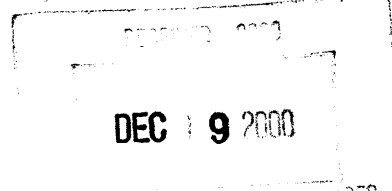


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1675

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 PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD

other names/site number Pine Ridge Apartments

2. Location

street & number 1401 Division Avenue N/A  not for publication

city or town West Palm Beach N/A  vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Palm Beach code 099 zip code 33401

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 Snyder Matthews 12/12/2000  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 H. Beall  
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

1-26-01

**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)

HEALTH CARE/Hospital

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Multiple Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE/Masonry Vernacular

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Tar and Gravel

other

**Narrative Description**

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, landmark, survey, engineering record.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of Repository

#

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/BLACK
HEALTH/MEDICINE

Period of Significance

1923-1950

Significant Dates

1923

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Harvey and Clarke

Blder: Bartholomey, Eugene

PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
Name of Property

Palm Beach, FL  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	9	3	4	0	0	2	9	5	6	1	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 Janet G. Murphy, Janet G. Murphy & Associates, Inc.; Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 2000

street & number 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 Joseph F. Crossen, Pine Ridge Apartments Joint Venture

street & number 4239 Northlake Boulevard, Suite D telephone (561) 626-2778

city or town Palm Beach Gardens state Florida zip code 33410

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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**Summary Description**

The Old Pine Ridge Hospital is a masonry vernacular building located at 1401 Division Avenue in West Palm Beach, Florida. The building, constructed c. 1923, is two stories in height, eleven bays wide, and four bays deep. It is constructed of hollow clay tile covered with smooth stucco. The most distinguishing architectural features include the classical door surround at the center entrance, the projecting center block, the niche above the center entrance, and the double banding at the cornice. In 1963, the hospital was converted into a twelve unit apartment building. This later floor plan still remains. The main interior features remaining from the hospital are the central stairway, the wide hallways, and the framing of the hospital wards. A skylight pierces the roof, providing natural light to the second floor. The building was completely renovated between March of 1999 and February of 2000.

**Setting**

Pine Ridge Hospital is located at 1401 Division Avenue, the northwest corner of 14th Street and Division Avenue approximately one mile northwest of downtown West Palm Beach. The building faces east and sits high on a ridge with views on the Intracoastal Waterway. A non-historic cast metal fence with stuccoed concrete piers topped by round finials fronts the circular drive in front of the building. An alley is found to the north of the building and there is a parking lot in the rear.

Pine Ridge Hospital is located in the locally designated Northwest Historic District. This area, which is roughly bounded by Tenth Street on the south, Fifteenth Street on the north, the Florida East Coast Railway tracks on the east and the CSX Railroad tracks on the west, received local historic district designation in 1996 and is an extension of the locally and nationally registered Northwest Historic District abutting it to the south. The district is residential in nature, consisting primarily of small one and two-story wood frame and masonry vernacular houses constructed between 1915 and 1941. There are also some modest Craftsman style bungalows, Colonial Revival style dwellings, a few commercial buildings, and one church in the extended portion of the district.

**Exterior Description**

Pine Ridge Hospital is a large, two-story, eleven-bay wide by four-bay deep, hollow clay tile masonry vernacular style building (Photos 1,2,7,8). The most distinguishing architectural features include the classical door surround with pilasters and scrolls at the center entrance, the projecting center block, the niche above the center entrance, and the double banding at the cornice (Photos 2,3,4). The exterior walls are smooth stucco and the roof is flat (Photos 1,2,8). There is a two-story, concrete fire escape with a hipped roof cover on the south elevation and a decorative, covered entryway on the north elevation arcade (Photos 5,7). On the rear there is a one-story, three-bay wide rear addition (Photos 6,8). The building features new aluminum double hung and

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PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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casement windows, and wood double doors were installed in the front entrance as part of the rehabilitation. The other exterior entranceways have six-panel, fire coded metal doors. The classical door surround and the front and south stairs were repaired to match the appearance of the original details. The second story porch for the fire escape on the south elevation was also repaired. A new, non-historic handicap ramp was installed on the main (east) facade to meet code requirements.

**Interior Description**

During the years that Pine Ridge Hospital functioned as a hospital (1923-1956), the first floor housed the emergency room and admitting office on the south and the maternity ward on the north. Children were also cared for on the first floor. Separate men's and women's wards were located on the second floor.

