NPS Form 10-900		RECEIVED 2280	
(Rev. 10-90			OMB No. 1024-0018
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service		JUL - 9 2001	888
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC I REGISTRATION FORM	PLACES	NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinatic Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register the information requested. If any item does not apply to th classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a ty	ster Bulletin 16A). Complete e e property being documented, / categories and subcategories	ach item by marking "x" in the approp enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For s from the instructions. Place addition	priate box or by entering functions, architectural
1. Name of Property			······
historic name <u>1240 Cocoanut Road</u>	·····		
other names/site number Dickenson House; Boca	Raton ClubHouse/PB6233	******	
2. Location			
street & number 1240 Cocoanut Road		N/A not for	oublication
citv or town Boca Raton		<u>N/A</u>	vicinitv
stateFLORIDA codeFL	_county Palm Beach	code <u>099</u> zip cod	e <u>33432</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification			
Historic Places and meets the procedural and profession Historic Places and meets the National Register criteria hationally statewide locally. (See continuation hationally State Historic Preservation Officer, Divis State or Federal agency and bureau hational state Historic Preservation Officer, Divis hational state hational state hational state hational state hation hational state hation hation hation hation hational state hation hati	I recommend that this propert on sheet for additional commen 6162001 te ion of Historical Resources	y be considered significant ts.)	
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date		
State or Federal agency and bureau	<u> </u>		
A. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that the property is:	3 Signature of the kgepe	Beall	Date of Action
National Register See continuation sheet. determined not eligible for the			
National Register See continuation sheet. 			
☐ removed from the National Register			
☐ other, (explain)			

Palm Beach, Florida County and State

5. Classification				
Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)		urces within Prope reviously listed resources	
⊠ private □ public-local	⊠ buildings □ district	Contributing	Noncontribu	ting
public-State public-Federal	☐ site ☐ structure	1	0	buildings
	object	0	0	sites
		3	0	structures
		0	00	objects
		4	0	total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of		Number of contr listed in the Nat	ibuting resources p tional Register	previously
N	/A	(0	
6. Function or Use	······································			
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Functions (Enter categories from ins	tructions)	
Domestic/single dwelling		Domestic/single dwelli	ing	
		······································		
		······		
7. Description				
Architectural Classification		Materials		
(Enter categories from instructions)		(Enter categories fro	m instructions)	
Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals/Colonial Revival		foundation Brick	k	
		walls <u>Brick</u> <u>Wood fran</u>	ne	
	······································		ingle	
		other		

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

2	Statement	of (Significance	
Э.	Statement	01 3	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): Primary location of additional data: preliminary determination of individual listing (36) State Historic Preservation Office CFR 36) has been requested Other State Agency previously listed in the National Register Federal agency previously determined eligible by the National Local government University Register C Other designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey Name of Repository

Palm Beach, Florida
County and State

County and State

recorded h	v Historic	American	Engineering	Record
1000 aca b	y 1 11310110	American	Linginiconing	1100010

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fatio, Maurice/Architect

#

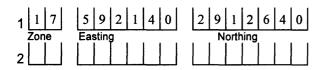
Palm Beach, Florida County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a 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 John P. Johnson, Historical Resources Administrator; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June, 2001

street & number	R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street	telephone (850) 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.

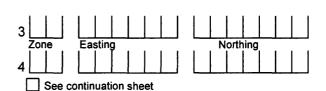
Additional items

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

Property Owner			
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)			
name Mr. David Dickenson			
street & number 1240 Cocoanut Road	telephone (561) 391-4372		
city or town Boca Raton	state <u>Florida</u> zip code <u>33432</u>		

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 amend 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.



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

SUMMARY

The residence at 1240 Cocoanut Road is a two-story, brick-over-wood frame, Colonial Revival building with a gable roof system. Constructed in 1937, the house retains the integrity of its original design and is an excellent example of this popular style. The house is significant through its association with Maurice Fatio, a master architect with an office in the Town of Palm Beach.

