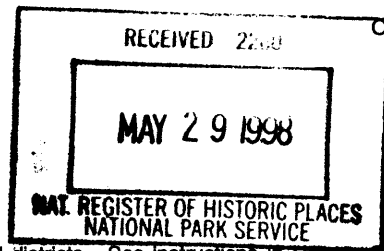


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



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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 Moore Haven Residential Historic District

other names/site number 8GL411

2. Location

street & number Generally between Avenues J & M and 1st-5th Streets n/a not for publication

city or town Moore Haven n/a vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Glades code 043 zip code 33471

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.)

[Signature] 5/18/98
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) _____

[Signature] 6/26/98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
40	12	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
40	12	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)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Secondary Structure

Social: Meeting Hall

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Late 19th & Early 20th Century American

Other: Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete Block

walls Wood: Weatherboard

Asbestos

roof Composition Shingle

other Metal

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- 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 36) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration & Settlement

Community Planning & Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1917-1940

Significant Dates

1917

1930

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Builder: George, Marion F.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

Moore Haven Residential Historic District
Name of Property

Glades Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 8 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	9	0	6	0	0	2	9	6	7	5	4	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 Victoria "Mikki" Hartig/Sherry Piland/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Preservationist Supervisor

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 1998

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

MOORE HAVEN RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Glades County, Florida

SUMMARY

The Moore Haven Residential Historic District is located within the boundaries of the original 1916 plat of the Town of Moore Haven, in Glades County, Florida. The boundaries of the district extend roughly from Avenue J on the north to Avenue M on the south, and from First Street on the east to Fifth Street on the west. The district consists of 40 contributing properties (77%) and 12 non-contributing properties. The contributing buildings, constructed between 1917 and 1940, consist of residences and a lodge building. They are primarily vernacular, with a few bungalows that have Craftsman design features. The non-contributing buildings either date from outside the period of significance, the years 1917-1940, or have been considerably altered and no longer retain their architectural integrity.

SETTING

Moore Haven is located in the central section of Florida, in the southeast section of Glades County. It is approximately sixty miles east of Ft. Myers and eighty miles west of West Palm Beach. The town is just southwest of Lake Okeechobee, the second largest fresh water lake in the United States. Situated on a flat and featureless site, Moore Haven is bisected by SR 25, a major east-west corridor. Virtually all commercial expansion that has taken place in Moore Haven since 1945 has taken place along this route. Moore Haven is the county seat and the only incorporated city ever formed in all of 484,000 acre Glades County, an area long associated with sugar cane, truck farming, and cattle ranching.

The Moore Haven Residential Historic District is located south of US Highway 27 (SR 25), and just to the south of the Moore Haven Downtown Historic District (NR 1995). In 1954, US Highway 27 (SR25) was rerouted to the north, away from the Downtown Historic District to align with a newly constructed bridge over the Three Mile Canal. Although this rerouting seriously impacted the historic commercial area, causing a high vacancy rate among the buildings, it had no effect on this residential area. There has been no commercial intrusion, minimal loss of buildings, and the neighborhood continues to function as the city's main residential area. Since their time of construction, virtually all of the houses within the district have remained occupied. Most residential construction that has taken place in Moore Haven since World War II has been to the north and south of the Residential Historic District. Because the district is located in a relatively rural area, virtually free from the developmental

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pressures usually faced by urban communities, the district has retained its original character to a high degree.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Most of the buildings in this Residential Historic District are vernacular in character. A few are bungalows with Craftsman stylistic features. All are simple in plan and modest in scale. All are one or two stories in height. A common building practice in Moore Haven was to elevate the houses on wood piles or masonry piers. This was in response to the continual potential for flooding from the Canal and Lake Okeechobee and was especially necessary prior to the completion of adequate flood control. Most buildings in Moore Haven are raised to a height of 36 inches, instead of the more traditional 12 to 24 inch elevation. Since completion of the Herbert Hoover Dike around Lake Okeechobee by the U.S. Corps of Engineers in 1938, infill housing has been constructed without raised elevations. A few early residential buildings have been set somewhat lower to the ground in recent years when original wood foundation piers were replaced due to deterioration. These original piles or piers have been reinforced with concrete or in most cases entirely replaced with pressure treated wood pilings or concrete block piers.

All of the pre-1945 residential structures in the district are of frame construction. Exterior siding consists primarily of clapboard, asphalt or asbestos shingles, or a combination of the two. A number of houses have been covered with aluminum and vinyl siding, applied horizontally in an attempt to duplicate the original underlying wood. Windows and doors vary within the limits of readily available types supplied locally or shipped from vendors via boat and later by rail. Commonly, original windows are wood, double hung sash in varying pane configurations including 1/1, 3/1, 4/1 and 6/1. Most of the roofs are gable, with asphalt shingles. Exposed rafter tails constitute one of the few decorative elements seen in this district. Porches are a common feature, providing visual variety, flexibility of use, enhanced ventilation, and protection from sun and rain. Wood posts and boxed piers are frequently used for porch roof support.

