Lake Drive Apartments

455 Australian Avenue

DESIGNATION REPORT

January 17, 2018

Landmark Preservation Commission

Palm Beach, Florida

DESIGNATION REPORT

455 Australian Avenue

Table of Contents

Report produced by Murphy Stillings, LLC

I. General Information

Location: 455 Australian Avenue
                             Palm Beach, Florida

Date of Construction: 1948-1949

First Owner: Louis Cowan

Historic Name: Lake Drive Apartments

Architect: Howard Chilton

Builder/Contractor: Louis Cowan

Engineer: James N. Borowski

Current Owners: Multiple Owners (See attached)

Present Use: Residential Co-operative Apartment Building

PBC Tax Folio Number: 50-43-43-27-65-000-0000 & Multiple Parcels (See attached)

Current Legal Description: Lots 5, 6, 7, and 8, Block 4, Royal Park Addition to the Town of Palm Beach, Florida, according to the revised Plat thereof on file in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court in and for Palm Beach County, Florida, recorded in Plat Book 4, Page 1.

Attachment

List of Owners and Parcel Control Numbers

OWNER	PARCEL CONTROL NUMBER
Lake Drive Co Op Apts Inc	50-43-43-27-65-000-0000
Peter Broberg Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-2010
Lisa Rose	50-43-43-27-65-000-2020
Kathleen Segerdahl & Kathleen Segerdahl Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-2030
Peter Broberg Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-2040
James and Patricia Bowers	50-43-43-27-65-000-2050
Eleanor Major & Eleanor Major Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-2060
Lynn Allegaert & Lynn Allegaert Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-2070
John and Christel Nyheim	50-43-43-27-65-000-2080
Julia Wallace	50-43-43-27-65-000-3010
Joanne Magliozzi	50-43-43-27-65-000-3020
Robert Grainger	50-43-43-27-65-000-3030
James Oxnam Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-3040
Maria Gemma Empson	50-43-43-27-65-000-3050
Charles Robbins Jr. and Grace Robbins	50-43-43-27-65-000-3060
Robert Forrest Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-3070
Joseph Lieb	50-43-43-27-65-000-3080
Dennis Keefe & Dennis Keefe Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-4010
Courtlandt and Gina Miller	50-43-43-27-65-000-4020
John Slocum Jr.	50-43-43-27-65-000-4030
Gordon and Katherine Willis	50-43-43-27-65-000-4040
Mary Phelan	50-43-43-27-65-000-4050
Kristine Runco	50-43-43-27-65-000-4060
Joan Fredricks & John Fredricks Living Trust	50-43-43-27-65-000-4070
Gregory Meyer	50-43-43-27-65-000-4080