SETTING

The lot is located in the Spanish River Land Company Subdivision Unit One, a plat of the City of Boca Raton, in Palm Beach County, Florida. The Estates Section, as it is known locally, extends from highway A1A to the Atlantic Intracoastal Waterway, and forms a large residential neighborhood south of Camino Real with homes designed by famous architects like Maurice Fatio, Norman Belle Geddes, and Paul Robin John.

The house at 1240 Cocoanut Road sits on a lot that measures 200' along the road and 160' deep, or approximately 3/4 of an acre. The house faces west to the road and the front yard has a semi-circular gravel driveway that permits vehicles to approach the main entrance. A separate gravel driveway enters the lot from Cocoanut Road and leads to a gravel parking area and a garage attached to the house. In the yard east of the house is a large brick-on-concrete patio, a vine-covered wooden gazebo (photo 13), a brick-columned pergola over a swimming pool (photo 12) and extensive herb and flower gardens. The lot is landscaped with numerous trees that include Banyan, cluster date palm, live oak, swamp fichus, gumbo limbo, and plumeria trees; as well as a variety of fruit trees including calamondin. Original stucco-over-concrete walls separate the pool, gazebo and gardens from the gravel parking area.

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Section number 7 Page 2

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The house was designed in the Colonial Revival style of architecture that was fashionable throughout Palm Beach County in the 1930s. The <u>west elevation</u> of the house features elements that define the Colonial Revival style (photos 1 & 2). This elevation shows symmetrically balanced windows and an accentuated center door with a pediment extended forward. The pediment is supported on slender wooden Tuscan columns. A small entry porch is formed of quarry key stone blocks for the deck and steps. The heavy cypress paneled door has a brass knocker and a leaded glass fanlight surrounded with cypress casing and decorative side pilasters (photo 3). Above the entry porch is a small balcony with French Doors, a copper floor, and an iron railing.

The two-story house is constructed of brick-over-wood frame in a long rectangular shape (approximately 30' x 118'). There is a brick stringcourse dividing the first and second floors. The two-story portion is massed in two sections, a south half and a north half. Both sections have a low-slope side-gabled roof plan and are each flanked by single story wings with side-gables. The single story wing to the south is occupied by a formal living room with an adjoining loggia and several small rooms and a two-vehicle garage occupy the single story wing to the north.

The exterior brick walls have numerous coats of white paint. The windows are 8/8 double hung wood sash in the two-story portions and a variety of wood sashes elsewhere. All the windows on the west (main) elevation are original and the living room wing features a prominent bay window (photo 4). Each window has aluminum screens and a pair of operable cypress wood shutters painted robins egg blue with appropriate iron shutter hardware. There is an exterior brick chimney on the south wall of the two-story portion and an exterior brick chimney on the south wall of the living room wing. The roof has exposed rafter tails, screened eaves vents and is covered in white-colored concrete tiles on the wings only. The two-story portions have composition asbestos shingles.

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1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

The first story of the <u>south elevation</u> features an exterior brick chimney, framed with a pair of windows and a set of sliding French doors on the loggia, and the second story has a taller exterior brick chimney with a small bay window on the right side.

The <u>north elevation</u> was originally the exterior wall of the garage at the end of the service rooms and garage wing (photo 5) and was entered by vehicles from the east. When a fire destroyed part of this wing in 1952, the garage was rebuilt with a new garage door that forms the present north elevation (photo 6).

The <u>east elevation</u>, in the south half of the two story portion, has an entry door set in a large bay window frame and another bay window, with a non-original leaded glass center light, on the first floor (photo 7). There are four non-original windows with shutters on the second floor. The north half of the two-story portion has windows with shutters on both floors. The living room wing originally had a loggia supported on square wood columns. This loggia was enclosed with sliding French doors in 1980 (photos 8, 9, 10 & 11). The service and garage wing has an aluminum door and three windows.

