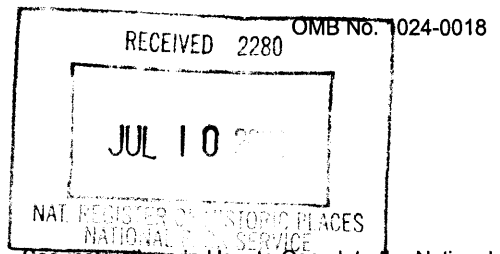


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD

other names/site number /8SL571

2. Location

street & number 910 Orange Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Fort Pierce N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county St. Lucie code 111 zip code 34950-4187

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.)

Janet Anyle Hattison 6/29/2000
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) _____

Edson A. Beal 8/10/00
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Early Christian Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other Wood

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

c.1914

1919-1936

Significant Dates

c.1914

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN

UNKNOWN

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 6 5 9 0 0	3 0 3 5 9 6 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 William R. Adams, Consultant; Gary Goodwin, and W. Carl Shiver Historic Preservation Planners

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June, 2000

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 Peter Scherer, Southern Property Investments, c/o Gerde Behnke, Echo Real Estate Investments, Inc.

street & number 1432 Knollwood Drive telephone (561) 221-7878

city or town Palm City state Florida zip code 34990

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

**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Old St. Anastasia Catholic School at 910 Orange Avenue in Fort Pierce, Florida, is a two-story, Early Christian Revival style building erected c.1914. Stylistically, the building is a modern interpretation of Italian Early Christian memorial chapels and mausoleums—like the Mausoleum of Galla Placida in Ravenna—dating from c. A.D. 400-600. The major distinguishing features of the exterior of the building are its composite style raised portico on the main (south) facade, the rear extension with its crenellated parapet surrounding the roof covering the stair-hall area, and the hood moldings and voussoirs decorating the major windows. The facility was the first Catholic parochial school in the Indian River section of the state and also served for a time as the public school in the city of Fort Pierce.

SETTING

The city of Fort Pierce is located on the east coast of Florida, approximately twenty miles south of Vero Beach. The seat of St. Lucie County, Fort Pierce encompasses approximately nine square miles of land and is bound by unincorporated areas of St. Lucie County. The city is situated on the banks of the Indian River and Fort Pierce Inlet and occupies the northern tip of Hutchinson Island, the barrier island lying between the mainland and the Atlantic Ocean. The governmental and industrial center of St. Lucie County, Fort Pierce features a historic business district, large residential areas, and an oceanfront resort section. The major thoroughfares that serve the city are Interstate Highway 95, U.S. Route 1, and Coastal Highway A1A. The city can also be reached by ship from the Atlantic Ocean and the Intracoastal Waterway.

The Old St. Anastasia Catholic School is located at the southeast corner of Orange Avenue and North 10th Street (Photo 1) in a mainly residential section of the city of Fort Pierce, Florida. During its heyday, there were several more buildings on the property in addition to the school. There was a Catholic Church, a rectory, and several small wood frame buildings used as a convent by the teaching nuns. These have been demolished, and the only structure remaining on the property other than the former school building, is a noncontributing, one-story, concrete block outbuilding constructed during the 1950s.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The rectangular plan, gable-roofed structure rests on a poured concrete foundation and half-basement (crypt) constructed of rusticated concrete block. The exterior walls of the upper stories are surfaced in buff-colored patterned brick. The gable roof is supported by exposed wood brackets and is covered with asphalt shingles. Originally the roof was sheathed in clay tile—more appropriate to its style—but this was replaced with its present roofing material at an unknown date.

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**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

The main (south) facade features a raised entrance portico (Photo 1-4) that stands atop a high-rusticated concrete block stoop or platform. The deck is accessed by a pair of concrete steps that flank the portico and the second floor arcaded gallery. The flanking steps that parallel the facade wall are bounded at the front of the portico by rusticated block balustrade walls that are attached to paneled pedestals at grade. Rising from the pedestals is a molded concrete handrail that visually continues through the column bases and balustrade wall of the portico itself. Metal handrails are attached to the wall of the building at the rear of the steps.

The entablature of the one-bay portico is supported by paneled piers at the front and pilasters at the facade wall. The plain entablature, with its low pediment, is actually a parapet, which is surmounted by a decorative crenellated cresting. Standing atop a small pedestal above the peak of the faux-pediment is a small Latin cross. In the center of the base of the portico is a segmental arched entranceway to the one-bay, recessed porch that provides access to the ground floor of the building—what historically would have been the crypt of Early Christian churches. The fenestration (Photo 3) of the second story of the main facade of the building consists of two pairs of 1/1-light double hung wood sash windows that flank the portico. Each pair is united by a continuous concrete hood molding. The fenestration of the third story also features paired wood sash windows with hood moldings but the windows are 6/6-light and feature 3-light transoms. The main entranceway to school features double doors set in a molded doorframe that features a large transom light above the door. The transom has been covered over. Above the doorframe, rising to the ceiling of the portico is a shallow rectangular niche, an original feature whose purpose is decorative rather than structural. The major vertical divisions of the building are defined by a concrete water table at grade and molded concrete belt courses between the three stories.

