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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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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 Boynton School

other names/site number Boynton Beach Elementary School/8PB171

2. Location

street & number 141 E. Ocean Avenue n/a not for publication

city or town Boynton Beach n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Palm Beach code 099 zip code 33435

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.)

George W. Perry 1/27/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date Division of Historical Resources
Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, 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
Edson H. Beall

Entered in the Date of Action
National Register

3/2/94

Boynton School
Name of Property

Palm Beach Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check ~~one~~ 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)

Education: School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: School

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Masonry Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete

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 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1913

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Maughlin, William W., Architect

Mellson, A., Builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Boynton School
Name of Property

Palm Beach Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	118	593320	2934250
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 Carrie Parker/Asst. City Mgr. & Barbara E. Mattick/Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date January 1994

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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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Boynton School, Boynton Beach,
Palm Beach Co., FL

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Summary

The 1913 Boynton School (known today as the Boynton Beach Elementary School), at 141 East Ocean Avenue, Boynton Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida, is a two-story, T-shaped, highly symmetrical, Masonry Vernacular building with a low-pitched, hipped roof. A low-pitched, pyramid-roofed belfry is located in the center of the roof of the main block of the building (top of the T), and an arched entry porch with a low-pitched, hipped roof is attached to the base of the T. The exterior is of rusticated concrete block, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles with felt patches. Fenestration is generally single or double, symmetrically placed, three-, five-, or six-light, aluminum, awning windows.

Setting

The Boynton School is located on Lot 3 of Block 14 in Sawyer's Addition. The city block in which the school is located is bordered by parking lots on the east, west and north. The property is located due south of the Boynton Beach City Hall, and due north of the city's civic center and public library.

The 1913 building, as well as a 1927 high school building to the west of it, is surrounded by moderately landscaped grounds, and a slightly irregular pattern of modern chain link fencing (Photo 1). The site has two large trees, a scrub oak and a kapok. Due to their size, it is presumed that they were planted at the same time the building was constructed. In addition, there are also one Jamaica dogwood, two slash pines, one gumbo limbo, one southern red cedar, and one sabal palm, all native species. There are also two non-native black olive trees on the site. As part of a refurbishing effort, the City is planning to add additional landscaping.

The site has been associated with community affairs, specifically public education, since 1900 when the community held classes in a one-room, wood frame, school house on the present site of the Boynton School. Development in Boynton Beach has been towards the west in recent decades, and the immediate area around the school is little altered since the construction of the 1927 high school building.

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Exterior

The Boynton School is a T-shaped, two-story, Masonry Vernacular building resting on a solid concrete foundation. The style is emphasized by the use of rusticated cast concrete block on the exterior. The building features a low pitched, hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles with felt patches (photo #1).

One of the most distinguishing features of the building is a belfry over the center of the building. Its tower is covered in sheets of decorative tin plate designed to resemble rusticated concrete block. The tower is crowned by a low-pitched pyramid roof, and is flanked on the north and south sides by wooden railings between short piers extending from the tower base. The original school bell is still housed in the tower.

The primary feature on the south (main) elevation is an arched, hip roofed, entry porch attached to the base of the T (photo #2). It is accessed by five shallow concrete risers which are flanked by concrete cheeks. There are also original steel pipe railings and modern aluminum hand rails. A wooden handicapped ramp is at the east end of the porch. The porch area has a concrete floor and a wooden ceiling, and contains four small wooden benches. The east and west sides of the porch have rectangular openings with cast concrete sills (photo #1). The main entrance to the building is a wooden, double door with diamond panel windows and a three-panel transom (photo #3). Single, aluminum, 3-light, awning windows with cast concrete sills and lintels flank the entrance doors. Above the porch at the second story, is a double, central window flanked by single windows. The entry porch is flanked by the east and west ends of the main block of the building. At each story of these elevations there are two single windows, some of which are filled with air conditioning units.

The west elevation of the main block has a wooden double door accessed by six concrete risers flanked by concrete cheeks (photo #4). The entrance has a transom that is now covered with metal shutters. A covered walkway to the high school building attaches to this entrance. The entrance is flanked by two windows. At the second story, there are five windows, a central double window flanked by two single windows. The east elevation

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of the main block generally mirrors the west elevation (photo #5). This entrance is in relatively poor condition due to the apparent settling of the concrete risers. The west and east elevations of the base of the T have small single windows at the south end of the first story and two single windows at the second story.

The north (rear) elevation (photo #4) has three single door entrances: one wooden door centered on the ground floor, and two doors on the second floor that provide access from the two corner classrooms to a pair of steel fire escapes that are parallel to the elevation. These doors are topped with single-light, fixed transoms and cast concrete lintels. Single windows are located at the east and west ends of both stories. A band of four single windows is located west of the first story entrance; a corresponding band of five windows is located at the second story.

Interior

The main entrance on the south elevation leads immediately into a lobby (photo #6) which provides access to the principal's room, the first floor hall, a stairway, and a storage closet beneath the stairs. The first floor hall is a rectangular space which accesses three classrooms and a boys restroom (See Floor Plan).

The original interior features of these spaces are largely intact. The principal's room has a wood floor, picture moldings and a private bathroom. The lobby and hall (photo #7) feature original tongue and groove wainscoting and plaster walls. The hall also features original coat rack moldings. The boys restroom has been fitted with modern fixtures, but retains two small original porcelain sinks. The three first floor classrooms feature original wood frame chalkboards, interior window panels and original five-panel wood doors (photo #8). The stairway to the second floor (photo #9) features all its original elements: a wide wood frame staircase with two landings, wooden risers, tongue and groove wood wainscoting, and a wooden banister with four square newel posts.

The second floor hall (photo #10) provides access to a teachers room; small raised area; attic stairs (photo #11); and

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the second floor hallway (photo #12), which in turn accesses three second floor classrooms and the girls restroom (See Floor Plan). The raised area (photo #13), enclosed within a 6 foot partition on the east side of the lobby, appears to have been used as a small library. It is entered by way of four wooden risers and a pair of decorative hinged half doors. The area features original wood floors, bookshelves, and wood framed chalkboard.

