

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received MAY - 8 1984
date entered JUN 27 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Administration Buildings

and/or common (same as above)

2. Location

street & number 2 Camino Real N/A not for publication

city, town Boca Raton N/A vicinity of

state Florida code 12 county Palm Beach code 099

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Vacant

4. Owner of Property

name The Arvida Corporation

street & number 5550 Glades Road

city, town Boca Raton

N/A vicinity of

state Florida

NEW OWNER - 5/9/85
MIZNER ASSOCIATES, LTD
C/O LEE REDD
SEAGATE HOTEL BLVD
500 S. OCEAN BLVD
DELRAY BEACH, FL 33444

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Palm Beach County Courthouse

street & number 300 North Dixie Highway

city, town West Palm Beach

state Florida

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Boca Raton Survey

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980

federal state county local

depository for survey records Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management

city, town Tallahassee

state Florida

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Administration Buildings, designed by noted Florida architect Addison Mizner in the Spanish Colonial or Mediterranean Revival style of architecture, consist of two architecturally complementary detached two-story buildings arranged around a large open court. An L-shaped porch, its pecky cypress ceiling supported by unique cast-stone Moorish columns, projects into the court from the north building. Both buildings are of rough textured stucco trimmed with columns and door and window surrounds of cast-stone. All original woodwork, including casement windows, is cypress. The stucco is painted a soft, faded pink and the woodwork is painted green, the colors reflecting the long association of the buildings with the Boca Raton Hotel and Club. The interiors of both buildings have been altered to form a series of small bedrooms for the hotel staff.

THE NORTH BUILDING

Builder: Thomas L. Holland Construction Company.

Construction begun: Early May 1925.

The north building, with dimensions of approximately 80 feet by 60 feet, was designed to house the public functions (such as land and real estate sales) of the Mizner Development Corporation. As such, both its exterior and interior decoration are more finely detailed than in the south building. The building surrounds an interior patio.

Camino Real (north) Facade

On the Camino Real front Mizner punctuated his usual flat facade with seemingly random-placed doors and windows. A simplified Spanish baroque door surround with an arched band broken by a second story balconied French door and twin engaged columns with simple base and capital with volute form the main entrance to the building. The original massive entry doors, studded with metal rosettes remain, although the rosettes as well as the door and its large iron hinges have all been painted green. A smaller arched door provides entry to a secondary hallway. On the first floor of the facade, three large windows are protected by crudely fabricated dissimilar wrought-iron grills. On the second floor, projecting balconies with wrought-iron rails add interest to the main facade of the building. Simply carved cypress beam ends support the overhang of the roof which was originally covered with barrel clay tile but is now composition shingles.

Dixie Highway (west) Facade

An exterior cantilevered staircase and a series of eight second story fan-lighted windows linked by a raised band dominate this facade although the southern most window has been closed. The roofline is emphasized by a simple cast-cement molding.

Court (south) Facade

Originally an open second story walkway above the entrance to the patio linked the east and west two-story sections of this facade. A small boxy addition on the west end of the walkway has been added. On the west side of the first-story, a series of three fan-lighted windows, separated by cast-cement columns with square capitals and bases overlook the court, while a large, tiled-floor porch occupies the east end of the building. A narrow projecting roof with carved cypress beams protects the entrance to the patio. The original massive wooden doors are no longer in place.

The Patio

The building surrounds a paved patio with a small polychromed tile fountain at its center. There is a covered walkway on the east side of the patio formed by the overhang

(See Continuation Sheet)

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1925 **Builder/Architect** Addison Mizner, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Administration Buildings consist of two detached buildings designed by noted Florida architect Addison Mizner in his individual interpretation of the Spanish Colonial or Mediterranean Revival style of architecture. The buildings are important as examples of the mature style of a leading American architect and as the major, virtually unaltered structures connected with the Mizner Development Corporation's plans for the resort community of Boca Raton during the Florida land boom of the 1920s.

