

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 14 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Hatch's Department Store

other names/site number Site # PB563

2. Location

street & number 301-307 Clematis Street

N/A not for publication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.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 3/8/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

for
Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the National Register 4.14.94
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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE

Department Store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE

Business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls stucco

roof asphalt

other limestone

aluminum

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Architecture

Period of Significance

1936-1943

Significant Dates

1936

1940

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: John L. Volk

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Hatch's Department Store
Name of Property

Palm Beach, Fl.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	5 9 4 2 8 0	2 9 5 4 9 0 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 Leslie Divoll/Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 1994

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough St. telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Fl. zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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REGISTER
HATCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

Section number 7 Page 1

Hatch's Department Store at 301-307 Clematis Street, West Palm Beach, Florida, is a three story, square plan, commercial building. The building rests on a concrete foundation, has a poured concrete frame, stucco walls, and a flat, asphalt roof. The building achieved its current Art Moderne expression in 1936 and 1940, when two earlier buildings were remodeled into this unified structure. One of those buildings was in existence by 1903; the other by 1915.

SETTING

Hatch's Department Store is located on a prominent intersection of the main local shopping street (Clematis) and the northbound lanes of U.S. Highway 1 (Olive Street). This one-way split of Olive Street is a historic feature of the location, dating from the late 1920s. The store is located on the corner most visually exposed to northbound traffic. Throughout its history, the building has capitalized on its commercial exposure with maximum display window area and entrances carefully placed to encourage pedestrian entry into the building. Both Clematis Street and Olive Street on all sides of the intersection are lined with two and three-story commercial buildings. A parking lot is adjacent to the north elevation of Hatch's Department Store. Major civic structures, including the West Palm Beach City Hall, the Palm Beach County Courthouse, and the West Palm Beach Public Library, are located within a few blocks of the building.

BUILDING EVOLUTION

The 1936 appearance is a consolidation of two buildings into a single visual whole. When Hatch's moved to this location in 1915, the Clematis Street facade consisted of two buildings -- on the west, a c. 1915 commercial block whose name is unknown; and on the east, occupying the corner site, the c. 1903 Italianate Metcalf Building (known after 1912 as the Pioneer Bank and Post Office Building) (Photo 1). Sanborn maps show that the Metcalf Building had been erected by 1903; both buildings are shown on the 1915 Sanborn map. The two story commercial block was five bays wide and approximately forty feet deep. The two-story Metcalf Building extended north along Olive Street for nearly 100 feet and ended at a short alley. The five-bay commercial

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building was enlarged to a depth of ninety feet sometime before 1920. In the fall of 1925 the post office portion of the Metcalf Building was remodeled by the owner, George Hatch, to provide additional sales area and a passage to Olive Street from the older portion of his store facing Clematis. It is unclear whether Hatch added a third floor to the Metcalf Building at that time, or if it already existed.

DESCRIPTION

The 1936 remodeling of the building created a uniform 100 foot by 100 foot block, three stories high (photo 2). The building is finished with smooth, white painted stucco which complements the simple detailing of the building. A rhythmic pattern of dark windows contrasting with bright sunlit surfaces and crisp shadows provides surface decoration. The 1936 remodeling included adding a third floor to some portions of the existing building. The floor level of the Metcalf Building was lowered about two feet to sidewalk elevation. The corner column of the bank building was removed, to accommodate the sweeping curve of the "new" building. The decorative features of both buildings were stripped off and the bay windows on the Clematis Street facade were removed. The two-story engaged pilasters were simplified and the heavy cornice was slimmed down. These features were replicated and applied to the commercial block.

The primary entrance is recessed and centrally located on the south facade (photo 3). The doors are set deep in the historic locations, but the original door framing, probably of bronze, has been replaced with aluminum. Historically, the deep set entrances were flanked by small "jewel-box" display windows, vertical rectangles with the corners clipped to form an extended octagon (photo 4). This display window form was consistently used to frame newspaper display advertisements from as early as 1915, and formed a basic design motif for the Hatch enterprise. The shape of Hatch's "jewel box" display windows are clearly discernible behind the stucco used to fill them in.

