

# **1250 North Ocean Boulevard**



## **DESIGNATION REPORT**

**April 21, 2021**

**Landmark Preservation Commission**

**Palm Beach, Florida**

**DESIGNATION REPORT**  
**1250 North Ocean Boulevard**

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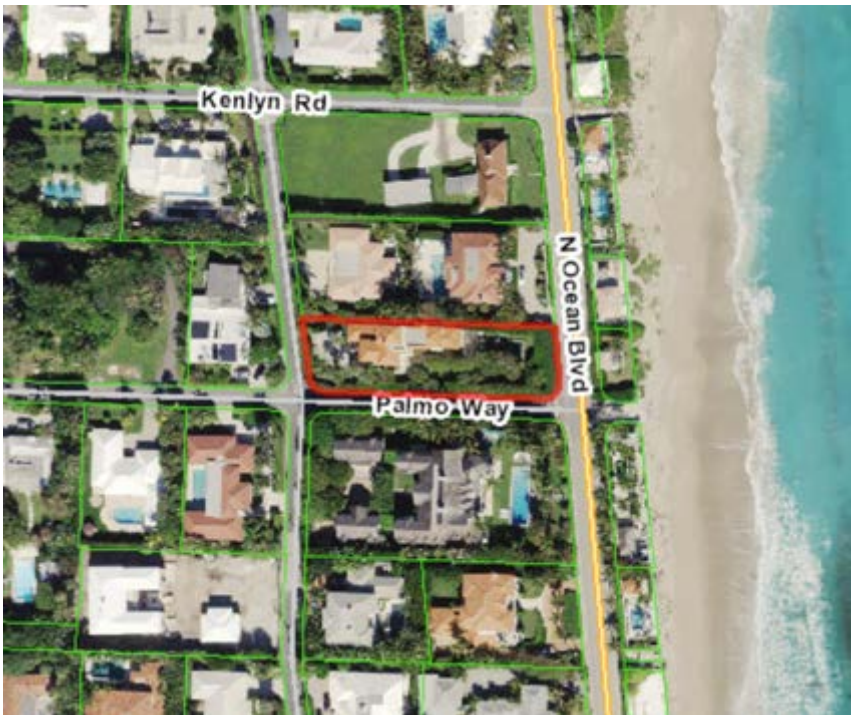
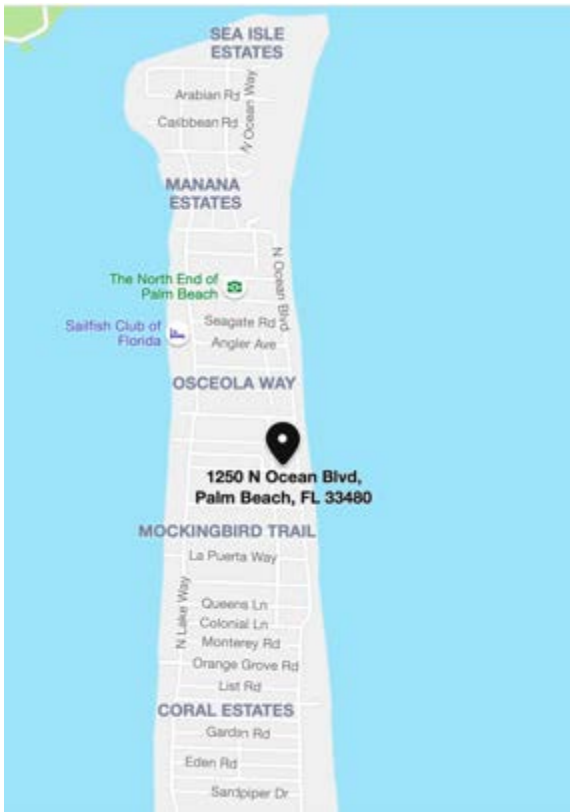
Report produced by Murphy Stillings, LLC