Addison Mizner (1872-1933) was born in Benicia, California, the son of early pioneers of the state. When his father, Lansing Bond Mizner, served as American minister to the five Central American republics, Addison received his introduction to Spanish culture. A year at the University of Salamanca deepened his appreciation for Spanish art, and particularly that country's architectural tradition, and determined his professional career. After apprenticeship with San Francisco architect Willis Polk, Mizner opened a small architectural office in New York City in 1904.¹

In 1907, Mizner received his first major commission, the completion of a partially built townhouse for Stephen H. Brown, a governor of the New York Stock Exchange. In the next ten years he completed work for former Congressman William Bourke Cockran, the comedian Raymond Hitchcock, and socialites such as Sarah Cowen Monson, Ralph Thomas, Archibold White, Jerome Alexandre, William Prime, John Alley Parker, Alfred E. Dieterich, and Mrs. O.H.P. Belmont, the former Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr. Stylistically an eclectic period, during the New York years Mizner produced Japanese houses and gardens, Norman mansions, "Alaska mining towns," and his first Spanish villas. It was also a period in which Mizner grew as an architect. His early tightly contained and almost academically approached houses gave way to the randomly massed and romantic Spanish styled buildings which made his reputation as an architect. By the time Mizner arrived in Florida in January 1918 to recover from a leg injury,² he had both established himself in society and built a successful architectural career.

Mizner's first Palm Beach commission was for the Everglades Club. Paris Singer, the architect's Florida host, had founded several hospitals in Europe as his contribution to the war effort--World War I had begun in Europe in 1914. In Palm Beach Singer decided to build another hospital and asked Mizner to design a building that could be used for a private club after the war. By the time the building was completed in January 1919 the war had ended. Thus the Everglades Club never served as a hospital, but opened as one of America's most exclusive clubs with members drawn from the resort's wealthiest and most social visitors.³ Its members, who up to this time had usually spent their Palm Beach vacations in the hotels built by Henry M. Flagler, now called upon Mizner to design "cottages" for them in the resort. Between 1919 and 1925 the architect completed nearly forty large Palm Beach villas for the leading society figures of the town. Among those who commissioned Mizner to design residences were Edward T. Stotesbury, the brothers Charles and Gurnee Munn, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Rodman Wanamaker, Angier Duke, Edward Shearson, Preston P. Satterwhite, Joseph Cosden, John S. Phipps, and George Mesker. These villas, and commercial structures such as the Via Mizner and Via Parigi, the Plaza

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Approx. 1.5 acres

Quadrangle name Boca Raton

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>1 1 7</u>	<u>5 9 1 0</u>	<u>8 1 7 1 0</u>	<u>2 1 9</u>	<u>1 1 3</u>	<u>5 1 0 1 0</u>
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

B						
	Zone	Easting		Northing		

C						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

D						
---	--	--	--	--	--	--

E						
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F						
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G						
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H						
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot A, Block 29, less the East 600 feet of Spanish River Land Company Plat A. This area includes all significant properties.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>
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state	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>	county	<u>N/A</u>	code	<u>N/A</u>
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alexander Green/Michael F. Zimny, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Florida Division of Archives date April 11, 1984

street & number The Capitol telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature George W. Percy

title George W. Percy, State Historic Preservation Officer date Apr. 25, 1984

For NPS use only

Determined Eligible

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

date 5/24/1984

for Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Melanie Byers

Chief of Registration

Entered in the National Register

date 6/27/85

(New owner)

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of the second floor and supported by two square cast-cement Moorish columns and a large pecky cypress beam. On the north side of the patio, a wooden balcony with wooden railings projects over the space. On the south side, the patio is enclosed by a one-story high wall, with a large, deeply indented opening placed on the axis of the main door on Camino Real. When all doors are open, the view from Camino Real is through a small entrance vestibule, the patio, and into the large court between the two buildings. Large iron rings near the roof line on the east and west side of the patio originally supported an awning.

Interior

Although the interior has been altered to accommodate recent tenants, the original tile flooring in hallways and entranceways remains attractive. An original chandelier, some wall sconces and pecky cypress panelled and beamed ceilings also survive.

