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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

DEC 09 1992

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 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 Old Vero Beach Community Building
other names/site number Vero Beach Service, Vero Beach Physical Arts Center/ 8IR624
Center

2. Location

street & number 2146 14th Avenue n/a not for publication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 32963

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 12/4/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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:)

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 1/19/93

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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include 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 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)

Recreation & Culture: Auditorium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Frame Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Asphalt

other Wood

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.)

- 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Entertainment/Recreation

Architecture

Period of Significance

1935-1945

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Garns, W.H./unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Old Vero Beach
Community Building

Indian River Co., FL

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 5 9 2 7 0	3 0 5 7 3 0 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 Bill Adams, Millie Bunnell/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 1992

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 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 City of Vero Beach

street & number P.O. Box 1389 telephone (407) 567-5151

city or town Vero Beach state FL zip code 32961-1389

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.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Old Vero Beach Community Building, Vero Beach,
Indian River Co., FL

SUMMARY

The Old Vero Beach Community Building, now known as the Vero Beach Physical Arts Center, is a 1935 one-story Frame Vernacular municipal building located at 2146 14th Avenue, in the center of Pocahontas Park in Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida. The originally U-shaped building is now irregularly shaped, the result of the 1943 addition of an ell on the north elevation. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. The exterior is covered with textured stucco, and the roof has asphalt shingles. Fenestration includes multipaned pocket windows and paired or single casement and jalousie windows. Throughout its history, the building has served as a social gathering place, playhouse, and meeting hall. The Physical Arts Center is one of the two remaining Federal Emergency Relief Administration projects in Downtown Vero Beach; the Indian River County Courthouse is the other.

SETTING

The Vero Beach Physical Arts Center, located on the 2100 block of 14th Avenue, occupies part of lot 34 in the Original Town of Vero Subdivision. Located in the center of Pocahontas Park (see photocopy of 1936 aerial photograph), land donated for municipal use by the Indian River Farms Company to the City of Vero in 1920, the Physical Arts Center is the only building on the block. A playground and tennis courts are adjacent to the building, and the two-story Indian River County Courthouse is located directly east, across 14th Avenue from the Physical Arts Center.

Although the building was designed with the main entrance on the south side, facing 21st Street (see photocopy of 1936 aerial photograph), the public began using the west side entrance more frequently in 1945 when the park was altered slightly. The shift to the west side was completed in 1973, when the city removed the sidewalks and many of the plants on the south side.

PRESENT APPEARANCE

Exterior

The main (west) facade of the Physical Arts Center is comprised of a central, hip roofed entrance bay which is the west end of the main block of the building (photo 1). The gable

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roofed north ell was added in 1943; the south ell is an original wing. The center bay is symmetrical and contains a double entrance with jalousie windows covered by a shed overhang supported by large wooden knee brackets with carved ends. The entrance is flanked by symmetrical pairs of 4/4 double-hung sash windows, and a pair of fan vent openings finished with metal louver blinds. The north ell has an offset entrance with a shed overhang supported by decorative knee brackets and three multi-light pocket windows (photo 2) which are asymmetrically placed. The south ell has a strip of four casement windows with eight lights.

The original U-shape and multi-level roofline of the Physical Arts Center become evident on the south elevation (photo 3). The central (main) block with a hipped roof is the dominant feature of this elevation. This central section has a pair of galvanized attic vents at the roof peak, exposed rafter ends, and a central entrance with double doors. The entrance is flanked on either side by four casement windows with eight lights. Other features include the original gable roofed wings which project south from the east and west ends of the elevation. The west wing has an offset entrance with a shed canopy (photo 4), and a lower gable projection which features an end exterior chimney. The chimney, flanked by a pair of three-light stationary windows, has a blind arch located just beneath the flue opening. The east wing has an offset entrance with a shed canopy flanked on one side by a window opening finished with jalousies.

The east elevation is comprised of the main hip roofed block, the side-facing gabled wing to the south (photo 5), and the ell which projects from the north elevation (not visible in photo). The main block is symmetrical and has a matching pair of offset entrances with shed canopy overhangs, a pair of louvered vents, and four pocket windows with six lights each. The south wing has an offset entrance with a shed overhang, and a pair of window openings finished with jalousies. The north ell has a symmetrical strip of pocket windows with nine and fifteen lights.

The north elevation is comprised of the gable end of the ell extending from the west end of the main block (photo 6). The ell has an offset exterior chimney flanked by paired, fifteen-light pocket windows. Other features include a nine-light pocket window and a paired window opening finished with nine-light pocket sash. The main block has a series of eight-light pocket windows set both singly and in pairs.

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Patrons enter the Physical Arts Center through the main entrance, located in the center of the west end of the dance hall (photo 7). The main dance hall and recreation room is a large open area featuring its original plaster walls, heart pine floor, stage, and full-height ceiling with exposed trusses. The stage, located at the east end of the room is comprised of an elevated platform back-lighted with a series of pocket windows (photo 8). A pair of rectangular rooms, identical in size and shape, flank the stage area. Other features include a massive coquina veneer fireplace and large wooden mantle, located in the center of the north wall (photo 9).