Interior

The main entrance leads into a foyer with doorways into the living room, library (den) and dining room. The entrance door is the original cypress wood (photo 18). The large foyer, with elliptical arches, oak hardwood flooring, painted wallpaper, and brass chandelier; also has two small powder rooms and a wood staircase leading to the second floor (photo 22). To the south, through a pair of cypress doors, is the formal living room that showcases oak flooring, a prominent bay window, and a fireplace faced in Tennessee marble (photos 14 & 15). Two sets of cypress French doors lead into the loggia. The loggia was originally open and was sensitively enclosed about 1980 (photo 16). It has four pairs of sliding French doors and the original Spanish tile floor and cypress ceiling.

The den exhibits 12" cypress paneling, oak floors, a fireplace faced with German tiles and a bay window (photo 17). The dining room features cypress paneling and oak floors (photo 19). A door set in a bay window

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Section number 7 Page 4

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

frame, leads to the yard. Beyond the dining room is a pantry with original built-in cabinets, which connects with the kitchen containing original cabinets and modern appliances (photo 20).

Past the kitchen are the service and garage wing, that originally had four small rooms and a garage door that opened on the east elevation. This wing was rebuilt after a fire in 1952. The wing was rebuilt in the same style with the same materials and a new garage door was installed on the north elevation. There are now two small rooms and a bathroom (photo 21). One interior door leads to the garage and another door leads to the yard. The two-vehicle garage has a small bathroom.

On the second floor of the house are a landing, three bedrooms and three bathrooms (photo 23). The master bedroom has a fireplace faced with Tennessee marble (photo 24).

The house and property have been well maintained through the years. The interior cypress and oak finishes are prominent and form a backdrop to the furnishings. The colonial furnishings compliment the 1937 Colonial Revival architectural elements of the house. The light fixtures are original to the Colonial Revival style for interior decoration. Lush tropical landscape compliments this historic property and the house sets a standard for the neighborhood as a well-preserved example of Boca Raton's architectural history.

ALTERATIONS

The garage and service wing was altered following a fire in the garage in 1952. This was the only alteration to the original design and the garage was rebuilt in the same style and materials with a large door on the north elevation. The rear loggia was enclosed with French doors in 1980.

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Section number 8 Page 1

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

SUMMARY

The residence at 1240 Cocoanut Road, in Boca Raton, is significant under National Register Criterion C: in the area of Architecture. The house is an excellent example of a Colonial Revival (Tropical Georgian) style house that has been preserved with few alterations. Constructed in 1937, the house retains the integrity of its original design. The house is significant through its association with Maurice Fatio (1897-1943), a master architect with the firm of Treanor and Fatio in the Town of Palm Beach. The garage and service wing was altered following a fire in the garage in 1952. This was the only alteration to the original design and the garage was rebuilt in the same style and materials with a large door on the north elevation.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Following the pioneer period of settlement and agriculture, Addison Mizner (1872-1933) formed the Mizner Development Corporation in 1925 to develop two miles of oceanfront property and 1600 acres about 27 miles south of Palm Beach in the small community of Boca Raton. Mizner had gained a reputation as a society architect while designing and popularizing elaborate homes in the Mediterranean Revival style in the Town of Palm Beach. He turned his attention to designing a hotel, residences, and a planned winter resort town in southern Palm Beach County. The Cloister Inn, a lakeside resort hotel, was completed in 1926 and immediately became the focus for tourists, as well as the social center of Boca Raton. The collapse of the Florida land boom and Mizner's financial problems, forced the bankruptcy sale of the Ritz Carlton Cloister Inn and properties east of Dixie Highway to one of his original financial backers, Clarence H. Geist.

