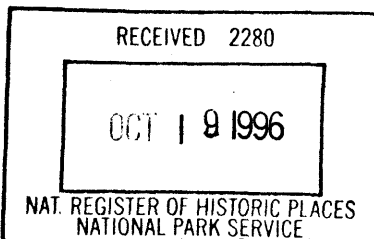


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL

other names/site number Pahokee Junior Senior High School

2. Location

street & number 360 Main Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Pahokee

N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Palm Beach code 099 zip code 33476

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.)

Suzanne P. Walker/Deputy SHPO 10/11/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper
Entered in the National Register

Date of Action
11.15.96

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)

EDUCATION/ School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/ School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

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 continuations 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 road 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 of 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:

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1928-1946

Significant Dates

1928

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: King, William Manley

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

Pahokee High School
Name of Property

Palm Beach Co., Fl.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 3 3 4 6 0	2 9 6 6 9 2 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 Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date October 1996

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 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 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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.**Section number 7 Page 1

The Pahokee High School, 360 East Main Street, Pahokee, Florida, is a two-story, masonry building. It is constructed of hollow clay tile finished with stucco, and rests on a concrete foundation. The flat roof has a tar and gravel covering. The 10,152 square foot building has a U-shaped floor plan.

SETTING

Pahokee is located on a narrow ridge, at the southeast edge of Lake Okeechobee. The Pahokee High School is located on a 9.5 acre campus with more recently constructed, non-contributing, school-related buildings nearby. The building sits back approximately eighty feet from East Main Street (U.S. 441), a major east/west thoroughfare through Pahokee. Residential structures are to the west and to the north, across Main Street. To the east and south are other school-related buildings.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The main facade of the Pahokee High School faces southwest (Photo 1). Each end of the building terminates in a slightly projecting block, giving the building a U-shape. The primary entrance is centrally located in the center block of the building.

The primary decorative element of the building is the central entrance bay. The entrance door is set within a slightly projecting stucco surround (Photo 2). This ornate surround features a variety of decorative elements, including intricate moldings and spiral, engaged colonettes. In the space immediately above the door is a bas-relief depiction of an open book surrounded by floral forms.

Historic photographs indicate that the building originally had 2/2, double hung, wood sash windows. Those have been replaced with aluminum awning windows, placed singly and in pairs. The second story windows of the western end block have decorative lintel drip molds. Beneath these windows on the main facade are incised quatrefoil panels. The windows of the southern end block have been filled in, although the drip moldings and quatrefoil panels remain intact (Photos 3 and 4).

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**PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.**

Section number 7 Page 2

The parapet surrounding the building is decorated with applied vertical elements and panels with a combination of incised and bas-relief decorative panels (Photo 5).

An arcaded open corridor extends along the center block of the rear (northeast) elevation (Photo 6). The arches rest on simple, unfluted columns with Doric capitals. The second floor corridor has rectangular openings.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The primary entrance leads into a hallway that extends to the east and opens onto the arcaded rear corridor, providing a vista through the building (Photo 7). Stairways are located at each end of this corridor. The building originally contained three classrooms and administrative offices on the first floor. Additional classrooms, restrooms, and a library were on the second floor. All the rooms opened onto the rear corridor and had windows on the main elevation.

The entry hall has concrete and tile flooring (Photo 7). The classrooms have wood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, molded baseboards, and wall blackboard framing, although the blackboards themselves are no longer extant (Photo 8). The doors leading into the classrooms have transoms, which ventilated the classrooms from the open-air corridor.

ALTERATIONS

In 1935 a wing was added to the north end of the rear (northeast) elevation of the building. A wing was also added to the south end of the rear elevation in 1941. To accomplish these additions, several arches in the arcaded corridor were infilled with brick. The two wings were joined in 1941 by the addition of an auditorium between them. This had the effect of creating an enclosed courtyard between the wings. The auditorium was damaged by a fire in 1993 and was demolished. The south wing was demolished in 1988 and the north wing was demolished in 1995.

The building has been vacant since 1988, and until recently was unsecured. It has suffered some minor vandalism and water damage from unrepaired and leaking areas of the roof. However,

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**PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.**

Section number 7 Page 3

except for replacement of the original wood sash windows between 1966 and 1968 with the current aluminum awning windows, the building retains its integrity of design and materials, and its original floor plan.

