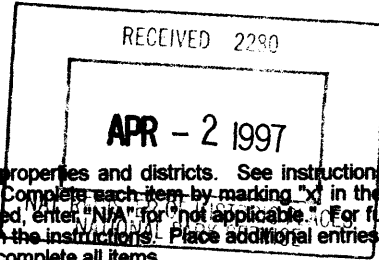


379

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

1. Name of Property

historic name CHEROKEE GROVE

other names/site number Princess Place

2. Location

street & number N/A N/A not for publication

city or town Bunnell vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code 32010

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Judith L. Pettigrew, Deputy SHPO 3/25/97
Signature of certifying official Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Patrick Andrews

5/2/97

Cherokee Grove
Name of Property

Flagler Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7	0	buildings
0	0	sites
3	0	structures
0	0	objects
10	0	total

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

"N/A"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: seasonal residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, tabby
walls CONCRETE, tabby
WOOD
roof ASPHALT, WOOD
other CEDAR & PALM LOGS
IRON

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1888

Significant Dates

1888

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Cherokee Grove
Name of Property

Flagler Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property +/- 8.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3															
Zone	Easting					Northing									
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paul Weaver/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 1997

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Flagler County / co Al Hadeed, County Attorney

street & number 1200 East Moody Blvd., #1 telephone 904/437-7483

city or town Bunnell state FL zip code 32110

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

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

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1 CHEROKEE GROVE, FLAGLER CO., FL

SUMMARY

Cherokee Grove, Flagler County, Florida, is a complex of buildings and structures located on the south side of Pellicer Creek near a salt water estuary known as the Matanzas River. The complex consists of a lodge, barn, servant's quarters, pool, pool houses, ice house, and a well. The lodge is a one and one-half story wood frame building constructed in 1888. The lodge is an early, architect designed, Bungalow style, and features a pier foundation, tabby block exterior cladding, and a massive hip roof which shelters a verandah on all sides of the building. The roof has three dormers and is pierced by six chimneys. The major alteration has been the replacement of the original wood shingle roof surfacing, and the changed use of two rooms in the main building, and new interior space within the west area of the kitchen wing.

SETTING

Cherokee Grove is located near the confluence of Pellicer Creek, which runs inland, and the Matanzas River, which is a major north/south waterway to the west of Florida's coastal outer-banks. The building complex is sited in a mature oak hammock and is surrounded by the Princess Place Preserve, a county owned park of approximately 1,435 acres. The complex is within the historic Francisco Pellicer Grant, deeded in the 1790s. Historically occupied by a plantation and orange groves, the surrounding land is largely cleared. An access road runs four miles, southerly and west to connect with Old Kings Road and U.S. Highway 1. Overlooking the Creek on the east are the lodge and complex that were used for seasonal recreational activities; adjunct facilities include a horse barn, ice-house, in-ground artesian fed swimming pool, pool house, bath house, well, caretakers house, staff quarters, and bulkhead. A non-historic dock extends into the creek.

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A non-historic pump house and caretakers house are located outside the National Register boundary.

DESCRIPTION**Exterior of Lodge**

Cherokee Grove has a "T" shaped footprint formed by the lodge and a rear dining/kitchen wing. The lodge and rear wing are separated by a covered breezeway. The perimeters of the verandah have poured tabby concrete pier foundations (Photo #1). The main walls of the lodge rest on a continuous foundation, and the walls have tabby block cladding (Photo #2). The blocks are mitered on the ends at corners. The verandah retains much of its original heart pine decking. The verandah is supported by rusticated cedar and palm log columns (Photo #3). The columns rest on square wooden blocks, and are paired on either side of steps, and tripe at corners. Most of the columns are cedar. Windows are regularly spaced with single-hung sashes with Queen Anne style, ornate upper halves, with a central diamond pattern (Photo #4). Doors have four vertical and two horizontal panels (Photo #5). Exterior French doors open off of bedrooms (Photo #6). All doors have transom lights which repeat the diamond pattern in the window sashes.

The main facade faces east toward Pellicer Creek. Central double doors open off the porch, which is accessed by four steps with cheeks, and original circular cement planters have been placed there (Photos #7,8). Two French doors are evenly spaced in the walls to either side of the main double doors. A gabled dormer is centered in the roof, with two, double-awning window sashes. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The extended rafters have scroll sawn ends (Photo #9). The west corner of the facade's verandah is extended several feet on the east and north side, and has a hip roof which intersects the main roof.

The north elevation of the lodge has a central entrance with double doors, accessed from the verandah, which is accessed by four steps with cheeks, and two cement planters

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(Photo #10). The doors are flanked by single windows and French doors. The verandah extension is on the east corner. A gabled dormer is centered in the roof, with two, double-awing window sashes, and two brick corbeled flank the dormer. The kitchen wing is visible to the west.

The kitchen wing is connected to the main block with a covered walkway, and a verandah is on all sides. Poured piers support the perimeter of the verandah, as on the main block. The walls, supported by a continuous foundation, and $\frac{3}{4}$ " plaster over wood frame, and scored and textured to mimic the tabby of the main block. A hip roof, lower than the main block, is covered with asphalt shingles, and is pierced at the ridge by two corbeled chimneys. The wing's north elevation has three single doors and six windows.

The west wing elevation has two windows (Photo #11).

The south wing elevation's wall is almost identical to the north wing elevation except that there are five windows instead of six. The south elevation appears quite different, however, because most of the verandah is enclosed with a wooden lattice screen (Photos #12,13). Behind the screen is a smaller wooden enclosure providing indoor circulation between the kitchen and a rear bedroom.

