



827

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 OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL

other names/site number Belle Glade City Hall

2. Location

street & number 33 West Avenue A

N/A  not for publication

city or town Belle Glade

N/A  vicinity

state FLORIDA

code

FL

countv Palm Beach

code

099

zip code 33430

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.)

Alissa Jade Llane 8/12/14  
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

10-8-14  
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	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.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Town Hall

GOVERNMENT/Fire Station

GOVERNMENT/Jail

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Tar and Graveo

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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
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)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1939-1953

Significant Dates

1939

1953

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: King, William Manly

Blder: Don Hillier and Sons

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 1

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 3 2 9 6 6	2 9 5 1 6 9 7
	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 Murphy and Emily Stillings/Carl Shiver

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 2014

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

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 Brahmdeo Parsaud, BI Development Group

street & number 388 Wayman Circle telephone (561) 373-2749

city or town West Palm Beach state Florida zip code 33413

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

OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
DESCRIPTION

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**SUMMARY**

The Old Belle Glade Town Hall, located at 33 West Avenue A in Belle Glade, Florida, is a two-story Art Deco style masonry building that was constructed in 1939 to house the town hall, jail, and fire department. As the town continued to grow, a new two-story fire station was added to the west of the Town Hall building in 1953. The addition was constructed in the same style as the Town Hall. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete finished with stucco and supported by a concrete slab foundation. The flat roof has a stepped parapet and is finished with built-up roofing. The 9,283 square foot building has a modified rectangular floor plan that reflects the original 1939 layout. An addition at the rear of the building, constructed in 1976, has since been removed. The Old Belle Glade Town Hall has been vacant since the municipal complex relocated to a new facility. Attempts to restore the property in the 2000s saw the interior of the building gutted and many of the windows replaced. It has since been vandalized and has remained in a state of disrepair until the present. Work is now underway to renovate the town hall for use as a commercial facility.

**SETTING**

Belle Glade is located at the southeast edge of Lake Okeechobee in Palm Beach County. The Old Belle Glade Town Hall is located in the center of Belle Glade on a .8821 acre irregular shaped lot facing south onto West Avenue A in the historic building district. Commercial buildings are located along the street most built during the 1930s and 1940s, and some later buildings added during the 1970s and 1980s. To the rear of the lot is the Hillsboro Canal that runs from Lake Okeechobee to the southeast. To the east is South Main Street (SR 80)m the main thoroughfare through Belle Glade.

**EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION**

The main facade of the Old Belle Glade Town Hall faces south (Photos 1-4). The facade comprises two two-story sections with a one-story central section. The main entrance (Photo 3), which is recessed from the front plane of the facade, is located at the eastern end of the facade. The primary decorative elements of the building are the decorative buttresses on the south facade. Each of the two primary sections of the building has four buttresses, Each is two stories in height and fluted at the top. Buttresses flank the main entrance; however, they are one-story high and are not fluted at the top. A pair of arched wood and glass main entrance doors are recessed in a shallow archway. The west wing of the south facade has two garage door openings and a concrete eyebrow between the first and second floors that shelters the vehicle entrances. The small secondary entrance in the center of the one-story section of the facade is also sheltered by a small eyebrow. The windows on the south facade are 2/2-light metal sash windows centered between the buttresses.

The fenestration of the other elevations of the building varies. The windows of the east elevation are also 2/2-light metal sash (Photos 5-6), as are those on the west elevation (Photo 7). The north elevation (Photo 8) has

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OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
DESCRIPTION

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three door openings in the center, an overhead garage door with a concrete eyebrow above at the western end, and numerous window openings. Many of the north elevation window are 2/2-light metal sash windows and awning windows. Several openings have been filled in with concrete blocks or are boarded over. A significant feature of the building is a low octagonal tower located at the northwest corner of the building (Photos 9-10). The tower has a flat roof and two-over-two metal sash windows on each side.

**INTERIOR DESCRIPTION**

The interior of the building has suffered partly from previous attempts to restore the building. Most of the interior had been gutted during previous renovation efforts. The significant remaining interior features of the building are the entry staircase at the southeast corner of the building (Photo 11), which leads to the town council chamber on the second floor. The room is vaulted with wood purlins and tongue and groove decking (Photo 12).

