

12 Lagomar Road



DESIGNATION REPORT

December 22, 2021

Landmark Preservation Commission

Palm Beach, Florida

DESIGNATION REPORT

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Report produced by Murphy Stillings, LLC

I. General Information

Location:	12 Lagomar Road Palm Beach, Florida
Date of Construction:	1924
Historic Name:	Lagomar
Current Name:	Casa Del Sol
First Owner:	John Magee
Architect:	Addison Mizner
Current Owner:	Dahlia Associates LLC
Present Use:	Residential
Present Zoning:	R-A
Palm Beach County Tax Folio Number:	50-43-44-02-04-000-0013
Current Legal Description:	LAGOMAR PARK NO 2 PT OF LTS 1, 10, 12 & LT 11 AS IN OR 1499P438 & OR52P59 & LTS 10-A & 11-A

II. Location Map

12 Lagomar Road



III. Historical Information

12 Lagomar Road is located approximately one mile south of the Southern Boulevard traffic circle one house east of the Lake Worth Lagoon on the Lagomar Road cul-de-sac. The dwelling sits immediately west of the Lagomar dwelling at 1560 South Ocean Boulevard in Palm Beach's Lagomar Park Subdivision. The house was originally the magnificent dining room of Lagomar, one of Palm Beach's grand early estates designed by Palm Beach's eminent architect Addison Mizner in 1924. Lagomar, meaning between the lake and the sea, was originally the winter estate of John Magee. The mansion and accessory buildings were originally constructed on a vast estate stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Worth.



1932 Ariel Photograph of Lagomar
Palm Beach Social Diary June 11, 2020

By World War I, Henry Flagler had established Palm Beach as the winter capital of American high society. Most came by rail and stayed for the early January to February season at one of Flagler's luxury hotels, the Royal Poinciana or the Breakers. However, following World War I, this practice shifted as the season became longer and many of the society's wealthy built grand mansions along the ocean and lake. The early architect of choice was Addison Mizner who had come to Palm Beach with Paris Singer in 1918 and designed Singer's Mediterranean Revival style Everglades Club in 1918-1919.

The club not only became the new center of social life for Palm Beach's wealthiest and most socially prominent residents, but it also introduced Mizner's Mediterranean Revival style to the island. Society leaders Eva and Edward Stotesbury were the first to commission Mizner to design a grand Mediterranean Revival style estate for their winter residence. With El Mirasol setting the precedent, owning a fashionable Mediterranean Revival-style estate became a symbol of prestige and a place to entertain for Palm Beach's affluent winter residents.

In the spring of 1923, John Magee, a coal operative and prominent broker, purchased 300 feet of ocean front property near the Croker estate with intentions to build an oceanfront mansion. Having the means to build a lavish estate, Magee commissioned Addison Mizner to design a villa and outbuildings on his ocean to lake property. By April of 1924, the Palm Beach Post reported:

“Mr. and Mrs. John Magee were delighted at the progress upon their new house, which has been tiled and stuccoed and nearly finished as to the exterior. It is a beautiful great house, with unusual architecture and an attractive bridge separates the servant's quarters from the master's portion of the house. It will be, when properly landscaped, one of the most beautiful houses in Palm Beach and Mr. and Mrs. Magee's friends, who know of their lavish hospitality, are looking forward to their entertainments there next season.”¹

The original Mizner designed estate was completed by the winter season and included a main house facing the ocean, a guest cottage, a boat house on Lake Worth, and a servants' quarters and a garage building that was connected to the main house by an arched walkway. In the main house, an arched portico gave entrance to the imposing hall with a tiled floor and a wrought-iron railed staircase. Although Mizner followed the general plan of having the living room and dining room separated by a loggia, in this case he placed the dining room in a separate wing facing the patio and the lake. Mizner placed the kitchen and service rooms in a ground-level basement under the dining room.²

In 1927, three years after its completion, the Magee's sold the house to Mrs. Henry Rea. Mrs. Rea and the Magee's had been friends and Mrs. Rea had owned the tract adjoining the estate, making this purchase logical for the

¹ Palm Beach Post. April 13, 1924, page 5.