The fenestration of the second and third stories of the side elevations (Photos 5-9) of the building—except for the rear stair-hall extension—repeat the window types found on the main facade. There are seven window bays on each story; however, one of the third floor window bays on the east elevation incorporates an emergency exit door that leads to a metal frame fire escape (Photos 4-5) that descends along the elevation wall toward the rear of the building. There are eight window bays—including those in the rear extension—along the rusticated basement walls of the side elevations of the former school. These are set in low segmental arches whose heavy voussoirs are reminiscent of the shape of the hood moldings of the windows of the upper stories.

There are no windows on the second story of the side elevations of the rear or stair-hall extension of the building (Photos 5-8). On the third story, however, is a single tripartite arched window on each side elevation. Three more windows of similar design are found in the rear wall of the third story (Photos 8-9), and a single example is found in the center of the rear wall on the second story. Like the portico, the stair-hall extension has a flat roof with a decorative crenellated parapet. At ground level at the rear of the building, is a rectangular doorway giving access to the basement and a transverse hallway containing a single stairway leading to the upper floors.

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**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

Interior

First Floor (Basement)

The exterior door to the basement at the rear (north) of the building (Photos 10-11) opens into a transverse stair hall with a single flight of stairs to the right of the entranceway that leads to the second floor of the former school. A central hallway running through the center of the long axis of the structure gives access to a series of rooms. The walls of the hallway are plastered, and wainscoting constructed of novelty wood siding rises to a height of approximately four feet above the concrete floor. The far end of the basement, beneath the portico, is devoted to storage.

Second Floor

The arrangement and finishes of the second floor are similar to those on the first floor (Photos 12-16), with a long central hallway separating classrooms and former offices on either side. On this floor the doorways have transom lights and there are other windows at transom height that provide some cross ventilation and illumination between the rooms and the hallway. At the north end of the hall is a doorway leading to the stair hall/foyer that provides access to the third floor where the school auditorium is located.

Third Floor

The stairs leading to the third floor terminate at a landing from which three doorways open into the school auditorium (Photos 17-20). The auditorium space consists of a large open area with a small stage at the south end and a balcony at the north end. The stage has a narrow proscenium molding, and the platform of the stage is bowed slightly at the front and its front wall or wainscot area is covered with vertical novelty siding. The stage is accessed by two flights of wooden steps that lead to the wings. At the other end of the auditorium is a wooden balcony that is reached by two stairways with balustrade walls that rise in two stages from near the auditorium entrance toward the exterior walls of the building. The balcony is supported at the sides by the interior piers of the building's walls and from above by metal rods suspended from the roof joists. The auditorium has hardwood flooring and a paneled plaster ceiling.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 8 Page 1

**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Old St. Anastasia Catholic School in Fort Pierce, Florida, is significant at the local level under criteria A and C in the areas of Education and Architecture. The facility was built ca.1914 and served as the the first Catholic parochial school in the Indian River section of the state beginning in 1919, assuming high school status in 1936. In addition to being the site for educating the region's Catholic children, it also served for a time as the only public school in the city of Fort Pierce. The building is also an unusual example of the use the Early Christian architectural style, drawing its inspiration from the building forms of the later Roman Empire that were used in the construction of small churches in Italy during period from approximately A.D. 400 to 800.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The first permanent settlement in the Indian River region occurred in 1879 when Benjamin Hogg established a trading post on the Indian River within the original city limits of Fort Pierce. Hogg's store was a reliable provider of goods and supplies to the early settlement, then accessible only by riverboat. Economic activity at that time was limited mainly to fishing—particularly the harvesting of turtles—and cattle ranching on the large undivided tracts of land in western parts of present-day St. Lucie County. A post office was established at Fort Pierce in 1888. The last years of the nineteenth century saw the construction of the first railroads that would eventually stretch into all parts of the interior of Florida. Henry Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway played a major role in the development of Fort Pierce and St. Lucie County. Starting in Jacksonville in the 1880s, Flagler began extending his rail system down the east coast of Florida by buying up existing lines and laying new track. Flagler's tracks reached Fort Pierce in 1894.

In 1901, Fort Pierce was incorporated as a city. The local economy was fueled by citrus agriculture and the growing of pineapples that were shipped by rail to northern markets. St. Lucie County was reestablished in 1905, carved out of a portion of Brevard County, with Fort Pierce named the county seat. The availability of rail transportation encouraged expansion of the citrus industry. Land development companies subdivided large tracts of property to be devoted to the production of citrus and pineapples. Other sections of land were set aside for residential and commercial development in Fort Pierce and new towns in St. Lucie County. By 1910, the population of St. Lucie County had reached more than 4,000 of which approximately 1,500 resided in Fort Pierce. At the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, Fort Pierce contained two newspapers, a bank with \$250,000 in deposits, an opera house, six hotels, paved streets, a thriving commercial district, and substantial residential areas. Land reclamation projects drained the surrounding swampy land opening new areas west of the city for settlement. By 1920, Fort Pierce was firmly established as the leading citrus process center for the Indian River area.