The first floor of the eastern section of the building had contained the city clerk's office and vault, mayor's office, quarters for the fire department, including a kitchen, shower room, and rooms that could be used form dormitories and offices. The one-story central portion of the building had been the fire department's apparatus room, with room for two pieces of fire equipment. The second floor had an auditorium with seating for 300 to be used for council meetings and sessions of the municipal court, a detention room for prisoners and a recreation room for the firemen. The western section of the buildings was constructed later to house the fire station.

**ALTERATIONS**

The Old Belle Glade Town Hall was constructed in 1939 to house the town hall, jail, and fire department. As the town continued to grow, a new two-story fire station was added to the west of the Town Hall building in 1953. The addition was constructed in the same style as the Town Hall. The original garage door opening in the one-story central section of the building was filled in after the fire station addition was constructed. An addition at the rear of the building, constructed in 1976, has since been removed.

The Old Belle Glade Town Hall has been vacant since the municipal complex relocated to a new facility. Attempts to restore the property in the 2000s resulted in the interior of the building being gutted and the replacement of many of the windows. The building has been vandalized and has is in a state of disrepair.

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Section number 8 Page 1 OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
SIGNIFICANCE

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**SUMMARY**

The Old Belle Glade Town Hall meets Criterion A in the area of Politics and Government at the local level. The building exhibits modest features of the Art Deco style, which, however, rise to the category of being eligible for listing in the National Register in the area of Architecture. The town hall was designed by architect William Manly King and constructed by Pahokee builder Don Hiller and Sons in 1939. The building is significant in the area of Politics and Government as the historic center of the municipal government of the Town of Belle Glade. It was constructed under the auspices of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which was instrumental in employing millions of unemployed people during the Great Depression of the 1930s to carry out public works projects in almost every community in the United States. The building served as Belle Glade's municipal government building from 1939 to 1978 and was an important center of activity during a time of growth in the community.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

The Old Belle Glade Town Hall is associated with events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Belle Glade's history. The existence of Belle Glade is related to various projects of draining the land around Lake Okeechobee, the acreage to be used mainly for agriculture and the motto becoming "Her Soil is Her Fortune." Known as Hillsboro, or the Hillsboro Canal Settlement until 1921, when it was named Belle Glade. The town was incorporated in 1928 with a population of less than 500.<sup>1</sup> Belle Glade soon, however, became the largest city within the subtropical Everglades in the heartland of south Florida.

The earliest known inhabitants of what is now Belle Glade were the Calusa Indians. Their prehistoric habitation and burial mounds are located just west of Belle Glade and known to many as the Indian Mound. The Seminole Indians were also associated with this part of Florida and gave the lake region the name "Okeechobee," meaning Land of Big Water.

When Florida became a territory in 1821 and a state in 1845, much of south Florida remained sparsely populated. Interest in south Florida, however, was sparked from reports of soldiers who had fought in the Glades during the Seminole Indian Wars and told the Florida Legislature about "frost free" southern Florida winters and accounts of rich black earth. Explorers who dared come into the area found a wonderland of exotic birds, insects, alligators, great cypress trees, palms, orchids, and the lake jumping with fish. By the late

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<sup>1</sup> Allen Morris, *Florida Place Names*, Coral Gables, University of Miami Press, 1974. In 1921, a post office was sought for the Hillsboro settlement and a prerequisite was a more euphonious name. F.M. Myer, proprietor of the Pioneer Hotel, placed a blackboard in his lobby and solicited suggestions. A visitor remarked that Hillsboro was the belle of the "Glades," so Belle Glade was added to the list of the names and was later chosen as the favorite.

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BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
SIGNIFICANCE

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nineteenth century, pioneers seeking low priced land and the abundance of natural resources began to slowly inhabit the Glades area.

In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a wealthy Pennsylvania industrialist and real estate developer, made a deal with the State of Florida to drain overflowed land, including land adjacent to Lake Okeechobee. He purchased four million acres by paying the State Internal Improvement Fund 25 cents an acre, making him the largest private landowner in the United States and satisfying the indebtedness of the fund. Under Disston's management, drainage canals were started almost all the way around the lake.