The notable Palm Beach winter resident Clarence H. Geist (1866-1938), a Philadelphia multi-millionaire utilities magnate and original investor in the Mizner Development Corporation, purchased the Cloister Inn, the Administration Buildings, and several houses in Boca Raton in 1927. Geist disassociated himself from the former development and created the new, exclusive, and private Boca Raton Club. The New York architectural firm of Schultze and Weaver was retained to design a six-story addition to the original 1926 hotel and the entire property underwent a \$5 million redevelopment. Geist formed the Spanish River Land Company for the

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1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

redevelopment and constructed a Cabana Club on the beach, loaned the town money to build a water plant and arranged with the Florida East Coast Railway to build a Mediterranean Revival style station. An airport, several bridges, and a reshaped inlet, between the Atlantic Ocean and Lake Boca Raton, were completed under his direction. Geist died in 1938 at the age of 72.

In 1935 Geist retained the firm of Treanor and Fatio, who had designed alterations for the Club (including converting the indoor swimming pool into an auditorium), to design four "model" houses south of the Boca Raton Club east of the Intracoastal Waterway. The area south of Camino Real, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Intracoastal Waterway, formerly Mizner's undeveloped "Distrito de Boca Raton," was renamed the Spanish River Land Company, Unit One. The large resort era had passed and Geist believed that in Boca Raton smaller and less elaborate houses could find a market. Fatio designed four different two-story houses in the Tropical Georgian or Colonial Revival style, which had gained great popularity in Palm Beach in the 1930s. By placing the four houses in different areas of the tract, Geist hoped to encourage sales of lots and promote additional construction. In 1936, the firm designed the houses at 1281 Banyan Road and 1240 Cocoanut Road. In 1937, the firm designed the house at 1261 Spanish River Road and in 1938, Fatio designed the house at 1281 Cocoanut Road.

The house at 1261 Spanish River Road overlooked the Intracoastal Waterway and featured natural brick walls, a barrel-tile roof, and a wooden gallery on the second floor and white shutters. The other three houses were similar in size, though completely distinctive. The house at 1281 Banyan Road had stucco walls and quoining, a lacy gallery and an elegantly detailed Georgian entrance door. The house at 1281 Cocoanut Road was white painted brick, with a wrought iron gallery and was the only L-shaped house. The house at 1240 Cocoanut Road was white painted brick with an entrance portico surmounted by an iron balcony and a French door. This house featured bay windows in the living room, dining room and library (den). The living room, library, and master bedroom all had wood-burning fireplaces.

Clarence Geist's hope that the four houses would lead to greater development in the area was not realized until after the Second World War. Now known as the Estates Section, it became one of the town's most

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1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

fashionable places to live. These four Fatio designed houses remained among the most distinctive historic landmarks in the neighborhood. Although the house at 1261 Spanish River Road was relocated out of the neighborhood in 1989, the other three houses remain at their original locations. In 1940 the four houses designed by Maurice Fatio, in the Spanish River Land Company Subdivision plat, were deeded by Geist's land company to the Boca Raton Club, Inc. The Club sold the house at 1240 Cocoanut Road to Lois K. McIntosh in 1941 and the McIntosh family lived there until Lois and Russell McIntosh sold it to Isabella and Richard Porter in 1947. In 1955, the Porters sold the house to Eileen and Ralph Tyner, and Jeanne and Ralph Tyner sold the house in 1976, to the current owners, Katharine and David Dickenson. The Dickenson family has lived in the house continuously since 1976.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Colonial Revival style in architecture was part of a larger movement in American history that emerged in response to aesthetic, historical and social changes in our culture. The style was the result of an awakening in American colonial architectural heritage, credited in part to the Centennial of 1876. From its beginnings in New England, the Colonial Revival style spread across the country and became the dominant house style during the first half of the twentieth century. The Colonial Revival style was popular in Florida and Palm Beach County.

The term "colonial revival" refers to the entire rebirth of interest in the early English and Dutch houses of the Atlantic seaboard. The Georgian and Adam styles form the backbone of the Revival, with secondary influences from Postmedieval English or Dutch Colonial prototypes. Details from two or more of these precedents are freely combined in many examples so that pure copies of colonial houses are far less common than are eclectic mixtures.

