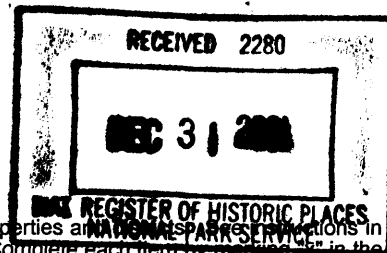


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



02

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and historic districts. 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 BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1170 South East Ocean Boulevard N/A not for publication

city or town Stuart N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Martin code 085 zip code 34996

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.)

Barbara E. Mattick, Deputy SHPO 12-27-01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Office, DHR
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register See continuation sheet

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Wilson D. Beall 2/14/02

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.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"N/A"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls WOOD

roof METAL

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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1894

Significant Dates

1894

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	5 7 6 0 2 0	3 0 0 8 2 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Anne Krueger Stimmell/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 2001

street & number 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL 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 Karl J. Krueger, Jr./Radic Belle Krueger Trust

street & number 615 Krueger Way/Post Office Box 1967 telephone 561-287-1969

city or town Stuart state FL zip code 34995

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
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE,
STUART, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

Burn Brae Plantation/Krueger House is located at 1170 SE Ocean Boulevard, on Krueger Creek, Stuart, Martin County, Florida. It is a two-story, frame vernacular building in a four-square form with Queen Anne elements, constructed in ca.1894. The building has a brick pier foundation, lap siding, and a one-story verandah that wraps around the entire house. The residence has a steep-pitch, hipped (with ridge) roof with three hipped dormers, and exposed rafters. The fenestration is 1/1 light double hung sash windows. On the north side of the house is a three-sided bay with three 1/1 light double hung sash windows, and a hexagonal, turret roof. The 5,200 square feet house is in very good condition and largely retains its original exterior and interior features.

SETTING

The City of Stuart is a growing community with a population of approximately 12,000. Stuart is located 30 miles north of West Palm Beach on Florida's east coast. East Ocean Boulevard/A1A is the main east-west thoroughfare for the city. Both the Okeechobee Waterway and the Intra-coastal Waterway pass through Stuart, adding to its popularity.

Directly west of the house site is Krueger Creek that feeds into the St. Lucie River. What had been the historic Burn Brae Plantation has been divided into smaller parcels of land. Five lots are occupied by large, new residences, two of which still have the plantation era Duncan White grapefruit trees. Two of the surrounding lots are vacant. Owned by family members, they still have historic mango trees. Two more of the lots are occupied by family members in medium sized residences. The property itself is relatively flat, and still has the original mango, grapefruit, sour-orange rootstock and a grand, old magnolia tree. A circular unpaved driveway accesses the eastern front of the house.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The exterior of the two story house has horizontal lap siding over a wood frame supported by brick piers. Most of the windows are original and are filled with 1/1 double-hung wooden sashes. There is a steeply pitched hip roof with ridge, three hipped dormers, and exposed rafters. It is covered with tin shingles. Two brick chimneys on the north and south roof slopes pierce the roof. The centered, hipped dormers are located on the east, south and west sides of the roof. The off-centered turret roof is on the north side. The wrap-around porch roof is also covered with tin shingles.

The east (main) façade has a first story wrap-around porch (Photo #1). Six round, tapered columns supported by brick piers support the porch roof. The piers are hidden behind lap siding skirting. Between the columns is a turned balustrade. The entire porch has tongue and groove wood flooring and ceiling. Three wooden steps in the center aligned with the main entrance access the porch. The main entrance consists of a two panel wooden door, with a beveled light in the upper half, and original hardware (Photo #2). Across the

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center of the door is an ornamental swag relief, and the original wood screen door. To the left of the door is a sidelight. The door is flanked by two evenly-spaced windows. Directly above the door on the second story is a wooden door and screen door that match those on the first story. This second story door opens onto what once was a sitting porch, but the railing was lost in a hurricane. Flanking the second story door are single windows centered between the windows below. Centered on the roof is a dormer with a double window with 1/1 sashes.

The north elevation has the first story verandah with two corner columns and three evenly spaced columns in between, with porch rail and turned balusters (Photo #3). To the east is a three-sided bay with three windows. On the west is a single window. Directly above the bay on the second story is a small porch with two engaged columns, and two regular columns, porch rails and turned balusters. The porch floor and ceiling have tongue and groove paneling. The porch door and screen door match the main door except the glass is etched. On the roof above the small porch is the six-sided turret roof. To the west of the small porch are two evenly spaced windows.

The west elevation has the first story verandah with two corner columns and four evenly spaced columns in between, with porch rails and turned balusters (Photo #4). The porch floor and ceiling are tongue and groove paneling. Centered on the verandah is a door and screen door that matches the main door except with an etched light. To the north of the door are two evenly spaced windows. Directly above the door is a large window between the first and second story. To the south of the door, the porch ceiling rises to allow for one window that is set higher in the wall. On the second story, on either side of the large window, is one window, evenly spaced and directly over the windows on the first story. Centered on the roof slope is a dormer with a window with double sashes.

