

# **205 Jamaica Lane**



## **DESIGNATION REPORT**

**March 16, 2022**

**Landmark Preservation Commission**

**Palm Beach, Florida**

# **DESIGNATION REPORT**

## **205 Jamaica Lane**

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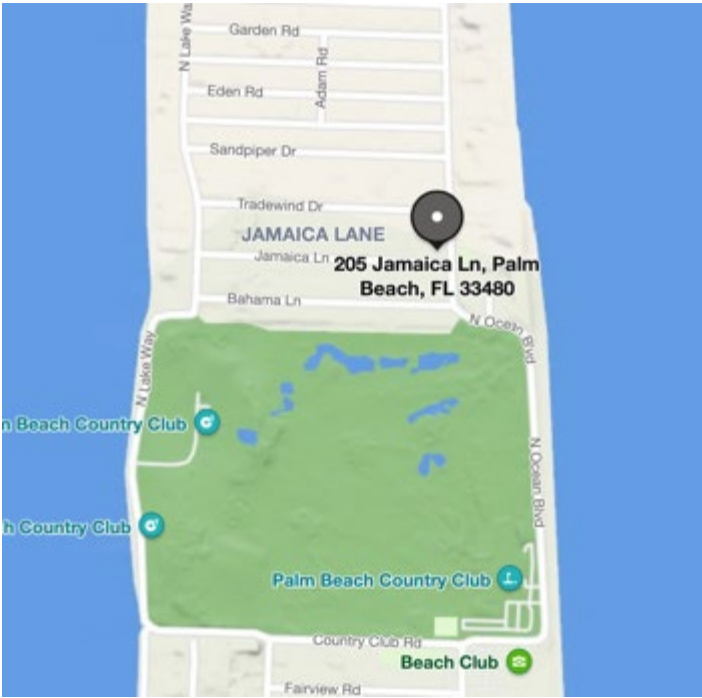
Report produced by Murphy Stillings, LLC

## **I. General Information**

Location:	205 Jamaica Lane Palm Beach, Florida
Date of Construction:	1953
First Owner:	G. K. Morrow
Architect:	John F. Stetson
Present Owner:	William K. Tomita
Present Use:	Residential
Present Zoning:	RB
Palm Beach County Tax Folio Number:	50-43-43-10-01-000-0130
Current Legal Description:	Lot 13 of the Plat of Jamaica Lane, an addition to the Town of Palm Beach, Florida, according to the Plat thereof as recorded in Plat Book 18, Page 93, Public Records of Palm Beach County, Florida.

II. Location Map

205 Jamaica Lane





### III. Architectural Information

The residence at 205 Jamaica Lane, located on the northwest corner of Jamaica Lane and North Ocean Boulevard, was designed in the Mid-Century Modern style by one of Palm Beach's long time and prominent architects, John Stetson. Stetson was commissioned to design the single-family residence in the north end of Palm Beach for George Keenan Morrow and Ruth McCullough Morrow in 1953.<sup>1</sup>



South Façade, Looking Northeast  
Photo from Realtor.com Website<sup>2</sup>

205 Jamaica Lane is a very good example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture. Mid-century Modern architecture designed during the Post-World War II Era was a by-product of post-war optimism and the nation's dedication to building a new future. With the desire to forget the pains of the Great Depression and World War II, architects and designers were breaking away from the period styles that had been popular before the war and were adapting various modernist movements to create new designs. This new architecture often used modern materials and building techniques and was defined by clean lines, simple shapes, and unornamented facades. It was a further development of Frank Lloyd Wright's principles of organic architecture combined with many elements reflected in the International and Bauhaus movements. Mid-Century Modern residential architecture generally features geometric forms and asymmetrical compositions,