The first and second floors are divided into bays by pilasters resting on polished oolitic limestone bases. A belt course of cast stone runs between the second and third stories. Each bay is nearly filled at the ground floor with a wide, high display window, interrupted with a Kawneer aluminum retractable awning

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box and transom window arrangement. The retractable awning boxes and awning frame remain intact. The operating mechanisms of some awning sections have deteriorated beyond use. The westernmost bay on the Clematis Street facade has been infilled and contains an automatic bank teller machine, protected by an awning (photo 5).

At the second floor, steel multi-light casement windows with tinted glass are placed in the center of the window opening and are flanked by single-pane side lights and surmounted by a four-light transom that extends the width of the window opening (photo 6). The third floor steel windows are smaller still. The central portion is an awning window, surrounded by fixed panes, all of deep gray tinted glass. Historically, the corner windows contained curved glass, tinted on the second and third floors and clear below (photo 4). These have been replaced by angled placement of fixed glass panels (photo 2). The windows appear punched crisply into the tight skin of the building, without trim of any kind. The reduced size of the windows as they ascend, while keeping similar proportions, adds an illusion of height to the building.

The fenestration of the rear section of the Olive Street facade has been covered over (photo 7). Pilasters still remain, marking the bays of this portion of the building. A secondary entrance is located centrally on this portion of the building. Two small balconies with pipe railing enclosures project from second and third floor landings in the exit stairwell located on the Olive Street facade. This emergency exit opens onto the sidewalk.

INTERIOR

The most prominent 1936 interior architectural design feature was the large open sales space of each floor. Indirect lighting and sales display furniture provided spatial definition for various departments, channeled shoppers' movements and focused their attention on the merchandise. These interior features were removed during numerous interior renovations as the department store ownership changed several times and the building was later converted to an office building. The first floor is now subdivided into retail suites organized around a central glass-walled lobby extending from the Clematis Street entrance to

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a pair of elevators at their original locations. The second floor is currently divided into office suites with drywall partitions. The suspended ceilings have drop-in florescent light panels. Presently, only the vacant third floor retains the cove lighting that defined the interior architectural style.

ALTERATIONS

In the 1940s the north section of the Metcalf Building, facing Olive, was stripped of its ornate detail and the bay windows were removed. The pilasters, belt course, and smooth white stucco finish used in the Hatch remodeling of 1936 were then applied to this section of the building.

Display windows were changed around 1950 from Kawneer's 1936 bronze profile to Kawneer's rectangular bronze anodized aluminum. At approximately the same time, the second floor steel casement windows were replaced with new steel casement windows. The third floor steel windows and glazing are original, although the main structural members are deeply pitted, rusting and distorted.

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Hatch's Department Store in downtown West Palm Beach embodies the distinctive characteristics of the modern department store in an Art Moderne style. The building meets National Register criterion A and C at the local level. It is significant as an important element of the commercial history of West Palm Beach and as an elegantly economical example of adaptive use in the Depression period. It is also significant as a representation of the work of the master architect, John L. Volk, whose work over sixty-three years served many of America's most influential citizens and shaped the image of West Palm Beach and its adjacent neighbor, Palm Beach, one of the world's most renowned resort towns.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

In 1892 railroad, oil and hotel tycoon Henry Morrison Flagler bought property along the west coast of Lake Worth, intending it to become a commercial area to serve the needs of Palm Beach, the deluxe winter resort he was developing on the island between Lake Worth and the Atlantic Ocean. His idea and actions created today's dual communities: Palm Beach, the resort town; and West Palm Beach, the commercial city.