The south elevation of the main block is the same as its north elevation, except that the verandah extension is not present.

Access to both kitchen/dining wing, and the west elevation of the main block is from the covered walkway between the two (Photo #14). Double doors access the dining room. Eight palm trunk columns line the exterior wall, supporting a beam which supports the extended rafters of the main block's roof. The west elevation of the main block has centered double doors with one door and one window in the wall on either side. A short, wooden ramp has been connected to this walkway deck on the south side.

Interior of Lodge

The interior plan centers around a great room. Lining the walls are four bathrooms, three dressing rooms, one

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bathroom, a commode, four closets, and four foyers. The commode was formerly a closet, and the bathroom was formerly a gun room. Access through foyers is from all four sides (Photo #15). Floors are tongue and groove pine; walls are painted plaster. Interior doors have tilting transoms with diamond patterned sashes (Photo #16).

The great room and foyers have six foot high, beaded, vertical panel wainscoting topped with dentil molding (Photo #17). The walls end at the floor of a false gallery. The walls are capped with progressive courses of beaded, dentil, and bead-and-reel pattern wood molding (Photo #18). A hand rail with a rope net grill suspended beneath it lines the gallery (Photo #19). The ceilings in the individual rooms are created by the decking of the gallery. At the corners where the foyers meet the great room are square posts that rise to meet and support the exposed rafter system. The wooden roof decking is exposed. Windows within the dormers provide natural light for the great room. The most prominent feature of the great room is a hooded fireplace with brick chimney (Photo #20). The coquina fireplace had two engaged columns on either side of the firebox, and wooden mantel, and four engaged, tapering colonettes on the mantel. The metal hood has a fish scale pattern. Wrought iron brackets support four wrought iron light fixtures, suspended from chains (Photos #21,22).

The northeast bedroom features a large fireplace with side cabinet, two tall turned posts, and an over-mantel beveled mirror (Photo #23). The same room contains a built-in closet and a corner set of shelves and a cabinet (Photo #24).

The southeast bedroom features a small fireplace that has two turned posts, the same pattern as in the northeast bedroom (Photo #25).

The kitchen/dining wing contains a dining room, kitchen, storage, pantry, bedroom, bathroom and closet.

The dining room has tall wainscoting as in the great room (Photo #26). There is a large brick fireplace with a vertical paneling surround. On either side of the surround are square posts that support a round rail spanning the

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fireplace. The posts expand into large curved brackets supporting an elevated mantel with a dentil molded front. To the south of the fireplace is a built in buffet with an enclosed cabinet beneath, and glass front cabinet above. The glass doors have a double-diamond pattern filled with colored glass.

The kitchen has vertical wainscoting, and contains an iron wood stove, cast iron sinks, and shelves (Photo #27).

ALTERATIONS

Within the last twenty years several alterations have been made to the lodge. The wooden shingle roof was resurfaced with composition shingles. The interior gun room was remodeled into a bathroom. A closet was remodeled into a toilet room. The area behind the kitchen originally contained three small bedrooms and a toilet room. It was remodeled into one bedroom, bathroom and closet.

OUTBUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Barn

The largest outbuilding is the barn, located to the northwest of the lodge (Photo #28). With a rectangular footprint, it is built on a continuous foundation, with drop siding. The main gable roof is pierced by two square ventilators, and shelters six animal stalls within. A lower hip roof with gabled dormer covers a storage room.

Ice House

The ice house is located immediately to the north of the kitchen wing (Photo #29). It is a small rectangular shelter with poured concrete walls. The hip, wooden shingle roof is elevated above the top of the wall, creating an air space.

Pool And Pool House

The rectangular, poured concrete pool and its service building are located north of the lodge (Photo #30). The

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rectangular, wood frame pool house has drop siding walls and a front gable roof.

Bath House

The bath house is located immediately to the west of the pool. The frame building with drop siding has a gable roof.

Well

A well with low, rectangular, coquina stone walls is immediately east of the pool (Photo #31).

Caretakers House

The rectangular wooden residence has a wood shingle exterior, a side gable roof with a brick chimney, and verandah on the south elevation (Photo #32). A small extension is on the north elevation.

Quarters

A long rectangular residence with four units is located immediately to the west of the caretaker's house (Photo #33). The building has drop siding, a side gable roof pierced on the ridge by two brick chimneys. A verandah spans the north elevation.

Bulkhead

An earth retention wall to the east of the lodge, is within Pellicer Creek.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

A non-historic dock, located in Pellicer Creek, to the northeast of the lodge, and a non-historic caretaker's house and pump house, located immediately south of the drive way, are outside of the National Register boundary.

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SUMMARY

Cherokee Grove is significant at the local level under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The lodge is a very early example of Bungalow style construction in the state and nation. It exhibits unusual and artistically used local materials: tabby block cladding and cedar and palm tree trunk posts. The extensive use of elaborate mill work moldings, paneling, and Queen Anne style sashes, combined with a high degree of craftsmanship, give the lodge a distinctive character. The lodge retains its architectural integrity to a high degree.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The occupation of northeast Flagler County dates to the Second Spanish Period, 1784-1821, when Spanish governors conceded to private owners a series of land grants. Original grantees included Francisco Pellicer. Pellicer occupied an 1100 acre plantation from about 1790, and was given title to it in 1815. He employed slaves to clear and cultivate the land and erect buildings. Pellicer probably cultivated oranges. Plantations in the area maintained social and commercial ties with St. Augustine, located less than a day's travel north on the Matanzas River. In 1821, the United States acquired Florida from Spain. The area was depopulated in the 1830s when a freeze destroyed the citrus industry, and the Seminole War (1838-1842) made settlement risky. From the 1840s until the 1880s, the area remained largely wilderness.