THE SOUTH BUILDING

Builder: Harry Vought and Company
Construction begun: Mid-summer, 1925

The south building, designed in the form of a shallow-U, has irregular dimensions of approximately 175 feet in length (the main portion) with wings approximately 60 feet by 33 feet. On the court (north) side of the building, an open colonnade on the first floor with columns echoing those on the porch of the north building has been enclosed. Exterior stairways on the east and west sides of the building provide access to the second floor. A round, two-story tower with a circular staircase is appended to the west side of the building. The main entrance, from Southeast Eleventh Street, has pilasters with a severe projecting cornice over a plain flat arch flanked by large scroll brackets. Designed to house the offices and drafting rooms of Karl Riddle's engineering firm and additional offices for the Mizner Corporation and the architect's own drafting rooms, the interior lacks the detailing of the north building.

PRESENT CONDITION AND APPEARANCE

Employees working for the Boca Raton Hotel and Club lived in the Administration Buildings until the spring of 1983. During its long history, the hotel always saw that the building was adequately maintained. Although the original clay barrel tile roof has been replaced by composition shingles, some windows enclosed or partially enclosed to add air conditioning units and vents and most exterior lighting fixtures replaced, the buildings possess a generally unaltered exterior. Since the hotel vacated the buildings some deterioration has been noted, i.e., broken windows and doors, peeling paint and some weathering of woodwork.

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Building and Mizner Plaza for the Palm Beach Company of the Phipps family, the Palmway Building and the Singer Building for Paris Singer, both assured Mizner's position as the area's leading society architect, and established a new style of architecture for south Florida.⁴

Although Mizner's position as Palm Beach's leading society architect was assured by 1925, the Florida land boom, with its attendant stories of gigantic profits made by early investors, prompted many of Mizner's friends and business associates to enter real estate development. Mrs. Stotesbury's son, James H.R. Cromwell, formed the American-British Development Company to promote Floranda, a large project in northern Fort Lauderdale, and Paris Singer, Mizner's original patron who commissioned the Everglades Club and many of the architect's commercial structures, began work on the Palm Beach Ocean, a development on what is today's Singer Island.⁵ The excitement generated by the boom and the prospect of great wealth proved too much for Mizner who announced his own Boca Raton project in April 1925 with plans for the "Castillo del Rey," a six-million-dollar, one-thousand-room hotel to be built on the oceanfront at the Boca Raton Inlet. By this time Mizner and his associates had acquired two miles of beach front and a total of sixteen-thousand acres of "ideally situated high land directly back of this ocean frontage--probably the finest piece of property anywhere in the south of Florida." The size of the project made it one of the greatest of the Florida boomtime developments. Certainly the possibilities of large profits appealed to Mizner. On the other hand, the ability to create an entire resort city, to supervise town planning, to veto buildings he found unpleasing, and to design those structures of importance himself, must have excited the artist in the architect.⁶

Like George Merrick in Coral Gables and Joseph Young in Hollywood, Mizner understood that he needed the profits from the sales of lots in Boca Raton to build the structures that would give character to his city. When the Ritz-Carlton organization accepted management of his planned oceanfront hotel, Mizner's resources were freed to begin construction of a small inn on Lake Boca Raton to provide rooms for prospective purchasers of property and the Administration Buildings on Camino Real at the Dixie Highway to house his sales and advertising personnel, his local architectural staff and his engineering department. In both cases, Mizner designed these buildings to serve as prototypes of the architecture of the new city. As every purchaser of lots in Boca Raton who visited the development would see the Administration Buildings, he lavished his time and talents on its design. For the north building he used El Greco's house in Toledo, Spain, a structure he particularly admired, as the inspiration for the enclosed patio with its second floor projecting galleries and small fountain of polychrome tiles and for the open porch on the southern facade. The north side of the second building had a long arcade of windows separated by cypress columns which not only gave light to the drafting rooms, but provided visual interest to the courtyard formed by the two structures.⁷

In 1925, the Dixie Highway provided the major north-south access to Boca Raton. Mizner's plans for the city included a new east-west thoroughfare which he called Camino Real, or the King's Road. Camino Real began at the oceanfront, crossed the Florida East Coast Canal (now the Intra-Coastal Waterway) on an elaborate Venetian bridge, became an 160 feet wide boulevard with a median canal modeled on Rio de Janeiro's Botofago between

