

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Palm Beach Mercantile Company

other names/site number Site File # PB 559

2. Location

street & number 206 Clematis Street n/a not for publication

city or town West Palm Beach n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Palm Beach code 099 zip code 33402

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 12/15/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
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:)

for Signature of the Keeper Entered in the Date of Action
Shirley M. Rapsley National Register 1/28/94

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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 0 | 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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE department store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls brick, stucco

roof tar and gravel

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

1901-1943

Significant Dates

1902

1916

1923

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

M. E. Gruber

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | |
|---|-------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 1 7 | 5 9 4 2 8 0 | 2 9 5 4 8 2 0 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 2 | | | |

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| 3 | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| 4 | | | |

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 Karen Webster Milano/Sherry Piland/Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 1993

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida 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.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number 7 Page 1

**PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Palm Beach Mercantile Company Building, located at 206 Clematis Street in downtown West Palm Beach, Florida, is a five-story, vernacular commercial building with a penthouse or partial sixth floor. The present form of the building was achieved by a series of additions between 1902 and 1923. The rectangular building has a structural system consisting of an internal steel frame, reinforced concrete, and hollow clay tile. The exterior walls are of brick. The primary (north) facade has been veneered with stucco. The flat roof is surfaced with built up tar and gravel. The building rests on a concrete foundation.

SETTING

The Palm Beach Mercantile Company building is located in the central downtown commercial center of West Palm Beach. The building is situated on the south side of Clematis Street, which historically was the primary east-west road through downtown West Palm Beach and the first road constructed in the city. The building's main (north) facade faces Clematis Street. To the south of the building is a narrow alley and just south of the alley is the 1925 Palm Beach Mercantile Company annex, now the Barnett Bank building. Other commercial buildings are located to the north, east and west of this structure.

DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The main facade of the Palm Beach Mercantile Company building faces north. The entire first and second floor front exterior has been covered by an aluminum facade and is used as a sign (photo 1). The upper floors are veneered with stucco. The third, fourth, and fifth floors have aluminum awning windows; double hung sash windows fenestrate the sixth floor. On the third floor the windows are grouped in panels of four on the end

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**PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA**

bays and in a grouping of three in the central bay. The fourth and fifth floors have paired windows in the central bay and groups of three in the end bays. A slightly projecting string course runs beneath the fifth floor windows. Another runs below the parapet. The sixth floor is not a complete floor, and only occupies the central length of the building. A curvilinear parapet surmounts the sixth floor central bay and is flanked by straight parapets terminating in squat, capped, tower-like projections.

The remaining facades are void of decorative features and demonstrate the simplicity and practicality of commercial architecture. The west facade windows are the original wood double hung sash with 2/2 wired glass lights (photo 2). An elevator tower extends upward from the sixth floor of this elevation. The east facade window placements are almost identical to the west facade and also appear to be original.

The rear (south) facade also has the original wired glass wood windows and stucco finish (photo 3). Twin parallel pier buttresses are located on this facade.

Interior

Basic architectural features remain on the interior although all floors have undergone alterations. Drop ceilings were installed throughout the building. However, the decorative pressed metal ceiling is still in place on the first floor (photo 4). Some of the original wood floors are extant and in some places have been covered with carpet and vinyl floor tile (photo 5). Original walls, pilasters, columns, and windows have been concealed with paneling, wall board, and wood (photo 6). An escalator provides access to the open spaces of the first and second floors (photo 7). Two elevators and two staircases on the west side of the building allow access to all floors. The staircase balustrades are a simple square design, and appear to be original (photo 8). The remaining floors have been divided to create numerous office spaces, but the partitions are not

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PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA

permanent features (photo 9). The sixth floor runs the entire central north-south length of the building and is accessed by an elevator and staircase. The central hallway of this floor is flanked by offices (photo 10).

ALTERATIONS:

The Palm Beach Mercantile Company Building attained its present form and size through a series of additions. The original c. 1900 building was a single story, two-room structure. It was enlarged and a second floor was added in 1902. In 1916 another three floors were added and in 1923 the partial sixth floor was added.