In the mid 1880s, Henry Flagler built a railroad along the east coast of Florida, and developed hotels in St. Augustine. Tourism, which had begun along the St. John's River following the Civil War, began to be a major industry. In 1917, Flagler County, named for Henry Flagler, was divided from the southern portion of St. John's County.

By the late 1880s, St. Augustine was a tourist center which drew Henry Mason Cutting and his wife. Cutting was an

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Section number 8 Page 2 **CHEROKEE GROVE, FLAGLER CO., FL**

independently wealthy New Yorker, known as a sportsman. They bought a house in St. Augustine, and bought and developed Cherokee Grove as a vacation home and orange grove with more than 2,000 trees. In 1892, Cutting died of appendicitis and an overdose of codeine. The grove was destroyed by freeze a couple of years later. Angela Mills Cutting remarried J. Lorimer Worden. They divorced, and in 1923 she married Borid Scherbatoff, an exiled Russian prince. Although Mrs. Scherbatoff rarely stayed at Cherokee Grove, because of her title, locals referred to the property as the Princess Place. She remained a millionairess with residences in the U.S. and Europe.

When Mrs. Scherbatoff sold the property in 1954, she discussed the building of the lodge. According to her, architect William M. Wright may have designed Cherokee Grove. He was from New York, and was a member of the St. Augustine Yacht Club. Little else is known about Wright. Mrs. Scherbatoff sold the property to Lewis Wadsworth, a Florida lumberman. She died in 1956 in St. Augustine.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Bungalow style housing came to America by way of England. The English became familiar with "banglas" while involved in colonial India. Modest living quarters for travelers were often covered with a large thatch roof, itself called a bangla, to insulate from the sun's heat (Illustration #1). Bungalows were simple utilitarian structures, often of sun baked brick, dominated by a hip roof, and pierced by a chimney. The house was usually surrounded on three sides by a verandah. The extended roof eaves sheltered the porch and were supported by columns rising from the edge of the porch. The buildings were also referred to by the Hindi term of "dak-bungalows," signifying they were relay shelters for travelers.

By 1870, the English began building bungalows as second, or seasonal homes, intended as escapes from urban areas rendered undesirable by industrialization. They were popular around coastal areas and resorts. Most had modest

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designs taken from pattern books. More elaborate, expensive, two-story versions were also built.

Americans took notice of this trend at the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. The first American bungalow was built in Massachusetts in 1879 by the architect W.G. Preston. It was a frame, two-story, seashore retreat. Its roof lines were low with a horizontal emphasis, and windows had multi-paned upper sashes. The earliest American bungalows were architect designed for affluent clients. The verandah posts were frequently rustic with diagonal braces. English and American designers did not always keep plans simple, inexpensive and one-story, but low hip roofs dominated, pierced by chimneys, often dormers, as well as verandahs with columns, characterized the style. Early versions, prior to the mid-1990s, kept the porch and living level low to the ground. True to America's eclectic tendencies of the period, bungalows were built of various materials, with various footprints, and with elements sometimes borrowed from historic styles.

A house designed by Charles H. Israels, for Eden, Florida, was featured in Architecture and Building in 1893 (Illustration #2). Its expansive hip roof had a central polygonal dormer, a single chimney, and bracketed columns on pedestals around the verandah.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Cherokee Grove lodge is an early and outstanding example of Bungalow style construction. The building's design reflects the historic origins of the bungalow, featuring a simple plan, dominating hip roof pierced by chimneys, an extensive verandah with rustic posts, and materials that are expressive of their nature. The building features very unusual and artistic uses of tabby concrete, coquina, rustic posts of cedar and palm, and elaborate moldings. The lodge was designed for seasonal use. The quality of workmanship and architectural integrity are very high.

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Section number 9 Page 1 CHEROKEE GROVE, FLAGLER CO., FL

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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St. Augustine Tatler (newspaper), Feb. 6, 1892; Mar. 6, 1892; Jan. 14, 1893.

St. John's County Courthouse. Deed Records, 1821-1960.

Lancaster, Clay. The American Bungalow, 1880-1930, Dover Pub.: Mineola, N.Y., 1985.

New York Times, Nov. 29, 1888; June 26, 1956; Oct. 4, 1957.

Works Progress Administration. Spanish Land Grants in Florida, Tallahassee, 1940.

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CHEROKEE GROVE, FLAGLER CO., FL

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary for the Cherokee Grove National Register nomination is a portion of the property known as the Princess Place Estate. The nomination includes approximately 8.2 acres of land. A scaled boundary map is enclosed.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary embraces the lodge and the outbuildings which constitute the historic Cherokee Grove complex and its setting. Excluded from the boundary is a portion of a large area that does not contain historic buildings or structures associated with Cherokee Grove. The boundary excludes non-historic resources immediately southwest of the driveway.

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Section number _____ Photographs Page 1 CHEROKEE GROVE, FLAGLER CO., FL

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Cherokee Grove
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. Paul Weaver
4. October, 1995
5. Historic Property Associates
6. Detail of concrete pier, facing north
7. Photo #1 of 33

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs.