With the beginning of the canals, came the boom in land sales around Lake Okeechobee. To lure people to Florida, Disston opened real estate offices across the United States and triggered the state's first land boom. Although Disston dug over 80 miles of canals and reclaimed large portions of land, he never finished his canal plans for Lake Okeechobee and much of the Everglades remained relatively unaffected by the canals. Despite the relative lack of success of Disston's canals, his land purchase boosted Florida's economy, and the money he paid to the State Internal Improvement Fund helped railroad magnates Henry Morrison Flagler and Henry Bradley Plant build railroads down Florida's coasts.

By 1912, it was recognized that canals were needed to drain land for agricultural ventures, as well as a means to control Lake Okeechobee's floodwaters. The construction of three major canals, including the Hillsboro Canal, the North New River Canal, and the Miami Canal, was completed in 1913. In addition to canal construction workers, the first group of real estate settlers arrived in the Glades between 1910 and 1916. Little communities of pioneers settled where drainage was easier and transportation was close. Kreamer and Tory Islands were inhabited as early as 1912, but the first group to settle in Hillsboro did not arrive until 1916. At this time, mail was brought in from Fort Lauderdale twice a week by boat via the North New River Canal, which connected the lake region with the coast. Although West Palm Beach was only 40 miles away, to journey there required a boat trip down the canal to Fort Lauderdale and then a train trip to West Palm Beach. A round trip between Belle Glade and West Palm Beach often took up to three days.

The opening of the West Palm Beach Canal from Canal Point in 1917 provided an additional and faster route of reaching the coast. Settlements scattered around this area included Okeelanta, Gardena, Bare Beach, Ritta, South Shore, South Bay, Hillsboro, and Pahokee. Settlers had become relatively numerous before Belle Glade had its own store and post office, or even an official name other than Hillsboro.

The Hillsboro Community Council was formed in 1919 and operated as the town's first governing board.<sup>2</sup> In 1921, the Council approved Belle Glade as a new town name and Belle Glade received its own post office. A

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<sup>2</sup> Lawrence E. Will Swamp to Sugar Bowl: Pioneer Days in Belle Glade, Great Outdoors Publishing, St. Petersburg, FL 1968. According to Will, "The Hillsboro Community Council was more important than you might suspect. It had a heap to do with getting



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BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
SIGNIFICANCE

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major turning point came in 1923 when the first highway completed in the Everglades was built from West Palm Beach to Belle Glade. Often dubbed "The Road to Civilization," it opened up an important transportation route for growth in the Glades, and by 1927, when the highway and other roads in the area were paved, boat travel along the canals to the coast became mostly a thing of the past. During these years, Charles Edward Reidel, who had moved to the Everglades from Detroit in 1919, bought the Clary and Myer farms, hired a surveyor, laid out much of Belle Glade's town site and held auctions to sell of many of the town lots.

As part of the reclamation for the Everglades, the state of Florida established the Everglades Experiment Station in 1921 to help the Glades residents turn the newly drained lands into productive farmland. The station, later named the University of Florida Agricultural Research and Education Center, began operations in 1923 in Belle Glade on the Hillsboro Canal. Scientists at the Center found the key ingredient to make the muck soil as fertile as land promoters had claimed when they discovered copper and manganese were missing from the 90% organic soil. The addition of copper and manganese to the muck soil resulted in astounding increases in crop yields. The early scientists were credited with working hand in hand with farmers to increase crop yields, breed sturdier cold and disease-resistant plants, and to fight plant diseases and pests.

Belle Glade's population was less than 500, with only 76 registered voters, when the town incorporated on April 9, 1928. The first elected mayor was early town settler Walter Greer, accompanied by Louis Creech, Lou Betzner, Frank Franz, B.V. Pace and William J. Buck serving as the first town council members. However, before they were able to accomplish much for the town, on September 16, 1928, a devastating hurricane blew in from the coast and left monumental destruction. The force of the hurricane winds pushed water from Lake Okeechobee surging through the area. Several thousand people died in the storm and property damage was massive.

The loss of life caused by the storm brought to national prominence the need for Lake Okeechobee flood control. Following President Herbert Hoover's visit in 1929, federal and state governments agreed to undertake the construction of a levee. The resulting Hoover Dike was constructed 85 miles around the lake.