In 1950, the Palm Beach Mercantile Company Building underwent "modernization." Exterior alterations were made only to the primary (north) facade. A metal panel was attached to the lower two floors. The original brick exterior remains underneath the metal panel. The second floor windows were filled with concrete block, but the original sills, lintels, and jambs are still present. The original Chicago style windows on the second, third, and fourth floors were replaced with aluminum awning windows. The original arched windows of the fifth floor were also removed and replaced with aluminum awning windows.

The only change to the rear (south) facade has been to remove the three bridges that connected the building to the Datura Street annex, constructed in 1925.

Interior alterations have primarily concealed the original features. Large interior spaces have been subdivided into smaller units.

Overall, the building retains its integrity of location, setting, materials, design, feeling and association. With the exception of changes to the windows and the placement of a metal panel across the lower two floors, the building reflects its 1923 form.

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**PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Palm Beach Mercantile Company Building fulfills National Register criteria A, B and C. The building exemplifies the early commercial growth of West Palm Beach from 1896 through the 1920s and 1930s. From 1916 to the early 1920s, the Palm Beach Mercantile Company building, advertised as and popularly known as "The Big Store," was considered a landmark in West Palm Beach. At only five stories, it was the city's skyscraper. The incremental growth of the building represents the entrepreneurial spirit of the early pioneers. The building also has significance for its association with Marion E. Gruber, a prominent businessman and civic leader who contributed greatly to the growth and development of the city of West Palm Beach and to Palm Beach County.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

At the conclusion of the Civil War in 1865, southeastern Florida was still a wilderness. The first permanent residents of European stock arrived in present day Palm Beach County during the 1870s. Most settled on the east shore of Lake Worth, now the site of the Town of Palm Beach. These early settlers established farms on both sides of Lake Worth, at first cultivating primarily pineapples. Vegetables for northern shipment quickly became more profitable and replaced pineapples as the major products of the area.

In 1892, Henry M. Flagler visited the area, investigating a route for expansion of his Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Indian River Railroad. Impressed with the beauty of the area, Flagler decided to create an exclusive resort community on Palm Beach. Flagler envisioned the resort as a paradise, isolated from commercial activity. For this purpose, he purchased property on the west shore of Lake Worth in order to establish a town that would serve as the business district of Palm Beach. In November 1893, Flagler filed the original plat for the Town of West Palm Beach. The town extended from Lake Worth to Clear Lake. Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad reached West Palm Beach the same year, bringing building materials, tourists, workers, and settlers. The first lots in the Town of West Palm Beach were sold in February, 1894, and a construction boom was underway. On November 5, 1894, the community voted to incorporate as a town. During the first decade of the twentieth

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century, the population of West Palm Beach increased by 209%, rising to 1,743. The Town Council petitioned the Florida Legislature for a city charter, which was granted in 1903.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

MARION GRUBER

Marion Gruber was a significant figure in many aspects of West Palm Beach's commercial and civic development. Gruber was born in Columbia, South Carolina in 1867 and moved to Titusville, Florida in 1887. He resided there a few years before settling in West Palm Beach in 1895. Gruber quickly became active in the civic affairs of the community and in 1897 became the town's third mayor when he was elected by the Town Council to fill the unexpired term of J.F. Lamond. Although his term as mayor was brief, from March to November of 1897, he was later elected to the town council. He was also elected Dade County's Tax Assessor and served from 1897 to 1900 (Palm Beach County was not formed out of Dade County until 1909). In 1898, Gruber was appointed by Governor W.D. Bloxham as the Commissioner to represent Florida at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in Omaha. In recognition of his civic activities, in later years Gruber was named honorary life mayor.

Gruber's civic interests extended to county government. Tremendous growth along the eastern coast of Florida spurred a movement to create an entire new county. In 1907 Gruber became chairman of the County Division Committee and was instrumental in the formation of Palm Beach County in 1909. Gruber's partner in the Palm Beach Mercantile Company, William Da Camara, became the first chairman of the new Palm Beach County Commission. Gruber was also the first grand jury foreman in Palm Beach County.

