

100 El Bravo Way



DESIGNATION REPORT

January 20, 2021

Landmark Preservation Commission

Palm Beach, Florida

DESIGNATION REPORT

100 El Bravo Way

Table of Contents

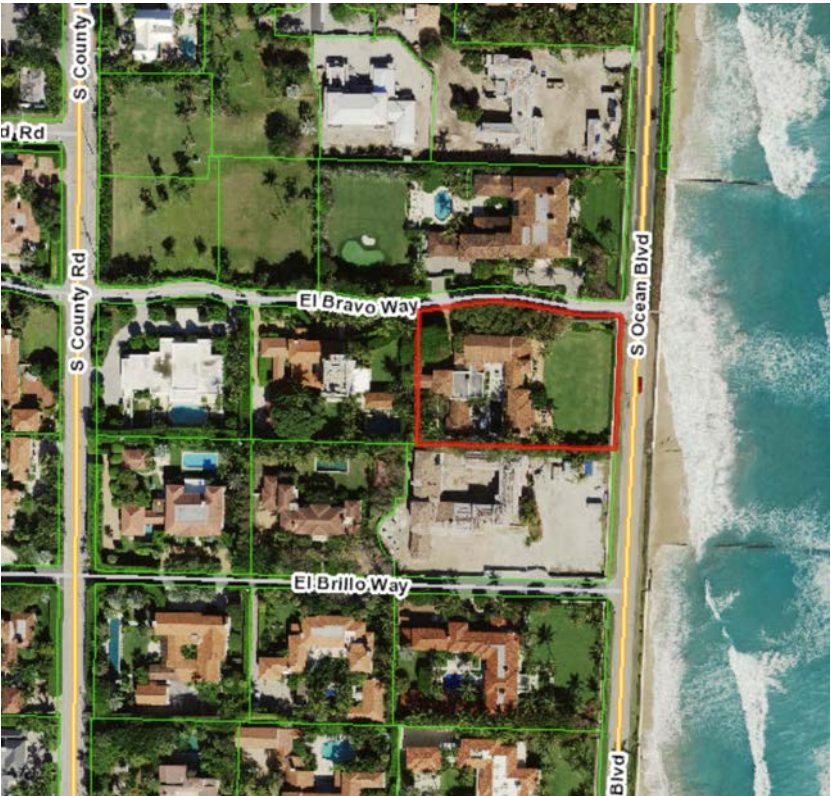
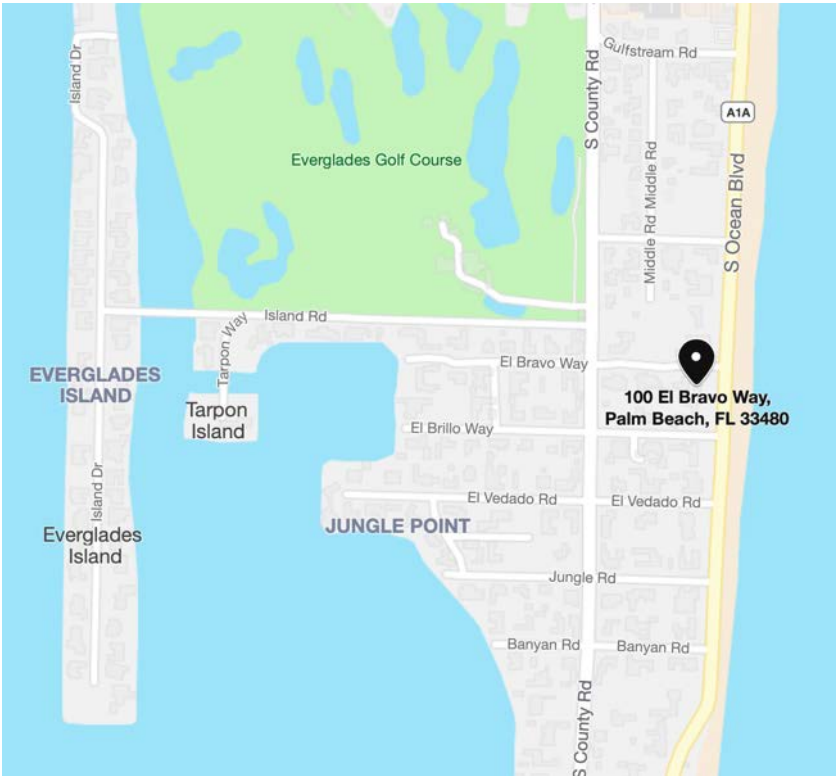
I.	GENERAL INFORMATION	2
II.	LOCATION MAP	3
III.	ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION	4
IV.	HISTORICAL INFORMATION	8
V.	ARCHITECTS BIOGRAPHIES	12
VI.	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	15
VII.	CRITERIA FOR DESIGNATION	15
VIII.	SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	17
IX.	FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE FORM	18

