

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

For NPS use only  
received **DEC 28 1983**  
date entered

**1. Name**

historic St. Lucie High School

and/or common Fort Pierce Elementary School

**2. Location**

street & number 1100 Delaware Avenue ~~N/A~~ not for publication

city, town Fort Pierce ~~N/A~~ vicinity of

state Florida code 12 county St. Lucie code 111

**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Community Rec- reati

**4. Owner of Property**

name St. Lucie County School Board

street & number 2909 Delaware Avenue

city, town Fort Pierce ~~N/A~~ vicinity of state Florida

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Lucie County Courthouse

street & number 221 South Indian River Drive

city, town Fort Pierce state Florida

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title St. Lucie Co. Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records St. Lucie County Historical Museum

city, town Fort Pierce state Florida

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Fort Pierce Elementary School is a notable example of Mission Style architecture and was the first building of this style to be constructed in St. Lucie County.<sup>1</sup> The original building was begun in 1914 following the design of W.B. Camp, a Jacksonville architect.<sup>2</sup> It was completed in 1915, having been constructed by Smith and Watson, contractors of Albany, Georgia.<sup>3</sup> There were two major additions to the school which were constructed in 1924 and 1926. The 1924 expansion, a separate building to the west of the original, was designed by J.N. Sherwood Construction Company of Fort Pierce<sup>4</sup> and was built by J.C. Hanner Construction Company of Orlando.<sup>5</sup> In 1926, a classroom wing was built onto the 1914 structure. This new addition was designed by Hatcher and Funke and was built by the Cahow Construction Company.<sup>6</sup> Both firms were based in Ft. Pierce. In terms of physical appearance, the Fort Pierce Elementary School should be considered as a "whole" school, not as three separate buildings. With respect to design and construction, the 1924 and 1926 additions are highly consistent with the original school. Moreover, many of the same building materials (cream-colored brick, red tile) are used throughout all three structures.

Each of the three buildings was built in the Mission Style and display the characteristic clay barrel tile roofs associated with the style. Covered outdoor walkways or portals are plentiful, and these are well suited to the Florida climate. Prominent exterior materials include red barrel roof tiles and a facade of cream-colored brick. According to specifications, this brick "...is a select pressed brick with white cement trimmings and is laid in a rake joint fashion."<sup>7</sup>

The beams and rafters are unusually thick, having been cut from virgin heart pine. The protruding beams and outside trim are made of cypress. Likewise, the foundations are strongly built, using brick supports and concrete. The 1914 building utilized granite footings from Georgia.<sup>8</sup>

The interior of the Fort Pierce Elementary School is spacious as well as practical. All the rooms were designed with high ceilings and abundant windows which guaranteed plenty of cross ventilation. This kept students relatively cool and attentive in the days before air conditioning. While plaster walls and ceilings show a certain simplicity, much of the interior woodwork is finely crafted. Wood moldings outline doorways and windows, and exquisite beaded panelling is evident in both staircases and ceilings. The school has hardwood floors throughout (although many are now covered with wall-to-wall carpet) and its windows are wood frame double hung sash.

### 1914

The original 1914 school building begins at the corner of 10th Street (on the east) and continues 395 feet west along Delaware Avenue. The front of the school and its main entrance are on Delaware. There are five distinct sections to the building: Two (two-story) corner wings; two (one-story) rows of classrooms; and a central section that includes the main entrance foyer and auditorium. All of these areas are basically rectangular in shape.

The eastern end of the building is a two-story corner wing surmounted by an open air brick belltower. There is a side entrance off of 10th Street. Each floor has one large classroom although all have been altered. On the second floor, the original slate blackboard remains behind its replacement, a dark green chalkboard. Continuing westward (paralleling Delaware Avenue) is a row of three single-story classrooms. Each room is self contained, having a separate entrance, hallway, and lavatory. All of the single-story sections throughout the school follow this pattern. Some renovation of these classrooms has taken place, such as the lowering of ceilings and installation of central air conditioning.

