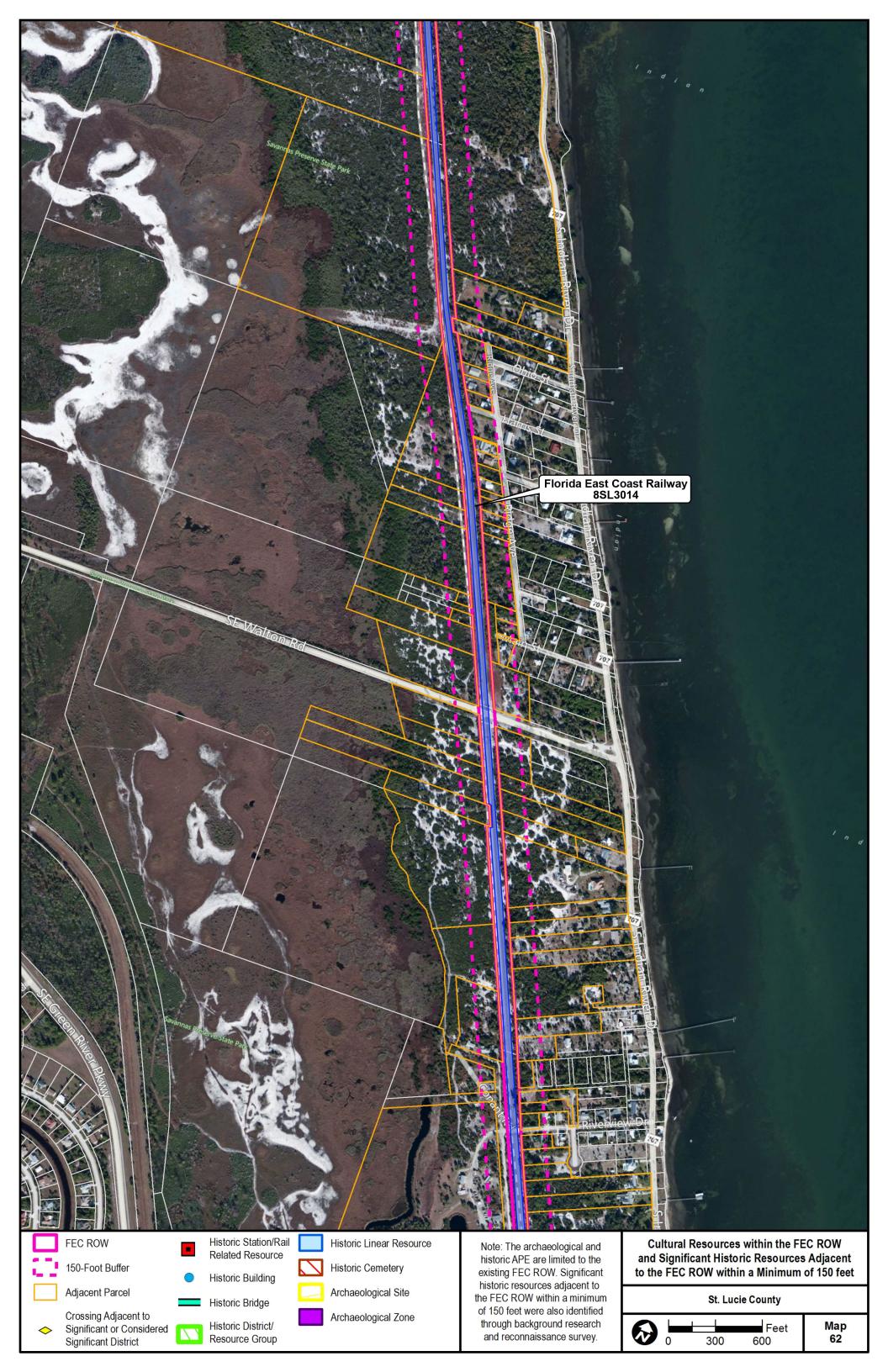


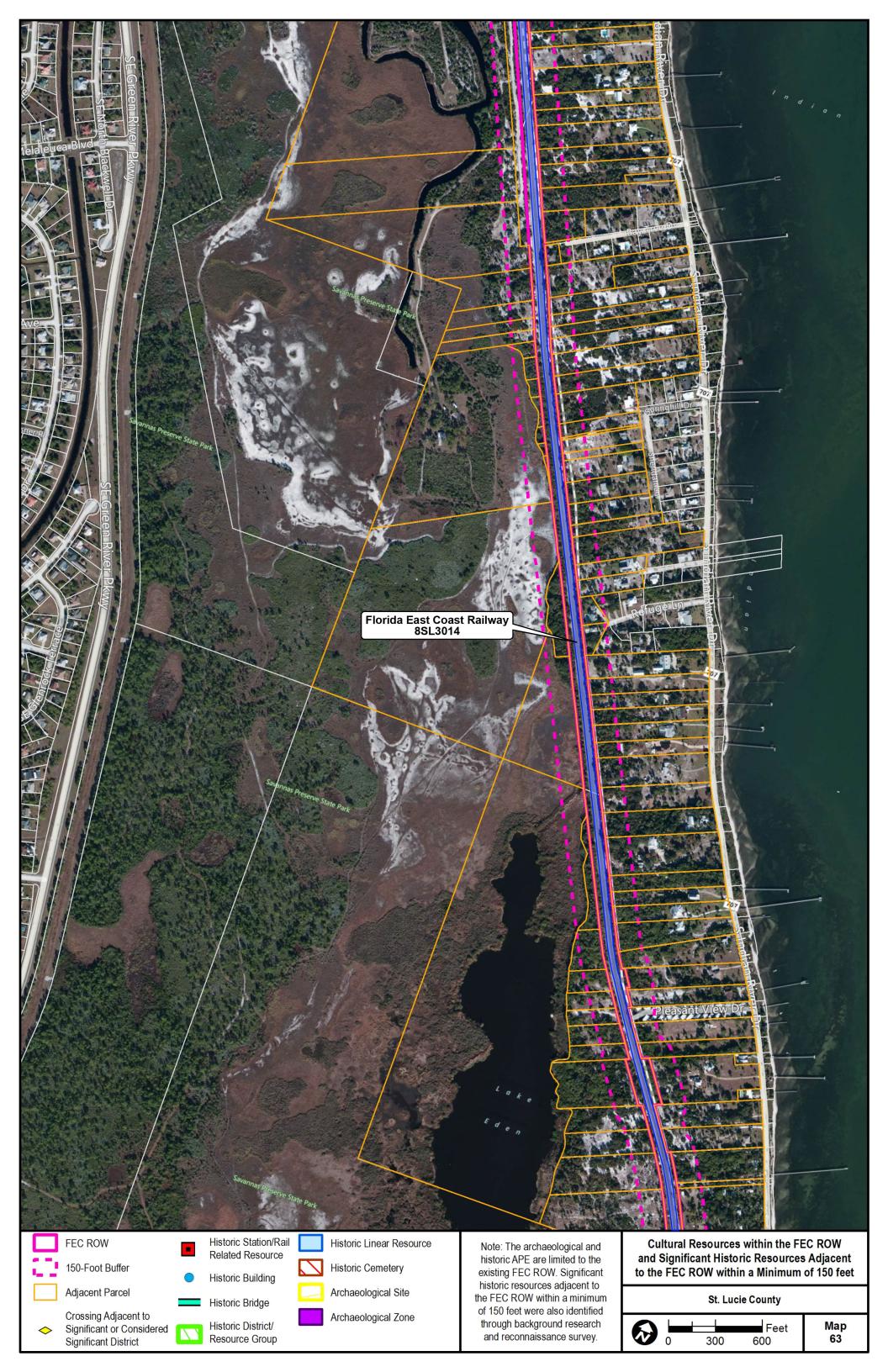


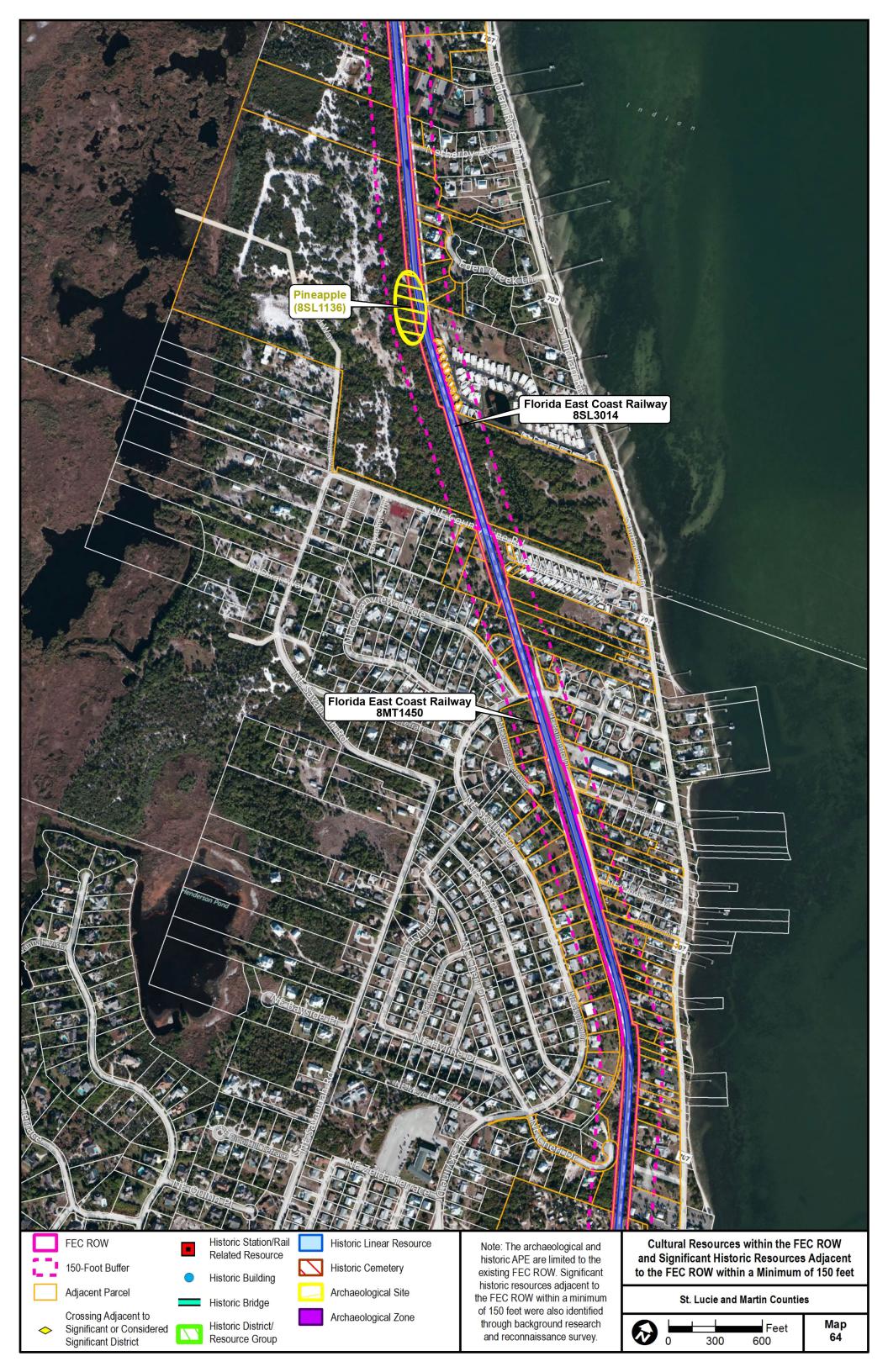


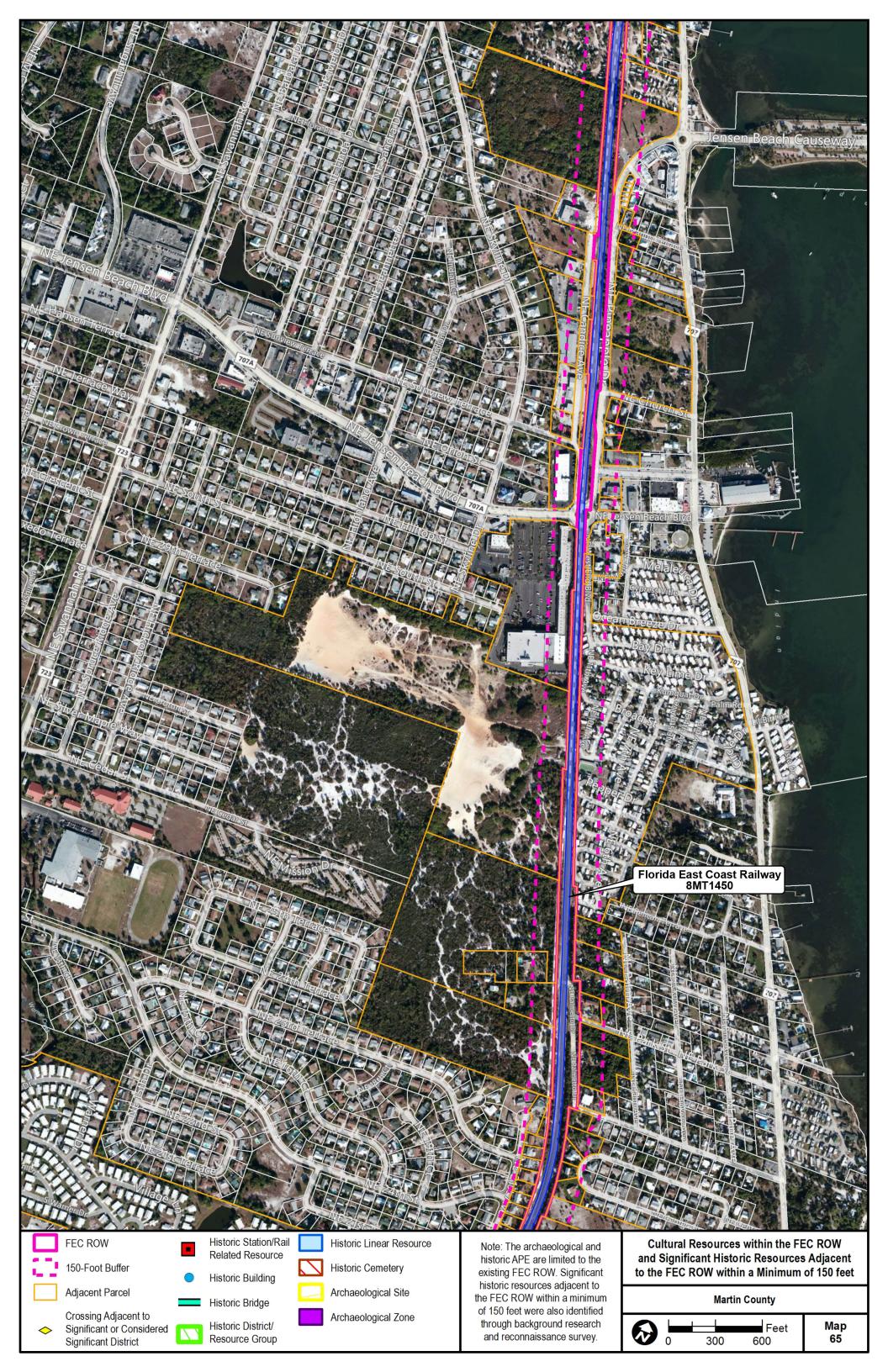


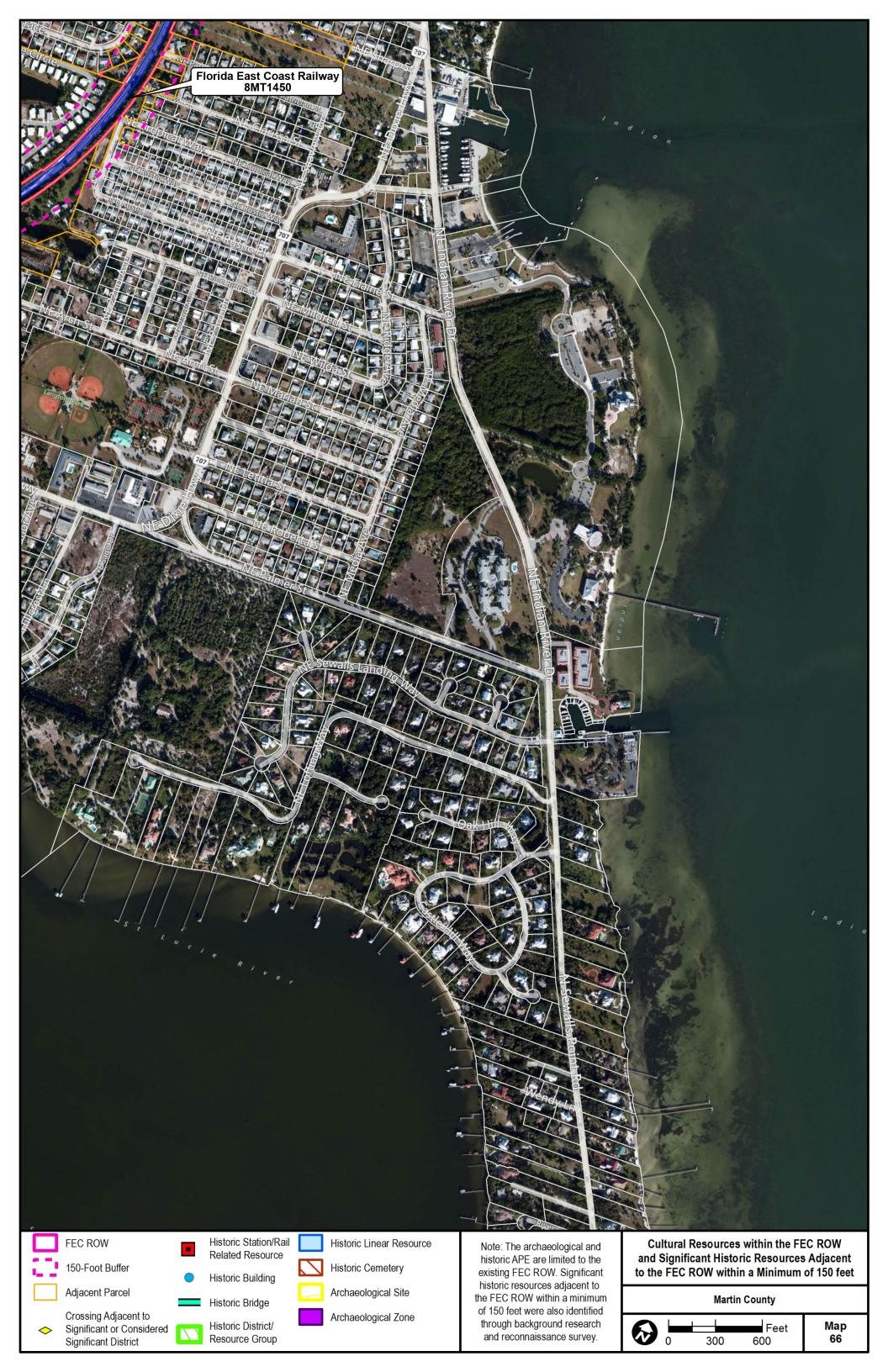


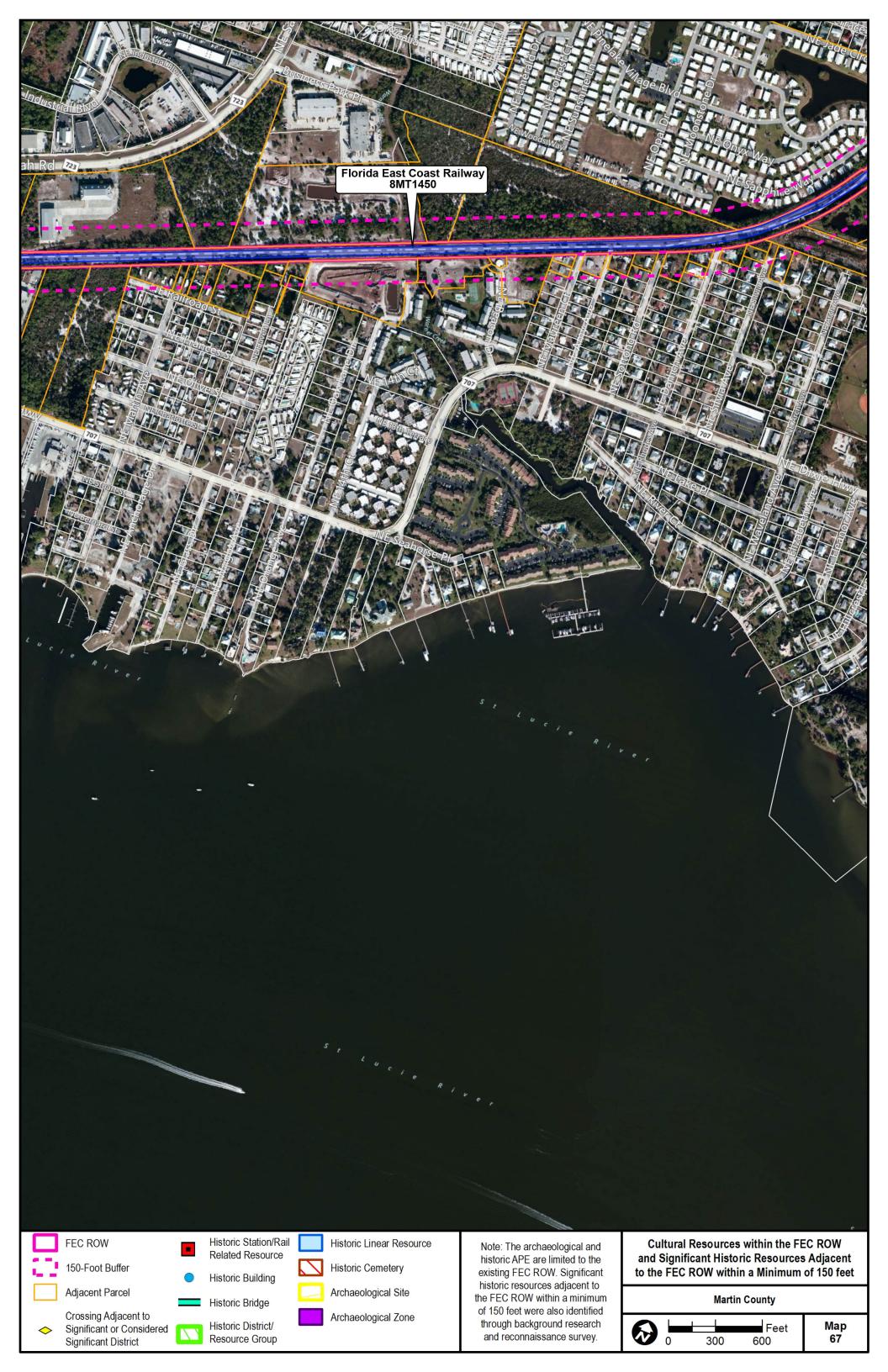


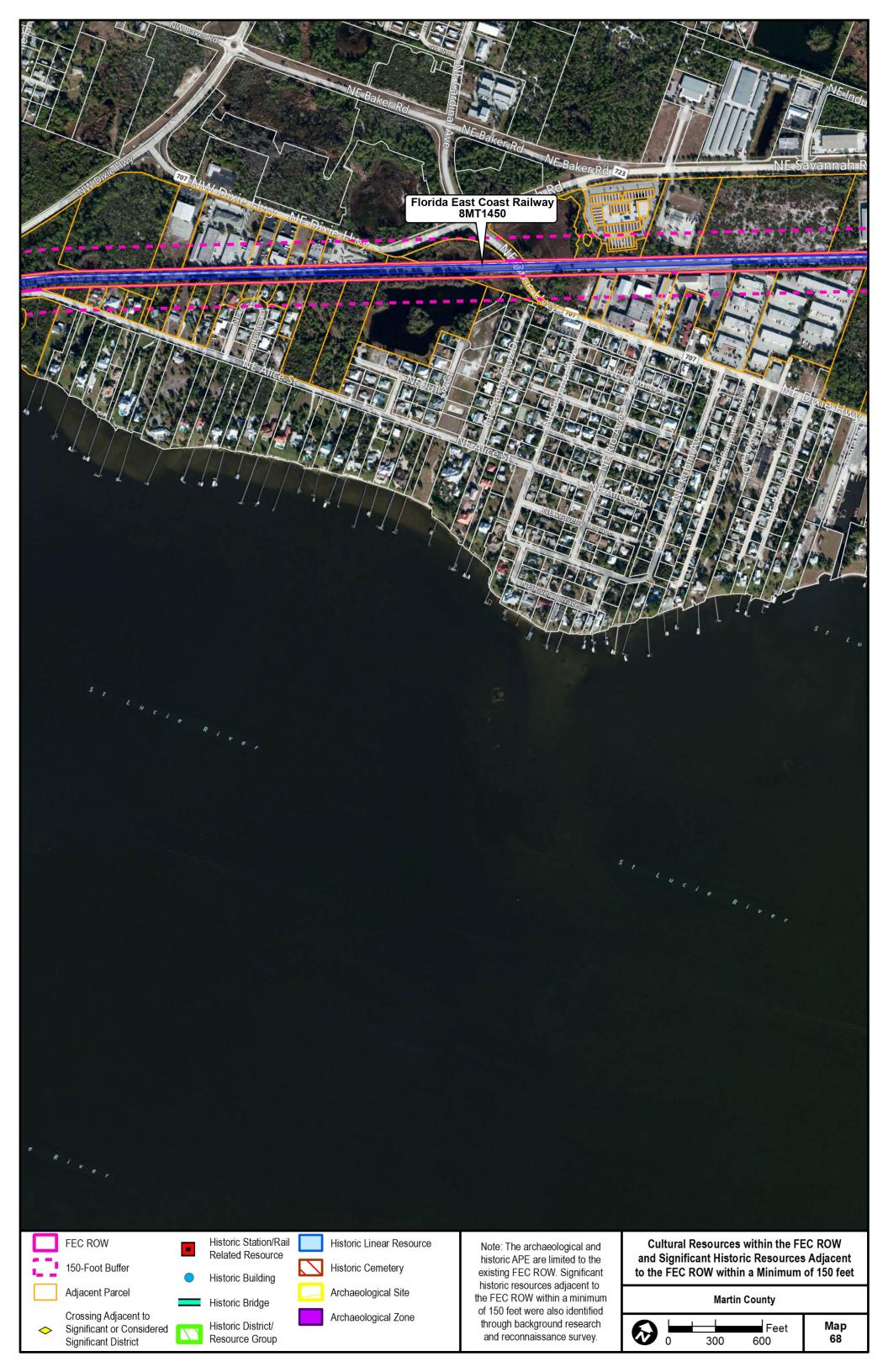




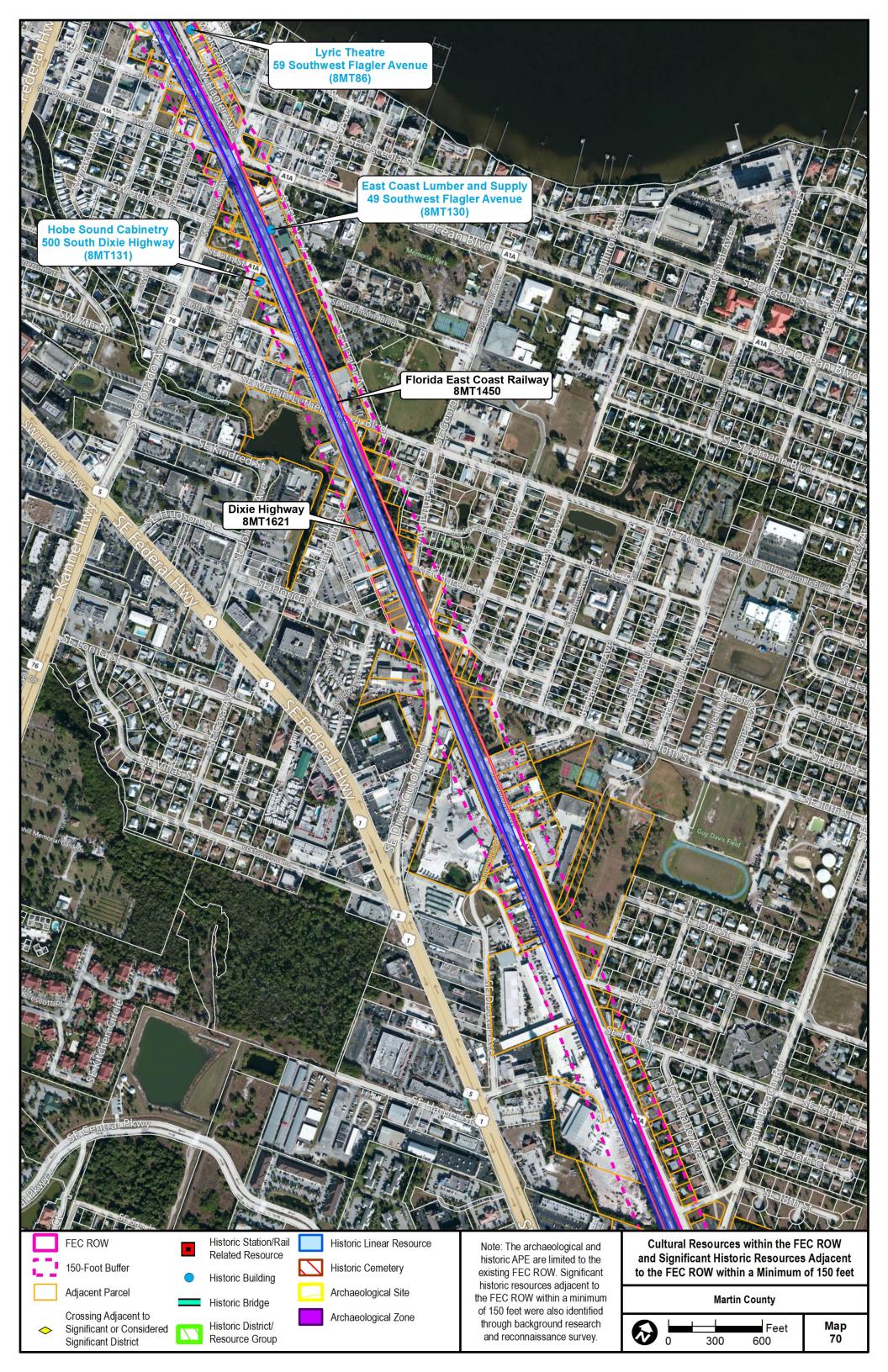


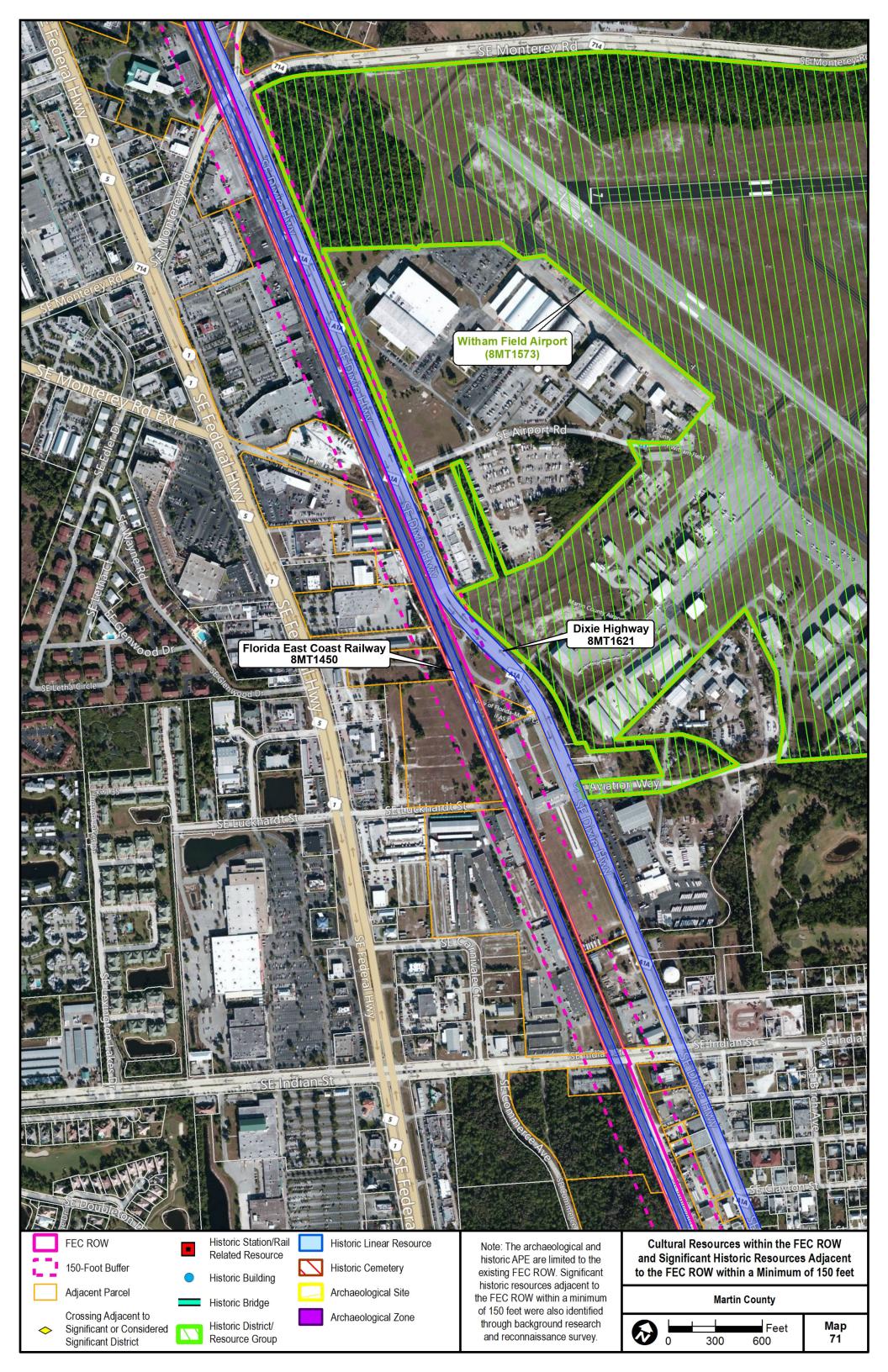




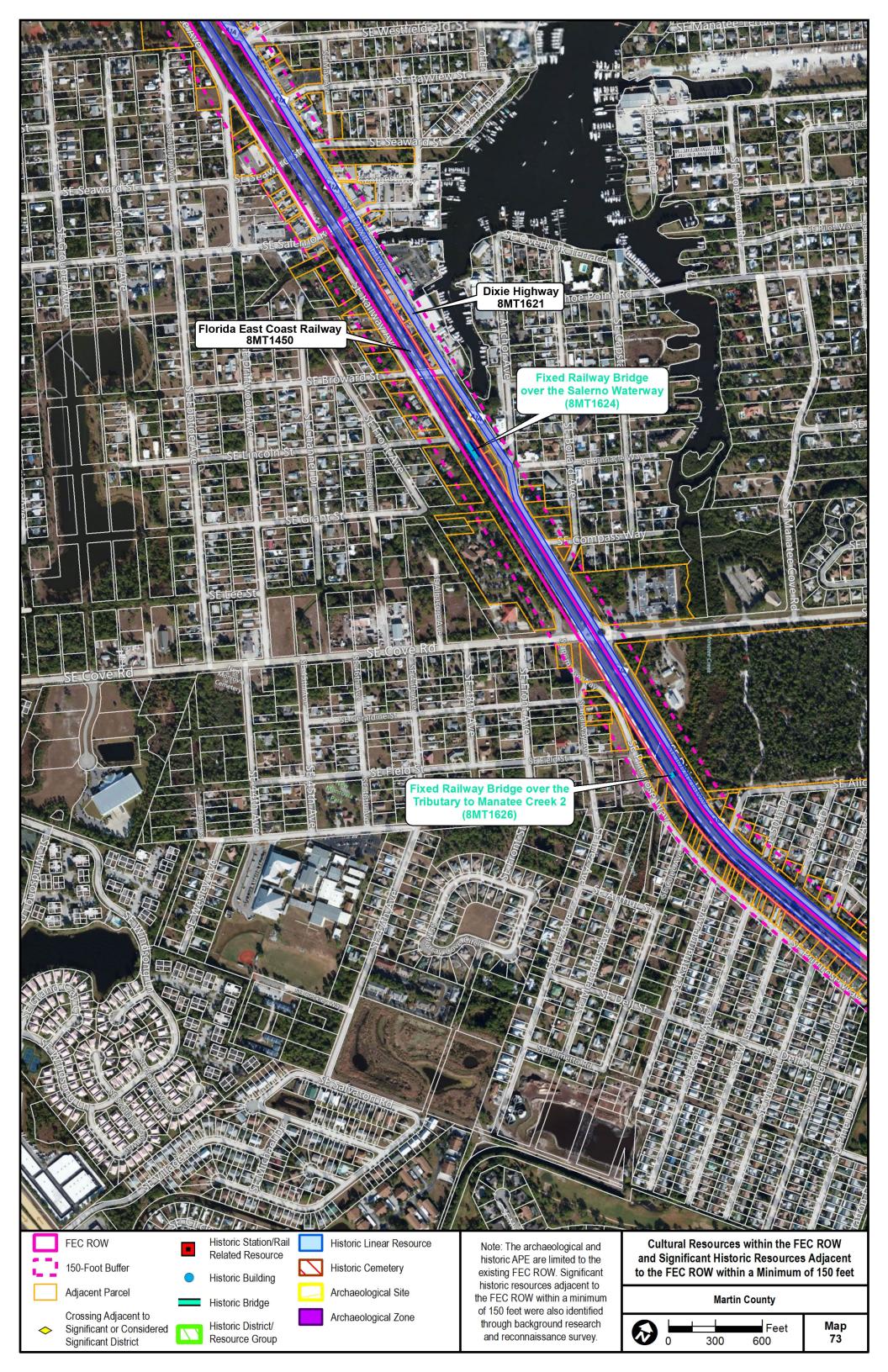


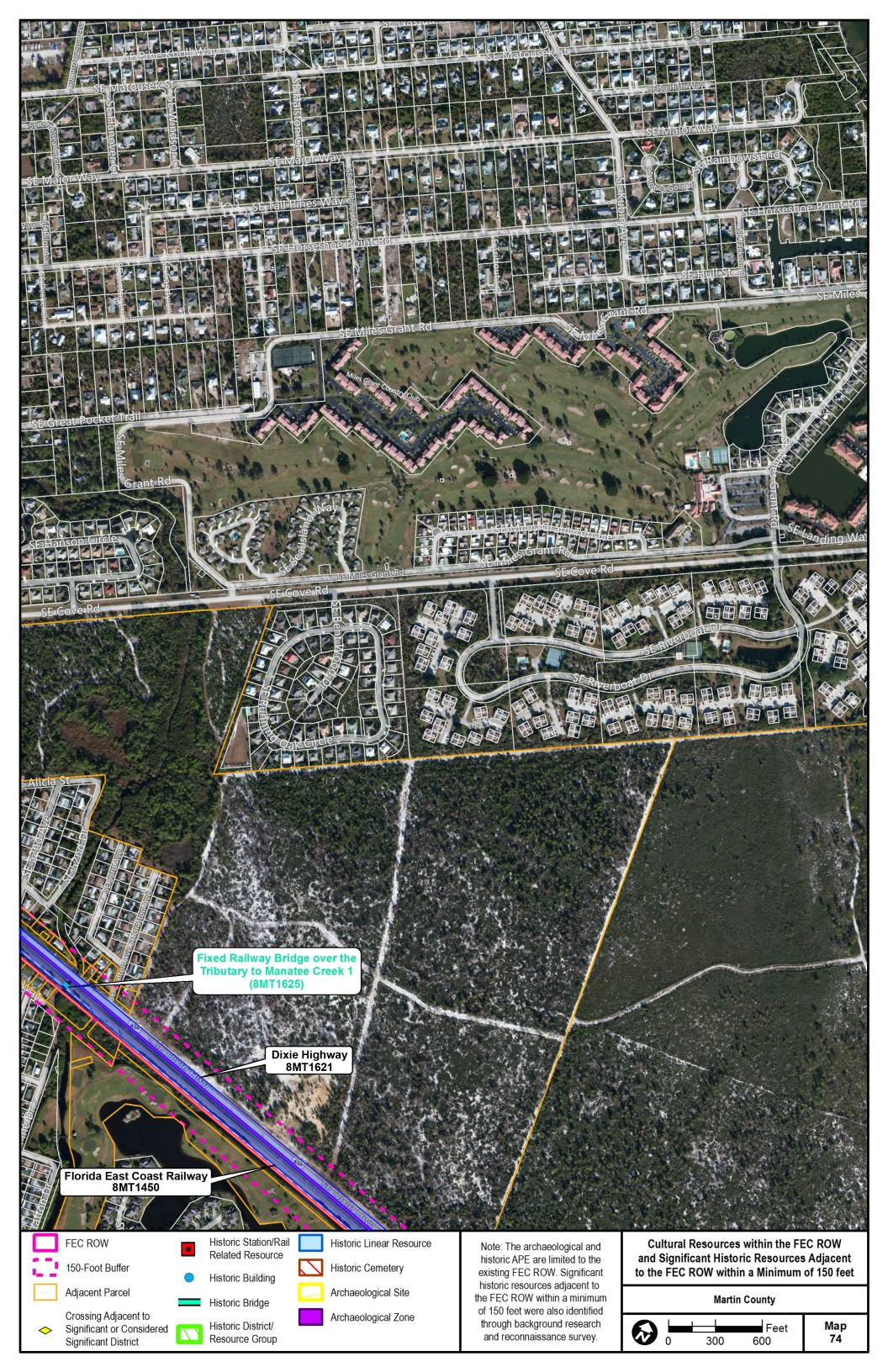


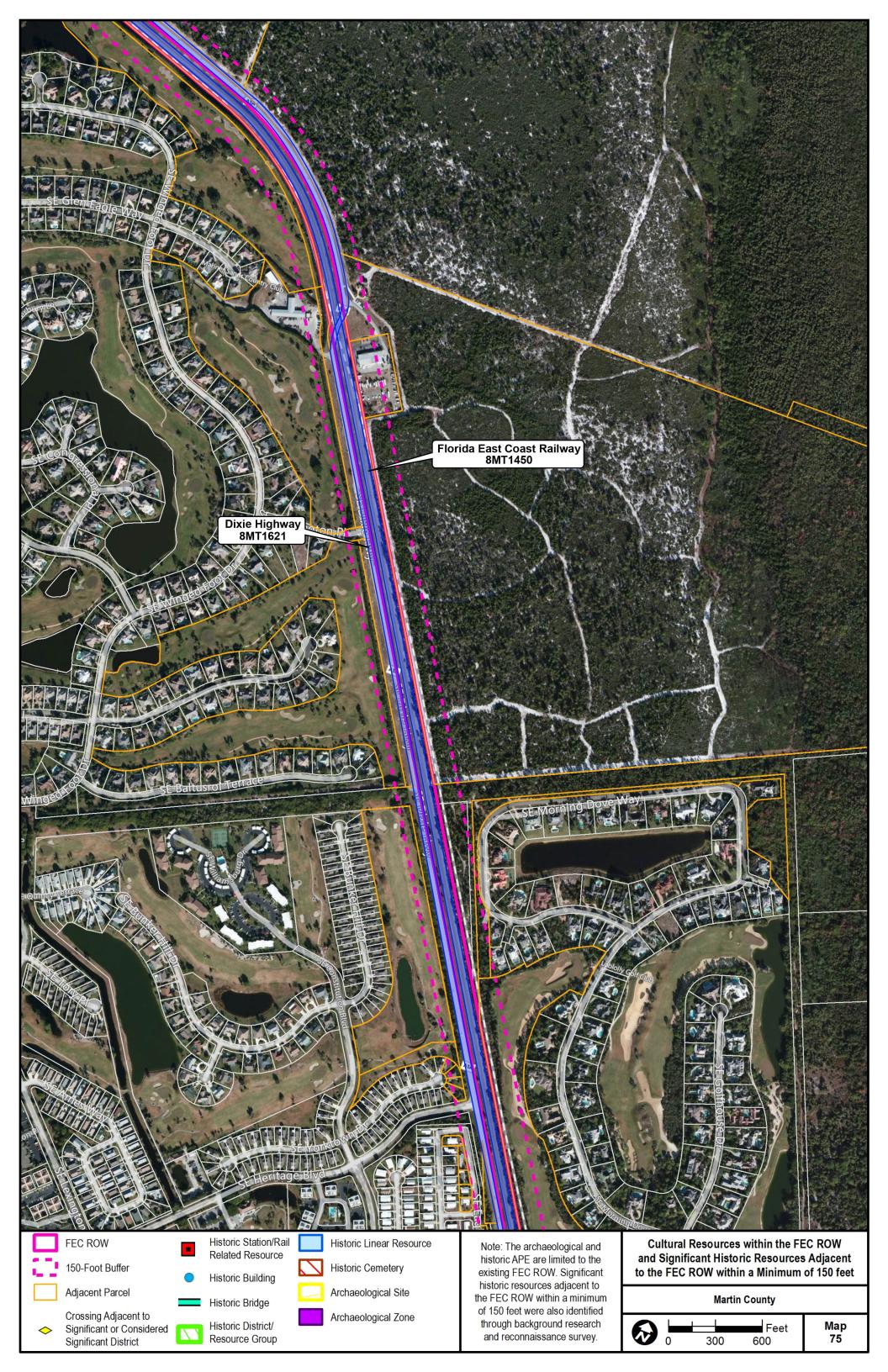


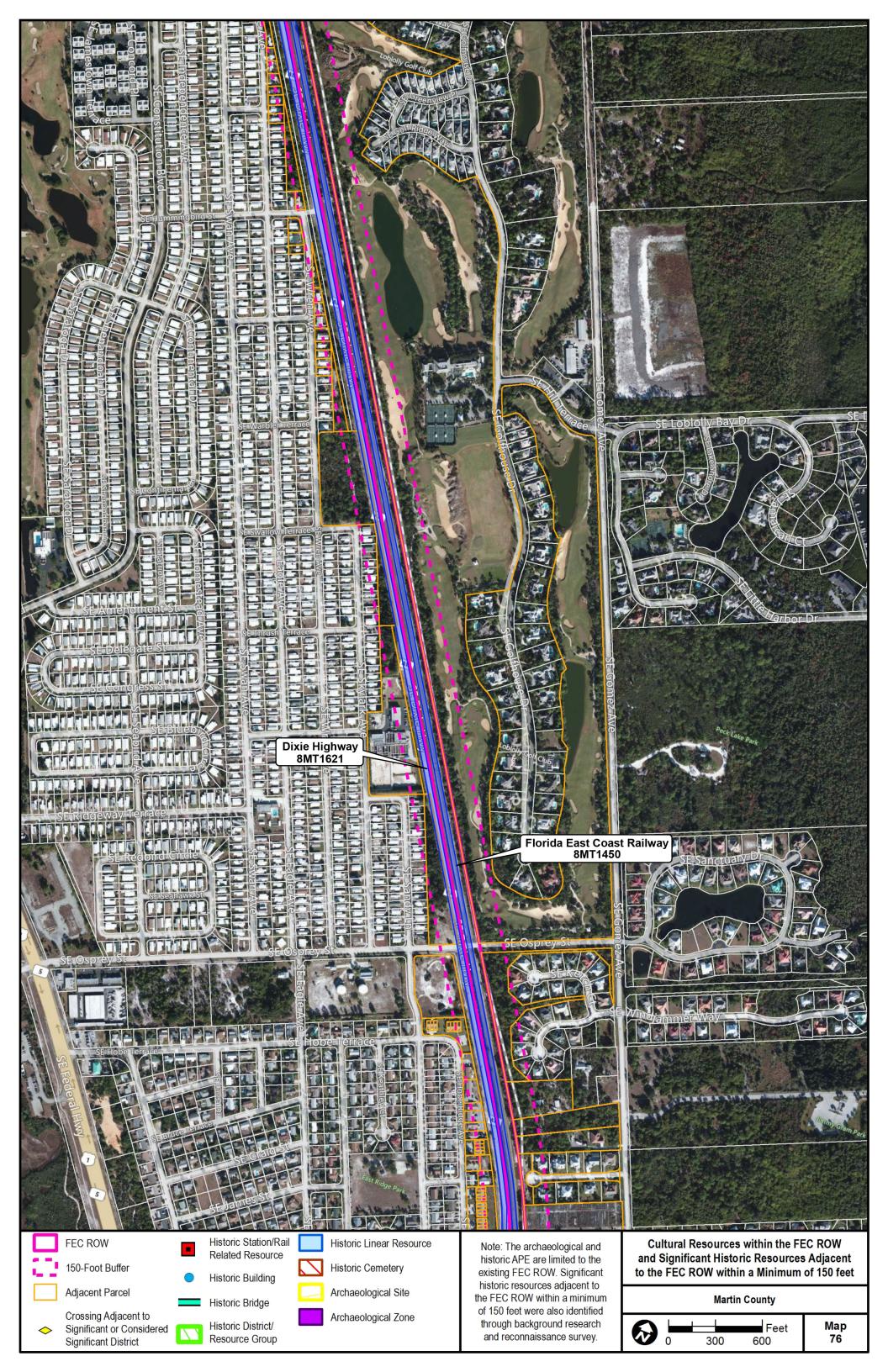


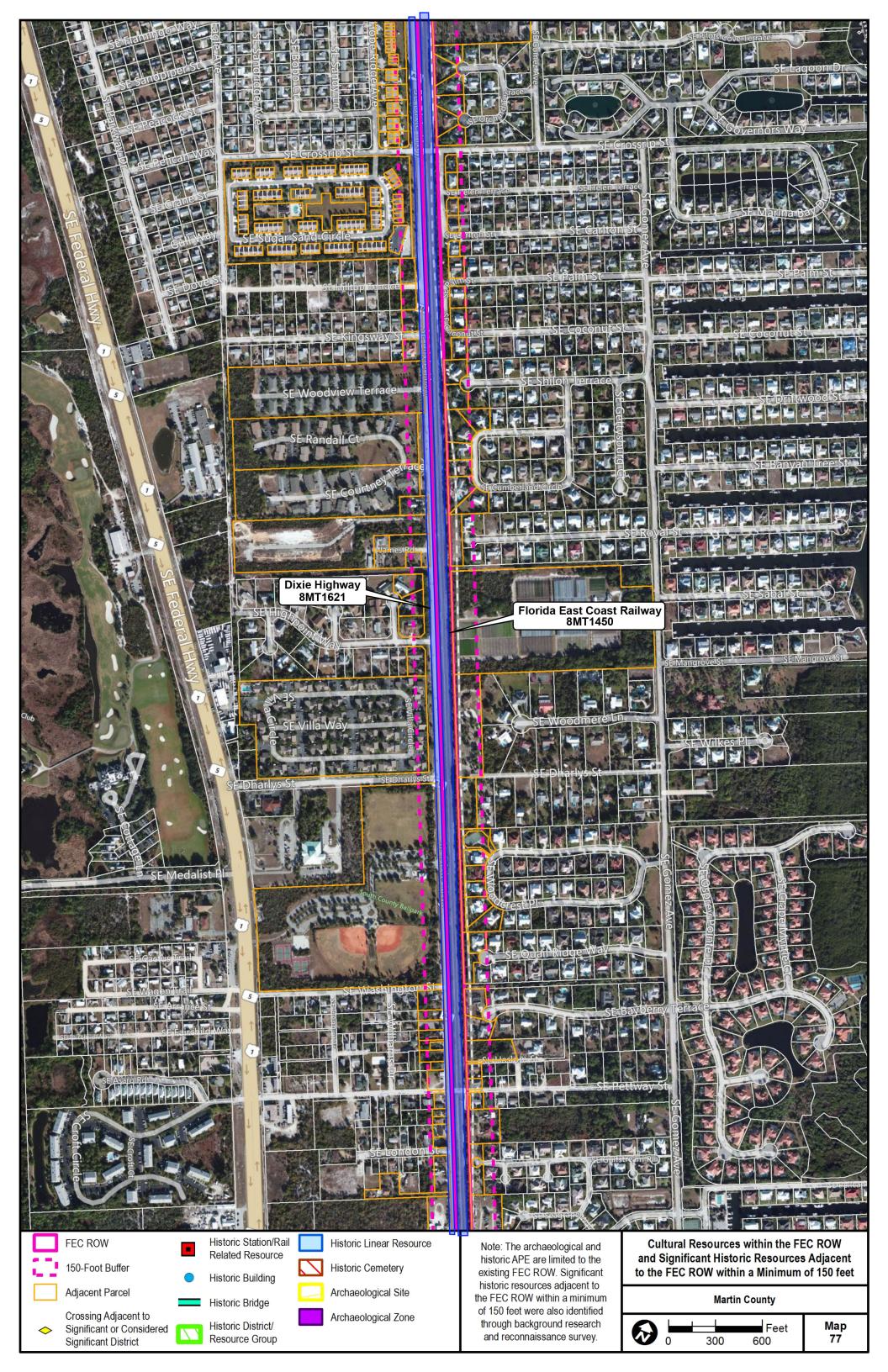


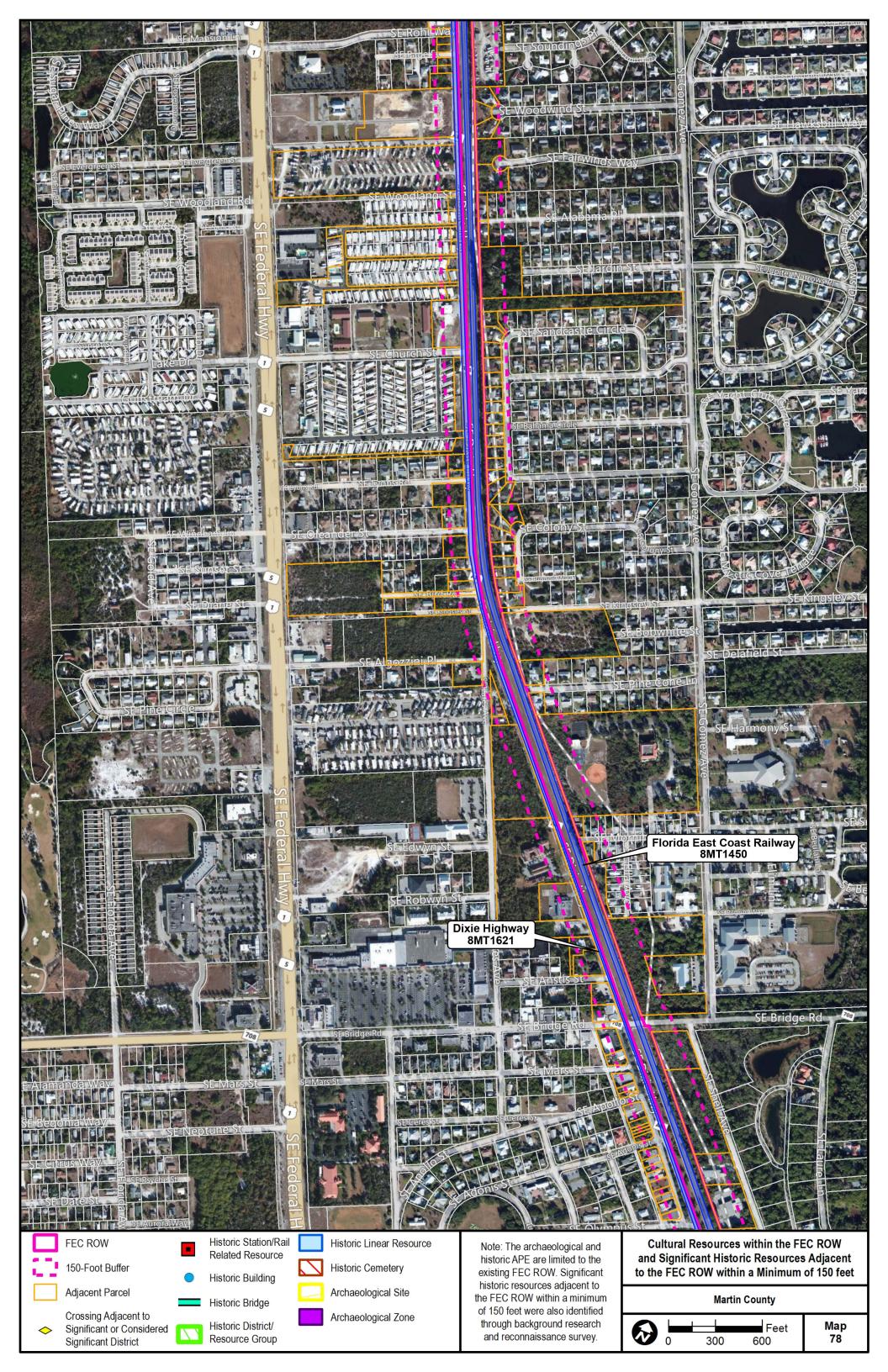




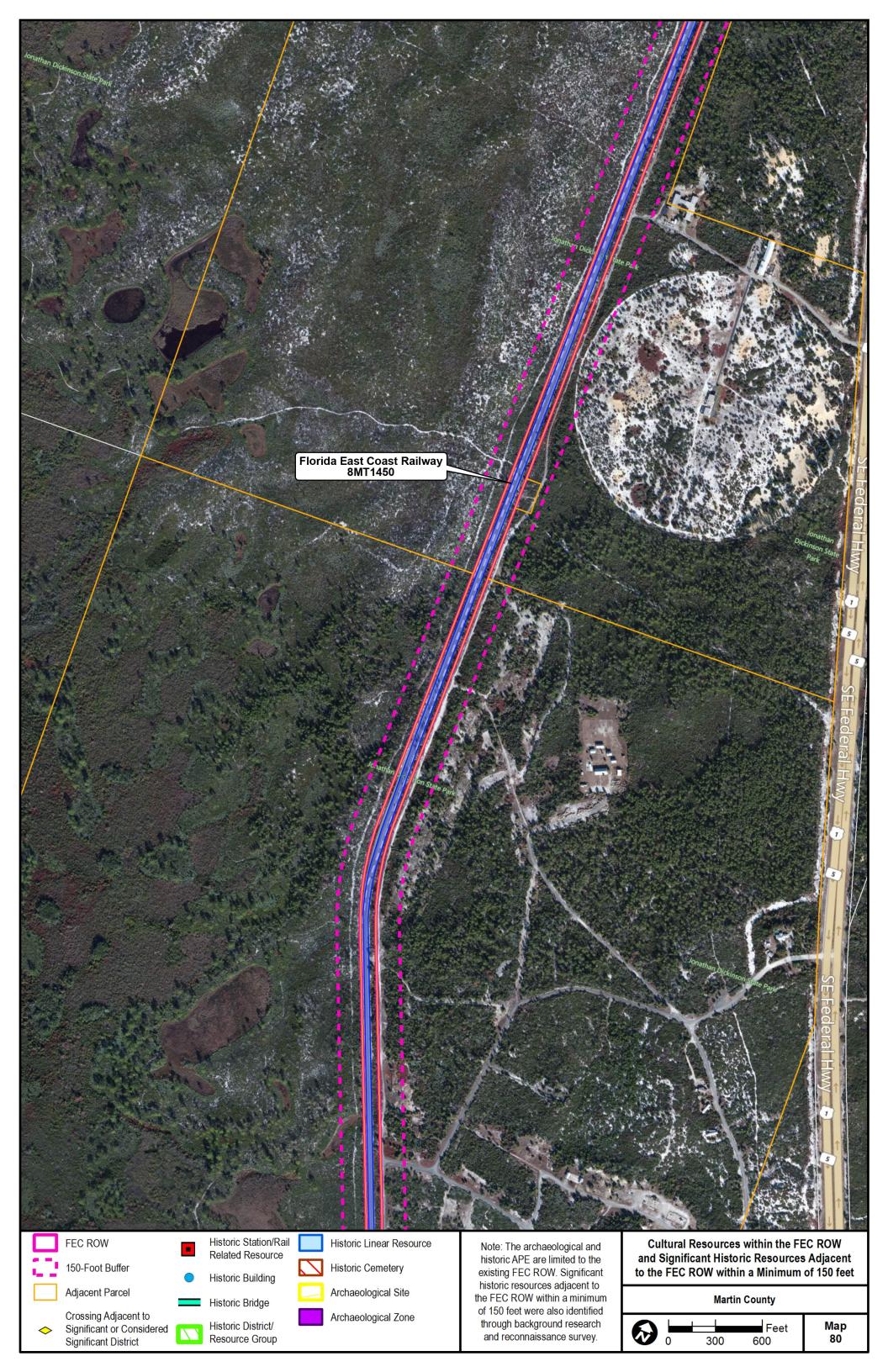


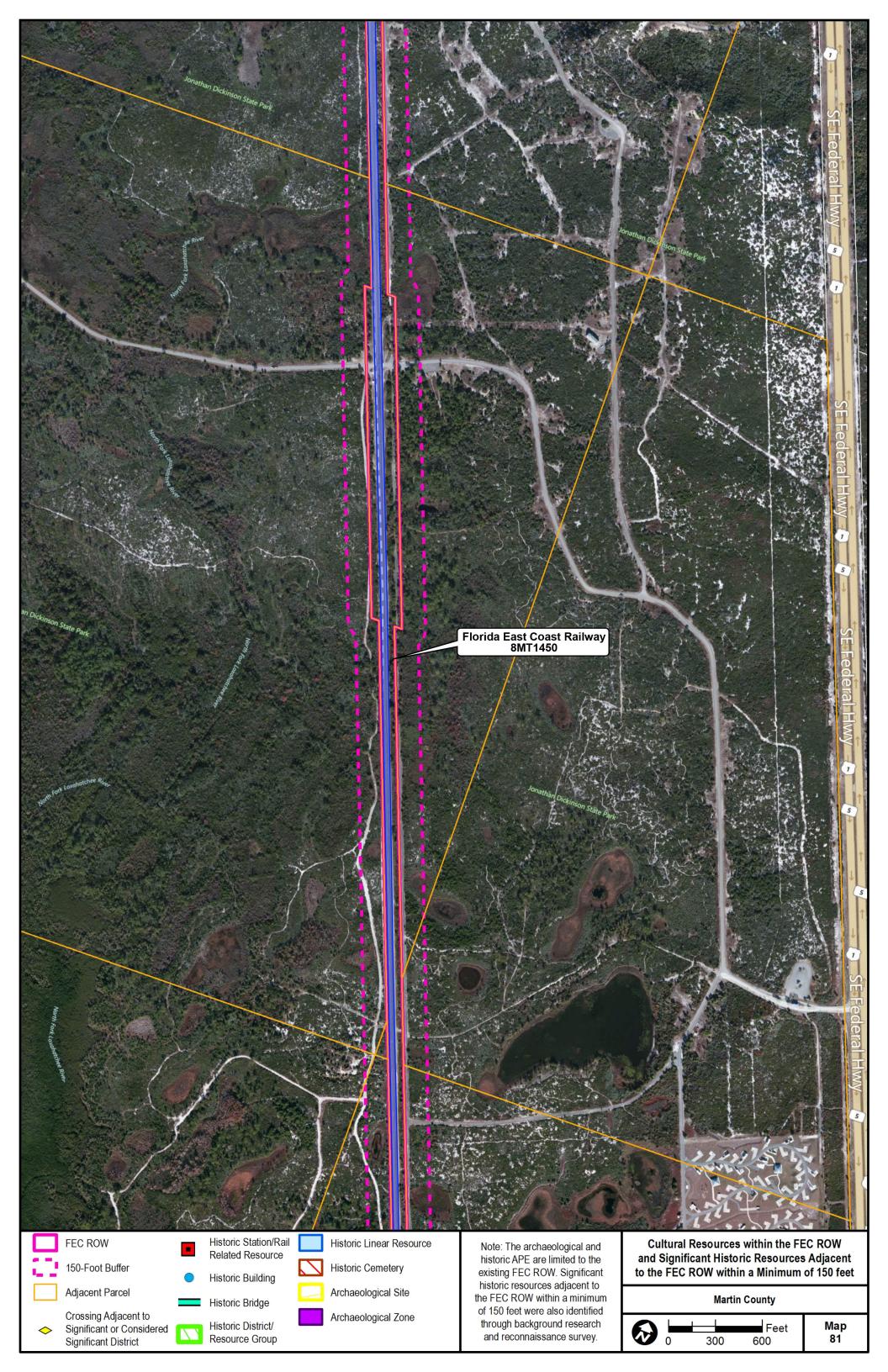


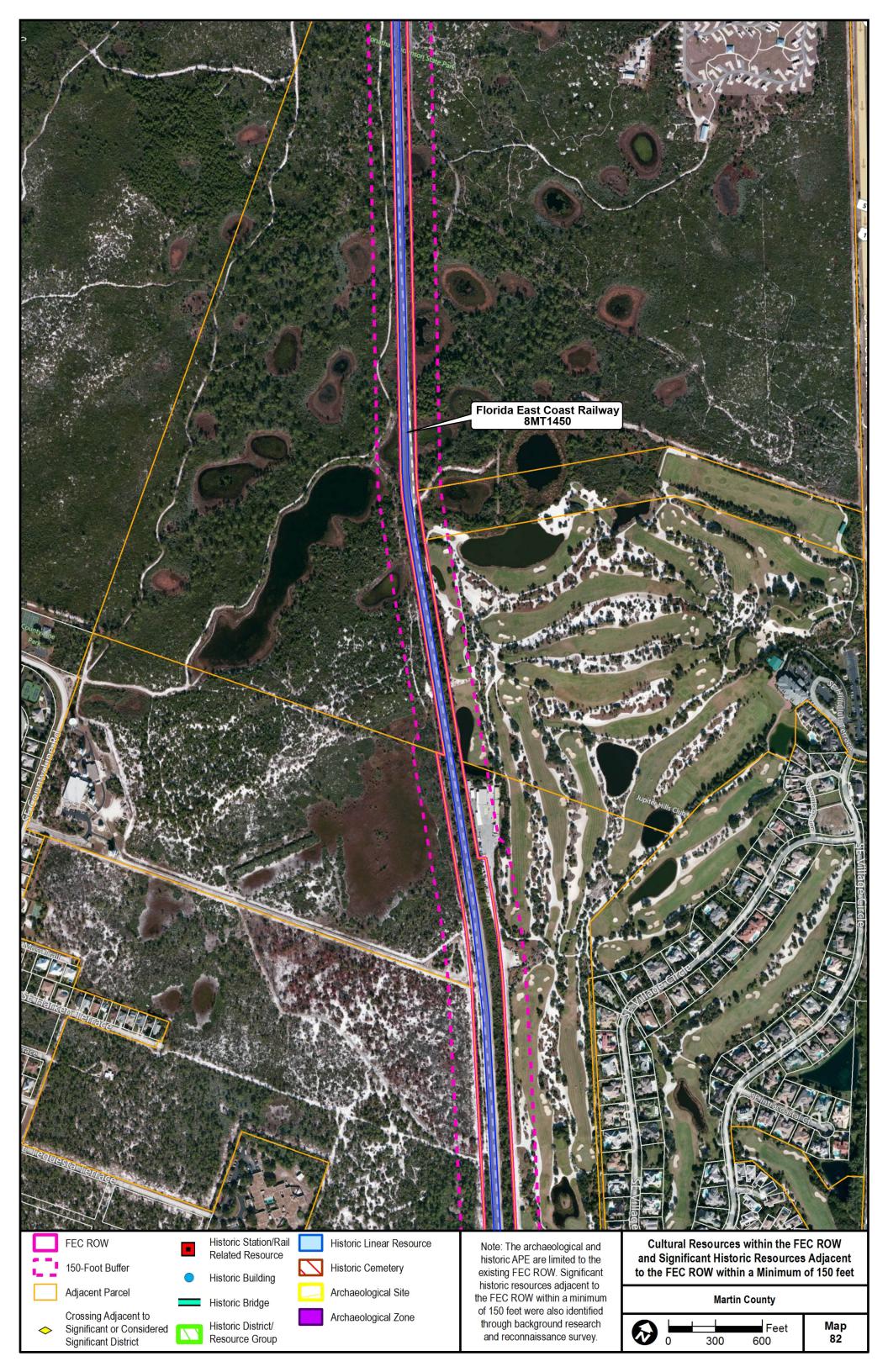


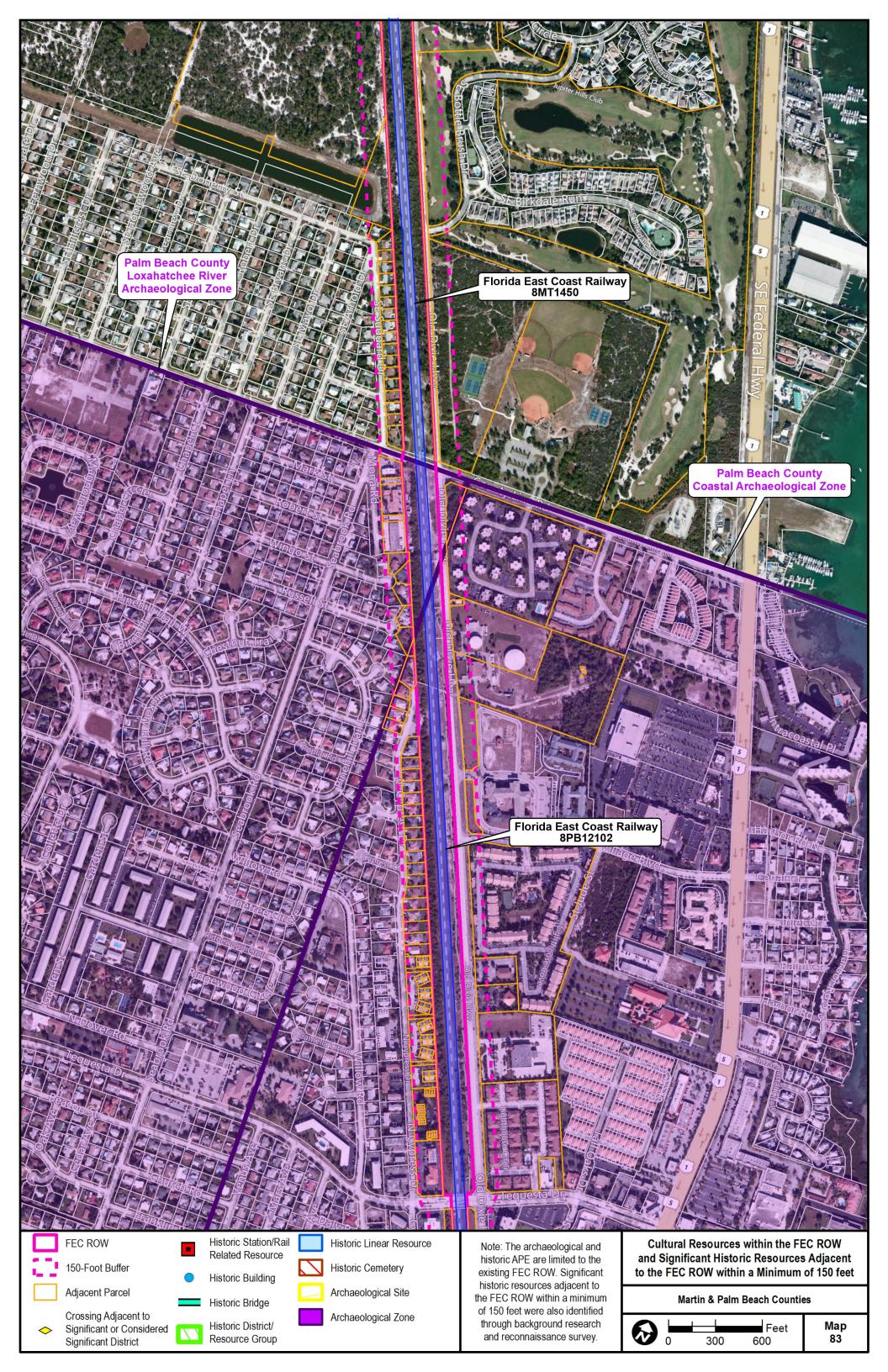




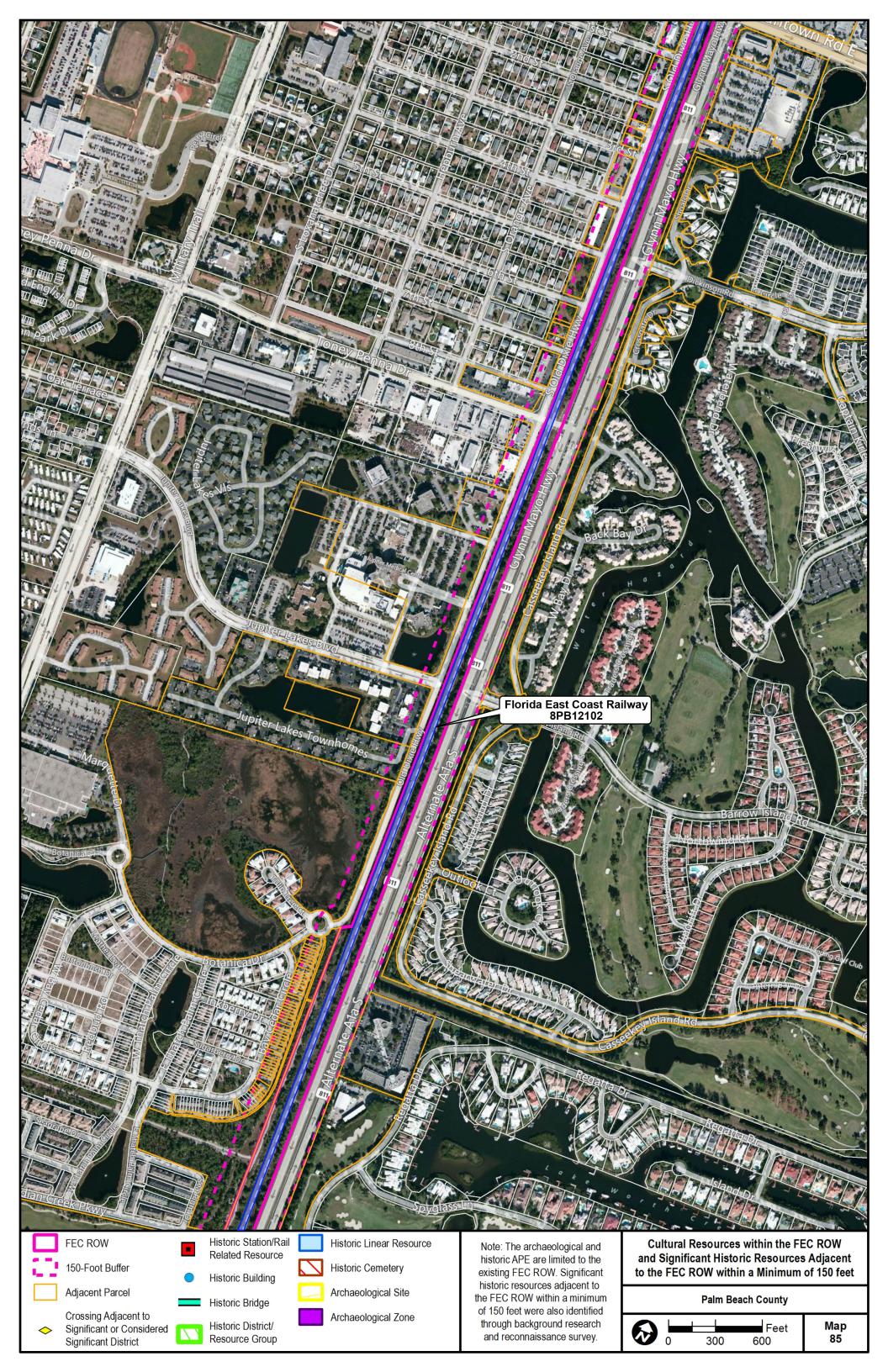


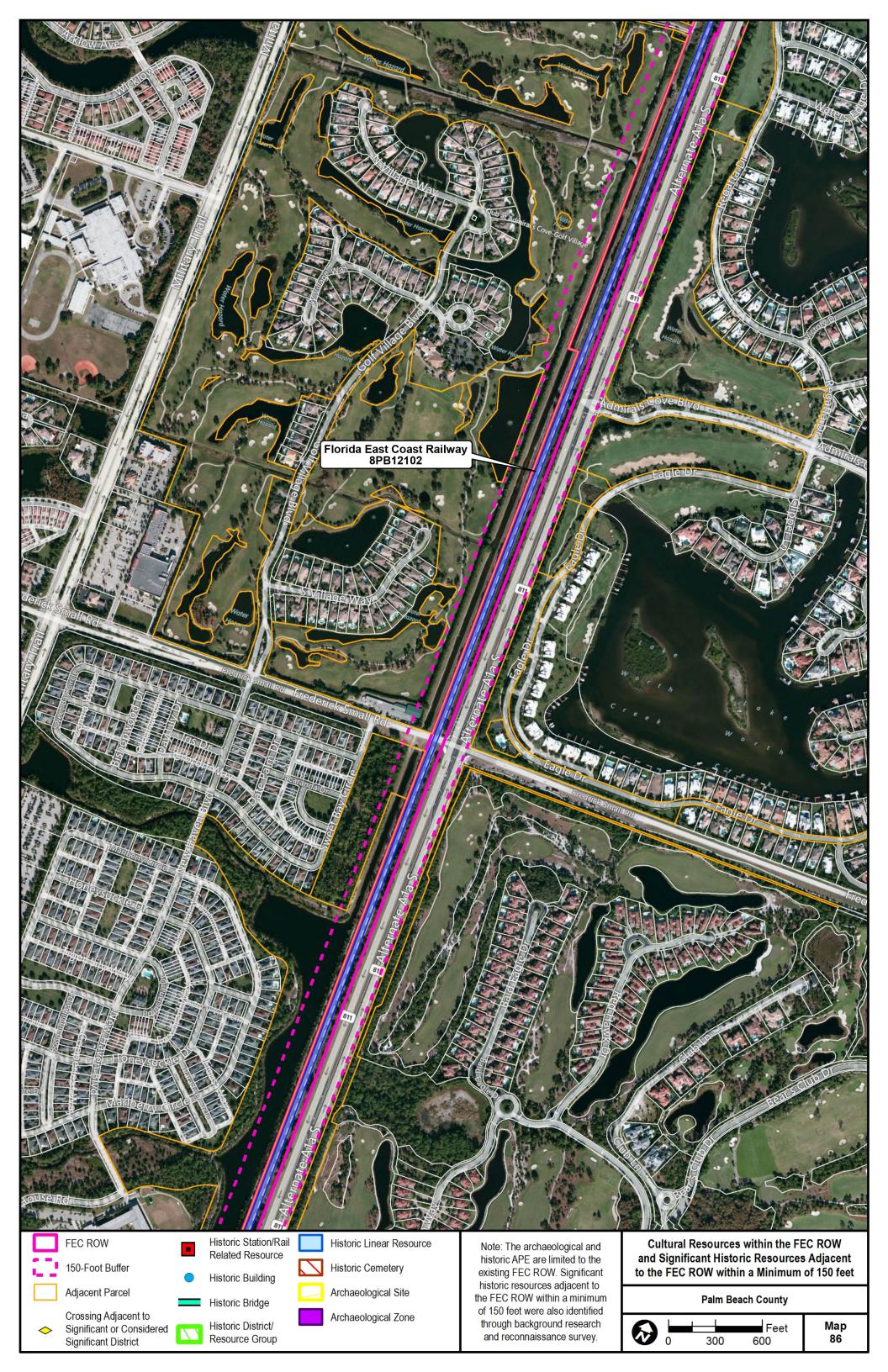




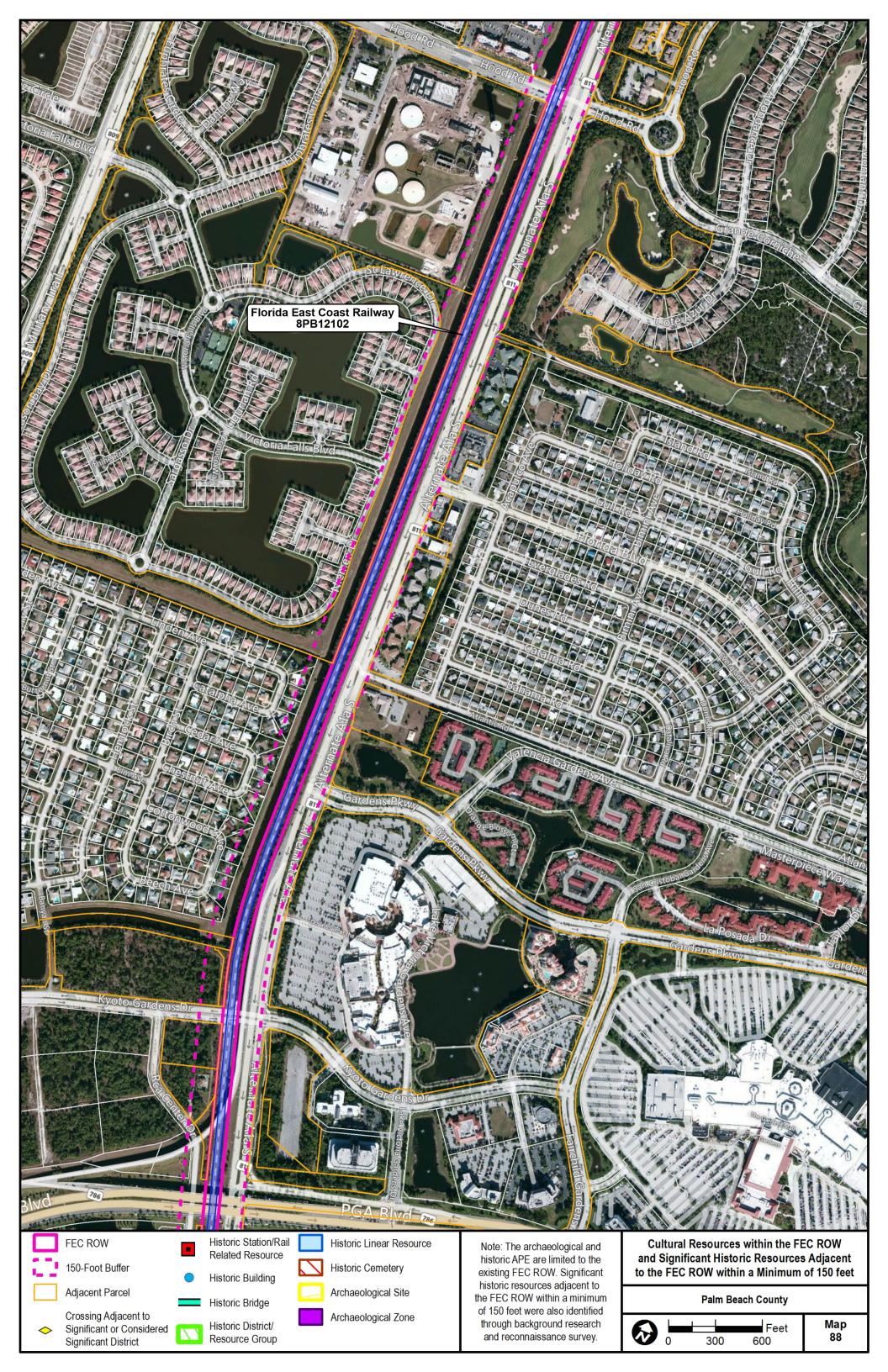


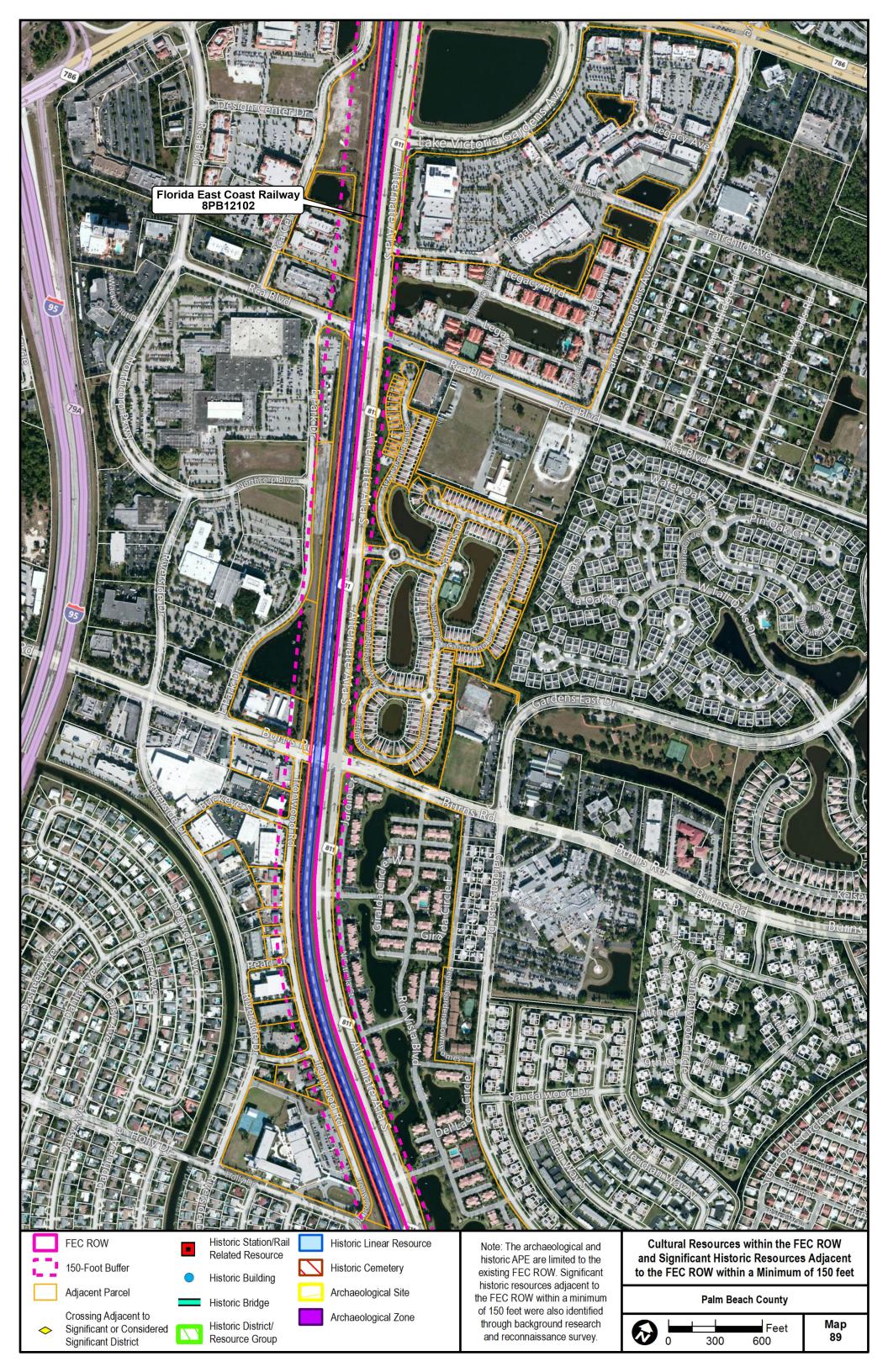




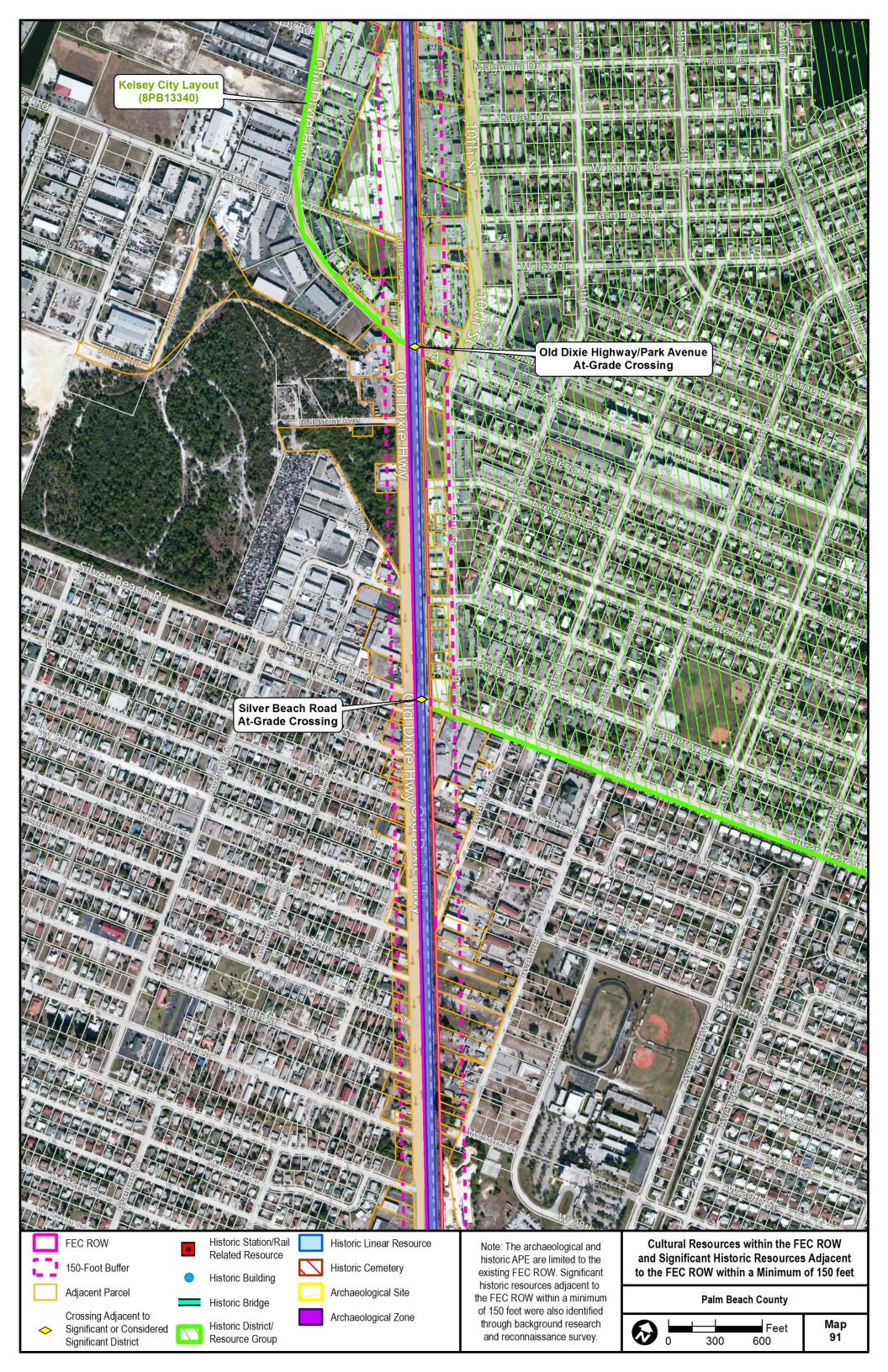


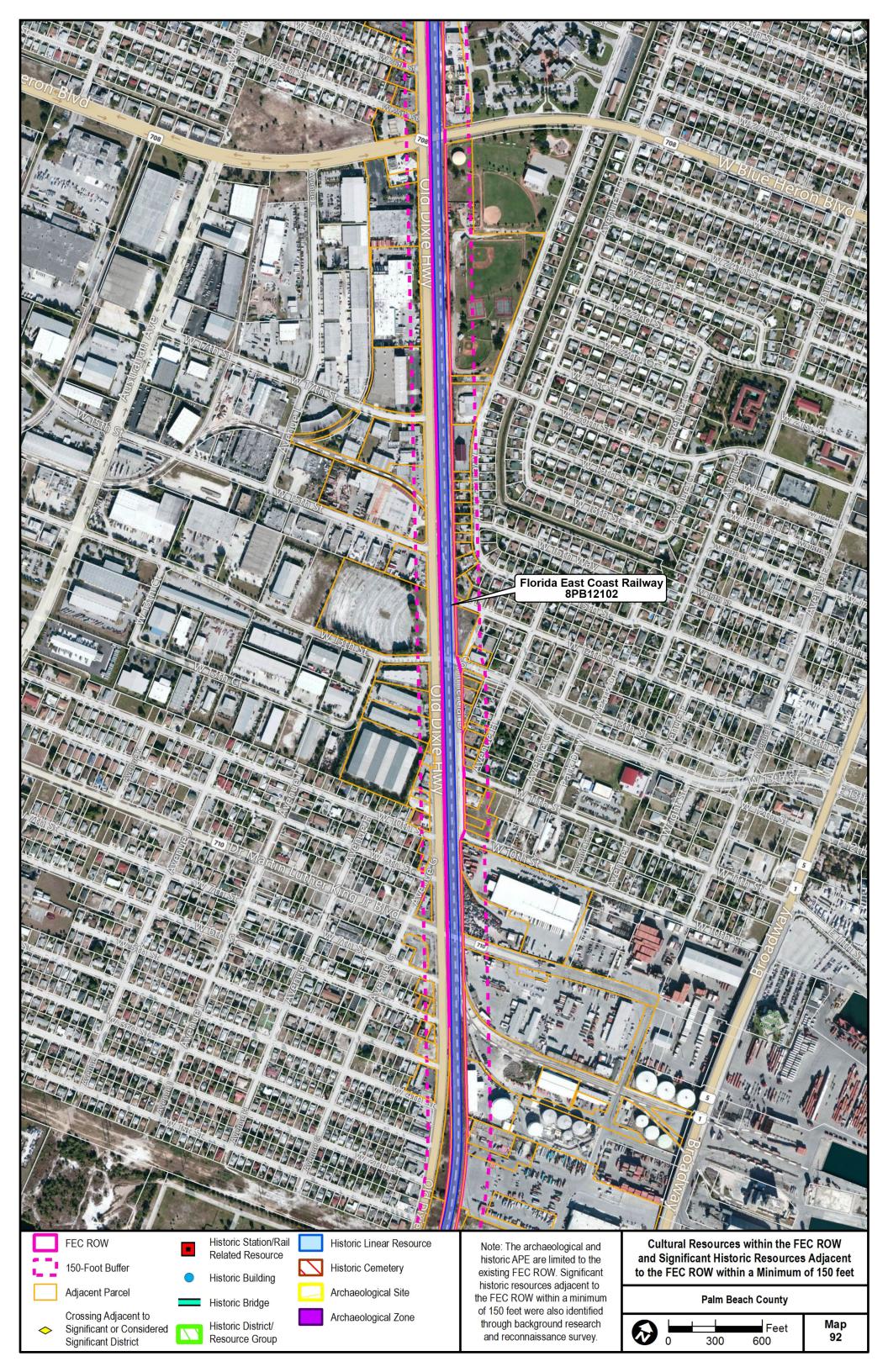




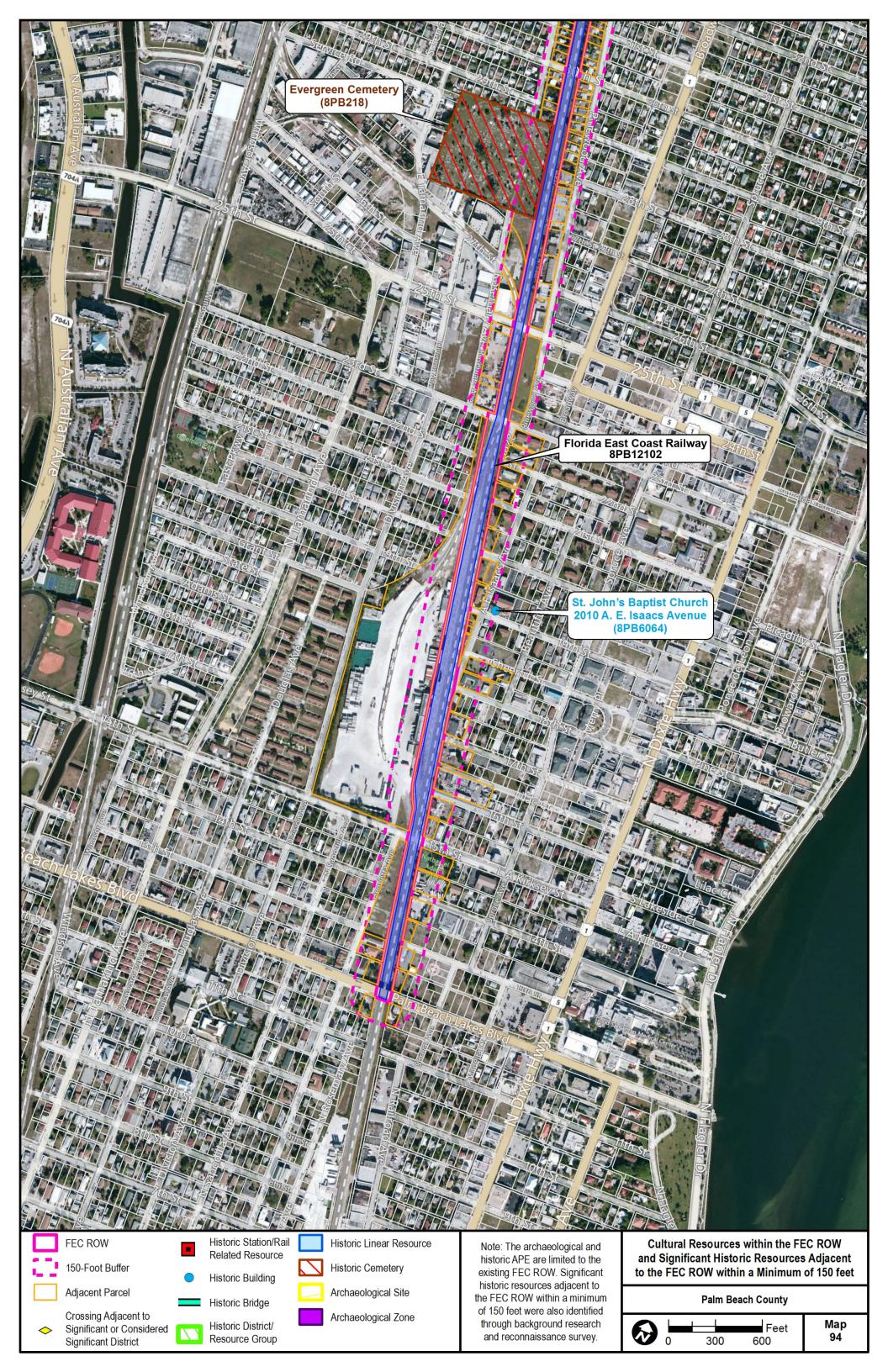












Appendix C:

FMSF Forms for the Previously Recorded Historic Resources

FINAL DRAFT

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Dent to Washington 14/20/89

ANN

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines* for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets

(Form 10-900a). Type all entries.	ū	,	
1. Name of Property			
historic name St. Lucie Village Hi	storic District	NR 12-1-8	9
other names/site number 8SL 76		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	.4
2. Location	÷.		
street & number 2505-3305 North Ind	lian River Drive	N/A not	for publication
city, town St. Lucie Village		N/A vici	nity
state Florida code FL	county St, Lucie	code FL 111	zip code 34946
3. Classification		N	10.1 B
<u> </u>	gory of Property	Number of Resources v	• •
·	uilding(s)	. -	contributing
=:	istrict	34	5 buildings
	ite		sites
	tructure		structures
•	bject	75	objects
		35 1	
Name of related multiple property listing:		Number of contributing	
N/A		listed in the National Re	egister <u>0</u>
4. State/Federal Agency Certification			,
As the designated authority under the Nati X nomination request for determination National Register of Historic Places and make the national Register of Historic Places and make the national Register of Historic Places and make the national Register of Historical State Historical State Historical Register of State Place and State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property meets designature of commenting or other official State or Federal agency and bureau	n of eligibility meets the documer eets the procedural and professi loes not meet the National Regis toric Preservation Off of Historic Preservat	ntation standards for register on al requirements set forth ster criteria. See continuation Date on Date of Da	ring properties in the in 36 CFR Part 60. Ition sheet.