The south elevation has the first story verandah, two corner columns, and three evenly spaced columns in between, with porch rails and turned balusters (Photo #5). To the west, between two columns are three full width wood steps that lead from a patio. To the far west of the first story is a five panel wood door with a single light transom. Near the door is one window set higher in the wall. To the far east are a pair of fifteen-light French doors. Directly above the doors, on the second floor, is one window. To the west on the second story, directly above the elevated window, is a single window. Centered is a smaller etched window. Centered on the roof is a dormer with a double window with 1/1 sashes.

Interior

The house has two floors and an attic. The floors are original heart pine. The walls and ceilings are beaded tongue and groove paneling. The walls have vertical paneling, and in various rooms are combinations of diagonal wainscoting, chair rails and picture rails. The interior has a central east-west stair hall on the first and second floors. Most public rooms have windows and doors with fluted wood trim molding and decorative corner blocks (Photo # 6). Other rooms have plain wooden trim. Interior doors are wooden with five panels.

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**BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE,
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First Floor

The central hall on the first floor divides the building's parlor to the north, from the kitchen and dining area to the south. Only the kitchen's corner block trim is devoid of decoration. All rooms on the first floor have picture rails as well, except the kitchen. The hall has ceilings that are eleven feet high, and the staircase rises at the southwest corner of the hall (Photo #7). The walls have diagonal wainscot paneling. In the middle of hall a large wood beam crosses the ceiling, supported on either side by full height wood classical columns (Photo #8). Massive double five panel pocket doors mark the entry to the dining room on the south, and living room on the north. The staircase has a large turned newel post and cap, a balustrade with turned wood balusters and handrail. At the west end of the hall is an exterior door. To the north of the stairs is a door in the north wall, and under the stairs is a door in the south wall. Under the staircase is a small wood door that opens to reveal a small pantry.

To the north of the hall the parlor occupies the full length of the house (Photo #9). The room has chair and picture rails, and diagonal wainscoting. In the north wall is a three-sided bay window. Centered in the south wall of the parlor is the fireplace. There is photographic and physical evidence that the fireplace was once in a corner and that there was a wall that divided the parlor. The fireplace is brick and the mantel is constructed of quartersawn oak with carved wood ornamentation, two columns, a shelf and a cornice. In the southwest corner is a door that leads into the entrance hall near the staircase.

To the south of the hall is the dining room which has wainscoting (Photo #10). All windows and doors have fluted trim and decorative corner blocks. The room was lighted by a pot-metal, six bulb pendant fixture, hung from the center of the ceiling. In the northeast corner of the room is a built-in corner hutch with a multiple-light doors. Centered in the south wall is a pair of fifteen light French doors. There is photographic evidence that there was a solid single door here originally. In the west wall of the dining room is a door that leads into the kitchen.

The kitchen can be accessed from the dining room or the doorway at the end of the entrance hall (Photo #11). The windows and doors have plain trim. There is a freestanding brick chimney. The stove was vented through this chimney at one time. It also served as a termination for what once was a butler's pantry that ran to the north wall. There is physical evidence of pantry shelving. In the south wall is one window set high. At the west end of the wall is a door that opens to the porch. In the west wall is one window set high. In the west corner of the north wall is a door that leads to the hall. The room is lit by a single ceiling fixture.

Second Floor

The four corner bedrooms are separated by the central east/west hall. Only the hall has wainscoting, and fluted trim and decorative corner blocks around doors. The bedrooms themselves have plain trim. The doors have the original copper or brass knobs/pulls. The entry door to the east balcony has the original metal v-channel threshold.

The second floor hall accesses four bedrooms, a bathroom, and a linen closet. Above the landing is a large window that illuminates the stairwell on the first and second floors. The door at the east balcony has a beveled light in the upper half like that in the main entrance, and an original screen door (Photo #12). On the

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south wall is a quarter-turn staircase that rises to the attic. The balustrade has turned balusters, a handrail, and newel post with cap. Centered in the north wall is a door into a large linen closet with a built in four-drawer chest and wall shelving, and a hanging light bulb (Photos #13&14).

The hall bathroom is through a door centered in the south wall (Photo #6). The bathroom is rumored to have been one of the City of Stuart's first bathrooms. Originally it was a deep room that extended to the south exterior wall, but at some time historically was divided into two bathrooms. In the 1950's, it was modernized with blue fixtures, but these changes have been undone.

The northwest bedroom has a small closet in the east wall near the corner of the north wall. The closet has a wood upper storage shelf and a wooden dowel for hanging clothes.

The northeast bedroom has a door in the north wall that accesses a balcony (Photo #15). The door is like the main door with screen door except the light is etched. The small closet is in the west interior wall, near the center. The closet has a wood upper storage shelf and a wooden dowel for hanging clothes. The room is lighted by wall sconces.

The southwest bedroom has chair rails around the walls. A small closet is in the east interior wall, to the north, near the door. The closet has a wood upper storage shelf and a wooden dowel for hanging clothes. In the center of the east wall is the exposed brick chimney. The room was lighted by wall sconces.

The southeast bedroom has chair rails around the walls. A small closet is in the west interior wall with a storage shelf and a wooden dowel for hanging clothes. Another closet is in the north interior wall. In the southwest corner is a bathroom door. In the 1950's, this bathroom was modernized with mint green fixtures, but these changes have been undone. The small window in the south wall of the bathroom is etched.