The island Town of Palm Beach was a six week winter seasonal playground for America's very rich. In contrast, by 1911, the mainland City of West Palm Beach had become a major year-round trading center, shipping pineapple, winter vegetables and sugar produced in the rich muck prairies to the west throughout the United States. During the Land Boom of the 1920s the well-established building supply and architectural specialties industries obtained materials from around the world for distribution throughout South Florida. West Palm Beach was home to those who served and supplied an elegant resort community, provided the entire range of skills needed to build and manage a young twentieth century city, and supported a surrounding agricultural base. No longer did West Palm Beach exist primarily to serve Palm Beach. The growing area attracted two enterprising newcomers - George Hatch and John Volk - who became principal characters shaping both the communities.

Florida's frantic real estate boom began to topple in 1926. Major hotel fires in Palm Beach and back-to-back hurricanes devastated the tourism industry. Emerging evidence of land fraud

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discouraged investors, small and large. Bank failures crippled commercial enterprises and land speculation. Construction, the backbone of West Palm Beach's local boomtime economy, fell off dramatically. The 1929 stock market crash was a final blow to the declining economy. Once-bustling West Palm Beach faded into a sleepy, impoverished town, preceding much of the world into the Great Depression. Florida's real estate collapse and the stock market crash had a less dramatic effect on Palm Beach society and the newly rich of West Palm Beach than on the general population. Still, many private fortunes were diminished. Luxury home building continued but at a slowed pace.

GEORGE HATCH

George Hatch "grew up" in the dry goods business. His father operated a mercantile business in Rockledge, Florida in the late 1870s. George Hatch worked in his father's store before opening his own store. For approximately six years he operated a dry goods store in Orlando with N. P. Yowell. Hatch moved to West Palm Beach in 1911, at the age of 45, to buy the Palm Beach Dry Goods Company, an enterprise then in its infancy. The company had been established as the Palm Beach Dry Goods Company by H. G. Greer. Hatch and Yowell purchased the company and renamed it Hatch's Department Store. In addition to his business concerns, Hatch was also active in civic affairs, serving as inlet commissioner and city commissioner.

Hatch's Department Store

The first location of Hatch's Store was near the waterfront on Clematis Street, which in later years Hatch described as "just about half built up. The structures were just crude frame buildings." By 1915, Hatch moved his Palm Beach Dry Goods two blocks to 307 Clematis Street and occupied the first floor of a single 25' wide bay in a two story commercial block. Major expansions occurred regularly, featuring the newest advances in retail technologies and services. Providing modern conveniences and technology was an important part of the company's approach. Newspaper accounts noted that Hatch did not expand his business solely for profit, but because "he is devoted to the city and its surrounding country, and he is suspected of ambition to develop a

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great emporium as one of the assets of the city from which all may benefit."

The store doubled in size in 1920, adding a mezzanine floor and incorporating the adjacent commercial bay at 305 Clematis Street. The enlargement also incorporated a carrier system and a "measuregram," a quicker and more accurate device for measuring piece goods than the old-fashioned yardstick. A further expansion in 1925 created a "Metropolitan Store", four times the previous size. Capitalizing on his established goodwill in the community, Hatch's name appeared on the store as he shifted his retail emphasis from old fashioned "dry goods" to a new "modern department store" offering efficient service and beauty as well as a wide range of products. Hatch took over the three story building fronting on Olive Street which had been occupied by the post office. He had it completely remodeled and connected through the interior of the block to the older store by an arcade, creating entrances on both Olive and Clematis Streets. In planning the new store, Hatch once again paid attention to the latest in technology and customer service: two fast elevators were installed, telephones were placed in every department, and "a modern new cash system permitting a rapid making of change" was utilized. A ventilation system to keep the building a cool "oasis" for shoppers, was an acknowledgment that the city no longer shut down during the sweltering off-season summer. The project was estimated to cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000. The following spring, Hatch's introduced a women's and children's beauty salon.