The southwest wing contains a lobby, check room, a pair of closets, and a men's lounge. All of the rooms in this wing are rectangular. The men's lounge features a brick fireplace located in the center of the south wall (photo 10). The fireplace has a wood mantel and rectangular panel finished with natural coquina stone.

The southeast wing contains a vestibule, woman's restroom, and a men's restroom. Other features include doorways to the main dance hall, and exterior exits in the west and south walls.

The north wing, extending from the west end of the north elevation, contains a lounge area, card room, a rest room, showers, and a dressing room. The lounge features an exit in the west wall and a fireplace, which is located in the center of the north wall (photo 11). The fireplace, with its rounded corners, offers a streamlined appearance reminiscent of the Art Deco style (photo 12). A restroom located immediately east of the lounge area contains its original fixtures (photos 13 & 14).

ALTERATIONS

Exterior

The Physical Arts Center building has experienced two alterations, one of which occurred during the historic period. The historic alteration was the addition of a Service Men's wing (or ell) to the north facade in 1943. A non-historic alteration occurred in the 1960s when, because of termite damage, the entire west, south, and east walls of the ladies' lounge (in the

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southeast corner of the east wing) were removed (See photo 3 and Floor Plan With Alterations), and the original pocket sash in the south and east walls of the wing were replaced with jalousie windows (photos 3 & 5).

Interior

The only structural change to the Physical Arts Center was the removal of the ladies' lounge. Light fixtures in the lounge and card room have been replaced, and ceiling finishes were redone in the 1950s or 1960s. The city plans to restore the building, uncovering the original finishes and rebuilding the ladies' lounge. The rest of the interior has retained its architectural integrity despite the damaging effects of a fire which occurred in 1944.

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SUMMARY

The Old Vero Beach Community Building, now known as the Physical Arts Center, is significant at the local level under **Criteria A** in the area of **Entertainment/Recreation** as a Depression-Era building constructed in 1935 to provide a municipal hall for the use of local citizens and winter residents. The building is one of two Works Progress Administration public buildings constructed in downtown Vero Beach. The building is a visual reminder of Vero Beach's early civic development, and of its role as host to a Naval Air Station. In response to the establishment of the Naval Air Station late in 1942, the Community Building was converted into a service center for military personnel.

The Physical Arts Center is also significant at the local level under **Criterion C** as an example of **Frame Vernacular** architecture used for a public purpose. The building, designed by local architect W. H. Garns, remains relatively intact, and contributes to the distinctive collection of historic buildings of Downtown Vero Beach as an important Depression Era resource.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Initially known as Vero, the town of Vero Beach was established in the 1880s as an agricultural center. The introduction of the railroad in the 1890s and land reclamation projects in the early twentieth century promoted development of the citrus industry in the area. The Indian River Farms Company, based in Vero, was incorporated in 1912 and within several years began draining thousands of acres, many of which were planted in citrus. Driven by that expansion, Vero was incorporated in 1919.

During the Florida land boom of the 1920s, Vero experienced its most significant period of growth, which included an expanded commercial district, platting of numerous residential subdivisions, and the construction of many of its historic buildings. Municipal improvements, such as a central power plant and Pocahontas Park, were established during that period. To attract tourists and developers to the area, the term "beach" was added to Vero during the 1920s.

Population expansion prompted the creation of Indian River County in 1925. As the largest town in the new county, Vero Beach became the seat of government. Supported by the tourism,

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the citrus industry, and federally funded WPA projects, Vero Beach continued to grow during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Vero Beach Community Center 1935-1942

During the mid-1930s, Vero Beach quickly recovered from the effects of the Great Depression. The growing town, with a population of 2,268, was in need of municipal buildings to provide for the social, cultural, and recreational needs of its citizens. On January 18, 1935 a group of citizens representing various communities in Indian River County gathered to review proposals slated for projects which required federal funding for that year. Those projects included the construction of an airport and a municipal dock, the improvement of the Sebastian Inlet, school and road improvements, and extension of pest control. The construction of a new courthouse, post office, and recreation building were also important items on the list. A total of \$1 million dollars was allocated for those projects, out of which \$2,000 was dedicated for the construction of the recreation hall in Vero Beach.

On January 22, 1935, plans for the proposed recreation hall were reviewed and approved. The one-story building, designed by local architect W. H. Garns, cost an estimated \$3,650 to build. The Union workers of Vero Beach supplied all of the skilled labor needed to erect the building. Unskilled labor was supplied by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Materials for the project were supplied by the Crosby Builder's Supply Company of Vero Beach. Completed in early April 1935, the building was host to a variety of activities, among the first being the Seventh Annual Flower Show sponsored by the Indian River Garden Club. The recreation hall was officially dedicated as the Vero Beach Community Building on July 4, 1935. The dedication, sponsored by the Modern Woodmen of America, featured band music, dancing, and sports events.

Community groups used the facility extensively. One group, "The Civic Players" organized in 1938, used the building for play rehearsals and performances. The building was used by the Tourist Club during the tourist season, from November to April. Other users included church groups, schools, and other local clubs.