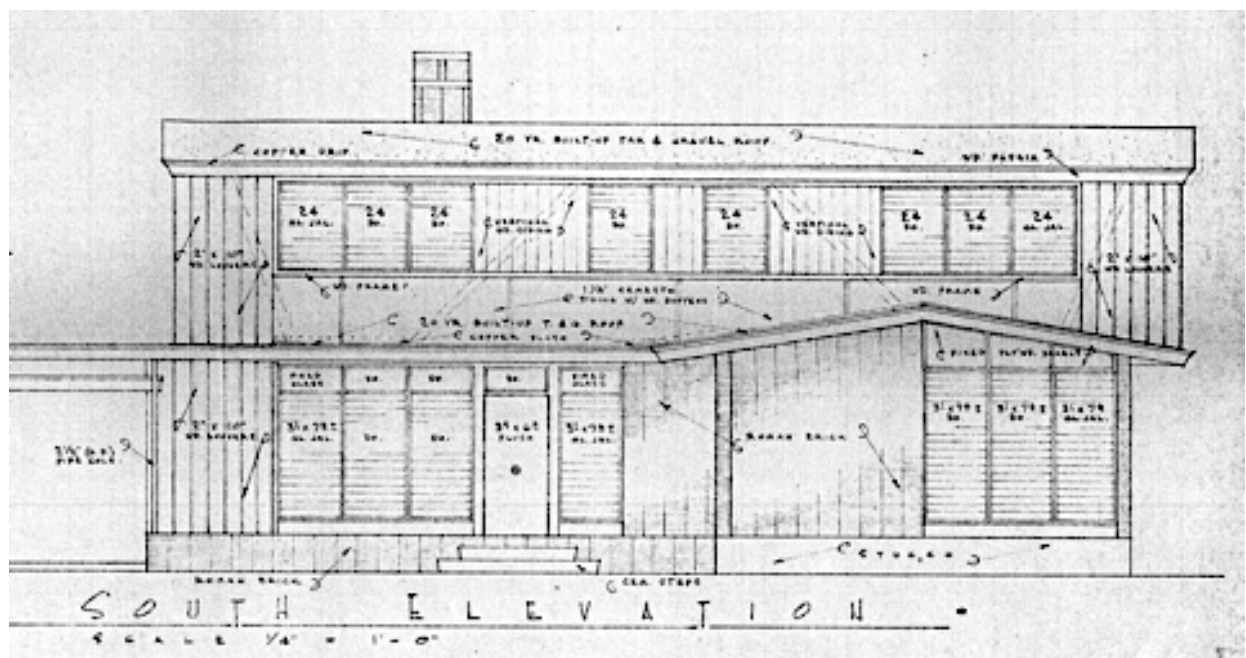
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<sup>1</sup> Town of Palm Beach Building permit #13753 dated May 16, 1953.

<sup>2</sup> Due to vegetation the property is very difficult to photograph.

low-pitched gable or flat roofs with overhanging eaves, facades surfaced with smooth stucco or wood siding with large amounts of glass, angular details, pole supports and minimal ornamentation.

205 Jamaica Lane is a two-story residence with asymmetrical massing and fenestration. The house was constructed of wood framing and is surfaced with a combination of materials, including composite panels with vertical wood battens, vertical wood siding, and brick. The brick, used in several areas of the home, is Roman brick in a stacked pattern. Roman bricks are longer and flatter than other styles of modern bricks and were often used by architects to emphasize horizontality in designs. The stacked pattern Stetson utilized for the brick elements at 205 Jamaica Lane further emphasized this horizontality, which was a characteristic of Mid-Century Modern architecture. The house features multiple gable roofs with wide overhanging eaves and flat roofs with wood fascia and surfaced with tar and gravel. The fenestration of the home consists of single pane casement, fixed and sliding windows, some of which have fixed panels at the bottom, and sliding glass doors.