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the canal and Dixie Highway, and then continued as a more modest street west to a country club style subdivision which Mizner called Ritz-Carlton Park. The Administration Buildings, on the southeast corner of Dixie Highway and Camino Real offered visitors an example of Mizner's proposed new Boca Raton. Moreover, the buildings also anchored a planned block of shops and apartments, patterned on the Via Mizner, the architect's Worth Avenue shopping arcade.⁸

Construction on the north building began in early May 1925, although Thomas L. Holland, the builder, did not secure a permit for the \$50,000 structure until 18 September 1925. Little is known of Holland, though he worked in Palm Beach during most of the 1920s. Although a Palm Beach Post article of 18 July 1925 announced his selection as builder of the small Cloister Inn on Lake Boca Raton, another article on 1 August said that the Dwight Robinson Company of New York City had received the contract. The Robinson Company completed the small hotel and twenty-nine houses in Old Floresta, a Mizner Development Corporation project to the west of town, and were scheduled to build the large oceanfront Ritz-Carlton Hotel and the Venetian Bridge across the Florida East Coast canal.

Mizner rushed completion of the north building, opening the patio and porch as a restaurant serving lunch, afternoon tea, and dinner "al fresco" even before his staff could move into their offices. Peter Larsen, who owned the fashionable Patio Restaurant in the Via Mizner in Palm Beach, managed the Boca Raton restaurant.⁹

In mid-summer ground was broken on the south building of the complex. Harry Vought and Company received the contract, though again, the permit for the \$50,000 building was not secured until 21 September 1925. Harry Vought and Company, which maintained offices both in New York and Palm Beach, also built nineteen houses in Boca Raton in a section known as Spanish Village. These small, Mizner-designed "Spanish Bungalows" sold for \$7,350. The company also served as the contractor for the construction of Mizner's Via Parigi in Palm Beach, and in the late 1920s built many of the large town mansions designed by the architectural firm of Treanor and Fatio.¹⁰

The Administration Buildings were still unfinished when the land boom reached its peak. As Mizner counted upon money from land sales to finance his other building projects, the Administration Buildings became the setting of a gigantic publicity campaign engineered by Harry Reichenbach to show the construction taking place in Boca Raton and perhaps more importantly to tell of the leaders of American society, business and entertainment who were interested in the resort. Company advertisements listed Mizner's backers who included such "noted personages" as Harold Vanderbilt, J. Leonard Replogle, the Duchess of Sutherland, Paris Singer, Irving Berlin, Elizabeth Arden, Rodman Wanamaker, Clarence H. Geist, and T. Coleman du Pont. When the actress Marie Dressler (who also sold Boca Raton real estate), steelmaker Charles Schwab, novelist Charles Norris, or the widow of Stanford White had lunch on the patio, Reichenbach made it evidence of the development's success.¹¹

Although the publicity department continued to issue releases detailing proposals for new buildings and projects, the boom had ended by the spring of 1927, and so had Mizner's plans for Boca Raton. When the Administration Buildings were photographed

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for the Florida Architecture of Addison Mizner later in the year, they stood deserted, a relic of a dream that had failed. Ida Tarbell's comment in her introduction to the book perhaps best characterizes Mizner's architecture: "His work in Florida is a pioneer work--'our last frontier' the Floridians call their land--and it is an adventure--a rare one--an adventure in creating the particular lovely things that will give full value to the charms of a lovely land."¹² The buildings were converted to dormitories and apartments for the staff of the Boca Raton Club by Clarence H. Geist, who took over Mizner's project in 1928. They continued to function as dormitories until the spring of 1983. Today they remain intact, their exteriors, patio, and courtyard almost unchanged. As such, the Mizner Development Corporation Administration Buildings continue as a monument to Mizner's unique architectural style for Boca Raton, and as a reminder of a significant era in Florida's history.