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With the outbreak of World War II, many of Florida's coastal towns served as hosts to temporary military bases. Vero Beach, with its small municipal airport and location on the Atlantic Ocean, became an ideal place for the installation of a temporary Naval Air Station, which was activated in 1942. With the arrival of the first squadrons in 1943, Vero Beach converted the Community Building into a Servicemen's Center for the entertainment of military personnel. This was evidently a service which warranted the expansion of the facility, for late in 1942, an application for funds to build an addition especially for the servicemen was submitted to the federal government. In early February 1943 funds totalling \$6,175 were allocated for the construction and furnishing of a servicemen's wing to the Vero Beach Service Center. Along with local funds, the construction budget, which included furniture, totalled \$8,175. Completed in the summer of 1943, the wing contained a lounge with fireplace, a reading room, shower room, dressing room and rest room. A portion of the funding was used for operation costs.

The Service Center, already a community focal point before World War II, gained quick acceptance and support of the community of Vero Beach. A social group known as the Bombadears was organized to entertain servicemen during their stay at the Naval Air Station. The club, comprised exclusively of local women, operated under the "Basic Rules" as indicated on the back of their membership cards:

- Must have parental consent.
- Admission to sponsored events by certificate only.
- Departure to be checked by authorized hostess.
- Leaving with service man prohibited.
- No use of intoxicants.
- Ladylike conduct at all times.
- Sport dresses unless notified otherwise.

I agree to observe the above rules and such other regulations as may be issued governing the conduct of all "Bombadears", with the understanding that this certificate is subject to cancellation for any violation thereof.

Signed _____

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Early in the morning of November 2, 1944 a fire broke out in the Service Center. The fire, probably caused by stage foot lights, ignited the curtains, but was confined primarily to the stage area. The heat, which drew resin from the exposed wood of the furniture, floors, and rafters, caused damage throughout the building; the structure itself, however, remained intact. The total damage to the building was estimated at \$8,000. The immediate repair and refurnishing of the building was ordered by Mayor Alex MacWilliam in order to return its use to the servicemen and women as quickly as possible. Refurbished, the building was used throughout the remainder of the war as a recreational center for service personnel. In 1946, it returned to civilian use and remained a center of activity for various community groups until January 1992 when it was vacated.

The Vero Beach Physical Arts Center is significant under Criterion A for its important association with the early development of Vero Beach's municipal buildings. It is also significant as part of the city's military history. The City of Vero Beach played an important role as host for a Naval Air Station during World War II, and the conversion of the Community Building into a Service Center is indicative of the importance of the Naval Air Station to the city during that time.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Frame Vernacular Style

Frame Vernacular, the prevalent style of architecture in Florida, refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. Before the Civil War, residents relied upon local materials and their own methods and designs to construct buildings. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and parts and exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to make architectural trends universal throughout the country. The railroad provided cheap and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished architectural products from which to create their own designs.

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Frame Vernacular buildings are typically one or two stories in height, with wood balloon frame structural systems and brick pier foundations. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross-ventilation. Gabled or hipped roofs usually have steep pitches which accommodate attic space. Horizontal drop siding and weatherboard are the most common exterior wall surface materials. Wood shingles were often used to cover the roofs, but they have nearly always been replaced with composition shingle. Porches, most commonly simple entrance or end porches, are common features of the style. Fenestration is regular, but not always symmetrical. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing and doors contain recessed wood panels. Exterior decoration is sparse and limited to ornamental woodwork.

W.H. Garns, Architect

Little documentation for architect W.H. Garns exists. He was, however, involved in initiating the concept of a municipal recreation building for the city of Vero Beach. During the Chamber of Commerce meeting which reviewed projects slated for federal funds for the year 1935, Garns was listed as present. Within seven days, a conceptual drawing of the south elevation of the then called "Municipal Recreation Hall" graced the front page of the Vero Beach Press Journal. Garns' elevation drawing closely matches the actual building. The only detectable change is to the doors on the projecting wings on the south elevation. The doors in the original drawing were on the inside of the end chimneys, whereas in the actual building, they are on the outside. His interior plans match that which was constructed to a great extent.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Physical Arts Center is a fine example of the public buildings constructed under the Works Progress Administration in the 1930s. Although vernacular in style, the building has several distinctive features, particularly on the interior. These features include the main dance hall and recreation room with exposed wooden trusses, hard wood floor, built-in stage area and large coquina veneered fireplace. Other period features of the interior include, secondary fireplaces with coquina or Art Deco styling, restroom fixtures and finishes, and original plaster interior walls.

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The exterior also incorporates several distinctive features. The use of a textured stucco exterior, fairly unusual on a frame vernacular building, was an economical way to add an appearance of solidarity to the simple building. Also unusual was the use of pocket windows. The combination of the hipped and gabled roofs, accented with ridge ventilators, further distinguishes this otherwise simple, utilitarian building.

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Section number 9 Page 1 Old Vero Beach Community Building, Indian River Co., FL

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aero-Graphic Corporation. Florida From the Air. Louisville, KY:
Aero-Graphic Corp., 1936.

Arnold Southwell, Architect, "Addition to Vero Beach Community
Building, Pocahontas Park, City of Vero Beach, Florida, Dec.
1942," (Photocopy of blue print)

Indian River County. Deeds.