Vernacular Buildings

The Moore Haven Oddfellows/Masonic Building at 200 Avenue J is a significant vernacular structure (Photos 1 and 2). The rectangular, two-

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story building was constructed in 1930. The exterior of the frame building is covered with original asbestos siding. The roof retains its original metal surfacing. The exposed rafter tails are the only decorative element. The wood, 1/1, double hung, sash windows are hung singly and in pairs. The first floor of the building was constructed to accommodate office use; the second floor was reserved for use as a large meeting hall for the Oddfellows, Masons, Daughters of Rebekah, and Eastern Star.

The residence at 185 Avenue M is typical of the vernacular residential architecture of Moore Haven (Photo 3). This one-story, rectangular, frame house was constructed in 1917. The side-facing gable roof extends over the full-width porch. Most of the vernacular residential architecture in Moore Haven makes use of simple decorative details commonly seen in bungalows, such as the exposed rafter tails and knee braces seen in this house.

The frame vernacular residence at 371 Avenue K also has knee braces decorating the eaves of the front-facing gable and a porch with a shed roof across the facade (Photo 4).

A similar treatment is seen in the ca. 1922 frame residence at 199 Avenue L (photo 5). The front-facing gable roof is echoed by the gable roof of the porch that extends across the main facade. The porch roof is supported by wood columns resting on a wood knee wall. A wood canopy shields the porch on all sides. A rectangular wood louvre vent is centered on the gable end of the porch. Windows are 1/1, wood, double hung sash.

Another typical vernacular form is seen in the ca. 1920 residence at 299 Avenue L (Photo 6). The house is a simple rectangular building with a hip roof. The front facade is dominated by a full width entrance porch with ornamental wood columns.

Similar in design is the ca. 1922 Hayes House at 400 Avenue K (Photo 7). Unmodified, except for the replacement of some original windows, it is similar to several other historic residences within the district. It has a full-width entrance porch, supported by square wood columns. An exterior chimney is located on the east elevation.

Bungalows

The bungalows found in Moore Haven are generally simple in their design. Most have low-pitched, gable roofs and frequently, knee brackets are located under the eaves. The low pitch of the roof line tends to give the bungalow a horizontal emphasis. This effect is diminished in the

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Glades County, Florida

Moore Haven examples because of the higher than average elevation of many of the residences. Several of Moore Haven's bungalows feature a double-gable roof, one on the porch and one on the main roof right behind it. Utilizing an effective design element, the two gables are often slightly offset, giving the house the illusion of a wider facade. The overall plan of these bungalows is usually narrow, around 30 feet wide, but they often range between 40 and 50 feet in length.

Moore Haven contains several exemplary examples of the Bungalow style. The Marion F. George House (ca. 1917) at 200 Avenue K, is an excellent example (Photo 8). The house has a simple rectangular plan, a cross gable roof, a full-width front porch, a bay window on the east elevation, and an exterior brick chimney. Craftsman detailing is seen in the timber-framed entrance and knee-braces under the eaves. The original, 3/1, wooden, double hung sash windows have been retained. Based on its design, execution, and unaltered state, this is a magnificent structure by Moore Haven standards.

The G. J. L. Smith House (ca. 1920) is located at 257 Avenue K. (Photo 9). This wood frame Bungalow has a clapboard exterior. It is in excellent condition. The structure's only modification has been the replacement of the original windows without modifying the window openings. Decorative knee braces appear below the eaves and a wood gable vent on the front gable provides a visual detail to the low pitched front-facing gable roof covering the full-width entry porch. A shed roofed dormer is visible behind the porch roof. An exterior brick chimney is located on the west elevation.

Another exceptional Bungalow is the ca. 1920 Westergaard House at 270 Avenue L (Photo 10). The house has a simple rectangle plan and is sheathed in wood shingles. A cross-gable roof covers the main block and the projecting screened porch. The porch roof is supported by square posts. Pedimented bay windows project from each of the side elevations. Horizontal and vertical wood members articulate the front porch, bays, and corners of the main block. Exposed rafter ends, massive beam roof brackets, original 4/1 and 6/1, wood, double hung sash windows, gable louvers, and other details suggest that this house and the M. F. George House (Photo 8) were both constructed using the same "catalog" of architectural elements, suggesting the possibility of a common builder.

The design, massing, and stylistic elements of the bungalows discussed above are repeated in a number of smaller and simpler bungalows throughout Moore Haven, such as the house at 328 Avenue K (Photo 11) and 298 Avenue M

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(Photo 12). In the smaller examples, the bays and dormers are not as prevalent, suggesting an effort to reduce cost and to simplify construction. Front and rear porches, either screened or open, are almost always present. The ornamental detail of the smaller bungalows is often confined to exposed rafter tails and simple knee braces under the roof overhangs.