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PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.

Section number 8 Page 1

The Pahokee High School, 360 East Main Street, meets National Register Criteria A and C. It is significant at the local level in the areas of education and architecture. It is the oldest school building in Pahokee and reflects the development of the educational system of the community and Palm Beach County. It has further significance as the most architecturally distinctive building in Pahokee and as a good example of the work William Manley King produced as architect for the Palm Beach County School Board.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Shortly after the turn of the century, settlers had established themselves along the southeastern shore of Lake Okeechobee. In this area, known as East Beach, they made their living as fishermen. Drainage problems and poor transportation hampered the development of the land for agricultural purposes. However, progress was being made in solving these problems. Construction of the North New River Canal, extending from Lake Okeechobee to Fort Lauderdale, began in 1906 and was completed in 1912. In 1914, L. W. Armstrong, a Fort Pierce dentist, his wife and her father, Henry Ridenour, bought some land near present day Pahokee and began to farm.

In 1917, Section 20 was purchased by Noble Padgett from the Southern States Land and Timber Company for \$20 an acre. One of the early fishermen in the area was John Ingram, originally from Sanford. He brought the eastern shore of the lake to the attention of a Sanford celery grower, B. A. Howard. In 1917, Howard and two other Sanford investors, F. F. Dutton and T. Lane Moore, bought the fractional 397 acres of section 18 from the Southern States Land and Timber Company for \$49,000. They formed the Pahokee Realty Company and had the property surveyed and laid out into farm tracts and town lots. A town lot went with each 10 acre farm tract. Although the surveyors called it "Ridgeway Beach," one of Howard's friends suggested that the post office, established in 1918, be called Pahokee, from the Seminole word meaning "grassy waters."

Howard moved to the newly purchased property to oversee its sale and development. However, because the only transportation to the area was by boat, sales were sluggish. His partners, Dutton and Moore, became discouraged and Howard bought them out.

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PALM BEACH CO., FL.**Section number 8 Page 2

Howard organized the Bank of Pahokee, built the first packing house in Pahokee, and bought boats to assist in shipping produce. In 1917, the West Palm Beach Canal opened, connecting West Palm Beach with Canal Point, just to the north of Pahokee. The great agricultural potential of the area was finally realized in 1917. In February 1917, temperatures throughout the state, even in Miami, dropped below freezing. The only vegetables able to be marketed were from the eastern shore of Lake Okeechobee. The escalating produce prices set off a boom in farm land, and even more settlers were drawn to the area. By 1919, Pahokee had grown enough that its citizens invited their regional neighbors to a Labor Day picnic and fish fry.

Pahokee continued to make municipal progress. The town was incorporated in 1922, with Homer Vivian serving as Mayor. The same year, a bank was established and telephone service became available. Transportation to the area continued to improve. In 1924, the Florida East Coast Railroad extended a line to the Canal Point/Pahokee area. The following year, a toll highway was opened from Canal Point to Okeechobee City, to the north. In 1925, Pahokee had achieved a population of 1,000.

Difficulties were soon encountered, however. In 1926, a hurricane hit the southeast coast of Florida and inflicted substantial damage around the southern shore of Lake Okeechobee. In 1927, a fire destroyed much of Pahokee's downtown commercial area. But, the worst was yet to come. In September 1928, another devastating hurricane hit the area. Pahokee, the only city actually on the shore of the lake, was severely impacted. Over 20 miles of the lake's mud dikes were destroyed by the hurricane-driven waters that literally pounded buildings to pieces, drowning their inhabitants. It is estimated that from 2,500 to 4,000 people were killed during this hurricane.

Even with these setbacks, Pahokee continued to grow. In 1930 the population was 2,256. A hospital was built for the community in 1936. In 1937, the Herbert Hoover Dike was completed around the shore of Lake Okeechobee to insure that the disaster of 1928 would not happen again. A public library was constructed in Pahokee in 1938.