## **I. General Information**

Location:	1250 North Ocean Boulevard Palm Beach, Florida
Date of Construction:	1925
Original Owner:	Harvey C. "H.C." Bartholomew
Original Name:	Casa Degna
Current Owner:	Marsha C. Beeson
Builder/Contractor:	Eugene Bartholomew
Present Use:	Residential
Present Zoning:	RB
Palm Beach County Tax Folio Number:	50-43-43-03-08-000-0250
Current Legal Description:	Alto Lido Lots 25 and 25-A

II. Location Map

1250 North Ocean Boulevard



### III. Architectural Information

The residence at 1250 North Ocean Boulevard was designed and constructed in 1925 by Eugene “Gene” Bartholomew for his brother developer Harvey C. “H.C.” Bartholomew. Located on a deep narrow lot on the northwest side of North Ocean Boulevard and Palmo Way in Palm Beach’s north end, 1250 N. Ocean Boulevard is an interesting three-story example of the Mediterranean Revival style with Venetian influences.



View Looking Northwest<sup>1</sup>

The Mediterranean Revival style of architecture was popular in Palm Beach during the Land Boom of the 1920s and is still considered the signature style of the Island. The Mediterranean Revival style is an eclectic style incorporating architectural elements derived from the area around the Mediterranean Sea, especially Italy and Spain. The style is found most frequently in states that have a Spanish Colonial heritage, but its use gained national popularity after the Pan-American Exhibition held in San Diego in 1915. In Palm Beach, the style was first popularized in 1919 by Addison Mizner’s design for the Everglades Club and

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<sup>1</sup> This photo (also shown on cover page) was located on Realtor.com website from a sales listing dated August 12, 2013.

the popularity of the style soared in the 1920s for both commercial and residential buildings. The style remained a pervasive influence on building design until World War II. Buildings of this style are often decorated with ornate cast-stone columns, pilasters and window surrounds. Arched openings, balconies, asymmetrical massing and windows of varying sizes and shapes are also common features. In addition, stone or stucco facades, decorative wrought ironwork, tile floors, pecky cypress ceilings and clay barrel tile roofs are typical features of Mediterranean Revival style buildings. Venetian influences began to be incorporated in Mediterranean Revival structures in Palm Beach in 1921 with Mizner's design for Casa De Leoni at 450 Worth Avenue. Following Casa De Leoni, Mizner, as well as other Palm Beach architects, continued to incorporate Venetian details such as Venetian Gothic arches and cast stone surrounds into the Mediterranean Revival residences in Palm Beach.<sup>2</sup> The Bartholomew brothers were associated with Mizner and other prominent Palm Beach architects and they were likely influenced by their designs.

The residence at 1250 North Ocean Boulevard was constructed of wood framing surfaced with stucco in an irregular plan running east-west. The asymmetrical design of the home is emphasized through its massing, multiple barrel tile hipped roofs at varying heights and fenestration placement. The residence is primarily two-stories with one-story elements and features a third-story tower room that accesses a sundeck which faces the ocean.



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<sup>2</sup> Additional Venetian influenced examples of Mizner designed houses that the Bartholomew brothers were likely familiar with include the Arthur Chafin Residence, 800 S. County Road (1923), Playa Riente, 947 N. Ocean Boulevard (1923), Residence of Daniel H. Carstairs, 280 N. Ocean Boulevard (1923), Casa Florencia, 910 S. Ocean Boulevard (1923), Villa Flora, 110 Dunbar Avenue (1923), and The Cloister at Boca Raton (1925). Marion Sims Wyeth is another Palm Beach architect who incorporated Venetian design elements, an example is 181 Clarendon Avenue (1924).

The main entrance to the home faces east and is located on the south façade of the residence. The entrance features a metal and glass door with a cast stone door surround and is sheltered by a wood pergola that runs along the south and east facades. A set of three arched windows, located on the south façade just west of the entrance, provides additional light into the entry vestibule.



South Façade (Looking Northwest)

The home's fenestration is comprised primarily of multi-light sash windows and French doors, some of which are grouped in sets of three or four and feature Venetian Gothic arch surrounds that are a focal point of the residence.



Other decorative features of the residence include cast stone window and door surrounds, cast stone sills with brackets, wood balconies and railings, arched windows, and multiple chimneys with barrel tile chimney caps.

