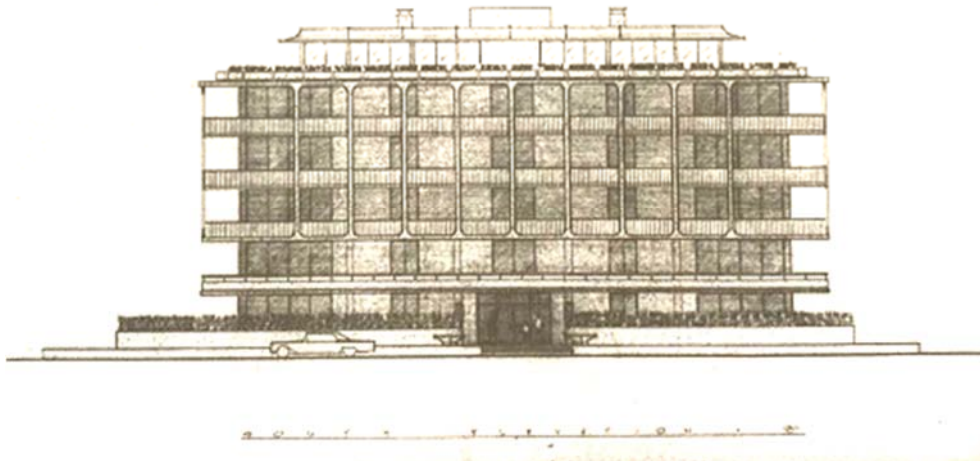


Tower Vallencay

2155 Ibis Isle Road



DESIGNATION REPORT

December 22, 2021

**Landmark Preservation Commission
Palm Beach, Florida**

DESIGNATION REPORT

Tower Vallengay 2155 Ibis Isle Road

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Report produced by Murphy Stillings, LLC

I. General Information

Location: 2155 Ibis Isle Road
Palm Beach, Florida

Date of Construction: 1968-1970

Architect: Clifford Eugene “Gene” Lawrence of
Lawrence & Belk Architects

Original Owner: Continental Con-Dev Company

Builder/Contractor: William D. Ray, dba Continental Con-Dev
Company

Current Owners: Multiple Owners (Please See Attached List)

Present Use: Residential Condominium Building

Legal Description: Lot 7 Ibis Isle

List of Owners and Parcel Control Numbers

Burke, William L.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0020
Chang, Primalia	50-43-44-15-29-000-0150
Crimi, Michael D. & Barbara	50-43-44-15-29-000-0180
Cynthia Oneglia 2009 Trust	50-43-44-15-29-000-0050
Gambill, Todd E.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0060
Goldenson, Ronald H. and Ellen & Ronald H. and Ellen Goldenson Trust	50-43-44-15-29-000-0100
Goldstein, Joel and Elaine & Goldstein Florida Trust	50-43-44-15-29-000-0160
Gray, Carol	50-43-44-15-29-000-0210
Green, Joan M.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0120
Hausman, James & Helaine	50-43-44-15-29-000-0010
Hecht, Helen	50-43-44-15-29-000-0080
Hempel, Gardiner Jr. & Wong, Chiu Yin	50-43-44-15-29-000-0090
Kahn, Adele & Adele Kahn Trust	50-43-44-15-29-000-0200
Leonard, Richard & Emily W.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0070
Litowitz, Norman S. and Bonnie E.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0110
Lodhi, Amer and Tahira & Tahira Lodhi Rev. Trust	50-43-44-15-29-000-0190
Nadler, Emanuel and Anna	50-43-44-15-29-000-0230
O'Neil, J. Pierce and Ashley L.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0220
Pell, Christopher Thomas Hart and Janet A. & Christopher T. H. Pell Rev. Trust & Janet A. Pell Rev. Trust	50-43-44-15-29-000-0030
Ryan, Honore A.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0040
Schoenholtz, Jack C.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0140
Supple, David A. and Rachel R.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0170
Watkins, Timothy H.	50-43-44-15-29-000-0060