The attic stairs (photo #14) are very similar to the main stairway, but are straight and significantly narrower. The hallway, lobby and attic stairway retain original tongue and groove wainscoting. The girls restroom features original stalls and sinks.

The three second floor classrooms are connected by five-panel wood doors at the north wall, presumably to allow access from the central classroom to the fire exits in the corner rooms. The east classroom, in addition to the wood frame chalkboards present in the other rooms, contains picture moldings and a wooden riser in front of the chalkboard. The west room also contains original picture moldings.

The attic level, used for storage, is reached by a trap door in the ceiling at the top of the stairs leading from the second floor. The attic space is undivided and features unfinished wood beams and roof rafters. The attic ceiling is sloped, following the roof line. A wooden staircase with open wood slat risers provides access to the belfry through a second trap door in the ceiling.

Alterations

Considering its continuous use as a school since 1913, the Boynton School has surprisingly few alterations; it retains its original floor plan and most of its original finishes and features, including the rusticated concrete block exterior and interior woodwork and wall finishes. On the exterior, the original 1/1, sash windows have been replaced with aluminum awning windows, and the original entrance doors have been replaced, but the original window and door spaces have been retained. According to historic photographs, the original roofs, now covered with asphalt shingles and felt, were finished with

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either tile or asbestos shingles. Except where specifically referenced, on the interior, the floors throughout are covered with green linoleum, and modern fluorescent lighting has been provided. All the interior doors have fixed transoms which have been painted over.

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Summary

The Boynton Beach School is locally significant under **Criterion A** in the area of **Education** as the oldest school building in Boynton Beach. The growth of the Boynton Beach School reflects developments in the educational system of the community and Palm Beach County. The school is also significant under **Criterion C** as an excellent example of substantial **Masonry Vernacular** architecture which demonstrated the significance the community placed on education in 1913, and as one of the last works of William W. Maughlin, a prominent local architect.

Historic Context

In 1890, the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida granted the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company land in present-day Boynton Beach.¹ This transfer was in accordance with the state's policy to promote development by giving public lands to those who would create canals and railroads. As a result, the East Coast Canal (which would eventually become the Intracoastal Waterway) was slowly progressing southward to create a water passage along the entire east coast of Florida. The era of canal transport had passed its peak, however, and the Canal Company soon began selling some of its lands to real estate developers. The Canal Company sold a tract in the Boynton Beach area to Albert P. Sawyer, a Massachusetts manufacturer and developer. Sawyer's purchase included what was shown on a 1902 plat as "Sawyer's Addition to the Town of Boynton." In 1892, Henry M. Flagler, the primary developer of Florida's east coast, invested in the Canal Company and also entered into a business agreement with Sawyer.² This gave the Flagler interests control over a large amount of Boynton land.

Major Nathan Boynton first visited South Florida in 1895. He was accompanied by Congressman William A. Linton, who had staked out his claim and made plans for the community of Linton,

¹ Dade County (FL) Register of Deeds, Book D, p.360-370.

² Edward N. Akin, Flagler, Rockefeller Partner and Florida Baron (Gainesville, 1992), 177-179.

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which would eventually become Delray Beach.³ Both men were from Michigan and had come to the coastal regions of southeast Florida seeking investment and colonization opportunities made possible by the extension of transportation facilities through the region. Thus, the town was named for Boynton, who purchased land subsequent to his initial visit and laid out part of the town.

Before 1896, Flagler had pushed his Florida East Coast Railway as far south as West Palm Beach in order to service his luxury hotels in Palm Beach. Flagler's growing enthusiasm for the development of Miami led to the extension of his railroad south to that city in 1896. The rail line passed through Boynton the same year, providing impetus for growth and development in the community. These settlements, in turn, generated the passengers and freight which provided income for the railroads. Soon after the railroad arrived, Major Boynton, who had by then acquired a large tract of land, constructed the Boynton Hotel overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

It was not until after the railroad arrived that the community established its first public school. That was in late 1896 or early 1897 under the auspices of the Dade County School Board. The first school was a small, wood frame building just east of the F.E.C. railroad tracks and north of Ocean Avenue.⁴ By the time the school opened, the community had some seventy settlers, including thirteen families with eight school-age children.⁵

In 1900 a new school was erected that also served as a community center and church, not only for the pioneer families who depended primarily upon agriculture for their support, but also for the construction workers attracted by Major Boynton's development plans. Townsfolk joined together to build the school, a simple one-room, pine, wood frame structure with gray clapboard siding and a shingle roof. It was located on the

³ Gilbert L. Voss, "The Early History of Boynton Beach, "The Examiner, 4 July 1974, 5.

⁴ Hazel Daugharty Houston, "Memories of the Boynton School, 1896-1920", Manuscript From the Collection of the Boynton Historical Society, Boynton Beach, FL.

⁵ Florida, Census of Youth Between the ages of 6 and 21 years (1896) Dade.

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Public School lot in the Sawyer Addition. A school bell, still housed at the Boynton Beach Elementary School, hung in the belfry and called all the students from the first through the ninth grades to the single classroom school,⁶ which at the time stood at the western edge of town, bordered by pine woods and pineapple fields to the west.⁷

The town of Boynton continued to develop along with the region. In 1909 Palm Beach County was organized from areas previously within Dade County. There were close to 700 people in the town in 1910. The majority of workers were employed in agriculture, generally in connection with truck farms. The local fruit and vegetable crops produced revenue of more than \$300,000 in the 1913 season. About twenty people were fishermen and there were three general store owners. The community also had a teacher, postmaster, soda bottler, telegraph operator, and a barber.

Approximately half of the population of Boynton Beach in 1910 was black.⁸ In 1907, while Boynton was still a part of Dade County, the need for a "colored" school had been recognized.⁹ The Boynton Beach School, however, was started as a school for whites, and remained so until the Palm Beach County schools were integrated in the 1970s.

