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OCT 30 1989

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Lucie Village Historic District
other names/site number 8SL 76

2. Location

street & number 2505-3305 North Indian River Drive N/A not for publication
city, town St. Lucie Village N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county St. Lucie code FL 111 zip code 34946

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>34</u>	<u>15</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>35</u>	<u>15</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer Date 10/26/89
Florida Dept. of State-Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

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] Date 12/1/89

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

DOMESTIC/camp

DEFENSE/fortification

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

DOMESTIC/Multiple dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

OTHER: Folk Victorian

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

STUCCO

roof METAL

other BRICK

ASBESTOS

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

1850-1928

Significant Dates

1850,1875,1928

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:
Bureau of Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 54 acres

UTM References

A

17	561531010	3104111610
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Zone Easting Northing

C

17	561571610	310397110
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B

17	561551010	3104111710
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Zone Easting Northing

D

17	561581710	3103971410
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of St. Lucie Village Historic District is shown as the heavy black line on the accompanying map entitled "St. Lucie Village Historic District."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes only those resources historically associated with the St. Lucie Village that retain their integrity. The western boundary is established by the inclusion of only those parcels of land contributing to the district, and excluding non-contributing structures and open spaces as possible. The eastern boundary follows the shoreline of the Indian River Basin. Northern and southern boundaries are drawn as closely to the end of historic resources as possible.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lucille Rights/ Vicki L. Welcher-Historic Sites Specialist
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date October 11, 1989
street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone 904 487-2333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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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. The district is residential and is contained along an unpaved road in an area immediately north of the town of Fort Pierce. The 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 its 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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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

2505 North Indian River Drive	Jones House	C	1928
	Barn	C	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	C	1894
	Water Tower	C	1894
2521 North Indian River Drive	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	C	1901
	Outbuilding/Garage	C	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
2707 North Indian River Drive	Hutchinson House	NC	c.1971
2709 North Indian River Drive	Haynesworth House	C	c.1905
2713 North Indian River Drive	House	NC	c.1971
2801 North Indian River Drive	Summerlin House	C	1891
2805 North Indian River Drive	Peed House	C	1904
	Outbuilding	C	1904
2811 North Indian River Drive	Grant House	NC	c.1971
2817 North Indian River Drive	Padrick House	C	1875
2821 North Indian River Drive	Harrington House	C	c.1922
2825 North Indian River Drive	Terry House	C	c.1922
	Caretaker's House	C	c.1900
2925 North Indian River Drive	Cardin House	NC	c.1975
2929 North Indian River Drive	Hoskins House	C	1911
2931 North Indian River Drive	Glatz House	C	1912
	Garage/Shed	C	1912
101 Chamberlin Boulevard	H. Chamberlin House	C	1926
	Garage/Shed	C	1926
103 Chamberlin Boulevard	Howard House	C	1926
3001 North Indian River Drive	Lounibus House	C	c.1900
	Garage	C	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	C	1905

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

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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.

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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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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.

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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.

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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 boulevard. The existing road was expanded into a four lane 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/guest 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 high. 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

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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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1. Jones House-2505 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
2. St. Lucie Village, Florida
3. Lucille Rights
4. 1989
5. St. Lucie Village Historical Society
6. Main elevation of Jones House facing north
7. Photo 1 of 60

Items 2 through 5 are identical for all photographs

1. 2505 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Jones Barn facing west
7. Photo 2 of 60

1. Quay House-2515 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing northwest
7. Photo 3 of 60

1. Quay House-2515 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Interior fireplace facing northeast
7. Photo 4 of 60

1. Quay House-2515 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Stairwell looking up to third floor from main landing
7. Photo 5 of 60

1. Quay House-2515 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Guest House and Water Tower facing north
7. Photo 6 of 60

1. Quay House-2515 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Detail of Guest House facing north
7. Photo 7 of 60

1. Quay House-2515 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Water Tower at Quay House facing north
7. Photo 8 of 60

1. Quay House-2515 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Detail of Guest House facing east
7. Photo 9 of 60

1. St. Lucie Club-2601 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main and side elevations facing southwest
7. Photo 10 of 60

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1. Scriven House-2605 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. South side of Scriven House facing northeast
7. Photo 11 of 60

1. Scriven House-2605 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. North side of Scriven House showing siding, facing south
7. Photo 12 of 60

1. Scriven House-2605 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Garage facing north
7. Photo 13 of 60

1. 2611 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Side elevation of rear house facing north
7. Photo 14 of 60