II. Location Map



III. Architectural Information

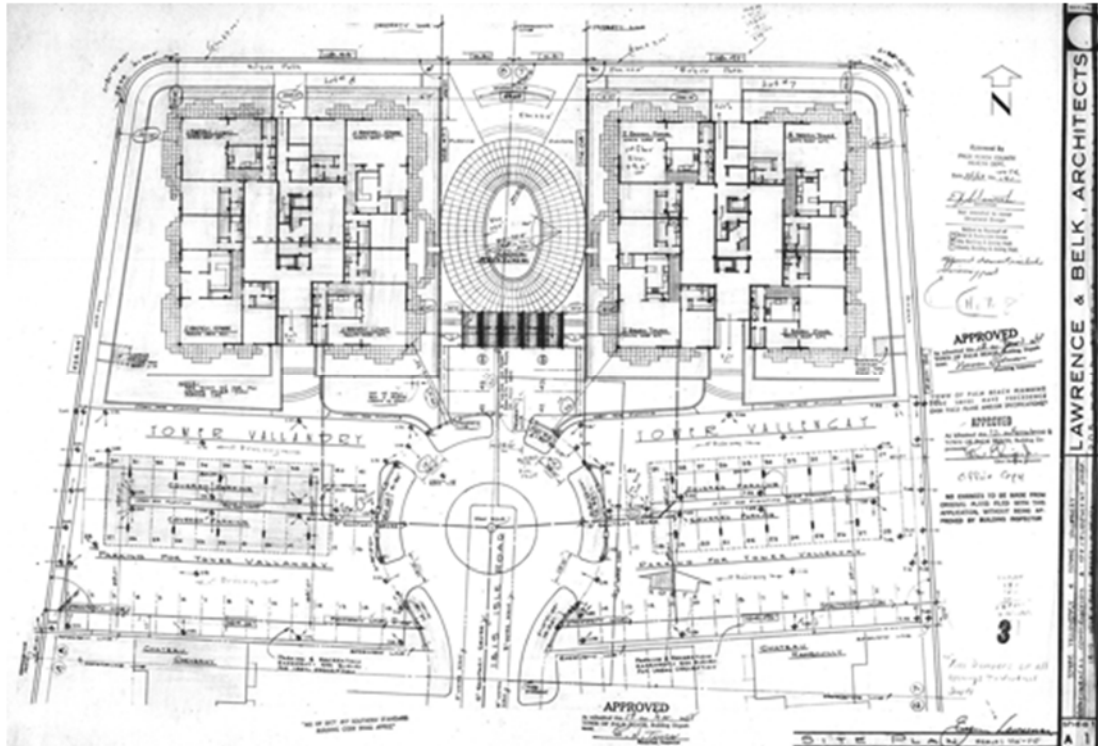
Tower Vallencay, located at 2155 Ibis Isle Road, was designed in the Modern architectural style by prominent Palm Beach architect Eugene Lawrence in 1968 and constructed by Continental Con-Dev Company from 1968-1970. The 6-story condominium building is located on the northeast coast of Ibis Isle wrapped by Lake Worth. Tower Vallencay's design and site plan take advantage of its location along Lake Worth with stunning panoramic views.



