

540

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Judge Henry F. Gregory House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2179 10th Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Vero Beach N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Indian River code 061 zip code 32965

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 4/22/94
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

 Signature of certifying official/Title Date

 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 6/2/94
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the National Register

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-national
- public-state

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Monterey

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Wood: Porch

Narrative Description

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

2011-01-11 10:00 AM
2011-01-11 10:00 AM

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937-1942

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kitchell, Bruce P. (Architect)

MacDaniel, W.F. (Builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Name of Property

Indian River, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	559820	3057360
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 W. Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 7, 1994

street & number 500 South 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 Michael & Yvonne Stutzke

street & number 2179 10th Avenue telephone _____

city or town Vero Beach state Florida zip code 32960

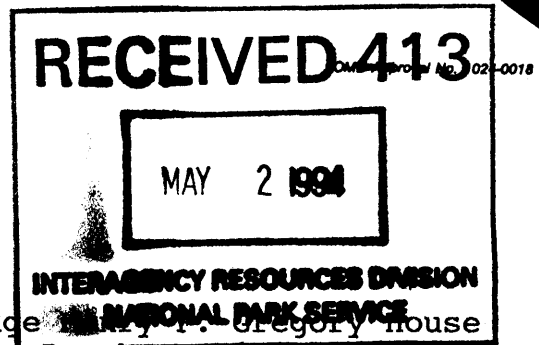
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1



Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Description

Summary Paragraph

The Judge Henry F. Gregory House is a two-story masonry residence located at 2179 10th Street in Vero Beach, Florida. The house was constructed in 1937 and features a nearly symmetrical main facade, a cross gable roof, stuccoed exterior walls, a tiered porch, and classical detailing. It is an excellent local example of Monterey style architecture. The most distinctive feature of the structure is its two-story porch that occupies the three inner bays of the five-bay facade. Other notable exterior elements include the main entrance, which is framed by sidelights and a fanlight, plus an oriel window found on the second story of the north elevation. The interior of the house is decorated with Colonial Revival details.

Supporting Narrative

The Gregory House occupies lot 5 of block 2 of the Royal Park Subdivision, a residential area east of downtown Vero Beach. The building faces east and is flanked on the north by a two-story duplex and on the south by a one-story single family dwelling. A one-story house that faces west onto Ponce De Leon Circle is located directly behind the Gregory House. The terrain is relatively flat. The surrounding vegetation consists of palms, pines, oak trees, and ornamental shrubs and flowers that enhance the beauty of the property and the surrounding neighborhood.

Exterior Description

East Elevation:

Dominant features of the east elevation include a cross gable roof, front facing gable end, an offset entrance, and a tiered porch (Photo No. 1). The tiered porch has a shed roof that is supported by wooden posts with a Chippendale style balustrade. The lower bays of the porch are accented with segmental arch openings. The floor of the ground level porch is paved with ceramic tile. The classical main entrance comprises a six panel door, fanlight, and sidelight surrounds. Fenestration consists of 6/6 double hung sash windows and French doors. The French doors provide access to the porch on both levels.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Description

Section number 7 Page 2

North Elevation:

The north elevation details consist of a ground level entrance and a series of asymmetrically placed windows, including an oriel window that projects from the second story (Photo No. 2). The entrance is located at the northwest corner of the elevation at the head of a short set of steps that features a handrail and a balustrade. The oriel window projects from the second story wall near the midpoint of elevation and is supported by a pair of carved brackets. All the windows, except those in the oriel bay, are 6/6 double hung sashes. All of the major window openings in the house have been fitted with paneled wooden shutters.

West Elevation:

The west (rear) elevation has a markedly asymmetrical appearance (Photo No. 3). The fenestration of the projecting gable bay shows evidence of not only the first and second stories but also a level below grade. Like the other elevations, the windows on this side of the house are 6/6 double hung sash types whose placement reflects floor changes at the rear of the house. The rear entrance is sheltered by a one-bay, one-story porch with a shed roof that provides access to a two-story interior stairwell topped by an extension of the main roof. The south wing of the elevation comprises symmetrically placed 6/6 double hung sash windows.

South Elevation:

The south elevation displays a series of symmetrically placed 6/6 light double hung sash windows that flank an exterior chimney (Photo No. 4). The chimney rises in the middle of the elevation and terminates in a flat chimney cap directly above the roof peak.

