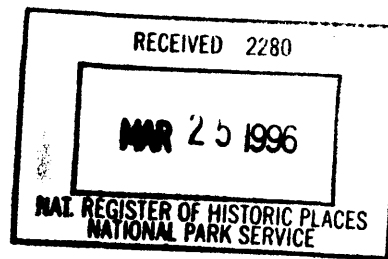


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE

other names/site number Site #8PB02177

2. Location

street & number 714 Claremore Drive not for publication

city or town West Palm Beach vicinity

state Florida code FL county Palm Beach code 099 zip code 33401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 3/15/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

4-26-96

Entered in the
National Register

Rice, Clifton, House
Name of Property

Palm Beach County, Fl.
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

Secondary Structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Asphalt shingle, Ceramic Tile

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1927-1946

Significant Dates

1927

1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

RICE, CLIFTON

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Rice, Clifton, House
Name of Property

Palm Beach County, Fl.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	1	7
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5	9	3	5	8	0
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2	9	5	2	7	6	0
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2

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3

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4

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Judy Gibbs, Holly Knowles,
Mary Foley, Sherry Piland/Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 1996

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Fl. zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

**RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Clifton Rice House, located at 714 Claremore Drive, West Palm Beach, Florida, was built as a two-story residence in 1927. The third story was added in 1929. The frame residence is surfaced with stucco and rests on a concrete foundation. A wooden footing serves as a bulkhead to hold the soil in place and increases the depth of the excavated earth cellar. This feature is unusual in south Florida where the water table is approximately six feet below the surface. The complex roof is covered with a variety of materials. A contributing two-story garage apartment is located near the rear of the property.

SETTING

The Rice House is located in the center of the locally designated Flamingo Park Historic District. This residential neighborhood is located approximately one mile south of the downtown West Palm Beach business district. Just to the west is the El Cid Historic District (NR 1995).

The Rice House sits back approximately twenty feet from the curb line. The grade of the lot is higher than the sidewalk in front of it, necessitating a stuccoed retaining wall across the front of the property. A driveway occupies the extreme west portion of the property. The surface of the driveway is formed of broken bits of tile, laid in a random rubble fashion. The drive has a gradual rise from the street, and is flanked on the west by a terraced landscaped area and on the east by a low-grade flight of steps. This area was created ca. 1950 when Mr. Rice obtained an additional five feet of land from the property owner to the west.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The main facade of the Clifton Rice House faces north and is dominated by a projecting one-story block with a front facing gable (Photo 1). In profile, the gable has a salt-box appearance, with one slope of the roof longer than the other.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**Section number 7 Page 2

A large ornamental window is centered below the roof ridge (Photo 2). The window is set in a rectangular tile surround with a geometric design (Photo 3); the smaller, fixed, upper pane, however, terminates in a flattened arch. The lower sash is also a single fixed pane. A stained glass panel has been hung in the upper sash area. A small, tile quatrefoil is placed above the window.

East of this large window is a small tiled panel (Photo 2 and 4). Further to the east is a key-shaped window containing a pastel, marbled, opalescent glass known as Kokomo glass (Photo 2 and 5). The interior portion of this window can be entirely removed from the wall. This keyhole window was used in houses designed by Addison Mizner and reflects his influence. The east and west elevations of the projecting gabled bay have paired, 6/1, arched windows.

The primary entrance, featuring a pecky cypress door, is set back on the west side of the main facade. It is recessed in an arched opening and approached by a low flight of steps (photo 6). A small niche is located over the entrance. Tile covers the approach to the entrance, the steps, and the adjacent driveway.

A tiled area, without access from the interior and too small to be considered a patio, extends out from the northeast corner of the house, at the junction of the living room and dining room walls (Photo 7).

Because of the close proximity of adjacent properties, full views of the unornamented east (Photo 8) and west elevations are not possible. The second floor windows of these facades are fenestrated with rectangular, 6/1, wood, double hung sash. A variety of window types are used throughout the house. Both ceramic tile and pecky cypress window surrounds are used. Some windows have iron grilles. The second floor terminates in a parapet, stepped at the corners. Behind this is the small third floor addition (Photo 9).