The House at 328 Avenue K (Photo 11), built ca. 1923, has a screened porch across the facade and a double-gable roof, with the porch roof set slightly lower than the main roof. The gable roofs are covered in sheet metal and both have sturdy knee braces supporting the eaves. The original knee wall of the porch appears to have been replaced with tongue and groove siding applied vertically.

A similar design, without the knee braces, is seen in the 1920 Etherton residence at 298 Avenue M (Photo 12). This house has a rectangular plan, horizontal wood siding, and wood, 1/1, double hung sash windows, hung independently and in pairs.

Second Empire Style

The most unusual residential design in the district is the Dowd House at 199 Avenue M which has Second Empire features (Photo 13). The one-story, frame house is rectangular in plan. The exterior is sided with board and batten. The main entrance is centrally located and protected by a porch that extends across the main facade. The porch has a modified mansard roof. The house also has a mansard roof, punctuated by dormers. A bracketed eaves terminates the roof. A small balcony with a mansard-type roof, on the west elevation, is accessed by French doors. An exterior brick chimney is also located on this elevation.

Non-Contributing Buildings

With the exception of a single-story, residential duplex, the non-contributing buildings within the district are all single family residences or secondary structures that have been constructed since 1940, or are period buildings that have been considerably altered over time.

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Alterations

The most common modification to Moore Haven housing stock has been the replacement of double hung, wooden windows with metal awning and single hung windows. Another common modification is enclosure of front porches to enlarge living space. These changes do not in themselves mean that a residence has lost sufficient architectural integrity to render it non-contributing to the district. In a number of cases the window modifications have not altered the dimensions or trim of the opening. The enclosure of some porches has been accomplished sympathetically, so that the original form of the porch is still apparent, as for example, 357 Avenue K (Photo 14). In other cases, the enclosure has erased the original porch form and the house no longer contributes to the district.

In addition, the original horizontal wood siding of a number of the houses has been obscured by the application of horizontal vinyl or aluminum siding, asbestos shingle siding, pressed metal, or stucco. If the original details are still visible, the replacement of siding has not been considered a condition that causes a house to be considered a non-contributing property in the district.

The collection of buildings in the Moore Haven Residential District constitutes the original residential settlement of the City. They provide a distinct and important architectural and cultural link to Moore Haven's history and relay this through their location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. They collectively represent the architectural forms and styles popular in the city and throughout the nation during the historic period.

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Glades County, Florida

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

ADDRESS	NAME	DATE	STYLE
<u>Avenue J</u>			
200	Oddfellows/Masonic Lodge	1930	Vernacular
<u>Avenue K</u>			
128	residence	1923	Vernacular
170	A.O. Dayton Residence	ca.1922	Vernacular
171	residence	1920	Vernacular
200	Marion George Residence/ Woman's Club	ca.1917	Bungalow
214	residence	1920	Bungalow
242	Dr. Draughn Residence	ca.1920	Bungalow
257	Smith Residence	1920	Bungalow
271	Farnum Residence	ca.1928	Vernacular
298	Valaer Residence	ca.1920	Bungalow
298 rear	garage	ca.1920	
328	residence	1923	Bungalow
356	residence	1920	Bungalow
357	residence	1926	Bungalow
371	residence	1920	Vernacular
399	residence	1930	Bungalow
400	Hayes Residence	1922	Vernacular
429	residence	1925	Vernacular
442	residence	1922	Bungalow
443	residence	1927	Vernacular
487	residence	1940	Vernacular
<u>Avenue L</u>			
142	O'Brien Residence	1919	Vernacular
199	residence	1922	Bungalow
201	Short Residence	1926	Vernacular
201 rear	garage	1926	
215	residence	1920	Bungalow
228	Mason Residence	1926	Bungalow
257	duplex	ca.1920	Vernacular
257 rear	garage	ca.1920	
270	Westergaard Residence	1917	Bungalow

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285	residence	1930	Bungalow
298	Parsonage	1920	Bungalow
299	residence	1920	Vernacular
301	Barbee Residence	1920	Vernacular

Avenue M

185	residence	1917	Vernacular
199	Dowd Residence	1918	2 nd Empire
271	residence	1920	Bungalow
298	Etherton Residence	1920	Bungalow
299	residence	1922	Bungalow
302	residence	1940	Vernacular

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Avenue K

171 rear	carport	ca.1970	
185	residence	1923/1975	Vernacular
201	residence		
214 rear	garage	alt.1977	
257 rear	carport	ca.1960	
328 rear	storage building	ca.1960	
342	residence	1920/1970s	Vernacular
384	residence	1923/1975	Vernacular
401	residence	ca.1970	