Report produced by Murphy Stillings, LLC

I. General Information

Location:	100 El Bravo Way Palm Beach, Florida
Date of Construction:	1922-23 1930 - additions
First Owner:	Mr. and Mrs. George Dobyne
Architect:	Marion Sims Wyeth, 1922-1923 Howard Major, 1930 additions
Builder/Contractor:	H.R. Corwin
Present Owner:	Golden Crate LLC
Present Use:	Residential
Present Zoning:	R-A
Palm Beach County Tax Folio Number:	50-43-43-27-05-000-0020
Current Legal Description:	El Bravo Park Lot 2

II. Location Map



III. Architectural Information

The Mediterranean Revival style estate located at 100 El Bravo Way was designed by Marion Sims Wyeth in 1922 and was constructed by H. R. Corwin for Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dobyne in 1923. Constructed during the early part of Palm Beach's 1920s Boom Time Era and known as Casa Beata, the residence sits prominently on a large corner lot at the intersection of South County Road and El Bravo Way in Palm Beach's exclusive Estate Section.



Northeast Corner

Image by K&AA, 10/13/20

Provided by Kirchoff and Associates

The Mediterranean Revival style of architecture is an eclectic design style that was inspired by Spanish, Italian, North African and Moorish structures and became popular in Florida during the 1920s. Buildings of this style often have asymmetrical massing and fenestration, balconies, arched openings and ornate cast-stone elements. In addition, stone or stucco facades, decorative ironwork, tile

floors, pecky cypress ceilings and clay barrel tile roofs are typical features of Mediterranean Revival style buildings.

100 El Bravo Way was constructed of hollow clay tile and wood framing surfaced with stucco. The residence features several roof types, which is characteristic of the Mediterranean Revival style. The roofs are covered with barrel tiles and detailed with exposed rafter tails. Wyeth designed the residence in a “U” shape around a courtyard with a servant/garage wing that extended to the west. Over the years alterations and additions have been made to the residence to meet the changing needs of homeowners.

Early additions to the residence by Howard Major in 1930 included a second floor addition on the north façade, a small addition to extend the living room to the south, a two-story service area addition at the west end of the residence, and a detached pool pavilion. In the early 2000s, Major’s pool pavilion was removed, and two additions were constructed that extended the wings of the U-shape to the south. The eastern addition is two-stories and faces South Ocean Boulevard and the southern addition is a one-story loggia. In November 2020, the Landmark Preservation Commission approved plans to renovate the residence, remove the eastern wing that was constructed in the early 2000s, construct additions that are in keeping with the scale and design of the original residence and return some of the original design features of the residence.



East Facade

Image by K&AA, 10/13/20

Provided by Kirchoff and Associates

100 El Bravo Way portrays a simplified elegance and its use of minimal ornamentation, especially compared to other Mediterranean Revival designs, is an important characteristic of the residence. In Barbara Hoffstot's book *Landmark Architecture of Palm Beach* she states, "The absolute simplicity of this house emphasizes the very subtle details."¹ The main entrance to the residence is located on the north façade facing El Bravo Way. The entrance is highlighted by an arched opening which is in contrast to the rectangularity of the other elements of this facade. The arched entranceway is framed by a cast stone surround that was added during renovations that took place in the early 2000s.² A pair of recessed wood doors are located within the archway. Above the archway is a glazed wall niche that was not original to the residence. Additional ornamentation on the north façade includes the pair of balconies above the entrance with decorative metal railings, a wooden balcony, a metal railing at the east end of the second floor, and the column located between a pair of windows.