Historic Property Associates, Inc., "Historic Properties Survey
of the City of Vero Beach, Florida," 1990.

Vero Beach Press Journal, 18 January 1935; 22 January 1935; 1
February 1935; 15 February 1935; 12 March 1935; 15
March 1935; 12 April 1935; 17 May 1935; 21 June 1935;
5 July 1935; 12 February 1943; 3 November 1944;
29 September 1944.

Vertical Files. "Bombadear" Membership Certificate, Vero Beach
Historical Society.

W.H. Garns & Sons, "Recreation Building, Pocahontas Park, City of
Vero Beach, Florida," Aug. 24, 1924. (Photocopy of blue
print).

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Situated in the State of Florida, County of Indian River, City of Vero Beach and being a part of Block 34, Original Town Subdivision as recorded in Plat Book 4, Page 62 of the public records of St. Lucie County, Florida, said lands now lying in Indian River County and being more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the southeast corner of said Block 34 run west along the south line of said Block 34, the same being the north right-of-way line of 21st Street as shown on said plat of the Original Town, to an intersection with the east right-of-way line of 14th Avenue, the same being the west line of said Block 34;

thence run north along the said east right-of-way line of 14th Avenue, a distance of 185.91 feet to the Point of Beginning of the hereon described parcel;

from the Point of Beginning run east and perpendicular to the said east right-of-way line of 14th Avenue, a distance of 47.76 feet;

thence run south and parallel with the said east right-of-way line, a distance of 57.75 feet;

thence run east and perpendicular to the said east right-of-way line, a distance of 125.30 feet;

thence run north and parallel with the said east right-of-wayline, a distance of 143.31 feet;

thence run west and perpendicular to the said east right-of-way line, a distance of 125.30 feet;

thence run south and parallel with the right-of-way line, a distance of 55.56 feet;

thence run west and perpendicular to the said east right-of-way line, a distance of 47.76 feet to the said east right-of-wayline of 14th Avenue;

thence run south along the said west right-of-way line of 14th Avenue, a distance of 30 feet to the Point of Beginning; containing 19,389.5 square feet.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the city land that historically has been association with the Old Vero Beach Community Center (Physical Arts Center).

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Photographs 1 Old Vero Beach Community Building, Indian River Co., FL
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- 1 1) Old Vero Beach Community Building (Physical Arts Center), 2146 14th Avenue
2) Vero Beach, Indian River County, Florida
3) Millie Bunnell
4) 1992
5) Vero Beach Historical Society
6) W (main) elevation, camera facing E
7) 1 of 14

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

- 2 6) Typical pocket windows, N elevation, camera facing S
7) 2 of 14
- 3 6) S elevation, camera facing N
7) 3 of 14
- 4 6) Typical door with shed canopy, W elevation of SE wing, camera facing E
7) 4 of 14
- 5 6) E elevation, camera facing W
7) 5 of 14
- 6 6) N elevation, camera facing S
7) 6 of 14
- 7 6) Dance hall, W wall with main entrance, camera facing W
7) 7 of 14
- 8 6) Dance hall, E wall with stage area, camera facing SE
7) 8 of 14
- 9 6) Fireplace in dance hall, camera facing N
7) 9 of 14
- 10 6) Interior of SW wing, camera facing SE
7) 10 of 14
- 11 6) Interior of N wing, camera facing N
7) 11 of 14