In August of 1947, Good Samaritan transferred ownership of Pine Ridge Hospital to St. Mary's Hospital, and in 1948, Pine Ridge Hospital was rehabilitated and enlarged in order to accommodate more patients. At this time, the two-story, two-bay wide south wing was added (photos 1,2,8). Also, about this same time, the one-story, concrete block, rear addition on the north end of the building facing the alley was added (photo 6). In 1963, Pine Ridge Hospital was converted into a twelve-unit apartment building. The original framing of the large hospital rooms was left intact, with new framing, walls, trim, plumbing and electric added to create apartments. In the 1976, the roof over the second floor landing on the exterior south stair was added, and in 1978 the interior flooring was replaced. In the mid 1980s, the building was left vacant.

From mid-1999 to early 2000, the building was rehabilitated to provide important housing for the neighborhood. Rehabilitation of the interior of the building included replacement of the all interior woodwork with new six-panel molded doors. Bi-fold louver closet doors were installed in the apartments. The kitchens and baths were repaired and updated with new cabinets, floors, fixtures, and appliances. New plumbing and electrical systems were installed. The original skylight was repaired, and a new central heating and cooling system installed.

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PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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**Summary**

Pine Ridge Hospital is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of Health/Medicine and Ethnic Heritage/Black History. Pine Ridge Hospital was the only hospital serving West Palm Beach's African American community until integration in the 1960s. Many of the community's prominent black citizens were born and cared for at the hospital, and during the 1920s and 1930s it was a well-known institution among blacks throughout the South. The building was designed in 1923 by Harvey and Clarke, one of the most active West Palm Beach architectural firms of the period and was built under the supervision of contractor Gene Bartholomew. It was built to replace an earlier and smaller Pine Ridge Hospital building built in 1916 that was located at the corner of Fifth Avenue (now Seventh Street) and Division Street in the Northwest Historic District.

**Historic Context**

At the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, southeastern Florida was a wilderness that was left largely unpopulated by white settlers. The first permanent residents of European stock arrived in present-day Palm Beach County during the 1870s. Most established homesteads on the east shore of Lake Worth in what is now the Town of Palm Beach. These early settlers established farms on both sides of Lake Worth, at first cultivating primarily pineapples. Vegetables grown for northern markets quickly replaced early attempts to raise pineapples as the major commercial crop.<sup>1</sup>

The person credited as being the first black settler in Palm Beach County was Willie Melton, who arrived in the Lake Worth area in 1885. More black pioneers followed soon after, most of them migrating from the Deep South and the Bahamas. Most worked as field laborers on local pineapple and vegetable farms, while others worked in the fledgling tourist industry as hunting and fishing guides. The early black population lived in a small settlement called the Styx, which was located on the east side of Lake Worth.<sup>2</sup>

In 1892, hotel and railroad developer Henry Morrison Flagler visited the Lake Worth area while investigating a route to Miami for the expansion of his Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Indian River Railroad. Impressed with the area, Flagler decided to develop a resort community on Palm Beach Island. Blacks from all over the southeast moved to the area in search of work. In order to separate the resort community from commercial activity Flagler purchased property from Captain O.S. Porter and Louis Hillhouse on the west side of the lake to serve as the business district for Palm Beach. He selected West Palm Beach as the local terminus for his Florida East Coast Railroad, and in 1893, just before the arrival of the first train, Flagler filed the original

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<sup>1</sup> Donald W. Curl, Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History (Northridge, California: Windsor Publication, 1986), 13-17.

<sup>2</sup> National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, "Northwest Historic District," prepared by Tulie Taylor and Beth Miller (October 1991).

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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plat for the Town of West Palm Beach.<sup>3</sup> The streets and avenues were laid out using botanical names arranged alphabetically.<sup>4</sup> The first lots were sold in 1894, and the town was formally incorporated on November 5th of that same year. Also in 1894, as Palm Beach was being transformed into an exclusive resort community, Flagler decided to move the residents of the Styx community across Lake Worth to West Palm Beach. The new black settlement in West Palm Beach was located north of the town and west of the Florida East Coast Railroad tracks near what is now the intersection of Tamarind Avenue and First Street. Known as the Northwest Neighborhood, the settlement soon spread as far south as Evernia Street, and as far north as Fifth Avenue (now Seventh Street), west of the F.E.C. railroad tracks.<sup>5</sup>

By 1900, West Palm Beach had electricity, a sewer system, a pumping station, paved streets and telephone service.<sup>6</sup> In 1903, the town was issued a city charter, and in 1909 it was named the county seat of the newly created Palm Beach County. During the 1910s the Northwest neighborhood grew northward, joining with a smaller black community known as Pleasant City. Though the two areas overlapped, they continued as separate communities, and the Northwest neighborhood remained the larger of the two.<sup>7</sup> In 1917, the Palm Beach Canal was completed, providing access to inland farming and making West Palm Beach the shipping point for the county's agricultural products. The city continued to witness exceptional commercial and residential growth and at the same time became a tourist destination. The downtown thrived with commercial development, including the city's first "skyscrapers."<sup>8</sup> Separate social institutions and health care facilities were established for the growing black population, including Pine Ridge Hospital.