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PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The establishment of schools was one of the first tasks undertaken by developing communities near Lake Okeechobee. The first school in western Palm Beach County was established at Long Beach. This one-room, frame school was erected in 1913 and had an enrollment of twenty-two students. The following year, a school opened just south of Pahokee at Pelican Point (later known as Bacom Point) with an enrollment of 86. Most of the children in the area attended this school at one time or another. The Bacom Point school remained open to serve the smaller children too young to walk to the central school even after a school was established in Pahokee in 1918.

In 1919, a school opened in Canal Point. In 1922, the Smith-Hughes Agricultural High School opened in Canal Point. Congress had passed the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917 to provide federal and state aid to county agricultural schools. Smith-Hughes Act funds also enabled the school to hire H. L. Speer as a vocational agriculture teacher, beginning in 1925. For several years, Canal Point had the only high school in the western part of the county, and drew students from as far away as Clewiston. By 1927 the student enrollment was more than 250.

Pahokee had grown large enough to warrant its own high school. J. R. York was instrumental in securing a site for a high school in 1925. The cornerstone of the school was laid on March 6, 1928, in ceremonies conducted by Masonic officials, and construction of the school began early in the summer of 1928. It had not yet opened its doors when the hurricane of 1928 struck the area. More than 500 citizens sought shelter in the new school and were housed safely. The school was used for shelter for several weeks thereafter. It has continued to serve as a hurricane shelter in every storm since, proving over and over again the soundness of the structure.

When the school opened for the 1930-31 term, J. R. York was the first principal. His wife, Loula V. York, was one of the teachers and continued to teach until her retirement in the late 1950s. Canal Point high school students were transferred to Pahokee when the school opened, and the school in Canal Point continued in use as an elementary and junior high school. The Pahokee school then became the only high school on the east side of the county and remained so until the Belle Glade High School

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PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.

opened for the 1942-43 school year. The Pahokee High School became fully accredited in 1938-1939. From 1930 to 1966 the building housed both junior and senior high school classes. Junior high school students were moved to a different building in 1966.

A new Pahokee Elementary School was built just off Larrimore Road in the mid-1960s, providing more classroom space for the junior and senior high school students on the existing high school campus. To accommodate the increasing population in the black community, East Lake School was built in 1941 and has since become a middle school. Pahokee High School was integrated in 1960. The high school closed in 1988, when a more modern facility was erected on Larrimore Road.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

An important measure of a community's growth and aspirations is the attention paid to education. The construction of a school is often an important milestone in the history of a community. By the 1920s, increasing attention was being paid to the design of schools. Small, frame schools were being replaced with safer and larger masonry buildings. Newer schools reflected contemporary architectural concepts in design and were intended to promote a healthy and functional learning environment. As a result, schools incorporated indoor plumbing, good ventilation measures, and adequate lighting.

Schools were often vernacular buildings, but by the turn of the century they were increasingly designed by architects, some of whom specialized in school building design. They also increasingly reflected or incorporated high-style architectural designs. The Pahokee High School is a good example of the Mediterranean Revival style adapted to an educational structure.

MEDITERRANEAN REVIVAL

Mediterranean Revival was the most popular style for residential architecture in Florida during the 1920s, and was also used in other types of buildings, including hotels, commercial buildings, railroad stations, and schools. The style contains architectural elements derived from the area around the

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PALM BEACH CO., FL.**Section number 8 Page 5