Interior Description

First Floor:

General interior attributes of the Gregory House include plaster walls and ceilings, classical baseboards and crown moldings, and hardwood floors. Occupants enter the building through the main entrance into the stair hall (Photo No. 5). The hall contains a winding stair, a sunken bathroom and closet, and

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Description

an exit to the rear of the building (Photo No. 6). The stair, which takes two ninety degree turns as it ascends to the second story, is the largest ornamental feature of the interior of the residence. The living room south of the stair hall has a fireplace with a classical mantelpiece and an entrance onto the first porch level (Photo No. 7). The dining room located north of the stair hall is finished with a chair rail, as well as the crown and baseboard moldings (Photo No. 8). The kitchen west of the dining room has an exit to the north driveway.

Second Floor:

The main stairs lead to the second floor which contains three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and a series of closets. To the north of the stairs are two rectangular bedrooms. The bedrooms are connected by a bathroom that features a polygonal bay window (Photo No. 9). Each bedroom has a closet. The master bedroom consumes the entire south wing of the second level. It has a fireplace, a private entrance onto the porch, and a private hall (Photo No. 10). Off of the hall are a pair of closets and a bathroom. Both second level bathrooms are finished with tile floors and tile wainscoting. Arched openings accentuate the division between the second level stair hall and bedroom areas (Photo No. 11).

Noncontributing Garage

A one-story, L-shaped masonry garage is located directly west of the Gregory House (Photo No. 12). The garage has a cross gable roof, stucco exterior finish, and two overhead bay doors. A pedestrian entrance is located on the south side of the gable extension that projects from the west elevation of the building. The interior of the building contains two car bays and a laundry room. Although Sanborn maps of Vero Beach show a garage located on the Gregory property at approximately the same location, the existing structure appears to be either of recent construction or heavily modified.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetJudge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
SignificanceSection number 8 Page 1Summary Paragraph

The Judge Henry F. Gregory House is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The residence is an excellent local example of Monterey style architecture. It was designed by Bruce Kitchell, a prominent West Palm Beach architect. The house was constructed in 1937 as the winter residence of Henry F. Gregory, a Cook County, Illinois circuit court judge and Florida land investor. The house was designed to comply with neighborhood architectural guidelines of the Royal Park Subdivision, which required a Mediterranean Revival style theme. The "Monterey" styling of the building actually combines features of the familiar California house type with Spanish/English colonial influences that were characteristic of Colonial Period architecture in the city of St. Augustine, producing a distinctly Floridian variation of the architectural type.

Historical ContextDevelopment of Vero Beach, 1885-1942

The settlement of Vero was founded in the 1880s as an agricultural center. The coming of the railroad in the 1890s and land reclamation projects in the early twentieth century promoted development of the citrus industry in the area. Citrus production became the main support of the local economy, involving the cultivation of thousands of acres. The city of Vero was incorporated in 1919, and during the Florida land boom of the 1920s experienced its most significant period of growth. Between 1920 and 1926 the commercial center of Vero grew rapidly and spawned the development of numerous residential subdivisions. To attract tourists and developers to the area, city leaders renamed the city "Vero Beach." Indian River County was created by the state legislature in 1925, and Vero Beach became the county seat.

Vero Beach was the largest town in the new county, and it continued to grow slowly even after the collapse of the Florida Boom in 1926 and the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930s. Citrus and tourism remained the principal foundations of the economy until the outbreak of World War II when the construction of temporary military bases in the area brought a new infusion of residents and capital investment into the community. Although the Naval Air Station constructed in the vicinity of Vero Beach

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Significance

Section number 8 Page 2

operated only through the war years, it brought needed revenue to the area and helped Vero Beach recover from the effects of the Great Depression.

Henry F. Gregory purchased the lot on which he built his winter residence in December of 1936. Construction of a two-story house began almost immediately and it was ready for occupation early in 1937. Judge Gregory, however, was able to enjoy the use of the house for only a couple of years. A catastrophic illness rendered him an invalid, and the house remained vacant through most of the 1940s, except for brief visits by Gregory's wife. The house was leased to a Dr. W.B. Hardee during the late 1940s, and two years after Gregory died in 1955, his widow became a full time resident of the house. She lived there until her death in 1963. The next resident was Ina Bankston who purchased the house from the Gregory estate in 1964. Members of the Bankston family resided in the house until it was sold again during the winter of 1991. The house has suffered no major changes to its architectural character since it was constructed in 1937, and renovation work by the present owners has scrupulously sought to preserve all significant decorative detailing.