During the economic prosperity of the Florida Land Boom (c. 1924-1926), job opportunities attracted large numbers of blacks from all over the country to West Palm Beach. Jobs were plentiful, especially in construction and farm labor. A number of businesses were started or expanded in the Northwest neighborhood during this period, and the need for a black high school became apparent. In 1927, Industrial High School, the first school in Palm Beach County to offer blacks an education through the twelfth grade, was established.<sup>9</sup>

The Florida Land Boom began to collapse in late 1925. Rumors of dishonest Florida real estate ventures were widely publicized in northern newspapers beginning in the spring of 1925, causing many investors to cancel real estate transactions and speculative deals.<sup>10</sup> In August of that year the Florida East Coast Railroad

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<sup>3</sup> Curl, 37.

<sup>4</sup> Emile Keyes, "Plan Used in Naming of Streets," Palm Beach Post-Times, 22 September 1935.

<sup>5</sup> Northwest Historic District Registration Form.

<sup>6</sup> Curl, 46.

<sup>7</sup> Northwest Historic District Registration Form.

<sup>8</sup> West Palm Beach Survey: First Year Final Report, p. 10; Some of the first "skyscrapers" included the seven story Guaranty Building, the eight story Citizens Building, the seven story Dixie Court Hotel, the ten story Comeau Building and the fourteen story George W. Harvey Building.

<sup>9</sup> Northwest Historic District Registration Form.

<sup>10</sup> West Palm Beach Survey: First Year Final Report, p. 10.



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PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

announced an embargo on freight shipments to south Florida, making many building materials unavailable. Statewide bank deposits also began to decline in 1925, large withdrawals followed in early 1926, and many Florida Banks collapsed. Hurricanes hit southeast Florida in 1926 and 1928, causing devastating property damage and high death tolls. Real estate prices fell abruptly, and when the stock market crashed in 1929, the Florida real estate market was left almost valueless.<sup>11</sup>

In November 1929, the City Commission of West Palm Beach adopted an ordinance defining the boundaries of the segregated black neighborhoods. No black person could live outside the area except when employed as a domestic in a white household. No black person was allowed to conduct a place of business outside the area, and all whites were likewise barred from living or conducting business in the segregated black district. The City Commission set Twenty-third street as the northern boundary and the alley between Clematis Street and First Street as the southern boundary. The F.E.C. railroad tracks formed the eastern boundary south of Seventeenth Street. Between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets, North Dixie Highway functioned as the eastern boundary. To mark the transition from black to white neighborhoods, the names of the north-south streets were changed at Clematis Street.<sup>12</sup>

During the Great Depression of the 1930s, the black population of West Palm Beach continued to grow, though moderately compared to the previous decade. Bound by the segregation ordinance, the Northwest neighborhood remained the focal point of the City's black community. In the decades following World War II, the Northwest Neighborhood underwent many changes. In 1951, a study conducted by the University of Miami concluded that the Northwest neighborhood was a congested slum. In 1955, the City purchased 4200 acres of undeveloped swamp land west of Australian Avenue, and in 1957, the City sold the land to the Perini Land and Development Company. Five hundred of the acres were to be developed exclusively for black housing. In 1960, the segregation ordinance was repealed, and large segments of the black population began to move into other neighborhoods, including the Perini development. The Northwest Neighborhood remains a predominantly black neighborhood, but the black community of West Palm Beach is now scattered throughout the city and the Northwest neighborhood has lost many of its middle and upper income residents and businesses.<sup>13</sup>

In 1992, the Northwest Historic District, roughly bordered by Tamarind Avenue, Eleventh Street, Rosemary Avenue, and Third Street, was listed on the West Palm Beach Historic Register and in the National Register of Historic Places. In 1996, the local historic district was expanded to include the area roughly bordered by Eleventh Street on the south, Fifteenth Street on the north, the F.E.C. Railroad tracks on the east and CSX Railroad tracks on the west. This expanded area contains Pine Ridge Hospital.

<sup>11</sup> Curl, 93-94.

<sup>12</sup> Northwest Historic District Registration Form.