5. National Park Service Certification	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<u> </u>
I, hereby, certify that this 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	Keener	Date of Action

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling
DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
Materials (enter categories from instructions)
foundation BRICK
walls WOOD
STUCCO
roof METAL
other BRICK
ASBESTOS

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section numb	er <u>7</u>	Page	1	St.	Lucie	Village	Historic	District
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SUMMARY

The St. Lucie Village Historic District, a linear district, is located along North Indian River Drive and the west bank of the Indian River Lagoon in St. Lucie County, Florida. district is residential and is contained along an unpaved road in an area immediately north of the town of Fort Pierce. district contains thirty-four contributing structures and one historic site which reflect middle and late nineteenth and early twentieth century development of the county. The district supports abundant native vegetation, numerous palms, and is isolated due to limited access. The fifteen non-contributing buildings located in the district are similar in design and scale but are either of recent construction or historic structures with insensitive recent alterations. Evidence of aboriginal occupation is present within the district boundaries, but has not been investigated or evaluated.

SETTING

The St. Lucie Village Historic District contains turn of the century wood framed vernacular houses landscaped by large oak and palm trees along a narrow dirt road. This native vegetation is supplemented with the remains of abandoned citrus groves and reflects the limited occupation of the area from the time of the first settlement through modern times.

Only two roads give access to the linear district from Old Dixie Highway (US 1) one half mile to the west: St. Lucie Lane, the older of the two, narrow and twisting, is the southern access; and Chamberlin Boulevard, built as a divided road during the 1920s Land Boom Period as an approach to a never-completed bridge, is the northern access. The Indian River forms a natural boundary to the east of St. Lucie Village. North Indian River Drive, which connects St. Lucie Lane and Chamberlin Boulevard, extends south and north of the historic district boundaries. The Florida East Coast Railroad parallels Old Dixie Highway, about one-fourth of a mile west of the river. Fort Pierce, the county seat of St. Lucie County, is located four miles to the south of the village. The proposed Historic District includes only the river front residences along North Indian River Drive and Chamberlin Boulevard.