Following the destructive 1928 hurricane, Belle Glade's infrastructure needed to be rebuilt. In 1929, a town hall was constructed and for the next ten years much of the town's infrastructure and commercial and residential buildings were rebuilt. A number of people who had moved to Florida during the boom and lost their property during the real estate bust in the late 1920s moved to the Glades to make a living off the natural resources and farming industry. The Great Depression also prompted people to move to the Glades increasing the population.

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the first school and post office, even an experiment station and the first drainage district and also the highway from the coast. Why, it even originated the slogan, "Her Soil is Her Fortune," still used by the city till this day.

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BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
SIGNIFICANCE

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**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1939, the Old Belle Glade Town Hall was constructed to replace the 1929 town hall that had become too small for the growing community.<sup>3</sup> For several years prior to its construction, the city worked with both the state and federal governments to raise the necessary funds to build a new town hall that would be both fire and hurricane proof. The building cost \$25,000, of which \$11,250 (45%) was funded by the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal.<sup>4</sup> The new town hall was designed with the latest construction technology to ensure the protection of Belle Glade's municipal records. The building was also situated in a prominent location on Southwest Avenue A and it became the civic focal point of Belle Glade's business.

Workers moved into the new town hall the week of August 25, 1939, and the Belle Glade town council held its first session there on August 30<sup>th</sup> of that year. Mayor Wells and town council members R.K. Harris, Arnold E. Kirchman, and Hugh J. Bentley welcomed members of the town, many of whom had very favorable comments about the convenient arrangement of the offices and the large 300-seat courtroom that could also be used as an auditorium for public events.<sup>5</sup> In addition to the offices and the courtroom, the new town hall included the jail and a one-story fire station on the west side.

Three weeks after moving into the town hall, on September 14, 1939, Belle Glade held its annual election. Seven hundred residents qualified to vote, which was the largest registration ever recorded for the Town of Belle Glade. Of the 700 registered voters, 640 cast votes in the mayor's race, which Arnold E. Kirchman won by just eight votes, beating R.K. Harris 324-316. Four council members were also elected, including Frank Franz, B.Y. Free, G.W. Hamilton, and M.L. Roy Alspaugh.<sup>6</sup> These men became responsible for overseeing Belle Glade's continued growth and development.

In 1939, farming in the area was largely in vegetable crops, which put Belle Glade on the map as a substantial supplier of winter vegetables. As year round pastures attracted cattle and soil subsidence became a matter of

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<sup>3</sup> The 1929 town hall was sold at auction to C.B. Rawls for \$205. Proceeds of the sale went to the town. N.D. Lloyd shortly thereafter purchased the property from Rawls for \$250. The building was moved, put up on stilts, covered with stucco and used as a residence.

<sup>4</sup> The WPA, the largest and most ambitious New Deal Agency, employed millions of unemployed people to carry out public works projects, including the construction of many public buildings. Almost every community in the United States had a new park, bridge or school constructed by the agency. At its peak in 1938, it provided paid jobs for three million unemployed men and women. The WPA was a national program that operated its own projects in cooperation with state and local governments, which provided 10 to 30% of the costs. Usually the local sponsor provided the land and some building supplies.

<sup>5</sup> The Belle Glade News, September 1, 1939. There was a fourth town council member, whose name was not listed.

<sup>6</sup> The Belle Glade News, September 15, 1939, Losers in the council election included Walter Greer, Ralph Kirk, K.E. Lutz, N. Ray Whitlock, Neil H. Scullen, and Albert Snyder.

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OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
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SIGNIFICANCE

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growing concern, large acreages were planted in pasture grasses and Florida move second to Texas in livestock production. However, the embargo placed on Cuban sugarcane in 1961 altered again the use of large areas of the Glades. Prior of 1961, there had been 50,000 acres in sugarcane ground by two small mills. By 1978, there was over 300,00 acres of sugarcane yielding 10 million tons of cane. In addition, after the dike around Lake Okeechobee was completed and canals helped water management, sport fishing, particularly for bass, became a thriving business and contributed to Belle Glade's progress. By 1978, Belle Glade had a population of 16,000 and a new municipal complex was built to replace the Belle Glade Town Hall as the center of government.