The stairway to the attic has evidence of a fire long-ago on some of the treads (Photos #16&17). A handrail ascends the stairway along the paneled wall, and banisters with turned balusters flank either side of the stairway at the top. The two chimneys, one cast iron pipe and three dormers pierce the roof. The frame of the turret is exposed in the crawl space, along with remnants of burned roof trusses. The flooring is tongue and groove heartpine.

ALTERATIONS

Undated photographs, thought to date from the 1920's or 30's, indicate that the roof was originally wood shake and had no dormers. It is probable that after a January 4, 1931 roof fire, the roof was rebuilt and metal shingles were used. The first floor parlor originally was divided into two rooms with a fireplace in a corner. The dining room where the French doors are located had a single door until probably the 1940s. At that time a sunroom enclosure was built on the south porch. The bathrooms have been changed twice; once when plumbing was installed, and later in the 1950's. The butler's pantry in the kitchen was removed in the 1960's. The east façade balcony railing was removed by a hurricane. In 1999 the deteriorated sunroom was removed, and new wiring, plumbing, fire sprinklers, and security was added. Most of this material was run into the ceiling of the first story porch. The 1950's alterations were removed from the bathrooms and kitchen at this time.

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Section number 8 Page 1 **BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE,
STUART, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

Burn Brae Plantation/Krueger House is significant on the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The 1895 house is an excellent example of Frame Vernacular construction. This house embodies the late 19th century tendency to adapt freely from historic styles and contains several Queen Anne elements. Burn Brae retains a high level of architectural integrity.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The City of Stuart is situated on Florida's east coast, an area that received some limited European exploration off of the Stuart coastline during Florida's colonial period (1565-1821). Several shipwrecks from the 1700's, of Spanish Galleons carrying gold and silver doubloons and other treasures were wrecked during hurricanes. Other ships met the same fate over the years and in 1875, a U.S. Lifesaving Station was established on Hutchinson Island. It still stands today as Gilbert's Bar House of Refuge (NR 1974). Permanent settlement, however did not occur until the late nineteenth century.

Albert Rudolph E. Krueger (1859-1922), of Potsdam, Germany, was among the earliest settlers. He arrived in New York in 1880 and traveled to the area by boat in 1887. Because of his city ways and fancy dress, he was nicknamed "The Dude" (Hutchinson, 1975:92). He bought his property from the U.S. Government in 1891 and established an 80 acre homestead and pineapple plantation. The number of settlers who had established homesteads in the area once known as Potsdam in the early 1880's expanded steadily after 1894, when the Florida East Coast Railway reached the community. In 1895, the name of the town was changed to Stuart in honor of a Homer Stuart, and early homesteader. It also stopped railroad conductors from the Florida East Coast Railway from yelling out "Pots, Dam Pots!" as they announced the stop at the Stuart station, which was reportedly insulting to the ladies of the community. The FEC railway made it possible for residents to ship citrus and pineapples by rail. It also made it possible for tourists to visit the area (City – Survey, 1991:7).

Significant development continued throughout the Progressive Era (1900-1917). Stuart served as an important port, and lay at the heart of a pineapple growing region. Stuart was incorporated in 1914. By 1915, when growth began to slow, the town boasted a population of over 500 (City – Survey, 1991:12). By the early part of the century, residents became upset over excessive taxes from Palm Beach County, and following trips to Tallahassee to lobby Governor John Martin and other legislators, Martin County was formed on May 29, 1925 (City – Survey, 1991:13). The Governor headed up a gala celebration in downtown Stuart for the new county named in his honor.

Like many other Florida communities, Stuart experienced its most dramatic period of growth during the 1920's. Launched by a nationwide thirst for cheap Florida land, the Florida Land Boom of the 1920's brought millions of speculators and settlers to the state and sparked an unprecedented period of development. It was during this time of commercial and residential expansion that Martin County was created and Stuart became its seat of government. The speculative land investment, of which Krueger's was a part, ended in 1926, throwing Florida into an economic depression, three years in advance of the rest of the nation. Like many Florida

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communities, Stuart languished after the collapse of the land boom and failed to recover during the Great Depression.

It was a number of years before the area started to see progress and growth again. Tourism kept Stuart alive for many years, particularly with the extensive charter boat business in the area. Known as "The Sailfish Capital of the World," the community attracted numerous sport fishermen. Krueger had expanded into citrus and were able to survive the depression by selling his product locally to the tourists, and shipping to other markets. Some of Krueger's real estate holdings were still producing income, as well, but some were lost to tax debt.

As the county moved into the 1940's and post war years, it began to grow with many new residents from the north. Camp Murphy, an Army Base at Jonathon Dickinson State Park during World War II, was home for many soldiers who later settled in the area. The area was still active in agriculture, and by then there were more than a dozen established flower farms growing varieties of chrysanthemums. The second and third generations of Kruegers were involved in this activity, with a flower farm in the heart of Stuart, not far from the old homestead. Migration from the north and the south continues today, making Martin County one of the fastest growing areas in the state. Most of the Krueger family real estate holdings have been developed, except the remaining homestead, which looks much as it did 100 years ago.