² Donald Curl. Mizner's Florida: American Resort Architecture. Pages 117-118. Mizner made reproductions of wood paneling from the University of Salamanca in Spain.

expansion of her own estate.³ Though the Magee's only spent three seasons at Lagomar, a Palm Beach Post article from March 1927 noted that the Magee's had entertained more distinguished guests than perhaps any other family in Palm Beach.⁴ The announcement of the sale of Lagomar appeared in the Palm Beach Post on February 13, 1927, titled "John Magee Estate is Sold for Half Million." The article stated that Mrs. Henry Rea of Pittsburgh purchased the property considered one of the show places of the boulevard with a large stretch of oceanfront adjoining her property, both which extend from the ocean to the lake, with the consolidation forming one of the largest and most beautiful estates in Palm Beach.⁵

Mrs. Henry R. Rea (Edith Oliver Rea) was one of Palm Beach's most distinguished long-time residents. She was a member of one of the great industrial families of Pittsburgh and at one time she held the office of chairman of the board of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company founded by her father. She was the widow of Pittsburgh industrialist Henry Rea who manufactured mill machinery and in addition was a director of the Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh Coal Company and a number of other entities. Mrs. Rea was one of the early members of the Palm Beach winter colony who began coming to the Island in the days of the Royal Poinciana Hotel and then for many years occupied a cottage in Breakers Row. Always keenly interested in the civic and cultural life of Palm Beach, Mrs. Rea was involved in the Garden Club, the Everglades Club, and the Society of the Four Arts, but her true passion on both a local and national level was the American Red Cross and she was often referred to as "the first lady of the Red Cross."⁶ Edith Rea completed numerous repairs and additions to the Lagomar property, with Mizner in charge of most. In 1930, Mizner designed an octagonal loggia off the main living room to accommodate a carved antique ceiling he brought back from Spain.⁷ This same year he also designed a Mediterranean Revival style caretakers lodge. Addison Mizner and Edith Rea remained friendly not only throughout the numerous projects but until the end of Mizner's life.⁸

³ Research Atlantica, Inc. Lagomar 1560 South Ocean Boulevard Historic Designation Report, Town of Palm Beach, January 17, 1992.

⁴ Palm Beach Post. March 26, 1929, page 12.

⁵ Palm Beach Post. "John Magee Estate Is Sold For Half Million Dollars." February 13, 1927, Page 13.

⁶ Palm Beach Post. "Mrs. Henry R. Rea Dies In Boston At Age Of 85." May 6, 1951, Page 1.

⁷ Research Atlantica, Inc. Page 6.

⁸ Donald Curl, Mizner's Florida: American Resort Architecture. Page 201. After the collapse of Boca Raton and the Mizner Development Company, Mrs. Rea often paid Mizner's servants' salaries and his grocery bill.

Mrs. Edith Oliver Rea passed away in 1951 and in January of 1953 Alan M. Graf and Charles Hart purchased the property for \$185,000 under the Lagomar Estate, Inc. entity and subsequently subdivided the property into twelve lots for resale as the Lagomar Park subdivision. A January 18, 1953, Palm Beach Post article titled “Lagomar Is To Be Developed As Subdivision Of Twelve Lots,” stated:

“Lagomar, famous estate of the late Mrs. Henry R. Rea, will follow the modern-day trend towards smaller homes by development as a subdivision to be known as Lagomar Park. Mr. Graf, Northern hotel man who became a Palm Beach resident and plans to concentrate on development, revealed that he had bought the Rea property at 1560 S. Ocean Boulevard, extending 400 feet along the ocean front with equal lake frontage. This includes the magnificent villa designed by Addison Mizner, a separate guest house, pool, boat house, and service quarters, with all the furnishings.⁹ Plans for Lagomar Park have been worked out with a view to preserving intact the sunken gardens, the tropical landscaping and vegetation for which the estate has long been famous. The area zoned residential has been divided into 12 lots, two of which include the villa, subject to division through the central loggia if the lots are sold separately, with all lots having partial beach rights. Lagomar is the third large, nationally famous Palm Beach estate dating back to the lush boomtime era to become a subdivision. The first was the Donahue place on South Ocean Boulevard (Cielito Lindo), the second the Stotesbury oceanfront El Mirasol now owned by Bessemer Properties.”¹⁰