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OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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“Belle Glade Town Council Held First Session in New Town Hall Wednesday Night August 30th,” Belle Glade News, September 1, 1939.

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Section number 10 Page 1

OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
GEOGRAPHIC DATA

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Belle Glade Sub of Lot 4 IN; Belle Glade Lots 7-12 INC & W 100 S FT of Lot A  
Parcel: 04-37-43-31-08-000-0070  
OR Book 26474 Page 757

**Boundary Justification**

The above boundary description encompasses all of the historic resources associated with the Old Belle Glade Town Hall.

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OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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**PHOTO LIST**

1. Old Belle Glade Town Hall
2. 33 West Avenue A, Belle Glade (Palm Beach County), Florida
3. Janet Murphy
4. April 2014
5. Murphy Stillings LLC
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 1 of 12
  
6. Main (South) Facade, East Wing, Looking North
7. Photo 2 of 12
  
6. Main (South) Facade, Detail of Main Entrance, Looking North
7. Photo 3 of 12
  
6. Main (South) Facade, West Wing, Looking North
7. Photo 4 of 12
  
6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, West Wing, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 5 of 12
  
6. East Elevation, Looking West
7. Photo 6 of 12
  
6. Main (South) Facade and West Elevation, West Wing, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 7 of 12
  
6. Rear (North) Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 8 of 12
  
6. Rear (North) and West Elevations, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 9 of 12
  
6. Detail of Second Story Tower, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 10 of 12

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OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
BELLE GLADE, PALM BEACH COUNTY  
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

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- 6. Stairs Leading to Second Floor, Looking North
- 7. Photo 11 of 12
  
- 6. Council Chamber, Looking South
- 7. Photo 12 of 12



OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
33 West Avenue A, Belle Glade  
Palm Beach County