Population pressures led to the division of Boynton's school house into two rooms and the subsequent employment of two teachers. The educational needs of the community, however, were still not being fully satisfied, so in 1911 it was arranged for Boynton's older students to attend Palm Beach High School, the county's only high school, built in 1908. The F.E.C. Railway provided transportation for the students to commute to West Palm Beach.

⁶ Ron Hayes, "Boynton school bell regains familiar ring, "The Palm Beach Post, 2 June 1987, IB, 4B.

⁷ Houston, "Memories of the Boynton School"

⁸ U.S. Census, manuscript returns for Palm Beach County, Florida, 1910 (Microfilm at Genealogical Society of Palm Beach County)

⁹ Dade County Public Schools, School Board Minutes. Book 3. Miami, 8 October 1907.

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Between 1910 and 1920 the population of Palm Beach County grew from less than 6,000 to nearly 19,000. During the same period the Boynton population remained fairly stable. The Town of Boynton was incorporated in 1920. The Florida Boom of the early 1920s had an expanding effect on Boynton and Palm Beach County. Spurred by the optimism generated by the Boom, Major Boynton, still on the scene, tore down his original hotel to clear land for construction of a new seaside resort. Due to the collapse of the speculative boom in 1926, however, his plans were never realized. In spite of the real estate bust, the Town of Boynton, with its agricultural economic base, continued to grow slowly, reaching a population of 1,000 around 1930.¹⁰

Historic Significance

Despite some years of lagging enrollment, the school population in Boynton continually increased. In 1912 the School Board approved designs for a new school to replace the one built in 1900. The architect was William W. Maughlin of the West Palm Beach firm of Ruggles and Weller.¹¹ Maughlin, who was born in Maryland, had worked as a draftsman for the Florida East Coast Hotels. He designed a number of public and private buildings in Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. Among his projects for the School Board of Palm Beach County was the high school (now locally referred to as Old Central School), built in 1908 in West Palm Beach. At the time of its construction, this West Palm Beach school was the largest educational building in southeast Florida.¹² Four years later Maughlin designed the Boynton School, which must have been nearly his last project, for in October 1913, he died suddenly in his office, at the age of 63.¹³

In 1912 the Palm Beach County School Board awarded the contract for construction of the new school to A. Mellson. It

¹⁰ Herbert H. Strom, "The Growth of Palm Beach County," unpublished manuscript, 1960, Exhibit I. Linehan, Early Lantana, 117

¹¹ W.W. Maughlin, "Boynton School House" architectural plans. West Palm Beach: 1912. Originals held by the School Board of Palm Beach County, Palm Beach Gardens, FL.

¹² Donald W. Curl, Palm Beach County, An Illustrated History (Palm Beach County, Florida, 1986), 48.

¹³ The Tropical Sun, October 9, 1913.

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was inspected and accepted by the School Board on April 14, 1913.¹⁴ The new two-story, six-classroom, Masonry Vernacular building was the pride of the community and figured prominently in promotional materials used by local developers. Its masonry vernacular design was a great step forward for Boynton, which had had only small wood frame schoolhouses in the past. At a time when sixty per cent of the schools in Florida had no toilet accommodations, and when some large city schools were officially branded as unsafe, the Boynton School was in the vanguard in meeting public expectations for better schools.¹⁵

The new school opened on September 8, 1913 with 81 students.¹⁶ This number apparently included the high school students from nearby Hypoluxo and Lantana.¹⁷ Almost simultaneously, Delray Beach, Boynton's neighbor to the south, opened its new school which was similar in size and style to the Boynton school, but designed by a different architect. There were five teachers at the Boynton school in 1914. This was a small number when compared to the count of 25 teachers in West Palm Beach, but consistent with the other twelve towns in the county which had from one to eight teachers each.¹⁸

The 1920 report from the county school board to the state department of education listed seven new rural schools in the preceding two years. Two years later the county reported more new buildings, including the Lake Worth High School and schools in Palm Beach, South Palm Beach, and other towns.¹⁹

Enrollment continued to grow, and between 1924 and 1927 the student population in the Palm Beach County district (which also included present-day Martin County) increased from 5,315 to

¹⁴ The School Board of Palm Beach County. School Board Minutes. Book 1, West Palm Beach: 9 December 1912, 171: 14 April 1913, 190.

¹⁵ The Tropical Sun, October 23, 1913.

¹⁶ The Tropical Sun, September 18, 1913.

¹⁷ The Tropical Sun, September 11, 1913.

¹⁸ Houston, "Memories of the Boynton School"

¹⁹ Department of Education, Floyd T. Christian, Commissioner, "Narrative Reports of County Superintendents, 1918-1922, Research Report #74, Copy of original report at Historical Society of Palm Beach County.

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11,461, with a corresponding increase in the number of teachers. In 1926 a bond issue was passed for a second school in Boynton,²⁰ and the town's first high school was built, adjacent to the old Boynton School. It was the first time that two schools were operated in Boynton at the same time.

As the nation and Florida moved out of the depression with the approach of World War II, development and growth continued to boost school enrollment. In September 1949, Boynton Beach children began attending Seacrest High School with their neighbors from Delray Beach and Boca Raton.²¹ Elementary programs in Boynton Beach subsequently expanded to occupy both the high school and elementary buildings. Still, the tide of students could not be contained within the existing walls of the Boynton Beach Schools, and temporary classrooms began to fill the grounds.

The 1913 school building, which is the oldest school building in Boynton Beach and has been an important part of the community since the early twentieth century, had nearly reached the limit of its usefulness by 1966. The last elementary students attended classes in the old Boynton School in the 1980s. The Palm Beach County School Board currently utilizes the old Boynton School to house special programs such as English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) and special education.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Palm Beach County grew steadily between 1900 and 1920. To meet the growing need for educational facilities for its young people, several schools were built between 1908 and 1913, including Palm Beach High School (1908); elementary schools in Lantana (1908) and Boynton (1913); and a high school-elementary school in Delray (1913). The schools in Lantana, Boynton, and Delray, though designed by different architects and having different floor plans, had at least two common features as originally designed: two stories and rusticated concrete block

²⁰ "Boynton Schools to Open Doors Monday." The Palm Beach Post, 1 September 1926.