Fort Pierce entered its most dynamic period of growth during the 1920s. Driven by speculation in real estate, the great Florida "land boom" brought thousands of tourists and new permanent settlers to the area. The city

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**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

rapidly expanded in size and population. New subdivisions were laid out and their lots filled with houses to accommodate residents of a variety of incomes. A causeway was constructed across the Indian River to the barrier island and Atlantic Beaches in 1924. Linking the mainland with the beaches increased the city's recreational base and opened new land for development. The Florida land boom began to slacken in mid-1925, and in 1926, the land speculation bubble burst, hastened by a destructive hurricane that struck south Florida in October of that year. Fort Pierce appeared to survive the shock, and development of the community continued unabated for a time. The population of Fort Pierce, which had stood at around 2,000 in 1920 soared to over 8,000 by 1928.

Attempts to reinvigorate an economy that had depended in large part on ever-new land development proved fruitless. The entire state was adversely affected by collapse of the real estate market, so that Florida slipped gradually into the depression that was to afflict the nation as a whole by the early 1930s. Fort Pierce fared better than some other parts of the state during the Great Depression. Real estate sales took a sharp downturn. One of its two banks failed shortly after the stock market crash in 1929, and several of its citrus packing houses closed. Yet, the city's economy continued to exhibit strength. Fort Pierce lay directly on the route of the Dixie Highway—constructed along the east coast of Florida to facilitate automobile travel to tourist destinations—which was nearing completion. A 167-acre airport was opened south of the city, and harbor improvements made Fort Pierce the only major deep-water port between Jacksonville and Miami.

World War II brought the United States out of the Depression. In Florida, established military bases were expanded and new ones constructed. In 1943, the U.S. Navy established an amphibious training base at Fort Pierce. Through the 1940s, the population of St. Lucie County and the economy benefited from activities undertaken to support the war effort. Servicemen who had been stationed in Florida during the war returned with their families after the end of the conflict to make their homes there. Inexpensive housing, the absence of a personal income tax, and the warm climate made Florida an attractive place to live for older Americans.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Although it had been organized just three years earlier, in 1914 the small Roman Catholic parish of St. Anastasia decided to build an impressive parochial school to serve the children of the approximately thirty Catholic families in Fort Pierce and others residing between Titusville and Vero Beach. Although the 1900 census recorded no Catholics in Fort Pierce, by 1906 there were 26 families in the area. Father Michael J. Curley, the pastor of St. Peter's in DeLand—150 miles northwest of Fort Pierce—made bi-monthly visits to the community to celebrate mass. Ceremonies were held in the town hall and the homes of the worshippers. One of persons in Fort Pierce attending services was a winter visitor named James P. McNichol, a Philadelphia building contractor and owner of the W.J. McNichol Brothers firm. In 1908, McNichol purchased a city block of land near the western limits of Fort Pierce and paid for the construction of a wooden church (cost unknown).

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**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

Three years later, he paid \$5,000 for the construction of a rectory, and in 1914 provided \$6,000 to build a school and convent. The parish was named St. Anastasia in honor of McNichols' deceased first wife.

The first pastor of the church was Father Rupert Gabriel (1910-1929). Gabriel was born in Gall, Switzerland on April 3, 1868. He was schooled in the Order of St. Benedict at St. Meinrad Academy in Indiana. He was ordained in 1894 at St. Boniface in New Orleans and took his vows in 1897, at which time he was assigned to St. Augustine in Florida. During his pastorate in Fort Pierce, St. Anastasia changed from a missionary outpost to a nuclear parish serving a 4,400 square mile area that reached from Titusville, approximately 60 miles to the north, to Lake Okeechobee, about 50 miles to the southwest. In 1910, Father Gabriel counted 93 Catholics in Fort Pierce, including 34 children.

When the school was completed in 1914, it had no teachers or students and stood empty for its first five years. In 1919, the public school on Delaware Street burned, and the parish lent the county the use of its school building rent-free for the next six years. The original wooden church was torn down in 1923, and the school was used for religious services. A new church was built on the Catholic lot in 1925. In the fall of 1926, three Dominican nuns arrived from the motherhouse in Adrian, Michigan. The order had been invited to the St. Augustine Diocese by Bishop Patrick Barry in 1923 when a parochial school was initiated at St. Ann's in West Palm Beach. Fifty-two children were registered in September 1926 for the first classes, grades one through eight, and in November, the enrollment was increased by 25%. The school became the central part of church life.

