

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 ROYAL PARK ARCADE

other names/site number Parkway Plaza

2. Location

street & number 1059 21st Street N/A not for publication

city or town Vero Beach N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Indian River code 061 zip code 32960

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.)
[Signature] 6/23/98
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 [Signature] Date of Action 7-31-98

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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	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)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Business

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Mediterranean Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Stucco

roof Clay Tile

other Glass

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1926-1948

Significant Dates

1926

c. 1939

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Hatcher & Funke

Blder: Vero Beach Construction Co.

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):

- Criteria for previous documentation on file (NPS).

Primary location of additional data:

- Criteria for primary location of additional data.

Name of Repository

#

ROYAL PARK ARCADE
Name of Property

Indian River Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	5	9	7	2	0	3	0	5	7	2	2	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 Sidney Johnston, Historian, Historic Property Associates/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 1998

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 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 Maxwell Properties, Inc.

street & number 920 Truman Street telephone (561) 589-1630

city or town Sebastian state Florida zip code 32958

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 REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1

ROYAL PARK ARCADE
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Royal Park Arcade, located at 1059 21st Street in the city of Vero Beach, is a two-story Mediterranean Revival style commercial building constructed in 1926. The wood frame building has textured stucco on its exterior walls and has a large, round-arched, continuous loggia on its west and north street elevations. The street facades also feature a pent roofed parapet, surfaced with ceramic barrel tiles, that incline downward from the flat roof. The interior of the building contains approximately 20,000 square feet of floor space. The first floor is divided into commercial units with storefronts the majority of which open onto the arcaded loggia, while the second floor consists of apartments. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of its original architectural integrity.

PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Setting

The Royal Park Arcade is located on lots 19-21 of block 1 of the Langwick Subdivision in the city of Vero Beach. The building occupies a prominent location at the southeast corner of 11th Avenue and 21st Street, the latter popularly referred to as the "Miracle Mile." State Road 60, locally known as 20th Street, extends east-west two blocks to the south of the property. The oldest part of the downtown lies several blocks to the west, and the fashionable historic Royal Park Subdivision lies to the north. The Vero Beach Community Center (N.R. 1993) and the Pueblo Arcade (N.R. 1997) lie three blocks west on 14th Avenue, and the Vero Beach Woman's Club (N.R. 1996) is found four blocks west on 21st Street.

The original setback of the building along the north (21st Street) elevation was once 20 feet, but road widening projects have reduced the curb-to-building setback to five feet. The setback on the west (11th Avenue) elevation remains 20 feet. Noncontributing buildings lie adjacent to the building and nearby at all points of the compass. A one-story, non-historic, commercial building abuts the west elevation of the Royal Park Arcade (photos 14, 16). The only vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the building consists of several palm trees and shrubs found along its west elevation.

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DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Royal Park Arcade has a rectangular ground plan and a continuous arcaded loggia that wraps around the west and north elevations of the building. A flat, built-up roof, surrounded by a low parapet covers the building, and a decorative pent roof, surfaced with barrel tiles, is found on the north and west elevations. Carved wooden brackets support the pent roof, the soffit of which is finished with beaded novelty siding. The fenestration of the building is asymmetrical, and metal sash windows have replaced the 6/6 light, double hung, wood sash windows that were originally found on the second story. Textured stucco serves as the exterior wall fabric, and the building rests on a continuous poured concrete foundation.

The most prominent feature of the building is the arcaded loggia, which is divided into seven bays along the north elevation (photos 6, 11, 13) and nine bays along the west elevation (photos 1-2). The round arches are twelve feet high at the center and are finished in textured stucco. The arches visually rest on plain piers with molded impost blocks that have no corresponding bases at the ground level. Each pier, which has wood framing beneath the stucco, measures approximately two feet square. The majority of the storefronts are recessed fifteen feet from the front of the arcade, giving a sense of depth and monumentality to an otherwise plain, rectangular building. Most of the storefronts retain their original features: doors, display windows, transoms, kick boxes, and hardware (photos 4, 8-10, 12).