²¹ "School Bells to Ring Sept 6 for all Students," Boynton Beach News, 1 September 1949, 4.

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exteriors.²² The Lantana School (8PB546) was radically changed when the 1928 hurricane removed its second story. Since that time it has been further altered with the application of a smooth stucco exterior, replacement of the windows, and conversion into a residence. The Delray School (8PB183), listed in the National Register in 1988 as part of the Delray Beach Schools, was covered in stucco in 1926 or 1937 and does not display its distinctive rusticated exterior, and its original windows have been replaced with aluminum awning windows. The interior finishes of the school, however, are similar to those in the Boynton School. The Boynton School, which retains its original rusticated exterior, a unique belfry, and most of its interior finishes, including wainscoting, is, therefore, architecturally the best example of the remaining early schools in Palm Beach County.

The Boynton School is also architecturally significant as perhaps one of the last works of architect William W. Maughlin, who was known in Palm Beach County for his designs of several public and private buildings. Among his most prominent buildings was the \$50,000 West Palm Beach High School, built in 1908.

²² Historic Boca Raton Preservation Board of Commissioners. Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Survey, South County Area, Palm Beach County, Florida. 1981, pp. 37-38.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Boynton School, Boynton Beach,
Palm Beach Co., FL

Section number 9 Page 2

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News, 1 September 1949.

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1910.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Boynton School, Boynton Beach,
Palm Beach Co., FL

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 3, Block 14 of Sawyer's Addition, City of Boynton Beach,
Florida.

BOUNDRY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the city block that has historically
been associated with the property.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1
Boynton School, Boynton Beach,
Palm Beach Co., FL

- 1 1) Boynton School, 141 East Ocean Avenue
- 2) Boynton Beach, Palm Beach Co., FL
- 3) Jim Prestinari
- 4) August 25, 1993
- 5) City Hall, Boynton Beach, FL
- 6) E elevation, facing NW
- 7) 1 of 16

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

- 2 6) Main entrance, S elevation, facing N
- 7) 2 of 16
- 3 6) S (main) elevation, facing NE
- 7) 3 of 16
- 4 6) N (rear) and W elevations, facing SE
- 7) 4 of 16
- 5 6) N (rear) and E elevations, facing SW
- 7) 5 of 16
- 6 6) First floor lobby, just inside main entrance, facing NE
- 7) 6 of 16
- 7 6) First floor hall, facing W
- 7) 7 of 16
- 8 6) Central, first floor classroom, facing SW
- 7) 8 of 16
- 9 6) Main stairway from first floor, facing SE
- 7) 9 of 16
- 10 6) First floor hall, facing E
- 7) 10 of 16
- 11 6) Stairway to attic and belfry, facing W
- 7) 11 of 16
- 12 6) Second floor hall, facing W
- 7) 12 of 16

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Photos _____ 2 _____ Boynton School, Boynton Beach,
Section number _____ Page _____ Palm Beach Co., FL

- 13 6) Second floor raised office area, facing SE
7) 13 of 16

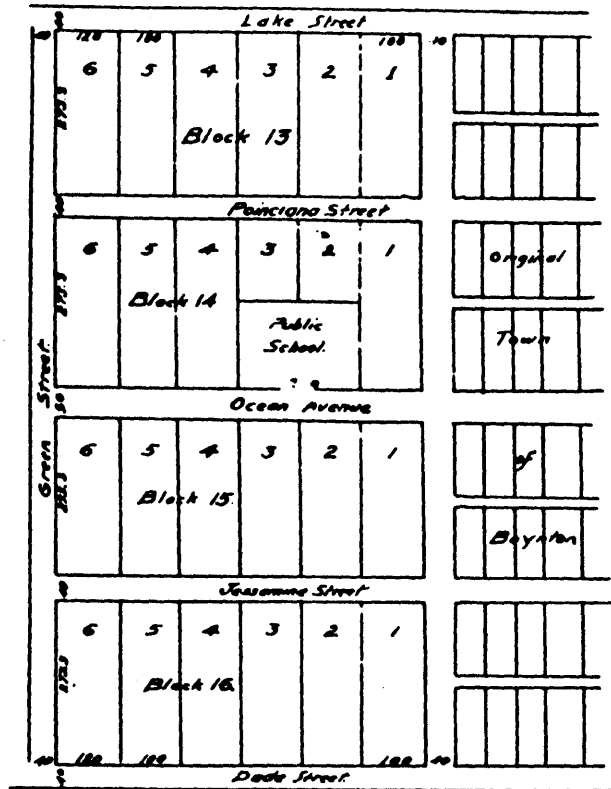
- 14 6) Stairway to second floor, showing stairway to attic
straight ahead and raised office area to the right,
facing W
7) 14 of 16

- 15 3) Unknown
4) c1913
5) Original photo at Boynton Beach Historical Society
6) S & E elevations, facing NW
7) 15 of 16

- 16 3) Unknown
4) c1913
5) Original photo at Boynton Beach Historical Society
6) Principal Charles Nixon and 9th grade students at the
main entrance, facing N
7) 16 of 16

TO THE
TOWN of BOYNTON

E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ (?)