<sup>13</sup> Northwest Historic District Registration Form.

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PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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**Historic Significance**

Located in the northwest section of downtown West Palm Beach, Pine Ridge Hospital was the only hospital serving West Palm Beach's black community until integration in the 1960s. The Northwest Historic District is located within what was once the segregated black community of West Palm Beach. First settled in 1894, the city's black section was laid out north of the original plat of the town of West Palm Beach. Officially defined by city ordinance from 1929 until 1960, it consisted of two parts, the Northwest neighborhood and Pleasant City. The Northwest neighborhood, the larger of the two, was the residential and commercial core of the black area and its history reflects the development of a black community in South Florida during the first half of the twentieth century.

Segregated from the white community, the black population established its own social institutions, including churches, social clubs, schools, businesses, residential areas and a hospital. Pine Ridge Hospital was established ca. 1913 under the auspices of Good Samaritan Hospital. The first Pine Ridge Hospital building, completed in 1916, was a small, wooden structure located at the corner of Fifth Avenue (now Seventh Street) and Division Street, just west of downtown West Palm Beach.<sup>14</sup> Black residents and hotel waiters and white benefactors helped raise the money to build the original hospital, which cost about \$1600.<sup>15</sup>

During the economic prosperity of the South Florida Land Boom in the early to mid 1920s, job opportunities attracted large numbers of blacks from all over the country to West Palm Beach. Jobs were plentiful and a number of businesses were started or expanded in the neighborhood during this period. Medical needs soon outgrew the original hospital building, so in the early 1920s there was a significant fund raising effort by black residents and a number of Palm Beach's most prominent residents, to replace the small, original building with a new building at 1401 Division Street. One businessman, Henry Speed, was a successful realtor and part-owner of the of the city's first black-owned lumber company. In the early 1920s, he donated land for Palmview Elementary School and Pine Ridge Hospital.<sup>16</sup>

Though strictly a black hospital, much of the money raised to build and operate the hospital came from white philanthropists in Palm Beach.<sup>17</sup> In 1919, many of Palm Beach's wealthiest winter residents sponsored the Benefit Supper Dance for the Pine Ridge Colored Hospital.<sup>18</sup> It was slated to be "the stellar event of the

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<sup>14</sup> "Emergency Hospital Colored Tag Day," Tropical Sun 20 March 1915; "Tag Day for Colored People," Palm Beach Post, 28 February 1916; "Colored Hospital to Receive Today is Now Completed," Palm Beach Post, 15 April 1916.

<sup>15</sup> "Work Begins on Colored Hospital," Tropical Sun, 15 January 1916; "May Donations to Colored Hospital," Tropical Sun, 9 June 1916.

<sup>16</sup> Northwest Historic District Registration Form.

<sup>17</sup> "Benefit Performance at Star Theater for Pine Ridge Hospital," Palm Beach Post, 19 March 1917.

<sup>18</sup> "Free Hospital Service to Local Colored People," Palm Beach Post 25 April 1919.

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PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

late season” and ended up raising \$1800 for the hospital, which was in desperate need of funds.<sup>19</sup> Earlier in the season, Palm Beach “Colonists” raised funds for Pine Ridge “Colored” Hospital at the Varnishing Day art and sculpture show aboard the yacht La Singerie; and at a lecture given at the Beaux Arts building by Henry J. Davison, a well-known architect, builder and decorator from New York; and through individual donations.<sup>20</sup> In addition, both the black Woman’s Club and the Woman’s Club of Palm Beach held Tag Sales with the proceeds going to help the hospital.

Pine Ridge Hospital was designed in 1923 by the West Palm Beach architectural firm of Harvey and Clarke and built under the direction of contractor Gene Bartholomew.<sup>21</sup> Between 1921-1925, the architectural firm of Harvey and Clarke was responsible for \$7 million worth of new construction in South Florida. The architects designed commercial, residential and institutional properties throughout the area, including a number of Seaboard Railroad Stations. Downtown West Palm Beach contains a number of significant historic buildings designed by Harvey and Clarke, including the Comeau Building (N.R. 1996), the American National Bank (N.R. 1997), and the Guaranty Building (N.R. 1998).