The easternmost arch on the north elevation has been enclosed with canted and inset walls (photos 10, 13-14). The three southernmost arches along the west elevation are also enclosed (photos 1-2, 8). The enclosures in both locations date from the period of historic significance, although the west elevation no longer retains its original materials.

The south elevation (photo 17) displays a brick chimney and a secondary exit on the first story. The east (rear) elevation (photos 15-17) exhibits several window openings, exterior staircases, and fire exits of a relatively recent origin. Various doors open along the first story of the rear elevation.

Interior, First Floor

The first floor of the building (photos 18-23) contains three businesses, the largest of which occupies four of the north facing (21st Street) storefronts. Access is provided at the west elevation by way of the corner storefront. The storefronts along 21st Street retain their original

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DESCRIPTION

configurations and hardware, but their entrances have been temporarily blocked with furnishings to provide additional showroom space and to improve security. The original side walls separating interior store spaces also remain intact and have doorways to facilitate movement between the spaces. The easternmost storefront and arcade are enclosed, a historic period configuration. This space contains an office.

Interior, Second Floor

The second floor of the building (photos 24-26, 29) has a U-shaped plan because of an airspace at its center that provides light and ventilation to the occupants of the upstairs apartments (photos 15-17). Sixteen apartments open along the U-shaped corridor. Access to the second floor is provided by a small vestibule and staircase on the west elevation. The vestibule is protected by an entrance door surrounded by sidelights and a transom (photo 3). The staircase has a three-tiered dogleg design and has its original steps and balustrade (photos 27-28).

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ROYAL PARK ARCADE
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Royal Park Arcade is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. The building was constructed as a speculative venture in the wake of the land boom that swept much of Florida, including the city of Vero Beach, during the early 1920s. Its builders intended the building to play an important role in the development of the business center of the community by providing commercial retail and office spaces for business entrepreneurs and residential apartments for newly arriving inhabitants of Vero Beach. The building has been an important visual reminder of the Florida Boom era and has continued to play a role in the commercial life of the downtown retail area since its construction in 1926. Although it is visually a rather simple structure, the Royal Park Arcade is architecturally significant because of its arcaded loggia which shelters the traditional commercial storefronts and for its stylistic echoes of the Mediterranean Revival style which was so strongly identified with the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Construction of the Florida East Coast Railway stimulated the first concentrated settlement in the area of today's Vero Beach. Beginning in Jacksonville in the 1880s and ultimately extending to Key West in 1912, the FEC brought thousands of settlers to the Indian River County area after its arrival in the Vero Beach area in 1893. The settlement that became Vero Beach was founded by Henry Gifford, who in 1886 acquired a tract of approximately 150 acres of land on which he planted citrus trees and opened the first general merchandise store in the area. It was Gifford's wife, Sarah, who gave the settlement the name "Vero," which means "to speak the truth" in Latin. The first post office at Vero was established in 1891. The early settlers were engaged mainly in the cultivation of citrus and other agricultural pursuits. Citrus grown in the Indian River area was the most important of the crops raised by the settlers, and the railroad provided them with the means of getting their oranges and grapefruit to market. The railroad also served as the principal means of transportation for new settlers and seasonal visitors.

Vero quickly grew into the largest population center in what was eventually to become Indian River County. Because of its rail link, Vero became the chief shipping and processing center for citrus and other agricultural products in what was then northern St. Lucie County, which was created from a portion of Brevard County in 1905. At that time fewer than 100 people lived at Vero. By 1910, the present area of Indian River County had 1,039 permanent inhabitants, about 200 of whom lived in Vero.