East Façade

Image by K&AA, 10/13/20

Provided by Kirchoff and Associates

¹ Barbara D. Hoffstot, *Landmark Architecture of Palm Beach*, pg. 255.

² Wyeth's 1922 design for the entrance included a rusticated surround but it was not constructed.

The east façade of the residence faces South Ocean Boulevard. The northern portion of the east façade is the original residence and features important features of Wyeth's design such as the stair tower and a wooden balcony. The southern portion was constructed in the early 2000s. In November 2020, the Landmark Preservation Commission approved replacing the two-story addition at the southern end of the east façade with a one-story addition that will complement Wyeth's design and be in scale with the original residence.



East Facade

Image by K&AA, 10/13/20

Provided by Kirchoff and Associates

An important feature of many Mediterranean Revival style estates is their outdoor spaces and Wyeth was well known for the loggias and courtyards he created. At the rear of this U-shaped house is a courtyard which continues to be an important feature of the residence. The courtyard is accessed through a cloistered loggia on the north side of the courtyard. The loggia was enclosed with French doors and arched transom windows during the 1980s.

In addition to the changes to the residence described previously, additional changes to 100 El Bravo Way occurred over the years. In 1928 a swimming pool was installed. The 1930 Howard Major design included the installation of wood doors at the entry where there had previously been a wood gate, removal of iron grills at several of the windows, and the removal of a small barrel tile pent roof with lantern that was located to the east of the entryway. During the 1980s, alterations designed by Belford Shumate renovated the interior, installed air conditioning, enclosed the courtyard loggia and replaced the trefoil windows at the east end of the north façade with rectangular windows due to structural issues. The additions

constructed in the early 2000s were designed by Smith and Moore Architects and included a large renovation of the residence that provided structural stabilization; installation of the cast stone surround at the main entrance; removal of a chimney and installation of French doors with arched transoms on the east facade; and replacement of windows, doors, and balcony railings. While the structure has undergone changes during its almost 100 years, Wyeth's original design is still evident, the alterations and additions by Howard Major have achieved historic significance in their own right, and the upcoming alterations and additions will restore the character and scale of Wyeth's original design.

IV. Historical Information

By World War I, Henry Flagler had established Palm Beach as the winter capital of American high society. During the early years, most visitors stayed at Flagler's grand Royal Poinciana or Breaker's Hotel. However, by the 1920s, many seasonal visitors built or purchased houses for the winter season and the ensuing building boom radically changed the face of the small community with grand estates, fine commercial corridors and numerous platted subdivisions.

El Bravo Park was originally a 27-acre ocean to lake property with 700 feet fronting both the ocean and the lake. Frank H. Clement, a prominent Palm Beach winter resident and engineer of national reputation, purchased the property with the intention of creating his own estate. However, by 1920, he "responded to the demand for villa sites" and began making significant road, underground and landscape improvements.³ Newspaper articles in the early 1920s praised the high standards set for El Bravo Park, calling it a 'bright jewel in a brilliant setting'. Divided into only 36 lots and two streets (El Bravo Way and El Brillo Way), each lot was not offered for sale but rather "available for purchase" under conditions that required the owner to construct "a house of a type to correspond with the general scheme of the fine improvements."⁴ In 1921, Addison Mizner and Marion Sims Wyeth were the first two architects to design villas in El Bravo Park. Both houses were designed in the Mediterranean Revival style that had become the style most in vogue for new Palm Beach architecture in the 1920s.

In 1922, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dobyne of Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, commissioned Marion Sims Wyeth to construct a residence at 100 El Bravo Way,

³ Palm Beach Post, March 25, 1920, "Frank H. Clement to Spend \$175,000 in Developing Lake-To-Ocean Tract."