The east façade of the residence features a second floor loggia that was created in 1994 with arches and cypress columns and railings.<sup>3</sup> A swimming pool is located to the east of the residence. Across North Ocean Boulevard is a one-story beach cabana that was constructed in 1955.



East Facade<sup>4</sup>

A two car garage is located on the west facade and features a wide wood garage door. A storage area was constructed in 1999 to the south of the garage.



West Facade

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<sup>3</sup> Originally the loggia was an interior portion of the residence.

<sup>4</sup> This photo was located on Realtor.com website from a sales listing dated August 12, 2013.

A January 26, 2007 Palm Beach Daily News article titled “Seaside Seclusion” described the house as a six bedroom and six and ½ bath romantic and charming seaside house. It described the home’s octagonal vestibule that is capped by a pecky-cypress ceiling that soars 20 feet and arched and colonnaded windows. Other interior features mentioned are an inner glass-and-iron door that leads to a receiving area and a stucco multilevel stairwell, an arched colonnade that separates the foyer from the living room, beamed ceilings of pecky cypress, a French stone fireplace, and a courtyard on the east side that encloses the pool and gardens with coral patios, walkways and arbors covered with bougainvillea and mature sea grape trees which overhanging the pool.

Over the years additional exterior alterations include re-roofing, the replacement of windows, doors and railings, and the addition of window and door surrounds to some of the openings.<sup>5</sup>

#### **IV. Historical Information**

This residence at 1250 North Ocean Boulevard was one of the earliest residences built in the far north end of Palm Beach. The context of the dwelling’s development includes early Palm Beach attractions, platting of north end subdivisions and residential development of the Town’s far north end.

Prior to 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 January to February season at one of Flagler’s luxury hotels, the Royal Poinciana or the Breakers. Activities centered around the hotels yet there were other attractions north of the hotels that appealed to the hotel guests. One of the favorite attractions was the Garden of Eden, the 250-acre botanical garden that Frances and Charles Craigin began developing in the late 1880s north of the Royal Poinciana Hotel. Island visitors could enlist a driver to take them northward to the garden in the chief conveyance in Palm Beach – then oversized wicker wheelchairs mounted to the front of bicycles that drivers pedaled from behind. To get to the botanical wonderland required about a three-mile ride along the lakeside path as there were no roads going north at that time.<sup>6</sup> By 1903, the Florida Gun Club had been established two miles north of the Royal Poinciana Hotel on the lakefront. Guests of the hotel could travel there by boat or by wheelchair along the Lake Trail as

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<sup>5</sup> Town of Palm Beach Building Permits 1925-2021.

<sup>6</sup> The Craigin’s villa, Reve d’Ete, was one of the show places of Palm Beach and visits to the garden from a social viewpoint helped to make Palm Beach the fashionable center of the country. Palm Beach Post, 8 January 1922, Page 3.

roads were still not constructed going that far north. The Palm Beach Country Club, which was originally used by guests of the Breakers and Royal Poinciana Hotels, was built in 1916 on the oceanfront grounds of the Florida Gun Club, and by this time could be accessed by North County Road.<sup>7</sup>

Following World War I, the season became longer and many of Palm Beach's wealthy residents built grand mansions along the ocean and the lake. The Stotesbury's started this trend in 1919 when they hired Addison Mizner to design El Mirasol, a magnificent Mediterranean Revival style lake to ocean estate approximately one mile north of the Royal Poinciana Hotel. That same year, just north of El Mirasol, Mizner designed Louwana and Amado, two adjoining Mediterranean Revival style estates along the ocean for brothers Gurnee and Charles Munn.<sup>8</sup> The 1920s land and building boom in Palm Beach followed featuring numerous Mediterranean Revival style dwellings in town and large estates along the ocean and the lake. The two most northern estates were Playa Riente, the largest Mizner-designed house constructed in 1923 for Joseph Cosden stretching between the lake and the ocean just north of the Palm Beach Country Club golf course and the Rodman Wannamaker Mizner designed estate, La Querida, built in 1923 just north of Playa Riente at what is now 1095 N. Ocean Boulevard.<sup>9</sup> This was likely the northernmost dwelling in Palm Beach in 1923.<sup>10</sup>