Shortly after the property was subdivided in 1953, Mrs. Valerie Bland of New York and Greenwich, Connecticut purchased the Lagomar villa and associated lots, adding additional lots in 1954. In 1957, Mrs. Bland subdivided her house through the division of the central loggia with the grand dining room, service rooms below and landscaped lawn and terraces to become a separate estate. This property was purchased that same year by Mr. and Mrs. Emilio Tagle, who hired architect Belford Shoumate to make additions and alterations over the next three years. The address of this separate residence was initially 131 Lagomar Road but was later changed to 12 Lagomar Road as it exists today.

⁹ The Caretakers Lodge had been repurposed as a guest house.

¹⁰ Palm Beach Post, January 18, 1953, Page 37.

Emile Tagle was a well-known Palm Beach resident, Chilean diplomat, and prominent polo player. He sadly passed away in a car accident in Jamaica in December of 1960. In the mid-1960s, Mrs. Polly Tagle married Gerald W. Blakely and while married the Blakely's added a swimming pool and did some minor additions and alterations to 12 Lagomar Road. In the mid-1980s, Polly married Joseph L. Davidson and while married the couple enlarged the house with a third story addition above the south portion of the house. Polly F. Davidson passed away in 2003 having lived at 12 Lagomar Road for forty-five years. In 2005, the property was sold to Roberto and Joanne de Guardiola who undertook an extensive renovation and enlargement of the property that won the Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach's 2012 Ballinger Award which is given annually to honor historically sensitive construction projects at large estates. 12 Lagomar Road was purchased in May of 2021 and is currently owned by Dahlia Associates LLC.

III. Architectural Information

Designed by Addison Mizner in 1924, the original Lagomar estate was a Mediterranean Revival style villa on a large ocean to lake property. The two-story dwelling with a partial basement had an irregular floor plan and asymmetrical design. The house was constructed of hollow clay tiles covered with stucco and the structure was topped with a low-pitched hip roof made of red clay barrel tiles. Exposed pecky cypress rafters drew attention to the multi-level roofline. As noted previously, although Mizner followed the general plan of having the living room and dining room separated by a loggia, in this case he placed the dining room in a separate wing facing the patio and lake. He used Woodite reproductions of paneling from the University of Salamanca in this room.¹¹

The Lagomar estate was sold and subdivided into the Lagomar Park subdivision in 1953 and in 1957 the dining room was partitioned to create a separate dwelling. Architect Belford Shoumate was hired to make this section a fully functioning individual dwelling, which featured Mizner's original fireplace, paneling, tile floor and 14' pecky cypress ceiling. Shumate made additions to the partitioned section and repurposed the historic dining room as the main living room.

¹¹ Curl. Mizner's Florida. Pages 117-118.



Photos Courtesy of the Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach

Over the next forty-five years there were additions and alterations to the dwelling and property, but the main renovation took place after the de Guardiola's purchased the property in 2005 and renovated it between 2007-2009. At the time of purchase, the dwelling occupied a zigzag-shaped parcel, had no discernable main entry and the focal-point living room was tucked into a corner just a few feet from the property line, which the owners remedied by purchasing the adjoining lot. With this additional space, the architects were

able to add in arcades, a courtyard, loggias, and terraces around the dwelling to achieve cohesiveness as well as a picturesque main entry off the cul-de-sac featuring an ornate fountain on the west wall. Stairs at this entry lead to an arcade between the cabana and courtyard that culminates at the front door.¹² Mizneresque features of the dwelling include French doors, Cuban-tile floors, hand-painted tiles, beamed and coffered ceilings and a columned archway. As a point of inspiration, the owners and the architects referred to Mizner's charming vias off of Worth Avenue. 12 Lagomar Road captures a similar feeling with its brick walkways, covered areas, courtyard, terraces and the blending of interiors and exteriors.¹³