A walled courtyard is located between the house and a garage/apartment at the rear of the property. The courtyard is surfaced with tiles (Photo 10). It features tropical landscaping, with Mizner cast stone columns and pedestals as garden ornaments (Photo 11), and a cast stone water fountain with

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 3RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

a gargoyle face spewing water. This fountain is similar to one located in Via Mizner on Worth Avenue in Palm Beach.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The primary entrance leads into a multi-level foyer with wooden floors (Photo 12). Straight ahead is a stairway leading to the second floor. A small telephone alcove is located on the east side of the foyer. The alcove has a ceiling light flanked by small decorative modillions and a tile panel above a rectangular mirror (Photo 13).

The east wall of the foyer opens onto the large living room with a pecky cypress cathedral ceiling (Photo 14). Metal rosette nail coverings are spaced evenly, two on each of the four ceiling beams. The living room floor is oak, and the floor nails are covered with wooden dowels. A cast stone fireplace is located at the south end of the living room (Photo 15). The fireplace is a duplicate of one which was in La Fontana, the Palm Beach estate of George Mesker, designed by Mizner in 1923 (not extant). An apron of colored tiles lies in front of the fireplace. Over the fireplace is a small balcony with a pecky cypress balustrade. An arched, iron grill door separates the balcony from the second floor hallway (Photo 16).

Two arched openings on the east wall of the living room, separated by an spiral cast stone column, provide access to the dining room (Photos 17 and 18). The dining room ceiling is pecky cypress. The Spanish clay floor tiles were obtained in Cuba in the mid-1920s. Three windows on the east wall of the living room are surmounted by semicircular tile panels (Photo 19). There are two doorways on the south wall of the dining room. Both doorways have arched tile lintels. The smaller door, on the west side, leads into the kitchen. The double, pecky cypress door with iron hinges (Photo 20) leads into the family room. The lintel over these doors features a mosaic ship design. Other tile decorative panels are randomly placed throughout the house: on the living and dining rooms walls, on the stairway wall (Photo 21), and on the rear porch (Photo 22).

North of the dining room is a family room. This room has a clay tile floor and a pecky cypress ceiling with four attached electric light bulb units (Photo 23), and pecky cypress window

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

surrounds. South of the family room is a small screened porch that has marble floors and wainscoting. A kitchen is located to the east of the family room. Access to the kitchen is from both the dining room and the family room. A door on the east wall of the kitchen leads to a utility room and a rear entrance. A bathroom is located between the kitchen and the stairway. The bathroom features a wide decorative tile band above the wainscoting (Photo 24).

The less elaborate second floor contains a master bedroom and bath, two smaller bedrooms, and a half-bath. The small third floor, added in 1929, contains only a bedroom and bathroom.

OUTBUILDINGS

A contributing, two-story garage/apartment is located at the rear of the property. The exterior walls are finished in stucco. The double-car garage has two pairs of hinged garage doors that swing outward when opened (Photo 25). Each door has an upper panel of eight lights and a larger, cross-braced, lower panel. An exterior stairway at the east end of the garage provides access to the second floor apartment space (Photo 26).

ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS

The small third story was added to the house in 1929. In the late 1930s/early 1940s, a one-story, frame addition with a shed roof was placed on the rear of the house (Photo 27). The addition consisted of a screened porch, a utility room, and a small enlargement of the kitchen.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

**RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Clifton Rice House at 714 Claremore Drive in West Palm Beach, Florida, was the home of Clifton Rice from the time of its construction in 1927 until his death in 1983; his widow Myrtle continued to live in the house until 1989. The house meets Criteria B and C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It has significance under Criterion B as the home of Clifton Rice, who was an important businessman in West Palm Beach, supplying decorative tiles to the building trade. It has further significance under Criterion C as a unique expression of Mediterranean Revival style architecture.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The original plat for the Town of West Palm Beach was filed in November of 1893 by Henry Flagler. He had visited the area the previous year while investigating a route for the southern expansion of his railroad. Impressed with the beauty of the area, Flagler decided to create Palm Beach as an exclusive seaside resort community, isolated from commercial activity. He purchased property on the west shore of Lake Worth in order to establish the town of West Palm Beach which would serve as the business district of Palm Beach. Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad reached West Palm Beach in 1893, bringing building materials, tourists, workers and settlers. The first lots in West Palm Beach were sold in February 1894, and a construction boom was underway. The town incorporated in November 1894.