II. Location Map
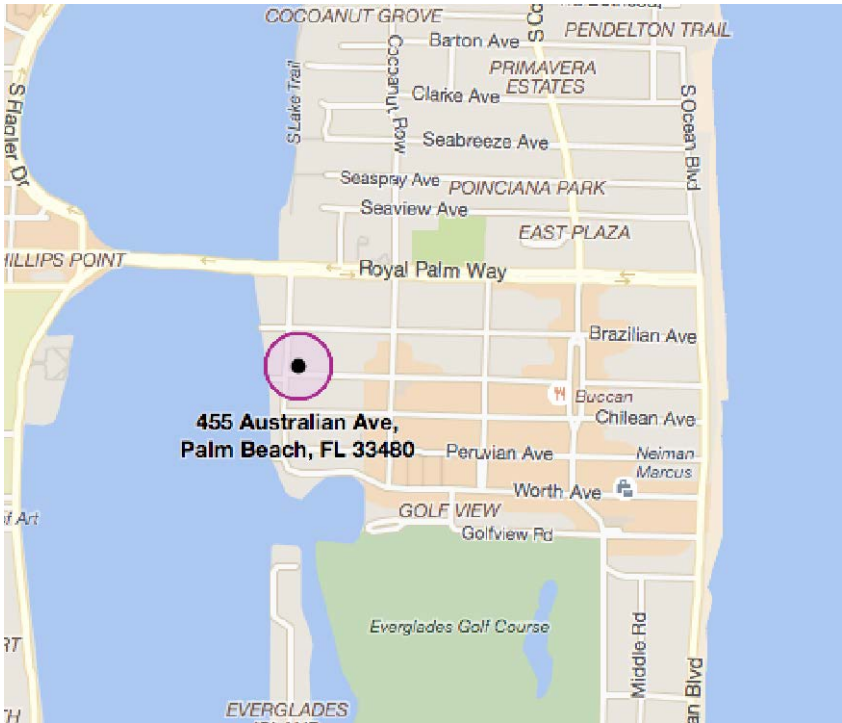
III. Architectural Information

The Lake Drive Apartments at 455 Australian Avenue is an excellent example of the Moderne style of architecture in Palm Beach. For more than three decades (1940s–1970s), Modernism prevailed as Palm Beach's post-World War II paradigm of style, found among the South End and Midtown's co-ops and condominiums, as well as commercial buildings along Worth Avenue, County Road and Royal Palm Way. [1]

South Facade

The Modernism movement consisted of several architectural styles including the Moderne style (also known as Art Moderne) which flourished in the 1930s and 1940s, and was highlighted at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago. It was influenced by the technology that arose after WWI and followed the "less is more" standard of design. It was influenced by the advancements in the industrial designs of ships, planes, trains and automobiles. The Moderne style, with its simple geometric forms and simplicity in decorative details was becoming popular as the more decorative Art Deco style was falling out of favor. Moderne architecture features flat roofs, asymmetric shapes, cubic forms with

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[1] Augustus Mayhew. Palm Beach A Greater Grandeur. East Side Press, 2016. Progressive designers, as notable and diverse as Edward Durell Stone, Howard Chilton, John Volk, Eugene Lawrence and John Stetson crafted sleek Modernist buildings throughout Palm Beach.

smooth surface finishes, curvilinear features, horizontal elements, wrap around windows, eyebrows, stainless steel and glass block accents, and metal decorative elements often applied in horizontal banding and railings.

The Lake Drive Apartments was designed by Howard Chilton in what has been called the "Nautical Moderne" style. The term Nautical Moderne is used when nautical elements and marine imagery are included in the building's design. Chilton incorporated nautical features in the decorative balcony railings, porthole windows and the sundeck design. The nautical theme is appropriate with the building's location across from Lake Worth and the Town's docks.

Located on the northwest corner of Lake Drive and Australian Avenue, the Lake Drive Apartments was constructed as twenty-four apartments on three upper floors and a lobby, storage areas and parking on the ground floor. The rectangular building was constructed of concrete block surfaced with smooth stucco. The entrance to the building is centrally located on the south façade and is accessed by a covered entry that has a projecting overhang supported by columns. A pair of glass doors with sidelights provides access into the lobby.

Entrance

The building's fenestration is organized and includes wrap around windows at the corners, as well as, windows set singularly, in pairs, and as sets of three. The windows include a mix of single-light casements, awnings, sliding and fixed

windows. Glass blocks are located in openings on the north façade and glass doors provide access to the balconies.

Southwest Corner

The building features many elements of the Moderne style including the cubic forms, corner windows, horizontal banding and eyebrows above windows and balconies. The nautical theme is especially interesting and is presented in some of the building's most significant and captivating features. These features include the balconies, the porthole windows, and the roof deck.