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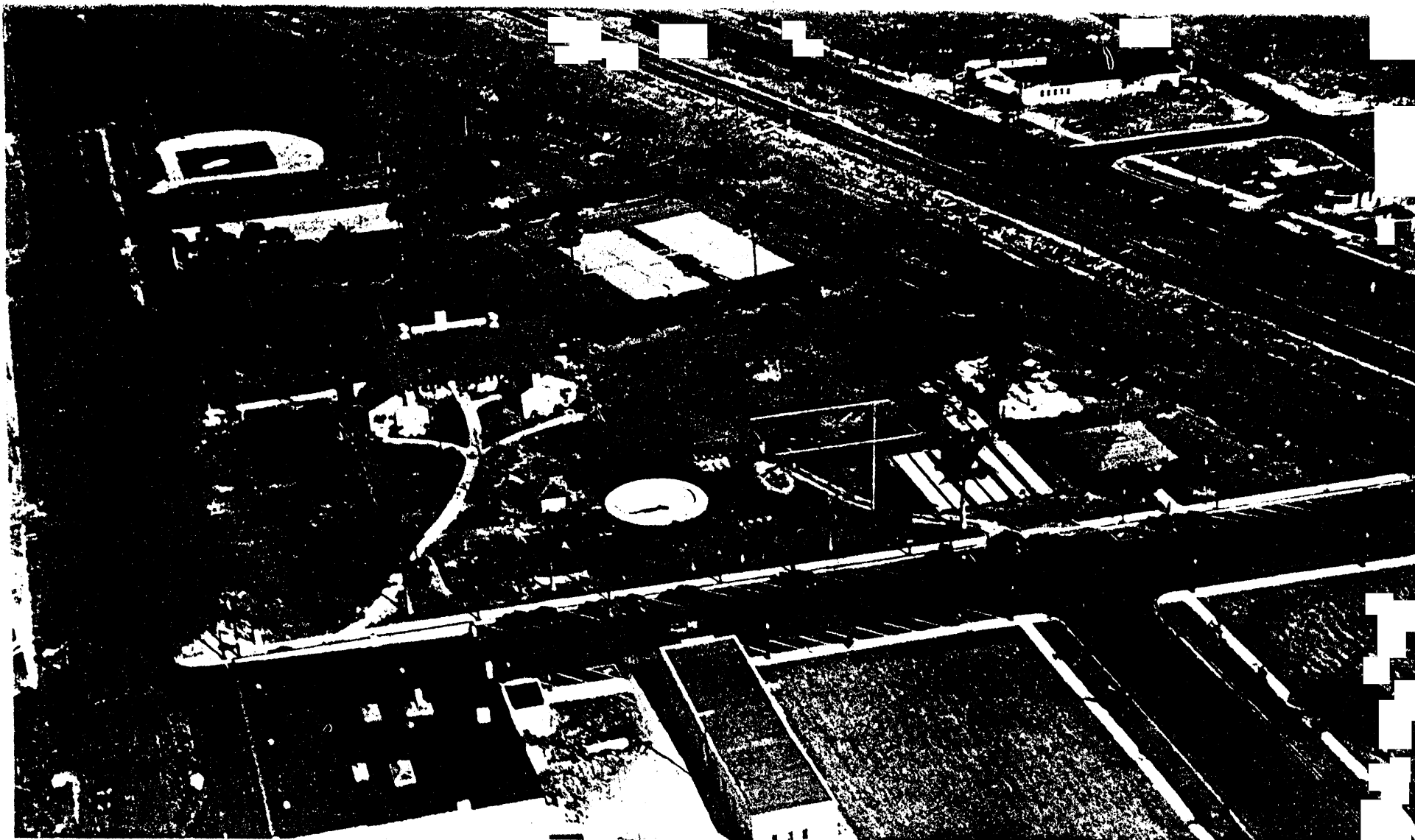
Photographs 2 Old Vero Beach Community Building, Indian River Co., FL

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- 12 6) Detail of fireplace, interior of N wing, camera
 facing N
 7) 12 of 14

- 13 6) Detail of restroom woodwork, camera facing E
 7) 13 of 14

- 14 6) Detail of original restroom fixtures in N wing,
 camera facing S
 7) 14 of 14



Courtesy of City of Vero Beach

Photo by Aero Graphic Corp.

"POCOHONTAS PARK, THE COMMUNITY RECREATIONAL CENTER OF VERO BEACH"

FLORIDA'S fine all-the-year-around weather inspires indulgence in all types of outdoor sports, and here we see a splendid park of shuffle-board, bowling and tennis courts, swings and teeters, baseball diamond and horse-shoe courts; even a miniature zoo, wading pool for the kiddies and modern re-

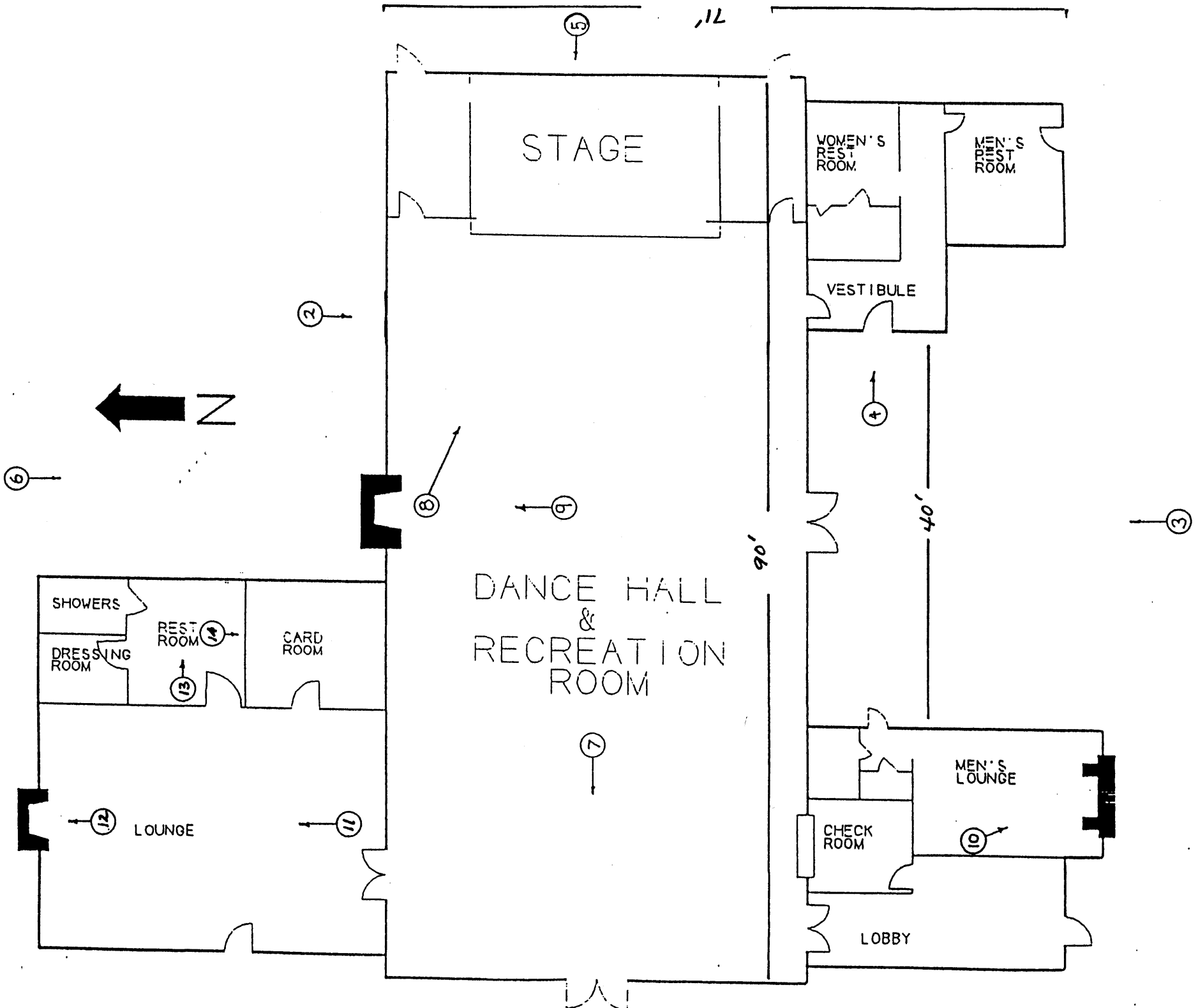
creation building where bridge parties and dances are provided for the entertainment of townspeople and visitors. All of this is under the splendid supervision of the Chamber of Commerce, whose every thought is for the comfort and pleasure of citizens and guests of the community.