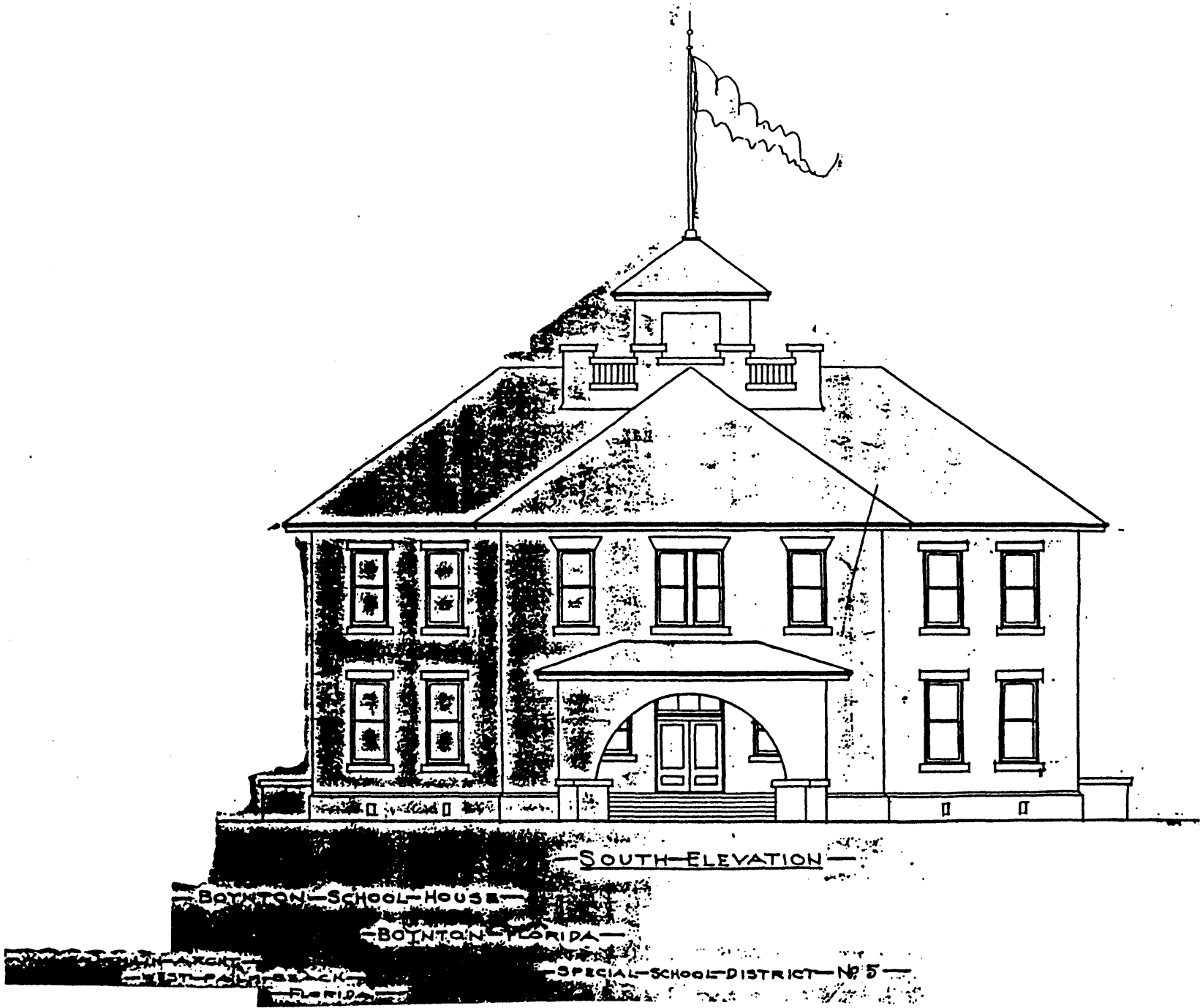
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF DADA }
This instrument was filed for record this 11th
day of Dec. 1910 and the
recorded in No. ...
1910 in Book D. of Plat. ...
on page 68. RECORD VERIFIED
C. C. Deaton
Clerk Circuit Court
at J. W. Crawford
County Clerk

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF PALM BEACH
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:
The above and foregoing is a true and
correct copy of a ...
... as the same appears
in Book of Deeds ...
... of date ...
...
Clerk Circuit Court
at ...

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF PALM BEACH } 13
This instrument was filed for record this
day of April 1911 and the
recorded in No. 13 day of ...
1911 in Book ...
on page 67. RECORD VERIFIED
...
Clerk Circuit Court
at ...

Know all Men by these Presents That the undersigned, Alfred J. Sawyer Trustee under
a declaration of trust dated May 27, 1898 and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the
County of Dade, Florida, in Book No. 1 Miscellaneous Records Page 5144 55, has caused the
to make the attached map of and division of the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14, Township 36 North, Range 17 West
of Eastern County, Florida (T. 36 N., R. 17 W., S. 14 E.) into six (6) lots of 10 acres each
July 1, 1910 and to be known as "Sawyer Addition" to the Town of Boynton, and that
said lots be divided to the perfect use of the public the streets and highways of
Boynton, according to map, and necessary to arrange the same in substance as they
appear described by law
in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 27th day of November 1910.
In presence of
A. H. Myler
A. H. Sawyer
Alfred J. Sawyer Trustee (S)