(See Continuation Sheet)

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
	<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

**Specific dates** 1914, 1924, 1926      **Builder/Architect** W.D. Camp/Smith and Watson (1914)

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Fort Pierce Elementary School, formerly the St. Lucie High School, is illustrative of Florida's architecture and education during the early twentieth century. The original structure was built in 1914 from plans developed by the W.B. Camp architectural firm of Jacksonville.<sup>1</sup> In 1924, another building was constructed<sup>2</sup> and in 1926 a wing was added onto the original 1914 structure.<sup>3</sup> The architectural style is a landmark in St. Lucie County. It is of spanish mission design and was the first examples of this style to be built in the area.<sup>4</sup> Today, the exterior of the school is nearly identical to when it was first constructed. Impressive both in size and craftsmanship, Fort Pierce Elementary is one of the few historic buildings remaining in the City of Fort Pierce. It has the distinction of being the oldest school in the county, having been in continuous use as an educational institution for 69 years. Outstanding personalities such as former Florida Governor Daniel McCarty have graduated from the school (when it served as the county's high school). The school is a source of pride for the local community and has been declared a local historic site by the St. Lucie Historical Society.<sup>5</sup>

Architectural Significance

The Fort Pierce Elementary School is an outstanding example of the Mission Style, a popular architectural style in Florida during the early twentieth century. The school, with its red barrel tile roof and cream-colored brick, was described by one historian of that period as being "the most magnificent, the most modernly planned and the most architecturally beautiful public school building in Florida."<sup>6</sup>

The school was built in three phases. The original structure was started in 1914 on an eight-acre site at an approximate cost of \$75,000.<sup>7</sup> The school was designed by W.B. Camp, who enjoyed a good reputation as an architect, particularly in the design of academic architecture. His work at the time included several high schools in Jacksonville and the Ocala National Bank in Ocala, Florida.<sup>8</sup>

The architectural characteristics of Fort Pierce Elementary School are distinguished by quality of design and fine craftsmanship. This is maintained throughout the subsequent additions which were made to the school. The 1914 structure is massive, measuring 395 feet in length with a maximum width of 165 feet. Despite its size, Camp created a school that exhibits both beauty and balance. He accomplished this by using variations in height, graceful belltowers at both corners, and the softening effect of red roof tiles and cream-colored brick.

One constant theme in the construction of Fort Pierce Elementary School is the use of quality materials. The foundations are of Georgia granite. Rafters were cut from beautiful virgin heart pine. Cypress was used for projecting beams and wood trim. In 1914, the local newspaper proudly proclaimed that "...the roofing for the building is to be of the best dark red clay tile, the exterior of the building will be the best select pressed brick with white cement trimmings. The entire building will be wired throughout for the latest type of electric lights, and steam heat and sanitary plumbing will be installed."<sup>9</sup> According to Bob Gladwin (whose father was on the County School Board in 1914), the School also was the first building in town to utilize venetian blinds.<sup>10</sup>

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property approximately 8

Quadrangle name Ft. Pierce

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UTM References

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Zone Easting Northing

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Begin at S.E. corner of NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; run N. 539 ft., W. 479 ft., S 143 ft., W. 330 ft., S. 396 ft., E. to Beginning, less a strip 9x28 ft. to Roebuck. This area includes all significant properties.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

state N/A code N/A county N/A code N/A

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary A. Bennett/Michael F. Zimny, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Division of Archives date December 9, 1983

street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature George W. Percy

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer date 12/14/83

For NPS use only

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

Melores Byers  
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the  
National Register

date 1/26/84

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The focal point of the 1914 school is a massive three-story central section that includes the auditorium and main entrance. Approaching this entrance from Delaware Avenue, one enters through massive double doors that lead into the entrance foyer. These wooden doors are framed by pane glass windows and an arched brick lintel. The first floor originally contained two classrooms that opened off the entrance hall. Today, these classrooms have been adapted into administrative suites. The second floor contains three classrooms and two lavatories. Original tile and louvered doors still remain in the lavatories. While these rooms have retained many of their 1914 materials, they are in need of repair - paint and plaster is cracked and peeling. A large open air study was originally on the third floor. This area is now enclosed and houses the learning lab; however, the arched brick walls and hardwood floors still remain.