Elevation of Main Façade by John Stetson, 1953

The main façade of the residence faces south toward Jamaica Lane and features an entrance porch, a one-story projecting wing and distinctive angled louver panels located on both the first and second floors. The main entrance to the home is sheltered by the entrance porch and is located off center. The entrance features a

solid panel door with a fixed single light transom above. To the east of the entrance is a one-story wing surfaced with brick that projects to the south with a front facing gable roof. A prominent design feature of the residence are the angled louver panels that are located at the east and west ends of the main façade. These louver panels are located on different planes on the first and second floor and provide a vertical play against the horizontal features of the home. The second story of the home runs east-to-west and is located above the southern portion of the residence. To the north of the second story portion of the residence is a wide central chimney. The chimney is surfaced with Roman brick in a stacked pattern and features a flat concrete chimney cap.



South Façade, Looking Northwest  
Photo from Realtor.com Website



Rear Façade, Looking Southwest  
Photo from Realtor.com Website

The property is bordered by tall vegetation and a low masonry wall with pickets is located on the east property line. A driveway on the western side of the property leads from Jamaica Lane to a carport that is attached to the western side of the residence. The carport has a flat roof supported on the western end with pipe columns. A pool, constructed at the same time as the residence, is located on the northeast corner of the property and a canvas patio awning is located on the east façade of the residence south of the pool area. There is also a storage shed that was constructed in 1974 at the northwest corner of the property.

A review of the Town's building permits indicates that there have been only minimal exterior alterations to the residence since it was constructed. Exterior alterations to the home consist of re-roofing and the replacement of jalousie windows and doors with impact resistant windows and doors in 2013.<sup>3</sup> The residence at 205 Jamaica Lane maintains its architectural and historical significance and the integrity of John Stetson's 1953 modern design.

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

The residence at 205 Jamaica Lane was designed and constructed in 1953 during Palm Beach's Post-World War II Era. The Second World War and its aftermath brought significant changes to Palm Beach. During the War the Army stationed tens of thousands of troops in and around Palm Beach County. The undeveloped north end of Palm Beach was used as a camp by the U.S. Army Rangers to host approximately 200 service members who were there for rest and relaxation.<sup>4</sup> The halt to nonessential construction during World War II meant there was very little new construction in town during the war years. However, following the end of the war Florida had explosive economic and demographic growth.

During the post-war boom years, Palm Beach residents and visitors were again enjoying life to its sub-tropical fullest. The country began to recover and move to a peacetime economy. The lifting of wartime restrictions and an increasing supply of materials accelerated Florida's Post-War economy with new construction, and this became the second big building boom in Palm Beach.<sup>5</sup> Thousands of soldiers who came to Florida during the war decided to return to live afterwards. In addition, as in previous years, retirees were moving to Florida for the climate, but the number increased as air-conditioning began to be used in residences during the

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<sup>3</sup> Town of Palm Beach Building Permits records from 1953-2021.

<sup>4</sup> Environmental Services, Inc. Town of Palm Beach Historic Site Survey, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> Augustus Mayhew. Palm Beach: A Greater Grandeur.



1950s. The Post-World War II Era building boom in Palm Beach saw large estates being broken up and new subdivisions being created. The homes being constructed in the new subdivisions of the post-WWII era were generally more modest in scale than those of the 1920s Boom Time Era and the development patterns extended northward producing a surge in single-family residential development on the north end of the island.

The land on which 205 Jamaica Lane was constructed had been a part of the famed early Palm Beach scenic attraction the Garden of Eden, the estate of Charles and Frances Cragin. The Cragin's were early Palm Beach pioneers who arrived in Palm Beach and purchased 20 acres of land north of what is today the Palm Beach County Club in 1887. They continued to purchase land acquiring 250 acres and transformed it into a botanical paradise with a Victorian style house that was constructed in 1893. The Cragin's imported and planted so many trees and plants on the property that the federal government declared the property an experimental botanical garden, and the property, known as The Garden of Eden, became a favorite tourist attraction in Town. Charles Cragin died in 1915 and in 1925 Frances Cragin sold the property and over the years multiple subdivisions were created from it. The plat of Jamaica Lane which was approved in September 1940 included 28 buildable lots between Ocean Boulevard and Lake Worth. The new subdivision was developed by Wallace and Lucille Renard and the Smith and Yetter construction company. Construction along Jamaica Lane started shortly after the plat was filed and continued through the 1950s.<sup>6</sup> The residence at 205 Jamaica Lane is representative of the significant growth in the north end during this period and of the development of Jamaica Lane.