At the peak of the 1920s growth period, Hatch's was firmly established as the largest and most progressive retailer in the region, with a reputation for service, comfort and merchandise offered at prices consistent with high quality. Hatch's was one of the few stores that attracted customers from both the resort and the city: "To win the admiration and praise of Palm Beach and West Palm Beach shoppers is an achievement; to do that high merit is required, for many of the visitors know the great shops of the world as they know their own homes."

Hatch's Department Store gained its current form and architectural significance when it was expanded again in 1936, an act that took unprecedented courage and vision during the Depression years. Hatch intended to transform his business in anticipation of economic recovery from the Depression. The

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progressive attitudes of the owner guided him in selecting his architect, John Volk, who responded to the difficult times with a dramatically new architectural style applied with subtle economy. John Volk's design introduced the modern esthetic to commercial West Palm Beach.

The new, remodeled store was the largest local building project since the boomtime era. Contractor for the remodeling was C.J. Trevail. The building was actually owned by Bernard H. Kroger, of Palm Beach and Cincinnati, and leased for a long period of years to Hatch's, Inc. This expansion, the fifth since 1912, gave the store 40 per cent more floor space and the ability to display more merchandise.

Instead of a basic remodeling job, Volk's plans stressed economy and efficiency by gutting the old building entirely and retaining only the exterior walls which were but slightly altered. Kawneer show windows were installed on the ground floor, and Hope steel windows on the floors above. The remodeled store was considered to feature the latest advances in architecture and engineering. At the time it was the only department store in Florida, and the fourth in the entire southeast, to be completely equipped for year-round temperature and humidity control and air conditioning.

During the many changes in tenancy over the years, most of the touted interior features have been lost. The interior had been designed to simulate a series of specialty shops, each department being complete in itself with adjacent stock rooms. Each department featured display cases and cubicles, tables, and cornices of different types of polished wood. Indirect lighting to eliminate glare was also an important feature of the remodeled building. The ceilings of the second and third floors were painted "in such fashion as to suggest that the spectator is gazing upward into a dark sky instead of a ceiling, inset with the striking bands of indirect lighting."

The shifting fortunes of West Palm Beach's historic center are reflected in the subsequent use of this building. Burdine's, Florida's premium department store chain, purchased Hatch's Department Store in April, 1941. At that time, the store was doing an annual sales volume of \$750,000. Burdine's made changes to the interior and "modernized" the windows. Development moved from the city to the suburbs in the 1950s and 1960s, influenced

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partially by the arrival of large employers such as RCA and Pratt & Whitney, and new housing developments in 4,200 acres of newly drained swampland. The western area of the city became the new center of commercial and residential growth. An unfortunate result was the slow demise of older, eastern sections of West Palm Beach, and with them, the central shopping district. With the movement west, Burdine's opened its mall store, and sold the Hatch's Department Store building to another department store chain, Belk's. Eventually Belk's moved out, to be replaced by bank and office tenants.

JOHN LATHAM VOLK

John Volk, a 24 year old architect, arrived from New York in 1925. "I became conscious of the Boom and decided to see what was going on." At the time of his first visit to Florida, Volk was associated with the Larchmont, New York, architectural firm of Watkins & Volk. The circumstances of his visit illustrate the volatile nature of Florida's real estate boom. Volk arrived in Florida with a contract to design a \$1 million bank building in Key West, but the bank failed before he started the work. While in Florida, Volk encountered some friends from Larchmont, with whom he formed the Craig-Stevens-Volk Company. From 1925-1927 the company designed and built custom and speculative homes in Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. In 1927 Volk established an architectural firm in Palm Beach and very quickly earned an excellent reputation, especially as an architect of fine homes.