6. Detail of veneer block, facing north
7. Photo #2 of 33

6. Cedar columns on north verandah, facing west
7. Photo #3 of 33

6. Window detail, facing west
7. Photo #4 of 33

6. South entrance, facing north
7. Photo #5 of 33

6. French door detail, facing west
7. Photo #6 of 33

6. East elevation, facing west
7. Photo #7 of 33

6. East elevation, facing south
7. Photo #8 of 33

6. Detail of rafter ends, facing west
7. Photo #9 of 33

6. East and north elevations, facing south
7. Photo #10 of 33

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- 6. West elevation, facing east
- 7. Photo #11 of 33

- 6. South elevation, facing north
- 7. Photo #12 of 33

- 6. Lattice enclosure, facing north
- 7. Photo #13 of 33

- 6. Dining room entrance with palm columns, facing north
- 7. Photo #14 of 33

- 6. Interior great room, facing west
- 7. Photo #15 of 33

- 6. Interior door, facing west
- 7. Photo #16 of 33

- 6. Great room with fireplace, facing north
- 7. Photo #17 of 33

- 6. Detail of great room wall molding, facing west
- 7. Photo #18 of 33

- 6. Roof framing, facing east
- 7. Photo #19 of 33

- 6. Coquina fireplace, facing north
- 7. Photo #20 of 33

- 6. Wrought iron bracket and lantern, facing west
- 7. Photo #21 of 33

- 6. Detail of lantern, facing east
- 7. Photo #22 of 33

- 6. Northeast bedroom with fireplace, facing south
- 7. Photo #23 of 33

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- 6. Northeast bedroom with corner cabinet and French doors,
facing northeast
- 7. Photo #24 of 33

- 6. Southeast bedroom, facing south
- 7. Photo #25 of 33

- 6. Dining room fireplace, facing south
- 7. Photo #26 of 33

- 6. Kitchen with stove and shelves, facing south
- 7. Photo #27 of 33

- 6. Barn, facing northeast
- 7. Photo #28 of 33

- 6. Ice house, facing west
- 7. Photo #29 of 33

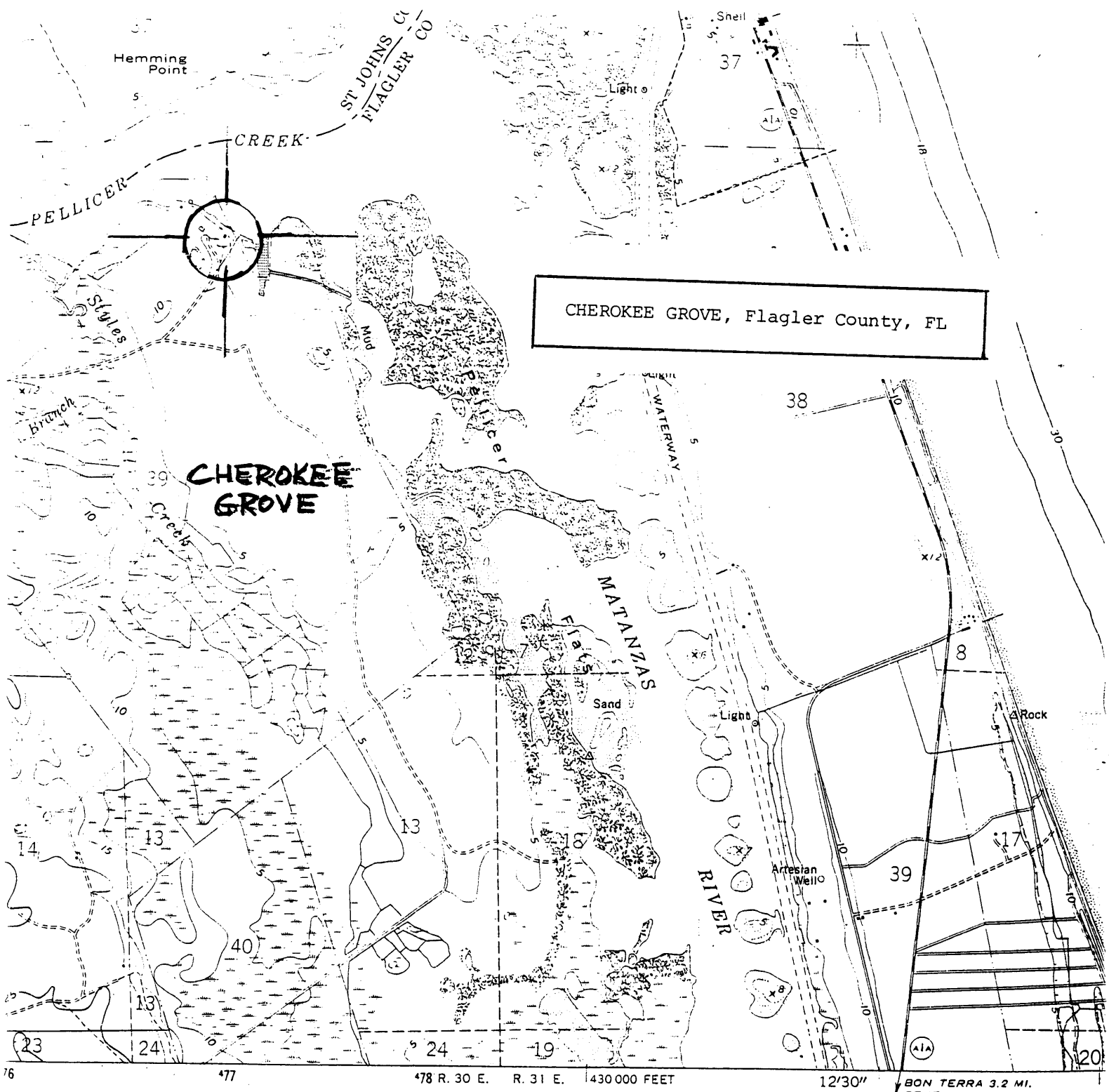
- 6. Pool and pool house, facing south
- 7. Photo #30 of 33

- 6. Coquina well, facing west
- 7. Photo #31 of 33

- 6. Caretaker's house, facing northwest
- 7. Photo #32 of 33

- 6. Worker's quarters, facing southeast
- 7. Photo #33 of 33

Illustrations #1 and #2, taken from pages 20 and 84
respectively, Clay Lancaster. The American Bungalow: 1880-
1930, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1985..