FOOTNOTES

¹The most scholarly published account of the Mizner family is J. Camille Showalter, "The Mizners in Perspective," J. Camille Showalter, editor, The Many Mizners: California Clan Extraordinary, pp. 11-26; see also, Addison Mizner, The Many Mizners, passim.

²Addison Mizner, The Many Mizners, passim.; Plain Talk (Port Washington, NY), 1911-1914; Alva Johnston, The Legendary Mizners, pp. 18-19.

³Ruth Brandon, A Capitalist Romance: Singer and the Sewing Machine, pp. 216-222; Amy Lyman Phillips, "The Everglades Club," Palm Beach Life (16 January 1945 and 14 February 1951); Palm Beach Post, 1918-1919, passim.

⁴Addison Mizner, Autobiographical Manuscript, Historical Society of Palm Beach County; Palm Beach Post, 1919-1925, passim; Palm Beach Daily News, 1919-1925, passim.

⁵Palm Beach Post, 1925, passim; Frederick Lewis Allen, Only Yesterday, pp. 272-73; George B. Tindall, "The Bubble in the Sun," American Heritage (August 1965), p. 79.

⁶Palm Beach Post, 15 April 1925; Anona Christina (rr-Cahall, "An Identification and Discussion of the Architecture and Decorative Arts of Addison Mizner (1872-1933)." (Ph.D., Dissertation, Yale, 1979), pp. 59-69.

⁷Palm Beach Post, 23, 27 May, June, November 1925, passim; Karl Riddle, "Day Book," 30 June, 30 July, 22 September 1925.

⁸Palm Beach Post, June-November 1925, passim; plat plans, Boca Raton Historical Society; plans for bridge, Historical Society of Palm Beach County.

⁹Palm Beach Post, 17 April 1926.

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¹⁰Ibid., 13 December 1926; J. Wadsworth Travers, History of Beautiful Palm Beach (1929), p. 55.

¹¹Mizner Development Corporation advertisements, Palm Beach Post, December 1925-May 1926, passim.

¹²Ida Tarbell, "Introduction," Florida Architecture of Addison Mizner, n.p.

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Allen, Frederick Lewis. Only Yesterday. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1931.

Boca Raton Historical Society (Boca Raton). Collections include maps, advertisements, and papers of the Mizner Development Corporation, newspaper clippings relating to early city history, and Boca Raton plat plans as filed by Mizner.

Boyd, John Taylor, Jr. "The Florida House: Mr. Addison Mizner, the Architect, Recounts the Birth of the New Florida Architecture at Palm Beach in an Interview." Arts and Decoration 32 (January 1930): 37-40, 80, 102.

Brandon, Ruth. A Capitalist Romance: Singer and the Sewing Machine. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1977.

Curl, Donald W. "The Architecture of Addison Mizner," The Spanish River Papers, VII (October 1978) n.p.

_____. Mizner's Florida: American Resort Architecture. New York and Cambridge: The Architectural History Foundation and MIT Press (forthcoming, January 1984).

Historical Society of Palm Beach County (Palm Beach) Collections include original drawings by Addison Mizner for some Boca Raton projects; Mizner's TS Autobiography; Palm Beach Post, Palm Beach Life; and Palm Beach Daily News.

The Florida Architecture of Addison Mizner. Introduction by Ida Tarbell. New York: William Helburn, 1928.

Johnson, Alva. The Legendary Mizners. New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1953.

Mizner, Addison. The Many Mizners. New York: Sears Publishing Company, 1932.

Orr, Christina. Addison Mizner: Architect of Dreams and Realities (1872-1933). West Palm Beach: Norton Gallery and School of Art, 1977.

Orr-Cahall, Anona Christina. "An Identification and Discussion of the Architecture and Decorative Arts of Addison Mizner (1872-1933) (with) Volume II: Illustrations." Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Yale University, 1979.

Price, Matlack. "'Mediterranean" Architecture in Florida." Architectural Forum, LXIV (January 1926), pp. 33-40.

Riddle, Karl. "Day Book." MS on Boca Raton Development. January 1, 1925-July 7, 1926. In the possession of Mr. Riddle.