1. Haynesworth Hs.-2709 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west-southwest
7. Photo 15 of 60

1. Summerlin House-2801 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing northwest
7. Photo 16 of 60

1. Peed House-2805 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing northwest
7. Photo 17 of 60

1. Peed House-2805 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Interior of parlor
7. Photo 18 of 60

1. Peed House-2805 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Old utility shed at rear of property facing west
7. Photo 19 of 60

1. Padrick House-2817 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west
7. Photo 20 of 60

1. Harrington Hs.-2821 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Side elevation facing north showing historic fabric intact
7. Photo 21 of 60

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1. Terry House-2825 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Front elevation facing west
7. Photo 22 of 60

1. Terry House-2825 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Rear elevation showing caretaker's house facing southwest
7. Photo 23 of 60

1. Hoskins House-2929 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Front elevation facing northwest
7. Photo 24 of 60

1. Glatz House-2931 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Front elevation facing west
7. Photo 25 of 60

1. Glatz House-2931 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Rear shed/garage facing southwest (white structure) and shed of 101 Chamberlin Boulevard (dark structure)
7. Photo 26 of 60

1. Chamberlin House-101 Chamberlin Blvd.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing southwest
7. Photo 27 of 60

1. Chamberlin House-101 Chamberlin Blvd.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Side elevation facing west
7. Photo 28 of 60

1. Chamberlin House-101 Chamberlin Blvd.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing south
7. Photo 29 of 60

1. Lounibos House-3001 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Side elevation facing north from Chamberlin Boulevard
7. Photo 30 of 60

1. Lounibos House-3001 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Garage adjacent to main house facing west
7. Photo 31 of 60

1. 3011 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Rear House-main elevation facing west
7. Photo 32 of 60

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1. Ft. Capron Site-3015 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Site from north ditch facing west with site to left of photo
7. Photo 33 of 60

1. Griest House-3101 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing southwest
7. Photo 34 of 60

1. Griest House-3101 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Rear garage facing northwest
7. Photo 35 of 60

1. Allen House-3111 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west
7. Photo 36 of 60

1. Allen House-3111 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Rear two story garage facing north-northwest
7. Photo 37 of 60

1. Copeland House-3303 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Front and side elevations facing northwest
7. Photo 38 of 60

1. Copeland House-3303 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Side elevation of rear house facing north
7. Photo 39 of 60

1. Sinnott House-3305 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Front elevation facing west
7. Photo 40 of 60

1. Sinnott House-3305 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Side elevation of rear building facing southwest
7. Photo 41 of 60

1. Peterson House-2507 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Front elevation facing west
7. Photo 42 of 60

1. Langel House-2509 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Front elevation facing southwest
7. Photo 43 of 60
1. Woodcock House-2511 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Front elevation facing west-southwest

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7. Photo 44 of 60

1. Rice House-2521 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing northwest
7. Photo 45 of 60

1. House at 2529 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing northwest
7. Photo 46 of 60

1. Strickland Hs.-2611 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west
7. Photo 47 of 60

1. Glass House-2701 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west
7. Photo 48 of 60

1. Hutchinson Hs.-2711 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing southwest
7. Photo 49 of 60

1. House at 2713 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main and side elevations facing northwest
7. Photo 50 of 60