In the 1920s-1930s, the hospital was well known among blacks in the South. The Superintendent, Petra Pinn, was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and all the nurses were medical graduates.<sup>22</sup> Despite its relationship to the white Good Samaritan Hospital (the Good Samaritan Hospital Association operated Pine Ridge Hospital from 1916-1947) and high regard, the hospital was severely ill-equipped.<sup>23</sup> According to Dr. Phillip O. Lichblau, a white physician who treated patients at Pine Ridge Hospital, “You had to see it to believe it. In order to get to the second floor with equipment, a wheelchair or a bed, you had to pull yourself up on a dumbwaiter supported a two-inch manila line. They had one operating room on the second floor. X-rays were developed in a makeshift darkroom behind drapes under the stairwell and with no ‘light box,’ doctors had to hold them up to a window to read them. Instruments were a luxury and oftentimes a taxi would be sent to St. Mary’s Hospital to get necessary equipment for an operation.”<sup>24</sup> In 1927, the cost per patient per day at Pine Ridge Hospital was \$3.53 compared with \$7.07 at Good Samaritan Hospital.<sup>25</sup>

In August of 1947, Good Samaritan transferred ownership of Pine Ridge Hospital to St. Mary’s Hospital, which was run by the Sisters of St. Francis. In 1948, Pine Ridge Hospital was rehabilitated and added

<sup>19</sup> “Benefit Supper-Dance at Cocoanut Grove Saturday Night,” Tropical Sun, 14 March 1919; “Supper Dance in Grove, Pine Ridge Hospital Benefit Saturday,” Palm Beach Post, 13 March 1919.

<sup>20</sup> “The Pine Ridge Hospital Receives Generous Donations from Palm Beach Colonists,” Palm Beach Post, 21 March 1919.

<sup>21</sup> West Palm Beach Building Permit, May 8, 1923: “Villas Going Up in El Bravo for Winter Residents,” Palm Beach Post, 20 May 1923. Builder Eugene Bartholomew worked in West Palm Beach from 1921-1926, designing mostly Spanish-style residences.

<sup>22</sup> Pine Ridge Hospital Fact Sheet, np, nd.

<sup>23</sup> “An Imperative Need of West Palm Beach,” Palm Beach Independent, 19 July 1926; “Pine Ridge Hospital Needs a Doctor,” Palm Beach Independent 4 November 1927.

<sup>24</sup> “Historic Black Hospital to Become Housing,” Palm Beach Post, 1 March 1999.

<sup>25</sup> “General Statistics” Good Samaritan Hospital and Pine Ridge Hospital, Overview of Hospitals, np, ca. 1927.

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PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
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onto by the Sisters in order to accommodate more patients. In 1955, Pine Ridge Hospital was listed as having a capacity of forty beds for adults, ten beds for children and twelve bassinets for infants. It served over 1600 patients, a large increase from the 428 patients served in 1927.<sup>26</sup>

Pine Ridge Hospital remained in operation until 1956. In November of that year, patients at Pine Ridge Hospital were moved to the new, black-only "north wing" of St. Mary's Hospital. The building at 1401 Division Street sat vacant until 1963, when it was purchased by Carl Robinson and converted into an apartment building.<sup>27</sup> It remained an apartment building into the 1980s, when it was again left vacant until its recent rehabilitation. Though the building no longer serves its historic function, it retains its important historical significance as the first and only hospital serving black residents of West Palm Beach during segregation. For more than thirty years it served as a leading institution and integral part of West Palm Beach's black community. The African American community of West Palm Beach still regards the resource as an important historical landmark.

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<sup>26</sup> Pine Ridge Hospital Fact Sheet, np, nd.

<sup>27</sup> West Palm Beach Building Permits, 1963 - 1987; Polk Company, West Palm Beach City Directories: 1916-1987. Richmond, VA: R.L. Polk Company, 1963-1987.

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- Pine Ridge Colored Hospital Fact Sheet. Sources Include: Historical Society of Palm Beach County (Various Articles); Interview with David Sang, St. Mary’s Hospital, Public Relations Department; Interview with Fr. Philip Gagan, Diocese of St. Augustine; Interview with Jim Horne, Resident of West Palm Beach; and Palm Beach County Property Appraiser’s Property Card.
- “The Pine Ridge Hospital Receives Generous Donations from Palm Beach Colonists.” Palm Beach Post. 21 March 1919.
- “Pine Ridge Hospital Needs a Doctor.” Palm Beach Independent. 4 November 1927.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lot 11, 12, 13, 14, Block 34, the Amended Plat of 11th Avenue and 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue addition to Freshwater Addition, according to the Plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 8, Pages 22, Public Records of Palm Beach County, Florida

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Pine Ridge Hospital Building.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
PHOTOGRAPHS

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**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

1. Pine Ridge Hospital, 1401 Division Avenue
2. West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida
3. Janet G. Murphy, Photographer
4. February 2000
5. 218 Almeria Road, West Palm Beach, Florida
6. East (Front) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 1 of 10

**Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless otherwise noted.**

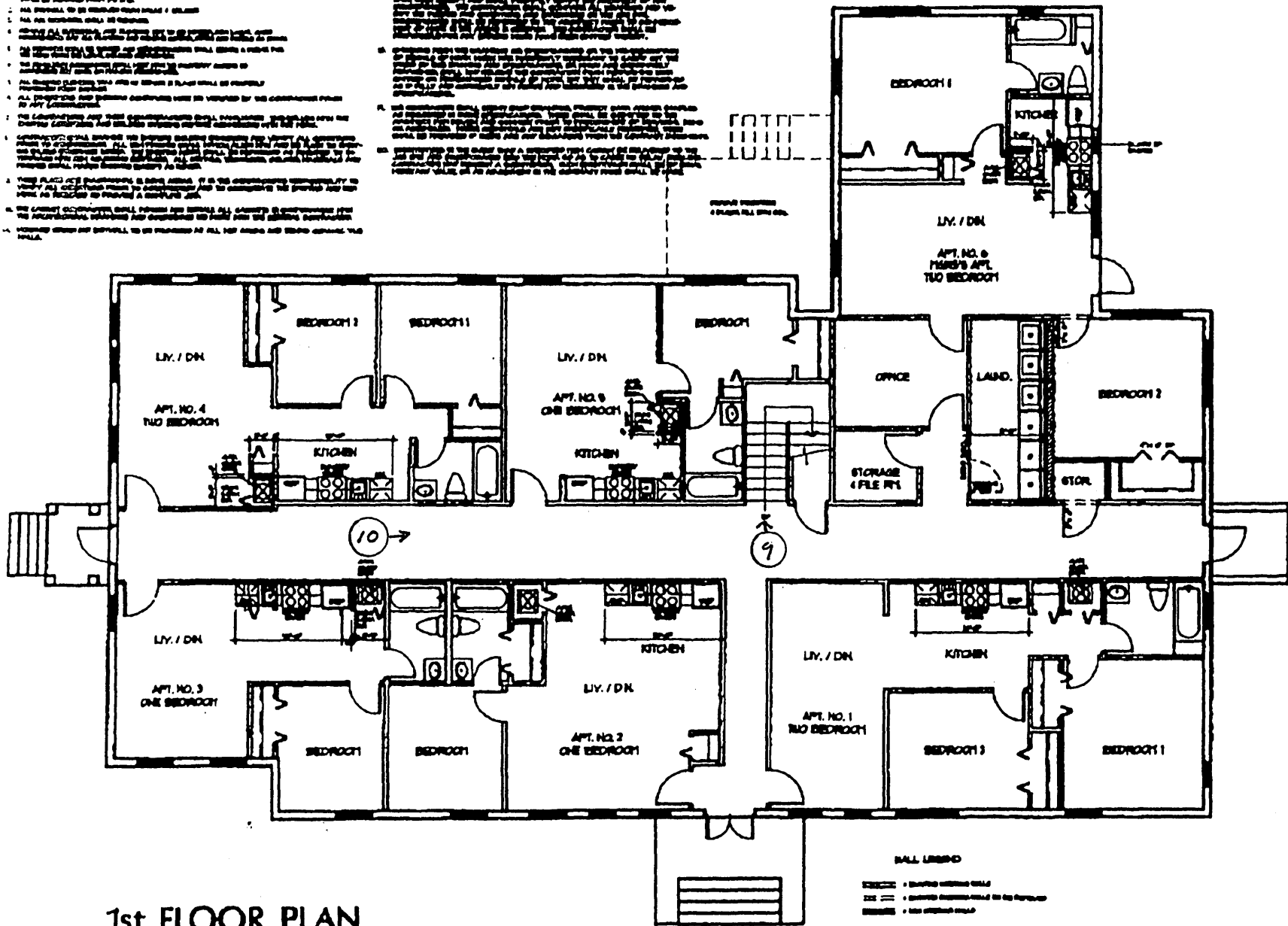
6. East Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 2 of 10
  
6. East Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 3 of 10
  
6. East Facade, Entrance Detail, Looking West
7. Photo 4 of 10
  
6. North Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 5 of 10
  
6. North Facade of Rear Addition, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 6 of 10
  
6. South and Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 7 of 10
  
6. West Facade (Rear), Looking East
7. Photo 8 of 10
  
6. Interior, Center Stair hall, Looking West
7. Photo 9 of 10
  
6. Interior, Hallway, Looking South
7. Photo 10 of 10



PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

**REVISIONS:**

- 1. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA ORDINANCES AND THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, AS AMENDED.
- 2. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA ORDINANCES AND THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, AS AMENDED.
- 3. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA ORDINANCES AND THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, AS AMENDED.
- 4. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA ORDINANCES AND THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, AS AMENDED.
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- 9. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA ORDINANCES AND THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, AS AMENDED.
- 10. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA ORDINANCES AND THE FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, AS AMENDED.



