United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

PR

code

For NPS use only					
received J	UN 2.9	1987			
date entere	d AUG	4			

not for publication

code 057

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms* Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Eleuterio Derkes Grammar School and or common La Escuela de Magueyes 2. Location

street & number José María Angueli Street

city, town Guayama

vicinity of N/A

county

Guayama

state Puerto Rico

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	agriculture	museum
x building(s)	private	unoccupied	commercial	park
structure	both	work in progress	$\underline{\mathbf{x}}$ educational	private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	entertainment	religious
object	in process	yes: restricted	government	scientific
•	being considered	<u>_x</u> yes: unrestricted	industrial	transportation
	-		military	other:

4. Owner of Property

name Department of Education - Department	tamento de	Instrucción Pú	blica	
street & number Urbanización Industrial	Tres Monji	tas		
city, town Hato Rey	vicinity of	San Juan	state Pu	erto Rico
5. Location of Legal D	escrip	tion		
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Guayama Re street & number Guayama Government Cente		Deeds		
city, town Guayama			state	Puerto Rico
6. Representation in E	xisting	g Surveys	5	
Early XXth C. High Schools in Puerto Rico	has this	property been deter	mined eligi	ible? yes _X no
date October, 1986		federal	X_state	county local
depository for survey records Puerto Rico Sta	te Histori	c Preservation	Office	
city, town San Juan			state Pu	erto Rico

7. Description

Condition		Check one
excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
X good	ruins	<u>x</u> _ altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one _____ original site ____ moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Eleuterio Derkes School in Guayama, on the Southern part of Puerto Rico, is not among the town's largest educational structures, but is one of the oldest in the whole Island. It sits in what is today a city lot, but was originally the outskirts of town. Low income suburban growth reached it many years ago. The school, however, retains much of its object-like character due to its set-backs from the sidewalks, a fence added in 1914, and surrounding greenery. Also, the scale of adjacent buildings does not surpass its own.

Built in 1908, the one-story C-shaped facility houses 6 similarly sized classrooms, all connected by an arcade (a single-loaded open hallway) facing inwardly, that is, away from three of the four surrounding streets. The arcade, although at the same floor level, is lower than the rest of the building, the difference heightened by a surmounting parapet on the latter. A zinc and wood roof slopes inward in both arcade and building; the original design and materials are still preserved. Ceilings are in galvanized steel and wood planking. Square columns, loosely spaced, make up the arcade's interior courtyatd facade, very light, also flat, in appearance.

Symmetrically laid out, the building's organization is clear and direct. Two flagpoles, an entrance portico (very subtle) and a small set of steps, all in axis, lead to a vestibule which, in turn, leads to the arcade and, inmediately, outside the building. The sequence is a very short one, the feeling a very open one. Getting in means reaching the arcade, which is also where you're already out. Bathrooms are located at the end of each wing stemming out from the vestibule. The structure is in concrete.

The building's outside surface is sparely articulated on elevation. At the front facade, each side wing's width is expressed by projecting the building's volume at both ends. Ornamentation is down to the basic essentials: the grandest (yet so modest) gesture is that of a pediment and flat pilasters with cornices and frieze. The rough concrete texture on the front facade makes evident the construction materials and building techniques at the time it was erected. Window openings include sills and key stones; they once exhibited wood windows in shutters, with transoms. Aluminum louvered windows replace the original fenestration; transoms arenow in glass block, an unhappy addittion of the 1940's. At that time, a planter was added to the front facade; its impact is minor. The general stylistic character of the building is that of a washed-down neoclassical interpretation, one that, nonetheless, became a familiar feature in school buildings built at the time in Puerto Rico, in less populated urban centers.

A lean-to concrete addition with zinc roof was added to the original structure in the late 60's. It includes aluminum louvered windows as an only feature of what is, by all means, a non-descript structure. A similar one, but independent and in wood, also sits on the site. Of a very temporary character, it could easily be done away with.

The inner patio has been completely paved in concrete for use as parking. The space, usually full with cars, contrasts sharply with the surrounding vegetation, and with the tropical character of the arcade facing the patio. In spite of it all, most of the original elements of the school have been retained, including many fine pine doors facing towards the arcade; also sliding doors between classrooms which open up to allow for larger meetings.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Eleuterio Derkes School of Guayama is a structure whose architectural merit lies on the fact that it represents a prototype or model widely repeated and reinterpreted at a significant moment in Puerto Rico's urban history. Under such light, the decision to choose the Derkes School as an example worthy of inclusion in the National Register, stems from the building's excellent condition.

This structure, contrary to most other schools of the time in the Island, has been little altered. It is one of the few examples remaining where the basic, simple, honest construction technology and building materials from the turn of the century can be observed. The C-shaped scheme, the lower arcade overlooking a patio, the roofs and ceilings in wood, including the naive classical detailing, are all highly characteristic of school buildings in Puerto Rico well up to the late 1920's. At the Derkes School, several important issues of our built history become evident: the transition of wood technology to concrete (a most significant and long lasting change of materials on the Island); the relevance of school houses as a major civic presence trying to equal church and city hall; and the resulting change of architectural imagery, as a direct product of the first two above mentioned processes.

Although there is no specific information about who was responsible for the design of the Derkes, archival research confirms that the contractor responsible for its erection was Antonio Higuera, from San Juan, who was Chief of the Division of School Buildings of the Commisioner of Education in the first decade of this century. He designed many similarly low-scaled school houses in Puerto Rico. In fact, he may be responsible for the proliferation of the Derkes prototype on the most diverse areas of the Island.

This school, located on axis with one of Guayama's most important streets, plays a vital role in the city's particular urban character. Age, its continued academic performance, and its urban prominence have made of the Eleuterio Derkes School an architectural event at a local level. Its links with the Island school-building tradition and the clear embodiment of the architectural ideals of a given period, make it stand out among other structures used for similar purposes as worthy of recognition and inclusion in the Register.

Major Bibliographical References 9.

Archivo General de Puerto Rico Fondo de Obras Públicas Serie EE, Caja 1005, Leg. 27, Exp. 1

Geographical Data 10. Acreage of nominated property less than 1 acre Quadrangle name USGS Guayama 1970 rev. 1982 **UTM** References 119 9 10 6 15 10 1,9 8 0 5 7 5 0 Zone Northing Fasting Zone Easting С D Ε G Verbal boundary description and justification See enclosed location plan List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries N/A state code county

state code 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Jorge Rigau	, AIA	Secretary	 				
organizatior	Colación,	Inc.		 date	March	16,	1987	

county

street & number Ponce de León 653, Miramar telephone (809) 725–3948

San Juan city or town

N/A

state	Puerto	Rico	
			_

Quadrangle scale 1 : 20,000

Northing

code

code

State Historic Preservation Officer Certification 2. 1

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national	x	state
 nativnat		SIGIC

_ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– 665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that in has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Mariano G. Coronas Castro

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Office

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Thlall 221

Keeper of the National/Register

date

date

da

lant

June 17, 1987

Chief of Registration

Attent:

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Continuation sheet Eleuterio Derkes School Item number

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Scale 1.1,000