CHEROKEE GROVE, Flagler County, FL

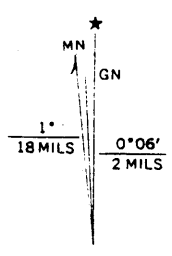
Chart compiled by U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey and published by the Geological Survey

Chart compiled by USC&GS and drainage in part compiled from aerial photographs of 1952 and 1956. Topography by planetable surveys 1952 and 1956

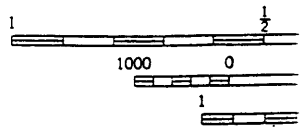
Topography compiled from USC&GS charts 842, 843, 1244, and other nautical information

Chart projection. 1927 North American datum. Grid based on Florida coordinate system, east zone. Other Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, shown in blue

Shorelines and lines indicate approximate locations. Soundings shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked

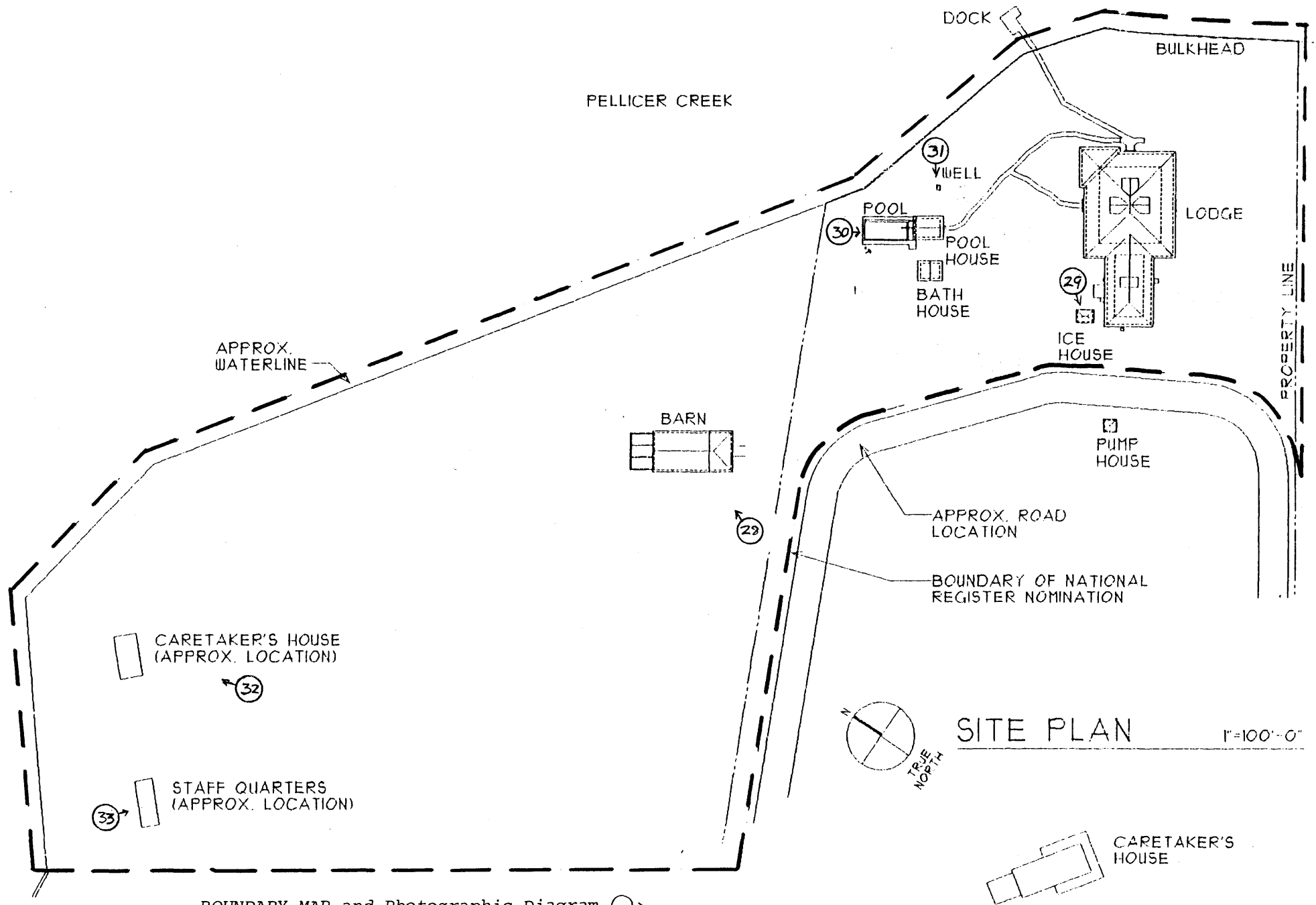


UTM GRID AND 1970 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



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BOUNDARY MAP and Photographic Diagram