Architectural Context

The Monterey style, a fusion of revival styles taken from New England, the South, and the Southwest, was a twentieth century development. The resulting designs were two-story residential buildings that exhibited Spanish Eclectic and Colonial Revival characteristics. Early examples of the Monterey style, built about 1925 to 1940, tended to portray Spanish detailing; buildings constructed during the 1940s and 1950s typically emphasized English Colonial details. Scattered examples of the style were constructed throughout the United States in suburbs during the second quarter of the twentieth century.

In Florida, the Monterey style never gained wide popularity. The style was primarily applied to residential projects, never making a significant contribution to hotel or commercial building trends. The distinctive features of the style include a low-pitched cross-gable roof and a second story balcony. The balcony was usually cantilevered and covered by the principal roof. Construction materials were composed of wood shingles, tile, stucco, and weatherboard. The first and second stories generally

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Significance

had different exterior materials. Door and window surrounds often reflected Territorial examples of Spanish Colonial antecedents. The Gregory House, constructed in 1937, exhibits attributes of classical architecture, embodied in the formal main entrance with its fanlight and sidelight surrounds. The classical flavor is further evidenced in the Chippendale balustrade on the upper story of the tiered porch, and in the classical moldings used throughout the building's interior.

The city of St. Augustine, Florida, had its own colonial architectural traditions that combined forms similar to those displayed by the much later twentieth century eclectic "Monterey" style. The houses constructed by the Spanish during the two periods in which they ruled Florida after the founding of the city (1565-1763, 1784-1821) had some of the features that are characteristic of the Monterey style. The colonial houses were often two stories in height, had pitched roofs and a balcony or gallery that extended the width of the main facade. The long elevation of the structure was oriented toward the street. Such houses were constructed of wood or stone, and the latter was usually stuccoed. The British stayed scarcely twenty years in Florida but had their own influence on the architecture of St. Augustine. The basic house form--with its prominent balcony--remained, but windows and interior finishes began to take on a distinctly English flavor. The decorative vocabulary was based upon "classical" Georgian and Adamesque forms. The two traditions continued for decades after Florida became an American possession in 1821.

Architectural Significance

The architect who designed the Gregory House was Bruce Paxton Kitchell. He was born in Newark, New Jersey in 1872 and in 1919 moved to West Palm Beach, Florida, where he opened an architectural practice. Kitchell designed a number of West Palm Beach residences during the Florida Land Boom years. Several of these were large winter "cottages" located in the exclusive barrier island neighborhood of Palm Beach. Most of his designs reflected the Spanish Eclectic and Mediterranean designs that were popular in Florida during the boom era. Kitchell also designed some important commercial buildings in the city of West Palm Beach during the 1920s. Among these were the Court Garage Building, the Atlantic National Bank, the Palace and Florida Theaters, and the Professional Building. In 1928 Kitchell designed the municipal government building for the Palm Beach

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Significance

Section number 8 Page 4

County community of Kelsey City (now the Town of Lake Park). The structure was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981. Kitchell was a member of the Palm Beach chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His civic associations included membership in the Lake Worth Consistory and Cane Lodge 55. He had served as president of the West Palm Beach Shrine Club and was a member of the Palm Beach Yacht Club.

The Gregory House represents one of Kitchell's last residential projects. He died of a heart attack in 1942 at the age of seventy. The Royal Park neighborhood contained a handful of Mediterranean Revival houses that had been constructed during the early 1920s, so that the Monterey design, with its English colonial influences offered a complement to the general appearance of the architecture in the neighborhood. The style of the structure, however, did not violate the basic theme established for the character of residences constructed in the subdivision. No other comparable examples of the Monterey style more than fifty years old have been recorded in Vero Beach. For the most part, Florida architects were content to make use of the more familiar Mediterranean Revival designs that became current in the early 1920s.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Bibliography

Section number 9 Page 1

Bibliography

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_____. Miscellaneous Records Book 2, p. 510. Letter of
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_____. Plat Book 4, p. 66. Plat of Royal Park Subdivision.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Boundary Description and
Justification

Boundary Description

Lot 5, Block 2, Royal Park Subdivision, Vero Beach, Florida.