Following the era of large mansions designed in the popular Mediterranean-inspired styles and before the age of Modernism, Palm Beach architects worked in more eclectic styles that included variations of Craftsman, Monterey, Neoclassical, and Tropical Georgian. The four houses designed in the Tropical Georgian

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1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

style by Maurice Fatio for Clarence Geist are excellent examples of the diversity and skill of this master architect from Palm Beach.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Maurice Fatio was one of many prominent architects in the Town of Palm Beach in the 1920s, 30s and early 40s and has been referred to as "the quintessential society architect." Fatio was born in 1897 to a wealthy banking family in Geneva, Switzerland and studied architecture under Karl Moser at the Zurich Polytechnic. After graduation in June of 1920, at his father's suggestion, Fatio came to America and eventually became a naturalized American citizen. Although impressed with New York's skyscrapers, Fatio was more taken with America's Colonial style architecture and expressed his desire "to one day find work with an architect who specializes in country houses." He apprenticed with Harrie T. Lindeberg, a prominent New York architect of Norman and English style villas. Fatio began his architectural practice in the era of great American country houses and he was fortunate to have a career in concert with many of the most influential architects of the early 20th century.

In July 1921, Fatio formed a partnership with William A. Treanor (1888-1946), a senior architect in Lindeberg's firm. They quickly achieved a great deal of success, designing numerous houses, primarily in the popular Colonial Revival style, on Long Island. In 1923 Treanor and Fatio was among the ten busiest firms in New York City. Fatio himself was voted most popular architect in New York at a society party that same year. Charming and handsome, he moved easily in the world of Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, and Wideners, as was part of the "International Set," a cosmopolitan group of well-traveled artists, writers, and musicians. The Norman half-timber house that Fatio designed in Palm Beach for his future mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Curry Chase, in 1928, was similar to much of Treanor and Fatio's northern work.

Fatio's permanent association with Florida began in October 1923, when the firm was asked to be the architects for the Olympia Beach development, now Jupiter Island. Fatio began to visit Florida in January 1924 and during the winter of 1924-25 opened a permanent office of his own design at 234 Phipps Plaza in the Town

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

of Palm Beach. William A. Treanor was in charge of the New York office and Maurice Fatio was in charge of the office in Palm Beach.

By the time Fatio settled permanently in Palm Beach, the famous master architect Addison Mizner was pursuing his real estate developments in Boca Raton. Fatio's many commissions for houses and commercial buildings in Palm Beach were based on his reputation in New York, as well as his charm, good looks, and European manner. During his career in Florida, Fatio designed in many architectural styles, including Mediterranean Revival (Italianate and Florentine), and Colonial Revival (Georgian and British).

Fatio arrived in Palm Beach during the formative years of the town's development and designed many notable buildings. Among these were the original First National Bank of Palm Beach (1927), the Library of the Society of the Four Arts (1936), and the former West Palm Beach Post Office. With the end of the fashionable Mediterranean-inspired architecture in Palm Beach, the firm of Treanor and Fatio designed many Neo- and Tropical-Georgian style houses. The Reef, a Modern-style residence in Palm Beach, has been called possibly the best design of Fatio's career. That 1936 design won a gold medal for the most modern house in America at the Paris International Exhibition. In the late 1930s, Fatio designed four houses in Boca Raton for the Spanish River Development Company.

Maurice Fatio was identified early with the social life of Palm Beach, he served as a director of the Everglades Club, Bath and Tennis Club, and Society of the Four Arts, and was a member of the Seminole and Gulf Stream Clubs. He received many commissions for large residences from the socially prominent, including Joseph E. Widener, Edward F. Hutton, Emil Shehli, and M. D. Cooper. He also designed palatial residences for Otto Kahn and Mortiner Shiff, and remodeled and added to the Stotesbury House and those of J. S. and H. C. Phipps and Harrison Williams. In Manalapan, he designed homes for Harold S. Vanderbilt and his sister, Mme. Louis Jacques Balsan, the former Duchess of Marlborough. Maurice Fatio was a highly respected architect during his lifetime.