The east, west and south facades each contain six balconies that project from the building and are highlighted by metal railings that feature an anchor and rope motif. These facades also contain porthole windows on the ground floor. There are three porthole windows on the east and west facades and four on the south façade. They are located on bays that do not contain balconies.
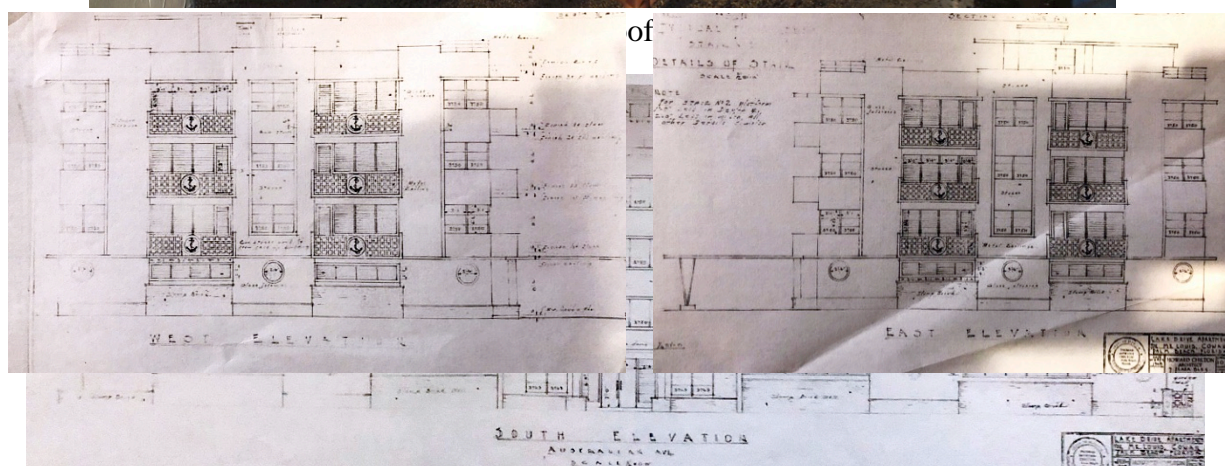

Detail of Balcony

Example of Porthole Window

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The rooftop elements of the building were designed to resemble the top of a ship.[2] The elevator shaft, bathrooms and stairwell are connected by a curvilinear roof, and metal railings are located at the corners of the building.

Since its construction, exterior alterations to the Lake Drive Apartments consist of the replacement of windows and doors, the replacement of the columns that support the entrance canopy, and repairs to the roof.[3] These alterations have not had a negative impact to the architectural integrity of the building's original design.

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[2] Original drawings by Howard Chilton are on file with the Town of Palm Beach.
[3] Town of Palm Beach Building Permit records 1947-2017.

IV. Historical Information

The Second World War and its aftermath brought significant changes to Palm Beach. During the course of the War the Army stationed tens of thousands of troops in Palm Beach County, including a large Air Corps base at Morrison Field and a smaller base, Camp Higgins, on the very north end of Palm Beach that was established to guard the Palm Beach Inlet.[4] The Breakers Hotel joined the war effort as Ream Army Hospital during 1942-1943 serving many injured troops returning from combat. Officers and nurses used the oceanfront "Breakers Cottages" as barracks. In 1943, the Biltmore Hotel was used for the first dedicated school for the Coast Guard Women's Reserve and later became a U.S. Naval hospital.[5] Top social names in Palm Beach donated to the Palm Beach National War Fund drive in addition to organizing a local Volunteers for Victory group to coordinate activities "for the comfort, entertainment and morale of the American forces." The Miami News reported that Palm Beach had "turned the full power of its vast resources both of wealth and talent for war relief measures and civilian defense." The Palm Beach Daily News similarly announced, "Debutantes and society matrons daily put in good hard backbreaking work in hospitals, motor corps and similar groups." Nonessential construction was halted throughout the country due to World War II so there was very little new construction in town during the war years.

Following World War II, Florida had explosive economic and demographic growth. A large number of servicemen and women that had been stationed in Florida during the War came back to live or vacation in the state. These changes were reflected in the state's population, which grew 46% during the decade of the 1940s and expanded at an even more rapid pace in the 1950s. The lifting of

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[4] Morrison Field became the Palm Beach International airport after it was deactivated in 1947. There are conflicting accounts of the purpose of Camp Higgins; Army camp for rest and recuperation or a camp to guard the Palm Beach Inlet. It was the only place in PBC that had tanks and150-millimeter guns, so it was likely set up to guard the Inlet.