Boundary Justification

The above described boundary encompasses all historic resources associated with the Judge Henry F. Gregory House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Vero Beach, Indian River Cty.
Photographs

Section number 7 Page 4

List of Photographs

1. Judge Henry F. Gregory House
2. Vero Beach, Florida
3. Robert Bennett
4. 1992
5. Historic Property Associates
6. East (Main) Facade, looking West
7. Photo No. 1 of 12

Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. North Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo No. 2 of 12

6. West (Rear) Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo No. 3 of 12

6. South Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo No. 4 of 12

6. Interior, Main Stair Hall, Looking East
7. Photo No. 5 of 12

6. Interior, Main Stair Hall, Looking West
7. Photo No. 6 of 12

6. Interior, Living Room, Looking Southwest
7. Photo No. 7 of 12

6. Interior, Dining Room, Looking East
7. Photo No. 8 of 12

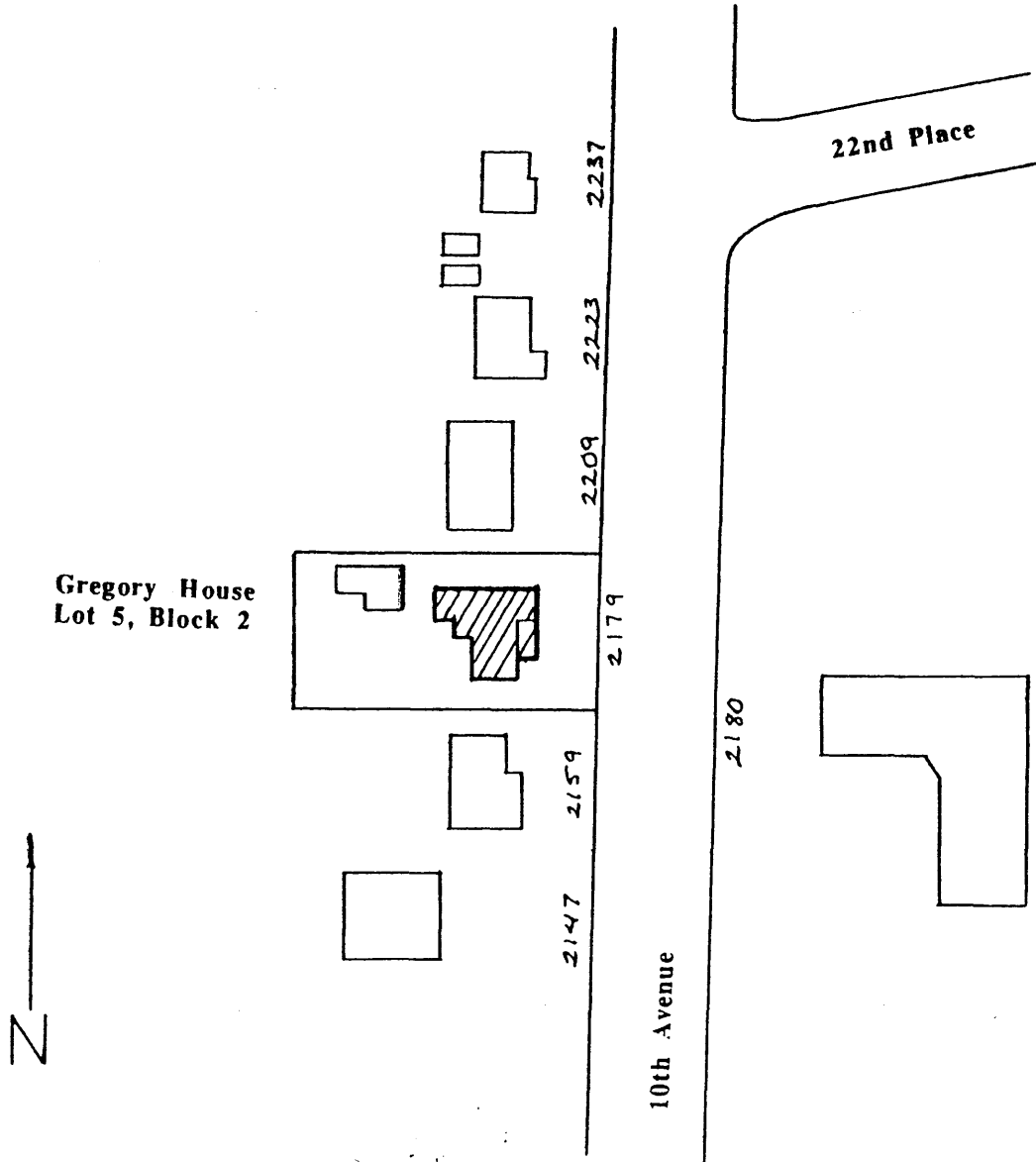
6. Interior, Second Floor Bathroom, Looking Northwest
7. Photo No. 9 of 12