Albert R. Krueger gave an extensive interview recalling his years in the community that appeared in the The Stuart Messenger, Vol. III, No. 35, June 27, 1918. According to that interview, He stayed in New York until March 19, 1887, when letters from Ed Glutch, who lived in Rio, "praised the country and got me to thinking that it was a bit of an earthly paradise." After arriving in Potsdam (now Stuart), Florida, he helped his friend Ed Glutch build a home and stayed with him for a year. He described his life there and the house he built:

I stayed there a year and during that time I had picked up enough of the ways of doing things to feel that I could go ahead and raise pineapples, and when the neighbors ordered their fertilizer and their pineapple slips for the next crop, I ordered mine. But when I came to look at the papers that would give me title to some land on the north side, I found that it had been sold some twelve years before and there I was with slips and fertilizer on hand and no place to plant. But Stypmann took pity on the 'New York Dude' as he called me, and I planted on his ground and, thanks to him, I harvested a good crop.

I finally found a place and pre-empted 80 acres, lived on it for 12 months, paid the government \$1.25 per acre (1891) and still own it. I began raising pines [pineapple plants], buying my first plants from Otto Stypmann, planting out a few acres each year. When the big freeze of 1894-95 killed us back pretty generally, I guessed it out that pines were not the only crop to raise, so I planted an orchard between the pineapple rows, putting out rough lemon stock which I afterward budded into orange and grapefruit and kept on increasing from year to year until I had planted what I have now.

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In 1888 my house here was a one room shack built out of real Florida lumber from Hogg's mill. Then I added a kitchen, as I was keeping batch', but the 2 rooms proved to be too large for me and as I got awfully lonesome I married the school teacher; at least she came down here from Ontario, Canada, for her health, lived with her Aunt, Mrs. Benjamin Hogg, and taught school at Waveland. Annie Donaldson Kincaid Speirs (1868-1945) became Mrs. Krueger on the 6th of March, 1893. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. M. Mulford at Bethesda-by-the-Sea, Lake Worth, now Palm Beach. We made the trip as far a Jupiter in the first naphtha fueled launch on the St. Lucie River, Capt. Benjamin Hogg, owner. Then we traveled overland by the Crystal railroad as far as Juno at the head of Lake Worth. We were accompanied on our trip and at the wedding by Miss Speirs' uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hogg.

Soon after their marriage, the construction of the current home was started. Karl John Krueger, Sr. stated that he was born in the big house. Albert Rudolph E. Krueger goes on to say,

As the family came (1894-1897) additional rooms were necessary and we had to build on and incidentally we dispensed with the big umbrella that we always raised over the bed when it rained, also keeping out the starlight. We built and added on until we are as we are now. ... The old house still stands in the orchard and for many years was the home of 'our man Friday', Albert Thompson, who is still with us. ... Our home is called 'Burn Brae.' I named it in honor of my Scotch wife.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Late 19th century railroads crossed South Florida. The indigenous architecture of the pioneers was succeeded with designs reflecting the latest styles and technological advances. However, the building forms and techniques were influenced by local climate, materials, and lifestyles. Frame Vernacular refers to the common wood frame construction technique employed by lay or self-taught builders. The Industrial Revolution permitted standardization of building materials and parts, which exerted a pervasive influence over vernacular house design. Popular magazines helped to disseminate information about architectural trends throughout the country. The railroad provided affordable and efficient transportation for manufactured building materials. Ultimately, individual builders had access to a myriad of finished and architectural products from which to create their own designs.

In Florida, Frame Vernacular buildings are typically one or two stories in height, with a balloon frame structural system constructed of pine. They have a regular plan, and are mounted on masonry piers, most often made of bricks. Plans are usually rectangular, though L-shaped plans were often used to maximize cross ventilation. Early versions of the style have gable or hip roofs steeply pitched to accommodate an attic. Horizontal wood siding and shingles are common exterior wall fabrics. Often employed as original roof surfacing materials, wood shingles or pressed metal have nearly always been replaced by composition shingles

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in a variety of shapes and colors. Porches are also a common feature and include one- and two-story end porches or verandahs. Windows are generally double-hung sash with multi-pane glazing. Decoration, generally limited to ornamental woodwork, includes a variety of patterned shingles, turned porch columns and balustrades, and knee braces and exposed rafter ends under the eaves.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Burn Brae embodies the 19th century tendency to adapt architectural forms freely. It is a vernacular house that incorporates elements of the Neo-Classical and Queen Anne Styles. The house is constructed with locally milled heart pine lumber which when cured is largely impervious to insects and moisture. The entirely pine framed and trimmed house displays a high degree of workmanship. The use of pier foundations elevates the building and permits air circulation and the materials to dry. The sub-floor circulation aids cooling within the building. The placement of windows, doors, and stairhall permits cross ventilation of the interior. These elements reflect the local climate, building practices, and available materials.