As development in Palm Beach increased during the post-World War II period, the architectural styles of structures were also changing, with a shift away from the period styles of the 1920s and 1930s to new modern styles. During the post-WWII period, modern architectural styles were popular for residential and commercial architecture throughout the United States, and Palm Beach was no exception. The residence at 205 Jamaica Lane is significant as an example of the modern architectural movement during the post-World War II era in Palm Beach.

In a March 6, 2011, article by Augustus Mayhew in the *Palm Beach Daily News* titled "Unforgettable Palm Beach: Modernist buildings among town's most

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<sup>6</sup> Since 2000, approximately ten of the properties along Jamaica Lane have been redeveloped.

endangered cultural resources” he speaks of the modern movement during the post-World War II period and the loss of many of these structures since the 1980s.

*“In Palm Beach, being modern is a thing of the past. However as much of Palm Beach’s architectural tradition remains best known for its Spanish adaptations, Italian variations and Caribbean inspirations, progressive designers, as notable and diverse as Edward Durell Stone, Howard Chilton, John Volk, Eugene Lawrence and John Stetson, among them, once crafted sleek Modernist buildings throughout Palm Beach...For more than three decades, Modernism prevailed as Palm Beach’s post-World War II paradigm of style...Considering the town’s more welcome appreciation for contextual new construction and spec builder’s passion for the curb appeal of colossal French-styled chateaus and high-volume Palladian-modeled villas, several hundred of the town’s residential mid-century houses have been demolished, leaving its Modernist architectural tradition fragmented, and thus more predominantly evident among its commercial and condominium buildings... Palm Beach’s Modernist buildings are among the town’s most endangered and devalued cultural resources. They are a reminder of when Palm Beach was an international center for architecture, fashion and design with some of the nation’s most refined elegant Modernist-designed houses and buildings.”*

The architect of the Mid-Century Modern residence at 205 Jamaica Lane was John Stetson, noted Palm Beach architect known for his Modern architectural designs. Stetson was born in St. Lucie County and graduated from the University of Florida School of Architecture and Allied Arts. He came to Palm Beach in 1936 and joined Lester Geisler’s architectural firm. He later became associated with Howard Major’s office and then joined the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the start of World War II. In July 1947, Stetson passed the Florida State Board of Architecture exam and opened his own practice in Palm Beach which continued until he retired in 1985.

John Stetson was commissioned to design the residence at 205 Jamaica Lane in 1953 for George Keenan Morrow and Ruth McCullough Morrow. The Morrow’s, originally of New York City, used the home as their winter residence until they sold the property to Constance Bishop McCarthy in 1969. Mrs. McCarthy and her husband Edward A. McCarthy owned the residence for twenty-eight years when they sold it in 1996. Since 1996, the property has had several subsequent owners with the current owner, William K. Tomita, purchasing the property in 2021.

## **V. Architect Biography**

### **John F. Stetson**

John F. Stetson, a Florida native, was one of Palm Beach's most prominent Modern architects. Born in St. Lucie County on June 26, 1915, he graduated from Ft. Pierce High School and the University of Florida School of Architecture and Allied Arts. Stetson came to Palm Beach in 1936 when he joined the architectural firm of Lester Geisler, who had been Addison Mizner's "right hand man". Following two years with Geisler, Stetson began working with another prominent Palm Beach architect Howard Major. At the start of the Second World War, John Stetson joined the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers and was responsible for converting many hotels and condominiums in Miami into barracks and facilities for soldiers. He was later assigned to Trinidad and South America for the last year and a half of the war.