During its early years, West Palm Beach experienced wide population swings as construction activity in Palm Beach was affected by nationwide recessions in the late 1890s. The population dropped 52% between 1895 and 1900, from 1,192 to 564. The population then increased dramatically between 1900 and 1910, rising to 1,743. Despite these fluctuations, the city was able to establish a sewer system, water pumping station, electricity and phone service. By 1920, the population had grown to 8,659. The city was well established as the center for commercial activity in Palm Beach County and as a tourist spot for the middle class. The completion of the Palm Beach Canal in 1917, providing access to inland farming areas, made West Palm Beach the shipping point for the county's agricultural products by both rail and water.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 2**RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

West Palm Beach was caught up in the fever of the Florida land boom in the 1920s. By 1927, the entire city east of Australian Avenue had been platted, although little building had occurred north of 36th Street or south of Southern Boulevard. Thousands of workers poured into West Palm Beach to aid in the construction of new homes and commercial buildings. The land boom peaked in the winter of 1924-1925 and building activity declined. On September 16, 1928, a devastating hurricane swept across Palm Beach County, destroying thousands of homes and killing as many as 2,000. The final blow to the Florida real estate boom was the stock market crash of October 1929.

Very little construction took place during the Great Depression. Although the economy improved during World War II, many areas that had been platted in the 1920s had few, if any, houses constructed until the post-War era. Expansion of the population of West Palm Beach west of Australian Avenue became pronounced in the 1960s.

The Rice House is located in the Flamingo Park neighborhood of West Palm Beach, one of the boom time developments. Flamingo Park was developed as two additions: Flamingo Park (1921) and Sunshine Park (1920). This successful real estate subdivision was a project of M. E. Gruber. Gruber, a pioneer business and civic leader, had served as a city councilman and mayor. Gruber was president of the real estate development firm, the Gruber-Carlberg Company, which he had formed with Bror J. Carlberg. The Flamingo Park subdivision was targeted at the more prominent members of the newly-arrived business class in the West Palm Beach area. Deed restrictions assured white and de facto male ownership, based on a codicil to the deed wherein the wife surrendered her ownership to her husband. A minimum value of \$5,000 was placed on homes built in the subdivision. A curious restriction outlawed owners from keeping an airplane on their property. The deed restrictions are no longer valid. Flamingo Park has been able to maintain its desirability as a residential area over the years.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 3**RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA****HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

This house is associated with Clifton Littlewood Rice, a contractor, real estate broker, and tile importer in Palm Beach County. Rice typifies the young, energetic, Northern professionals who migrated to Florida prior to the Land Boom and found themselves ideally situated to take advantage of the economic upsurge of the 1920s.

Rice, born in 1891, was the son of a prominent Cambridge, Massachusetts, remodeling contractor. He graduated with honors from Harvard University in 1912, completing the four-year course in three years and obtaining a Master's degree in engineering during his fourth year. In 1916, he married Myrtle Vinton Ellis, the daughter of the local police chief and a graduate of Simmons College for Women, also in Cambridge, where she earned a degree in home economics. In 1919, the young couple embarked for the Canal Zone where Rice had secured employment. On the way, they stopped to visit his parents, then residing in West Palm Beach. Rice's father, Charles, was listed in West Palm Beach city directories as a builder or contractor from 1920-1933, and in the 1940 directory as a carpenter. Apparently the young couple decided that West Palm Beach offered better opportunities than the Canal Zone, for they stayed and resided in the city the remainder of their lives.