The house is in the four-square Georgian form with its central entrance and stairhall, symmetry, and hip roof. Adding to the sense of neo-classical formalism is the extensive use of classical columns to support the verandah roofs and within the first floor hall. The fluted door and window trim and spun corner blocks are a neo-classical element. Picturesque Queen Anne Style houses borrowed from many styles to create richly textured buildings. The large ornamental newel at the staircase and turned balusters are in keeping with the Queen Anne Style popular in the 1890s. The most outstanding Queen Anne elements are found in the beveled and etched glass exterior doors, the bay, and three sided second story porch with turret roof on the north elevation.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 **BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE,
STUART, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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_____. "Karl J. Krueger Last Rites Here on Monday," March 5, 1959.

**United States Department of the Interior
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STUART, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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_____. "Mrs. Krueger First Saw St. Lucie in 1891," January 9, 1964.

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Section number 10 Page 1

**BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE,
STUART, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Section 3, Township 38S, Range 41E
Tract A, KRUEGER PLANTATION, according to the Plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 13, Page 42, of the
Public Records of Martin Co., Florida.
3-38-41-038-001-00000.20000

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nomination boundary is a portion of the property that is historically associated with, and provides the immediate setting for, the Burn Brae Plantation/Krueger House.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1 **BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE,
STUART, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Burn Brae Plantation/Krueger House, 1170 S.E. Ocean Boulevard, Stuart
2. Martin County, Florida
3. Anne Stimmell
4. July 2000
5. Anne Stimmell
6. Main, east façade, looking west
7. Photo #1 of 17

Items 1 – 5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. Main door, looking west
7. Photo #2 of 17

6. North elevation, looking south
7. Photo #3 of 17

6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo #4 of 17

6. South elevation, looking north
7. Photo #5 of 17

6. Interior detail of door trim with rosette corner blocks, looking south
7. Photo #6 of 17

6. First floor central hall, looking east
7. Photo #7 of 17

6. First floor staircase, looking east
7. Photo #8 of 17

6. Parlor and bay windows, looking north
7. Photo #9 of 17

6. Dining room and French doors, looking south
7. Photo #10 of 17

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2

**BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE,
STUART, MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA**

6. Kitchen and brick chimney, looking southeast
7. Photo #11 of 17

6. Door in second floor east wall, looking east
7. Photo #12 of 17

6. Second floor central hall and closet, looking north
7. Photo #13 of 17

6. Second floor hall closet, looking north
7. Photo #14 of 17

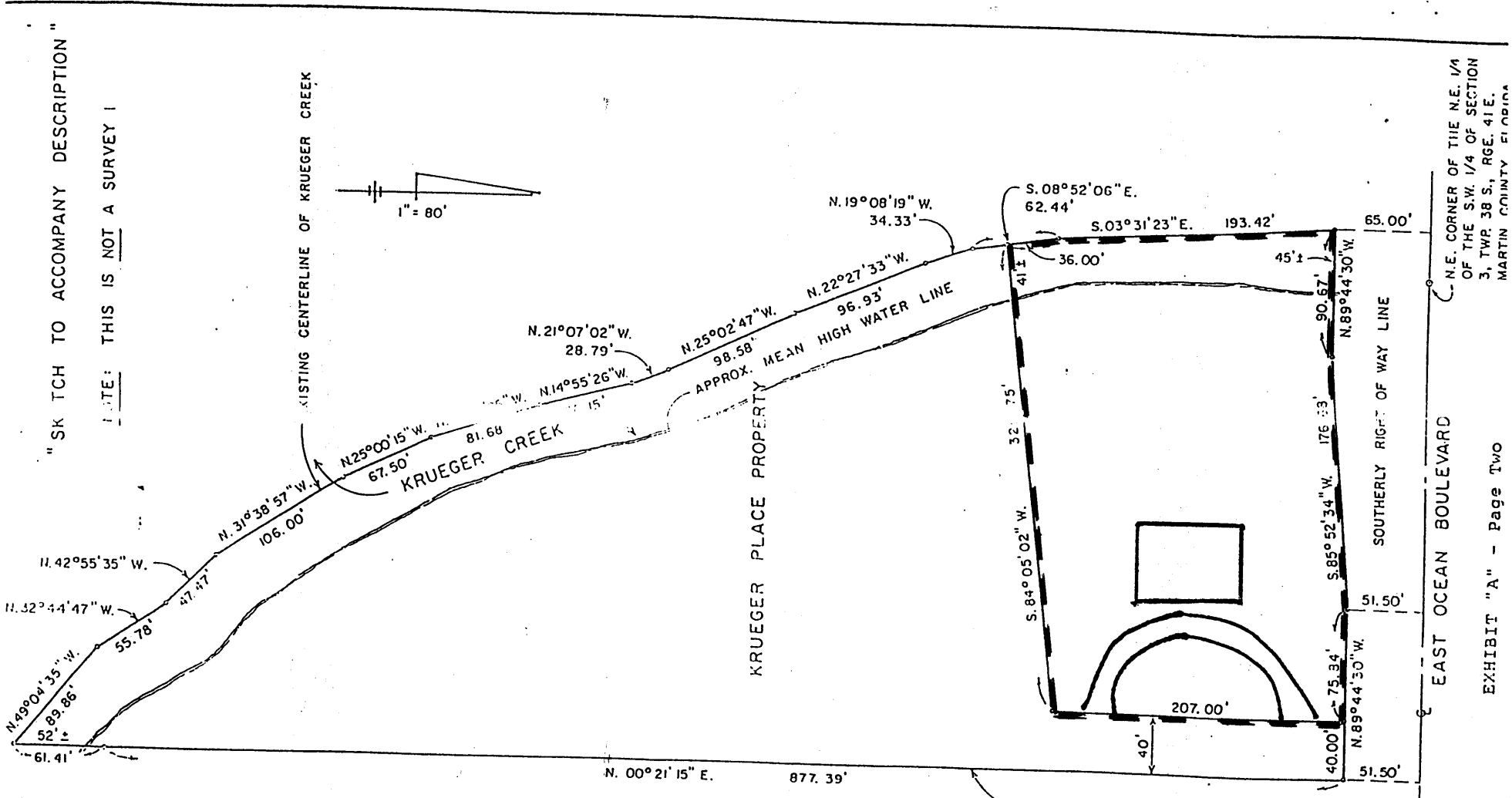
6. Second floor northeast bedroom, looking northwest
7. Photo #15 of 17