CHEROKEE GROVE - PRINCESS PLACE ESTATE

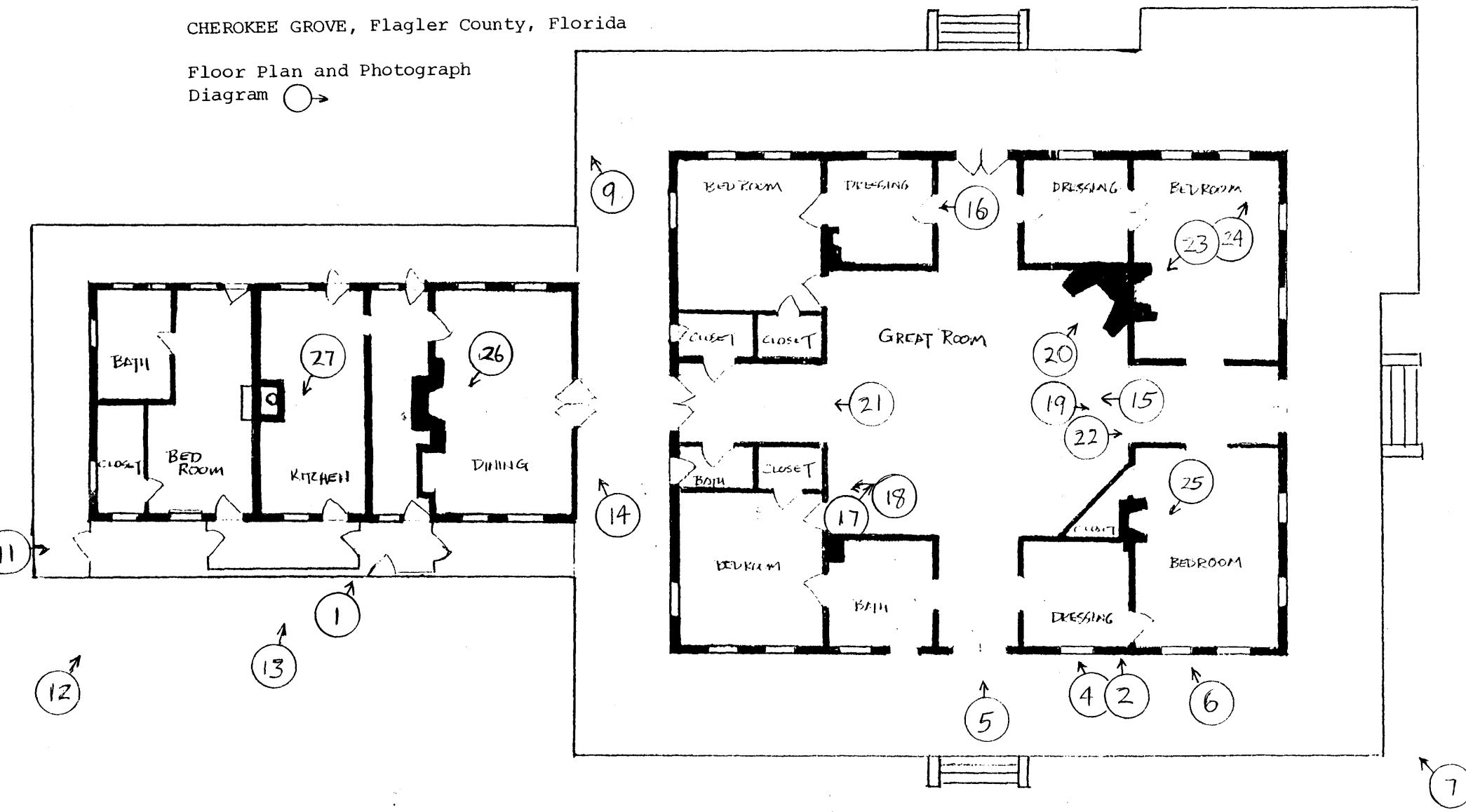
KENNETH SMITH ARCHITECTS INC.
8301 CYPRESS PLAZA DRIVE SUITE 201 JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA 32256 (904) 381-0022