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PRESENT APPEARANCE

The St. Lucie Village exhibits a diverse architectural legacy, reflecting the mixed economic and social backgrounds of the residents. Buildings in the area range from modest, one story frame vernacular structures, to imposing three story late-Victorian styled winter residences.

A majority of the houses have gable roofs, some with dormers, although hip roofs are seen as well. Several structures have decorative wall and roof shingles in various patterns. Roofs are metal, asbestos shingle, or rolled composition. One of the most prominent features of the wood framed houses is a porch at the first and second levels. Several houses show evidence of a two story porch, partially destroyed by past hurricanes.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Once a packing house, the southern-most building in the district, located at 2505 Indian River Drive, was expanded and converted to a residence in 1928 when the original (Paine) house was destroyed by fire. The original metal roof, clapboard siding and wooden windows have been retained with some replacement; the front porch was enclosed in the early 1940s. (Photo 1) An original dirt floored barn remains from the earlier period, and is a contributing building. The southern boundary of this property is also the boundary of St. Lucie Village Historic District. (Photo 2)

The Quay House at the corner of St. Lucie Lane and North Indian River Drive, a large three story wood framed house, is the former home of the United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Matthew Quay. Constructed in 1894, it is an excellent example of river front houses built in East Coast Florida in the late nineteenth century. It contains a two story wrap around porch with turned post balustrades and ornate turned columns with squared capitals. Clapboard siding is found at all side elevations, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. Gable ends display decorative diamond shaped wood shingles. A pedimented door hood emphasizes the main entrance. (Photo 3) Interior walls are of double beaded yellow pine, arranged in unusual patterns in the dining and living rooms. Pocket doors close rooms from a large central hall. A finely crafted stairway in a rectangular configuration grows less ornate, with reduced massing, as it reaches the upper floors. A skyhook placed in the