69
Copied by
BIDWELL & HOLSTLAW
Under direction of
CHARLES
County Engineer
Traced by CEA Checked by [Signature]



COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN 1912



—EAST-ELEVATION—

—BOYNTON-SCHOOL-HOUSE—

—BOYNTON-FLORIDA—

—W.W. MAUGH LIN-ARCHT—

—WEST-PALM-BEACH—

—FLORIDA—

—SPECIAL-SCHOOL-DISTRICT-NO 5—

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN 1912



— NORTH-ELEVATION —

— BOYNTON - SCHOOL-HOUSE —

— BOYNTON - FLORIDA —

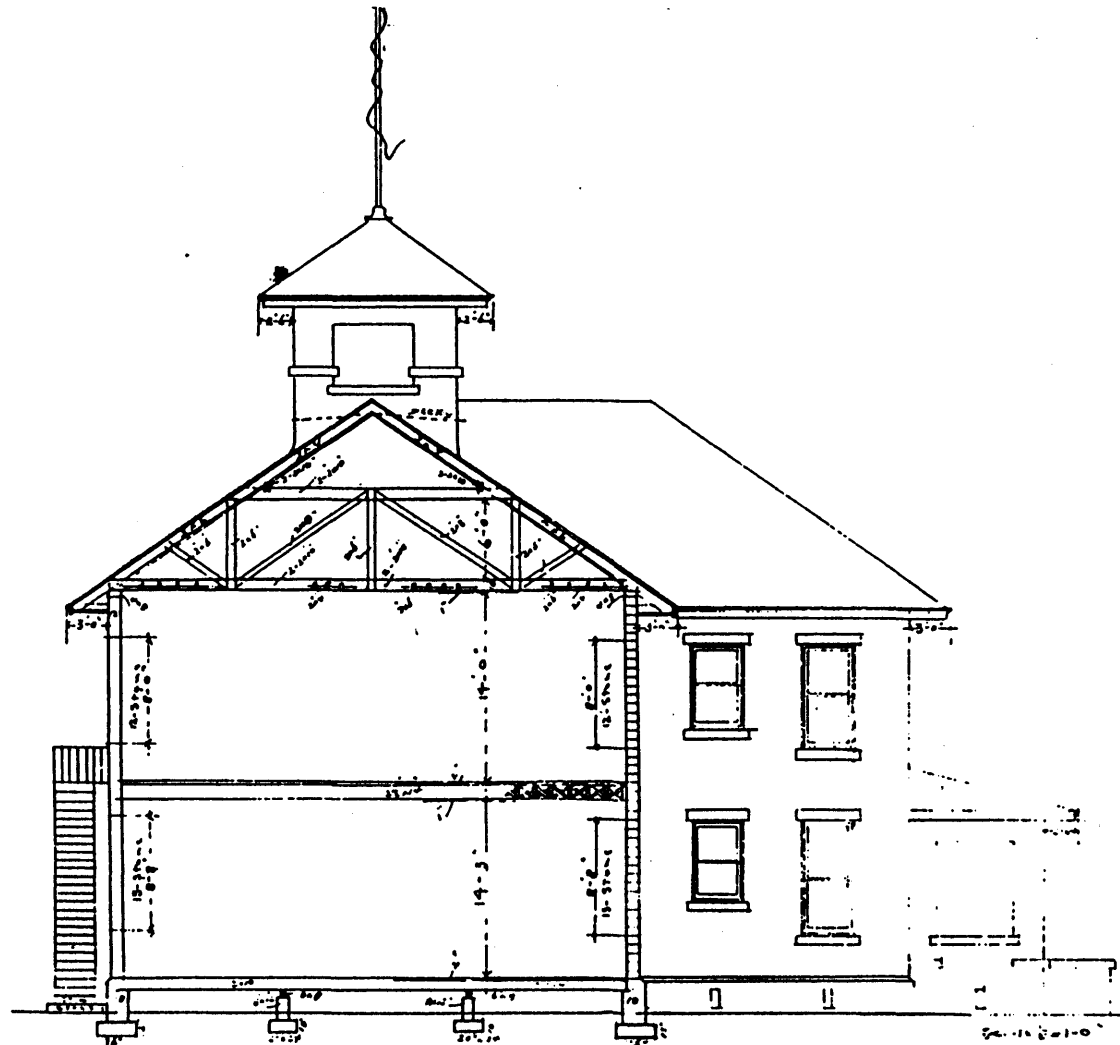
— W. W. MAUGH LIN - ARCHT —

— WEST-PALM-BEACH —

— FLORIDA —

— SPECIAL SCHOOL-DISTRICT - NO 6 —

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN 1912



—SECTION—N—AND—S—

—BOYNTON—SCHOOL—HOUSE—

—BOYNTON—FLORIDA—

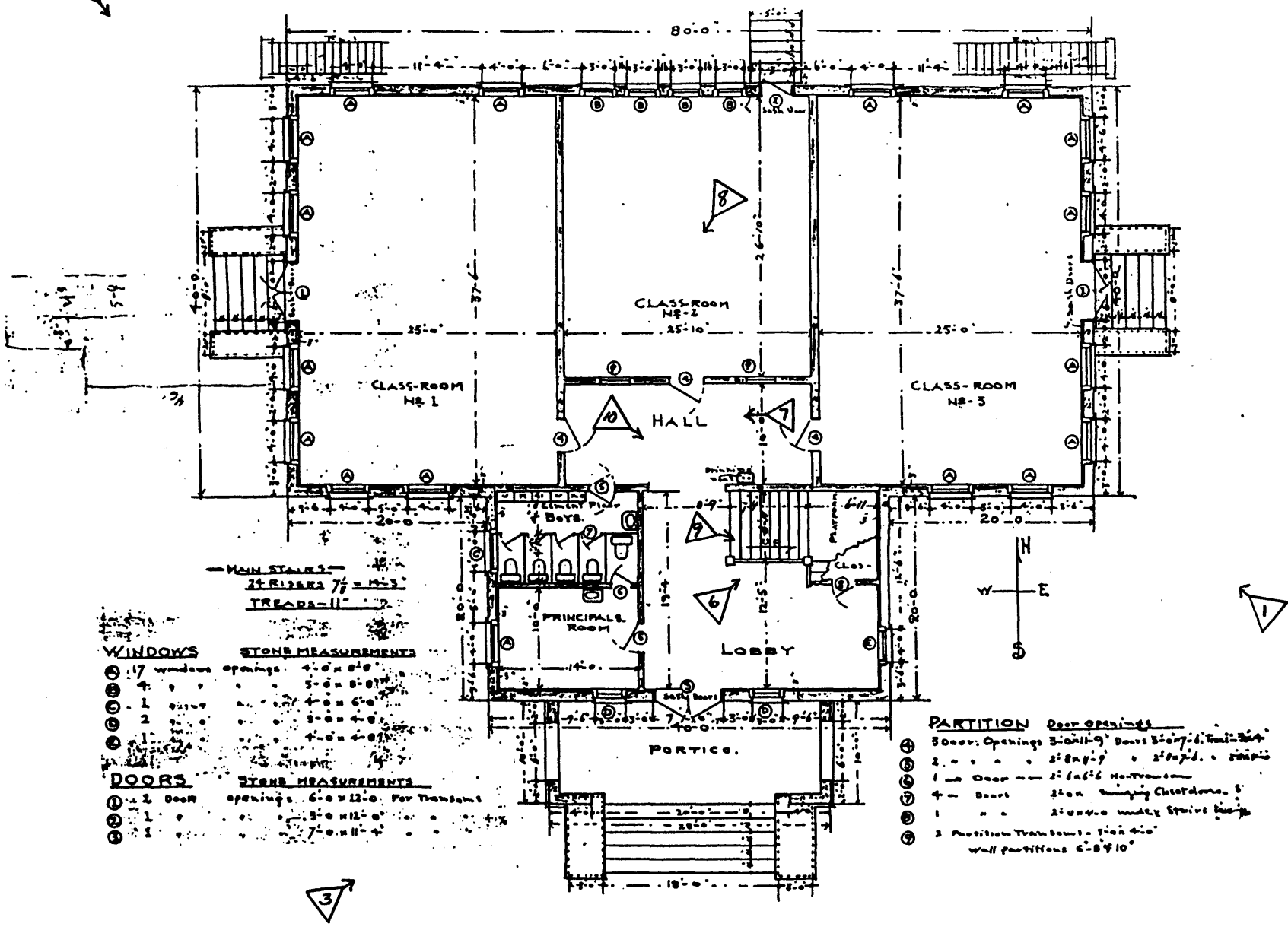
—W.W.—MAUGHLIN—ARCHT—

—WEST—PALM—BEACH—

—FLORIDA—

—SPECIAL—SCHOOL—DISTRICT—NO.—5—