Latitude: 26.685975°

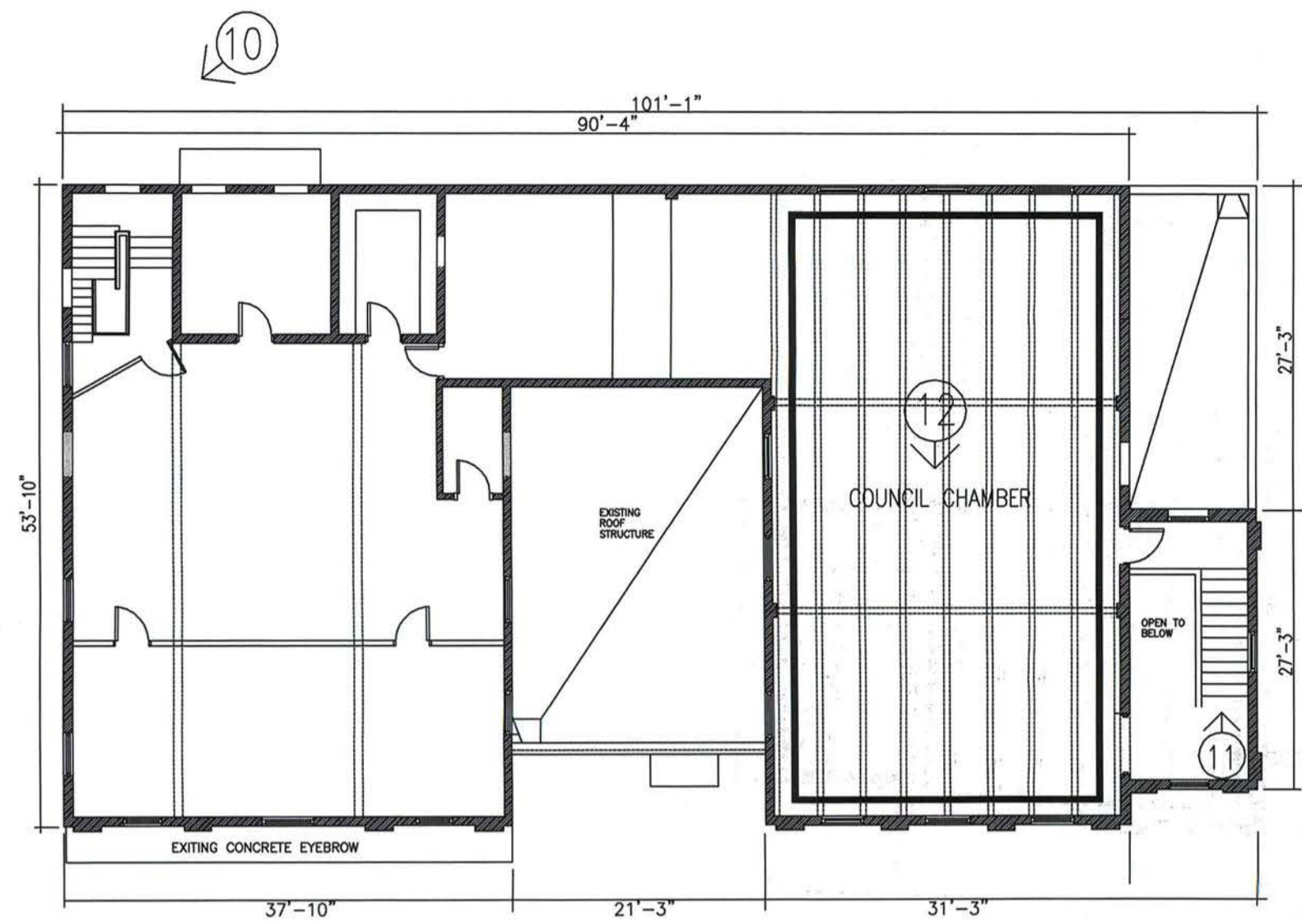
Longitude: -80.668651

UTM References

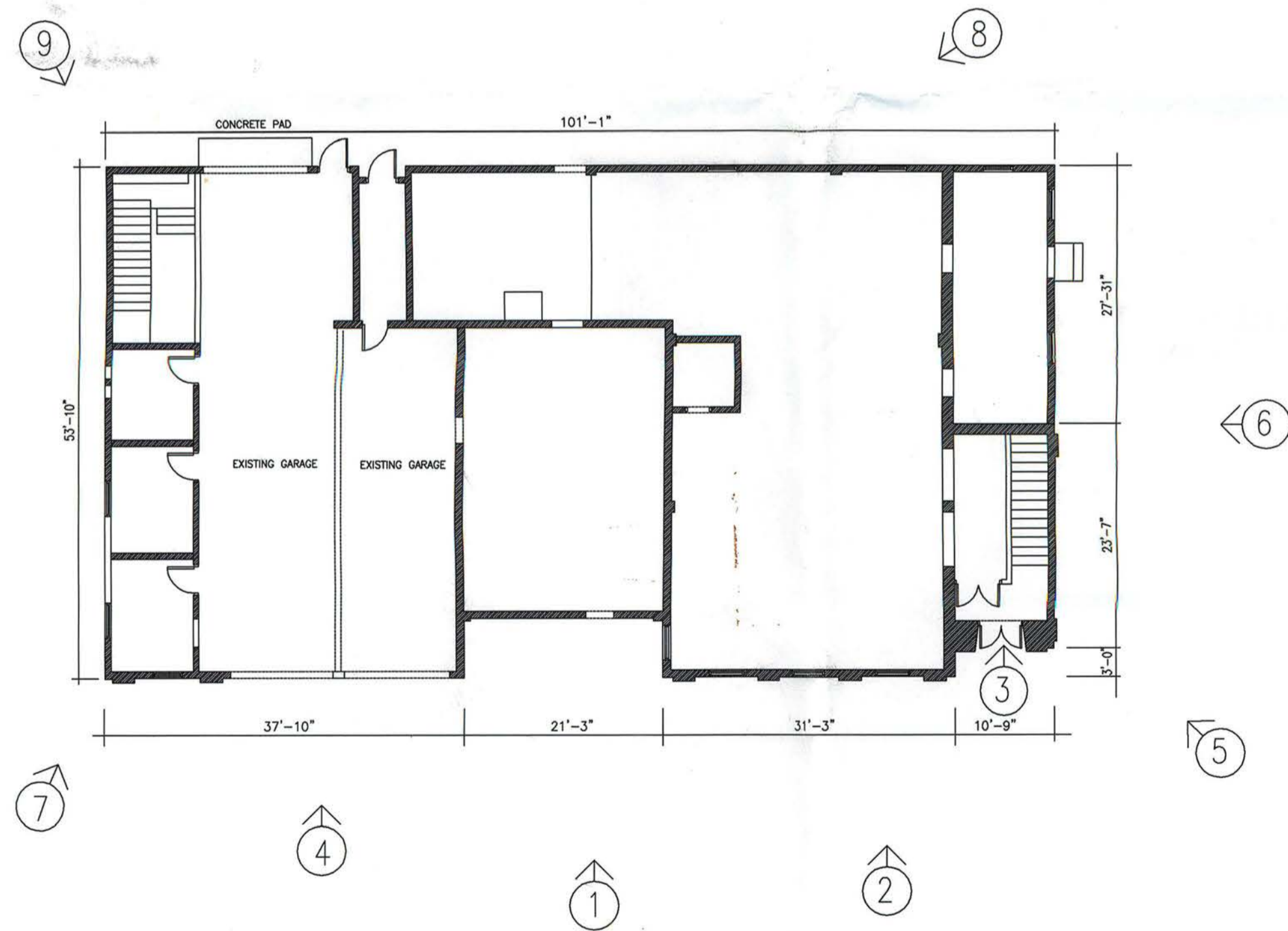
<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
17	532966	2951697