1st FLOOR PLAN

**ALL UNITS:**  
 [Symbol] BUILTUP UNITING WALL  
 [Symbol] EXISTING UNITING WALL  
 [Symbol] NEW UNITING WALL

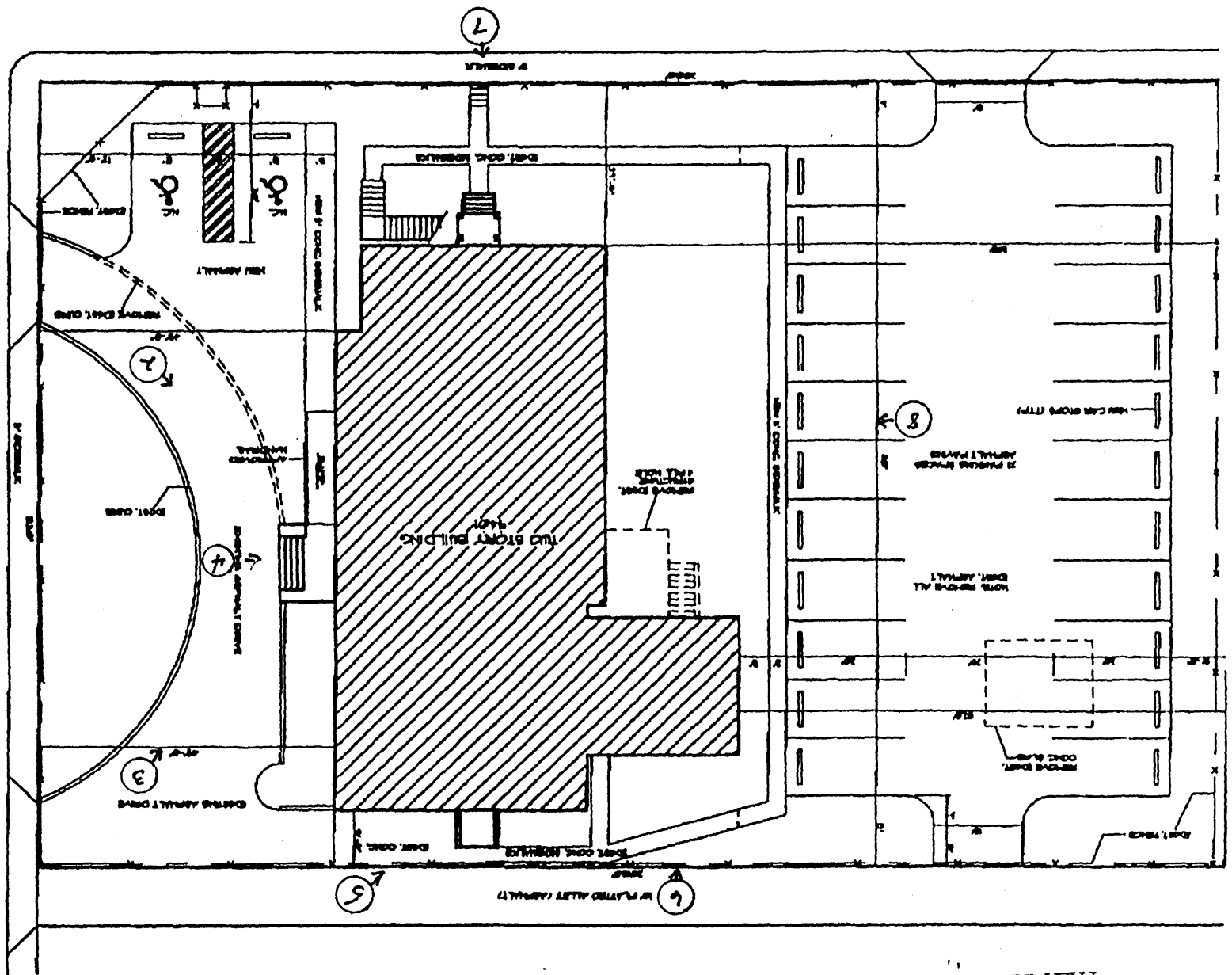
**PINE RIDGE APARTMENTS**  
 2411 1st STREET  
 WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Building Information  
 10114 070  
 700 .1  
 11

PINE RIDGE HOSPITAL, OLD  
 PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

**SITE PLAN**

LEGAL DESCRIPTION  
 LOT 8 & 9 AND 14 BLOCK 14 THE APPOINTED PLAN OF 24 AVENUE AND 24 AVENUE  
 ADDITION TO RESUBDIVISION ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF AS  
 RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 8 PAGE 27, TALLAHASSEE RECORDS OF PALM BEACH CO. FLA.