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INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, FLORIDA
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Land reclamation played a significant role in the development of agricultural property around Vero. Intensive drainage projects created new areas for agricultural development, greatly expanding the cultivation of citrus products and bringing about rapid growth in the population. The Indian River Farms Company, based in Vero, was incorporated in 1912, with the purpose of reclaiming submerged lands to make the area suitable development. In 1913, the company surveyed a large tract of wetlands west of the FEC rail line. It began dredging canals and building dikes, laterals, and spillways, opening thousands of acres to settlement and the planting of citrus groves.¹

In 1913, the town of Vero was surveyed and organized into blocks and lots. Located on the fringe of the Indian River farms tract just west of the FEC line, the original town encompassed only a seven block area. A fledgling business district developed along 20th Street and 14th and 15th avenues. Encouraged by the growing number of settlers arriving in the community, the residents of Vero voted to incorporate as the Town of Vero in 1919. In 1920, the U.S. Census Bureau recorded 1,376 persons living in the budding community. During the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s, Vero experienced a period of substantial growth that included an expanded commercial district. In 1925 alone, over 1.5 million dollars worth of new buildings were constructed in the community. This rapid growth prompted Vero residents and people in the surrounding towns in northern St. Lucie County to seek the creation of their own political jurisdiction. Indian River County was carved from St. Lucie County in 1925. Vero, with the largest population, became the seat of government for the newly formed county. The town was re-incorporated as the City of Vero Beach in 1925. During the Florida Land Boom, many coastal communities added "beach" to their official name—whether or not they actually had beachfront property—hoping to attract tourists and new residents. In 1926, the economy of Florida, which had been buoyed by frenzied speculation in real estate, began a downward spiral as the land boom of the 1920s collapsed.²

In spite of changing economic conditions in much of the state, Vero Beach residents continued to enjoy a relatively diversified economy, and the population continued to climb, reaching 2,268 in 1930. The Great Depression made its impact on the city, however, and

¹ Anna Newman, Stories of Life Along the Beautiful Indian River (Stuart: Stuart Press, Inc., 1953), 54; Charlotte Lockwood, Florida's Historic Indian River County (Vero Beach: Indian River County Historical Society, 1975), 38.

² Vero Beach Press, October 29, 1925; Newman, Indian River, 54; Lockwood, Indian River County, 38; Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census, 1920, Population (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1921), 374.

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SIGNIFICANCE

numerous properties went into foreclosure because the property owners could no longer make the mortgage payments. Banks failed throughout the state, including the Farmer's Bank in Vero Beach. In spite of these difficulties, the population of the county had reached 8,957 by 1940, with 3,060 persons residing in Vero Beach. The city continued to grow in spite of the nationwide economic depression, the effects of which were ameliorated somewhat in Florida by public works projects sponsored by the federal government that promoted the development of tourism and by bumper citrus harvests in Indian River County.³

The population of Vero Beach continued to rise during the World War II period (1941-1945), principally due to the construction of numerous military bases throughout the state of Florida, the number of civilian residents of the city reaching 3,629 in 1945. After the war, many servicemen who had been trained or stationed in Florida during the conflict returned with their families to take up residence in the state. A number of these were attracted to the Vero Beach area. Retirees from the northern and midwestern states also began to flock to the state, attracted by the warm climate, the absence of a state income tax, and relatively low property taxes.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Like many of Florida's coastal communities, Vero Beach was the site of frenzied real estate speculation and construction activity during the early 1920s. Beachfront property and other prime residential and commercial land attracted developers and investors from throughout the nation. In 1924, the Vero Beach Construction Company was formed by J.H. Garrett, George Sheldon, Charles Blake, and Joe Halleran, all of whom came from Illinois. Erle W. Thompson, another Illinois native, acted as the company's agent. The company acquired several tracts of land in the city, on which its founders envisioned erecting residences, apartments, a hotel, and a commercial building. To help make their plans a reality, the company employed the architectural services of William W. Hatcher and Lawrence S. Funke. By 1925, the Vero Beach Construction Company had broken ground on the Ocean Front Apartments, a 104 unit apartment building overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. Other projects included three apartment buildings on Apache Avenue, west of downtown, several residences, and the Royal Park Arcade.⁴

³ Bureau of the Census, Fifteenth Census, 1930, Population (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1931), 206; Sanborn Map Company, Fire Insurance Map of Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1923, 1929); Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census, 1940, Population (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1942), 218; Lockwood, Indian River County, 94-105.