In 1925, H.C. Bartholomew and his development company platted the Alto Lido, Bello Lido and Inlet subdivisions in Palm Beach's far north end.<sup>11</sup> Though some lots were sold, the only two dwellings known to be built in these subdivisions during the 1920s were 1250 North Ocean Boulevard, in the Alto Lido subdivision, and 1510 North Ocean Boulevard, in the Inlet subdivision. Both of these dwellings were developed by H.C. Bartholomew and designed by Gene Bartholomew in the Mediterranean Revival style.<sup>12</sup> Though the area remained virtually undeveloped, the inlet dock on the northern tip of Palm Beach was built in 1929 by the Town of Palm Beach and the Port of Palm Beach for port pilots and town residents. The dock became a popular meeting place for residents and visitors, and despite the

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<sup>7</sup> Later North County Road turned into North Ocean Boulevard at the Palm Beach Country Club. President Warren G. Harding was known to have golfed at the club in both 1922 and 1923.

<sup>8</sup> Louwana was built for Gurnee Munn at what is today 475 N. County Road and Amado was built for Charles Munn at what is today 455 N. County Road. Both are Town of Palm Beach landmarked buildings.

<sup>9</sup> Playa Riente was located at 947 N. Ocean Boulevard and demolished in 1957.

<sup>10</sup> In 1924-1925, Pierre Lorillard Barbey, an early member of the Palm Beach Colony, built a Spanish style estate along the ocean between Playa Riente and La Querida. He left his earlier house on North Ocean Boulevard in 1924 because it was inadequate for his needs.

<sup>11</sup> The full name of the Inlet subdivision is the Boca Ratone Company Inlet Subdivision

<sup>12</sup> 1250 North Ocean Boulevard had the address 1414 North Ocean Boulevard until 1961 when addresses along North Ocean Boulevard were changed.

long drive, a popular destination for people taking drives along oceanfront roads from the south. In 1932, the Sailfish Club established their presence at 1338 N. Lake Way, bringing members to the far north end. Another popular attraction established in the early 1930s was the Parke Marine Museum run by Fred C.N. Parke next to the Inlet dock. The Parke Marine Museum displayed 160 varieties of mounted fish found in waters off Palm Beach and displayed to simulate their appearance in the water. In addition to the fish exhibits, there were interesting collections of shells, coral and stuffed animal life. Interest in local marine life was attested by the fact that the free museum attracted an average of 300 visitors daily. The museum was also popular for school field trips.

Though the 1920s land and housing boom was flourishing in Palm Beach from the near north end through Town to the Estate Section with the addition of large estates along the ocean and lake, the far north end of the Island did not witness much residential development until the post-Depression era of the mid to late 1930s.<sup>13</sup> A Palm Beach Post article from February 1937, provides information about this development:

“Announcement Saturday of the purchase by the firm of Carlberg & Cook of a number of lots in the Inlet Subdivision at the extreme north end of Palm Beach brought out the interesting fact that more than 40 lots have been sold in that section since October 1, 1936, following a lapse of activity in that property since late 1925. The Palm Beach Company, owners of the Inlet Subdivision, constructed several new streets in that section last summer, which was followed by sudden interest being shown in the property by many well-known resort visitors and residents.”<sup>14</sup>

Prior to this, much of the far north end was considered wilderness with few dwellings constructed. When Mr. & Mrs. Harold Sweatt began building their winter retreat Windandsea in 1937 at what is today 1545 North Ocean Way it was often referred to as Sweatt’s Folly due to its location on the Island’s distant north end. Though residential development was not robust in the far north end until after World War II, there were scattered clusters of development along Queens Lane, Orange Grove Road, Monterey Road, El Pueblo Way and along the lake and ocean.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> The near north end at this time would end at Wells Road as the Stotesbury estate was just north of Wells Road and there was little development north of this area except for early dwellings and estates along the lake and the ocean; the south end of the Estate section is approximately Woodbridge Road.