At the start of 1927, the church had a debt of \$48,000. In 1929, Father Gabriel retired because of poor health and was replaced by his assistant, Pastor Michael Beerhalter, who guided the church and school through the difficult period of the Great Depression. In 1930, there were 53 pupils attending St. Anastasia Catholic School. In 1932, a ninth grade was added to the school, and in 1936, the first high school class was graduated. Tuition was three dollars a month during the 1930s, but the church absorbed the cost of children whose parents could not pay.

With financial help from Mother Gerad Barry, sister of Bishop Barry and Superior of the Adrian Dominicans, a black school, Blessed St. Martin's was established in the African-American section of Fort Pierce. She made a \$5,000 donation. Two nuns were assigned as teachers to St. Martin's. The Catholic Church was the only white church in town permitting "colored people" to attend. At first, there was a separate bench in the back of the sanctuary reserved for blacks. It was marked by a sign on the wall that said "For Colored." Assistant Pastor Michael Beerhalter, a foe of racial segregation, had the sign removed, but the only Negro Catholic family in town at the time continued to sit there out of force of habit. St. Martin's remained open from the 1930s to 1962 when it was integrated with St. Anastasia, a courageous move at the time.

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**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

In the 1950s, there were about 400 families in the parish. School enrollment in 1951 was 201. The growing population of the parish required planning for a new facility. George Guetler, a wealthy parishioner, offered 20 acres located at Orange Avenue and 33rd Street for the construction of a new school. The Diocese of Miami was created on October 7, 1958 and included Fort Pierce. In that year, the parish had 700 families. The elementary school had an enrollment of 700 students and the high school had 120. A new church school auditorium was opened on April 29, 1960 at the new 33rd Street location. Elementary school students were moved there. The high school remained at the 1914 facility until the fall of 1965, when the remainder of the students were moved to the new St. Anastasia High School (later renamed the John H. Carroll High School). The 1914 building was leased to the local CETA program for several years, and in 1978, the Miami Diocese sold the property for \$120,000. The church that had also stood on the city block occupied by the school was demolished in 1984. The old rectory and convent buildings have also been razed. New facilities were constructed on property near the high school.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Saint Anastasia Parochial School is an unusual example of the revival of Early Christian church architecture that had appeared in the declining years of the Roman Empire, particularly after the removal of the governmental center of the empire from Rome to Constantinople in A.D. 330. The monumental marble temples, with their classical orders, that had distinguished the far-flung empire under the pagan emperors gave way to more modest "meeting houses" when Christianity achieved official sanction under Constantine. The model for many early churches was the basilica, a large Roman meeting hall, but many smaller buildings were also erected to house the earthly remains or other relics associated with various saints. In some cases, pagan temples were demolished and a new building constructed on the base or platform on which the temple had stood. These memorial churches and mausoleums often retained the traditional features of pagan Roman architecture—although often degraded in form.

The rusticated base on which the St. Anastasia School Building stands recalls the base or platform that contained the crypt of early churches. In the case of mausoleums, the remains of the saint or church patron were also placed in the crypt, while the principal altar was placed on the main floor. Multi-story early Christian churches were rare—but not completely unknown—since the second principal story was usually occupied by clerestory windows. Notable antecedents for inspiration in the design of the St. Anastasia School in Italy are the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia (c. 450) and the church of S. Apollinare in Classe (c. 550), both found in the city of Ravenna.

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Section number 9 Page 1

**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

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**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

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Section number 10 Page 1

**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

Verbal Boundary Description

A parcel of land lying and being in the South one-half of the Northwest one quarter of Section 10, Township 35 South, Range 40 East, City of Fort Pierce, County of St. Lucie, State of Florida, said parcel being more particularly described as follows: Lot 10, Block I of B. Hogg's Addition to Fort Pierce, a portion of the parcel described in OR Book 1143, Page 1685, Public Records of St. Lucie County.

Boundary Justification

The above described parcel of land contains the Old St. Anastasia Catholic School Building and a small, non-contributing out building, the only physical resources that remain of the complex of buildings comprising the St. Anastasia School, Catholic Church, and Convent that once stood on the property.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

List of Photographs

1. Old St. Anastasia Catholic School
2. 910 Orange Avenue, Fort Pierce (St. Lucie County), Florida
3. William R. Adams
4. July 1999
5. Historic Property Associates
6. South (Main) Facade and West Elevation, Streetscape Looking Northeast
7. Photo 1 of 20

Items 1-5 are the same for all remaining photographs.