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ceiling of the central hall facilitates the raising of luggage to the second and third floors. Two fireplaces and mantels in the downstairs have been restored to their original condition. Some of the original marble sinks, a claw footed bathtub and double hung wood sash windows with 9/9 floated glass remain. (Photos 4, 5) A guest/servant house was built at the same time in rear of the Quay house. Outside materials are similar to the main house. The private water tower still stands between the garage and main house. (Photos 6, 7, 8, 9)

The St. Lucie Club at 2601 N. Indian River Drive was built in 1902 and is dominated by multiple, gabled and hipped roofs with rolled composition roofing. The two story wrap around porch is decorated with Queen Anne styled scrollwork and squared porch columns. Double hung original windows, reaching almost to the floor, allow light and breezes to enter. The original 12 foot ceilings, beaded wood walls and hardwood floors remain in the downstairs parlor and hall. The large second floor, originally constructed to house separate apartments, retains its original configuration and beaded wood paneling. (Photo 10)

2605 N. Indian River Drive, (Scriven House) is a small wood framed vernacular house measuring 38 feet wide and 24 feet deep. Interior detailing includes wainscoting and a very narrow stairway to an attic bedroom. An outside door from the bedroom suggests there was once a two story porch. Although a narrow porch has been added, the main part of the cottage has changed very little, retaining its gable, metal roof, original shiplap siding on three sides and most of the original doors and windows. (Photos 11, 12 - Photo 12 shows side elevation with composition siding over original clapboards) The house retains it original one story gabled garage. (Photo 13)

The property at 2611 North Indian River Drive contains a contributing cottage in the rear of a non-contributing main house. Constructed c.1900, the cottage may have been an outbuilding of a larger residence, since destroyed, or a small fishing cabin. (Photo 14)

Like several other houses in the district, 2709 N. Indian River Drive (Haynesworth House) is a wood framed vernacular house that lost its front porch in the 1928 hurricane. It was moved back from the river road after a second hurricane in the late-1920s again damaged the house. At that time, the crest of a shell midden was leveled to make a more level front yard, but the rest of the midden remains. (Photo 15)

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2801 North Indian River Drive (Summerlin House) was built in 1904, and purchased soon after by the grandmother of Captain Peed's, a former military man. The house is a simple one story wood framed vernacular structure with a hip roof and vertical flushboard siding. Raised on concrete piers, the house retains the majority of its original 2/2 double hung wood sash windows. (Photo 16)