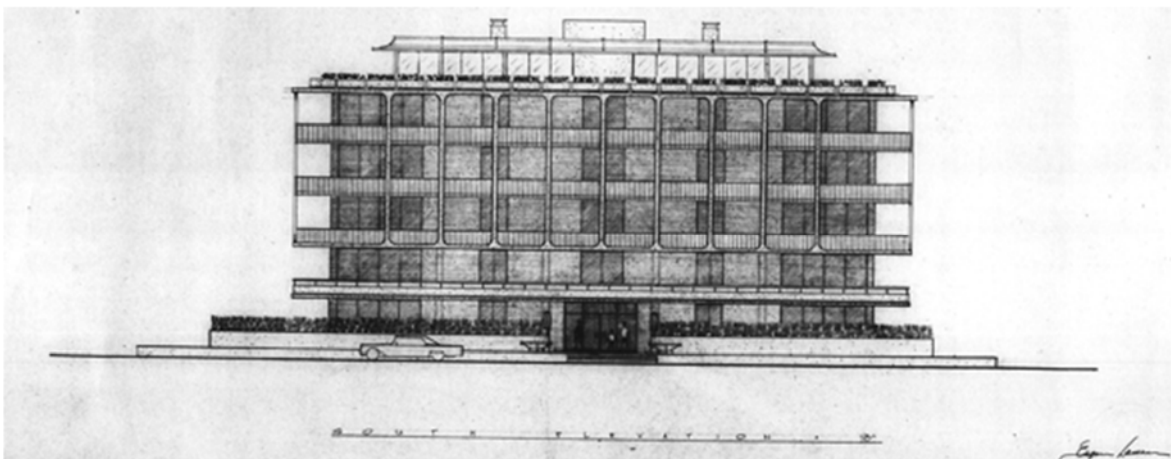
The Modern architectural style originated at the beginning of the 20th century and became prominent after World War II. The style embraced the use of modern materials and building techniques and followed the principal that form follows function. Common architectural characteristics of the style include clean lines, simple shapes, minimal ornamentation, roof overhangs, walls of glass and large windows, open floorplans and the efficient use of space, modern building materials, and a relationship to the environment.

The Continental Con-Dev Company commissioned Lawrence to design Tower Vallencay along with the neighboring condominium to the west, Tower Vallandry. The two buildings were sited to take advantage of the views of Lake Worth and the ocean with a circular vehicular access point and oval shaped patio and pool between the buildings. Not only did the building's siting take advantage of the picturesque views but Lawrence's floor plans did as well, with

all the units located on the outside and the building's circulation located in the center. The six-floor condominium building, constructed of reinforced concrete and steel surfaced with smooth stucco, was designed with five floors consisting of four units on each floor and a sixth floor with two penthouse units. A free-standing covered parking structure with a flat concrete roof, also designed by Lawrence, is located to the south of the building and a covered awning provides shelter to the main entrance of the building.



Site Plan of Tower Vallencay and Tower Vallandry
Eugene Lawrence, 1968



South Elevation by Eugene Lawrence, 1968

Lawrence's design for Tower Vallencay highlights a juxtaposition of horizontal and vertical elements. The most prominent example of this is the building's horizontal cantilevered balconies and roof overhangs that are contrasted by slender vertical columns. These square columns rise not from the ground as in traditional architecture but from the third floor to the fifth floor and flare at the base and top. Another example of this play in vertical and horizontal components is the design of the balcony railings. Lawrence did not design just one balcony railing for the building, but rather designed the second and sixth floors with a horizontal aluminum railing on a concrete base providing a horizontal appearance, and the third to fifth floors with aluminum railings with vertical posts creating a vertical expression. The structure also features many floor-to-ceiling windows and doors that provide access to the large wrap-around balconies and terraces. Another interesting feature of the design is the square cutouts in the sixth floor's roof overhang which provides light and creates shadows for the large terraces below



Photo from jeffreyjkatz.com

The Tower Vallencay of Ibis Isle Association and the condominium owners have recognized the importance of the building's design and history and have been working to preserve and maintain the property's significant architectural

features. Over the years there have been alterations primarily to the interior of the individual units, as well as window and door changes and concrete repairs to the building. These alterations were carried out while preserving the building's historic and architectural integrity.