⁴ Palm Beach Post, February 20, 1921, "El Bravo, Palm Beach Development Is Bright Jewel in Brilliant Setting."

which they named “Casa Beata”. The building permit was issued in December of 1922 and the construction took place in 1923 by H. R. Corwin.⁵



El Bravo Elevation (North Facade)
Reflects 1923 Residence

Image from the Historical Society of Palm Beach County and provided by Kirchoff and Associates

The Dobyne’s began spending the winter in Palm Beach at the Royal Poinciana Hotel and were prominent members of the Palm Beach winter colony. George A. Dobyne was the grandson of James Bell, a Shakespearian actor, and while he studied under the actor Richard Mansfield he did not act professionally. Rather he followed his father into the shoe machinery business and is credited with inventions in the line.⁶ He married Martha Craven who was a professional actress with the Augustin Daly Company.⁷ The Dobyne’s were very active in the social life in Palm Beach and especially in the arts. The Dobyne’s together with their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Charles Thomas, founded and sponsored the Romany Chorus and Orchestra in the late 1920s.

⁵ Town of Palm Beach Building Permits, 100 El Bravo Way

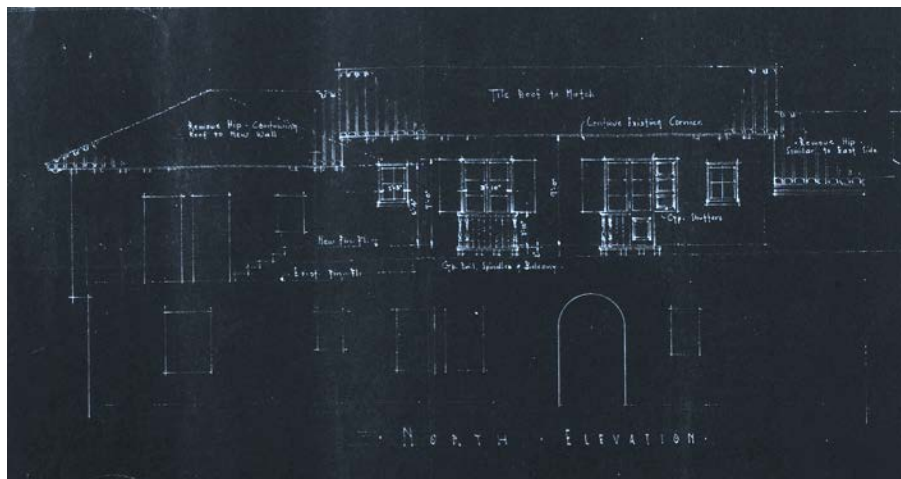
⁶ Palm Beach Post, April 12, 1947, “George Dobyne Services Wait Arrival of Son”

⁷ Palm Beach Post, January 25, 1955, “Prominent Resort Member Succumbs”

The Romanies, as they were known, dressed in gypsy-like clothing, sang and performed for audiences on the island from 1930 to 1942. The troupe was comprised of 70 vocalists and an orchestra. They drew large audiences and considered themselves a “tribe” with the credo “One for all and all for Romany” and all for “the promotion of artistic culture in this community.” The preformed at Whitehall, The Everglades Club, The Bath and Tennis Club, and other locations in Palm Beach and West Palm Beach.⁸

The Dobyne’s home was the scene of many social gatherings in the Town. Rehearsals, board meetings and parties for The Romany Chorus were often hosted by the Dobnye’s at the residence. They also held other gatherings such as a yearly field day on the ocean front lawn, and after the swimming pool was constructed a “bathing beauty contest” was held in 1929. An article in the *Palm Beach Daily News* on March 29, 1930, stated that Casa Beata means “‘happy house’ and all who have ever congregated under the Dobyne’s hospitable roof will bear witness that the house is well named”.⁹

The 1930s was a period of transition in the Town of Palm Beach. The building boom of the 1920s had ended and the Island was experiencing a period of economic instability, including a building slowdown that lasted until after World War II. The architecture in Palm Beach was also transitioning during the 1930s and less elaborate styles of architecture were being explored. The changing architectural preferences of the time as well as his own architectural philosophy may have influenced Howard Major’s 1930 design for alterations and additions to the residence.