6. South (Main) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 2 of 20

6. South (Main) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 3 of 20

6. South (Main) Facade (Detail Showing Portico), Looking Northwest
7. Photo 4 of 20

6. East Elevation, Looking west
7. Photo 5 of 20

6. East Elevation, Detail, Windows and Fire Escape Stairs, Looking West
7. Photo 6 of 20

6. West Elevation, Looking East
7. Photo 7 of 20

6. East and North (Rear) Elevations with Outbuilding, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 8 of 20

6. East and North (Rear) Elevations, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 9 of 20

6. Interior, First Floor (Basement), Hallway, Looking South from Entrance
7. Photo 10 of 20

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

**ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL, OLD
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida**

- 6. Interior, First Floor (Basement), Stairs to Second Floor, Looking West
- 7. Photo 11 of 20

- 6. Interior, Second Floor, Hallway, Looking South from Main Entrance
- 7. Photo 12 of 20

- 6. Interior, Southwest Corner Room, Detail, Wainscot, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 13 of 20

- 6. Interior, Southwest Corner Room, Detail, Molded Plaster Ceiling
- 7. Photo 14 of 20

- 6. Interior, Southwest Corner Room, Doorway, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 15 of 20

- 6. Interior, Second Floor, Detail, Floor Tiles
- 7. Photo 16 of 20




- 6. Interior, Third Floor, Stair Landing, Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 17 of 20

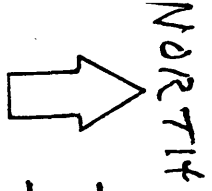
- 6. Interior, Third Floor Auditorium, Stage View, Looking South from Rear
- 7. Photo 18 of 20

- 6. Interior, Third Floor Auditorium, Balcony View, Looking North from Stage
- 7. Photo 19 of 20

- 6. Interior, Third Floor Auditorium, Detail, Molded Plaster Ceiling
- 7. Photo 20 of 20

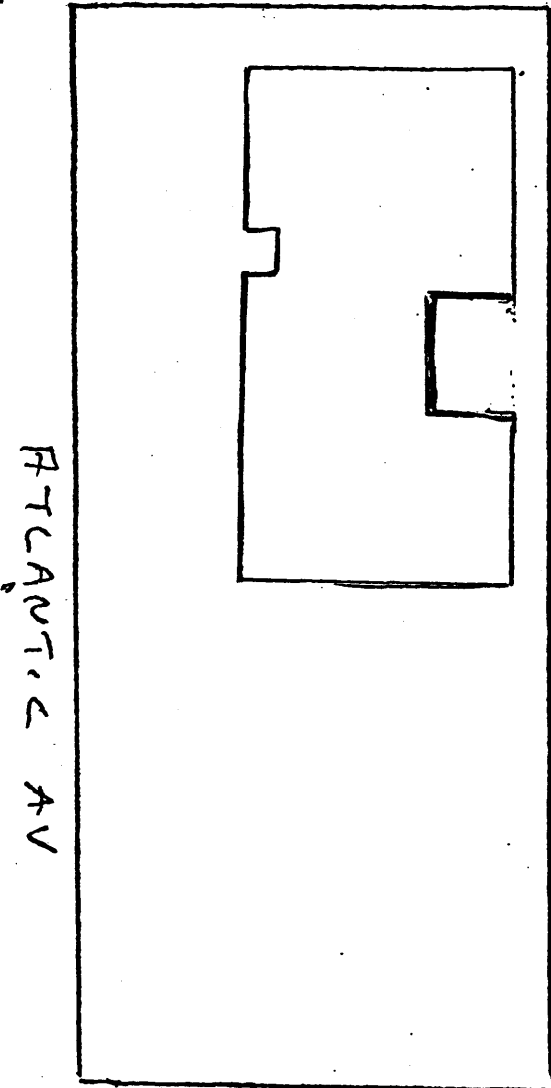
OLD ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL
Fort Pierce, St. Lucie County, Florida