IV. Historical Information

The Tower Vallengay is located on Ibis Isle which is sometimes referred to by locals as “Penner Island.” According to local lore, the Penner family lived on the island alone decades ago. The Penner boys and girls traveled to school in Lake Worth via a rowboat on the Lake Worth Lagoon, and their grandfather was the bridge tender. Penner Island was once a popular destination for its oyster beds, which were filled with morsels for the locals. Maps before 1960 refer to this bit of land as “Pinner Island” lending some validity to the original island name found in the town lore story. Before the name changed to Ibis Island, Pinner Island had an irregular shape. The name change appears to have taken place when the island was filled to its linear shape seen today.¹

Following World War II, Palm Beach flourished and grew exponentially. A controversial zoning law passed by Town Council in 1947 led to dramatic growth in much of mid- town Palm Beach.² The new law changed much of the land in Royal Park and Floral Park from mostly zone A residential classification to zone C classification permitting hotels and apartments. At the same time, the Town Council raised the housing density in the stretch of land starting at Sloan's Curve and running south to Palm Beach's southern border, which included what was to become Ibis Isle where Tower Vallengay was later constructed. All of this rezoning created a building boom that endured for decades.

The first major building constructed south of Sloan's Curve in Palm Beach following the rezoning was The Ambassador Hotel built in 1947. The hotel was a success and became “a mecca for a discriminating clientele.” There was little development in the 1950s, however, the Phipps family was attracted to the South End for development. In the early 1950s, they purchased the former Penner Island, built a bridge connecting it to the mainland in 1952 and platted

¹ Carleton Varney. “Ibis Isle has Colorful History and a Name Inspired by the Bird.” Palm Beach Daily News, March 16, 2017. The historical information came from historian and archivist Betsy Berkshire.

² Royal Park and Floral Park were two of the earliest subdivisions in Palm Beach where many of the oldest frame cottages and bungalows existed. Prior to 1947, these subdivisions had mostly exclusive residential zone A classification.

the Ibis Isles subdivision in 1953. Town officials worked out a deal with the Phipps family that resulted in the town acquiring the land across South Ocean Boulevard to the east for what today is Phipps Ocean Park.

By the 1960s, many developers became attracted to this area south of Sloan's Curve, as it was mostly undeveloped ocean and lakefront land. Prior to the hurricane of 1947, State Road A1A (South Ocean Boulevard) was located along the ocean. However, the hurricane washed out the road so from Manalapan's Vanderbilt Curve to Palm Beach's Sloan's Curve, A1A was relocated toward the lake side. Ibis Island was reached from this portion of Palm Beach by a bridge connecting the island to A1A. During this time there was also the addition of lakefront landfills on the west side of A1A creating greater buildable lots like that on Ibis Isle. Developers began to see this great opportunity and began building condominium buildings along the ocean and lake south of Sloan's curve. The Palm Beach Par Three Golf Course opened in 1961 and the increased development and population growth in the South End created the need for a third fire station which opened next to Phipps Park in 1964.

In the mid-1960s, William D. Ray and Richard M. Taylor of Continental Con-Dev Company became interested in entering the residential condominium market in Palm Beach with great interest in developing the north end of Ibis Isle.³ However, prior to embarking on development of Ibis Isle, Continental Con-Dev Company did a pilot project to test the market and find out first-hand what Palm Beach residents or prospective residents desired in a condominium. Their pilot project was The French Villas condominium apartments at 240 North County Road in midtown Palm Beach which consisted of two buildings with twelve apartments in a style meant to appeal to the upscale Palm Beach clientele, unlike the average commercial apartment building. This project sold all but one in two months and with this success Continental Con-Dev Company proceeded with the development of the ten-acre northern tract of Ibis Island, which they purchased for \$1 million.⁴ They then spent \$6 million from 1968-1970 constructing ten condominium buildings with 129 units, including the 22 units in Tower Vallencay.⁵ The buildings with French names were designed

³ William D. Ray was a general contractor with wide national experience in pre-cast concrete commercial buildings and complete towns. Richard M. Taylor had a background in shipping and construction and was the main financial spark behind Continental Con-Dev Company. William D. Ray served as president of the company while Taylor served as the secretary-treasurer.

⁴ The Palm Beach Post, January 28, 1968, Page 86.