Following the war, in July 1947, Stetson passed the Florida State Board of Architecture exam and opened an office in Palm Beach. John Stetson's architectural firm, with his individualist approach and desire to mentor young architects, became a source of much of Palm Beach's modern architecture. Licensed in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio in addition to Florida, Stetson was a member of the American Institute of Architects and in 1955 served as president of the Palm Beach chapter. In 1963, John Stetson was awarded the highest architectural award when he was named a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. This was only the second fellowship granted to a Palm Beach architect with the first being awarded to Marion Sims Wyeth in 1954.<sup>7</sup>

John Stetson was very civically and socially active in Palm Beach and the State of Florida. He served under three governors as an official of the Governor's Hurricane Advisory Committee and as a panelist for the American Arbitration Committee. In Palm Beach, Stetson was a close follower of Town business and policies. He was active in social and civic organizations such as the Islanders Club, Fraternal Order of Police Association, Kiwanis Club of Palm Beach, Old Guard Society, the Sailfish Club, The Beach Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Royal Poinciana Chapel.

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<sup>7</sup> "Architect Achieves Fellowship" *Palm Beach Post*, March 24, 1964.

John Stetson retired after 49 years in the architectural profession and closed his office in 1985. He designed hundreds of private residences and commercial buildings in Palm Beach, as well as in the surrounding area, including the master plan for Old Port Cove in North Palm Beach, Temple Israel in West Palm Beach, the Federal Office Building in West Palm Beach, the Palm Beach Country Club, the Armour Building, the Dorset House, the original buildings of Florida Atlantic University, and Palm Beach Fairground buildings. He was also instrumental in the relocation of the Royal Poinciana Chapel to its current location. In addition to his commissions in Palm Beach County, Stetson also designed residences in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Montana, and Spain and was a patentee for plumbing connections for rotating buildings.

On November 22, 1986, John Stetson passed away. Following his death, architect Eugene Lawrence said “John was a strong individualist. Through the years, he made a strong contribution to his profession. He always was very involved and never minced words – he spoke his mind. John was one of the architects of an era in Palm Beach.”<sup>8</sup> The Palm Beach chapter of the American Institute of Architects created the John Stetson Award to recognize outstanding service to the chapter with the first award being presented in 1989.

## **VI. Statement of Significance**

205 Jamaica Lane is significant as a very good example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture as designed by prominent Modern architect John Stetson during the post WWII building boom in Palm Beach’s north end.

## **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 located at 205 Jamaica Lane was constructed in 1953 during Palm Beach’s second boom time era. Following World War II, Florida had

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<sup>8</sup> Romoser, Chris “Architect John Stetson Dies”. *Palm Beach Daily News*, November 24, 1986.



explosive economic and demographic growth and the lifting of wartime restrictions coupled with an increasing supply of materials accelerated Florida's post-World War II economy with new construction. Palm Beach's north end received a surge in single-family residential development and 205 Jamaica Lane was part of this significant development. In addition, the residence is a very good example of the modern architectural trend that became popular during the post-World War II period.

- (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.”**

205 Jamaica Lane is a very good example of the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture. Mid-century Modern architecture was a by-product of the post-World War II optimism and the nation's dedication to building a new future. With the desire to forget the pains of the Great Depression and World War II, architects and designers were breaking away from the past. This new architecture was defined by clean lines, simple shapes, and unornamented facades. Mid-Century Modern features of this house include its asymmetrical compositions, horizontal and vertical elements, flat and low-pitched gable roofs with overhangs, use of natural materials such as wood and brick as well as new materials in the use of composite panels, and minimal ornamentation.

- (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.”**

The residence at 205 Jamaica Lane is a very good representation of the notable work of architect John Stetson. Stetson, who was a Palm Beach resident for 50 years, began his Palm Beach architectural career in 1936. Over the course of his career Stetson designed several hundred commercial and residential buildings most of which were in modern architectural styles, including several Mid-Century Modern residences in the north end of Palm Beach.