Clifton Rice obtained a contractor's license and was issued one of the first real estate licenses in Palm Beach County. Among his business associates were Harry Kelsey, developer of Kelsey City (now Lake Park, Florida); architect Addison Mizer; developer Phillips Clarke; and investor Atwater Kent. Rice opened a tile showroom in 1923, handling tiles from Cuba and Spain. Because of the demand for tile, he eventually formed the Zinni Import Tile Company with John Zinni, an Italian immigrant, and Harold Newgarden, a Northern investor. After a few years, Newgarden withdrew from the business. West Palm Beach city directories indicate that in 1930 and 1932, the Zinni Tile Company was composed of President John Zinni, Vice-President Myrtle Rice, and Secretary-Treasurer Clifton Rice. In 1932, the Zinni Tile Company advertised as contractors and dealers, handling tiles, quarries, terrazzo and pottery. In 1933, John Zinni was no longer listed with the Zinni Tile Company, and James Reynolds was listed as President of the company. Clifton and Myrtle Rice continued to hold their positions as Vice-President

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

and Secretary-Treasurer. According to family accounts, at one point (evidently around 1933), while Rice was on vacation, Zinni absconded with the company's funds. Rice then reorganized the company as the Rice Inc. Tile Company, a family business with family members holding all the offices. In 1937 and 1938, John Zinni was operating the Zinni Marble and Tile Company, and Clifton Rice was President of Rice, Inc., a tile manufacturing concern. Both men are listed in the 1939 and 1940 city directories as tile contractors, but no business addresses are listed.

Although Rice's business ventures suffered when the land boom ended and construction projects in the West Palm Beach area declined, he was able to continue the operation of his real estate, contracting, and tile importing businesses during the Great Depression. As a contractor and real estate broker, Rice played a significant role in the building boom in West Palm Beach. However, it was as a tile dealer that he had a more consistent impact. Rice was actively engaged in the tile business, as an importer, dealer, and contractor from 1923 until his death in 1986. He was joined in the business by his son, Kenneth, in the early 1940s. The Rice Tile Company continues in business in West Palm Beach today. Mrs. Rice continued to live in the house until 1989, when it was sold to the current owners.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mediterranean Revival was the most popular style for residential architecture in Florida during the 1920s. The style contains architectural elements derived from the area around the Mediterranean Sea, especially Italy and Spain. The Mediterranean Revival style has been categorized into various sub-types, such as the Spanish Colonial or Mission Revival. It is found most frequently in states which have a Spanish Colonial heritage, as Florida does, but its use gained national popularity. During the 1890s, the Southern Pacific Railway applied the Mission Revival style to depots and resort hotels in California. The Mission Revival derives its name from the California masonry tradition in architecture established by Franciscan missionaries. The style was renewed and popularized through the 1915 Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. Most of the Exposition buildings were designed in the New York office of Bertram Goodhue. The

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Continuation Sheet

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RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

curvilinear dormer and roof parapet, and the use of quatrefoil windows are frequently associated with Mission Revival buildings.

In Florida, Mediterranean Revival style architecture was popularized by Henry Flagler in St. Augustine and Addison Mizner in Palm Beach. A wide array of buildings were constructed in the 1920s with stylistic features of Spanish, Colonial, Byzantine, Moorish, Mission, and Italianate architecture. Some general characteristics include: a preference for barrel clay tile roofs, stucco walls, porches, patios, balconies, arched entrances and windows, complex roof lines, and ceramic tile decorations. Other identifying features include arcaded wings; multilight casement and double-hung sash windows, often deeply set in the walls or arched openings; use of wrought iron; and balconets. The style proved a perfect marketing device for Florida resort communities, conveying the exotic beauty of the area, while also drawing upon a remote link to the Spanish Colonial heritage.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Clifton Rice House is a unique example of the Mediterranean Revival style, revealing the personality and business flare of its owner, while incorporating the fundamental architectural characteristics of the style. Although Rice had a showroom in which to display his tile wares to potential customers, his own house provided the passer-by a more concrete example of the use of tile to embellish and decorate. Evidence of Rice's aptitude for using tile is everywhere. In addition to tile, Rice incorporated other decorative materials, such as pecky cypress, cast stone, wrought iron, and Kokomo glass, to create a rich interior as well as exterior.