Mediterranean Sea, especially Italy and Spain. It is found most frequently in states which have a Spanish Colonial heritage, but its use gained some popularity nationally. Various aspects of the Mediterranean Revival style have been categorized as Spanish Colonial or Mission Revival, but the result is a wide array of eclectic buildings. General characteristics of the style include stucco walls, arched entrances and windows, balconies, barrel tile roofing, ceramic tile decorations, and arcaded wings. The Mediterranean Revival style was popularized by the Pan-American Exhibition, held in San Diego in 1915, and designed by architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. In Florida, the popularity of the Mediterranean Revival style soared in the 1920s and remained a pervasive influence on building design until World War II.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Pahokee High School is one of the few historic buildings in the small community of Pahokee, as well as its best example of the Mediterranean Revival style. It has further significance as a representation of the school architecture of West Palm Beach architect William Manley King (1886-1962). King was born in Macon, Mississippi. He studied architecture and engineering at the Georgia School of Technology before beginning his professional practice in Birmingham, Alabama, in the office of Harry Wheelock. After a short period, the two formed a partnership that lasted ten years. King and his wife visited south Florida during a vacation in the fall of 1920. Impressed with the resources and opportunities, he moved to West Palm Beach and opened an office in 1921. He became consulting architect for the Northwood Construction Company, builders of the Northwood subdivision, and probably designed many of the homes in Northwood, although few have been documented. He was especially interested in the design of movie theaters and schools. King was the Palm Beach County School Board's architect through the 1920s and 1930s, although there was no formal contractual agreement until later. He designed the Palm Beach High School (1922-24). He also designed the school's science/manual training building in 1927 (NR 1991 as the Old Palm Beach Junior College Building), the Canal Point School (1934), and the Conniston Road School (1941). He designed the Hibiscus Apartments, 619 Hibiscus, in 1926 (NR 1984 and demolished 1989). Other works by King include the Dade Lumber Company Warehouse, the Belle Glade City Hall, the Pahokee City Hall, a hospital in Orlando, an addition to the Florida

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**PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.**

Section number 8 Page 6

Sanitarium, several of the buildings on the Florida State University campus, and the Old West Palm Beach National Guard Armory, built in 1939 (NR 1992). King also designed the West Palm Beach city seal. Active in civic affairs, King served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and as President of the Kiwanis Club. He served on the city's Planning Board for six years and was chairman of the Zoning Board of Appeals for thirteen years. He was also a director of the Palm Beach Loan and Savings Company.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.

"Canal Point High School News." Everglades News [Canal Point],
4 January 1929.

"Connors Highway is Opened." Florida Highways 1 (August 1924):
21 and 24.

"Connors Highway Opening July 4 at Okeechobee." Florida Highways
1 (July 1924): 24.

"The Connors Highway Through the Everglades." Florida Highways 1
(April 1924): 10-11.

Cutler, Harry. History of Florida. Chicago: Lewis Publishing
Company, 1923.

Devil's Trail. Pahokee High School Annual, 1937.

Dovell, Junius. Florida: Historic, Dramatic, Contemporary. New
York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1952.

First Annual Spring Harvest Festival [official program]. Pahokee:
Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1963.

Florida Gazetteer and Business Directory. Jacksonville: R. L.
Polk and Co., 1925.

Kendrick, Baynard. Florida Trails to Turnpikes, 1914-1964.
Tallahassee: Rose Printing, 1964.

"Pahokee Schools." Everglades News [Canal Point], 10 January
1930.

"Pahokee Junior High School News." Everglades News [Canal
Point], 1 March 1929.

The Lure of the Glades: A Story of Pahokee, Florida, U.S.A.
Canal Point: Everglades Observer, 1976.

"Junior High School at Pahokee." Everglades News [Canal Point],
20 September 1929.

"Story of How Pahokee Got Started Told in Detail by Men who Did
It." Everglades News [Canal Point], 1 September 1944.

"This Will Go in Cornerstone of Pahokee School." Palm Beach
Post, 6 March 1928, p. 1.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

**PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.**

Will, Lawrence E. Cracker History of Okeechobee. St.
Petersburg: Great Outdoors, 1964.

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**PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of Pahokee High School is shown by the dark, solid line on the accompanying "Site Plan."

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Parcel Number PCN 48-37-42-18-18-000-0053, as recorded by the Palm Beach County Property Appraiser Office, describes an irregular 9.5 acre parcel. Several non-contributing educational related facilities are located within this parcel. This nomination includes only that portion historically associated with the Pahokee High School, as outlined on the "Site Plan," and is less than one acre.