Gruber had numerous business interests in addition to the Palm Beach Mercantile Company. Between 1900 and 1904, Gruber and four others organized a telephone company which he took over as the sole owner in 1909, incorporating it as the West Palm Beach Telephone Company. When Gruber sold this company in 1920 to the Bell Telephone Company, he had increased the number of subscribers from 65 in 1909 to over 400, and had extended the service from Stuart to Deerfield and over to the Town of Palm Beach. In 1907 he established the Gruber-Morris Hardware Company in Daytona. He also headed a prosperous retail drug company, the

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PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA

Gruber-Freeland Pharmacy, which he eventually sold to the United Drug Company. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Farmers Bank and Trust Company and served on the board of directors for many years. By 1920, Gruber had invested heavily in real estate, and was associated with the development of the Gruber-Carlberg addition and Flamingo Park, in which he was the sole owner. The city directory of 1930 lists Gruber as president of an investment company, the Gruber-Carlsberg Company. In 1937 he was president of the Gruber-Wright Truck Company. Gruber died in 1956.

Palm Beach Mercantile Company

The Palm Beach Mercantile Company had its start when West Palm Beach was still a frontier town. When Marion Eugene Gruber arrived in the town in November of 1895, only one shell topped street, Clematis, had been constructed by Flagler. Gruber was first employed as a bookkeeper for the Brady and Strohm Grocery Company. On February 24, 1896, he purchased the G.G. Strohm Hardware Store on 111 North Narcissus Street and renamed it the M.E. Gruber Hardware and Furniture Company.

Gruber moved his prospering hardware store to this site on Clematis Street in 1901. The original building was a one story, two room veneered brick building which had been originally occupied by the G.H. Maltby Furniture Company. Gruber enlarged the building in 1902, extending the rear to the alley and adding a second floor which was used as a theatre, known as the Lyceum Theatre and the Gruber Opera House. The Lake Worth Band had the honor of being the first group to perform in the theatre on November 18, 1902. With a seating capacity of seven to eight hundred, the theatre provided the only entertainment in town until it closed on August 6, 1904.

The year 1907 was a landmark year for Gruber's enterprises. The Gruber Hardware Company and the Hatchett-Da Camara Hardware Company consolidated into the Lake Worth Mercantile Company, and moved into Gruber's little two story building. Gruber became President with Da Camara as Vice President and General Manager.

William Harley Da Camara became an instrumental figure in the growth of the company. On arriving in West Palm Beach in 1901, Da Camara was employed at the Palm Beach Hardware Company by the owner, William Hatchett. By 1903, Da Camara was made a

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**PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA**

partner, formed the new company, and had become Gruber's competitor. The consolidation of the Gruber and Da Camara firms proved prosperous in the following years.

In 1912, the nearby townsite of Lucerne was renamed Lake Worth. The similarity in names caused confusion for Gruber and Da Camara's growing business, and so they changed their company's name to the Palm Beach Mercantile Company. The building was remodeled in 1916 by adding three stories and two elevators and was heralded by the local newspaper as "one of the greatest stores in South Florida."

As the South Florida real estate market grew, business increased for the Palm Beach Mercantile Company. Instead of carrying only furniture and hardware, the company evolved into West Palm Beach's first department store and stocked sporting good, home furnishings, draperies, and even agricultural implements. Reports indicate that the company achieved a record 1.3 million dollars in business in 1924. Gruber recognized the need to expand and add additional space, so in 1923 the sixth and final floor was added to the building and used as offices. Although additional space was again needed the following year, structurally no more floors could be added to the building. The company decided to construct a new building adjacent to the first. Gruber began the process of purchasing several parcels on Narcissus and Datura. The only property the company could not immediately purchase, for unknown reasons, was Dr. Peek's property on Narcissus in the middle of the block. A new four-story building was fashioned around the Peek property, increasing the total square retail footage to the equivalent of almost three acres. Completed in 1925, the new building was connected to the old by bridges on the second, third, and fourth floors.