Fatio designed four residences for his personal use in Palm Beach. The first, at 204 Via Del Mar was completed in 1928, the second at 930 South Ocean Boulevard was completed in 1929, and the third at 250

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1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

Jungle Road was completed in 1930. The Fatio family lived there until 1936, when they moved into the fourth house at 270 Algoma Road. Three of these four houses have been designated as "landmarks" in architectural design by the Landmarks Preservation Commission in the Town of Palm Beach.

Maurice Fatio died of lung cancer in 1943 when he was 46 years old. Less than a year later, his wife, popular novelist Eleanor Chase (1903-1944), died of a heart attack and they left two young children, Petey and Alexandra. In 1992, Alexandra published a history of her father's work, and she maintains the Fatio and Treanor Collection as a volunteer for the Historical Society of Palm Beach County.

Today the house at 1240 Cocoanut Road is a well preserved example of the work of the master architect Maurice Fatio because it incorporates the architectural elements associated with the popular Colonial Revival style of the early twentieth century in Florida. This house has remained a local landmark and is important to the architectural character of the neighborhood. In 1989, the Boca Raton Historic Preservation Board listed the house at 1240 Cocoanut Road on the local register of historic places. The house has few alterations from its original form and detail. It has been well maintained and represents an important contribution to the architectural development of Palm Beach County and the historical development of Boca Raton.

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Section number 9 Page 1

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

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- Zoning Map, Town of Boca Raton, August 18, 1941. This map is an excellent source; it identifies footprints for the Boca Raton Club, Cabanas, Boat House and the four Fatio-designed houses.

Drawings

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- Drawing # 204, Details of Dining Room Paneling, by T.H. C., May 20, 1936, revised June 8, 1936.
- Drawing # 206, Details of Main Stairs, by J. B. F., May 21, 1936.
- Donald Edge Collection; Treanor and Fatio, Commission #321 (1240 Cocoanut Road, Boca Raton), Historical Society of Palm Beach County, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Blueprint # 201, Details of Mantels, Fireplaces and Chimneys, by E. H.S., May 15, 1936.

Blueprint # 203, Details of Living Room Bay Window and Full Scale Section through Cornice, by T. H. C., May 16, 1936.

Blueprint # 204, Details of Dining Room Paneling, by T. H. C., May 20, 1936.

- Blueprint # 208, Details of Living Room Paneling and Interior Elevation of Living Room, by E.H. S., June 18, 1936.
- Blueprint # 209, Revised Drawing of Bay Window in Living Room, Substitute this part of # 203 for House # 2, by E. H.S., June 22, 1936.
- Blueprint #301, Full Scale Detail of Main Cornice and Full Scale Section through Barge Board at Gable, by E. H. S., May 15, 1936.

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Section number 9 Page 2

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

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1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

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Section number 10 Page 1

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 10, Block 10, Spanish River Land Company, Subdivision, Unit One

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses all historical elements that are associated with 1240 Cocoanut Road and contribute to the significance of the property.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1. 1240 Cocoanut Road
- 2. Boca Raton, Florida
- 3. John P. Johnson
- 4. July 17, 2000
- 5. FL Division of Historical Resources, Palm Beach Regional Office, Delray Beach
- 6. West elevation, camera facing southeast.
- 7. 1 of 24

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

- 6. West elevation showing the two-story center section, camera facing east.
- 7. 2 of 24
- 6. West elevation main entrance, camera facing east
- 7. 3 of 24
- 6. West elevation, bay window in living room wing, camera facing east.
- 7. 4 of 24
- 6. West elevation, service and garage wing, camera facing east.
- 7. 5 of 24
- 6. Northeast corner of the service and garage wing, camera facing southwest.
- 7. 6 of 24
- 6. East elevation showing the two-story center section, camera facing west.
- 7. 7 of 24
- 6. East elevation showing the living room wing on left, camera facing northwest.
- 7. 8 of 24
- 6. East elevation showing intersection of the two-story center section and the living room wing, camera facing northwest.
- 7. 9 of 24
- 6. Enclosed loggia on the living room wing, camera facing northwest.
- 7. 10 of 24