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**PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
PALM BEACH CO., FL.**

Section number Photo Page 1

1. Pahokee High School, 360 East Main Street
2. Pahokee, Palm Beach County, Florida
3. Flora Todd
4. Pahokee Chamber of Commerce, Pahokee, Florida
5. November 1995
6. Main (southwest) facade on right, northwest elevation on left; view looking southeast
7. Photo 1 of 8

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

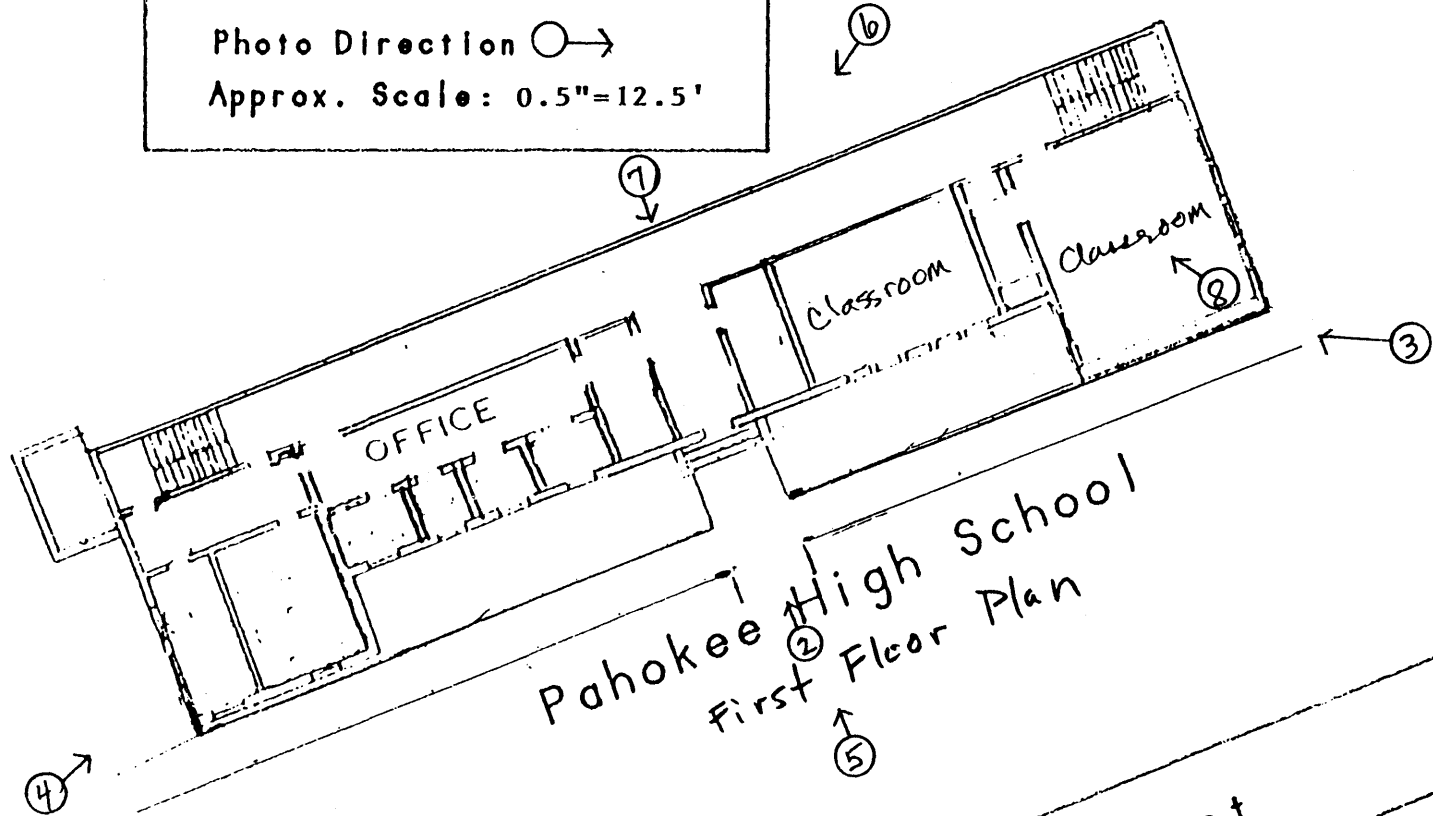
6. Detail, main entrance door, southwest facade; view looking northeast
7. Photo 2 of 8
6. Main (southwest) facade, view looking north
7. Photo 3 of 8
6. Detail, northwest elevation; view looking southeast
7. Photo 4 of 8
6. Detail, parapet, southwest facade; view looking northeast
7. Photo 5 of 8
6. Detail, rear (northeast) elevation; view looking northwest
7. Photo 6 of 8
6. View of corridor through building, looking southwest from rear of school
7. Photo 7 of 8
6. Interior view of classroom, first floor; view looking northeast
7. Photo 8 of 8

PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
Palm Beach County, Fl.