Avenue L

171	residence	ca.1968	
198	residence	1928/1960	Vernacular

Avenue M

271 rear	garage	ca.1960	
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VACANT LOTS

Avenue K

Block 8, lot 14
Block 9, lot 3

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MOORE HAVEN RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
Glades County, Florida

Block 9, lot 5
Block 18, lots 1 and 2

Avenue L

Block 6, lot 12
Block 5, lot 7
Block 10, lots 1 and 2
Block 10, lots 4 and 5
Block 10, lot 7

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Glades County, Florida

The Moore Haven Historic Residential District fulfills Criteria A and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The District is significant as Moore Haven's historic residential area and is closely linked to Moore Haven's major period of development, 1915-1926. Within the district boundaries is a concentration of simple vernacular and Bungalow residences that are typical of the historic housing stock of this small town.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The swampland in the areas west and south of Lake Okeechobee were unsuitable for settlement until the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Settlement of this area of central Florida was hampered by the swampy terrain, subtropical heat, and the presence of Indians, even though the Armed Occupation Act of 1842 provided 160 acre tracts to former soldiers if they occupied the land for five years and undertook their own defense. In 1850 the federal government ceded nearly 10 million acres of wetlands, primarily in the southern half of the peninsula, to the State of Florida for the purpose of drainage and reclamation. To manage this task, the Florida legislature created the Internal Improvement Trust Fund (IITF) in 1851. Florida's contributions to the Confederacy during the Civil War, however, threw the fund into debt, and under state law no land could be sold until the debt was cleared. Throughout the Reconstruction era, therefore, the IITF trustees sought investors who could help clear the debt in return for some of the land the state held. In 1881, Hamilton Disston, a Philadelphia steel magnate, negotiated with the IITF for the purchase of four million acres for \$1,000,000. In addition, Disston was granted a franchise to drain lands in the southern interior of the peninsula, for which he would receive half of the reclaimed land. Disston proposed dredging a waterway to connect the Caloosahatchee River with Lake Okeechobee and to lower the level of Lake Okeechobee in an attempt to drain the surrounding land.

Beginning in 1881, a Captain Menge supervised the digging of canals on the Caloosahatchee River. Captain Menge and his brother dug from lake to lake and along the Indian Canal that became known as the Three-Mile Canal or the Caloosahatchee Canal. Once open, the canal dropped the level of Lake Okeechobee and drained approximately two million acres of wetlands. The Menge brothers and other boat operators were then able to provide freight and passenger service on the Caloosahatchee River, carrying mail and transporting supplies to settlers, and shipping fish, furs, and alligator skins out of the region. The only navigation guide on the lake

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Glades County, Florida

to mark the Three Mile Canal was a cypress tree, surmounted with a flag, at the site that would later become Moore Haven.

In 1884, John W. Henderson was hired by the state to survey the area purchased by Disston. As compensation for his work, Henderson received 98,000 acres of land along the southwestern section of Lake Okeechobee. He died in 1897 and the "Henderson Tract" passed to his heirs.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

In 1915, a Seattle real estate investor and businessman, James A. Moore, purchased the "Henderson Tract" for \$550,000 and selected the junction where the Three Mile Canal links Lake Okeechobee to the Caloosahatchee River as the site for a town. In May 1916, Moore commissioned land surveyor Thomas E. Frederick to prepare a plat for the town of Moore Haven, encompassing approximately 1 square mile. The resulting 15 block by 11 block grid was oriented north-south and east-west according to the compass coordinates. The east-west streets were given alphabetic designations and the north-south streets were assigned numbers.

Moore erected several buildings, and began promoting the new town through his South Florida Land Company. He sent salesmen to Midwestern states to promote his "farmland paradise." In a short time, hundreds of people had purchased land from Moore and the town had drawn 397 men and three women. Tents, tarpaper shacks, and a few bunk houses were set up to house the new residents until homes could be built. Moore Haven was the first settlement in the Everglades that warranted the title of a town and became the supply center for the surrounding area as truck farming, sugar cane growing, and cattle ranching were established.

One of the early settlers in Moore Haven was Marion F. George. He arrived in 1915 and became a prominent building contractor. Two years later he built a home for his family at 200 Avenue K. George served several terms on the Glades County Commission.