North Façade Addition
by Howard Major, 1933

⁸ Palm Beach Daily News, November 30, 2019, “Palm Beach History: Islanders Had a Deep Romance with the Romanies”

⁹ Palm Beach Daily News, March 29, 1930, “Beauty Qualities of the Resort Taken into Consideration as Names Are Chosen for Homes”

The Dobnye's lived in the residence until 1941 when they sold the residence to Dr. and Mrs. Norman Ditman. The Ditman's were from New York where Dr. Ditman had a distinguished medical career. In 1908, he authored a treatise on preventative medicine entitled *Home Hygiene and Prevention of Disease*, and he was a proponent of many public health initiatives. The Ditman's began wintering in Palm Beach in 1936 and while Dr. Ditman had planned to spend his winters in retirement, due to the wartime conditions he decided to continue his practice of medicine in the area. The Ditman's were active in the Palm Beach social scene and were members of the Everglades Club and the Bath and Tennis Club.¹⁰

In 1969, Mr. and Mrs. George Steele purchased 100 El Bravo Way. Mr. Steele had an interesting and varied life. After graduating from Yale, School of Fine Arts as an architecture student, he opened his own architecture firm on Madison Avenue and designed numerous residences in New York and New England before giving up architecture to pursue a career as an impressionist and abstract painter. In 1952, he converted to Catholicism and joined a monastery for a period of time before marrying in 1962. His wife, Martha, was also an artist and the Steele's held events at their 100 El Bravo Way home to showcase their art with all of the proceeds from the sale of the artwork going to charity.¹¹ The Steele's passed away in 1979 and following their deaths 100 El Bravo Way was purchased by Samuel and Victoria Newhouse in 1980.

The Newhouse's were part of the American publishing, broadcasting and media empire that his father, Samuel Newhouse Sr., began, Advanced Publications. In 1975, Samuel Newhouse took over as chairman of Conde Nast and continued in that role for 40 years.¹² In 1980, the Newhouse's commissioned Belford Shoumate to design renovations, restorations and repairs to 100 El Bravo Way.

In 2000, the Newhouse's sold the property and over the past 20 years there have been four owners. The Tropin's who owned the property from 2003-2015 carried out several large additions and made alterations to the residence that were designed by Smith and Moore Architects. The property was purchased by Golden Crate LLC in 2020. They are planning to restore much of the original structure, remove later additions, and construct additions compatible in design and scale with the historic structure.

¹⁰ Palm Beach Post, December 16, 1944, "Dr. Ditman Dies Suddenly at Palm Beach Residence"

¹¹ Palm Beach Daily News, May 3, 1979, "Artist George Steele, 76, Dies of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning"

¹² Forbes, March 20, 2017, "2017 Billionaires Net Worth, #109 Samuel Irving Newhouse, Jr."

V. Architects Biographies

Marion Sims Wyeth

Marion Sims Wyeth was as one of Palm Beach's foremost architects in a career that spanned over fifty years. Wyeth was noted for his "quiet, subdued and rational" interpretations of both the Spanish and Italian styles. With Addison Mizner, Maurice Fatio, Joseph Urban and John Volk, he is credited with creating the "Palm Beach Style".

Wyeth was born in 1889 in New York, a son of Florence Nightingale Sims and Dr. John Allan Wyeth. Dr. Wyeth was a Civil War poet, surgical pioneer, and founder of New York's Polyclinic Hospital, the first postgraduate medical school in the United States. Marion's grandfather, Dr. James Marion Sims, founded the field of gynecology and the first woman's hospital in history. Marion Sims Wyeth began his architectural studies at Princeton University and completed his classic training at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris in 1914. At the time, the École was considered the one of the finest schools in the world. It was a style of education based on studying the classics, mostly Roman architecture. After completing school, Wyeth served as secretary to the U.S. Ambassador in Rome. Upon his return to New York, Wyeth became associated with the architectural offices of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue and later with Carrere and Hastings, the firm that designed Whitehall for Henry Flagler.

Arriving in Palm Beach at the age of 30, Wyeth met with immediate success. From 1920, Wyeth shared a New York office with Frederic Rhineland King, a friend from his student days in Paris, until 1934 when they formalized the relationship with the Wyeth and King partnership. William Royster Johnson joined Wyeth's Palm Beach office as a draftsman in 1924. In 1944 he became a partner and the firm name changed to Wyeth, King and Johnson. Over the years, the firm designed buildings ranging from Mediterranean Revival to classical Georgian, French, and Colonial styles.