<sup>14</sup> The Palm Beach Post, “Many Resorters Plan to Build Homes At Inlet.” 15 February 1937.

<sup>15</sup> Much of this was likely speculative development like on Queens Lane where Arnold Construction Company hired prominent Palm Beach architects to design houses that they built on speculation.

The first owner of 1250 N. Ocean Boulevard, H.C. Bartholomew, was an early resident who had been living and working in Palm Beach since 1911 and visiting the Town even earlier with his family. In the 1916 Palm Beach City Directory he is listed as an architect, contractor, builder and craftsman. During the 1920s Land and Housing Boom, Bartholomew devoted his attention to the developments of subdivisions and ocean front properties of distinction in Palm Beach. Among the most notable subdivisions H.C. Bartholomew platted and later developed were Palm Beach's Bello Lido, Alto Lido and Inlet subdivisions. It is likely that he had his brother Gene Bartholomew design and build 1250 North Ocean Boulevard in 1925 as a speculative house with the intent to attract other developers and potential buyers to the far north end's newly platted subdivisions. H.C. Bartholomew was one of the largest stockholders in the Mizner development at Boca Raton and was vice-president of the Boca Raton Company that owned several miles of Palm Beach County's ocean front property. He was also a director in the First Bank and Trust Company of Palm Beach and contributed his time and experience to civic growth and betterment projects. Prior to becoming a real estate developer, H.C. Bartholomew was a trained city planner.

The first known occupant owners of 1250 N. Ocean Boulevard were Ross J. and Mildred Beatty who were living there by 1932 when the house was known as Casa Degna.<sup>16</sup> The Beatty's were long-time seasonal residents from Highland Park, Illinois. Mr. Beatty was a steel magnate who founded the Midland Steel Company in Chicago. The Beatty's appeared to have an appreciation for excellent architecture as two of the houses Ross J. Beatty commissioned in Highland Park are listed as architecturally significant on the National Register of Historic Places.<sup>17</sup> Mrs. Beatty was an artist, musician and member of the Palm Beach Quills who hosted recitals at the house. Some well-known Island residents who attended the recitals included Mr. & Mrs. Roscoe Tate Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt Barton, Mrs. Earle Perry Charlton, Mrs. Hugh Dillman, Mr. & Mrs. Karl Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Guest, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Norton, Mrs. Harold W. Sweatt, Miss Paula Uihlein and Mr. & Mrs. Marion Sims Wyeth. In 1939, the Beatty's daughter Veronese was married to Melville Campbell Branch, Jr. of Richmond, Virginia in a wedding that took place at the house, with over one

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<sup>16</sup> At this time the house had the address 1414 North Ocean Boulevard. The addresses in the far north end on North Ocean Boulevard changed in 1961 when this house's address became 1250 North Ocean Boulevard.

<sup>17</sup> The Ross Beatty House was the first of two houses built for Ross J. Beatty in Highland Park. Built in 1893, the house was primarily designed in the Queen Anne style, but also incorporates elements of Classical Revival architecture. The second house, the Ross J. Beatty House, a mansion also known as Halcyon Hall, was built in 1909 in the Tudor Revival-style. Both houses are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as important historic houses.

hundred people attending the exceptional event. After selling the dwelling, Mrs. Mildred Beatty bought Malmaison, the lake front house, once part of El Mirasol, which Addison Mizner originally designed for Mrs. Edward Stotesbury as a tea house that was later turned into a guest house.

By 1949, Sidney and Rose Nathan were living at 1250 N. Ocean Boulevard. The Nathan's were world travelers who also had a country house in Shrub Oak, Northern Westchester, New York. Sidney Nathan passed away in February 1973 at the age of eighty-years old. In 1974 the house was sold to Reinaldo and Mary Paniagua Diez. Reinaldo Paniagua Diez was a Puerto Rican politician who served as the Puerto Rico Secretary of State from 1977-1979 under Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo and served as acting Governor when the Governor was traveling. After resigning from Secretary of State in 1979, he acquired a Puerto Rican professional baseball team.