Entering through the main double doors and continuing through the entrance foyer one finds the auditorium. With a seating capacity of 700, it has served as an assembly room, theater and lecture hall. The auditorium contains an upstairs gallery, a traditional feature of theaters built during the early twentieth century. Every seat in the house has an unobstructed view of the stage.

The auditorium is the best preserved interior space of the school. Built of quality materials with fine workmanship, it has changed very little since 1914. Its original seats remain, exhibiting polished wood and ironwork. An elaborate ceiling medallion and stage decorations endure as fine examples of the architect's craft. This ornamentation, with its intricate geometric/floral motif, shows a distinct "Sullivan-esque" influence.<sup>9</sup> W.B. Camp was a contemporary of Louis Sullivan and was most likely familiar with his work, either through publications or directly through the work of his Jacksonville contemporary, Henry Klutho.

Continuing west from the center section is another row of single-story classrooms. These are identical to the previous classroom row and contain separate foyers and lavatories. The western end of the 1914 school terminates in a two-story corner wing which is crowned by an open air belltower. With its counterpart at the eastern end of the school, the belltower creates a balanced and harmonious appearance.

The western section of the 1914 school originally contained three or four small classrooms. It has been renovated and today houses the school library and media center. The staircases and ceilings in the west end exhibit fine examples of beaded panelling which continues up to the belltower. The west tower contains the school bell which has been rung every day since 1915. This bell predates the school itself, having been used in an earlier school that was built in 1902.<sup>10</sup>

When completed, the 1914 building contained the elementary school, middle school, and senior high school. There were fourteen classrooms, study hall, offices, and auditorium. While six interior classrooms have been renovated, the exterior remains relatively unchanged. Metal fire escapes have been added but these do not detract from the school's original appearance.

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1924

The first major addition to the 1914 school building was constructed in 1924. This expansion was built in response to overcrowding in the 1914 school. Between 1910 and 1920, St. Lucie County's population nearly doubled in size.<sup>11</sup> The new school building was built to the west of the original and was intended solely for use as the county's high school. In design, construction, and materials, the new structure was almost identical to the original. The interior had twenty-three rooms which included classrooms, a science laboratory, restrooms, an auditorium and even a darkroom.<sup>12</sup>

Today a covered walkway (built in 1982) connects the original school building with the 1924 addition. The first section west of this passageway is a two-story wing. Its style and size are comparable to the 1914 belltower corners; however, the 1924 version does not have the tower. In this section much of the interior has been altered. Walls have been replastered, central air conditioning installed, and lavatories remodeled.

Conforming to W.B. Camp's original design, a single-story row of classrooms connects the corner wing with a large central section. These classrooms are in the familiar "suite" design, with separate entrance foyers and lavatories. These rooms have seen only minor alterations since 1924. Their high ceilings, wooden frame windows, and other original features offer a valuable glimpse of what classrooms looked like during that period.

The center section of the 1924 school is two stories high with a brick belltower rising atop the roof. The front entrance closely resembles that of the 1914 original. Large double doors are framed by glass windows and arched brick lintels. The first floor has intersecting hallways which outline two classrooms. Up seven steps is the teacher's lounge and the health room. To the rear of the center wing and up five steps was the auditorium. Originally used for daily assembly, study hall, and entertainment, the auditorium has since been sectioned off into four additional classrooms. This section also has a cellar which was used as a cafeteria for many years. After a new cafeteria was built in 1983 (a separate building), the Teacher Education Center moved into the old cafeteria. Continuing west of the center section are two classrooms. The one closest to the center wing was originally used as the science laboratory. It has two small rooms attached to it, one of which was a photographic darkroom. The westernmost section of the school, a two-story wing on the corner of Delaware and Preston Court, contains four classrooms. These have remained largely unchanged.