[5] After more than 7,000 women had been trained in Palm Beach the Biltmore was transformed into a U.S. Naval Special Hospital accommodating 1,400 soldiers convalescing from rheumatic fever or arthritis brought on by exposure.

wartime restrictions and an increasing supply of materials accelerated Florida's post-World War II economy with new construction.[6]

In Palm Beach, a controversial zoning law in 1947 lead to dramatic growth in much of the Royal Park and Floral Park subdivisions. Royal Park and Floral Park were two of the earliest subdivisions in Palm Beach where many of the oldest frame cottages and bungalows existed.[7] Prior to 1947, these subdivisions had mostly exclusive residence zone A classification. The new law changed much of the land in these subdivisions to zone C classification permitting hotels and apartments. Despite the controversy, this rezoning created a building boom that endured for decades, as houses and small hotels were replaced by apartments and co-ops, and later by condominiums.[8] It was this rezoning law that paved the way for the Lake Drive Apartments to be constructed.

In March of 1948, Louis Cowan, a prominent New York City builder, announced he was constructing the Lake Drive Co-operative Apartments, a twenty-four unit building at the foot of Australian Avenue and Lake Drive with a superb view overlooking Lake Worth and the yacht anchorages.[9] The building permit was taken out on September 14, 1948 with Louis Cowan listed as the owner and builder and Howard Chilton as the architect. Ground was broken in October of 1948 for the three-stories of apartments above the street level floor that contained the lobby and covered parking.

In a March 28, 1948, Palm Beach Post article titled, "Resort to Get Big Apartment" Howard Chilton described the Lake Drive Apartments:

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[6] Augustus Mayhey. Palm Beach: A Greater Grandeur.

[7] In 1908, the Palm Beach Improvement Company platted and began developing a 168-acre tract from the lake to the ocean, which became the Royal Park subdivision. The Royal Park residential development began Palm Beach's transformation from an exclusive resort for the few to an accessible vacation home getaway for the many. The early houses were mostly wood frame cottages and bungalows, of which very few exist today.

[8] Ibid. According to newspaper articles at the time, there were many heated arguments between residents who wanted to keep Palm Beach a community of homes and others who wanted to expand the hotel and apartment business. Many residences and smaller buildings were demolished and replaced with apartments and hotels.

[9] A March 28, 1948 article in the Palm Beach Post states that at this time Howard Chilton was still associated with Fred George Pelham, Jr. of New York City.

"Apartments will be arranged in four to six rooms in the three upper floors according to Howard Chilton of Palm Beach associated with Fred George Pelham, Jr. of New York as architects. The ground floor will be devoted to garage and parking space. The exterior will be of modern Florida architecture influenced somewhat by the South American style. Private terraces will be provided for each suite, which are designed for two or three exposures. Large living rooms, elevator service and a circulating system are planned for the structure."

Louis Cowan oversaw construction of the building until December 24, 1948 when he sold the property to Lake Drive Apartments, Inc, for $100,000.[10] That same day, Lake Drive Apartments, Inc. registered the proposed offering of 1,000 shares of $1 per common stock with the Security and Exchange Commission.[11] By doing this, the Lake Drive Apartments became the first co-operative apartments filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to enable residents of other states to acquire co-operative apartments in Palm Beach. In other sections of the country the purchases of co-operative apartments were exclusively limited to residents of states in which the apartments are offered. The Lake Drive Apartments became the first co-operative apartment building offered to the general public in the state of Florida.

By February of 1949, the Lake Drive Apartments were nearly finished. The Palm Beach Daily News ran an article describing the exciting new building:

"The newest thing under the sun in Palm Beach is the Lake Drive Co-operative Apartments, now nearing completion. Situated at the foot of Australian Avenue, the Lake Drive Co-operative Apartments command a superb view overlooking the yacht anchorages at Australian and Brazilian Avenues; of Lake Worth and the interesting skyline across the Lake. They are close to the very heart of things in Palm Beach, just a few short blocks from the famous and fashionable

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[10] Miami News 24 December 1948

[11] A cooperative apartment is a membership-based corporation with membership granted by way of a share purchase in the cooperative. Each shareholder in the legal entity is granted the right to occupy one housing unit. The members, through their elected representatives, screen and select who may live in the cooperative.

shopping district of Worth Avenue and the Everglades Club and only three blocks from the ocean.