By 1916, despite the town's promise of growth and prosperity, James Moore began to experience financial difficulty. Clarence M. Busch, an Atlantic City developer and banker; John J. O'Brien, a former city editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger; and George Q. Horwitz, a Philadelphia lawyer, purchased Moore's interests. However, due to differences in business management styles, their partnership was short lived. In the division of their business interests, O'Brien and Horwitz took their shares

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of the company in 3,600 acres of land west of Moore Haven and formed the DeSoto Land Company. However, Horwitz died in December of 1916, leaving his interest to his widow, Marian Newhall Horwitz. Mrs. Horwitz, the daughter of a Pennsylvania Railroad executive, was born in Philadelphia where she became well known in civic and social circles. At the time of her husband's death, Marian Horwitz had never visited Moore Haven. She traveled there in February of 1917, to inspect her late husband's financial holdings, and immediately became interested in the town's development and the welfare of its citizens.

In September 1917, Marian Horwitz married her late husband's partner, John O'Brien. As business partners, they became actively involved in the town's growth. The couple built a general store, organized the First Bank of Moore Haven, formed a vegetable exchange, planted large farm tracts, and promoted various civic and cultural projects for the town. She served as the president of a number of organizations: the Moore Haven Vegetable Grower's Exchange, the Moore Haven Development Company, the Horwitz City Farm Company, and the DeSoto Stock Farms Company.

Moore Haven was incorporated as a city in 1917. The incorporation charter provided for female suffrage, as well as the entitlement of women to hold office. Moore Haven was one of only three Florida cities to grant these rights prior to the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment, which occurred three years later. When Moore Haven's first city election was held on July 17, 1917, Mrs. Horwitz was elected mayor, the first woman mayor in the State of Florida and the southern United States, and one of the first female mayors in the country. With an "up-to-date" female mayor, Moore Haven achieved a reputation as a progressive town.

Not surprisingly, a Woman's Club was organized in Moore Haven 1917. Among the charter members was Mrs. Marion F. George. In 1938, the Marion George residence, 200 Avenue K, was purchased by the Moore Haven Woman's Club for use as their clubhouse. For the next five years, the building served as the only public library in Glades County. Over the years, the club members have worked diligently to improve their community. The group continues to meet regularly in their clubhouse.

Moore Haven began to take shape as the commercial center for the entire region. In 1917, Peder Westergaard settled in Moore Haven and opened a drug and sundries store. His residence was located in the historic residential district at 270 Avenue L. After the hurricane of 1926, Westergaard moved his family to Tampa where he opened another drug store. Under Mrs. Horwitz's influence, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

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extended a line from Palmdale to Moore Haven, and the first train arrived on April 28, 1918. The procurement of rail service enabled Moore Haven to become the center of a catfish industry sustained by the plentiful supply in nearby Lake Okeechobee.

In 1921, a series of events began that would forever alter the course of Moore Haven's bright future. A fire in April 1921, destroyed much of the commercial area and several residences. Moore Haven's fate was further damaged in 1922, when floods inundated the area from May until the end of the year. Many residents were driven away by the fire and floods. Those that chose to stay reopened their businesses in corrugated-iron, make-shift buildings.

New construction projects were started and continued at a steady pace. In 1922, 28 building permits valued at \$17,625 were issued, and in 1923 a total of 14 permits were issued at a value of \$12,960, establishing a two year building record for the city. In 1923, a new city charter was adopted and by 1924, commercial growth had established a full range of services to the community, in spite of fire and floods only a few years earlier and continued flooding problems. Growth and increased building projects continued throughout 1924 and 1925 and the early part of 1926.

The town's population had increased to about 1,000 residents when the town experienced the most devastating blow in its short history, one from which its physical plant, population, and economy never fully recovered. On Sunday, September 18, 1926, the town was struck by a hurricane. The duration and velocity of the winds, at 160 miles per hour, swept water from Lake Okeechobee into a twelve-foot tidal wave that crashed over the entire area. Moore Haven was covered with ten feet of water. Many buildings were torn from their pilings and demolished. Livestock perished and crops were destroyed. The storm killed 300 of the town's inhabitants and brought destruction and ruin to the community. Many residents were forced to move elsewhere and Moore Haven gradually lost its status as the commercial center of the Everglades. Little growth has occurred since that time. The current population is approximately 1,400.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

As is typical of small communities throughout the country, many of the residential structures in Moore Haven were constructed by anonymous builders, familiar with relatively simple construction. A number of early residences in the town were constructed by South Florida Farms. Others

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were designed and built by Frederick V. Gram, a contractor/builder with some architectural training. Gram was born and educated in Denmark. He moved from North Dakota to Moore Haven in 1916. He opened a real estate office and worked as an architect and contractor with his business partner, Marion F. George, another builder.

Building materials used in the construction of the early residential buildings in Moore Haven first arrived by boat. In 1918, when the Atlantic Coastline Railroad was extended to Moore Haven, goods also arrived by rail. Building materials became more readily available through local hardware and lumber suppliers.

The residences in the Moore Haven Residential Historic District are primarily frame, one-story, vernacular structures, dating from 1917 to 1940. A few houses are Bungalows with Craftsman stylistic features. One residence has characteristics of the Second Empire style.