Photo Direction $\odot \rightarrow$

Approx. Scale: 0.5"=12.5'

N ↑

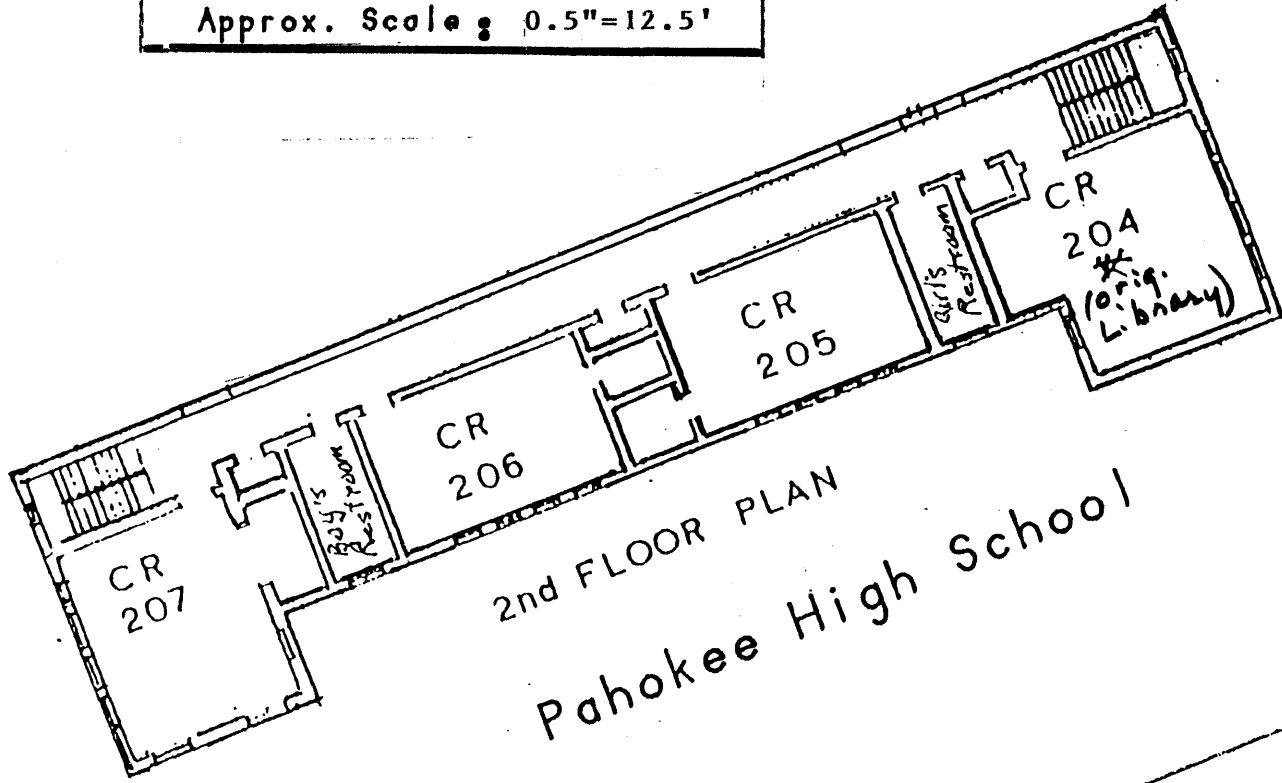


Pahokee High School
First Floor Plan

East Main Street

N ↑

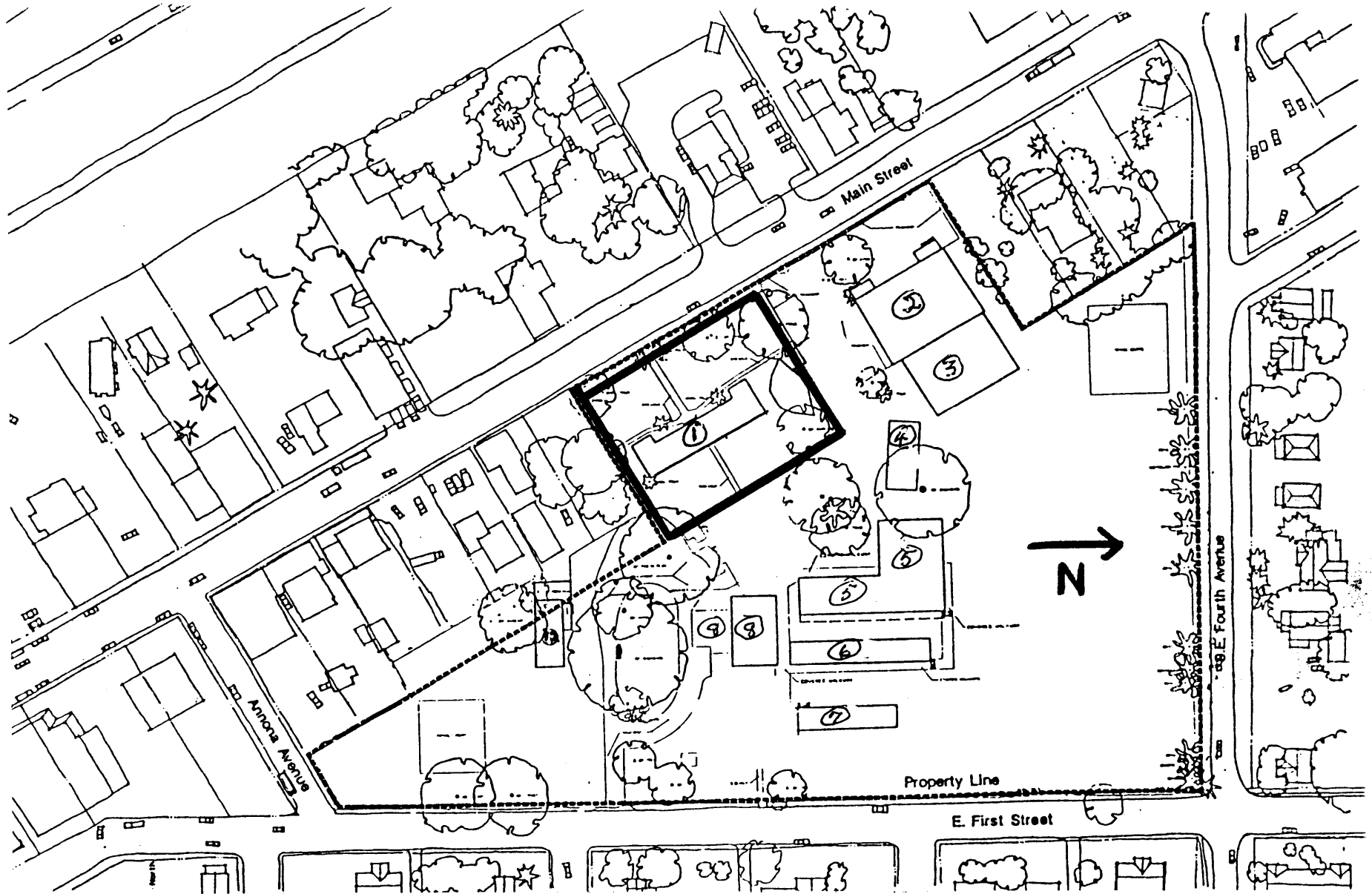
PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL
Palm Beach County, Fl.
Approx. Scale : 0.5"=12.5'



2nd FLOOR PLAN

Pahokee High School


East Main Street



PAHOKEE HIGH SCHOOL

Site Plan

Palm Beach County, Florida

Boundary 

Approx. Scale: 1"=150'

Building Key:

- 1. Original Building of Pahokee High School
- 2. Gymnasium
- 3. Locker Rooms
- 4. Offices
- 5. Science & Economics Classrooms/Labs
- 6. Classrooms
- 7. Classrooms
- 8. Cafeteria & Kitchen (New Community Center)