SECOND FLOOR PLAN

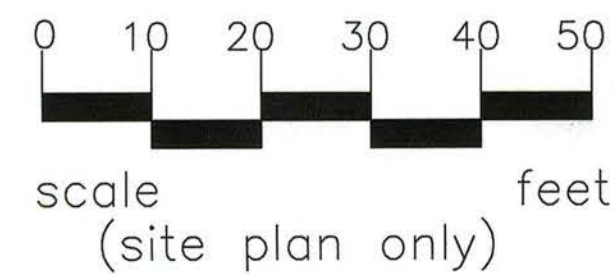


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SITE PLAN

OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL  
 33 WEST AVENUE A  
 BELLE GLADE (PALM BEACH COUNTY), FLORIDA



MAP PREPARED FOR:  
 Janet Murphy and Emily Stillings  
 Murphy Stillings LLC  
 218 Almeria Road  
 West Palm Beach, Florida 33405  
 Phone: (561) 758-8002  
 Kimberly.Hinder@stpete.org

DRAWN BY: W. CARL SHIVER  
 DRAWING DATE: AUGUST 2014

THE OLD BELLE GLADE TOWN HALL SITE AND FLOOR PLANS WERE DRAWN IN AUTOCAD USING A VARIETY OF VISUAL INCLUDING AERIAL, GOOGLE EARTH, PROPERTY APPRAISER RESOURCES GIS MAPS SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS, GOOGLE STREET VIEW PHOTOS. THE FLOOR PLANS WERE RICK GONZALES AIA, PRESIDENT OF REG ARCHITECTS WHO DESIGNED THE REHAB OF THE BUILDING.

DRAWING NUMBER SHEET NO. 1 OF 1  
 N/A

MAP REVIEWED BY: CARL SHIVER  
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
 P.A. GRAY BUILDING  
 500 SOUTH BRONOUGH STREET  
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0250  
 PHONE NUMBER (850) 245-6333  
 TOLL FREE NUMBER 1-800-7278  
 FAX NUMBER (850) 245-6437

PHOTO NUMBERS (18)  
 HISTORIC BOUNDRIES - - - - -



























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Old Belle Glade Town Hall  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Palm Beach

DATE RECEIVED: 8/22/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/23/14  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/08/14  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000827

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT  RETURN  REJECT OCT - 8 2014 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



## FLORIDA DEPARTMENT *of* STATE



**RICK SCOTT**  
Governor

**KEN DETZNER**  
Secretary of State

August 12, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper  
National Register of Historic Places  
Department of the Interior  
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed is a submission of the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, site plan, GIS data, digital images and disk) for:

**Old Belle Glade Town Hall (FMSF #8PB8012), Palm Beach County**

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6357 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Desiree Estabrook".

Desiree Estabrook  
Historic Preservation Supervisor, Survey & Registration  
Bureau of Historic Preservation



Division of Historical Resources  
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*Promoting Florida's History and Culture* VivaFlorida.org