Vernacular architecture embraces a diversity of folk and mass-produced building forms that were transmitted by memory or by pattern book. Vernacular buildings were designed and constructed by lay builders who drew upon traditional building techniques and contemporary stylistic preferences for their inspiration. These vernacular structures can be amalgams of building traditions and style, or may reflect the personality of the builder. Frequently vernacular buildings reflect a local adaptation to landscape, climate, and cultural patterns.

The term "bungalow" was popularized in the early twentieth century to describe a cottage-like dwelling, informal in plan, elevation, and detail. This house form was developed in California and was influenced by the Craftsman tradition, the Shingle style, and by Japanese architecture. The bungalow plan emphasized craftsmanship, climatic adaptation, and harmony with the landscape. Japanese construction techniques, exhibited at the California Exposition of 1894, placed emphasis on an extensive display of structural members and the interplay of angles and planes. These elements became integral parts of bungalow design. In 1901, Gustav Stickley founded a monthly journal, The Craftsman, through which he stressed the importance of constructing bungalows in harmony with their immediate surroundings and employing low, broad proportions with minimal ornamentation. Stickley believed that the character of the bungalow should be "so natural and unaffected that it seems to sink into and blend with any landscape." By 1910, the building market was flooded with catalogs of plans for these inexpensive designs. Bungalow Magazine, another early twentieth-century

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architecture journal, featured house plans and articles about economical use of space, interior decoration, and landscaping.

The popularity of the bungalow was wide-spread, for it answered the need for simple, comfortable, and affordable residences. In Florida, the bungalow emerged as a popular residential design about 1910 and retained its popularity into the 1930s. The bungalow typically has a low profile with a low pitched gable roof. The rafters, ridge beams, and purlins are often exposed. A large front porch is common and the porch roof is frequently supported by battered piers. Occasionally low, shed dormers are used.

The Second Empire style is characterized by mansard roofs, dormers, and richly ornamented orders. The style became popular in the mid-nineteenth century and reflected an interest in French culture and fashion. The style also had a practical aspect. The mansard roof, unlike a peaked roof, provided more efficient use of the attic by turning it into a livable space.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The small Moore Haven Historic Residential District consists of a concentration of simple yet functional buildings that were erected during Moore Haven's period of greatest growth. Their modest character reflects their use, setting, and the relative isolation of the community. The hot and humid climate of southern Florida was obviously a consideration in the design of these buildings. Porches, often multiple, provided a place for the residents of the buildings to avail themselves of fresh air and an occasional breeze. Front and rear porches also provided cross ventilation for the residential spaces. Although they are mainly one-story residences, the majority are elevated on tall foundations, providing protection from flooding in the low area and providing the maximum in ventilation. The residences in this district show only a minimum of architectural detailing and sophistication.

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Public Records (Moore Haven City Hall)

Moore Haven Town Plat, 16 May 1916.

Interviews by Mikki Hartig

Bussel, Josephine, area resident since 1922, 16 March 1994.

Couse, Ann Gram, daughter of architect/builder Frederic V. Gram,
25 September and 1 December 1994.

Douglas, Ories, current Masonic Lodge Master, 18 November 1994.

Thielen, Ray, longtime Moore Haven resident, 24 September 1994.

Whidden, Vance, longtime Moore Haven resident, 24 September, 26
November, and 15 December 1994.

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MOORE HAVEN RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the proposed Moore Haven Residential Historic District are shown as a dotted line on the accompanying map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries drawn reflect the most intact concentration of historic resources within the original primary Moore Haven residential area.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 200 Avenue J, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
2. Glades County, Florida
3. Mikki Hartig
4. August, 1994
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services, 3708 Flores Avenue, Sarasota, Florida 34239
6. Main (north) facade, view looking south
7. Photo 1 of 14

Items 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

1. 200 Avenue J, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (north) facade on right, east elevation on left; view looking southwest
7. Photo 2 of 14

1. 185 Avenue M, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (south) facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo 3 of 14

1. 371 Avenue K, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (south) facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo 4 of 14

1. 199 Avenue K, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (south) facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo 5 of 14

1. 299 Avenue L, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (south) facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo 6 of 14

1. 400 Avenue K, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (north) facade, view looking southwest
7. Photo 7 of 14

1. 200 Avenue K, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (north) facade, view looking southwest
7. Photo 8 of 14

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1. 257 Avenue K, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (south) facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo 9 of 14

1. 270 Avenue L, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (north) facade, view looking southwest
7. Photo 10 of 14

1. 328 Avenue K, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (north) facade, view looking southeast
7. Photo 11 of 14

1. 298 Avenue M, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (north) facade, view looking south
7. Photo 12 of 14

1. 199 Avenue M, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (south) facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo 13 of 14