(From Florida From the Air, published by Aero-Graphic Corporation, Louisville, KY, 1936)

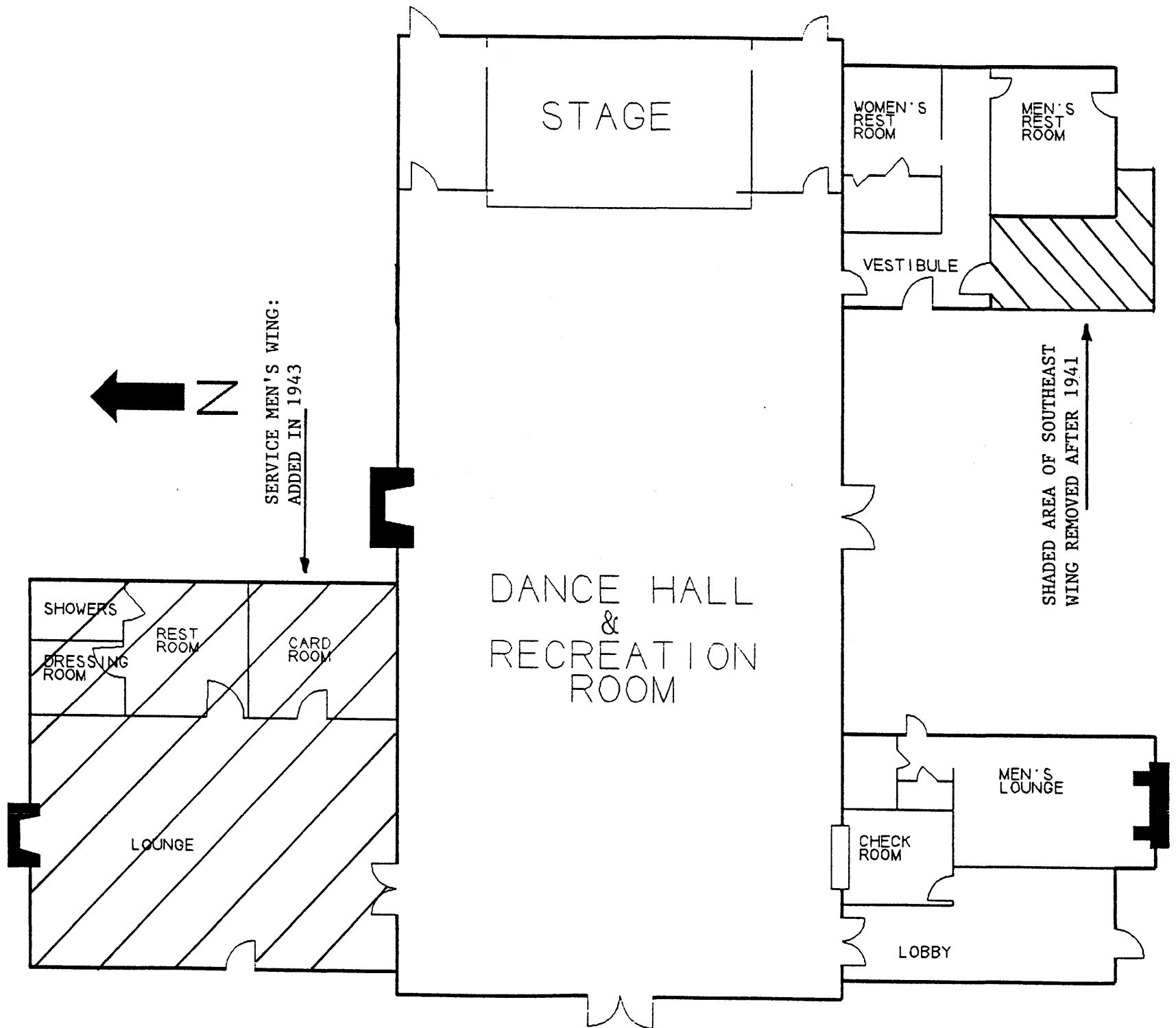
[24]