The Land Boom period peaked in the winter of 1924-25 due to several identified factors. The highly publicized role of dishonest Florida real estate promoters, an F.E.C. Railroad embargo, two devastating hurricanes, and the stock market crash of October 1929 all contributed to the real estate decline in Florida. Gruber resigned as president of the Mercantile Company in 1926, selling all of his interests to pursue other enterprises. Da Camara became president, expanded the business to several branches throughout South Florida and the Everglades, and ran the company until his death in 1931.

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**PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA**

After Da Camara's death, C.W. Carroll took over the company until 1950 when he sold it to Mortimer Sachs. Sachs modernized the building in 1950, and sold it to Phil H. Fisher and Associates in 1956. By 1958 the company was out of business and in receivership until 1963. The Palm Beach Mercantile Company no longer existed after 1963, but the building itself has remained largely intact.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Palm Beach Mercantile Company Building illustrates a vernacular form of commercial building. Vernacular architecture utilizes a construction method based on a builder's expertise and knowledge, and does not adhere to any academic form. Builders employ materials from the surrounding landscape, and construct a building which will be compatible with the environment. After the 1896 fire which destroyed much of downtown West Palm Beach, the city changed its building codes to require fire resistant materials. Concrete block, the most widely used building material, hollow clay tile, and brick became accepted building materials. Hollow clay tile was preferred over cement blocks in large buildings due to its lighter weight, although cement was easier to manufacture from local materials. The original brick facade of the Palm Beach Mercantile Company is uncommon in South Florida due to the scarcity of clay in the area. The commercial character of the building was expressed by the large window display areas that originally dominated the first floor of the building. Large windows areas in the upper floors also brought in light for these storage and display areas.

This building, while not particularly architecturally distinctive, is a unique structure in West Palm Beach. Its gradual enlargement through a series of construction efforts was unusual, and reflects both the growth of the business district of West Palm Beach and the success of the Palm Beach Mercantile Company. By 1923 when it reached its full height, it was one of the early "skyscrapers" in the city. The step-by-step enlargement of the building also reflects its change from a mixed use (hardware/theater) to a total commercial use.

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"Another Change in Business Circles," Tropical Sun, 18 June 1904.

Curl, Donald W. Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History,
Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, 1986.

"Da Camara's Rise in World Reads Like Algiers Story," Palm Beach Times, 13 November 1927.

Dade and Palm Beach County plats and deeds, 1894-1963. On file
at the County Courthouse, room 215.

"Delighted a Fair Audience," Tropical Sun, 13 December 1902.

"An Extra Attraction," Tropical Sun, 3 December 1902.

Fire Insurance Maps of West Palm Beach. Sanborn Publishing
Company: Pelham, New York, 1920 and 1952.

Florida Editors Association. The Book of Florida, Florida: The
James O. Jones Company, 1925.

Florida Municipal Review 30 (May 1956):15.

"Former Mayor, Civic Leader Marion Eugene Gruber Dies," The Palm Beach Post, 17 April 1958.

Gorder, P.O. "The Saga of a Store," article on file at The
Historical Society of Palm Beach County, 1957.

"A Handsome Drop Curtain," Tropical Sun, 20 December 1902.

"An Important Change," Palm Beach Post, 4 July 1902.

"In the 'Good Old Days'," article on file at the Historical
Society of Palm Beach County, c. 1909.

King, Marian. "Island Memories," Palm Beach Daily News, 7
January 1990.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses,
New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

McIver, Stuart B. Yesterday's Palm Beach, Miami: E.A. Seeman
Publishing, Inc., 1976.