CONTRIBUTING 
NONCONTRIBUTING 
PHOTO = 
BOUNDARY - - - -



10TH ST S

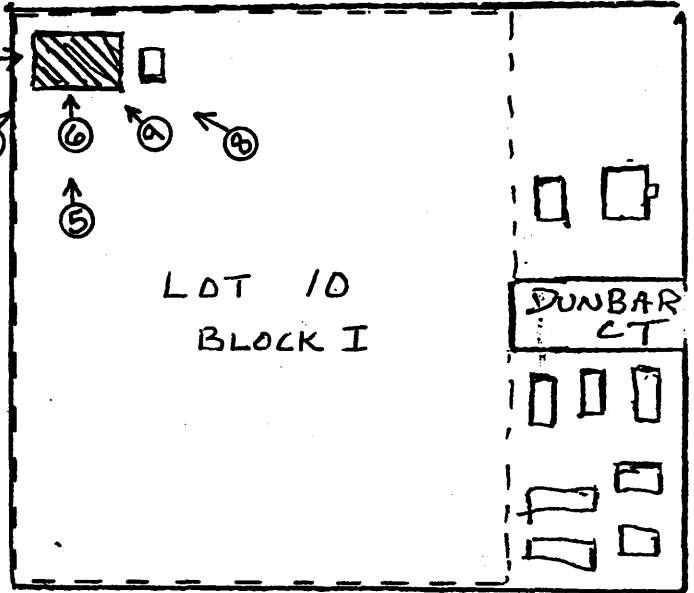
10TH ST N



ATLANTIC AV

8TH ST S

ORANGE AV

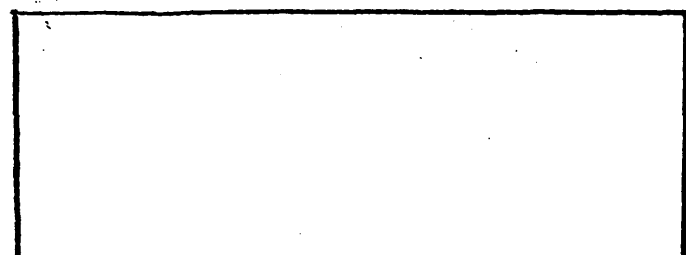
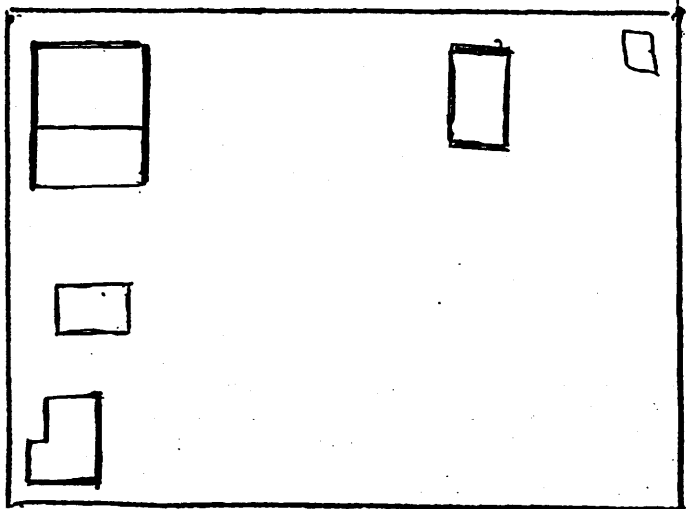