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN 1912



WINDOWS

- ① 17 window openings
- ② 1
- ③ 2
- ④ 1
- ⑤ 1
- ⑥ 1
- ⑦ 1
- ⑧ 1

STONE MEASUREMENTS

- ① 17 window openings 4'-0" x 8'-0"
- ② 1 " " " 5'-0" x 8'-0"
- ③ 2 " " " 4'-0" x 6'-0"
- ④ 1 " " " 3'-0" x 4'-0"
- ⑤ 1 " " " 4'-0" x 4'-0"

DOORS

- ① 2 Door openings 6'-0" x 12'-0" Per Transoms
- ② 1 " " " 3'-0" x 12'-0"
- ③ 1 " " " 7'-0" x 11'-0"

STONE MEASUREMENTS

- ① 2 Door openings 6'-0" x 12'-0" Per Transoms
- ② 1 " " " 3'-0" x 12'-0"
- ③ 1 " " " 7'-0" x 11'-0"

PARTITION

- Door openings**
- ① 5 Door Openings 3'-0" x 7'-9" Doors 3'-0" x 7'-6" Transoms
 - ② " " " 2'-8" x 7' " 2'-8" x 6' " Sills
 - ③ 1 Door " 2'-1" x 6' No Transoms
 - ④ 4 Doors 2'-0" x 6" x 6" x 6" x 6" x 6"
 - ⑤ 1 " " 2'-0" x 6" x 6" x 6" x 6" x 6"
 - ⑥ 2 Partition Transoms 6'-8" x 10"
 - ⑦ wall partitions 6'-8" x 10"