The socially popular Wyeth was a prolific craftsman and more than 100 of his designs have graced the Island, including eight built on El Brillo Way. Some of his well-known Palm Beach designs include Qui Si Sana, Casa Juanita, Hogarcito, Casa de Los Arcos, Vita Serena, Southwood and the Betheseda by the Sea rectory. His largest and most impressive project was Cielito Lindo, a 45,000-square-foot Spanish Moorish-Revival-style mansion built for James Donohue and Jessie Woolworth Donohue in 1927. In 1946-1947, it was sold to developers, who split

the property and created five houses. And while Joseph Urban is credited with Mar-a-Lago, Wyeth's association with the project was essential for its original design and completion. Wyeth also had an impressive list of prominent works outside of Palm Beach. Some of these include Good Samaritan Hospital and the Norton Gallery of Art in West Palm Beach, the Governor's Mansion in Tallahassee, and Doris Duke's Shangri La in Honolulu.

Wyeth served as a trustee of the Society of the Four Arts (1936-1969) and as its president (1956-1961). He became the first Palm Beach architect to be elected a fellow of the American Institute of Architecture in 1954, and received the Test of Time Award from its Palm Beach Chapter in 1981. Marion Sims Wyeth passed away in 1982 at the age of 93.

Howard Major

Howard Brougham Major (1882–1974) was born in New York, the grandson of a lithographer and the son of a printer's artist. Major studied at the Pratt Institute and the New York Atelier of Beaux-Arts. As the chief draftsman for architect Charles Alonzo Rich, he designed a building at Dartmouth College and country houses for Long Island socialites. He opened his own firm on Fifth Avenue and married Katherine Clark (1899-1958) in 1920, with whom he traveled overseas during most of 1920 and 1921. In 1923 he joined Addison Mizner's firm and began his Palm Beach career by designing Spanish style houses for Nelson Odman and Richard Cowell in Palm Beach, and Howard Whitney in Gulfstream.

Although Major started his Florida career in the Spanish style, he soon became disenchanted with the results and opened his own architectural office. In a 1926 article for Architectural Forum entitled "A Theory Relating to Spanish and Italian Houses in Florida," he suggested that other styles of architecture were more appropriate to the Florida climate and the "national character." Major also was the author of a book entitled Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic: The Greek Revival. He favored the Greek Revival style and was also a proponent of the British Colonial style and all its variants, including the Monterey style.

In Palm Beach Howard Major is best known for designing "Major Alley," a small complex of six Bermuda style town homes constructed on Peruvian Avenue in 1925. These homes are currently listed as Landmarks of the Town of Palm Beach. He also completed a home for Charles Merrill called "Merrill's Landing" that has been demolished. After the Depression, Major's more subdued style became more popular when showplaces may have been considered in poor taste. Some examples

of Major's residential work that are protected by the Palm Beach Landmarks Preservation Commission, include Major Alley at 417 Peruvian Away, 235 Banyan Road, 234 El Bravo Way, 124 Via Bethesda, 745 Hi-Mount Road, 270 Queens Lane, 135 El Vedado Road, 224 and 228 Phipps Plaza, and 421 Peruvian Avenue. In 1929, Major renovated one of the earliest Palm Beach houses to be landmarked, the Vicarage on North Lake Way built in 1897, and the Majors lived there for many years.

Besides his work in Palm Beach, Howard Major did projects in Hobe Sound and Gulfstream, Florida. In Naples he laid out the development of Port Royal and designed the "Church of Trinity-by-the-Sea." In Nassau, Bahamas, Major designed the Porcupine Club and residences for Arthur Vining Davis and Edward Lynch.