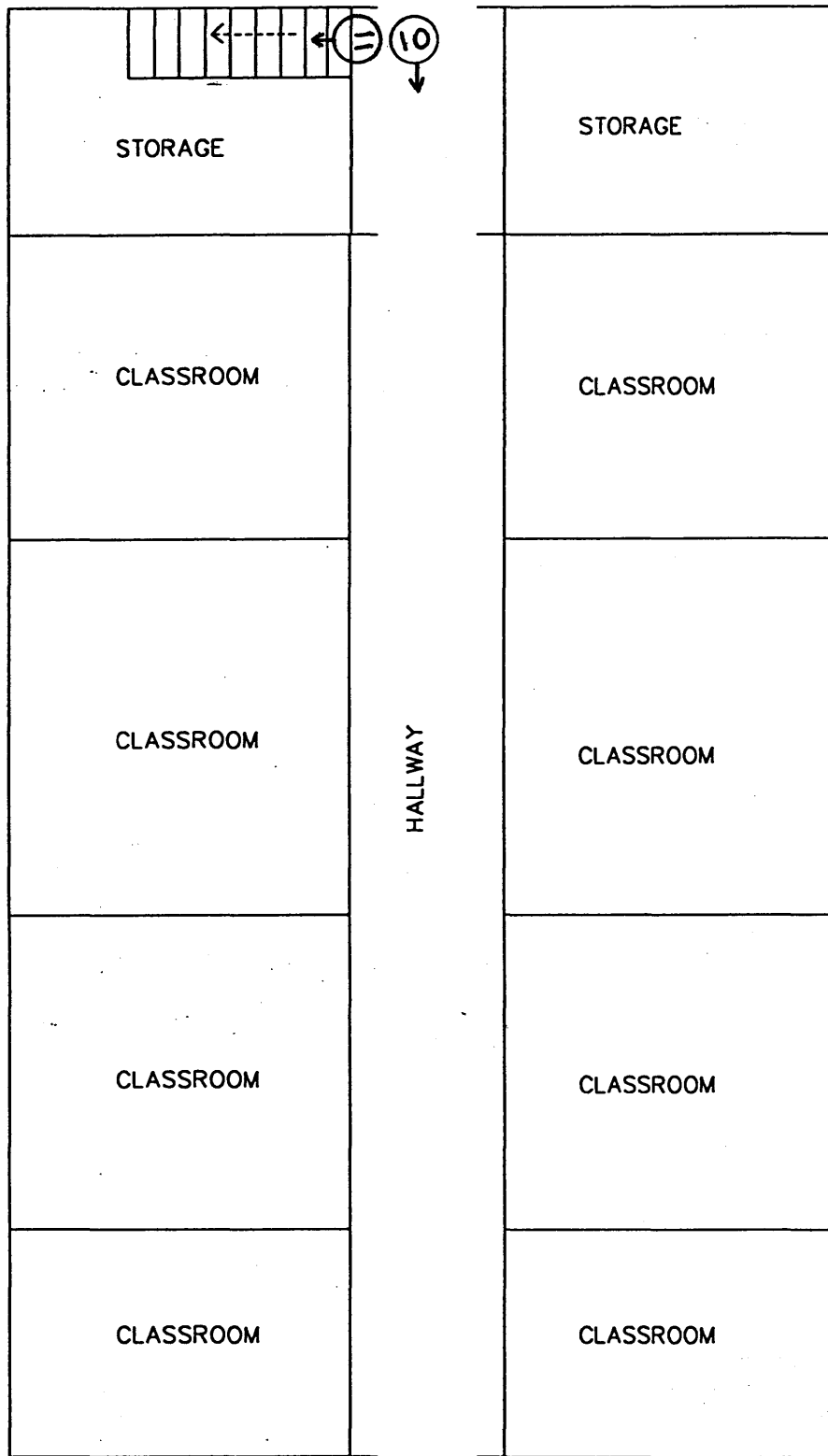
LOT 10
BLOCK I

DUNBAR CT

9TH ST N


AVE B



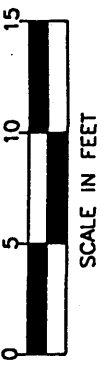


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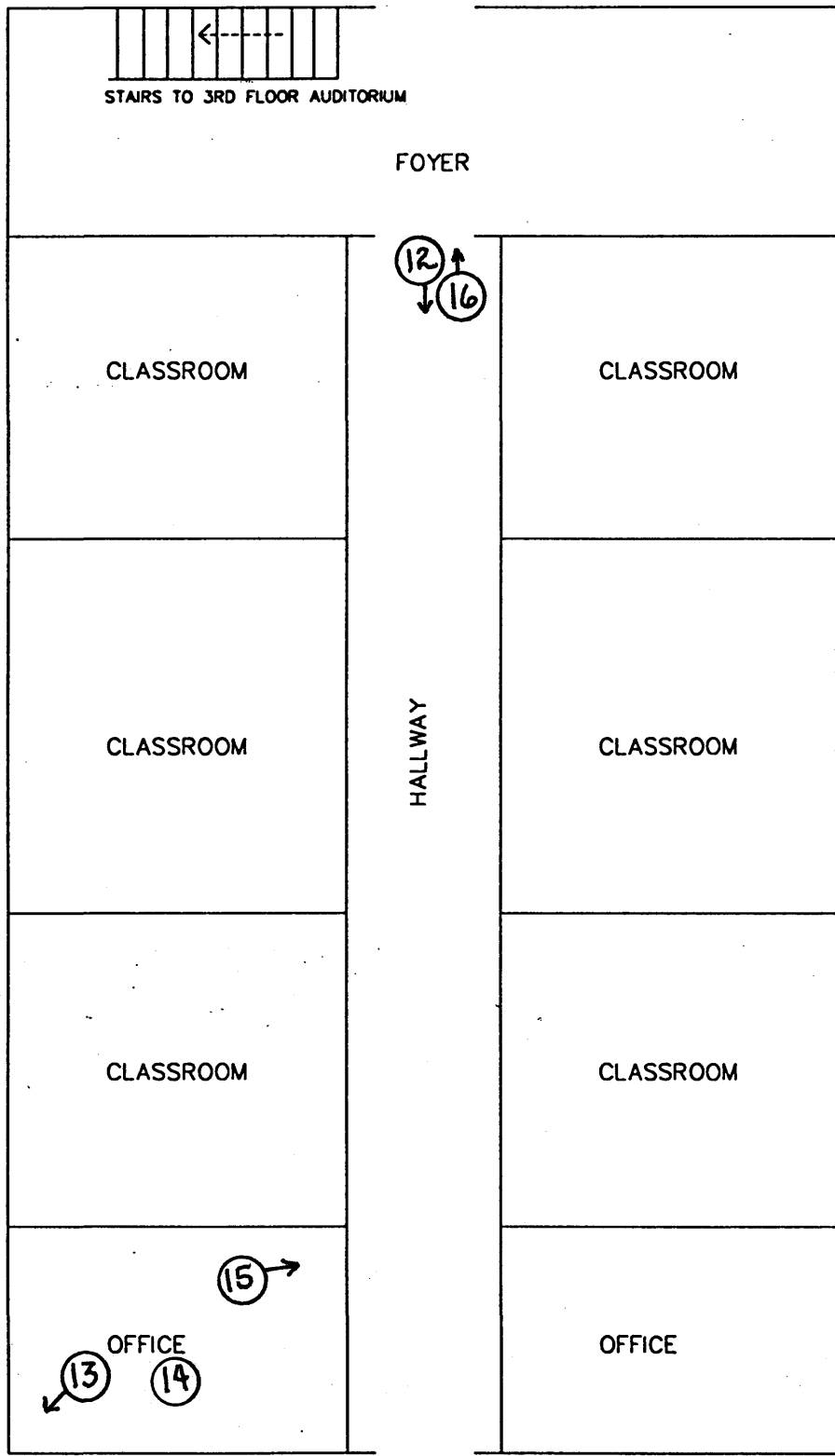
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PHOTO = 