CHEROKEE GROVE, Flagler County, Florida

Floor Plan and Photograph

Diagram ○ →



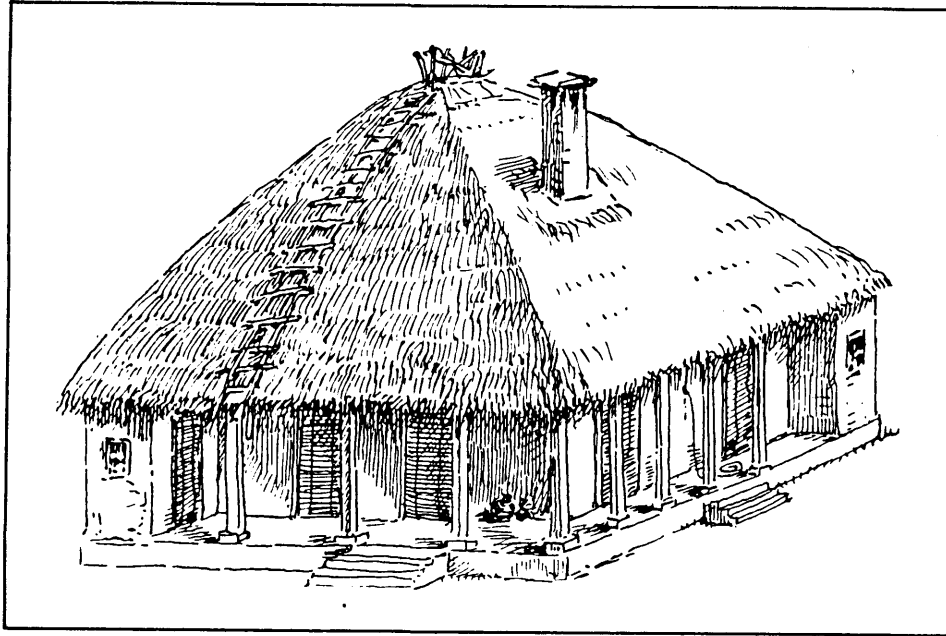


Illustration #1

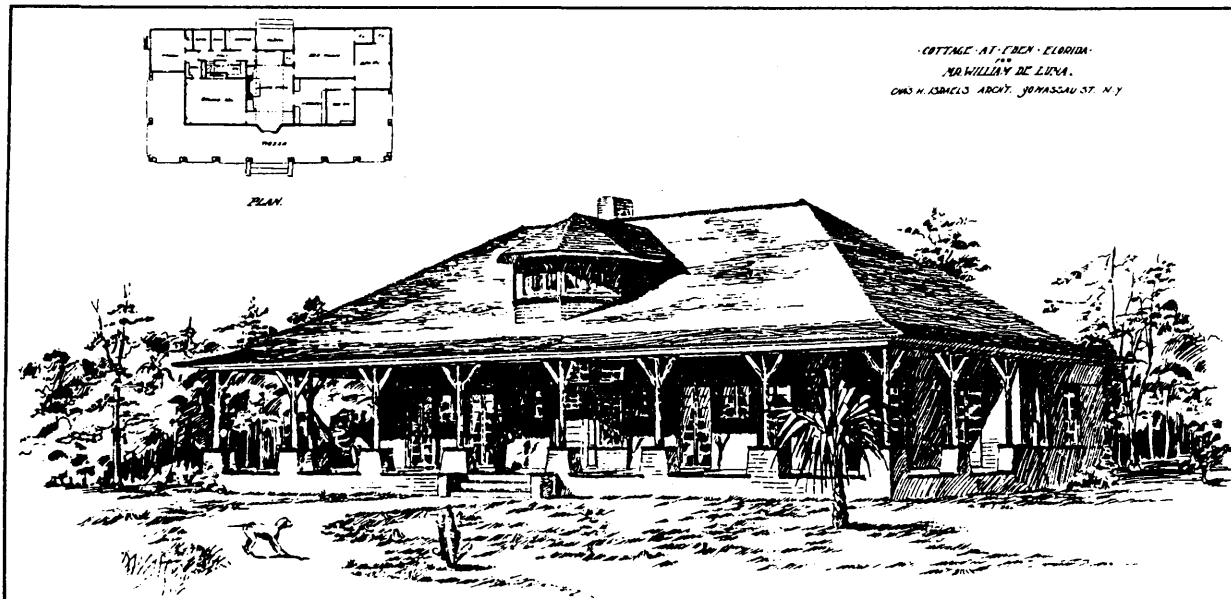
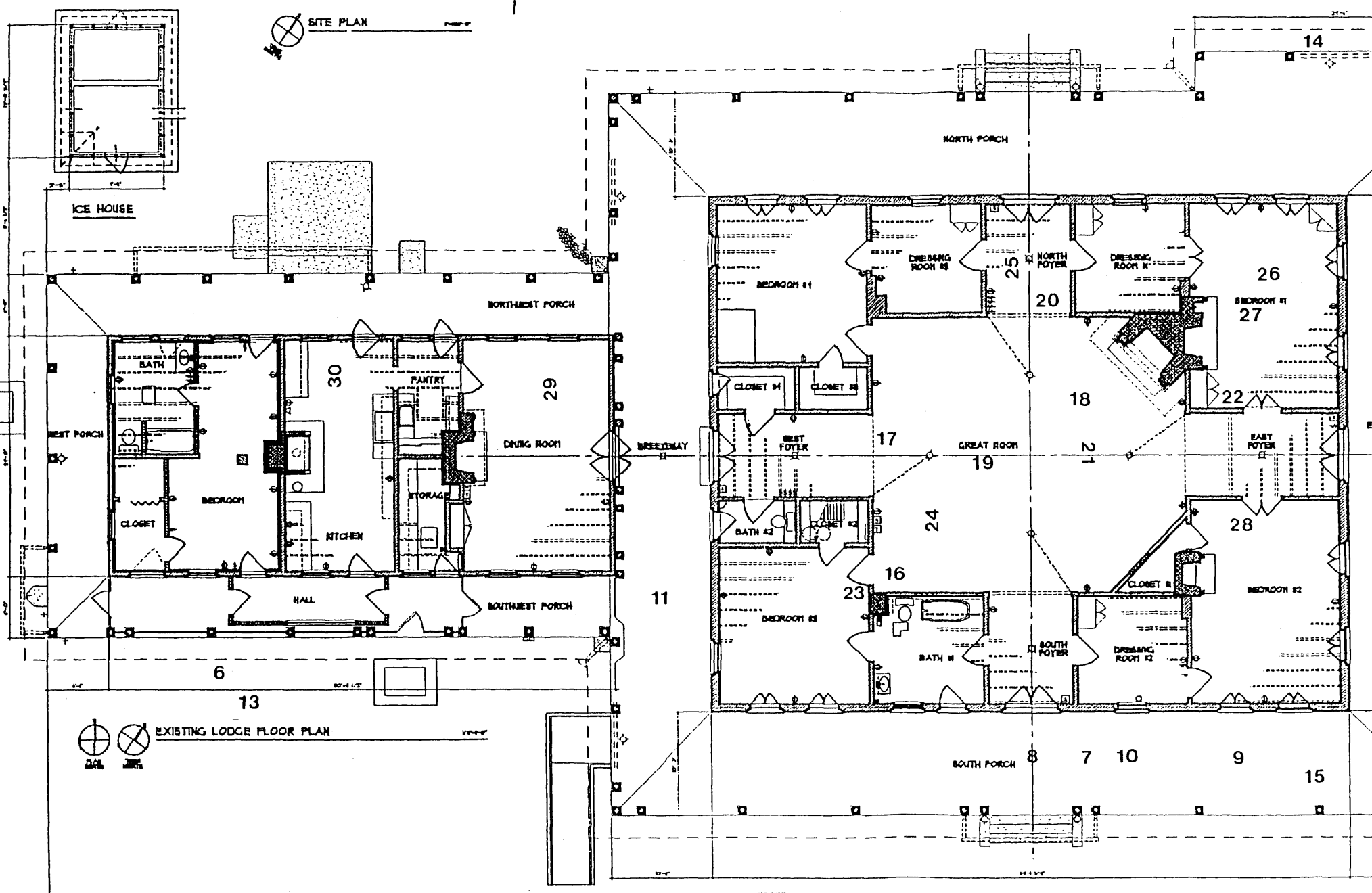