Although there is a decided similarity in appearance and design between the 1914 and 1924 school buildings, there are some marks of variation and originality in the 1924 structure, particularly in the central wing. Of note is the rear section which originally housed the auditorium. In exterior design, this area is different from the rest of the school. It has a graceful, curving facade that is reminiscent of the stuccoed mission churches of the southwest. Instead of a hipped tile roof, this section has a flat roof.

1926

By 1926, the Fort Pierce schools on Delaware Avenue were overcrowded again. The school board supported the construction of an eight room addition to the 1914 building, and work began in March of 1926.<sup>13</sup> The new two-story wing that was constructed parallels

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10th Street and extends northward from the 1914 school. In exterior style and construction, it is indistinguishable from the earlier buildings. It is rectangular in shape with a hipped red tile roof, cream-colored brick. There are two entrances to the wing - the 1914 side entrance (from 10th Street), and a doorway at the north end of the wing. This door is framed by pane glass windows and covered by a red tiled portal.

The interior of the 1926 wing differs from earlier classroom sections. Classroom rows in the 1914 and 1924 schools were designed as separate suites, including entrance halls and lavatories. The 1926 rooms are built next to each other, four to a floor. The restrooms are at both ends of the wing and are shared by the four classrooms. Another difference in design is that the 1926 structure is totally enclosed. Classrooms open to an interior corridor rather than directly to the outside as the suites do. One last innovation was the design of a spacious teacher's restroom, "the first of its kind in the local seat of learning."<sup>14</sup> This room is now being used as a restroom for students.

The classrooms in the 1926 addition have retained most of their original character. There has been some painting and minor improvements but these have not significantly altered the rooms' original appearance. The corridors and stairways have also maintained their original appearance. Molded staircases and beaded panelling are still evident, as are the original lighting fixtures and lamp globes.

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup> St. Lucie Tribune June 26, 1914, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> St. Lucie County School Board, Minutes of the St. Lucie County School Board Meetings, Meeting of April 7, 1913.

<sup>3</sup> School Board Minutes, Meeting of February 16, 1914.

<sup>4</sup> School Board Minutes, Meeting of December 18, 1923.

<sup>5</sup> School Board Minutes, Meeting of February 19, 1924.

<sup>6</sup> School Board Minutes, Meeting of February 12, 1926.

<sup>7</sup> St. Lucie Tribune, June 26, 1914.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

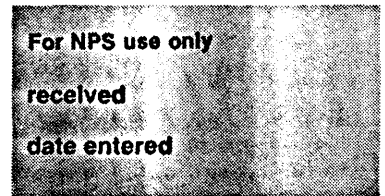
<sup>9</sup> Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1969.

<sup>10</sup> Lucille Rights, Historical Tools and tours in St. Lucie County (Ft. Pierce, FL: St. Lucie County School Board Printing Office, 1980), 2.

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<sup>11</sup>Census Records (FL), 1910, 1920.

<sup>12</sup>Blue Prints of Ft. Pierce High School, 1924. J.N. Sherwood, Architect.

<sup>13</sup>School Board of Minutes, Meeting of March 16, 1926.

<sup>14</sup>Ft. Pierce News Tribune, September 9, 1926.



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Perhaps the masterpiece of construction within the school is the auditorium. Over 100 feet deep and two stories high, it has a seating capacity of 700. In addition, it has a second floor gallery that offers a birds-eye view of the stage below. The auditorium is arranged in the style of an amphitheatre, with the floor sloping steeply back from the stage. The stage itself is 35' by 25' with ample dressing rooms in the rear. The original floors and lighting are all intact, as are the plaster decorations around the stage and an elaborate ceiling medallion. This ornamentation bears a decided "Sullivan-esque" influence.