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PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA

- McMillan, Al. "Here's One for You Old-Timers To Read," Palm Beach Post, undated.
- "M.E. Gruber, Pioneer Resident, Enters in Tax Collectors Race," Palm Beach Post, 20 March 1932.
- "Mercantile Company Opens New Building," Palm Beach Post, 25 January 1925.
- "New Theatre will Seat 800," Tropical Sun, 19 September 1902.
- "Opera House is Closed," Tropical Sun, 6 August 1904.
- "Origin of Clematis Street," Palm Beach Post, 18 May 1962.
- "Palm Beach Mercantile Co., Inc. Sold," Palm Beach Times, 24 May 1963.
- Palm Beach Post, 14 February 1924, article on file at the Historical Society of Palm Beach County.
- "Plans Announced by Palm Beach Mercantile Company to Change Sky Line of West Palm Beach," Palm Beach Post, 14 February 1924.
- Polk's West Palm Beach City Directory: 1916-1987, Richmond, Virginia: R.L. Polk Company, 1916-1987.
- "Retiring Chiefs Telephone Company Entertain Employees," Palm Beach Post, 18 January 1920.
- "Second Regular Entertainment," Tropical Sun, 17 December 1902.
- "Something New and Novel," Tropical Sun, 31 January 1902.
- "A Successful Dance," Tropical Sun, 19 November 1902.
- Tropical Sun, 8 August 1902, article on file at the Historical Society of Palm Beach County.
- "Two Important Business Changes," Tropical Sun, 19 September 1902.

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**PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA**

ViroGroup/Missimer Division. Environmental Audit Report for the Property Located at 206-208 Clematis Street, West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County, Florida, on file at Complete Property Management, North Palm Beach, Florida, February 1993.

"Way Back When," Historical Edition Palm Beach Daily News, 1936.

West Palm Beach Building Permits, 1919-1960. On file in the Building Division, City Hall.

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PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA

1. Palm Beach Mercantile Company
2. West Palm Beach, Florida
3. Karen W. Milano
4. 1993
5. Boston Capital Properties
6. Looking southeast at north elevation.
7. Photo no. 1 of 12

Numbers 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. Looking east at west elevation.
7. Photo no. 2 of 12

6. Looking northwest at south elevation.
7. Photo no. 3 of 12

6. Looking up at ceiling tiles, first floor.
7. Photo no. 4 of 12

6. Looking east at original wood floor, third floor.
7. Photo no. 5 of 12

6. Interior detail, third floor. Looking southeast at original window concealed behind paneling.
7. Photo no. 6 of 12

6. Interior, first floor, looking south.
7. Photo no. 7 of 12

6. Interior, fourth floor. Looking west at original window and staircase.
7. Photo no. 8 of 12

6. Interior, fourth floor. Looking south at typical hallway showing drop ceiling, carpeting, and dividing walls.
7. Photo no. 9 of 12

6. Interior, sixth floor, looking north.
7. Photo no. 10 of 12

6. Streetscape, looking east on Clematis Street.
7. Photo no. 11 of 12

6. Streetscape, looking west on Clematis Street.
7. Photo no. 12 of 12

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**PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
PALM BEACH CO., FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Palm Beach Mercantile Company building occupies the west 1.05 feet of lot 1, lot 2, and east 2 feet of lot 3 on block 5, Section 21, Township 43S, Range 43E.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

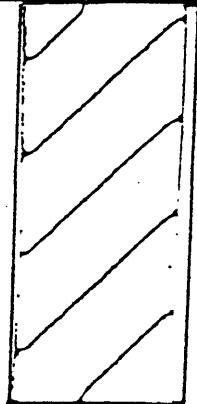
The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Palm Beach Mercantile Company.

**PALM BEACH MERCANTILE COMPANY
WEST PALM BEACH, PALM BEACH CO., FL.**

CLEMATIS STREET

206

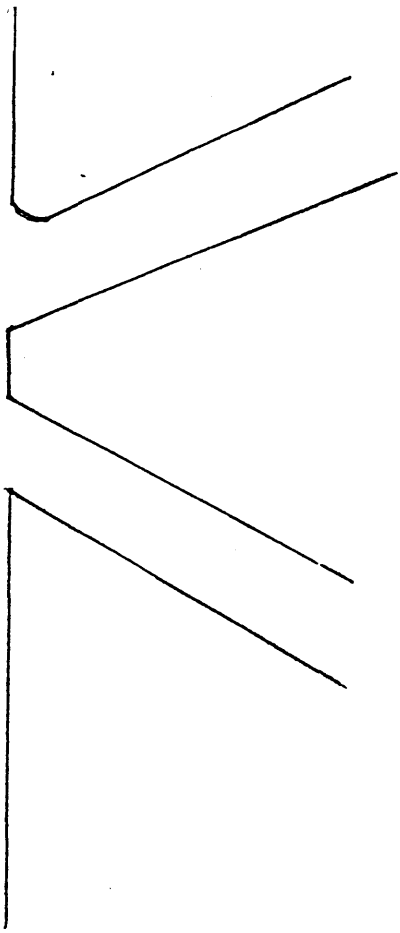
N ↑



SITE PLAN

Approx Scale 1" = 50'