6. Stair way to the attic, looking southeast
7. Photo #16 of 17

6. Attic, looking east
7. Photo #17 of 17

" SK TCH TO ACCOMPANY DESCRIPTION "

NOTE: THIS IS NOT A SURVEY I



N.E. CORNER OF THE N.E. 1/4 OF THE S.W. 1/4 OF SECTION 3, TWP. 38 S., RGE. 41 E., MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

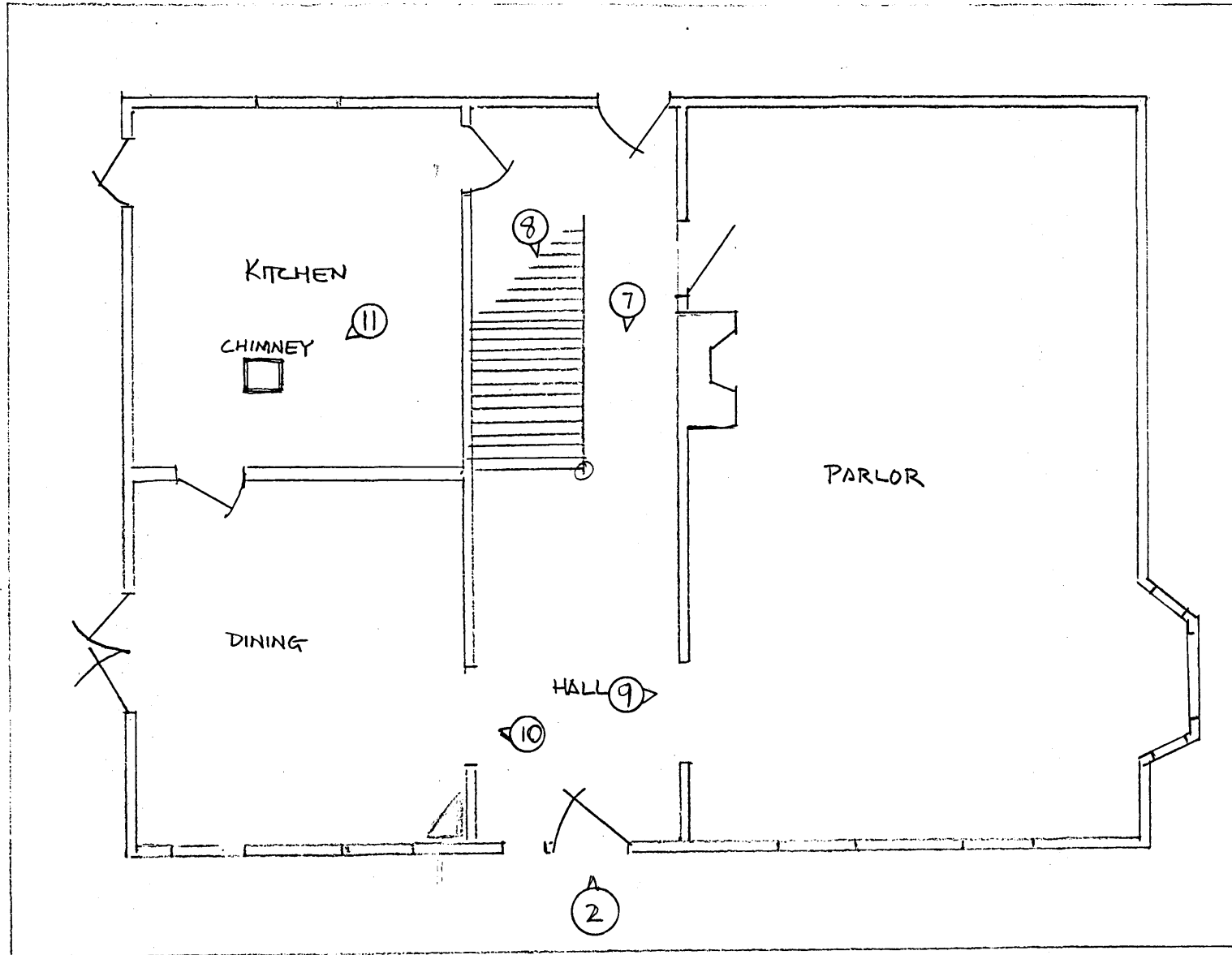
BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE
Stuart, Martin County, Florida