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Showalter, J. Camille, editor. The Many Mizners: California Clan Extraordinary. Oakland:
Oakland Museum, 1978.

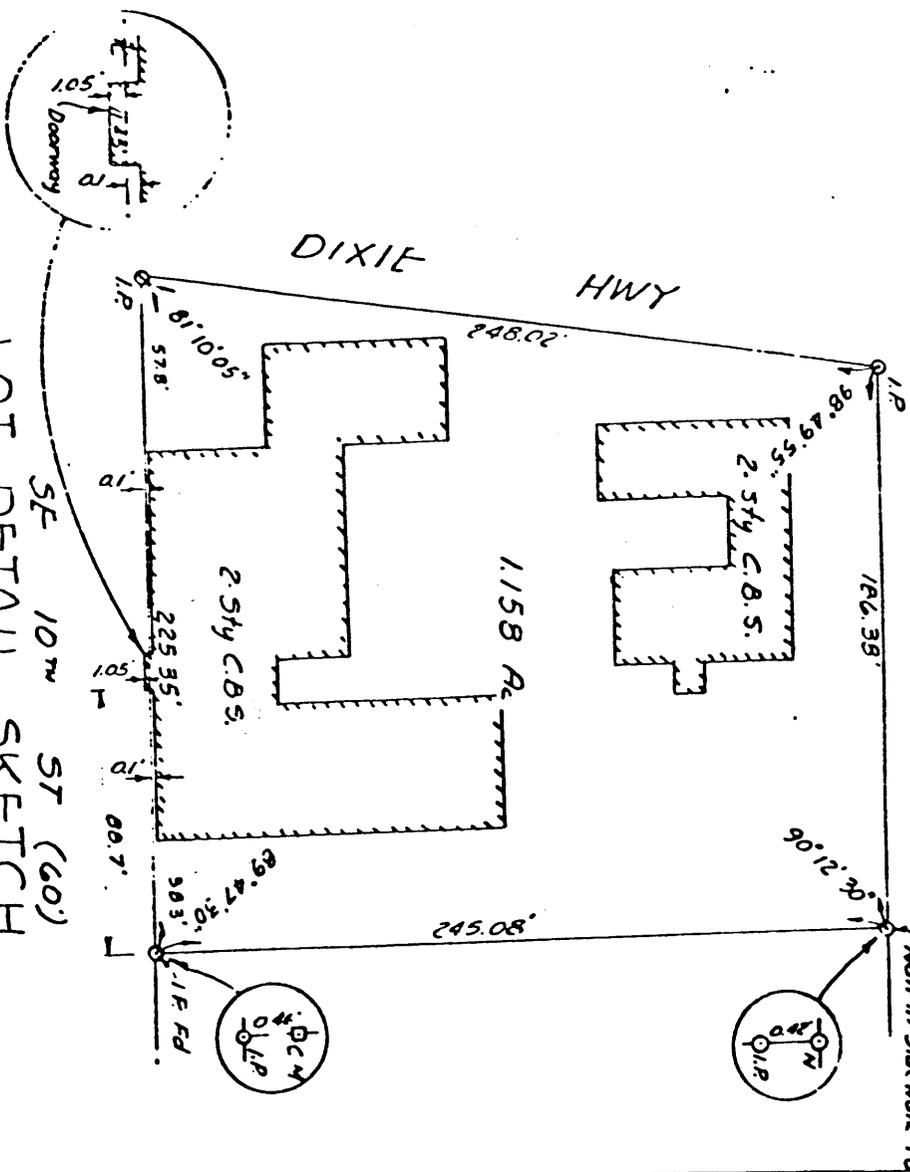
The Society of the Four Arts Library (Palm Beach). Addison Mizner's Library.

"Spanish Architecture in Florida." Pacific Coast Architect. XXIX (June 1926). pp. 5-27.

Tindall, George B., "The Bubble in the Sun," American Heritage (August 1965).

Travers, J. Wadsworth, History of Beautiful Palm Beach. West Palm Beach: the author, 1929.