VERO BEACH PHYSICAL ARTS CENTER

PHOTOGRAPH KEY



VERO BEACH PHYSICAL ARTS CENTER
Floor Plan
With Alterations



STAGE

WOMEN'S
REST
ROOM

MEN'S
REST
ROOM

VESTIBULE

SHADED AREA OF SOUTHEAST
WING REMOVED AFTER 1941

DANCE HALL
&
RECREATION
ROOM

SERVICE MEN'S WING:
ADDED IN 1943

SHOWERS

REST
ROOM

CARD
ROOM

DRESSING
ROOM

LOUNGE

CHECK
ROOM

MEN'S
LOUNGE

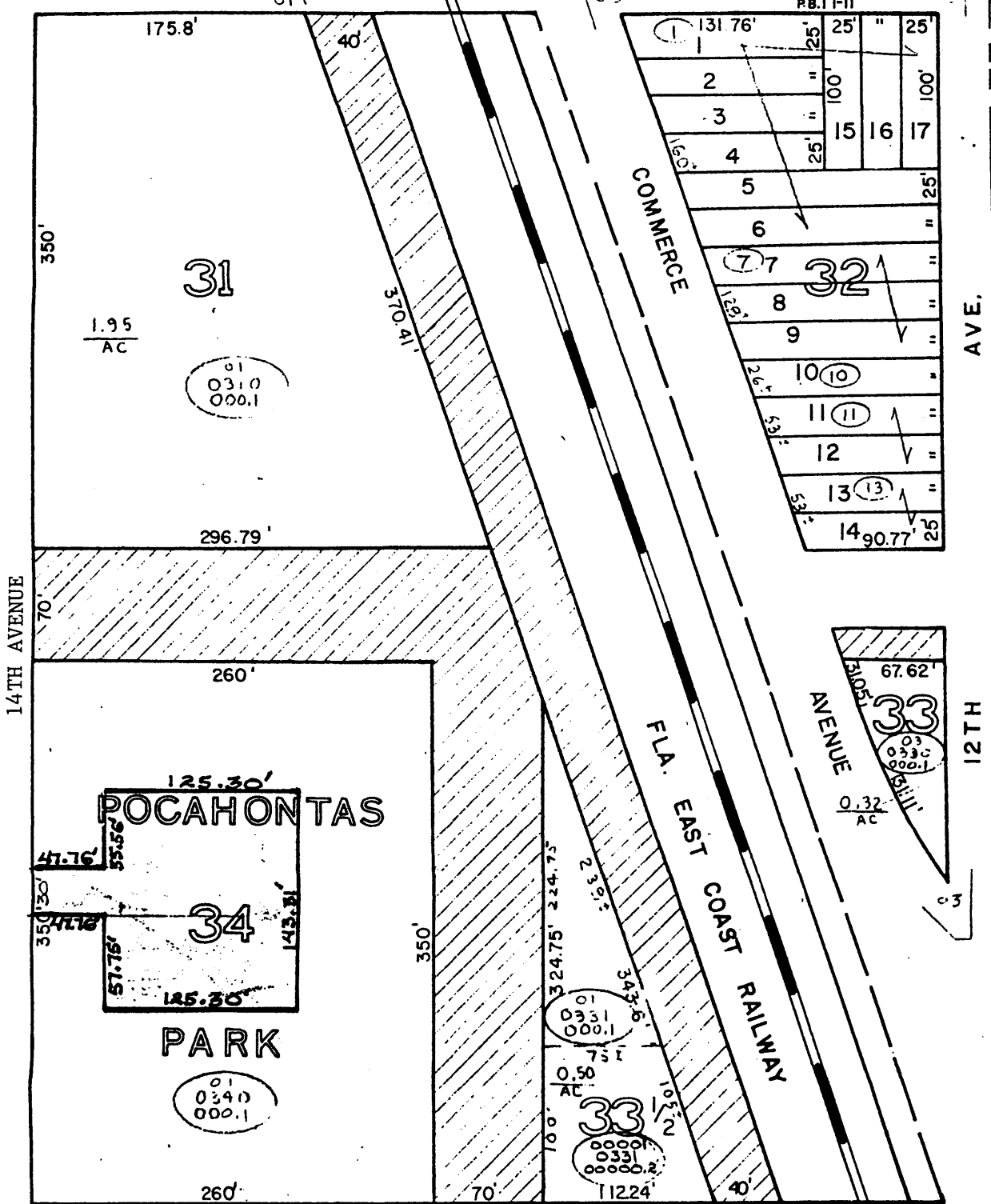
LOBBY

SHIP 33S RANGE 39 E

VERO BEACH COMMUNITY BUILDING
 2146 14th Avenue
 Vero Beach, Indian River Co., FL

23RD STREET

GRAVES, KNIGHT & GRAVES SUB.