The following excerpt from Gene Pandula's "Architects on Architects Talk" provides additional insight into the architectural career of Howard Major:

"Like Addison Mizner, architect Howard Major designed country homes on Long Island, N.Y., in the early days of his career before opening shop in Palm Beach. Major began working for Mizner's Worth Avenue office in 1923 and moved to Palm Beach two years later. The two could not have been more different in their professional approach and preferences. Mizner learned architectural design through an apprenticeship; Major gained a formal education in architecture in New York. Mizner was known for having a pet monkey and a more freewheeling design process. Though Mizner's design of The Everglades Club and other projects made Mediterranean Revival style the dominant style in Palm Beach, Major carved out a successful career designing homes in the Greek Revival, Georgian and British Colonial styles.

Major was a cerebral person. He did research. He formed theses and opinion and his practice was rigorous in putting these ideas forward. Major's book, The Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic: The Greek Revival, was published in 1926. He believed very strongly that America had a style of architecture. Major had two reasons for writing the book. One was to bring to light the fallacy of the impression that the 19th century was devoid of artistic expression. And the second was to place before the public irrefutable evidence that Greek Revival is America's national expression in architecture — the classic revival of the Greece and Rome styles perhaps more accurately called the federal style. Major didn't use the latter label because he didn't want to confuse people.

*Though Major also designed Mediterranean Revival style houses in Palm Beach, he was the first to criticize it. The style became popular in Palm Beach but he believed it was not being refined for the United States from its origins. And he bases those comments on travels to Cuba, to Spain, to Portugal and other locales where he was very studious about crafting articles about essentially Spanish architecture. He claims it was not a simple matter for the Anglo-Saxon to assimilate to this form of architecture. Major even had a series of eight articles published in The Palm Beach Post dissecting Mediterranean Revival style that were designed to prod his cohorts into better design. He wanted architectural restraint.*¹³

VI. Statement of Significance:

The residence at 100 El Bravo Way is significant as a good example of the work of two of Palm Beach's most important architects Marion Sims Wyeth and Howard Major. The Mediterranean Revival style home is representative of the 1920s Boom Time Era in Palm Beach as interpreted by Wyeth and the Great Depression Era as renovated by Major. The residence is also significant as it exemplifies the early development occurring in the Estate Section of Palm Beach during the early 1920s, the changing architectural preferences of the 1930s, as well as the cultural and social history of the Town.

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."

100 El Bravo Way reflects the cultural, economic and social history of the Town of Palm Beach during the 1920s and 1930s. Constructed during the early years of the

¹³ Rogers, David. "Howard Major 'Rigorous' in Putting Idea Forward, Pandula says in Architect's Talk." Palm Beach Daily News. 22 January 2011.

1920s Land Boom and renovated during the Great Depression Era the residence exemplifies these important and changing times in Palm Beach's history. The home was also the location for many well publicized social gatherings.

(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.”

100 El Bravo Way is a good example of the Mediterranean Revival style popularized in Palm Beach during the Boom Time Era of the 1920s and still recognized as the Palm Beach style. The house embodies distinctive characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival style, and it is valuable as an example how an architectural style was interpreted by one of Palm Beach's most prominent architects, Wyeth, in the early 1920s and then renovated by another important architect, Major, following the land bust and during the Great Depression.

(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.”

100 El Bravo Way was designed by Marion Sims Wyeth, one of Palm Beach's most important architects, in 1922. Wyeth's influential career spanned more than fifty years and he is recognized as one of the creators of the Mediterranean Revival “Palm Beach” style. The residence's prime location on the corner of South Ocean Boulevard and El Bravo Way in Palm Beach's Estate Section enhances its value as one of Wyeth's notable works.

The residence is also representative of design work of Howard Major. Howard Major was one of the premier architects in Palm Beach. He was known for breaking away from the Mediterranean Revival style and promoting through both his writings and designs other styles that he believed were more appropriate for the south Florida climate and his Palm Beach clientele. His additions and renovation for 100 El Bravo Way was his interpretation of the Mediterranean Revival style for this residence in 1930.

VIII. Bibliography

Curl, Donald W. Mizner's Florida: American Resort Architecture. New York: The Architectural History Foundation, 1984.

--- Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History. Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1987.

Garner, John S. 100 El Bravo Way, The Tropin Residence: Response to the Landmark Designation Report, 2011.

Forbes Magazine, 2017 Billionaires Net Worth, March 20, 2017.