Illustration #2

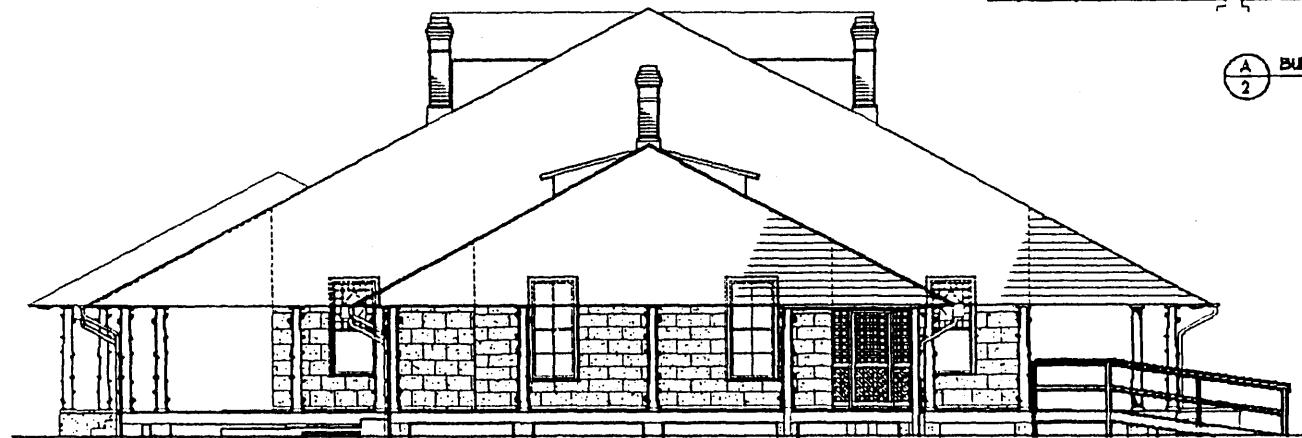
From Clay Lancaster The American Bungalow: 1880-1930



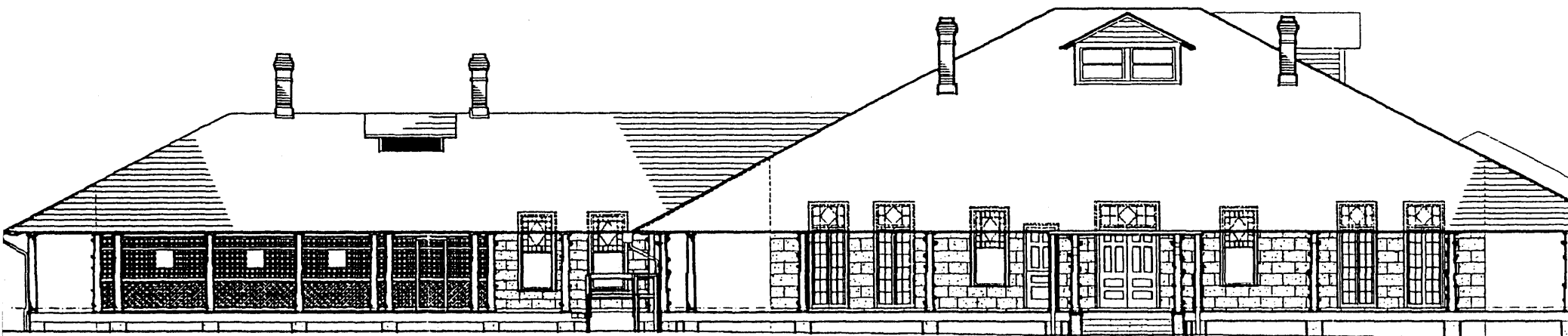
**RENOVATION OF
CHEROKEE GROVE - PRINCESS PLACE
FOR FLAGLER COUNTY FLORIDA
KENNETH SMITH ARCHITECTS INC.**



A
2 BUILDING SECTION



WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

**RENOVATION OF
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