The plan for organization provides for a group of 24 persons to join in tenant ownership, with the privilege of sub-letting or re-selling, subject to the approval of the management. The annual costs to the tenant owners are based on the actual operating charges of the building. Contributing importantly to the low annual outlay required is the fact that under the Federal income tax law, tenant owners can deduct from their gross income their proportionate share of real estate taxes and mortgage interest. The effects of these economies produce these extreme interesting annual net maintenance costs. The properties will be under the management of Claude Reese and the selling agents are Pease and Elliman of New York City and Claude Reese locally."[12]

Advertising for the building started in earnest in March of 1949 when the building was nearing completion and open for prospective occupants to visit. Advertisements at the time emphasized the unsurpassed location, private balcony terraces, roof sun deck and patio, switchboard service, maid service, fireproof construction and a free parking garage. By December of 1949, manager John Hughes revealed that the building was more than half occupied and had a number of potential tenants waiting to be approved. That year The Social Spectator: The Magazine of Society gave the building rave reviews stating that the Lake Drive Apartments would embrace everything the most fastidious winter resident might conceivably desire.

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[12] Palm Beach Daily News 13 February 1949. A one bedroom apartment with 1 and ½ bath starts at $541.00; a two bedroom apartment with two bathrooms and a terrace starts at $816.00; and a three bedroom apartment with three bathrooms starts at $1,061.00. To these figures must be added the annual amortization investment on the mortgage. The cash payments begin as low as $10,388. The total cost of the building was approximately $1,000,000.

From the time the Lake Drive Apartment building was constructed to the present day it has been a well-managed and fashionable apartment building along Palm Beach's popular Lake Drive. The building has stood the test of time with preserving the Nautical Moderne architecture while adding compatible windstorm rated architectural window and door updates.
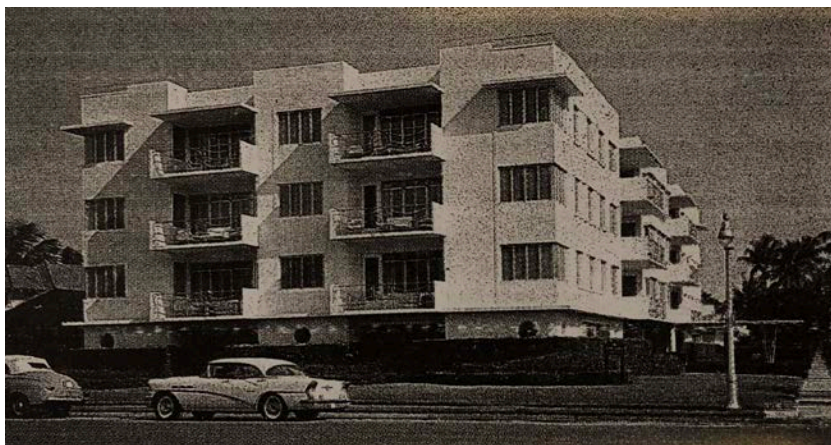
V. Architect Biography

Thomas Howard Chilton, a native Floridian, was an architect inspired by open spaces. Chilton always wanted to "capture the view and nature's gifts." While he was known to use widely varied styles in both commercial and residential designs Chilton capitalized on the tropical setting of Palm Beach for his local buildings. These influences were evident in the numerous curvilinear designs by Chilton in Palm Beach.

Chilton, born in 1909 in New Smyrna, was raised in West Palm Beach. A graduate of Palm Beach High School in 1927, he later earned a degree in fine arts and architecture from New York University in 1931. During several college summer breaks he worked for Treanor and Fatio. His earliest works were in Manhattan where he worked on the original RCA Building. Establishing his own office in Palm Beach in 1941, Chilton designed numerous properties in Palm Beach in addition to alterations and additions for the Biltmore Hotel in Coral Gables and for Mount Vernon Lodges in Jacksonville and Miami. Chilton's foreign travel for design inspiration included trips to Argentina, Chile, Brazil and the West Indies.