Historical Society of Palm Beach County. Archives and PBC History Online. Files and Photographs with information on Wyeth, Dobyne's, Major, El Bravo Way.

Hoffstott, Barbara D. Landmark Architecture of Palm Beach (Fourth Edition). Guilford, Connecticut: Lyons Press, 2019.

Johnston, Shirley. Palm Beach Houses. New York: Rizzoli International Publications, 1991.

Marconi, Richard and Debi Murray with the Historical Society of Palm Beach County. Images of America: Palm Beach. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2009.

Marconi, Richard A. and the Historical Society of Palm Beach County. Palm Beach: Then & Now. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2013.

The Palm Beach Daily News and The Palm Beach Post. Archived Articles 1913 – 1989.

Research Atlantica, Inc. Designation Report 100 El Bravo Way, 2011

Sanborn Insurance Map of Palm Beach. New York: Sanborn Map Co., 1919 and 1924 updated to 1946

Town of Palm Beach. Building Permits and Microfiche Records 1919– 2020.

West Palm Beach City Directories. Palm Beach Section, 1916-1975

IX. Florida Master Site File Form

Page 1

☐ Original
☒ Update



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE Version 5.0 3/19

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.

Site#8 **PB06500**
Field Date 12-11-2019
Form Date 9-28-2020
Recorder # MAS

Site Name(s) (address if none) 100 El Bravo WAY Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Survey Project Name Palm Beach Historical Site Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ district ☐ site ☐ object
Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-nonspecific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number 100 Direction _____ Street Name El Bravo Street Type Way Suffix Direction _____
Address: _____
Cross Streets (nearest / between) _____
USGS 7.5 Map Name PALM BEACH USGS Date 1986 Plat or Other Map _____
City / Town (within 3 miles) Palm Beach In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County Palm Beach
Township 43S Range 43E Section 27 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
Tax Parcel # 50434327050000020 Landgrant _____
Subdivision Name EL BRAVO PARK Block 000 Lot 0020
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting Northing
Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1922 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1922 To (year): 2020
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1922 To (year): 2020
Other Use _____ From (year): _____ To (year): _____
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature windows
Additions: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Nature likely side addition
Architect (last name first): Wyeth, Marion Sims Builder (last name first): _____
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
EL SUENO LLC

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Mediterranean Revival Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1-2
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Gable 3. _____
Roof Material(s) 1. Barrel tile 2. _____ 3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
divided wood replacement French doors, some fanlights & keystones, small divided

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
wide chimney, multiple hip masses w overhang, balconies (some w stone brackets)

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
faces water, corner lot, masonry privacy wall, semicircular drive

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Date _____ Init. _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	KEEPER – Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no Date _____	
	NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)	

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Stucco 2. _____ 3. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

obscured, deeply recessed

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.)

stone surround, masonry steps w statues

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐ excellent ☒ good ☐ fair ☐ deteriorated ☐ ruinous

Narrative Description of Resource

This 1922 Mediterranean Revival style building is in good condition. It was designed by Marion Sims Wyeth in 1922 and was altered by Howard Major in 1928.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

☒ FMSF record search (sites/surveys) ☐ library research ☐ building permits ☒ Sanborn maps
☐ FL State Archives/photo collection ☐ city directory ☐ occupant/owner interview ☒ plat maps
☒ property appraiser / tax records ☐ newspaper files ☐ neighbor interview ☐ Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒ cultural resource survey (CRAS) ☐ historic photos ☐ interior inspection ☐ HABS/HAER record search
☒ other methods (describe) Town Staff

Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed)

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ insufficient information

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ insufficient information

Explanation of Evaluation (required, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed)

More information is needed to determine individual eligibility; it does meet district criteria based on its architectural features and association within the Town of Palm Beach.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. Community planning & developm 3. _____ 5. _____
 2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____
 2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
 Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Patricia Davenport-Jacobs

Affiliation Environmental Services, Inc.

Recorder Contact Information 7220 Financial Way, Suite 100, Jacksonville, FL 32256/9044702200/pdavenport
 (address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, DIGITAL IMAGE FILE

When submitting an image, it must be included in digital AND hard copy format (plain paper grayscale acceptable). Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.