The Peed House at 2805 North Indian River Drive is a two story, hip roofed, wood framed vernacular residence. Prominent hip roofed roof dormers at all elevations allow interior space for a finished attic. Originally containing a wrap around porch, the south and east portions were destroyed in the 1928 hurricane and pushed fifty feet to the southwest. In that same year, the remaining porches were enclosed. As with the majority of the houses in the district, the placing of the house on brick piers allows for an approximate 24 inch air space under the house. In the Peed House, the air space combines with a 3 inch air space between the exterior and interior walls to allow the house to "breathe" in the humid sub-tropical climate. An original outbuilding remains at the rear of the lot. (Photos 17, 18, 19)

The Padrick House at 2817 N. Indian River Drive was originally situated closer to the Indian River when it was built by William Russell, one of the original settlers. It is a two story vernacular house with shiplap siding, metal roof and had a two story front porch when new in 1875. The Hurricane of 1928 blew the porch off and floated the house off it's foundation, about 15 feet back onto a shell midden. The Russells built a small entry porch and shallow footings on the new site. The upstairs porch door was converted into a window. The long wooden double sashed windows remain downstairs. This is considered the oldest house in St. Lucie County. (Photo 20)

The Harrington House (Photo 21) and the Terry house (Photo 22) located at 2821 and 2825 N. Indian River Drive, respectively, are two cottages built in the early 1920s by a retired sea captain. The two houses are situated to take advantage of breezes off the river. Both houses are elevated approximately five feet off the ground to accommodate the river's potential rise. The original cedar, wood shingle roof is intact and covered with tin. The original clapboard siding and windows remain in the main part of the Harrington house. The origins of their shared construction is evidenced by the identical rosettes

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worked into the wood of the upper corners of doorways, the heart of pine floors, and the decorative, diamond shaped windows. Portions of the front porches have been enclosed and rooms have been added to each house and give them individuality. Both back porches are enclosed. The Harrington House was modified in the 1940s with the addition of bricked piers, porch steps and a plate glass window.