## 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.

Clear Form Values

Site# **PB12831**  
Field Date **11-20-2019**  
Form Date **9-14-2020**  
Recorder # **NAP**

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Site Name(s) (address if none) **205 Jamaica Ln** 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

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**LOCATION & MAPPING** Clear Location Values

Address: **205** **Jamaica** **Lane**  
 Cross Streets (nearest / between) \_\_\_\_\_  
 USGS 7.5 Map Name **PAIM BEACH** USGS Date **1986** Plat or Other Map \_\_\_\_\_  
 City / Town (within 3 miles) **Palm Beach** In City Limits? ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown County **Palm Beach**  
 Township **43S** Range **43E** Section **10** 1/4 section: ☐ NW ☐ SW ☐ SE ☐ NE Irregular-name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tax Parcel # **50434310010000130** Landgrant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Subdivision Name **JAMAICA LANE IN** Block **000** Lot **0130**  
 UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐ 16 ☒ 17 Easting \_\_\_\_\_ Northing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Coordinates: X: \_\_\_\_\_ Y: \_\_\_\_\_ Coordinate System & Datum \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) \_\_\_\_\_

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**HISTORY** Clear History Values

Construction Year: **1953** ☐ approximately ☐ year listed or earlier ☐ year listed or later  
 Original Use **Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca** From (year): **1953** To (year): **2020**  
 Current Use **Private Residence (House/Cottage/Ca** From (year): **1953** To (year): **2020**  
 Other Use \_\_\_\_\_ From (year): \_\_\_\_\_ To (year): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Moves: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Alterations: ☒ yes ☐ no ☐ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature **siding**  
 Additions: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Nature \_\_\_\_\_  
 Architect (last name first): **Statson, John** Builder (last name first): **Foreman-Ward**  
 Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)  
 original owner - G.K. Morrow until 1961; current owner - PB GREENWICH HOLDINGS LLC  
 Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unknown Describe \_\_\_\_\_

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**DESCRIPTION** Clear Description Values

Style **Mid-Century Modern** Exterior Plan **Rectangular** Number of Stories **2**  
 Exterior Fabric(s) **1. Wood siding** **2. Brick** **3.**  
 Roof Type(s) **1. Gable** **2.** **3.**  
 Roof Material(s) **1. Built-up** **2.** **3.**  
 Roof secondary strucs. (domers etc.) **1. Flat extension** **2.**  
 Windows (types, materials, etc.)  
 single pane fixed and casement,  
 Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments)  
 gable roof w deep overhang, vertical boards, brick exterior at entry, louvered wood panels  
 Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.)  
 corner lot, paved drive, privacy hedge

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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 <small>Clear Check Boxes</small> Date _____ NR Criteria for Evaluation: <input type="checkbox"/> a <input type="checkbox"/> b <input type="checkbox"/> c <input type="checkbox"/> d (see National Register Bulletin 15, p. 2)	

## DESCRIPTION (continued)

Clear Description Values

Chimney: No. 0 Chimney Material(s): 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Structural System(s): 1. Wood frame 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Type(s): 1. Continuous 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Foundation Material(s): 1. Concrete Block 2. \_\_\_\_\_

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

## Main Entrance (stylistic details)

off center single pane door under roof overhang, single light transom and sidelight

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

entry stoop, brick steps

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

## Narrative Description of Resource

This 1953 Mid-Century Modern building is in excellent condition. In a realtor brochure, it was called a 'Retro Beach House' although it has had alterations over the years.

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 type="checkbox"/> FL State Archives/photo collection                    | <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> newspaper files | <input type="checkbox"/> neighbor interview       | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Lands Survey (DEP) |
| <input checked="" 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)

Preservation Foundation of Palm Beach; Town Staff

## 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 meets district criteria based on its architectural features and association within the Town of Pal

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

1. Community planning & development 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. Architecture 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-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.