The house is also a good example recycling, for many of the decorative elements in the house are materials surplus from various commissions. For example, according to Rice's son, the cast stone fireplace with the monogram "CLN" was left over from a project for G. L. Nestor. It is speculated that the sunflower tiles on the risers of the entrance steps were surplus from the construction of El Mirasol, the Edward T. Stotesbury house in Palm Beach. The Rice house maintains its integrity to a high degree.

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Continuation Sheet

RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Section number 9 Page 1

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_____. Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History.
Northbridge, California: Windsor Publications, 1986.

"Myrtle Vinton Ellis Rice." [obituary] Palm Beach Post, 24
October 1990.

"Obituaries." [Marion Gruber]. Florida Municipal Record 30 (May
1956): 15.

Rice, Kenneth. Interview by Judy Gibbs, 12 April 1994 and 17
February, 1995.

Roberts, Diane. "Man and Machine: A Legacy of Excellence."
Stained Glass Magazine 87 (Spring 1992) 18-23.

The Book of Florida. n.p., 1925.

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SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Building Permit No. 7917. Planning, Zoning, and Building
Department, City of West Palm Beach.

Palm Beach County Plats and Deeds. Palm Beach County Courthouse,
West Palm Beach.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

**RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Flamingo Park, east 5 feet of lot 8 and lot 9, Block 24.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Clifton Rice House.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Section number Photo Page 1

1. Clifton Rice House, 714 Claremore Drive
2. West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida
3. Holly Coffman and Mary Foley
4. November 1994
5. 982 Sumter Road West, West Palm Beach, Florida
6. Main (north) facade, view looking south
7. Photo 1 of 27

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs unless otherwise noted.

6. Window detail, main (north) facade, view looking south
7. Photo 2 of 27

6. Detail, tile window surround, main (north) facade, view looking south
7. Photo 3 of 27

6. Detail of tile panel, main (north) facade, view looking south
7. Photo 4 of 27

6. Detail, main (north) facade, showing window, tile panel, and key-shaped window; view looking southeast
7. Photo 5 of 27

6. Detail, main (north) facade, showing primary entrance; view looking south
7. Photo 6 of 27

6. Detail, tiled area at northeast corner of main (north) facade; view looking southwest
7. Photo 7 of 27

6. East elevation on left, main (north) facade on right; view looking southwest
7. Photo 8 of 27

6. West elevation on right, main (north) facade on left; view looking southeast
7. Photo 9 of 27

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Section number Photo Page 2

6. Rear (south) elevation, showing porch and courtyard; view looking north
7. Photo 10 of 27

6. Detail, courtyard, view looking south
7. Photo 11 of 27

6. Interior detail, entry foyer and stairway; view looking south
7. Photo 12 of 27

6. Interior detail, first floor telephone alcove; view looking southeast
7. Photo 13 of 27

4. June 1995
6. Interior detail, living room; view looking northeast
7. Photo 14 of 27

4. June 1995
6. Interior detail, living room; view looking south
7. Photo 15 of 27

6. Interior detail, second floor; view looking north into living room from second floor hallway and balcony.
7. Photo 16 of 27

6. Interior detail, dining room; view looking southeast
7. Photo 17 of 27

6. Interior, detail of column between living room and dining room; view looking east
7. Photo 18 of 27

6. Interior, detail of dining room windows; view looking southeast
7. Photo 19 of 27

6. Interior detail, door leading from dining room into family room; view looking southeast
7. Photo 20 of 27

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

RICE, CLIFTON, HOUSE
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM
BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

Section number Photo Page 3

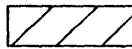
6. Interior detail, tile panel on stairway wall; view looking southeast
7. Photo 21 of 27
4. June 1995
6. Interior detail, tile panel on rear porch; view looking north
7. Photo 22 of 27
6. Interior detail, ceiling of family room; view looking southeast
7. Photo 23 of 27
6. Interior detail, first floor bathroom; view looking south
7. Photo 24 of 27
6. Garage/Apartment, Main (North) facade; view looking south
7. Photo 25 of 27
6. Detail, main (north) facade of garage/apartment, showing stairway to second floor; view looking southwest
7. Photo 26 of 27
6. Rear (south) elevation, showing additions; view looking northeast
7. Photo 27 of 27