The small building behind the Harrington House was the grove caretaker's house when the original owner had five acres of orange grove. The small house was constructed with lumber from docks and boat houses that washed ashore after a hurricane in the mid-1920s. (Photo 23)

The Hoskins House, Wilhocapa, (Photo 24) at 2929 N. Indian River Drive was built in 1911 as the winter residence of a family from West Virginia. The Hoskins House is relatively unchanged since the first Hoskins (current owner's grandparents) designed and built it. Alterations are limited to the replacement of the original wood shaker roof with metal shingles and the enclosure of part of the L-shaped front porch. The house contains double oak flooring to facilitate a wheelchair. The house was built on brick pilings approximately four feet above the ground. It is one of the lowest properties along North Indian River Drive as it was at the mouth of a small tributary called Barker's Creek. Pilings in the river in front of the house are still visible from early docks and seawalls.

The Glatz House at 2931 N. Indian River Drive was built in 1912 by the business partner of Mr. Hoskins and was named Cherokee Lodge. (Photo 25) The house contains features similar to the Hoskins House such as fishscale shingles at the gable ends, and interior features such as beaded pine walls and ceilings. Cherokee Lodge retains its original novelty siding with decorative triangular braces. A garage/shed is intact at the rear of the house. (Photo 26)

In the mid 1920s, Mrs. Hattie Chamberlin of Kansas City, Missouri bought acreage and platted the Ocean Boulevard Park. A bridge was planned at the eastern end of the road to cross the Indian River to the ocean beach. She constructed a French Cottage Revival styled house located at 101 Chamberlin Boulevard. The exterior is stucco over hollow clay tile with asphalt shingle roofing. Triangular brackets support the roof eaves and overhang. The house contains a finished attic with plaster walls

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and hardwood floors at all levels, Italian marble fireplace and mantel, and eight inch deep frieze moldings. All interior walls are finished in double and single beaded heart of pine. Upstairs bathrooms have their original tile. The only basement in St. Lucie Village is under this house; it is finished but not tall enough for an adult to stand upright. (Photos 27, 28) A garage/shed is still intact at the rear of the property. (Photo 26)

The Howard House at 103 Chamberlin Boulevard was originally the servant-guest house to the Chamberlin family. (Photo 29) Built in the same French Cottage style as the main house, it is stucco over wood frame and retains its original floors, doors, windows and fireplace with mantel. The house is similar in design and exterior construction materials to the Chamberlin House. The stock market crash and the hurricane of 1928 which destroyed the Chamberlin Boulevard Bridge, then under construction, canceled Mrs. Chamberlin's development, but left these two outstandingly different houses.

The c.1900 Lounibus House at 3100 N. Indian River Drive (Photo 30) was moved from its original location on the dirt road that became Chamberlin Boulevard by Mrs. Chamberlin in the 1920s. The original 2 story central section was remodeled keeping the board and batten siding and wood shingles intact at all first story elevations. The board and batten siding has been covered with aluminum siding at the second level of the center block, but is intact. Roofing is replacement asbestos shingle. Portions of the original wrap around porch have been enclosed. The house retains its hardwood floors, high baseboards, 2/1 and 3/1 double hung windows, a brick fronted fireplace with woods sides and decorative tiles. The interior walls and ceilings are dry walled. A garage built to conform with the four-square style of the house is intact. (Photo 31)

Although the main house at 3011 has been so altered as to be non-contributing to the district at this time, the cottage at the rear of the property retains its integrity to a large degree. Alterations are limited to the enclosure of two porches into sun rooms which are believed to date from the post-1928 hurricane period. (Photo 32)

The site of Fort Capron, dating from the Third Seminole War (1850-1859) is located on the property of 3015 N. Indian River Drive. It has been researched by Thomas Gore, salvage and



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exploration field agent for the Florida Department of State. He found that the fort was about 90-100 feet square and probably built of palmetto palm logs. Various artifacts from this military period were found in the backyard of the non-conforming Copeland rental home, extending into yards on both sides. (Photo 33)

The Griest house was built around 1905 with an asbestos shingled roof and tongue and groove beaded pine vertical flushboard; the inside wall is the other side of the flushboard. A ventilating dormer is located in the gable-on-hip roof at the front elevation facing the river. The original walls, windows, doors, floors, fireplace and mantel, and some furniture remain. The original single car garage is intact. (Photos 34, 35)

The Allen House, at 3111 N. Indian River Drive, was built in 1911 by a grandson of Susan Russell as a one story house. During the 1920s, the second floor was added. The living room and screen porch run the entire length of the house, overlooking the river. The fireplace is original, as is a bay window onto the porch. Hardwood floors and high ceilings remain as does the hipped, asphalt shingled roof with ventilating dormer. The second floor now contains 6 bedrooms, 2 baths and a center hall. A guest house and utility building were also built at that time behind the main house. (Photos 36, 37)

Twin bungalows built for sisters and their families, the Copeland House (Photo 38) and the Sinnott House (Photo 40) at 3303 and 3305 N. Indian River Drive, respectively, have hipped roofs with dormers. Both have the same floor plans with 13 foot ceilings, original windows and hardwood floors. The Copeland House has porches on the east, south and west sides with shake siding. Clapboard siding is on all sides of the main house. Original brick fireplace chimneys are flanked by a diamond shaped window. Both contain rear structures as shown in Photos 39 and 41, respectively. The rear structure of 3305 North Indian River Drive has been altered with the addition of new fenestration and a full length balcony and is considered non-contributing.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Non-contributing structures in the St. Lucie Village date from the historic period through the current decade. Modifications to certain historic structures preclude their inclusion in the district as contributing at this time. Such

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OMB Approval No. 1084-0018

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structures as the Harrell House at 3011 North Indian River Drive could contribute if reversible alterations are removed from the historic house.

The district contains non-contributing structures ranging from simple cottages to two story Colonial Revival style houses. For the majority, non-contributing structures fall into two categories: those constructed during, and immediately after, the period of significance that do not retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing at this time; and those structures dating from 1970 through the late 1980s that do not constitute historic resources.

In keeping with the feeling of the district, only two structures do not follow the styles, setting, feeling and workmanship of the historic resources; therefore, the non-contributing resources have little or no adverse impact on the historic setting and integrity of the St. Lucie Village Historic District.



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St. Lucie Village Historic District Building and Site Inventory

r					r f		
2505	North	Indian	River	Drive	Jones House	С	1928
					Barn	С	c.1875
2507	North	Indian	River	Drive	Peterson House	NC	c.1945
2509	North	Indian	River	Drive	Langel House	NC	c.1971
2511	North	Indian	River	Drive	Woodcock House	NC	c.1971
2515	North	Indian	River	Drive	Senator Quay House	C	1894
					Guest House	č	1894
					Water Tower	č	1894
		Indian			Rice House	NC	c.1974
2529	North	Indian	River	Drive	House	NC	c.1980
2601	North	Indian	River	Drive	St. Lucie Club	C	1902
2605	North	Indian	River	Drive	Scriven House	Ċ	1901
					Outbuilding/Garage	č	1901
2611	North	Indian	River	Drive	Strickland House	NC -	c.1971
2611	North	Indian	River	Drive	Rear House	C	c.1900
2701	North	Indian	River	Drive	Glass House	NC	c.1971
		Indian			Hutchinson House	NC	c.1971
		Indian			Haynesworth House	C	c.1905
		Indian			House	NC	c.1971
		Indian			Summerlin House	Ĉ	1891
2805	North	Indian	River	Drive	Peed House	Č	1904
					Outbuilding	Ċ	1904
2811	North	Indian	River	Drive	Grant House	NC	c.1971
2817	North	Indian	River	Drive	Padrick House	C	1875
		Indian			Harrington House	C	c.1922
		Indian			Terry House	Č	c.1922
					Caretaker's House	Č	c.1900
2925	North	Indian	River	Drive	Cardin House	NC	c.1975
		Indian			Hoskins House	C	1911
		Indian			Glatz House	č	1912
			•		Garage/Shed	č	1912
101	Chambe	erlin Bo	ouleva	rd	H. Chamberlin House	Č	1926
					Garage/Shed	č	1926
103	Chambe	erlin Bo	ouleva	rd	Howard House	č	1926
3001	North	Indian	River	Drive	Lounibus House	Č	c.1900
					Garage	Ċ	c.1900
3011	North	Indian	River	Drive	Harrell House	NC	c.1900
					Rear House	C	c.1900
3015	North	Indian	River	Drive	Copeland House	NC	c.1980
					FORT CAPRON	C	1850
3101	North	Indian	River	Drive	Griest House	C	1905
					Outbuilding	č	1905
					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\overline{}$	1903



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3105 North Indian River Drive Rogers House	NC	c.1971
3111 North Indian River Drive Allen House	С	1911
Guest House	C	1911
Utility Building	С	1911
3303 North Indian River Drive Copeland House	С	c.1910
Rear Cottage	С	c.1910
3305 North Indian River Drive Sinnott House	С	c.1910
Outbuilding	NC	c.1920
TOTAL CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES	. 35	
TOTAL NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES	15	
TOTAL RESOURCES	50	
PERCENTAGE OF CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES	70%	



8. Statement of Significance Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in attionally sta	· · ·	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Applicable National Register Criteria XA B C	D	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)	D E F G	
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	Period of Significance 1850-1928	Significant Dates 1850,1875,192
. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Cultural Affiliation N/A	
Significant Person N/A	Architect/Builder unknown	
State significance of property and justify criteria criteria consider		

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SUMMARY

The St. Lucie Village Historic District is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the area of Exploration/Settlement. The 1850-1928 period of significance reflects the initial stage of development of St. Lucie Village from the founding of Fort Capron in 1850 to the complete or partial destruction of structures due to hurricane and fire in 1928.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

After the Second Seminole Indian War, the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 encouraged settlement of peninsula Florida by American pioneers. One of these settlements, the Indian River Colony, ranged from Barkers Bluff near the Sebastian River to the north, south along the Indian River to Old Fort Jupiter. Within the Indian River Colony, the "St. Lucie" area was settled by several families including James Barker, a trading post operator and his brother-in-law Major William Russell. The settlers had difficulty in developing a money crop, due in part to the shallow depth of the Indian River Inlet which limited the size of coastal ships having access to the river, and the infestation of the area by numerous species of insects. The settlers finally abandoned the area when, on July 13, 1849, a small band of Seminole Indians attacked the tiny Indian River settlement.

The following year, the U.S. Army established Fort Capron just north of Barker's Creek. Operating from 1850 to 1859, Fort Capron provided military protection to homesteaders returning to the region. Although sparse, the population remained constant throughout the Civil War and the following decade. Dependent mainly on subsistence farming, residents were able to supplement their income by providing lodging for the occasional traveler.

By the 1880s, the area began to experience limited growth as the mild climate and excellent fishing made the St. Lucie area a secluded winter resort. As railroad and steamship travel increased along the east coast, so did the potential for agriculture. The area surrounding the Fort Capron site was cultivated with citrus and pineapple; other sites were cleared for large winter residences for seasonal denizens from the North.



NPS Form 10-900-a

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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From the turn of the century through the late 1910s, the Village of St. Lucie began to be overshadowed by the growing fishing town of Fort Pierce, four miles to the south. As the fishing industry and canning factories increased the population of the town, it gradually surpassed St. Lucie Village in importance. The Village of St. Lucie remained basically rural in nature as the citrus and pineapple crops declined for various environmental and economic reason during these years. The economy was also strained as northern winter residents and tourists discovered newer and more progressive areas of Florida to visit.

The 1920s Florida Land Boom never greatly impacted the area as successive hurricanes in the 1910s and 1920s continuously damaged and "relocated" houses. Development was limited until the end of World War II when Army housing from defunct army bases within the state was relocated there as recreational fishing camps.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE CRITERION A

When Fort Capron was established in 1850, it provided access from the St. Lucie area to Fort Brook in Tampa and Fort Jupiter to the south. Named in honor of Captain Erastus Capron, 1st Artillery, the fort remained in operation until June 14, 1859. The fort was small, covering an area from 90 to 100 feet square, and built of palmetto palm logs, pine and scrub oak.

Fort Capron was important for its location at, and protection of, the Indian River Inlet which was the only opening to the sea between the Haulover Canal and Jupiter Inlet. Also, it was the eastern terminus of a military trail connecting the forts to the west, called the Capron Trail, and another branch which ran south to Fort Dallas and the other forts in between. After the wars, new settlers followed this Capron Trail as it was the only road through the wilderness.

With military protection at Fort Capron, some of the settlers who had left in 1849 returned to the Indian River area. Among them were Martha Barker, widow of John Barker, killed in the raid of 1849; her brother, John Russell; and his family. The 1850 census of St. Lucie County shows 139 people living in 22 dwellings; of this number, 27 were slaves. (St. Lucie County was renamed Brevard County in 1855 and was again named St. Lucie with new boundaries in 1905.)



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Old abstracts show Barker's Creek, which is now a culverted drainage area into the river, in St. Lucie Village. Permit No. 69 containing 160.50 acres, known as the Barker Tract, adjoining the Russell tract on the south side, was awarded to Martha Barker in 1850 by the United States Government. In 1875, she sold it to Susan P. Russell, wife to William F. Russell for \$300.00. Mrs. Russell promptly built a house on the property. The Fort Pierce News, March 10, 1916, shows a photograph of the house at 2817 North Indian River Drive and labels it "Home of the Pioneer, William Russell."

Several of the soldiers stationed at Fort Capron remained in St. Lucie Village and moved their families down from more northern regions. One of these was James Paine. When his service at Fort Capron was completed, Major James Paine homesteaded land immediately to the south. The Paines became prominent in the area, with Major Paine serving as County Judge during the late 1860s. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Major Paine and other local men petitioned the president of the United States for a detachment from the army to, again, man the garrison. The small band of pioneer settlers feared Confederate reprisals on the union settlement. Their fears were unsubstantiated, and St. Lucie Village remained intact throughout the War.

With the close of the Civil War, a new era began for the settlers in the St. Lucie Village. On December 4, 1868, a post office was established at St. Lucie with James Smith as postmaster. Subsequent postmasters included Thomas Paine in 1871, and James Paine Jr. in 1882.

In the 1870s, Judge Paine boarded tourists for \$3.00 a day, or \$15.00 a week. St. Lucie Village, then the county seat of Brevard County, began to gain a reputation as a small and relatively isolated village that offered excellent hunting and fishing opportunities, particularly for those who wished to maintain a private "hunting lodge."

The arrival of passenger railroad service along the east coast of Florida brought with it a new industry to Florida: the winter resident and the sightseeing tourist. Travelers came from a variety of locations for the renowned hunting and fishing. Local residents were hired as fishing and hunting guides. As the Village became more popular, it began to grow and take on a new and more exciting appearance. In addition to the small wood

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number8	Page	4	St.	Lucie	Village	Historic	District
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framed vernacular houses built by fishermen, larger and more elaborate dwellings were constructed as winter homes for northerners, many of which turned into year around residents for later generations.

One of these northern visitors was Pennsylvania's U. S. Senator Matthew Quay. After spending several winters in the Village, he bought land and built a winter residence near the Paines in 1894. (2515 North Indian River Drive) He constructed a guest/servant house, a water tower, and a private spur form the nearby railroad, enabling his friends to arrive in their private railway cars with their servants for the season.

Quay brought more than just "visitors" to his winter home. Quay was a leading member of the Republican party, and often conducted state and national business from his Florida retreat. Local histories relate that before presidential elections time, the Republican Executive Committee would hold their meetings in St. Lucie. Judge Paine was always invited to entertain them with his home-spun humorous tales. Speculation was that the Republican nominee for President was picked by the committee in session in St. Lucie as 'Uncle Jim' always knew who the nominee was going to be long before it became public. Senator Quay spent so much time here, enjoying the climate and fishing, as well as conducting the nation's business with political cronies, that he was sometimes called "the third Senator from Florida."

Even though Senator Quay's house was spacious, it was not always able to accommodate all of the Senator's guests. In 1902, a group of about ten of his political friends built the St. Lucie Club. (2601 North Indian River Drive) They used it as a retreat to relax, fish, hunt, gamble and imbibe. Although many names are on the original deed, the property, by a tontine-type agreement among the participants, went to the last survivor, Senator Vare of Pennsylvania. The guest log which was kept from 1903 to 1919 contains the name William McKinley in 1903. (As President McKinley was assassinated in 1901, it is presumed that this was his son, or a fellow Republican with a sense of humor.) It also documents that many politicians brought their entire families to St. Lucie for vacation reinforcing the contention that, although political meetings were often, the choice of location was also made for more personal reasons.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8	Dage 5	St.	Lucie	Village	Historic	District
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The "Senators" were not the only ones that had discovered the secluded Village. Several large houses were built by West Virginia families during the first decade of the twentieth century. In 1909, Emily Moore Fleming, widow of Judge Robert Fleming of Fairmont, W. Va., and the sister-in-law of the former governor of West Virginia, R. Brooks Fleming, purchased two parcels of land. In 1904, she constructed a large house on the property along with several outbuildings.

One of the new houses in the St. Lucie Village was designed by the grandmother of Paul Hoskins the current resident at 2929 North Indian River Drive. Wheelchair bound, she designed the house to accommodate her disability. Her husband had the house built in 1911. A second layer of flooring over the first helped her wheelchair to glide smoothly and quietly from room to room. Their house, Wihocapa, was built to be self-sufficient. They produced their own electricity, pumped their own water, and had a sewage disposal system. The larger of two water towers originally on the property remains and has been a home for white owls for years. Hurricanes destroyed two docks in front of their house, and today only the heads of the old piling jut from the water.

In the 1920s, the Hoskins family would maneuver their boat out of nearby Barker's Creek to the river and down to Ft. Pierce. The river was an easier access to town for river dwellers than the ribbon of "sugar sand" known as Dixie Highway. Barker's Creek, the south boundary line of their property, was at that time home of leatherback turtles, fish and occasionally alligators.

The Summerlins, whose male family members acted as hunting and fishing guides, built their large wood framed house in 1891. (2805 N. Indian River Dr.) One of the sons also bought a small house and raised his family on the river. (2801 N. Indian River Dr.) They caught turtles and kept them for resale in turtle pens in front of their house on the river. One of the sons, now elderly, still has his manatee bone handle knife and claims that it was considered a necessity for a boy sixty years ago.

Frank Stetson married in the St. Lucie Clubhouse in 1912 and built a small cottage for his bride. Her sister, Mrs. Reed had a twin bungalow built next door during the same year. Today, the present Harrington and Terry Houses at 2821 and 2825, respectively, have each experienced changes due in part to the hurricane of 1926.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number	8 Page	6	St.	Lucie	Village	Historic	District
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St. Lucie Village continued to grow at this slow pace for the next few years. The market speculation and resulting land boom had little direct effect on the Village other than providing the monetary means for those who kept winter residences there. While Titusville to the north and Fort Pierce to the south experienced some of the land speculation, St. Lucie Villages's only brush with the Boom was the proposed development of Ocean Boulevard Park.