DIVISION STREET

3RD STREET

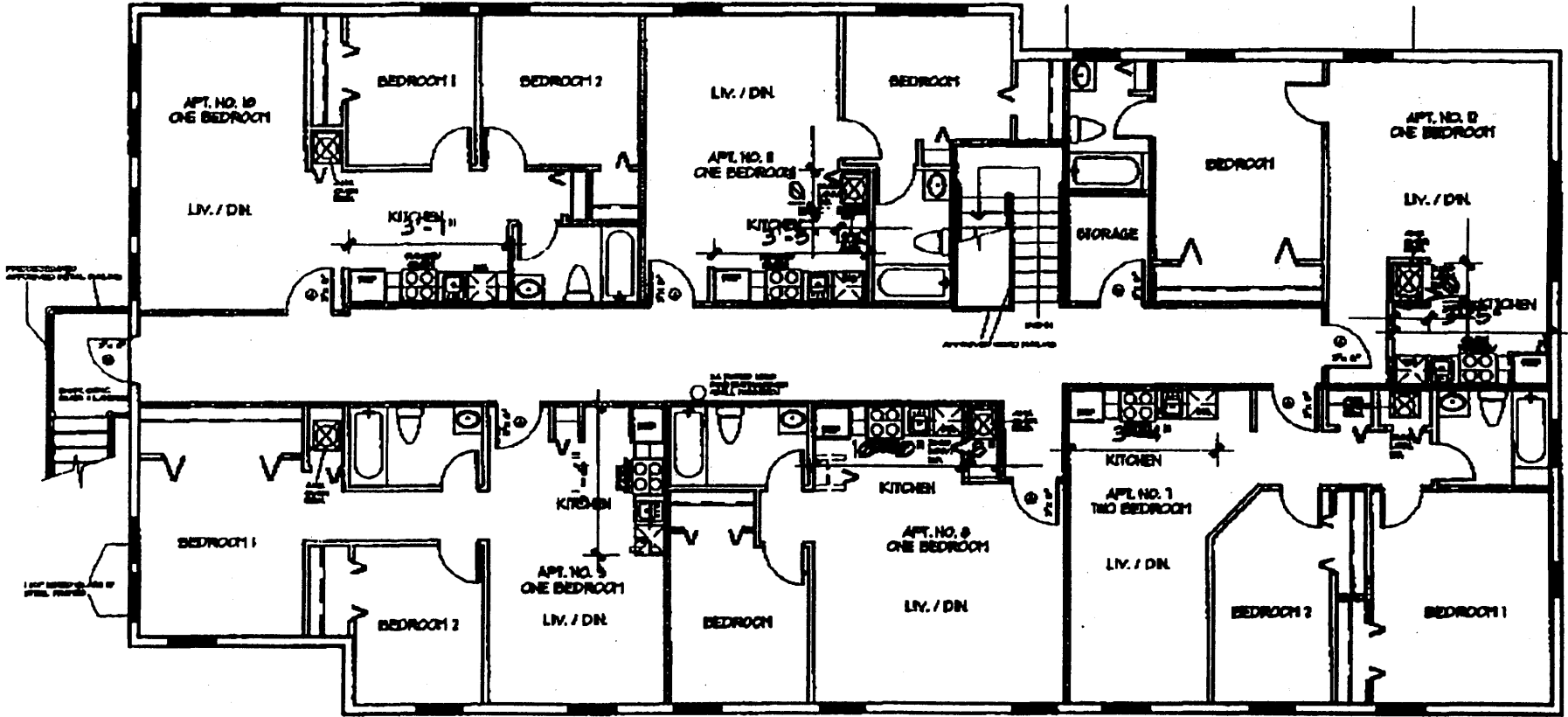
51



Special Use Areas  
 20 to 25 feet wide  
 40 to 45 feet

**PINE RIDGE APARTMENTS**  
 1401 DIVISION STREET  
 WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

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2nd FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"