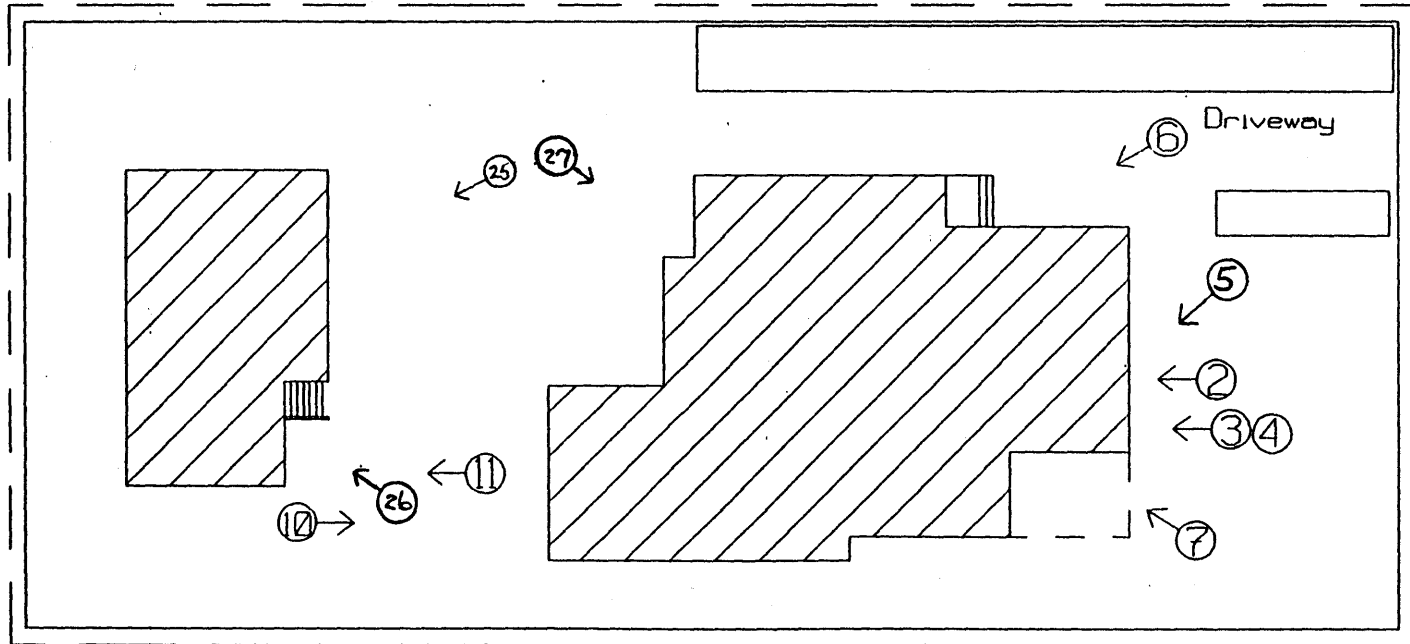
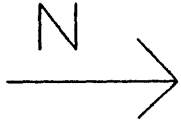
CLIFTON RICE HOUSE
West Palm Beach, Palm Beach Co., Fl.
SITE PLAN

Boundary — — — — —

Photo Direction ○ →

Approx. Scale: 0.5"=6.6'