Photo Courtesy of the Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach

IV. Architects Biography

Addison Mizner

Addison Cairns Mizner was one of Palm Beach's most flamboyant architects from the time of his arrival on the Island in 1918 to his death in 1933. With Richard M. Hunt and Stanford White, he was known as one of the "great society

¹² Palm Beach Daily News. "On the Market: Mizner home on Lagomar for sale at \$16.95M." September 4, 2016, Business Section.

¹³ Ibid. The architects on this renovation project were Raphael Saladrigas and Leah Cohen. There is a separate driveway entry on the south side of the estate leading to Lagomar Road. This approach leads to the swimming pool and tennis court as well as a garden entry.

architects.” Mizner socialized with the wealthy, and through his contacts introduced Mediterranean Revival architecture to Palm Beach, revolutionizing the shape of the town.

Mizner was born in 1872 in Benicia, California, the son of a prominent California pioneer family. Although he never studied architecture at the university level, Mizner absorbed design concepts “in the field” while his father was an ambassador to Central America. Fluent in Spanish from his time in Guatemala City, Mizner travelled to Spain where he lived in Salamanca for less than a year. Despite the fact that his time in Spain was short, his travels left a lasting imprint on his life and work.

From 1893 to 1896 Mizner expanded his knowledge of Spanish style architecture by serving an apprenticeship with a leading proponent of the style, Willis Polk, in San Francisco. His apprenticeship taught him draftsmanship and construction techniques and eventually led to a partnership with Polk. From California Mizner traveled to New York City where he benefitted from a friendship with Stanford White, who helped him become established in the city.

Mizner first visited Palm Beach in 1918 while recovering from an accident. Already established as a New York architect, he stayed with Paris Singer, son of Sewing Machine mogul Isaac Singer and husband of dancer Isadora Duncan. Singer was interested in developing Palm Beach as a resort for the wealthy of New York. Mizner received a \$6000 per year retainer from Singer to encourage his New York society cliental to build vacation homes in Palm Beach.

The Everglades Club, designed in 1918, was Mizner’s first project and set the tone for the new Palm Beach. Addison Mizner moved away from the shingle cottage style town of Henry Flagler and moved toward a resort of fashion and elegance.

In the Town of Palm Beach, Mizner buildings included dozens of mansions, Via Mizner, Via Parigi, office buildings, apartments, and shops. One of Mizner’s unique attributes was his ability to adapt to circumstances. When the elements of his Spanish style buildings became unavailable (iron work, tiles, etc. that help define the Mediterranean Revival style) he established Mizner Industries to produce the needed materials. Eventually he produced the new and “antique” furniture to decorate his houses.

After the collapse of Mizner's project in Boca Raton, and the failure of the Mizner development there, he continued to live in Villa Mizner but had financial trouble maintaining his lifestyle. Mizner died of a heart attack on February 5, 1933.

VI. Statement of Significance

12 Lagomar Road is significant as an important remaining element of the grand Lagomar estate built during the Boom Time era of the 1920s. Its Mediterranean Revival style architecture is a good example of the style and a notable work of Addison Mizner. It is also significant as an act of historic preservation in Palm Beach where a grand estate was adaptively reused rather than demolished.

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 the 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."

12 Lagomar Road reflects the broad cultural, economic and social history of the Town of Palm Beach. Lagomar was built in 1924 during Palm Beach's first building boom and at a time when many of the wealthiest people in America came to Palm Beach for the warm winter season and built exquisite oceanfront estates to live in and entertain guests. The summer of 1924 when Lagomar was constructed was also the last to have numerous Mizner projects under construction in Palm Beach, thus Lagomar represents Mizner's work at the height of his popularity in Palm Beach.¹⁴ The original owners, Mr. & Mrs. John Magee, and the subsequent owner, Edith Oliver Rea, were wealthy northern industrialists who had been spending the season in Palm Beach hotels prior to living in an oceanfront mansion.