⁴ Vero Beach Press, October 8, 1925.

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The developers settled on the name “Royal Park Arcade” for the building because of its proximity to the Royal Park Subdivision, an exclusive residential development opened by the Royal Park Company in 1923. Featuring a golf course, curvilinear streets, a divided boulevard, green spaces, and sidewalks, the subdivision offered residential building lots immediately north of downtown. By 1926, the Royal Park Inn, several large apartment buildings, and fashionable residences dotted the development. The Royal Park Arcade, which stood opposite the Royal Park Inn was intended to offer shopping opportunities to the residents of the subdivision and visitors at the inn. The Royal Park Inn, situated just south of the Royal Park Subdivision, had opened in 1925.⁵

William Hatcher and Lawrence Funke, the architects who developed plans for the projects of the Vero Beach Construction Company, had formed a partnership called Hatcher & Funke in Fort Pierce, Florida, around 1922. Both architects received licenses to practice their craft in Florida some time before forming their partnership. The firm regularly won contracts to design schools in the area. Among Hatcher’s first projects was the Wabasso School, located in north Vero Beach, completed in 1920.⁶

The partners also produced plans for relatively large government buildings and churches. In St. Lucie County, the architects designed Fort Pierce’s First United Methodist Church (1925), the Fort Pierce City Hall (1925), and the White City School (1927). In Okeechobee County, the firm prepared plans for the Okeechobee High School (1925) and in the same year, provided designs for the Vero Beach High School. In the 1930s the partnership was dissolved. Hatcher maintained his office in Fort Pierce, while Funke moved his business address to the city of Palm Beach. Both men continued to practice architecture into the 1940s. The Royal Park Arcade is one of the few buildings designed by the partners still standing in Vero Beach.⁷

Shaken by the collapsing of the land boom, and lacking sufficient capital to finish its ambitious building projects, the Vero Beach Construction Company went into receivership and halted construction on the Royal Park Arcade in 1926. In November of that year, the receivers—Freeman Knight and William Atkin—hired Vero Beach contractor J.H. Baker to resume work on

⁵ Corporation Book 2, p. 151, 252, 262, St. Lucie County Courthouse, Fort Pierce; Deed Book 6, p. 587, Plat Book 1, p. 32, Indian River County Courthouse, Vero Beach; Sanborn Map Company, Fire Insurance Map of Vero Beach, 1929.

⁶ Ernest Miller, comp., Fort Pierce City Directory (Asheville: Miller Publishing Company, 1925), 243.

⁷ Vero Beach Press, July 30, September 29, and October 8, 1925; Blair Reeves, Guide to Florida’s Historic Architecture (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1989), 131; cornerstones on the buildings indicated give the names of architects and builders and the dates of construction.

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ROYAL PARK ARCADE
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the building, which was completed before year's end. The Royal Park Arcade opened with seven businesses on the lower floor and apartments on the second. Four stores faced north along 21st Street, and three opened along 11th Avenue. The property remained in receivership until 1930, when it was acquired by the Nevada Investment Company of Palm Beach. Later it was acquired by Frederick Ruth, a New York attorney and realtor, who held it for a brief period.⁸