NARCISSUS STREET



N ↑

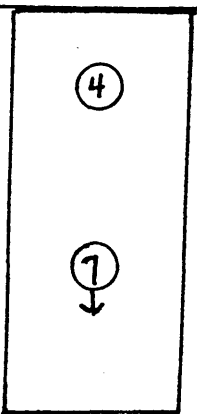
⑪ CLEMATIS STREET

206

① ↓

⑫ ←

② →



③ ←

NARCISSUS STREET

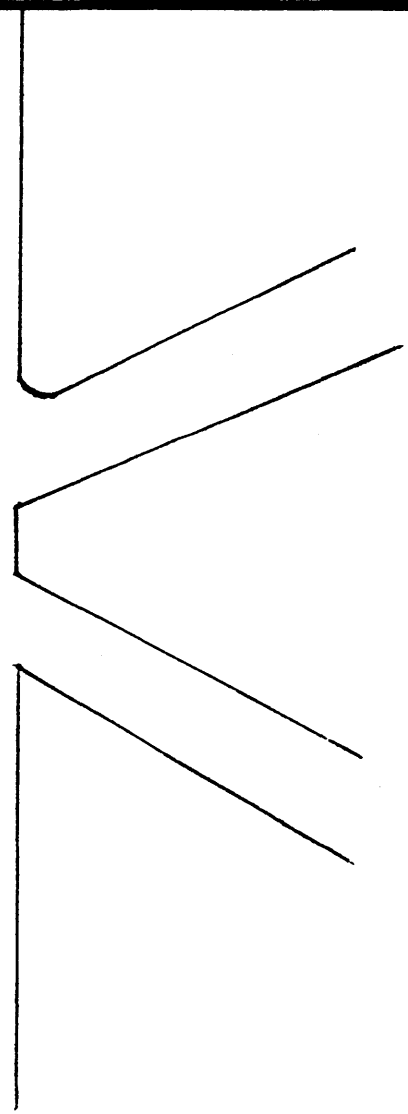
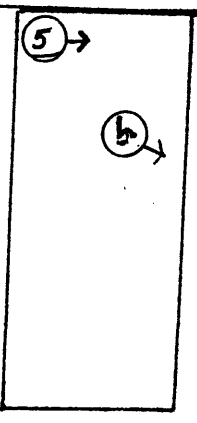