Site Map

EXHIBIT "A" - Page Two

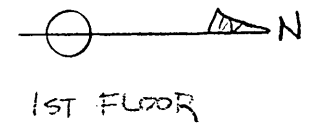
EAST LINE OF THE WEST 347.97' OF THE N.E. 1/4 OF THE S.W. 1/4 OF SECTION 3, TWP. 38 S., RGE. 41 E., MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

38-41-038-001-00000.20000



BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE
 Stuart, Martin County, Florida

First Floor Plan & Photo Diagram



5

4

3

HALL 9

10

2

1

KITCHEN

CHIMNEY

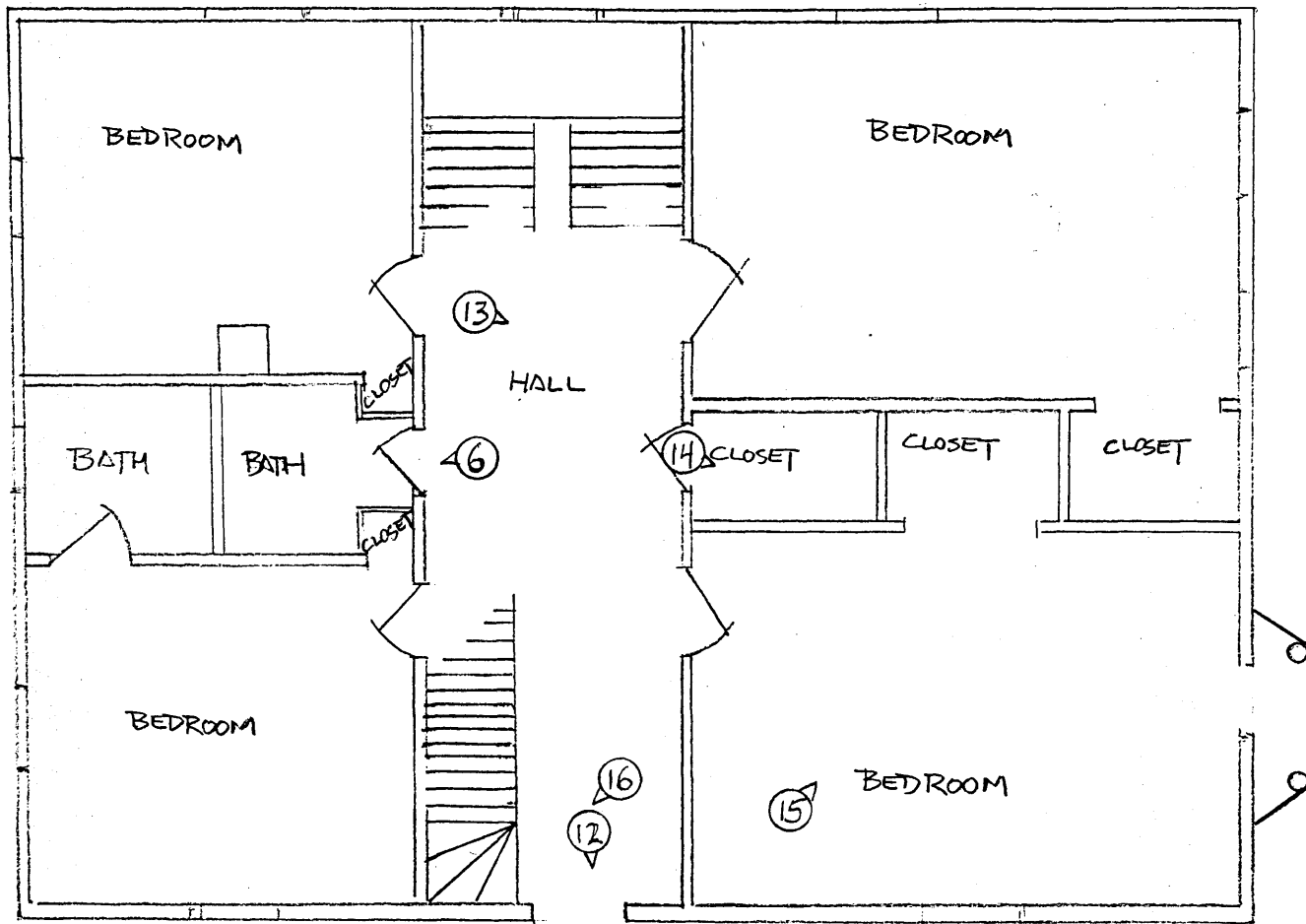
11

DINING

PARLOR

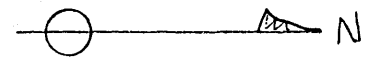
8

7

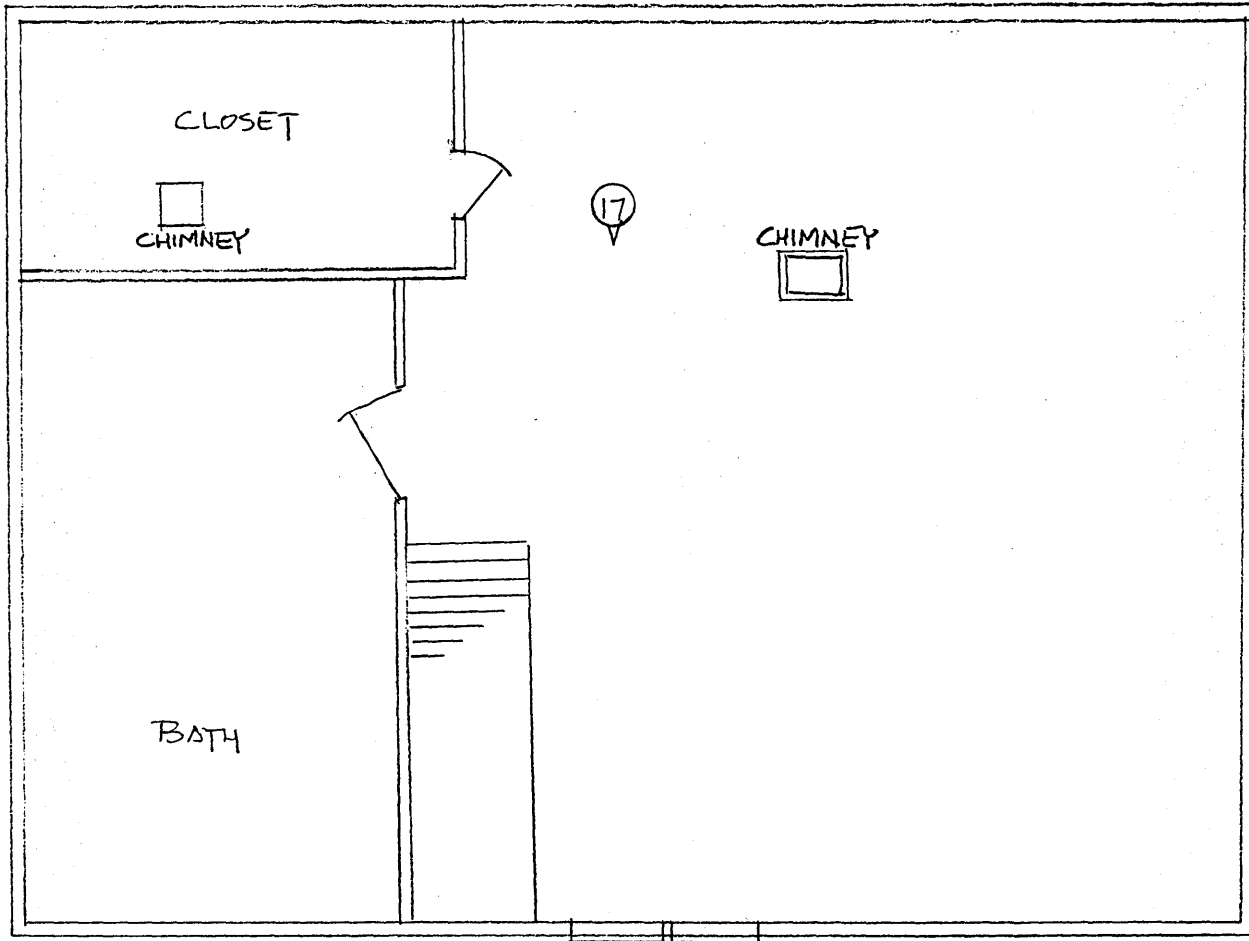


BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE
Stuart, Martin County, Florida

Second Floor Plan & Photo Diagram

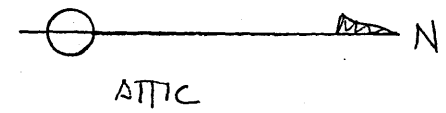


2ND FLOOR



BURN BRAE PLANTATION/KRUEGER HOUSE
Stuart, Martin County, Florida

Attic Floor Plan & Photo Diagram



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY NAME: Burn Brae Plantation--Krueger House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Martin

DATE RECEIVED: 3/23/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/06/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 02000002

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 4.10.07 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

~~Additional Documentation Accepted~~

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

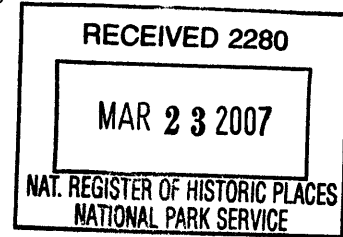
TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Kurt S. Browning
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES



March 16, 2007

Dr. Janet Snyder Matthews, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Dr. Matthews:

The Burn Brae Plantation/Krueger House was listed in the National Register on February 14, 2002. At the time of nomination it was vacant and undergoing restoration. We have been informed by the owner that the restoration was completed in 2002 and that she now occupies the house. She has submitted digital photographs that reveal a beautifully restored and occupied dwelling. We request that the official records for current use be changed from "Vacant" to "Domestic: Single Dwelling".

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures

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