In the mid-1920s, Mrs. Hattie Chamberlin of Kansas City, Missouri, developed a plat of land named Ocean Boulevard Park with plans for a bridge to the peninsula at the east end of the The existing road was expanded into a four lane boulevard. avenue and renamed Chamberlin Boulevard. She moved an older house which originally stood in the middle of the boulevard to a lot on the north side of the street, facing the river. Then, she constructed an outstandingly different house and servant/quest house for herself on the south side of the boulevard. Mrs. Chamberlin, rumored a millionaire, built her house of the finest materials. The two houses, 101 and 103 Chamberlin Boulevard, are constructed in the French Cottage Revival style. A small finished basement, very rare in Florida, particularly so close to the water, was built under the house, but is only about four feet Some say it was used to hide whiskey during Prohibition. Indeed, many men and women tell stories of bringing whiskey to the Village from the Bahamas. One local man, since deceased, told of helping to unload cases of bootleg liquor from boats to the dock, where it was taken away by car. He would "accidentally" drop a case between the boat and dock and return the next day to recover the case for his own use.

The hurricanes of 1926 and 1928 dramatically affected St. Lucie Village. Although few were completely destroyed, only a small number of houses survived without substantial damage. One of the most dramatic changes that took place at several residences was their re-location further back on the lot. This was a result of the tidal surge and flooding precipitated by the hurricanes. Houses close to the river were carried away from the Indian River an average of 15 to 50 feet. Their two story porches were destroyed, except for the Senator Quay House and St. Lucie Club. Few residents rebuilt the porches, making do with what was left as screen porches, or enclosing them as sun-rooms. The Padrick house was floated back onto the top of an Ais Indian shell midden. The owners simply put brick footings under it and



OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number8	7	St. Lucie Village Historic District
Section number	Page	

left it there. The Summerlins had to drill holes through the wood floor to allow the river water to run out. The bridge to Mrs. Chamberlin's Ocean Boulevard was almost completed when the 1928 hurricane struck and demolished it.

Today, about 550 people live in this old section of the Indian River with their own mayor and officials. Regardless of adversities ranging from Indian massacres in the 1840s to the relocating of the County Seat, the closing of the Indian River Inlet, hurricanes, and stock market crashes, St. Lucie Village remains a vibrant, individualistic community—the history book of St. Lucie County.

CONCLUSION

The St. Lucie Village Historic District reflects the initial stage of exploration and settlement of the St. Lucie Village from the Fort Capron Site to the restructuring of the Jones House at 2505 North Indian River Drive in 1928. Many houses in the Village also show physical signs of the end of the initial period of growth in their altered physical appearance caused by the Hurricane of 1928.

St. Lucie Village began as a small community in the 1850s and continued as such with slow growth through the end of the 1920s. Because of the Great Depression and the affect it had on the prosperous in Florida and other northern regions, the Village for the first time ceased to experience any growth at all. The houses of the Village reflect the continued pattern of usage for the residences as the economy depended on the limited citrus (orange and pineapple crops) and recreational hunting and fishing.

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4.	Mil w
	X See continuation sheet
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has been requested	X State historic preservation office
previously listed in the National Register	Other State agency
previously determined eligible by the National Register	Federal agency
designated a National Historic Landmark	Local government
recorded by Historic American Buildings	University
Survey #	Other
recorded by Historic American Engineering	Specify repository: Bureau of Historic Preservation
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Verbal Boundary Description	
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The boundary of St. Lucie Village Historic	District is shown as the heavy black
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Indian River Basin. Northern and southern bou	ndaries are drawn as closely to the end of
historic resources as possible.	Gee continuation shoot
11. Form Prepared By	
name/titleLucille Rights/ Vicki L. Welcher-H	Historic Sites Specialist
organization Rureau of Historic Preservation	date <u>October 11, 1989</u>
street & number 500 South Bronough Street	telephone 904 487-2333
city or town Tallahassee	state Florida zip code 32399-0250
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9. Major Bibliographical References



NPS Form 10-900-a

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

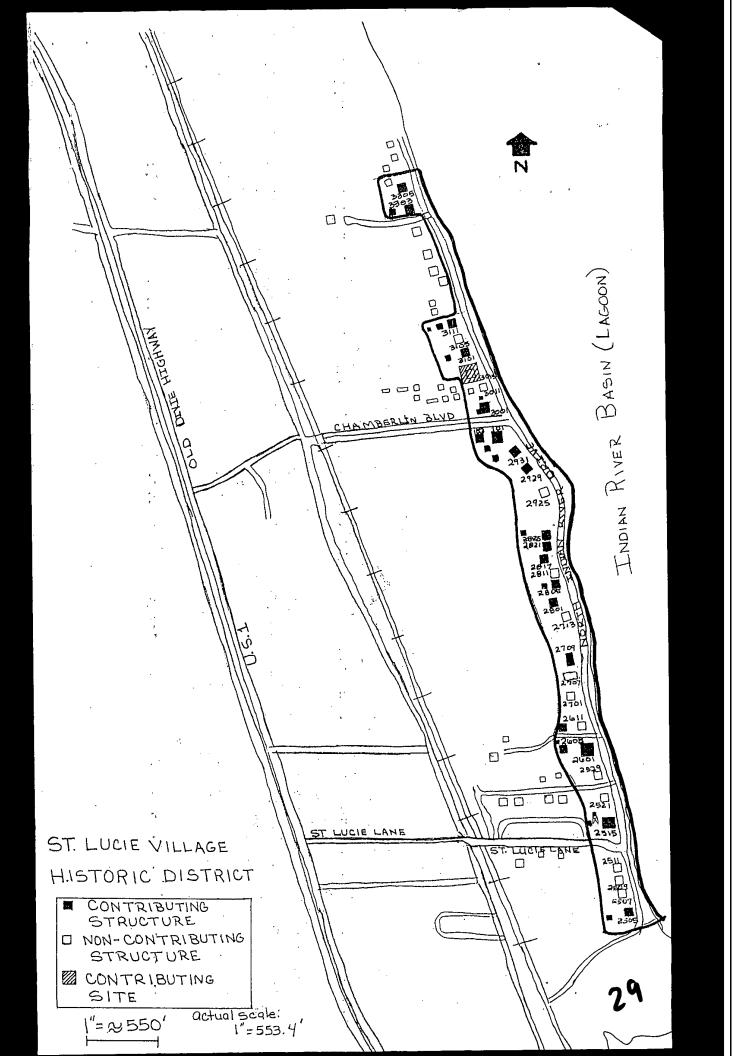
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

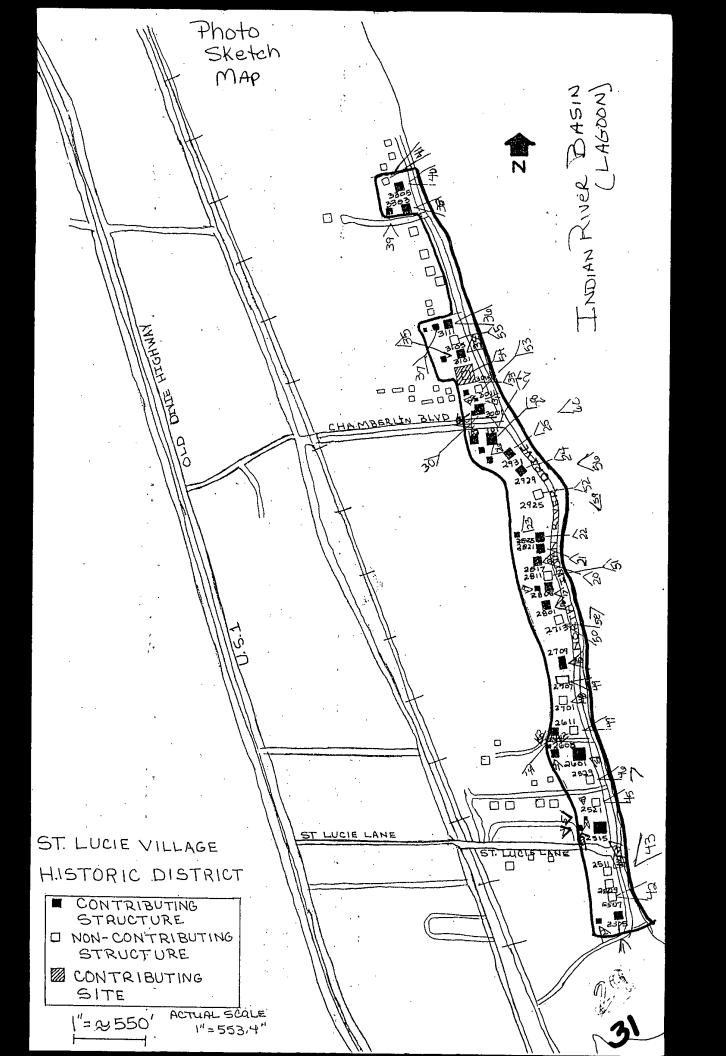
Section number 9 Page 1 St. Lucie Village Historic District

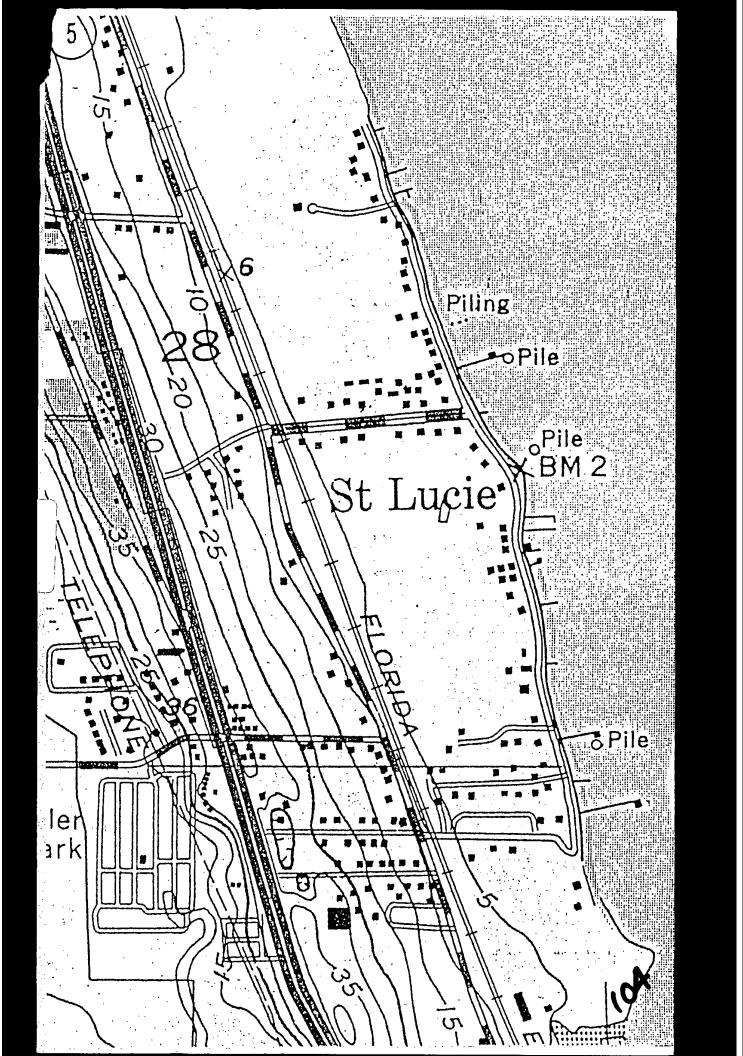
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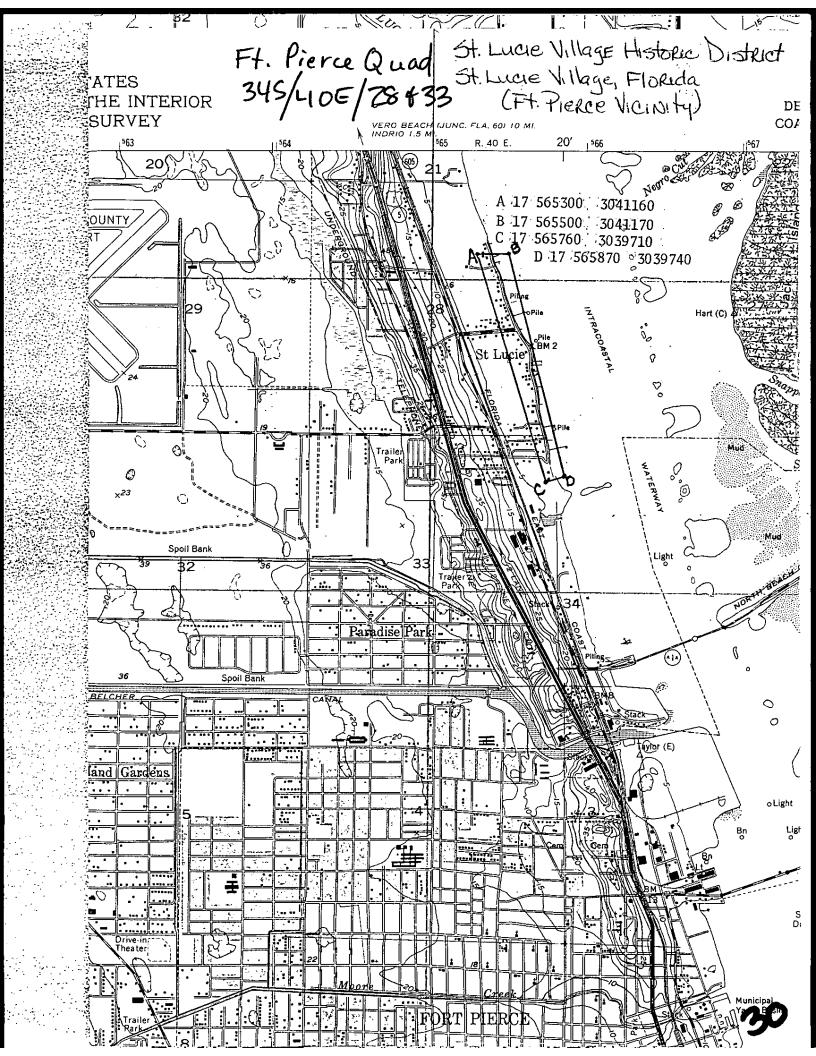
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CHANGE OF STATUS, Version 3.1, 5/03 Site #8____SL00227

Florida Master Site File Date This Form Completed (date of status change is below) 11/15/2005

DHR Staff Only

Reporter_Sherry Anderson X DHR
X Site File file number KNOWN (give it): SL00227
☐ Site File file number NOT KNOWN (attach map and complete next three lines)
Resource Name
TRS: Twp N / S Range E /W Section: Other location info:
CHANGE IN PHYSICAL CONDITION (write date before each applicable change, omit day &/or month if
exact date unknown; describe change as suggested; give DHR file number or attach documentation)
// Altered without reference to the Secretary's Standardsdescribe:
//_ Correction of □address, □map, or □TRS (Give old & corrected info)
_// Restored to historical condition as of (year)
// Moved to new site (attach map)new address:
// Approved for demolition—by (authority):
// Demolished (structures/bridges only)
_// Accidentally destroyedcause:
/ Disturbed (archaeological)—describe:
/_ /_ Human remains—ANY evidence? Describe:
DHR only-INVOLVEMENT IN PRESERVATION PROGRAMS (write earliest date this property involved)
/ /_ Ad valorem tax relief (Give CLG, BHP/CR file #):
//Section 106 review (BHP/CR file #):
//_ Chapter 267 FS review (BHP/CR file #):
//Federal investment tax credit (BHP/APS file #):///Acquisition & development grant (BHP/Grants file #):/
/ / FS 872, unmarked human remains encountered
/ / 1A32, state lands permit (BAR/AR file #):
_// GARL, conservation lands project (BAR/AR file #):
DHR onlyCHANGE IN EVALUATION (write date before each applicable change)
_//_Listed on National Register of Historic Places (Give NRIS#, federal id #)
_// Officially removed from the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS#, federal id)
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file#)CRAT # 200511330
//Opinion of technical DHR staff, not through 106 process—justification required per Director;
☐ eligible ☐ ineligible ☐ insufficient information Explanation:
//Rehabilitated to Secretary's Standards (SHPO office, file #)
//Local register or landmark commission: □ eligible □ ineligible □ □CLG □non-CLG
Name, address of local register:
DOCUMENTATION X attached already in Site File, specify file no

Page 1
Original

Update 🔽

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

Site # 8SL227

Recorder # 171

Recorder Date 09/2002

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8SL227

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

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SITE NAME 7901 South Indian River Drive

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

This circa-1910 Frame Vernacular residence is located on the west side of South Indian River Drive between East Midway Road and South Indian River Lane in Township 36 South, Range 41 East, Section 18 (Ankona USGS Quadrangle) in the general vicinity of Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida. This rectangular, one-and-a-half story building has a wood frame structural system that rests on a brick pier foundation. The side-gabled and flat roof is covered in red barrel tiles, and the exterior is clad in weatherboard siding. A four-bay, shed-roofed dormer is located on the east roof slope, and a brick chimney is located on the west interior slope An integral, full-width entrance porch on the east façade features paired, stuccoed, square columns with tile designs. Three double entry doors are located under the porch roof. There is another shed-roofed entry porch on the south side. Fenestration consists of wood double-hung sash windows with one-over-one configurations; and metal two-light awning windows in the dormer. In addition to the tile decoration, exterior ornamentation includes cornerboards, rafter tails, knee braces, and Classical door surrounds. There is a side-gabled addition on the south side, and a flat-roofed addition on the southwest corner. This residence has been altered by the replacement of the roofing material and the addition of hurricane shutters. It remains in excellent condition.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is located on a parcel in an unincorporated area of St. Lucie County. This fine example of the Craftsman style has few alterations. Further research will need to be done to determine any historical associations.

This building is considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP as part of a potential Multiple Property Submission (MPS), which includes buildings located on South Indian River Drive in unincorporated St. Lucie County. The MPS could include ten historic buildings that are associated with the development of South Indian River Drive and with prominent citizens, who made important contributions to the advancement of the County. Residents of South Indian River Drive were historically involved in pineapple farming, an important industry, which no longer exists on the east coast of Florida.

This building is considered significant at the local level and is considered potentially eligible for the *NRHP* under Criteria A for Agriculture and Community Planning and Development and Criteria C for Architecture. However, this building is not considered part of a historic district.

SITE NAME 7901 South Indian River Drive

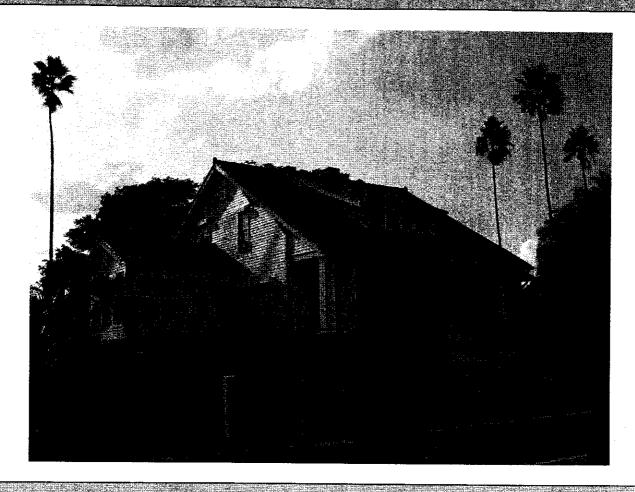
C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

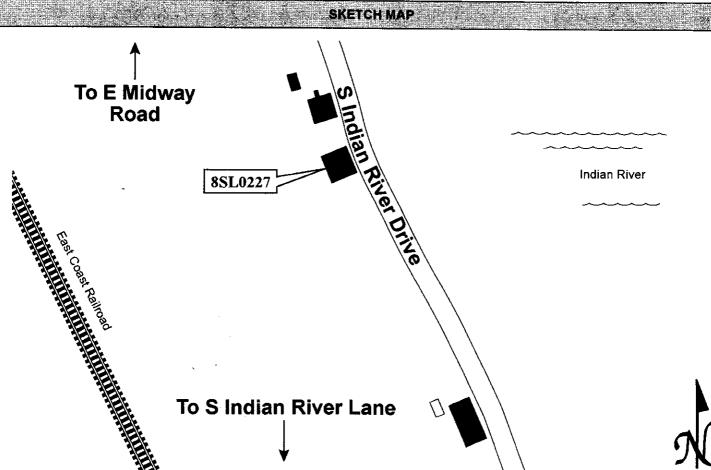
Historic Property Associates

1990

Original Florida Master Site File form. On File, Florida Division of

Historic Resources, Tallahassee, FL.