⁵ Zoning codes would have allowed much greater density, but the developers wanted to retain the original atmosphere.

in the Regency, Mansard and Modern styles and constructed with building heights from low to high with low two-story buildings in the south part of the tract adjacent to the single house residential area tapering up to the north to the 6-story buildings at the northern end, Tower Vollandry on the west and Tower Vallencay on the east.⁶

The first building permit taken out for Tower Vallencay was #77568 in 1968 for the structure's foundation. Following that in November 1968 was Permit # 74368 for a 5-story plus Penthouse 22-Unit Apartment House. The owner of record was Continental Con-Dev Company, the builder was W.D. Ray dba Continental Con-Dev Company, and the designer was prominent Palm Beach architect Eugene Lawrence. The cost of the project was listed as \$700,000. With Continental Con-Dev Company's completion of the ten condominium buildings in 1970, Ibis Isle became a highly sought-after location for both single family residences on the south end and condominium residents on the north end.

Development continued to boom and during the 1970s twenty-one more condominiums were constructed between Sloan's Curve and the Town of South Palm Beach and fourteen more in the 1980s. In just three decades from the 1960s through the 1980s more than fifty condominiums were constructed along the three-and- one-half mile ocean to lake strip between Sloan's Curve and the Town of South Palm Beach, ever changing the South End Palm Beach landscape.⁷

V. Architect Biography

Clifford Eugene "Gene" Lawrence, Jr.

Clifford Eugene "Gene" Lawrence, Jr. was a talented, acclaimed and prolific Palm Beach architect with many premier residential and commercial buildings spanning the time period from the 1960s to 2013.

⁶ On the south end of the island, most of the buildings are typical of the early development – single family houses built primarily in mid-century designs. Tower Vollandry and Tower Vallencay are virtually identical designs by Eugene Lawrence.

⁷ Research conducted by MurphyStillings, LLC for The Reef Condominium Town of Palm Beach Landmark Designation Report November 20, 2019. This fervor of development did not please the Palm Beach establishment who saw the Town as an enclave for the few while developers saw Palm Beach as a metropolis for the many. With a change in its members, the 1970 Town Council tightened building codes and zoning restrictions to reduce the town's population density. By March 1970 the Town had curbed high rises, setting a five-story limit on apartment buildings and three-story commercial usage.

A native of North Florida, Gene Lawrence graduated cum laude from the University of Florida's College of Architecture and Fine Arts in 1957 and then served in the Navy's Civil Engineering Corps before coming to Palm Beach.⁸ After moving to Palm Beach he worked with various architectural and engineering firms in Florida before opening his private practice, The Lawrence Group Architects, in 1965 in an office at 205 Worth Avenue. He continued working in that building for 47 years until his retirement in 2013.

In Palm Beach, Gene Lawrence served on the Architectural Review Commission, the Planning and Zoning Commission and the Code Enforcement Board using his expertise in architecture and construction for a total of 36 years. He also volunteered as a director of the Palm Beach Civic Association and as a board member of the Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce. He was also very involved as a President, Board Member and Foundation Board Member of the Graham Eckes Palm Beach Academy.

Thousands of condominium homes in Palm Beach are in buildings designed by Lawrence. In addition to Tower Vallengay, his work includes the residential buildings at Sloan's Curve, The Reef, the Sun and Surf, L'Ermitage of Palm Beach, Parc Regent, Sutton Place, Ambassador South, The Cove, The Regency of Palm Beach, Il Lugano and the Bellaria. Lawrence's firm also redesigned the Palm Beach Biltmore as part of the former hotel's conversion into luxury condominiums.⁹

Lawrence also designed many prominent Palm Beach commercial buildings, including 150 Worth Avenue (The Esplanade), Neiman Marcus, Salvatore Ferragamo, Cartier, Trillion, Café L'Europe and the Palm Beach Park Centre office building at 440 Royal Palm Way. The spring 2013 issue of Worth Avenue magazine named Lawrence among the eight most important designers in the Town's history.¹⁰

Much of Lawrence's work is contemporary, but in a 2013 interview he stated he was never a "signature architect" with a single definitive style. Instead, he said his approach was to have the building fit the owner and what the situation dictates, and that has meant that he worked in many styles, including Mediterranean Revival, Modern and British Colonial.¹¹ Accepting challenging jobs and taking risks earned The Lawrence Group a reputation of innovative designers.