— FIRST-FLOOR-PLAN —

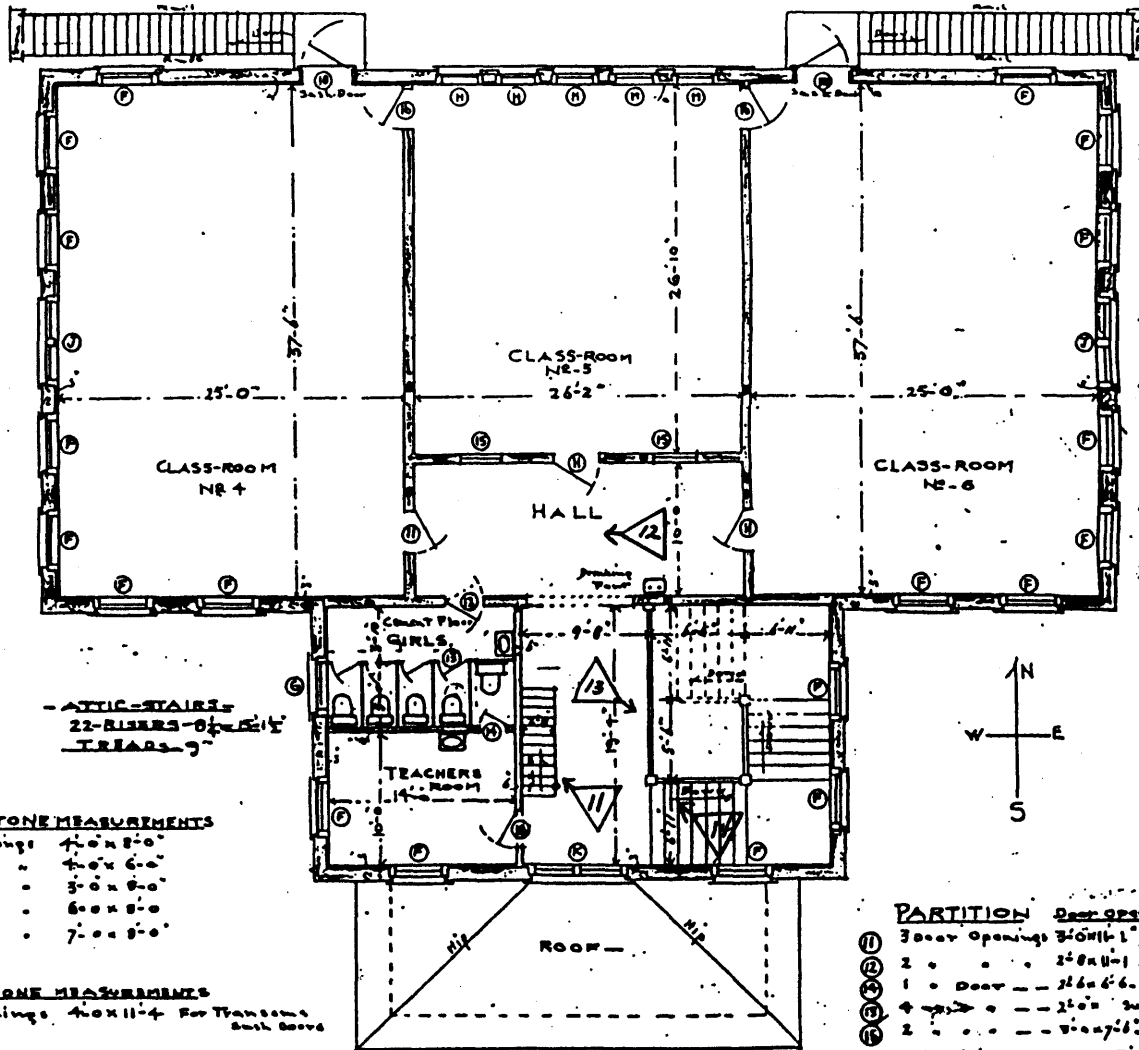
— BOYNTON — SCHOOL — HOUSE —

— BOYNTON — FLORIDA —

W. W. HAUGHLIN — ARCHT.
 201 WEST PALM BEACH

SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL PLAN 1912



WINDOWS	STONE MEASUREMENTS
① 19 window openings	4'-0" x 8'-0"
② 1	4'-0" x 6'-0"
③ 5	3'-0" x 8'-0"
④ 2	6'-0" x 8'-0"
⑤ 1	7'-0" x 8'-0"

DOORS	STONE MEASUREMENTS
① 2 door openings	4'-0" x 11'-4" For Transoms Each Door

PARTITION	Door openings
① 3 door openings	3'-0" x 11'-1" Doors 3'-0" x 6" Transoms
②	2'-0" x 11'-1"
③ 1	Door
④	2'-0" x 11'-1"
⑤ 2	3'-0" x 11'-1"
⑥ 2 Partition Transoms	3'-0" x 8'-0"

—SECOND-FLOOR-PLAN—

—BOYNTON—SCHOOL—HOUSE—

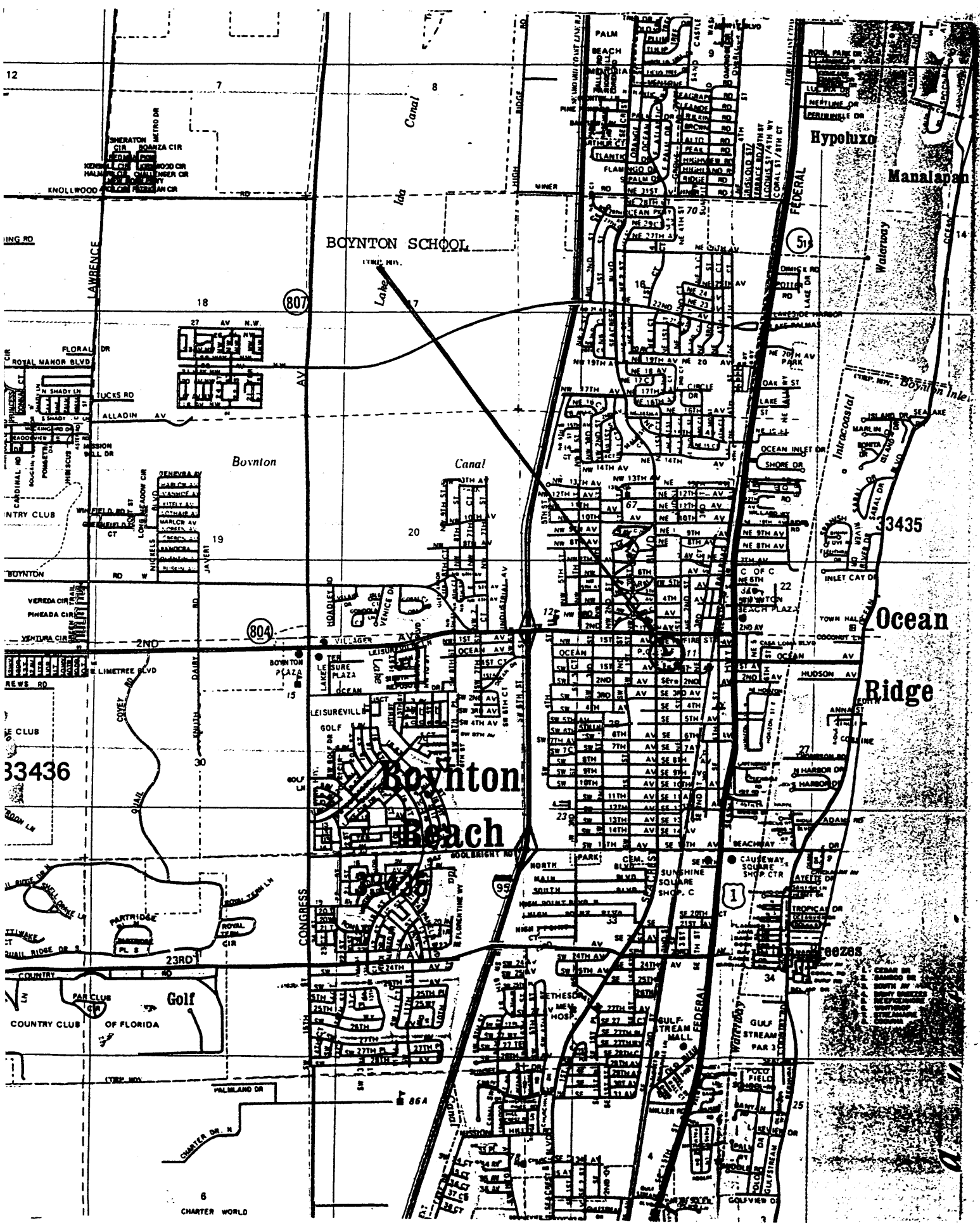
—BOYNTON—FLORIDA—

—W.W. MAUGHLIN ARCHT.—

—WEST PALM BEACH—

—FLORIDA—

—SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT No 5—



BOYNTON SCHOOL

Boynton

Boynton Beach

Hypoluxo

Manalapan

Ocean

Ridge

33436

3435

86735