In 1931, Ruth transferred ownership of the building to the Indian River Island Corporation. During the 1930s, the Royal Park Arcade continued to house small businesses on the first floor and apartments on the second floor. In 1938, the Indian River Island Corporation sold the building, which underwent a series of changes in name and ownership over the following decade.⁹ The current name of the building, "Parkway Plaza," was derived from one of its owners, Parkway, Inc. of Vero Beach, which acquired the property in 1938 and renamed it the Parkway Hotel. About 1939, the building was slightly reconfigured on the first story to accommodate a dining room, bar, kitchen, and ballroom.¹⁰ During the 1950s, the building continued to house a restaurant, bar, ballroom, and hotel rooms. In 1992, Maxwell Properties acquired the building.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Mediterranean Revival style is found largely in those states that have a Spanish colonial heritage. The style became especially popular in the Southwest states and Florida during the twentieth century. The influence of the Spanish and other Mediterranean styles found expression through a detailed study of Latin American architecture made by Bertram Goodhue at the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915. The exhibition prominently featured the rich Spanish architectural variety of South America. Encouraged by the publicity afforded by the exposition, architects began to look directly to Spain and elsewhere in the Mediterranean where they found a wide variety of building traditions.

In Florida, the Mediterranean Revival style displays considerable Spanish influence. A popular style in the 1920s, the Mediterranean Revival had a pervasive influence on building design until it went into decline in the 1930s, only to resurface again after World War II. The style was adapted for all types of buildings, ranging from grandiose hotels and mansions to two-room

⁸ Vero Beach Press, November 11, 1926; Lis Pendens 1, p. 18; Chancery Order 1, p. 513 ;Chancery Order 3, p. 524; Chancery Order 6, p. 59, 143-145, 287, 310, Indian River Courthouse.

⁹ Deed Book 22, p. 373; Corporation Book 1, p. 219-221, Indian River Courthouse.

¹⁰ Deed Book 30, p. 381; Deed Book 36, p. 409; Deed Book 38, p. 164, 508; Deed Book 43, p. 174, Indian River Courthouse.

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residences. The popularity of the style became so entrenched, that many commercial and residential buildings that had originally been constructed in another style were renovated during the 1920s to reflect Mediterranean Revival influences. Identifying features of the style include stuccoed exterior walls, a variety of roof types used in combination, stuccoed chimneys with decorative caps, barrel tile covered roofs, carved rafter ends under roof eaves, casement windows, arcaded porches, low and high relief sculptural decoration, and an often lavish use of ceramic tile decoration. Commercial buildings often used arched loggias on the principal facades.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Royal Park Arcade is significant as a good example of one of the many variations of the Mediterranean Revival style applied to commercial buildings in Florida during the 1920s. It is not really an example of the classic "arcade buildings" that became popular throughout Florida during the 1920s. Arcades can be described as covered shopping streets, usually designed as a continuous central passage, often with a mezzanine offering two floors of commercial space, flanked by shops. A variation is a continuous passage with shops aligned only along one side but sheltered by a fully enclosed space or, as seen in the Royal Park Arcade, by a loggia. Arcades first developed in France and Italy during the late nineteenth century as elaborate structures of cast iron and glass with vaulted roofs. In the United States, arcades were initially located in large urban areas. Arcades became popular because they permitted shopping in several stores without the discomfort of having to go from store to store in inclement weather, and without the impediment of having to watch for vehicular traffic. The simplicity of the design of the Royal Park Arcade is reminiscent of the arcaded market places (*mercados*) or series of shops (*tiendas*) that often line public squares in many Mexican or Latin American cities.

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ROYAL PARK ARCADE
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Bureau of the Census, Sixteenth Census, 1940, Population. Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1942.

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Indian River County. Chancery Order 3, p. 524, Indian River County Courthouse, Vero Beach.

Indian River County. Chancery Order 6, p. 59, 143-145, 287, 310, Indian River Courthouse, Vero Beach.

Indian River County. Corporation Book 1, p. 219-221, Indian River Courthouse. Vero Beach

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Indian River County. Deed Book 22, p. 373, Indian River County Courthouse, Vero Beach.

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ROYAL PARK ARCADE
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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Indian River County. Deed Book 36, p. 409, Indian River County Courthouse, Vero Beach.

Indian River County. Deed Book 38, p. 164, 508, Indian River County Courthouse, Vero Beach.