RECORD NUMBER: 148

Page 1

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

site 8 54 227

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FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

SITE NAME: SEE SITE FILE STAFF FOR HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Spanish-American War ORIGINAL PHOTO(S) OR MAP(S)

OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:

OWNERSHIP TYPE: Private, individual

PROJECT NAME: Survey of St. Lucie County: S+P

DHR NO. 2369

LOCATION:

ADDRESS: 7901 South Indian River Drive

VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: See attached maps

SUB: Parcel

BLOCK

LOT

PLAT OR OTHER MAP:

COUNTY: St. Lucie

TOWNSHIP: 36 S RANGE: 41 E SECTION: 18 1/4: 1/4-1/4:

IRREGULAR SEC? y X n LAND GRANT: None

USGS 7.5 MAP: Ankona 1948 PR 1983

UTM: ZONE:

EASTING: NORTHING:

COORDINATES: LATITUDE: D M S LONGITUDE: D M S

HISTORY

ARCHITECT:

BUILDER:

CONSTRUCTION DATE: c 1910 RESTORATION DATE(S):

MODIFICATION DATE(S):

MOVE: DATE:

ORIG. LOCATION:

ORIGINAL USE (8): Private Residence PRESENT USE (S): Private Residence

DESCRIPTION

STYLE: Bungalowrnacular PLAN: EXTERIOR: Irregular PLAN: INTERIOR: Unknown

NO. STORIES: 1.5 OUTBLDGS: 0 PORCHES: 1 DORMERS: 1

STRUCTURAL SYSTEM(S): Wood, Balloon EXTERIOR FABRIC(S): Wood, weatherboard

FOUNDATION: TYPE: Piers MATERIALS: Brick

INFILL:

PORCHES: N/end/under main roof/paired massive columns/1 bay/access lt

ROOF: TYPE: Gable

SURFACING: Pantile

SECONDARY STRUCS: Shed; two gable extensions

CHIMNEY: NO.: 1

MATERIALS: Brick LOCATIONS: W/offset

WINDOWS: Metal awning

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT: Classical door surround

CONDITION: Excellent

SURROUNDINGS: Residential

NARRATIVE:

See Continuation Sheet

Site	8
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE		
FMSF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FORM COMPLETED?	Х	n
ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS: None observed		

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?		X n	likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?			likely, need info	insf info
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	Χy	n	likely, need info	insf info

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

See continuation sheet

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RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME: Robert Bennett and Carol Henderson DATE: 06/15/90 AFFILIATION: Historic Property Associates, Inc

PHOTOGRAPHS

LOCATION OF NEGATIVES: HPA, PO Box 1002, St Augustine, FL 32085 NEGATIVE NUMBERS: Roll 5, Frame 10

PHOTOGRAPH

M A P

See Attachments

Statement of Significance:

Architectural Narrative: This one-and-a-half-story wood frame vernacular residential building is located at 7901 South Indian River Drive. It has Bungalow styling expressed by a gable roof with pantile surface, two gable extensions, shed dormer, knee braces, exposed rafter ends, and an end porch with paired massive columns contained under the main roof. Clad in weatherboard, this house has metal awning windows and rests on brick piers. Alterations to this building include the window replacements and the addition of the extension. The building is in excellent condition.

Architectural Context: The Bungalow was the most popular residential building design in Florida during the first three decades of the twentieth century. Its name was derived from the Bengalese bangla, a low house with porches, used as a wayside shelter by travellers in India during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although the name and some of the general characteristics of the Bungalow have their origins in India, the Japanese had the most profound influence on the style. Japanese construction techniques exhibited at the California Mid-Winter Exposition of 1894 emphasized the interplay of angles and planes and extensive display of structural members that became integral components of American Bungalow design.

The earliest American buildings which were consciously bungalows appeared in California and New England in the 1890s. They generally were large residences designed by architects. However, by the turn of the century publications like <u>Bungalow Magazine</u> and <u>The Craftsman</u> flooded the building market with plans for inexpensive bungalows. Featured in these magazines were articles about the economical use of space, interior decoration, and landscaping. It was this scaled down version of the Bungalow which became so pervasive in Florida during the early twentieth century.

The Bungalow is typically a one or one and one-half story building with a low-pitched gable (occasionally hipped) roof with wide unenclosed eave overhangs. The roof rafters are usually exposed and false brackets or beams are commonly added under the gables. The porch is often the most dominant architectural feature of the Bungalow. They are generally either full or partial width, with the roof supported by tapered square columns that frequently extend to ground level or sit on massive brick piers.

Historical Narrative: This building is located on a parcel in an unincorporated area of St. Lucie County. Based on architectural evidence, and comparison with other buildings of similar size and design, this building was constructed in c. 1910.

Historical Context: Located near the midway point of Florida's East Coast, St. Lucie County lies within one of the oldest continually settled regions in the United States. Prehistoric Indians were drawn to the area by the abundance of fish and game in and along the scenic Indian River. European contact with the area occurred during the Colonial period of Florida's history, but permanent settlement did not occur until the 1840s, when Fort Pierce was constructed as a military outpost during the Second Seminole War.

Beginning with the establishment of St. Lucie Village in 1842, a number of small settlements developed along the west bank of the Indian River during the late 19th century. Construction of the Florida East Coast Railway in the 1890s ended the relative isolation of the area. Whistle stops were located at Ankona, now Indrio, St. Lucie, Fort Pierce, White City, and Eden, the larger settlements along the Indian River. The railroad provided a direct link to northern markets for fishing, beef, citrus products, and provided access to the region for prospective settlers. Extensive drainage projects undertaken during the 1910s and 1920s by the Fort Pierce Farms Investment Company reclaimed vast areas of land and expanded the county's agricultural base. By 1920 St. Lucie County had established itself as one of Florida's chief agricultural regions while entering an exuberant period of historic development. The Great Florida Land Boom brought thousands of tourists and new settlers to the area. Early subdivision activity was centered around San Lucie Plaza and Regina Palms. The development that the boom fostered was spectacular, but short-lived. The speculative bubble burst near the end of 1926, throwing the Florida economy into a depression three years in advance of the rest of the nation. Although development in St. Lucie County was slowed significantly, the area fared better than many of its neighbors, because of Fort Pierce harbor, the primary shipping point for citrus products for the central Florida. The buildings surveyed in the unincorporated areas of St. Lucie County accurately reflect its rich historical and architectural past.

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Page 1
Original □
Update ✓

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

 Site #
 8SL231

 Recorder #
 166

 Recorder Date
 09/2002

City Name 5702 Cough to dies Diese Di	
Site Name 5703 South Indian River Drive	Other Names
Project Name St. Lucie County Historic Resources Survey Historic Contexts Spanish-American War	
	National Register Category Building
	and IDENTIFICATION
Address 5703 South Indian River Drive	
Vicinity of West side, between E Midway Road and S Ind	fian River Lane
City Fort Pierce G.V.	County St. Lucie
Ownership Private Subdivision	Block # Lot #
	MAPPING Little Control of the Contro
USGS Map Ankona	Township 36S Range 40E Section 01
Quarter Qtr Qtr	Irregular Section UTM Zone 17
Easting 0570131 Northing 302790	
Latitude Longitude	Plat or Other Map Aerial Map #139
	HISTORY
Architect/Builder Unknown	Construction Date 1915 Circa
	Roofing material replaced
Additions Date 1950s; 1990s Type/Location	S/hipped addition; W/screen enclosure added
Moved	
Original Use(s) Private residence	Present Use(s) Private residence
	ESCRIPTION
Style Prairie Exterior Plan In	regular Interior Plan Unknown Stories 2
Structural System Wood frame	
Foundation Piers Foundation Materia	200 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
No. of Porches 2 Locations/Features E/portico/hip	
Dormers 🗌 Number/Location	PRINTED AND REAL PRINTE
Outbldgs. 🗹 Number <u>1</u> Nature/Location	(Describe below)
W/Historic wood frame barn in the rear with large barn doors	MANGAN MA
Roof Type Hip	Roofing Materials Composition shingles
Secondary Structures Comments Not applicable	Location
Chimneys 🗸 Number 1 Orientation North	Location Slope, Exterior Material Stucco
Wood Windows ✓ Type Casement	Light # 8
Metal Windows 🔲 Type	Light #
Exterior Ornament Stylized rafter tails; Molding dividing first	t and second floors
Condition Excellent	Surroundings Residential
Narrative (general, interior, landscape, context; 3 lines	
See continuation sheet.	
Archaeological Remains Present None observed.	FMSF Archaeological Site Form Completed (if yes, attach)

Page 2

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site # 8SL231

Consult Guide To Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions

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CHANGE OF STATUS, Version 3.1, 5/03 Site #8____SL00231

Florida Master Site File Date This Form Completed (date of status change is below) 11/15/2005

DHR Staff Only

Reporter_	_Sherry Anderson X DHR
X Site File	e file number KNOWN (give it): SL00231
	ile file number NOT KNOWN (attach map and complete next three lines)
	rce Name
TRS: 1	wp N/S RangeE/W Section: Other location info:
	IN PHYSICAL CONDITION (write date before each applicable change, omit day &/or month if
	e unknown; describe change as suggested; give DHR file number or attach documentation)
	Altered without reference to the Secretary's Standardsdescribe:
1 1	_ Correction of □address, □map, or □TRS (Give old & corrected info)
	_ Correction of Laddress, Limap, of Links (Give old & corrected fine)
	Restored to historical condition as of (year)
	_ Moved to new site (attach map)new address:
	_ Approved for demolition—by (authority):
	_ Demolished (structures/bridges only)
	_ Accidentally destroyedcause:
!!	_ Disturbed (archaeological)—describe:
	_ Human remains—ANY evidence? Describe:
-(.v/.a()(/.)av,vgrg/g(/(/./(0a))	INVOLVEMENT IN PRESERVATION PROGRAMS (write earliest date this property involved)
	_ Ad valorem tax relief (Give CLG, BHP/CR file #):
	Section 106 review (BHP/CR file #):
	Federal Investment tax credit (BHP/APS file #):
	Acquisition & development grant (BHP/Grants file #):
	FS 872, unmarked human remains encountered
	1A32, state lands permit (BAR/AR file #):CARL, conservation lands project (BAR/AR file #):
	CARE, conservation latius project (BARVAR IIIe #/;
DHR only	CHANGE IN EVALUATION (write date before each applicable change)
	Listed on National Register of Historic Places (Give NRIS#, federal id #)
1 1	Officially removed from the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS#, federal id)
	_ Keeper: ☐ eligible ☐ ineligible_11/_03/_05_SHPO: X eligible ☐ ineligible (SHPO office,
	file#)CRAT # 200511330
1	Opinion of technical DHR staff, not through 106 process—justification required per Director:
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	☐ eligible ☐ Ineligible ☐ Insufficient Information Explanation:
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	Rehabilitated to Secretary's Standards (SHPO office, file #)
en from Jacob	_ Local register or landmark commission: □ eligible □ ineligible □ □CLG □non-CLG
na.	me, address of local register:
DOCUME	NTATION X attached ∏already in Site File, specify file no

SITE NAME <u>5703 South Indian River Drive</u>

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE

This circa-1915 Prairie Style residence is located on the west side of South Indian River Drive between East Midway Road and South Indian River Lane in Township 36 South, Range 40 East, Section 01 (Ankona USGS Quadrangle) in the general vicinity of Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida. This irregularly shaped, two-story building has a wood frame structural system that rests on a concrete block pier foundation. The hipped roof is covered in composition shingles and the exterior is clad in stucco. The front (east) façade features a hiproofed portico with square stucco columns and rafter tails, and pent roofs located over the first-floor windows. Fenestration consists of wood eight-light casement windows. Exterior ornamentation includes stylized rafter tails and molding dividing the first and second floors. A hip-roofed addition has been appended to the south side, and a screened enclosure has been added to the west elevation. This building has been altered by the replacement of the roofing materials. It remains in excellent condition.

There is a historic wood frame barn that has large doors in the rear, and a stuccoed wall surrounds the property.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building is located on a parcel in an unincorporated area of St. Lucie County. This two-story Prairie-style residence exhibits some Mediterranean elements, such as stylized rafter tails, and horizontal banding in the stucco. Further research will need to be done to reveal any important historical associations

This building is considered potentially eligible for listing in the *NRHP* as part of a potential Multiple Property Submission (MPS), which includes buildings located on South Indian River Drive in unincorporated St. Lucie County. The MPS could include ten historic buildings that are associated with the development of South Indian River Drive and with prominent citizens, who made important contributions to the advancement of the County. Residents of South Indian River Drive were historically involved in pineapple farming, an important industry, which no longer exists on the east coast of Florida.

This building is considered significant at the local level and is considered potentially eligible for the *NRHP* under Criteria A for Agriculture and Community Planning and Development and Criteria C for Architecture. However, this building is not considered part of a historic district.

SITE NAME <u>5703 South Indian River Drive</u>

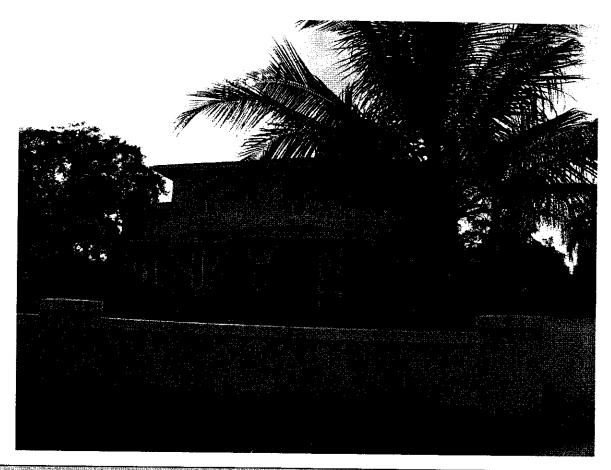
C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE

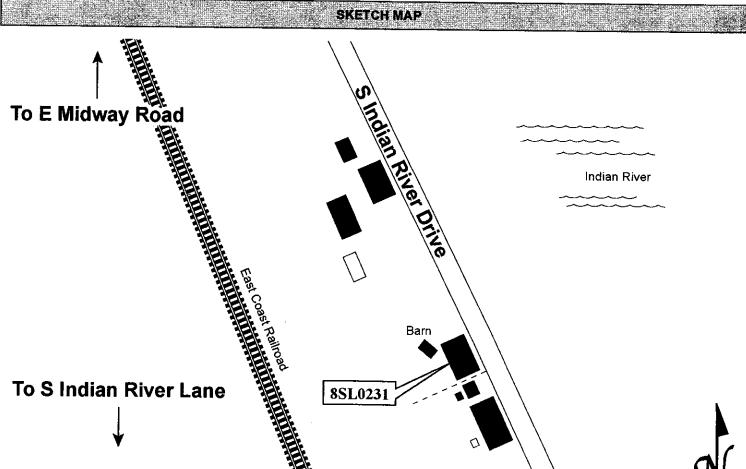
Historic Property Associates

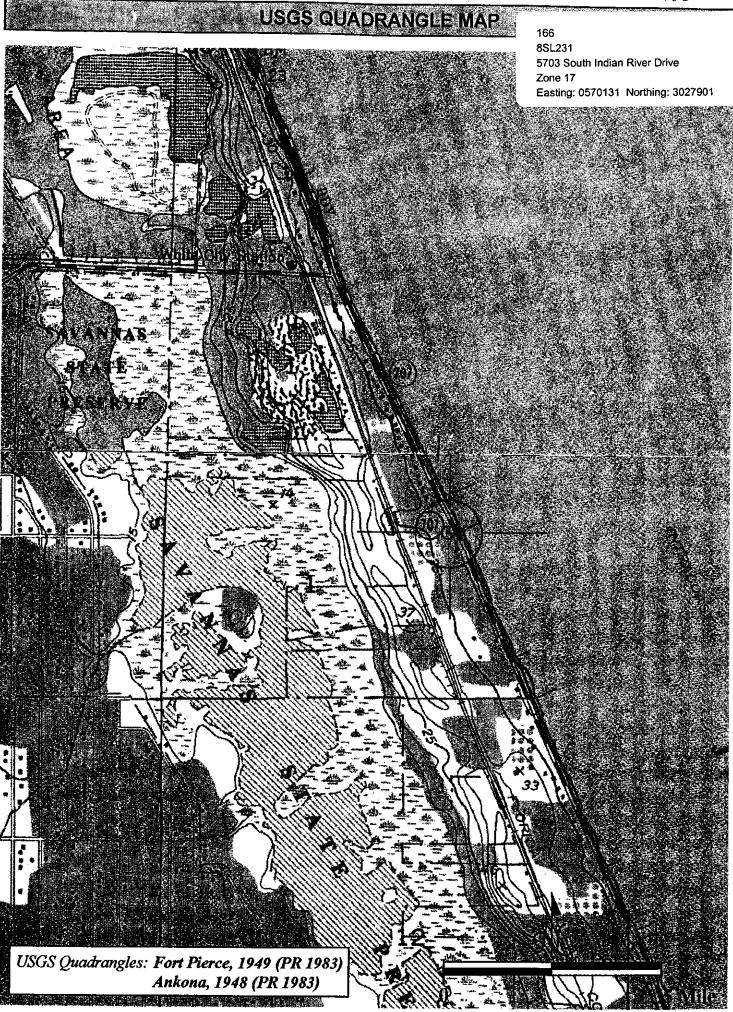
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Original Florida Master Site File form. On File, Florida Division of

Historic Resources, Tallahassee, FL.







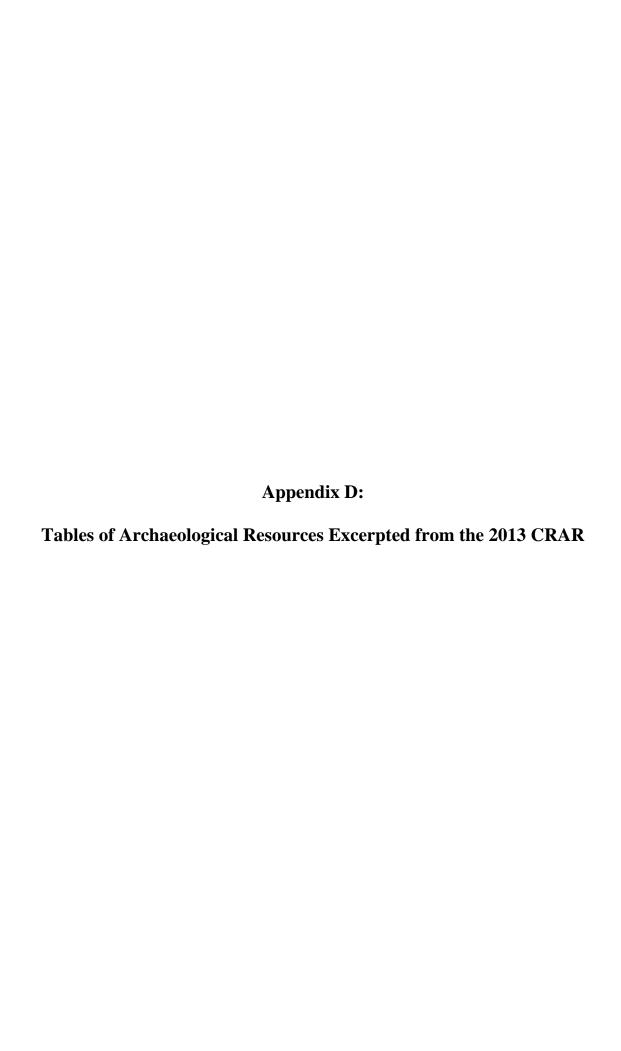


Table 1. Archaeological Sites Located within the North-South FEC Railway Corridor Main Line ROW

NOW								
FMSF#	Site Name / Address	National Register Significance*						
	İr	ndian River County						
8IR846	Railroad	Malabar-Period Shell Midden and Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO					
Martin County								
8MT1287	Hobe Sound National Wildlife Refuge #3	Prehistoric Campsite and Prehistoric Shell Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO					
	St. Lucie County							
8SL41	Ft. Capron	Historic Fort	Not Evaluated by SHPO					
8SL1136	Pineapple	Surface Scatter, Campsite, Homestead, and Farmstead	Ineligible					
8SL1772	Avenue A-Downtown Fort Pierce	Precolumbian Habitation, Midden, Campsite, and extractive Site; Historic American Building Remains, Refuse, and Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO					

^{*} As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation

Table 2: Archaeological Sites Located Adjacent to but Outside of the North-South Corridor APE

FMSF#	Site Name / Address	Site Type	National Register Significance*					
		Brevard County						
8BR2670	Jernigan Avenue Historic Scatter	Historic Refuse and Building Remains	Ineligible					
Indian River County								
8IR1	Vero Man	Redeposited Precolumbian Burial	Not Evaluated by SHPO					
8IR9	Vero Locality	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter with Potential or Confirmed Human Remains	Not Evaluated by SHPO					
		Martin County						
8MT1619	Olympia South	Glade-Period Campsite, Habitation, and Artifact Scatter with Subsurface Features	Ineligible					
		St. Lucie County						
8SL8	Unnamed Site	Precolumbian Midden	Not Evaluated by SHPO					
8SL292	Walton Railroad 1	Precolumbian Habitation and Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Evaluated by SHPO					

FMSF#	Site Name / Address	Site Type	National Register Significance*
8SL1174	M-8 Historic Scatter	Historic Refuse and Subsurface Features	Ineligible
8SL1175	M-8 Historic Scatter 3	Historic Refuse and Subsurface Features	Ineligible
8SL3016	Eden Outbuildings and Tennis Courts	Historic Building Materials	Not Evaluated by SHPO
8SL3063	Savannahs North Dune	Habitation, Midden, Refuse, Extractive Site with Precolumbian and Historic Components	Not Evaluated by SHPO

^{*} As recorded in the FMSF; may require re-evaluation