¹⁴ Research Atlantica, Inc. Town of Palm Beach Historic Designation Report: Lagomar: 1560 South Ocean Boulevard. January 17, 1992.

12 Lagomar Road also reflects the post World War II era when numerous owners of Palm Beach's grand estates sold their properties to developers who subsequently demolished the estates that had become too costly to maintain. Fortunately, Lagomar was spared the wrecking ball with the mansion divided into two dwellings and the estate subdivided into a twelve-lot subdivision, making 12 Lagomar Road a good example of adaptive reuse.

(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.”

12 Lagomar Road is a very good example of the Mediterranean Revival style of architecture popularized in Palm Beach during the Land Boom of the 1920s. The house's focal point is the Mizner designed living room which was originally the grand Lagomar dining room. Much of the subsequent additions and alterations to the dwelling were done in a style evocative of Mizner's Palm Beach Mediterranean Revival designs. Furthermore, creating a fully functioning residence from a piece of the original larger dwelling is an example of a method of construction that is valuable for study.

VIII. Selected Bibliography

Christian Angle Real Estate Website: 12 Lagomar Road, Palm Beach.

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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.

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The Palm Beach Daily News and The Palm Beach Post. Archived Articles 1920 – 2021.


Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach. 12 Lagomar Road Building File and Transcript from the 2012 Ballinger Award Presentation by Alexander Ives.

Research Atlantica, Inc. Town of Palm Beach Historic Designation Report: Lagomar: 1560 South Ocean Boulevard. January 17, 1992.

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 1924– 2021.

IX. Florida Master Site File Form

Page 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original <input type="checkbox"/> Update		HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE Version 5.0 3/19 <small>Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation. Consult the Guide to Historical Structure Forms for detailed instructions.</small>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Clear Form Values</div> Site# PB19352 Field Date <u>12-8-2019</u> Form Date <u>10-9-2020</u> Recorder # <u>MAS</u>
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Site Name(s) (address if none) 12 Lagomar Rd 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

Clear Location Values

Address: 12 Lagomar Road
 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 44S Range 43E Section 02 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 50434402040000013 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name LAGOMAR PARK NO 2 IN Block 000 Lot 0013
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting Northing
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Clear History Values

Construction Year: 1928 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1928 To (year): 2020
 Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1928 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 multiple addns
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)
DEGUARDIOLA ROBERTO A JR &
 Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe _____

DESCRIPTION

Clear Description Values

Style Mediterranean Revival Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 1-2
 Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. 3.
 Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. Hip 3.
 Roof Material(s) 1. Barrel tile 2. 3.
 Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.) 1. 2.
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)
single & paired casement, stucco sills
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
hip roofs w overhang & exposed rafters, front courtyard w tiling & fountain, side loggia, symmetric primary facade from drive
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)
large lot, side pool, mature vegetation, brick drive

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Owner Objection	SHPO - Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> insufficient info Keeper - Determined eligible: <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Clear Check Boxes</div> 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)	Date _____ Init. _____ Date _____

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 PB19352

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Clear Description Values

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Masonry 2. _____Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. _____ 3. _____Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. _____Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. _____

Note: you may use the text box in each field to type in an answer that does not appear in the list provided

Main Entrance (style/details)

obscured from ROW

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

obscured from ROW

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

Narrative Description of Resource

This 1928 Mediterranean Revival Style building is in good condition.

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

Clear Significance Values

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)

This building may meet criteria for individual listing, but more research regarding any alterations would be needed to determine individual eligibility. It does meet district criteria based on its features and association within the Town.

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

1. _____

3. _____

5. _____

2. _____

4. _____

6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Clear Documentation Values

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 JacobsAffiliation Environmental Services, Inc.Recorder Contact Information 7220 Financial Way, Suite 100, Jacksonville, FL 32256/9044702200/pdavenport@

(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

① USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION CLEARLY INDICATED

② LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)

③ 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.