Indian River County. Deed Book 43, p. 174, Indian River Courthouse, Vero Beach.

Indian River County. Lis Pendens 1, p. 18, Indian River County Courthouse, Vero Beach.

Indian River County. Plat Book 1, p. 32, Indian River County Courthouse, Vero Beach

St. Lucie County. Corporation Book 2, p. 151, 252, 262, St. Lucie County Courthouse, Fort
Pierce.

Maps

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York: Sanborn Map Company, 1923, 1929.

Newspapers

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Vero Beach Press, September 29, 1925

Vero Beach Press, October 8, 1925.

Vero Beach Press, October 29, 1925.

Vero Beach Press, November 11, 1926.

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ROYAL PARK ARCADE
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Langwick Subdivision, Block 1, Lots 20, 21 & 22, City of Vero Beach

Boundary Justification

The boundary encloses the property historically associated with the Royal Park Arcade.

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ROYAL PARK ARCADE
INDIAN RIVER COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

List of Photographs

1. Royal Park Arcade
2. 1059 21st Street (Indian River County), Florida
3. William R. Adams & Sidney Johnston
4. 1997
5. Historic Property Associates, Inc., St. Augustine, Florida.
6. West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 1 of 29

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

6. West Elevation and 11th Avenue, looking north
7. Photo 2 of 29

6. Exterior Detail, West Elevation, Entrance to 2nd Floor Apartments, Looking East
7. Photo 3 of 29

6. Exterior Detail, Storefront, Looking East
7. Photo 4 of 29

6. North and West Elevations, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 5 of 29

6. North and West Elevations and 21st Street, Looking Southeast.
7. Photo 6 of 29

6. Exterior Detail, North Elevation and West Arcade, Looking South
7. Photo 7 of 29

6. Exterior Detail, West Arcade and Storefronts, Looking South
7. Photo 8 of 29

6. Exterior Detail, Northwest Corner Storefront, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 9 of 29

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- 6. Exterior Detail, Easternmost Storefront on North Facade, Looking East
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- 6. Exterior Detail, Entrados and Impost Block of Arch, Looking West
- 7. Photo 11 of 29

- 6. Exterior Detail, Interior of North Arcade, Looking West
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- 6. North Elevation, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 13 of 29

- 6. Exterior Detail, North Elevation and 1039 21st Street, Looking South
- 7. Photo 14 of 29

- 6. North Elevation and 1035-1039 21st Street, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 15 of 29

- 6. East (Rear) Elevation and Rear of 1039 21st St., Looking North
- 7. Photo 16 of 29

- 6. Rear (East) and South Elevations, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 17 of 29

- 6. Interior, Corner Storefront, Looking Northwest
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- 6. Interior, Corner Store Showroom, Looking Southeast
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- 6. Interior, Wall and Doorway between Corner Store Showrooms, Looking East
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- 6. Interior, Wall and Doorway between Corner Store Showrooms, Looking West
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- 7. Photo 22 of 29