Contributing Structure 



CLAREMORE DRIVE

① ←

← ⑨

← ⑧

⑥ Driveway ←

← ⑤

← ②

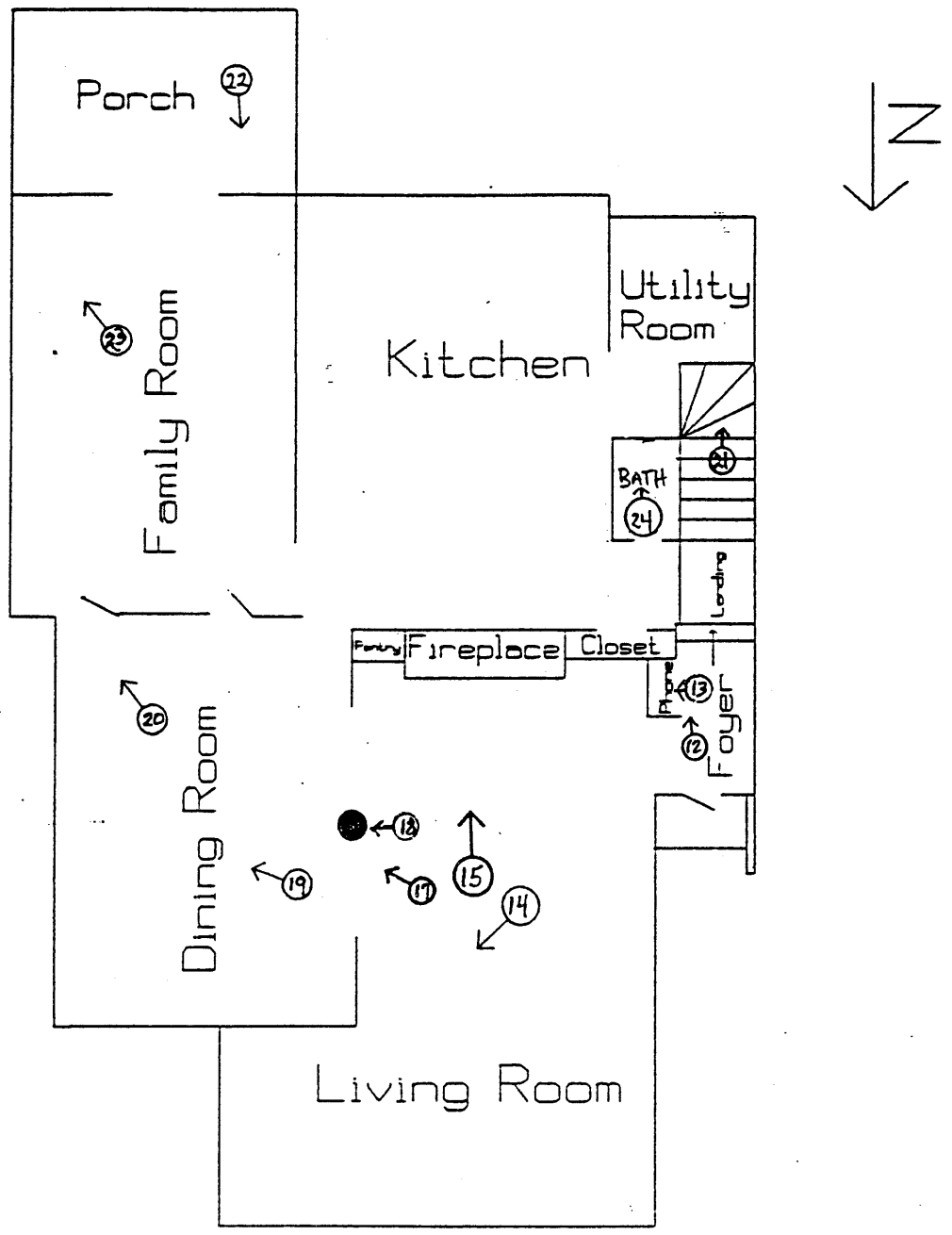
← ③ ④

← ⑦

← ②⑤ ②⑦

← ①①

← ⑩ ②⑥




CLIFTON RICE HOUSE
 West Palm Beach
 Palm Beach Co., Fl.
 First Floor Plan
 Photo Direction $\bigcirc \rightarrow$
 Approx. Scale: $0.5'' = 5'$