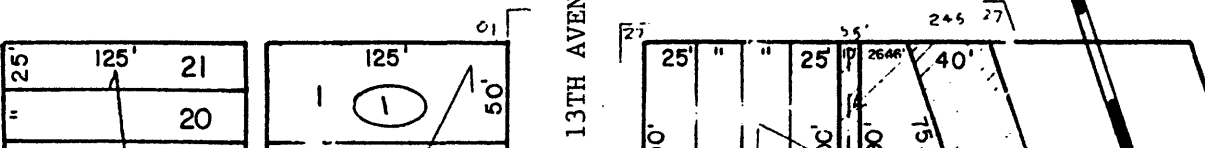
AVE.

12TH

SCALE: 1" = 100'

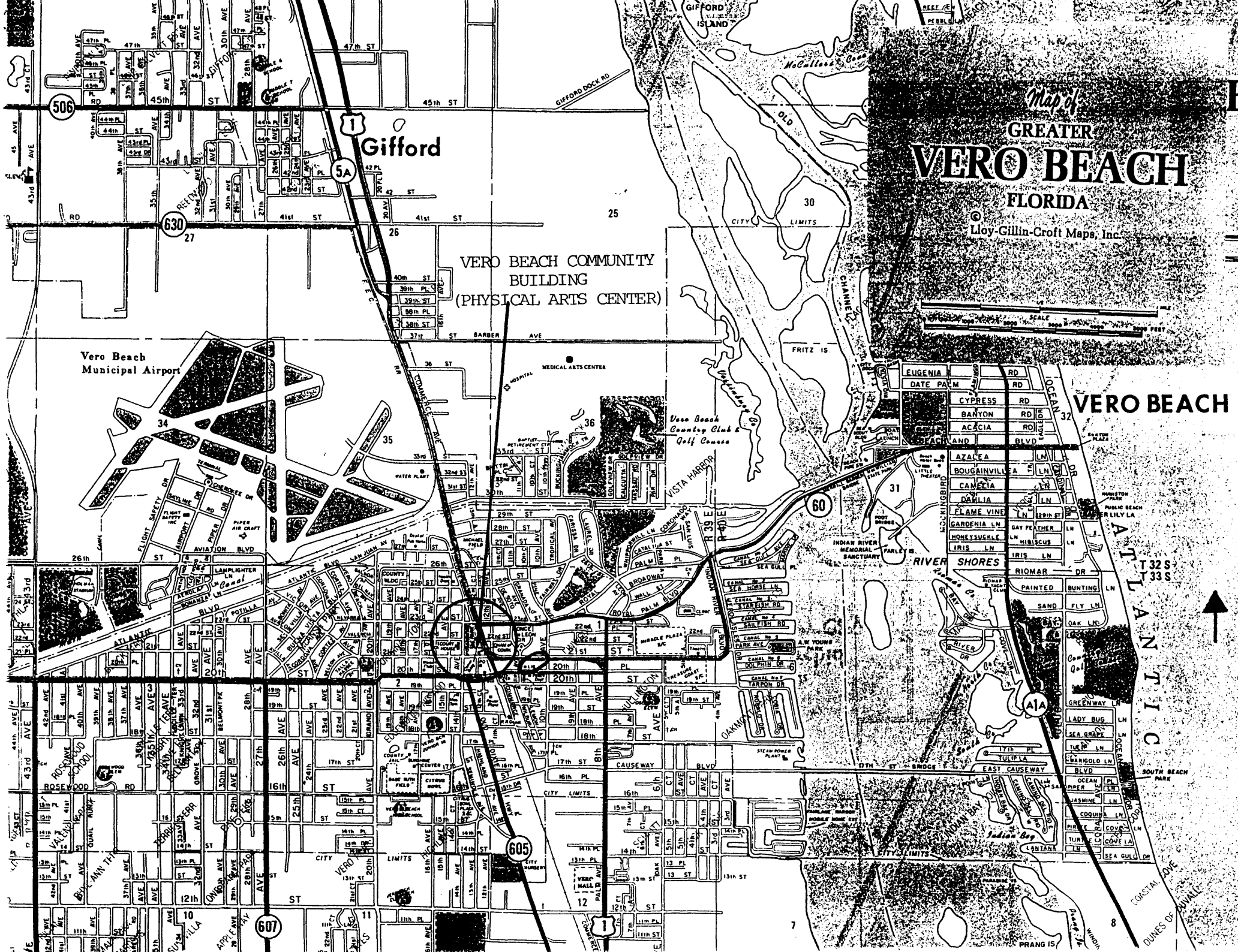
21ST STREET

13TH AVENUE



Map of
GREATER VERO BEACH
FLORIDA

Lloy-Gillin-Croft Maps, Inc.



Gifford

VERO BEACH COMMUNITY BUILDING
(PHYSICAL ARTS CENTER)

Vero Beach
Municipal Airport

VERO BEACH

ATLANTIC OCEAN

COASTAL DRIVE
DUNES OF AVALON