In 1979, the Paniagua Diez's sold 1250 South Ocean Boulevard to Frank and Virginia Zimmer who owned the house for nine years before selling it to Toga Corporation who owned the property for six years before selling it to Philip M. Quartararo in 1994.<sup>18</sup> Three years later, in 1997, Phillip M. Quartararo sold the house to North American Communications, Inc. whose president was Robert Paltrow. For thirteen years, between 1997 and 2014, Robert Paltrow owned the house through his North American Communications company and later together with his Aspetong Partners, a New York Limited Partnership. Robert Paltrow was the uncle of actress Gwyneth Paltrow, being the brother of her late father Bruce Paltrow. In 2014, Robert Paltrow and Aspetong Partners LP sold the house to the current owner Marsha Cross Beeson of Houston, Texas. Marsha Beeson has been an excellent steward of 1250 North Ocean Boulevard for the past seven years.

## **V. Builder's Biography**

Eugene H. "Gene" Bartholomew was born in 1885 in Chicago, Illinois. He and his family spent time in Pittsburgh before moving to Palm Beach in 1919. A July 9, 1919 Palm Beach Post article "E. H. Bartholomew Associated with Brother H.C. Bartholomew in Contracting Business" states:

"E. H. Bartholomew of Pittsburgh, PA, has come to Palm Beach to go into Partnership with his brother H. C. Bartholomew, in the real estate and

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<sup>18</sup> Phillip M. Quartararo was an American music industry executive having held positions as CEO at Virgin Records, Warner Brothers Records and EMI.

contracting business. They will open offices on the West Palm Beach side as well as maintaining a Palm Beach office. Under the firm name of Bartholomew Brothers, they will have charge of the Sidney Maddock properties on both sides of the lake.”

Another article published January 29, 1925 in the Palm Beach Post provided additional information about Eugene Bartholomew:

“E.H. Bartholomew, familiarly known as “Gene” is a well-known person in Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. For the past seven years he has been a builder of exclusive houses and his work will be seen with frequency on the main streets and avenues of Palm Beach as well as West Palm Beach. His building operations cover a wide and large scope of clientele among the best. Mr. Bartholomew was born in Chicago where he spent his early life. When quite young, he moved to Pittsburgh where he was engaged in architectural work and from there coming to Palm Beach.”<sup>19</sup>

According to newspaper articles and lists of his projects, Gene Bartholomew designed and constructed mostly Spanish style houses from 1919-1926 in Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. In 1923, he was the contractor and builder for the Pine Ridge Hospital in West Palm Beach designed by prominent architects Harvey & Clarke. That same year he was also the builder and contractor for a number of Palm Beach houses in the prominent Estate Section. His two existing designs in the far north end of Palm Beach, 1250 North Ocean Boulevard and 1510 North Ocean Boulevard both constructed in 1925, are important as the earliest Mediterranean Revival style buildings constructed in the then undeveloped far north end of Palm Beach. Gene Bartholomew, like many others in the building industry, also became involved in real estate sales and development during the 1920s land and housing boom. In 1924, he teamed up with Harman and Seward to create the firm of Bartholomew-Harman-Seward that became a successful real estate brokerage firm in the mid-1920s.

An obituary of Eugene’s mother, Mrs. Rita Tryon Bartholomew, published March 19, 1929, sheds more light on the Bartholomew family in Palm Beach:

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<sup>19</sup> “Bartholomew-Harman-Seward Company Made Up of Men Who Know Field.” 29 January 1925. Palm Beach Post.

“Rita Tyron Bartholomew had been coming to Palm Beach each winter since 1893, her father Owen Laubach, being a pioneer plantation owner at Lantana. Throughout a busy lifetime her love of Florida was exemplified in her work as an artist and a writer. She was the author of a number of articles on Florida in magazines and newspapers, and her work as an artist was well known in Palm Beach as she was a member of the Art League. She was also active in the Women’s Club. Surviving are two sons, Gene and H. C. Bartholomew. She was married in 1884 to H. E. Bartholomew who died a number of years ago and they had traveled much of Europe in their late years.”