PHOTO KEY: EXTERIOR & 1ST FLOOR

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NARCISSUS STREET

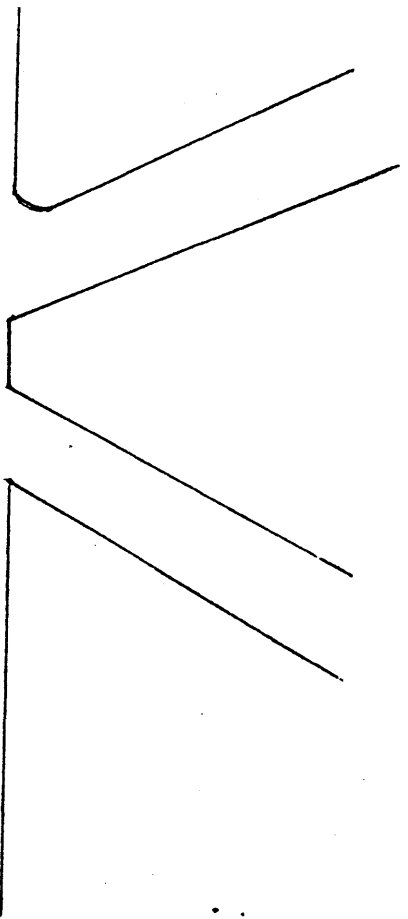


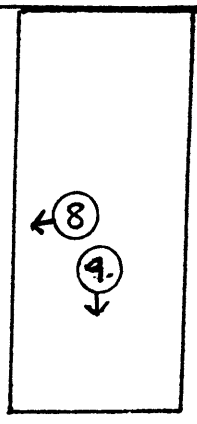
PHOTO KEY: 3RD FLOOR

Approx Scale 1" = 50'



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NARCISSUS STREET

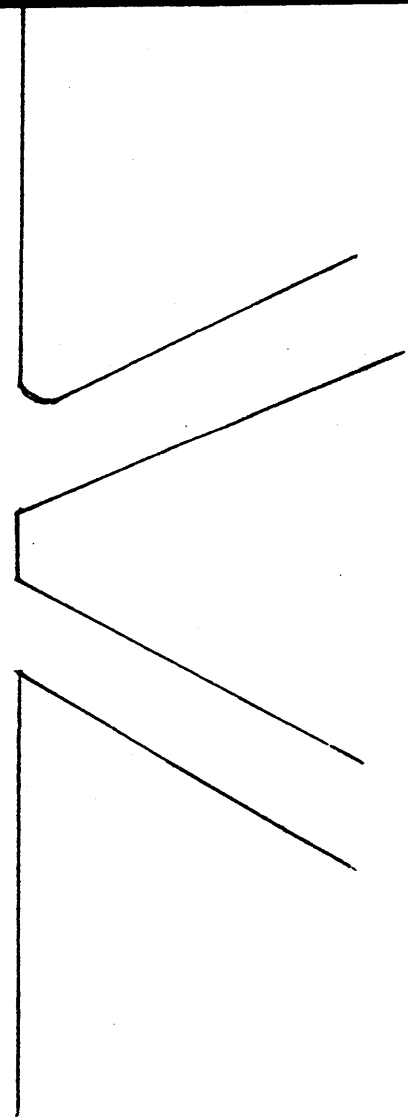
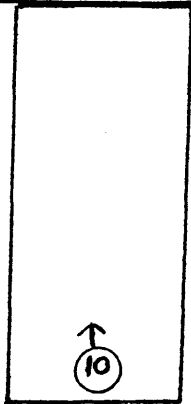


PHOTO KEY: 4TH FLOOR

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NARCISSUS STREET

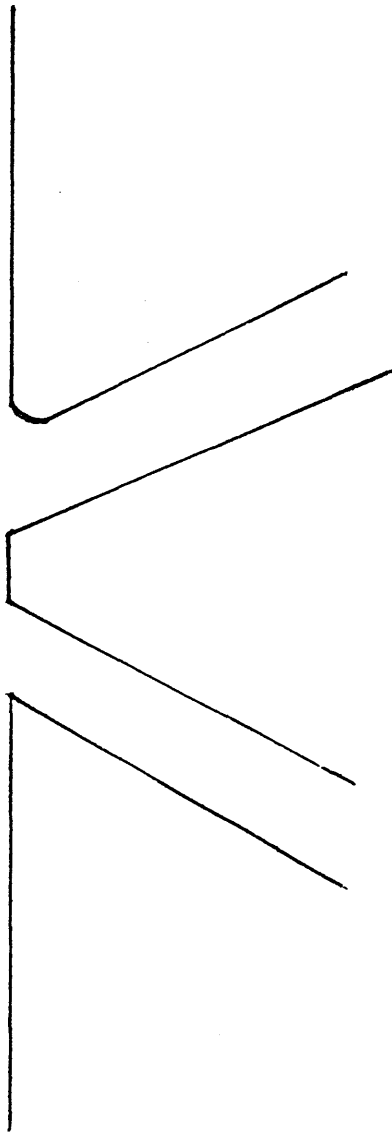


PHOTO KEY: 6TH FLOOR

Approx Scale
1" = 50'