- 6. Interior, View of Bar, Looking East
- 7. Photo 23 of 29

- 6. Interior, View of Second Floor Hall, Looking West
- 7. Photo 24 of 29

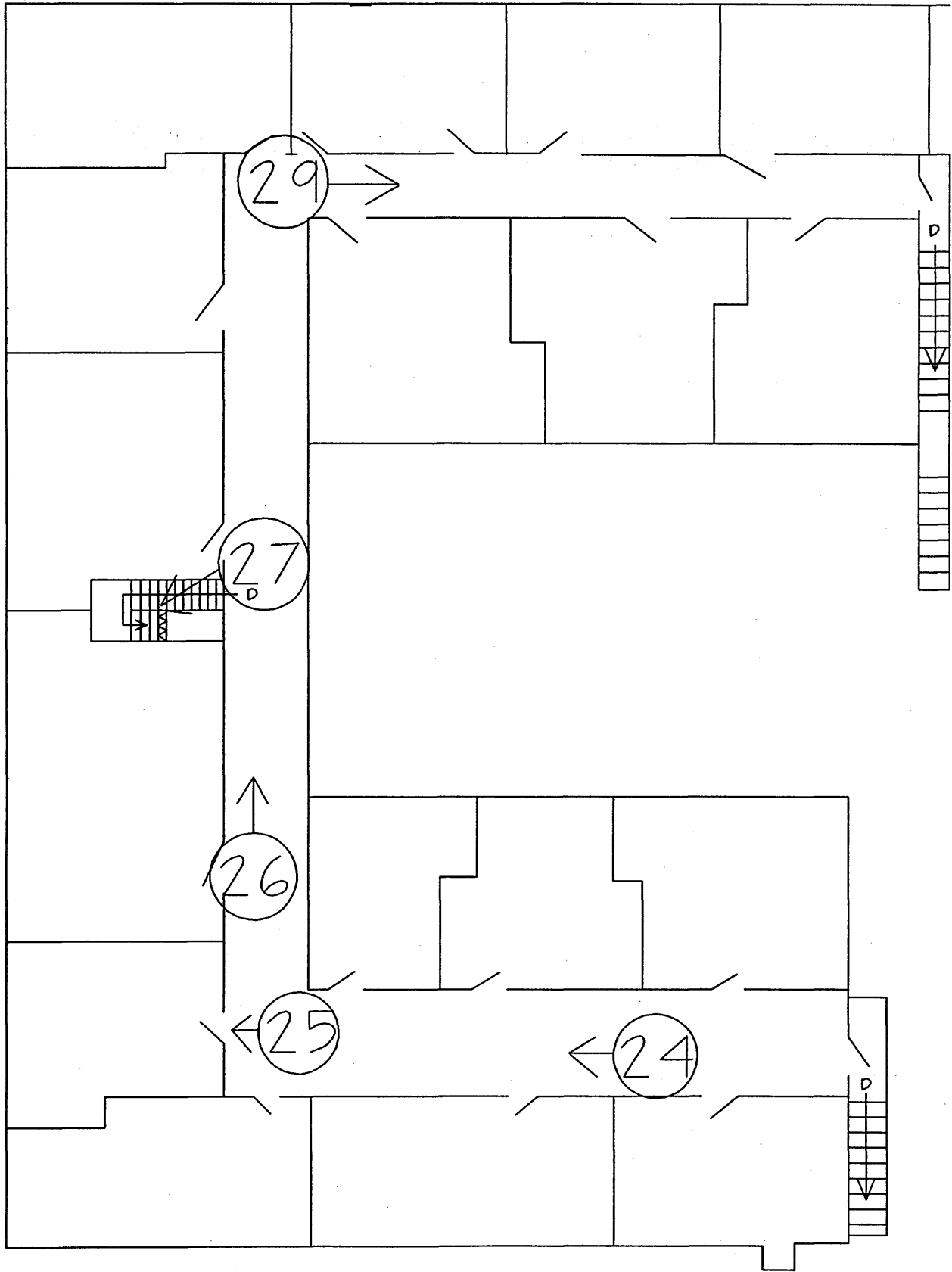
- 6. Interior Detail, Apartment Door, Looking West
- 7. Photo 25 of 29

- 6. Interior, View of Second Floor Hall, Looking North
- 7. Photo 26 of 29

- 6. Interior, Staircase from Second Floor, Looking West
- 7. Photo 27 of 29

- 6. Interior, Staircase and Apartment Entrance from First Landing, Looking West
- 7. Photo 28 of 29