6. Interior, Second Floor Master Bedroom, Looking Southwest
7. Photo No. 10 of 12

6. Interior, Second Floor Hall, Looking Southwest
7. Photo No. 11 of 12

6. Garage, East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo No. 12 of 12

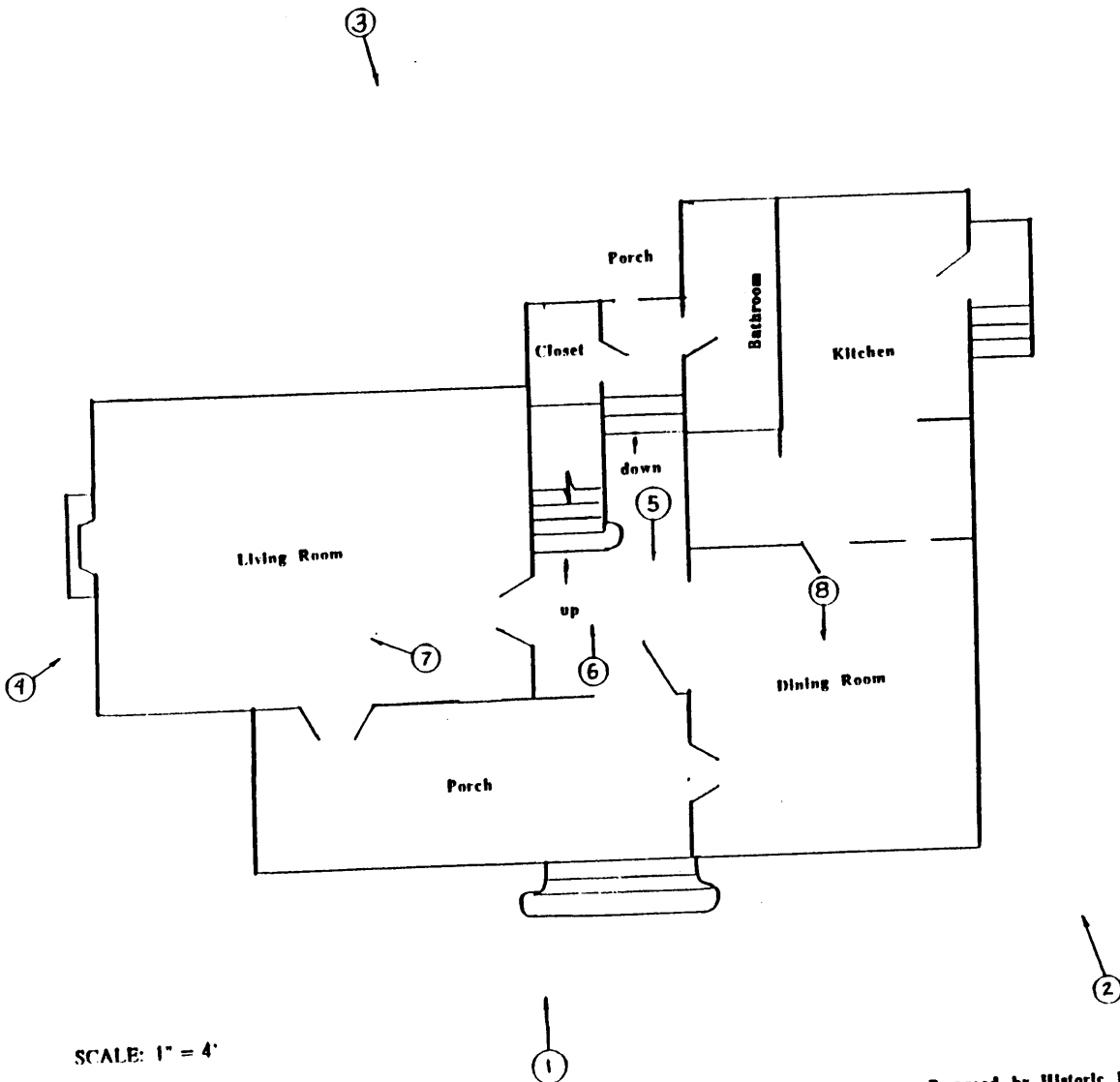
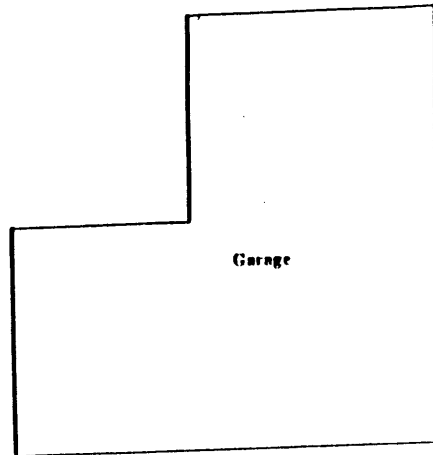
Judge Henry F. Gregory House Site Plan