Volk's work for George Hatch achieved national recognition. A few months after Volk completed the remodeling of Hatch's Department Store, the project was featured in the "Store Design" issue of the national publication, American Architect and Architecture. The publicity brought Volk numerous commissions for modern stores in West Palm Beach and Miami Beach. With the innovative, yet conservative style shown in Hatch's Department Store, both men set the architectural direction that commercial West Palm Beach was to prefer through the 1950s.

ART MODERNE STYLE

In its avoidance of historical references, the Art Deco style was influenced by European modernism. Art Deco

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architecture is generally defined as having two rather distinct phases. The initial phase of the late 1920s and 1930s used rectilinear, geometric surface ornamentation, often applied to express the verticality of the structure. The later phase, in the 1930s and 1940s, is more streamlined and has become known as Art Moderne. The machine-inspired imagery of Art Moderne architecture was especially popular in commercial buildings. In contrast to the earlier Art Deco phase, the emphasis is on horizontality. This is achieved by the use of long bands of windows, smooth wall surfaces, decorative banding, and rounded corners. Popular new materials were often used, such as glass blocks, neon, aluminum and chrome.

The 1936 remodeling of Hatch's Department Store and the consolidation of two buildings into a single visual whole, created a uniform, three-story building in the Art Moderne style. The fresh architectural expression suggested by John Volk was in accord with Hatch's progressive business style and the limited budget demanded by the times. The community was ready for something hopeful and forward-looking in design, but not so aggressively modern as to offend conservative tastes. Volk caught the mood. Casually viewed, the building looked entirely "new". A closer look reveals Volk's sophisticated use of existing classic elements, tempering the modern expression to conservative tastes -- and conserving the major expensive decorative features. The classical references retained from the earlier architecture define the building's individual character within the Art Moderne expression. The existing classic columns were stripped of their Ionic capitals and additional copies were applied to the entire block. The existing cast stone belt molding was cut down and extended to wrap the entire project. The existing pattern of bays with large openings was retained. Volk's transforming touch was to paint the exterior a uniform gleaming white, to strip, stretch, and streamline the exterior surfaces, and to add contemporary drama with the curved corner and heavy curved glass. The rhythmic pattern of dark windows against smooth walls, the rounded corner, and simple details are hallmarks of the Art Moderne style. Hatch's Department Store is one of the few surviving Art Moderne buildings in West Palm Beach.

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HATCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

WEST PALM BEACH CITY RECORDS

Chronology of occupants of the site at 301-07 Clematis St.. Handwritten notes by Elizabeth Miller, former Preservation Planner, City of West Palm Beach. No Date. Located in the files of Dale Waters, Preservation Planner, City of West Palm Beach.

City Center: Historic Sites Survey, Master List. Typescript. Extensive marginal notes by Elizabeth Miller, former Preservation Planner, City of West Palm Beach. No Date. Located in the files of Dale Waters, Preservation Planner, City of West Palm Beach. City of West Palm Beach, FL.

Property Record Cards, # 6427 to 6431 & 6438. Period of 1953 through 1968. Located in property records of the Planning and Zoning Department.

INTERVIEWS

McGorty, Kevin. Manager, Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board. Interview with Leslie Divoll, August 13, 1993.

Volk, Jane. Interviews with Leslie Divoll, August 11, August 13, August 18, 1993 at the Volk residence, Casa de los Arcos, 206 Phipps Plaza, Palm Beach, FL.

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de Holguin, Beatrice. Tales of Palm Beach. New York: Vantage Press, 1968.

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"Hatch's, Inc., Opens Tuesday In New Building, Marking New Step In History Of Resort." Palm Beach Post-Times, 23 November 1936.

"Hatch's Opening Brilliant Affair, Thousands Throng Palm Beach Dry Goods Company's Spring Opening." Palm Beach Post, 16 January 1920.

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"Open House At Hatch's Store Brings Thousands Of Visitors." Palm Beach Post, 22 November 1928.

"Palm Beach Architect John Volk Dies." Palm Beach Daily News, 22 February 1984.