1. 357 Avenue K, Moore Haven Residential Historic District
6. Main (south) facade, view looking northwest
7. Photo 14 of 14

Fifth

Fourth

Third

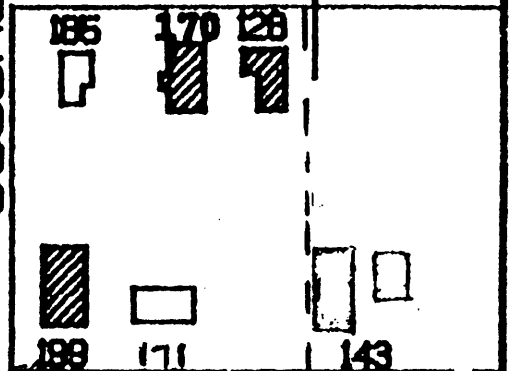
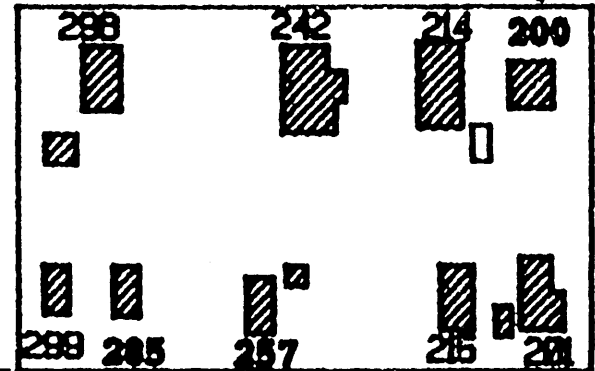
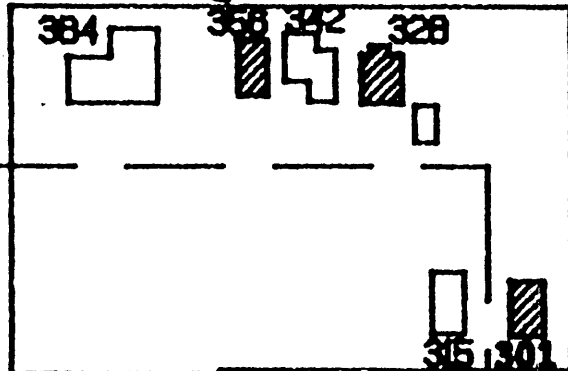
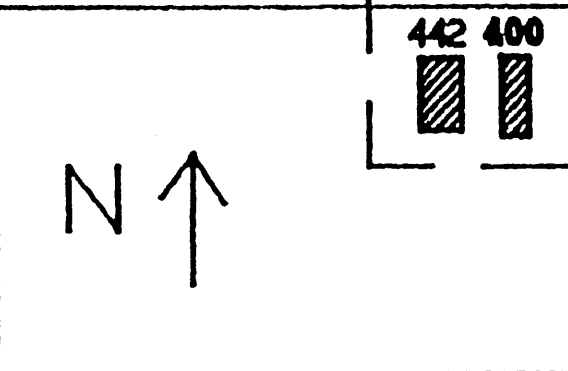
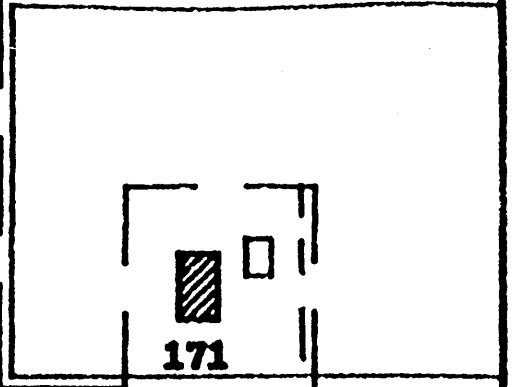
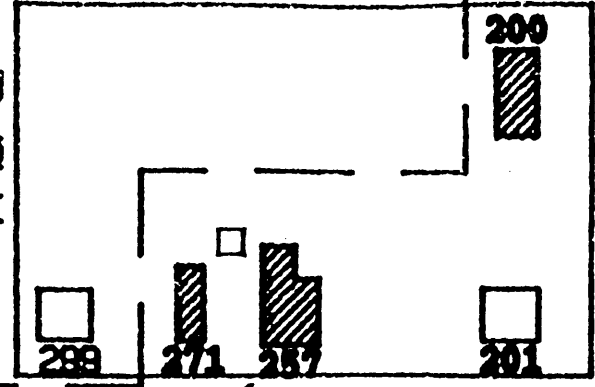
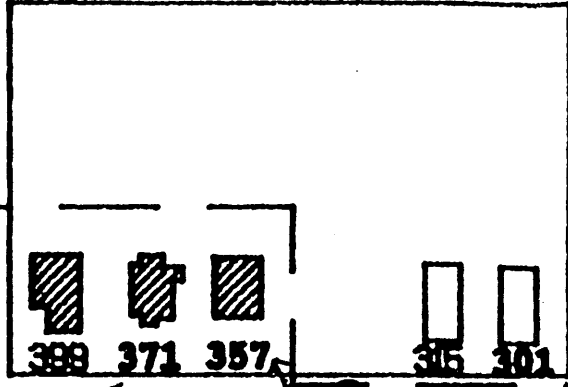
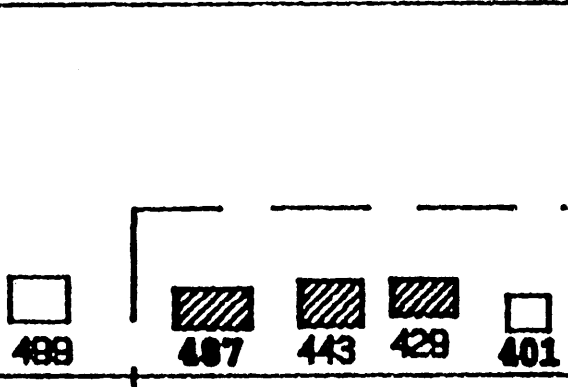
Second