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

- 6. French doors on the enclosed loggia, camera facing southwest.
- 7. 11 of 24
- 6. Backyard pergola, swimming pool and brick deck, camera facing southwest.
- 7. 12 of 24
- 6. Backyard gazebo and brick patio, camera facing northeast.
- 7. 13 of 24
- 6. Interior hallway, looking from foyer into living room, camera facing south.
- 7. 14 of 24
- Original fireplace on south wall in living room, camera facing south.
 15 of 24
- 6. Original tile floor and French doors in loggia, looking east into backyard.
- 7. 16 of 24
- Original cypress paneling and fireplace in library, camera facing southwest.
 17 of 24
- 6. Interior of the cypress front door, camera facing west.
- 7. 18 of 24
- 6. Original cypress paneling in dining room, camera facing south.
- 7. 19 of 24
- 6. Kitchen with modern appliances, camera facing north.
- 7. 20 of 24
- 6. Room in service and garage wing.
- 7. 21 of 24
- 6. Interior hallway, looking from living room into powder room and stairway to second floor, camera facing north.
- 7. 22 of 24

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number PHOTOS Page 3

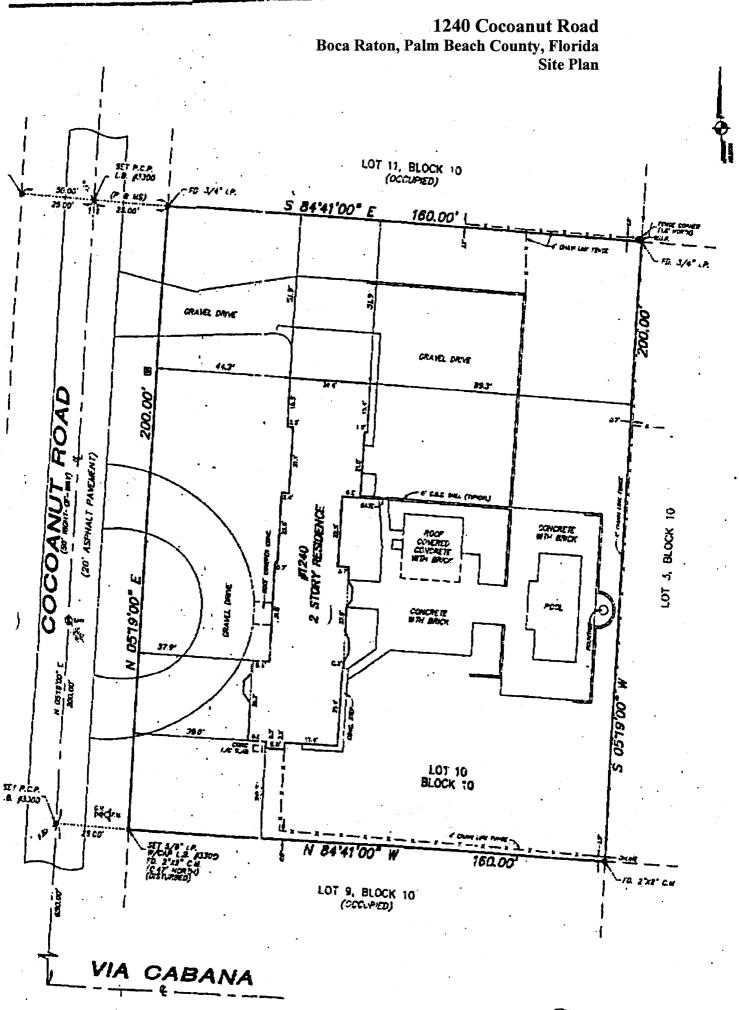
1240 Cocoanut Road Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida

6. Iron railing on second floor landing, camera facing southeast.

7. 23 of 24

6. Original fireplace in master bedroom on second floor, camera facing southeast.

7. 24 of 24



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1240 COCOANUT ROAD, Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida



DICKENSON HOUSE ca. 1950 (front) 1240 COCOANUT ROAD, Boca Raton, Palm Beach County, Florida



DICKENSON HOUSE ca. 1950 (back)

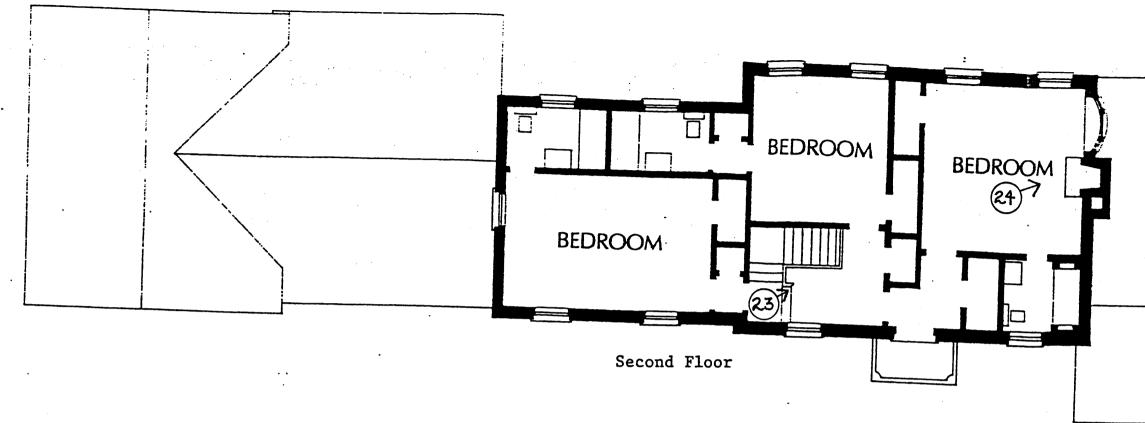


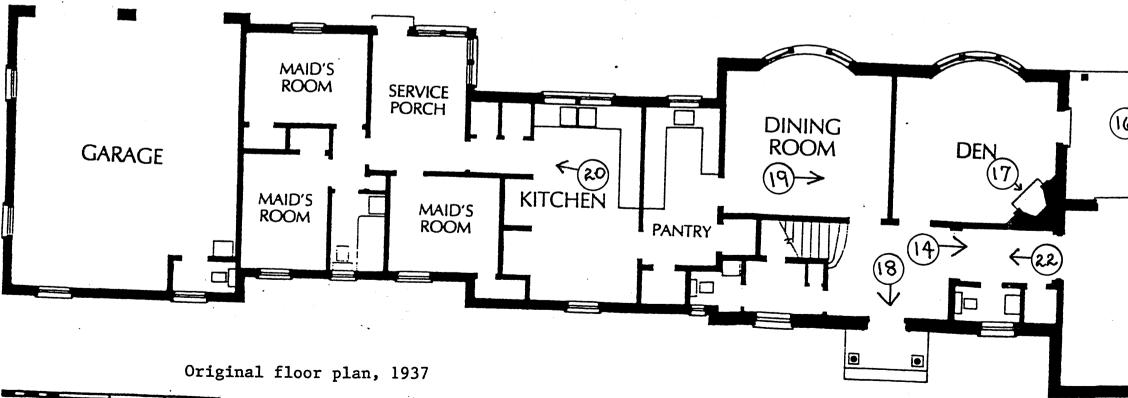
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July 27, 2000

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1240 COCOANUT ROAD, BOCA RATON, PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