Lawrence worked in Palm Beach during a major growth spurt in the town. His firm expanded seven times in the first three years and at one time more than 40 staff members worked in Palm Beach and satellite offices in Miami and Stuart. Lawrence's projects exceeded several billion dollars and reached as far as Mexico, California, New Jersey, North Carolina, New Mexico and Puerto Rico. He later decided to downsize and narrow his focus to Palm Beach. Palm Beach Daily News and Palm Beach Post articles described how Lawrence shaped the look of the Island and made Palm Beach a better place through his architectural designs, preservation projects and as volunteer on Town boards, while always being the epitome of a Southern gentleman. Eugene Lawrence passed away on November 2, 2013 at the age of 79.

VI. Statement of Significance

The Tower Vallengay is distinctive for its Modern architecture designed by prominent Palm Beach architect Eugene Lawrence. The building is also significant as representing the extensive condominium development on the north end of Ibis Isle during a period of substantial condominium building in Palm Beach's south end. The original developers constructed a high-quality building that has been well cared for and a design that has stood the test of time.

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."

Tower Vallengay was built during the immense growth of Palm Beach's South End starting at Sloan's Curve and running three-and-a-half miles to the north border of the Town of South Palm Beach. From 1960 – 1990 more than fifty condominiums were built in this stretch between the ocean and the lake. Tower Vallengay is a luxury development due to the high-quality construction, panoramic lake view units, low density, and superb architecture, thereby attracting a discriminating clientele.

(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.”

Tower Vallengay is a very good representation of the Modern architectural style as interpreted by prominent Palm Beach architect, Eugene Lawrence. The design of Tower Vallengay embodies distinguishing characteristics of the Modern style. These include the structure’s clean lines and simple shapes with minimal ornamentation that are highlighted through a play of horizontality and verticality and square cutouts in the roof overhang, the walls of glass and large windows offer exceptional views and a relationship to the surrounding environment, and the design’s efficient use of space and construction with modern building materials follows the Modern architecture principal of “form follows function”.

(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.”

Tower Vallengay is a good representation of design work of Eugene Lawrence. Lawrence was a very important and prolific architect in Palm Beach from the 1960s through 2013. He designed many condominium buildings in the South End and Midtown Palm Beach that have stood the test of time and are sought after dwellings. His designs were innovative and provided the most modern designs and conveniences for the time.

VIII. Selected Bibliography

Augustus Mayhew. "High-rise Palm Beach: Changes in Altitude. January 20, 2013

Augustus Mayhew. Unforgettable Palm Beach: Modernist Buildings Among Town's Most Endangered Cultural Resources." March 6, 2011.

Carlton Varney. "Ibis Isle Has Colorful History and a Name Inspired by the Bird." March 16, 2017.

Clifford Eugene "Gene" Lawrence, Jr. Obituary. November 5, 2013.

Eliot Kleinberg. 1947 Hotel Still Thrives on Island, October 11, 2006.

Elisa Williams. "Eugene Lawrence: Balancing Art with Logic." December 30, 2019.

Environmental Services, Inc. Town of Palm Beach Historic Site Survey. 2020

Lawrence, David. Biographical Data for Eugene Lawrence.

Lewis Katz. "Architect Leaves Inspiring Legacy." November 10, 2013.

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

Mayhew, Augustus. Palm Beach: A Greater Grandeur. East Side Press, 2016.

Michele Dargan. "Architect 'Made Palm Beach a Better Place:' Gene Lawrence 'Epitome of Southern Gentleman' Dies at 79." November 3, 2013.

Palm Beach County Property Appraiser: Names and Property Appraiser Controller ID Numbers for The Tower Vallengay condominium.