Legend	
Contributing Building	
Non Contributing Building	

SCALE: 1" = 50'

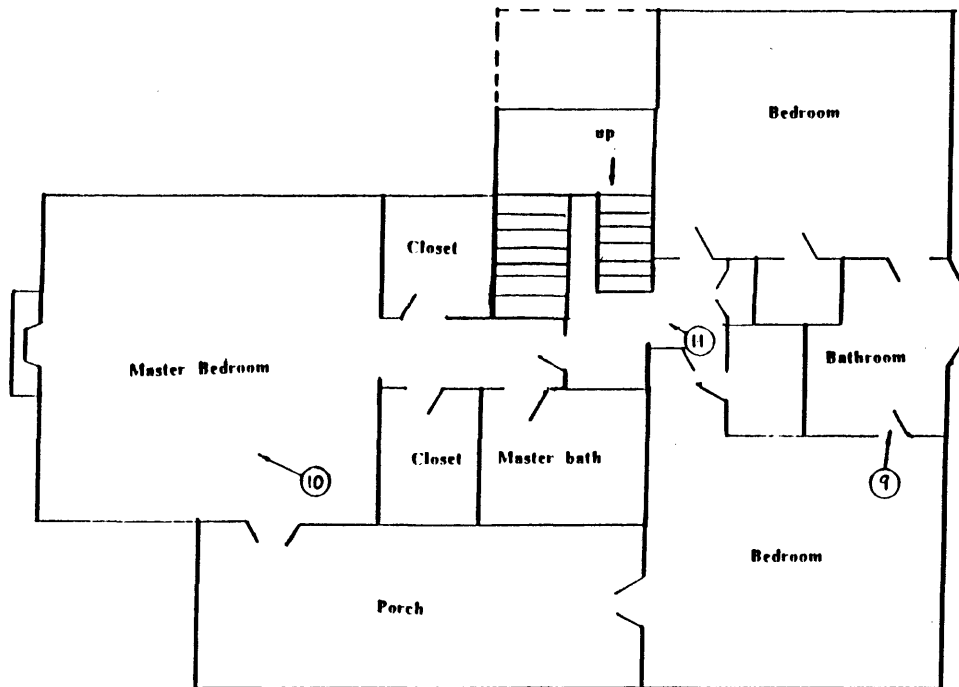
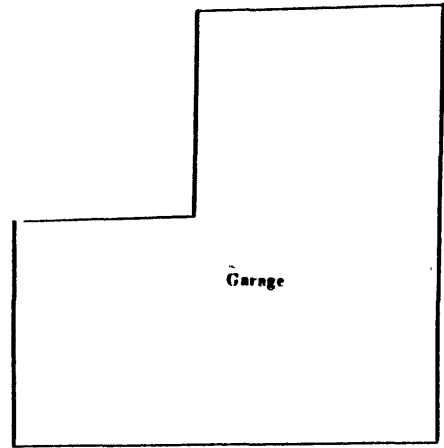
**Judge Henry F. Gregory House
First Floor Plan & Photographic Key**



SCALE: 1" = 4'

NORTH →

**Judge Henry F. Gregory House
Second Floor Plan & Photographic Key**



SCALE: 1" = 4'

NORTH →