Mae E. Bartholomew, Gene’s wife, was a pioneer resident having lived in Palm Beach since 1913. They had two children, Elrita and Eugene, Jr. Elrita married St. John Terrell and continued to live in Palm Beach, though also spent years in Stockton, New Jersey. In Palm Beach, Elrita returned to her roots and opened Bartholomew Realty. After a career in real estate in Palm Beach, Eugene Bartholomew, Jr. moved to Fort Myers in 1950 where he continued to work in real estate sales and development.

## **VI. Statement of Significance**

The residence at 1250 North Ocean Boulevard is an excellent example of a very early Mediterranean Revival style residence with Venetian influences in Palm Beach’s far north end. It is also a very good representation of the design work of Eugene Bartholomew, a prolific builder who was responsible for many residential and commercial buildings in Palm Beach and the surrounding areas.

## **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.”**

The residence at 1250 North Ocean Boulevard reflects the broad cultural, economic and social history of the Town of Palm Beach. The house was developed in by Harvey C. Bartholomew in 1925 in the Alto Lido Subdivision

that he platted that same year. It was likely built on speculation to promote the new subdivision and potential for properties to be developed in the far north end during the 1920s Land and Housing Boom. Although much of Palm Beach from the near north end to the Estate Section flourished during the 1920's Boom Time era, the far north end of the Island remained mostly undeveloped until the late 1930s post-Depression Era and the post-World War II second Boom time era in Palm Beach when the far north end thrived with new development. The Bartholomew brothers were important early residents, builders and real estate developers of Palm Beach.

**(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.”**

1250 North Ocean Boulevard is an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival style architecture with Venetian influences popularized in Palm Beach during the Land Boom of the 1920s. The residence embodies distinctive Mediterranean Revival characteristics including asymmetrical massing, multi-leveled barrel tile covered roofs, tower elements, arched windows, decorative cast stone surrounds, columns, pecky cypress details, and Venetian Gothic arched window and door surrounds.

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

The residence at 1250 North Ocean Boulevard is a very good representation of the design and construction work of Eugene Bartholomew. The residence is an example of Bartholomew's abilities as both a designer and a builder. He was a prominent builder in the Palm Beach area during the 1920s land boom constructing both residences and commercial buildings by the area's most prominent architects, as well as constructing many of his own designs.

## VIII. Selected Bibliography

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## 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 **PB09410**  
Field Date 11-11-2019  
Form Date 8-1-2020  
Recorder # MAP

Site Name(s) (address if none) 1250 N Ocean Blvd 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 1250 Direction N Street Name Ocean Street Type Boulevard Suffix Direction \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
USGS 7.5 Map Name RIVIERA BEACH USGS Date 1987 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 03 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tax Parcel # 50434303080000250 Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
Subdivision Name ALTO LIDO Block 000 Lot 0250  
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting        Northing         
Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

#### HISTORY

Construction Year: 1925 ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later  
Original Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1925 To (year): 2020  
Current Use Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca From (year): 1925 To (year): 2020  
Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
Moves: ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature windows, entry  
Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
Architect (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_ Builder (last name first): \_\_\_\_\_  
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
BEESON MARSHA C

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

#### DESCRIPTION

Style Mediterranean Revival Exterior Plan Irregular Number of Stories 2  
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Stucco 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Type(s) 1. Hip 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof Material(s) 1. Barrel tile 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. Hip extension 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
grouped 8/8 replacement, paired 8/8 & 4/4 replacement w fanlights in belvedere  
Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
hip roofs w overhang & boxed eaves & exposed rafters, recessed balconies/patios w arched openings & stone columns, arch details  
Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
long corner lot, hedges, fountain, stamped concrete drive, masonry 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 Date _____ Init. _____ 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)
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**DESCRIPTION (continued)**

Chimney: No. 1 Chimney Material(s): 1. Stucco 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Masonry - General 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete, Generic 2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Main Entrance (stylistic details)**

double, arched heads, metal relief

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

recessed under balcony projection

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

**Narrative Description of Resource**

This 1925 Mediterranean Revival building is in fair condition as it is mostly obscured from the right-of-way.

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) City 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 need to determine the individual and district eligibility of this structure because it is mostly obscured from the right-of-way.

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**

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**

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.