During the next ten years, the population of St. Lucie County grew substantially. At Fort Pierce Elementary School, class enrollment from 1923 to 1924 increased by 111 pupils.<sup>11</sup> Obviously, expansion was necessary. In 1924, a separate building was constructed west of the original. It was designed by John Sherwood of Fort Pierce<sup>12</sup> and built by J.C. Hanner Construction Company of Orlando.<sup>13</sup> In describing this new addition, local columnist Charles Miley called it the "Sister"<sup>14</sup> of the 1914 original. Both buildings are in fact nearly identical in appearance and utilize the same materials.

While the 1914 building housed the elementary through high school grades, the 1924 building was designed and built solely as a high school. Originally there were "...23 rooms in the new building for classroom purposes, laboratory, restrooms, offices, study hall, and an assembly room or auditorium."<sup>15</sup> In 1954, the school was adapted for use as an elementary school; consequently, most of the rooms above were turned into classrooms. However, many of the original features remain such as, hardwood floors, double hung wood frame windows, beaded panelling, cement-based blackboards, and double entrance doors with glass transoms.

Two years after the 1924 section was built, there was an apparent need for even more classroom space. In 1926, an eastern eight classroom addition was made to the original school. The architects were William Hatcher and Lawrence Funke; the builder was Cahow Construction Company.<sup>16</sup> The two-story addition was intended for grammar school classes only. The interior design is one of economy and simplicity. Each floor has four classrooms, built one after the other. Lavatories are located at both ends of an interior hallway. While this wing is totally closed from the elements, there are enough windows to facilitate cross ventilation.

Educational and Social Significance

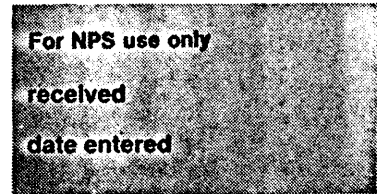
In terms of educational and social importance, Fort Pierce Elementary School has had a long history. From the very start, the school was heralded as "magnificent" and the "pride of St. Lucie County." It developed not only as an educational institution but also as an integral part of the community. By analyzing some of its highlights and personalities, its significance becomes apparent.

Fort Pierce Elementary, known originally as the St. Lucie High School, the Fort Pierce High School or the Fort Pierce Schools,<sup>17</sup> was for many years the only high school between Stuart and Melbourne. Many families moved closer to Fort Pierce so that their children could receive formal schooling. Some parents like the mother of renown landscape artist Beanie Backus, moved into town and rented an apartment during the school year so that their children could attend the high school.<sup>18</sup>

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It can be assumed that school life at Fort Pierce Elementary was much like any other in Florida during that time. However, specific clues have been discovered which help to bring alive details of the daily activities in the school. For instance, in a 1983 remodeling of a second floor classroom in the 1924 building, an original blackboard with writing still on it was discovered. This writing turned out to be the class schedule for that date, which was January 12, 1925.<sup>19</sup> The schedule listed 20 minutes of spelling followed by a 25 minute study period, and arithmetic session, recess, and a history session. Lunch lasted from noon to 1 p.m.<sup>20</sup>

Over the years, a number of students attended Fort Pierce who later gained distinction in various fields of endeavor. A partial list is included below:

- James Alderman, present Chief Justice of Florida Supreme Court
- A.E. Beanie Backus, noted landscape Artist
- Thomas H. Bruhn, Chairman of St. Lucie County School Board
- Ben L. Bryan, Jr., St. Lucie County School Board Attorney and former Mayor of Fort Pierce, Florida
- Dale Cassens, former Florida State Representative and current St. Lucie County School Board Member
- Edward Gladwin Enns, former Chairman of the St. Lucie County Commission (Graduated, 1951)
- Charles King, President of a Junior College in the State of Virginia (Graduated, 1952)
- Maxwell King, President of Brevard Junior College, Melbourne, Florida (Graduated, 1946)
- Daniel McCarty, former Governor of Florida (Graduated, 1930)
- John Moore McCarty, former State Senator of Florida