CLIFTON RICE HOUSE

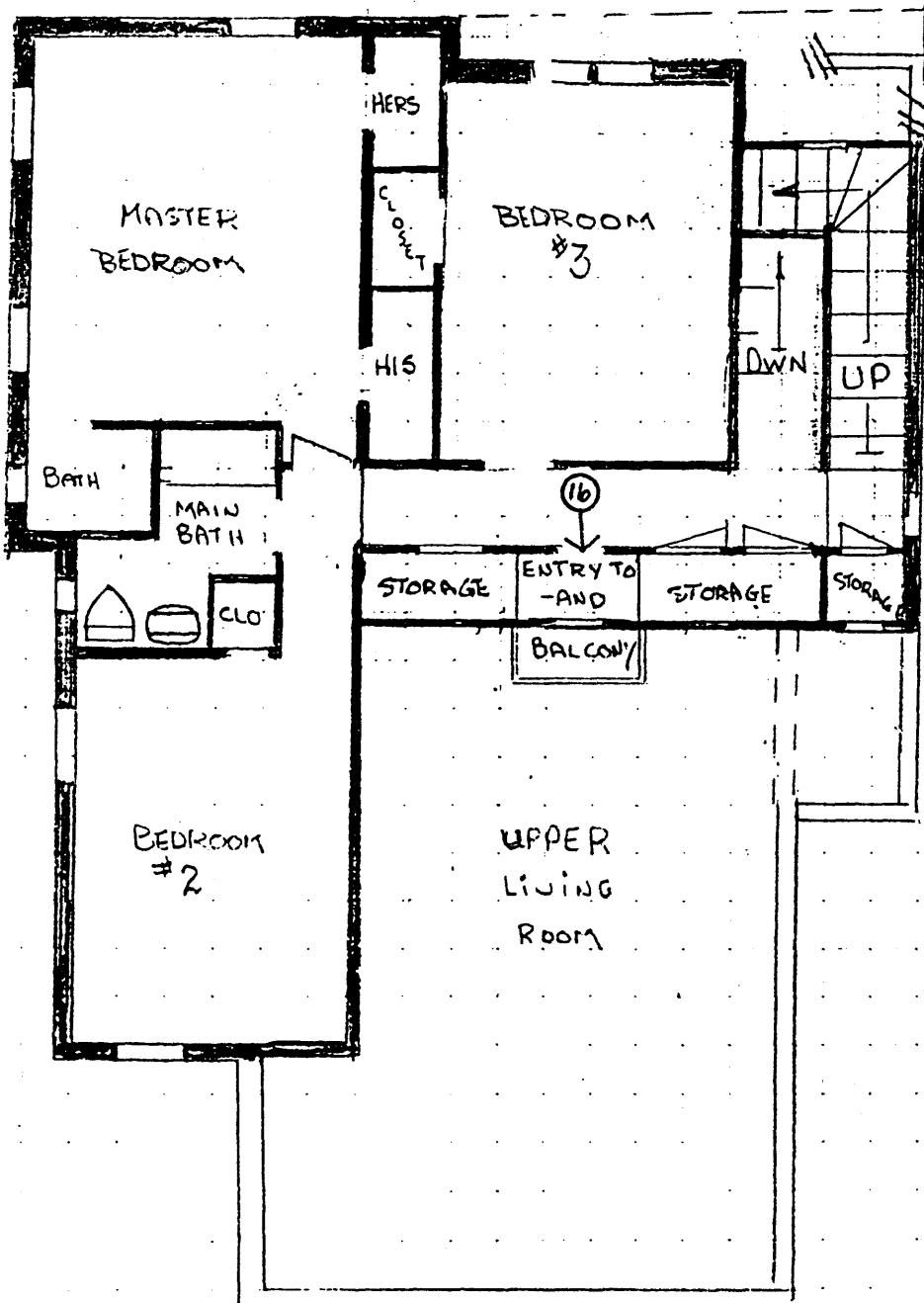
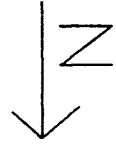
West Palm Beach

Palm Beach Co., Fl.

Second Floor Plan

Photo Direction 

Approx. Scale: 0.5"=5'



CLIFTON RICE HOUSE
West Palm Beach, Palm Beach Co., Fl.

Third Floor Plan
Approx. Scale: 0.5" = 5'