Palm Beach County Property Appraiser: Dates for South End Condominiums

Palm Beach Daily News Articles: 1940-2021

Palm Beach Post Articles: 1940-2021

Paul Price. "Eugene Lawrence: 'I Just wanted to Build Buildings'." January 17, 1971.

Randy Schultz. "Palm Beach: Clinging to the Past Amid a Sea of Change." February 7, 1982.

Town of Palm Beach. Building Permits and Microfiche Records 1968– 2021.

West Palm Beach City Directories. Palm Beach Section, 1968 – 1972.

William Kelly. "Longtime Architect Retires: Lawrence Shaped Look of Island." April 7, 2013.

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	Site# <u>PB19391</u> Field Date <u>12-7-2019</u> Form Date <u>10-9-2020</u> Recorder # <u>NAS</u>
---	---	---	--

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

Site Name(s) (address if none) 2155 IBIS ISLE RD Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
 Survey Project Name Palm Beach Historical Site Survey Survey # (DHR only) _____
 National Register Category (please check one) ☒ building ☐ structure ☐ dated ☐ site ☐ object
 Ownership: ☐ private-profit ☐ private-nonprofit ☒ private-individual ☐ private-non-specific ☐ city ☐ county ☐ state ☐ federal ☐ Native American ☐ foreign ☐ unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Sheet Type	Suite (Direction)
Address: <u>2155</u>		<u>Ibis Isle</u>	<u>Road</u>	

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 41E Section 15 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular name: _____
 Tax Parcel # 5043441529 Landgrant _____
 Subdivision Name IBIS ISLE IN Block _____ Lot _____
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☐ 17 Easting ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ Northing ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
 Other Coordinates: X: _____ Y: _____ Coordinate System & Datum _____
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1970 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later
 Original Use Other From (year) 1970 To (year) 2020
 Current Use Other From (year) 1970 To (year) 2020
 Other Use Condominiums From (year) _____ To (year) _____
 Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: _____ Original address _____
 Alterations: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: _____ Nature _____
 Architect (last name first): _____ Builder (last name first): _____
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) _____

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

DESCRIPTION

Style <u>Masonry Vernacular</u>	Exterior Plan <u>Rectangular</u>	Number of Stories <u>5</u>
Exterior Fabric(s) <u>1. Stucco</u>	2. _____	3. _____
Roof Type(s) <u>1. Flat</u>	2. _____	3. _____
Roof Material(s) <u>1. Built-up</u>	2. _____	3. _____
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. _____ 2. _____		

Windows (types, materials, etc.)
grouped large lights and/or sliding doors

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)
flat roof w deep overhang, full wraparound recessed balconies, narrow piers

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed)
end of road, waterfront property, paved parking, masonry knee wall, vegetation

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 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 _____

HRS634523B, effective 10/2015
 Rule 1A-45.001, F.A.C.
 Florida Master Site File (Div. of Historical Resources) / R. A. Gray Bldg / 505 S. Broward St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250
 Phone 850.245.6449 / Fax 850.245.6439 / E-mail: Staffreg@doh.floridastate.gov

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
 Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. _____ 3. _____
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Unknown 2. _____
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Obscured 2. _____

Main Entrance (stylistic details)

not visible from ROW

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

partial width flat projection, may be fabric

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

Narrative Description of Resource

This 1976 Masonry Vernacular style building is in good condition.

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐ Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (select all that apply)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FMSF record search (sites/surveys) | <input type="checkbox"/> library research | <input type="checkbox"/> building permits | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanborn maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> city directory | <input type="checkbox"/> occupant/owner interview | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plat maps |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> property appraiser / tax records | <input type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cultural resource survey (CRAS) | <input type="checkbox"/> historic photos | <input type="checkbox"/> interior inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> HABS/HAER record search |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other methods (describe) <u>Town Staff</u> | | | |

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)

This structure does not appear to meet criteria for individual listing, but 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. 4 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)

1. _____ 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 32256/9044762100/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.