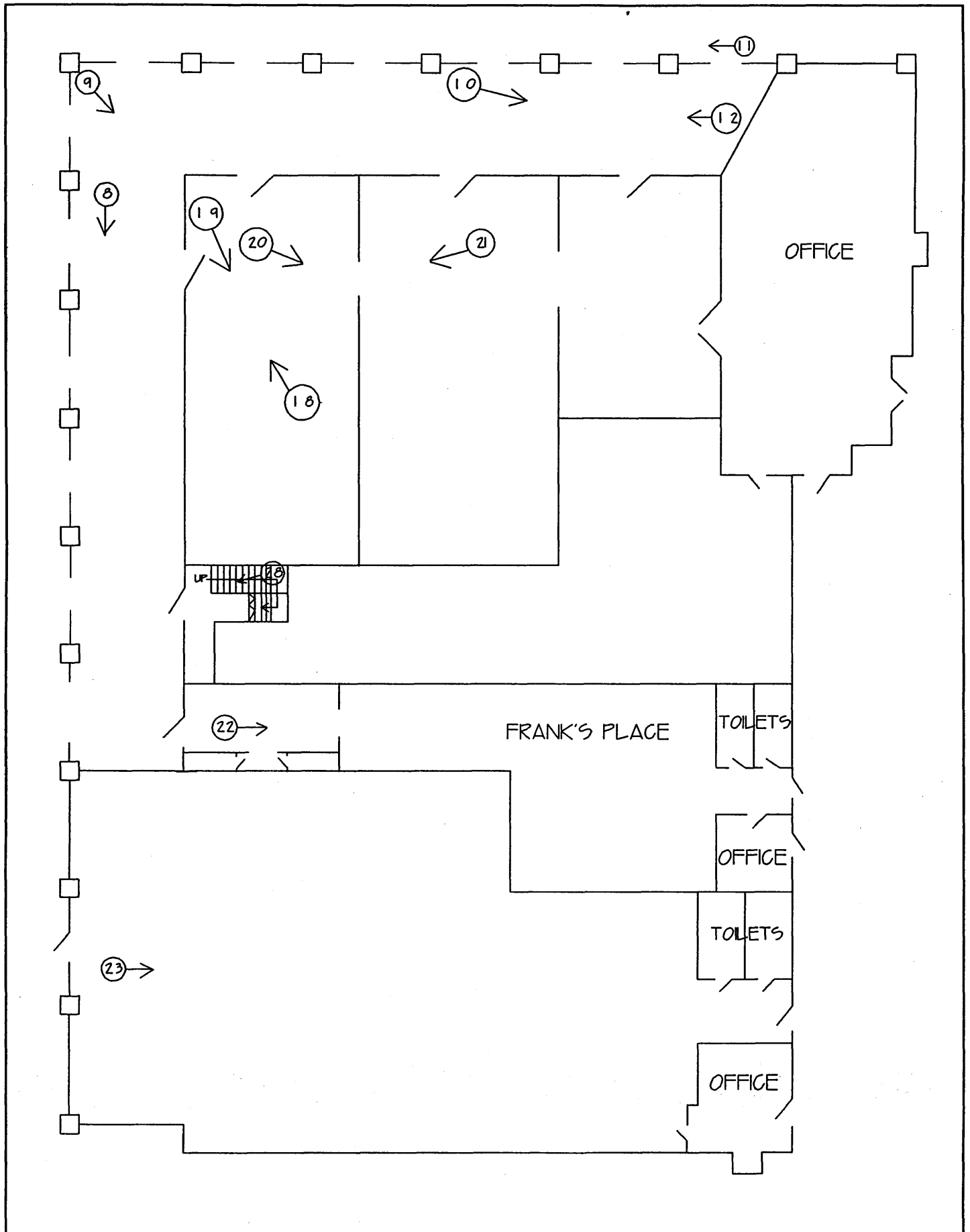
- 6. Interior, View of Second Floor Hall, Looking East
- 7. Photo 29 of 29



2ND FLOOR PLAN: ROYAL PARK ARCADE
VERO BEACH, FLORIDA



PREPARED BY
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FEBRUARY 1997



1ST FLOOR PLAN: ROYAL PARK ARCADE
VERO BEACH, FLORIDA



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FEBRUARY 1997