Chilton designed numerous residences in Palm Beach. Many of his residential designs are found from Sanford Avenue north to the Inlet. His private clientele included P.A. Widener III, Judge Richard P. Robbins, Dr. J.R. Soy, Dr. Stuart F. Roux and Mrs. Jose de Landa. Chilton had a big impact on Palm Beach with his numerous apartment and condominium projects. His Palm Beach apartment designs include the Regency House, Lake Drive Apartments, Ocean Terrace Apartments and the Monte Christo Apartments. His curvilinear Palm Beach apartment and condominium designs include 2500 South Ocean Boulevard, 300 South Ocean Boulevard, One Royal Palm Way, Park Place at 369 South Lake Drive, Southlake at 315 South Lake Drive, 389 South Lake Drive, Melbourne House at 227 Australian Avenue, The Australian of Palm Beach at 429 Australian Avenue and 880 South Ocean Boulevard.

The socially prominent Chilton served as president of the Norton Gallery of Art and the Palm Beach Art League as well as being a member of the American Institute of Architects, secretary of the local AIA chapter and a member of the Society of the Four Arts. His works were featured in the AIA magazine and in numerous newspaper articles. Chilton died in 1992, having designed over 700 private residences and numerous apartment buildings and condominiums throughout his career. Always know to carry a sketchpad and pencil, Chilton was married to Sylvia Chilton, a popular local artist.

VI. Statement of Significance

The Lake Drive Apartments at 455 Australian Avenue are distinctive for their nautical Moderne architecture designed by native Palm Beach County architect Howard Chilton. The building is also significant as a representation of the changing building character of parts of Palm Beach where many single family houses and smaller multi-family dwellings were replaced by larger apartment buildings.

VII. Criteria for Designation

Section 54-161 of the Town of Palm Beach Landmarks Preservation Ordinance outlines the criteria for designation of a landmark or landmark site and suggests

that at least one criterion must be met to justify the designation. Listed below are criteria, which relate to this property and justification for designation:

(1) "Exemplifies or reflects the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the nation, state, county or town."

The Lake Drive Apartments were constructed shortly after the Town of Palm Beach enacted a controversial zoning law to allow apartments and hotels in the Royal Park subdivision where mainly single-family dwellings existed. Despite the controversy, this rezoning created a building boom that endured for decades, as houses and small hotels were replaced by apartments and co-ops, and later by condominiums. The Lake Drive Apartments also became the first co-operative apartments filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to enable residents outside of Florida to acquire co-operative apartments in Palm Beach. This enabled the building to attract a cosmopolitan group of residents.

(3) "Embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural type or is a specimen inherently valuable for the study of a period, style, method of construction or use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship."

The Lake Drive Apartments are an excellent example of the Moderne style of architecture and features many design elements characteristic of the style. The nautical motif, as incorporated by Howard Chilton, is skillfully done, complements its lakefront location, and is a good representative of the time.

(4) "Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer or architect whose individual ability has been recognized or has influenced his age."

Howard Chilton was an important and prolific architect in Palm Beach from the 1930s through the 1970s. He designed many single family dwellings on Palm Beach's north end as well as 15 apartment or condominium buildings in midtown Palm Beach. His designs were innovative and provided the most modern conveniences for the time.

VIII. Selected Bibliography

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Drake, Lynn Lasseter and Richard A. Marconi with the Historical Society of Palm Beach County. <u>Images of America: West Palm Beach 1893 – 1950.</u> Charleston, South Carolina: Arcadia Publishing, 2006.

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Mayhew, Augustus. <u>Lost in Wonderland: Reflections on Palm Beach.</u> West Palm Beach, FL: Palm Beach Editorial Services, 2012.

Mayhew, Augustus. <u>Palm Beach: A Greater Grandeur.</u> East Side Press, 2016.

O'Sullivan, Maureen. <u>Palm Beach: Then and Now</u>. West Palm Beach, FL: Lickle Publishing Inc. in association with the Historical Society of Palm Beach County, 2004.

<u>Palm Beach Daily News</u> and <u>Palm Beach Post</u>. Archived Articles 1940 – 2017.

Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach. 455 Australian Avenue File; Biography of Howard Chilton.

Sanborn Insurance Maps. 1924 updated to 1952.

Town of Palm Beach. Building Permits and Microfiche Records 1948– 2017.

<u>West Palm Beach City Directories</u>. Palm Beach Section, 1949 – 1979.

IX. Florida Master Site File Form

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
Electronic Version 1.1.0

Florida Master Site File

Site #: PB12833
Recorder #: Jane S. Day
Field Date: 3/25/2010
Form Date: 10/3/2010
FormNo: 201003
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) Lake drive Apartments, Building   Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names   >>
Survey or Project Name Palm Beach Historic Sites Survey, Phase V   Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
455		Australian	Avenue	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) South Lake Drive & Cocoanut Row
City / Town (within 3 miles) Town of Palm Beach   In Current City Limits? YES
County Palm Beach   Tax Parcel #(s) 50-43-43-23-05-004-0040
Subdivision Name Royal Park Addition   Block 4   Lot 4
Ownership Private-Corporate-for Profit
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) On the northeast corner of Australian Avenue and South Lake Drive.

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name _____   Publication Date ____ >> PALM BEACH;1946
Township: ____ Range: ____ Section: ____ 1/4 section: ____ >> 43S ;43E ;23;UNSP
Irregular Section Name: ____
Landgrant ____
UTM: Zone ____ Easting ____ Northing ____
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location) ____

DESCRIPTION

Style Moderne   Other Style ____
Exterior Plan Irregular   Other Exterior Plan ____
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s) ____ >> Concrete block
    Other Structural System(s) ____
Foundation Type(s) ____ >> Slab
    Other Foundation Types ____
Foundation Material(s) ____ >> Poured Concrete Footing
    Other Foundation Material(s) ____
Exterior Fabric(s) ____ >> Stucco
    Other Exterior Fabric(s) ____
Roof Type(s) ____ >> Flat
    Other Roof Type(s) ____
Roof Material(s) ____ >> Built-up
    Other Roof Material(s) ____
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) ____ >> Flat extension
    Other Roof Secondary Structure(s) ____
Number of Chimneys ____
Chimney Material ____
    Other Chimney Material(s) ____
Chimney Location(s) ____

Page 1 of 3

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HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions aluminum awning, fixed, sliding glass doors, sliding windows, wrap around windows

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) Double glass doors with sidelights on the south facade with a flat roofed extension

Porches: #open 13   #closed _____ #incised _____   Location(s) entry - s, (12) balconies on floor 2-4

Porch Roof Types(s) flat extensions

Exterior Ornament decorative metal railings with anchor motif, eyebrow ledges

Interior Plan Irregular   Other Interior Plan _____

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: SOME of this category   Residential: MOSTly this category

Institutional: NONE of this category   Undeveloped: NONE of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) _____

Archaeological Remains (describe): none observed

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? _____

Narrative Description (optional) _____

HISTORY

Construction year 1948

Architect (last name first): Chilton, Howard   Builder (last name first): Cowan, Louis

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>>			

Structure Use History

Use	Year Use Started	Year Use Ended	>> Apartment;1948;

Other Structure Uses _____

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods _____   >> Examine local property records

Other research methods _____

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES   Name of Local Register if Eligible Town of Palm Beach Landmark

Idividually Eligible for National Register? INSUFF. INFO

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance _____   >> Community planning & development

Other Historical Associations _____

Explanation of Evaluation (required) This is a fine and rare example of an Art Moderne style apartment building in the Town of Palm Beach. The nautical motif is unique. It is worthy of further study.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF, Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents.

Document type: _____   Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____   Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Day, Jane S.

Recorder Address / Phone 728 Granada Drive, Boca Raton, Fl. 33432 561-362-4473

Recorder Affiliation Research Atlantica   Other Affiliation Town of Palm Beach

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? _____

****** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY ******

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: S110

Form Type Code: NERM

Form Quality Ranking: NEW

Form Status Code: SCAF

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

FMSF Staffer: _____

Computer Entry Date: 6/5/2004

Form Comments: _____

REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
	(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
	(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"