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JULY 1999



OLD ST. ANASTASIA CATHOLIC SCHOOL
910 ORANGE AVE., FORT PIERCE, FLORIDA

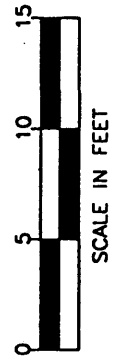


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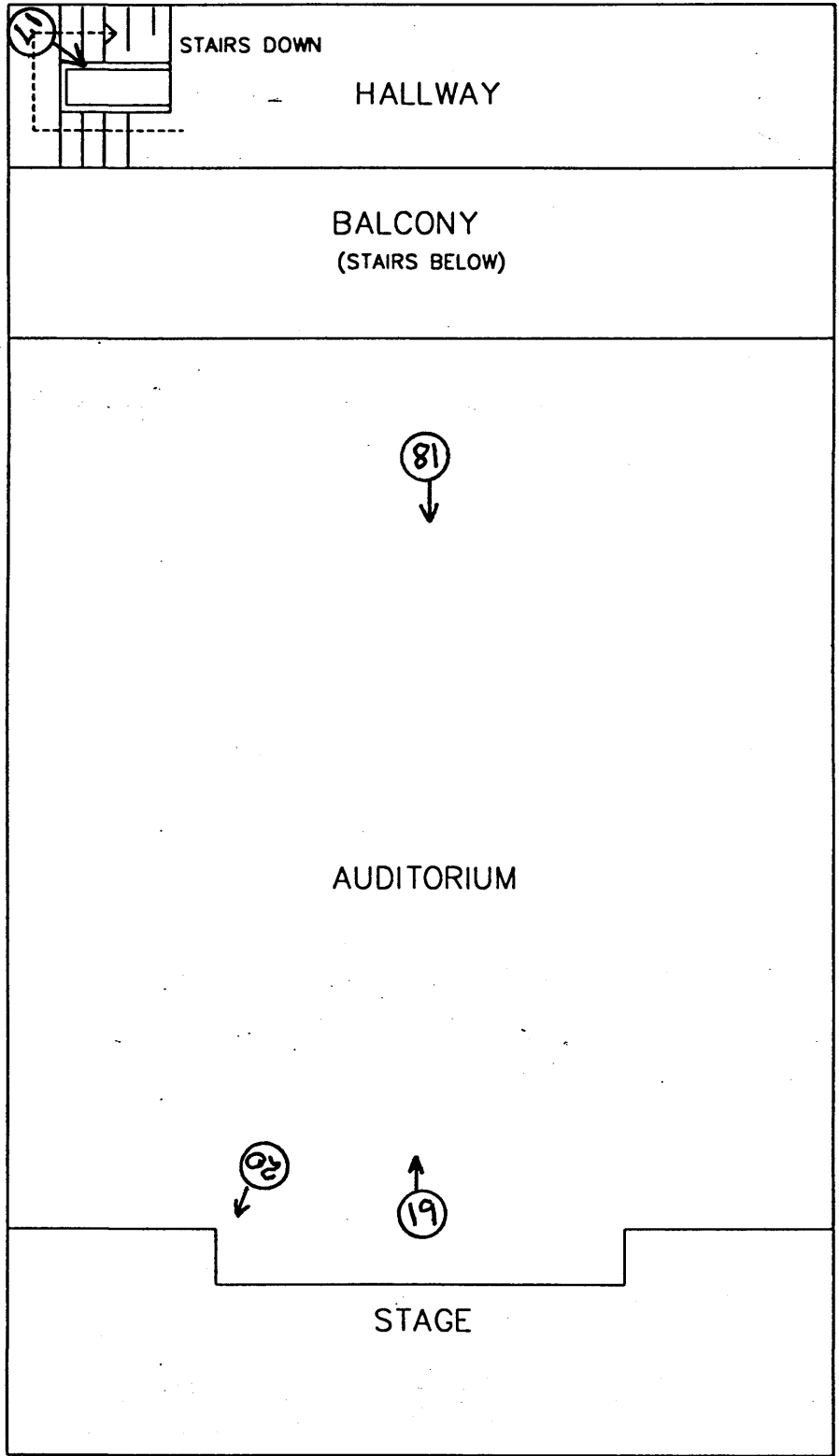
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

PHOTO = ○ →

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THIRD FLOOR PLAN

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