Avenue J

Avenue K

Avenue L


Avenue M





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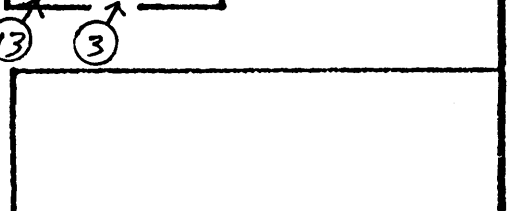
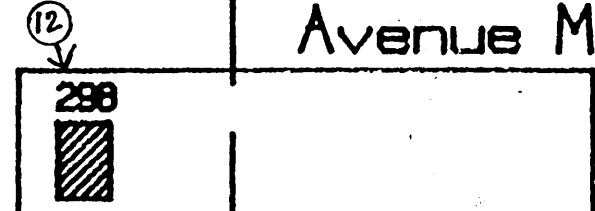
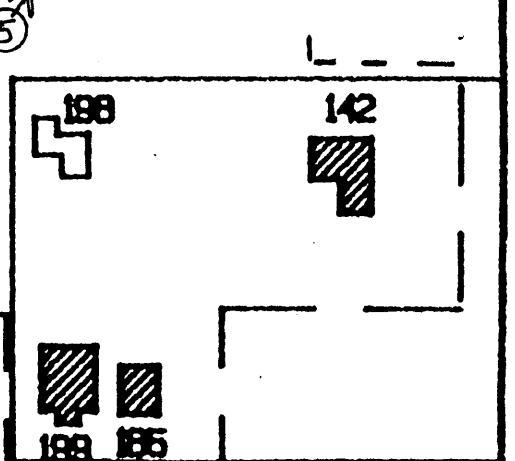
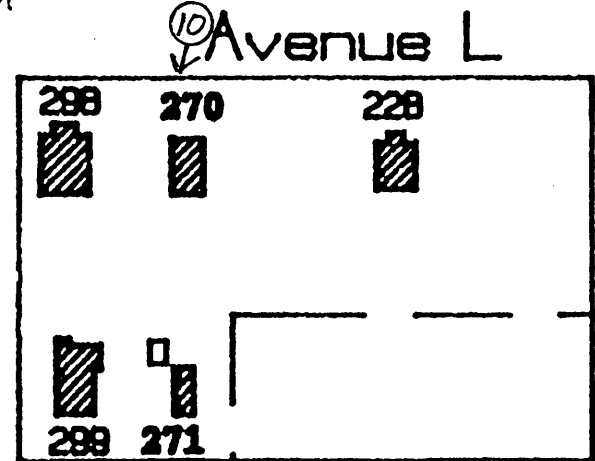
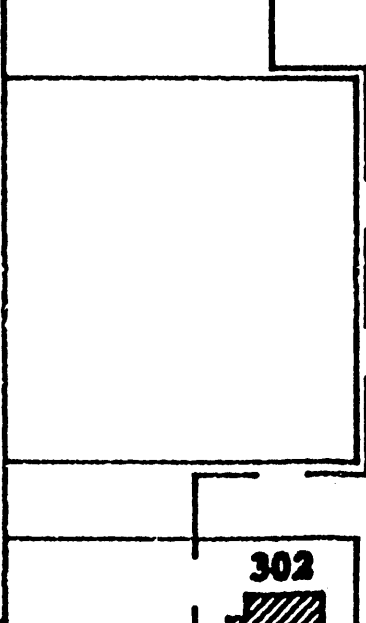
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