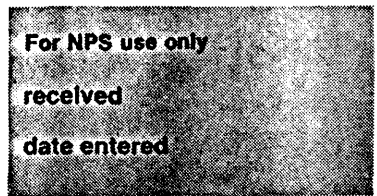
Perhaps the most notable graduate was Daniel Thomas McCarty, the thirty-first governor of Florida. He had a very close and active relationship with Fort Pierce High School (St. Lucie High School). He attended grade school, junior high, and senior high school there. While in high school, he enjoyed great success as both a student and an athlete. He was captain of the football team, editor-in-chief of the year book, and vice-president of his class. A quote from the 1930 yearbook described him as "The captain of our school ship of state - and how able a captain."<sup>21</sup>

McCarty went on to become a citrus grower and beef cattleman in Fort Pierce. He served as St. Lucie County's Representative in the 1937, 1939, and 1941 sessions of the Florida House. During the 1941 session he was Speaker of the House. After being runnerup for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination in 1948, he was elected Governor in 1952. He suffered a disabling heart attack on February 25, 1953, and died September 28, 1953.<sup>22</sup> The new high school built in 1954 (which replaced Fort Pierce Elementary) was named Daniel T. McCarty High School in his honor.

Over the last 69 years, the Fort Pierce Elementary School has played an important role in the education of thousands of local people. One point that is perhaps overlooked is that the school is "educational" in itself. It is a visible reminder of a distinguished style of architecture - a style in which quality materials and quality craftsmanship were most important. It offers a valuable glimpse into the historical development of education in St. Lucie County. Finally, the school is a source of pride for the local community.

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It is a positive and public example of many of the issues that people value: education, entertainment, and tradition. In the words of the late columnist Charles S. Miley, "I haven't the slightest idea what it would cost to renovate her (Fort Pierce Elementary) but you can be sure that it would take a plenty to replace her."<sup>23</sup>

FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>St. Lucie County School Board, Minutes of the meetings of the School Board, Meeting of January 6, 1914.

<sup>2</sup>School Board Minutes, Meeting of April 1, 1924.

<sup>3</sup>School Board Minutes, Meeting of October 5, 1926.

<sup>4</sup>St. Lucie Tribune, June 26, 1914.

<sup>5</sup>St. Lucie Historical Society, Minutes of the Meetings of the Historical Society, Meeting of October 20, 1981.

<sup>6</sup>Charles S. Miley, Miley's Memos (Fort Pierce: The Indian River Community College Historical Data Center, 1980), p.9.

<sup>7</sup>School Board Minutes, Meeting of May 13, 1914.

<sup>8</sup>St. Lucie Tribune, January 9, 1914, p. 1.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>Interview with Robert Gladwin, (By Edward McCarron), Fort Pierce, August 23, 1983.

<sup>11</sup>Fort Pierce News Tribune, February 29, 1924, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup>School Board Minutes, Meeting of December 18, 1923.

<sup>13</sup>School Board Minutes, Meeting of February 19, 1924.

<sup>14</sup>Fort Pierce News Tribune, October 8, 1978.

<sup>15</sup>Fort Pierce News Tribune, January 1, 1924.

<sup>16</sup>School Board Minutes, March 16, 1926.

<sup>17</sup>Fort Pierce News Tribune, February 29, 1924.

<sup>18</sup>Interview with Beanie Backus (By Lucille Rights) Fort Pierce, Florida, November 6, 1980.

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<sup>19</sup> Fort Pierce News Tribune, February 3, 1983, p. A-11.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

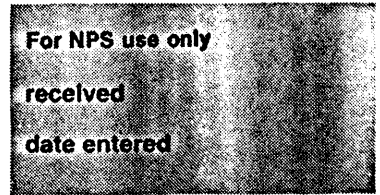
<sup>21</sup> High School Year Book, 1930.

<sup>22</sup> Alan Morris, The Florida Handbook. (Tallahassee, Florida: The Peninsular Publishing Company; 1983), p. 280.

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