1. Grant House-2811 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west
7. Photo 51 of 60

1. Cardin House-2925 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west
7. Photo 52 of 60

1. Harrell House-3011 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west
7. Photo 53 of 60

1. Seydell House-3015 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing west
7. Photo 54 of 60

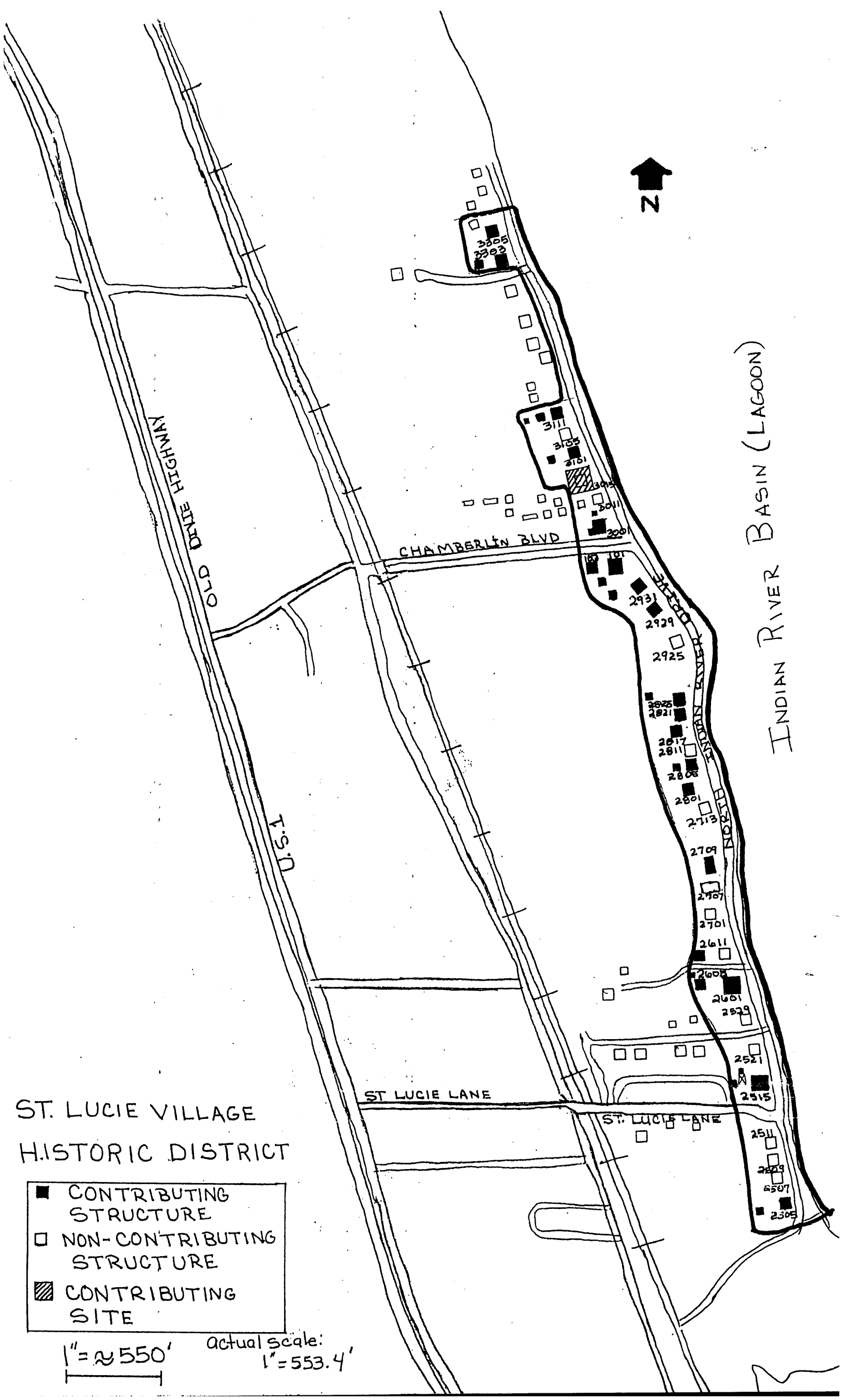
1. Rogers House-3105 N. Indian River Dr.-St. Lucie Village HD
6. Main elevation facing northwest
7. Photo 55 of 60

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1. Streetscape of St. Lucie Village Historic District
 6. Streetscape from 2929 & 2931 N. Indian River Dr. facing north
 7. Photo 56 of 60
-
1. Streetscape of St. Lucie Village Historic District
 6. Streetscape from 2515 N. Indian River Dr. facing north
 7. Photo 57 of 60
-
1. Streetscape of St. Lucie Village Historic District
 6. Streetscape from 2713 N. Indian River Dr. facing north
 7. Photo 58 of 60
-
1. Streetscape of St. Lucie Village Historic District
 6. Streetscape at 2925 N. Indian River Dr. facing southeast
 7. Photo 59 of 60
-
1. Streetscape of St. Lucie Village Historic District
 6. Streetscape of Chamberlin Blvd. facing west
 7. Photo 60 of 60



ST. LUCIE VILLAGE
HISTORIC DISTRICT

- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
- NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
- ▨ CONTRIBUTING SITE

1" = ~550'
Actual scale: 1" = 553.4'

INDIAN RIVER BASIN (LAGOON)

OLD DIME HIGHWAY

CHAMBERLIN BLVD

U.S. 1

ST LUCIE LANE

ST. LUCIE LANE

3355
3303

3111
3135
3151

3011
3001

2931
2929
2925

2825
2821
2817
2811
2808

2801
2713
2709

2707
2701
2611

2608
2601
2529

2521
2515

2511
2509
2507
2505



Photo Sketch
MAP

INDIAN RIVER BASIN
(LAGOON)



OLD DATE HIGHWAY

CHAMBERLIN BLVD

U.S. 1

ST LUCIE LANE

ST. LUCIE LANE

ST. LUCIE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

- CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
- NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE
- ▨ CONTRIBUTING SITE

1" = ~550' ACTUAL SCALE
1" = 553.4'