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Travers, J. Wadsworth. History of Beautiful Palm Beach. Palm Beach: privately published, 1929.

Volk Archives, Casa de los Arcos, Phipps Plaza, Palm Beach, FL.
Includes:

- 1) Commission lists (annotated typescripts);
- 2) "Architectural Drawings 1937-1972 of the First National Bank in Palm Beach by John L. Volk, Architect 1901-1984."
- 3) "Store Building for Mr. B.H. Kroger, West Palm Beach, Fla." Commission No. 275. Construction Drawings, 16 August 1936, with related design sketches and shop drawings with various dates.

"Volk." clipping file, Historical Society of Palm Beach County, West Palm Beach, Fl.

Volk, Jane. Biographical questionnaire response, 22 May 1985, Baldwin Memorial Archive of American Architects, American Institute of Architects, Washington, DC.

Volk, John L. Architecture and Design, John L. Volk, Architect. Vol. XII. New York: Architectural Catalog Co., Inc., July, 1948.

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 4

**HATCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.**

Volk, John L. The Work of John Volk, Architect, Palm Beach.
New York: Architectural Catalog Co., Inc., 1937.

"Work on New Hatch Store Starts Soon, Contract For Remodeling of
Post Office Building Is Awarded." Palm Beach Post, 30 July
1925.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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HATCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.

Section number Photo Page 1

-
1. Hatch's Department Store
 2. 301-307 Clematis Street, West Palm Beach, Fl.
 3. Unknown
 4. c. 1915
 5. West Palm Beach Centennial, Inc., 317 Clematis Street, West Palm Beach, Fl. 33401
 6. Main (south) facade on left; east facade on right. View looking northwest.
 7. 1 of 7

Numbers 1-2 are the same for the remaining photographs

3. Kres Mihelich
4. September 1993
5. Leslie Divoll, Inc., Architecture and Design, 242 Eighth Street, West Palm Beach, Fl. 33401
6. Main (south) facade on left; east facade on right. View looking northwest.
7. 2 of 7

3. Kres Mihelich
4. January 1994
5. Leslie Divoll, Inc., Architecture and Design, 242 Eighth Street, West Palm Beach, Fl. 33401
6. Detail, south facade, showing primary entrance. View looking northeast.
7. 3 of 7

3. Frank Tyler, Jr.
4. c. 1936
5. John Volk Archives, c/o Jane Volk, 206 Phipps Plaza, Palm Beach, Fl. 33480
6. Main (south) facade on left; east facade on right. View looking northwest.
7. 4 of 7

3. Kres Mihelich
4. January 1994
5. Leslie Divoll, Inc., Architecture and Design, 242 Eighth Street, West Palm Beach, Fl. 33401
6. Detail, main (south) facade. View looking northeast.
7. 5 of 7

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photo Page 2

**HATCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.**

3. Kres Mihelich
4. September 1993
5. Leslie Divoll, Inc., Architecture and Design, 242
Eighth Street, West Palm Beach, Fl. 33401
6. Detail, second and third floors, south facade. View
looking northeast.
7. 6 of 7

3. Kres Mihelich
4. January 1994
5. Leslie Divoll, Inc., Architecture and Design, 242
Eighth Street, West Palm Beach, Fl. 33401
6. Detail, east facade; view looking southwest.
7. 7 of 7

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**HATCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FL.**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

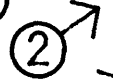
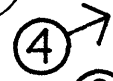
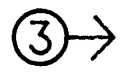
Lots 19 and 20, Block 13, Town of West Palm Beach, according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book I, page 2, public records of Palm Beach County, Florida.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with Hatch's Department Store and is indicated by the dotted line on the site plan map.

Clematis Street

HATCH'S DEPARTMENT STORE
West Palm Beach, Palm Beach Co., Fl.
Photo Direction ○→
Approx. Scale: 1 inch = 31 feet
Boundary -----



North Olive Avenue