CAMINO REAL (100')



LOT DETAIL SKETCH
SCALE 1" = 50'

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

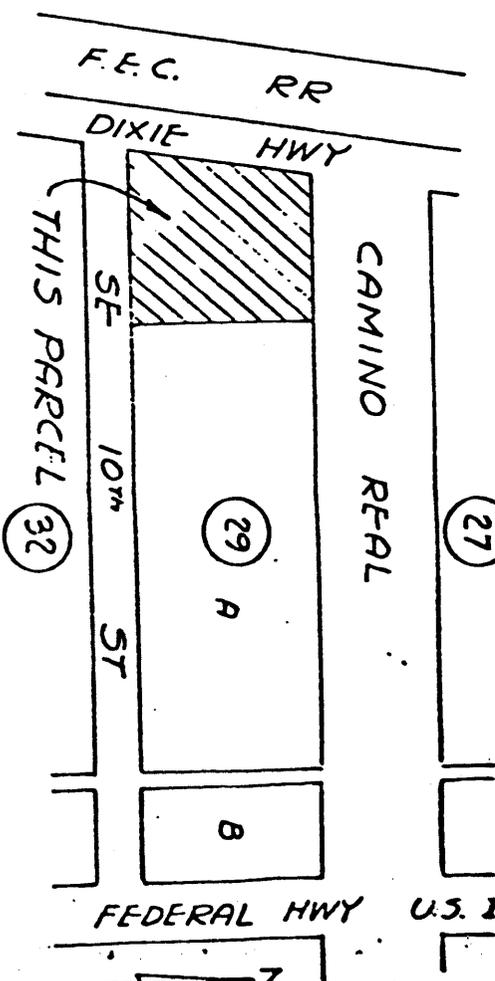
Lot "A" Block 29 less the East 600 feet of SPANISH RIVER LAND CO. PLAT "A" as said Plat is recorded in Plat Book 16 Page 28 of the Public Records of Palm Beach County, Florida.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY

I Hereby Certify that I have this day completed a survey of the premises described herein, that markers have been set as shown and that this drawing is a true and correct delin.

Dated at Boca Raton, Florida this 13th day of December, 1964

LOCATION SKETCH
SCALE 1" = 200'



By John A. Grant, Jr.
Registered Professional Surveyor No. 1141

1	Added Bldgs.	1/13/64
JOHN A. GRANT, JR. CONSULTING ENGINEERS BOCA RATON, FLORIDA		
SURVEY OF PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREON FOR ARVIDA CORP.		
DR. BY WC	SCALE AS SHOWN	FILE NO.
CHK. BY TRET	DATE	JOB NO.

NOMINATION PROPOSAL - FLORIDA

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Administration Buildings

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Dixie Highway and Camino Real

CITY, TOWN

Boca Raton _____ VICINITY OF

STATE

Florida

Palm Beach COUNTY

2 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

The Arvida Corporation

STREET & NUMBER

5351 Broken Sound Boulevard, N.W.

CITY, TOWN

Boca Raton _____ VICINITY OF

STATE

Florida

ZIP CODE

33431

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Boca Raton City Hall

STREET & NUMBER

201 West Palmetto Park Road

CITY, TOWN

Boca Raton

STATE

Florida

ZIP CODE

33432

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Spanish River Land Company, Plat A, Block 29

DATE

____FEDERAL ____STATE ____COUNTY ____LOCAL X

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Boca Raton City Hall

CITY, TOWN

Boca Raton,

STATE

Florida 33432

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED. DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Administration Buildings, designed by Addison Mizner in his own interpretation of Spanish (Mediterranean Revival) style architecture, retain a virtually unaltered exterior appearance. Although some windows have been filled in and the barrel-tile roof has been replaced with composition shingles, the buildings have never seen any major exterior remodeling. Almost all of the original decorative detailing, such as door and window surrounds, cast-stone columns, and wrought-iron work, remains. Since the Boca Raton Hotel and Club vacated the buildings in the spring of 1983 there has been some deterioration, i.e., broken windows and doors, peeling paint, and weathering of woodwork.

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING COMPLEX

Architect: Addison Mizner (1872-1933)

The Administration Building complex consists of two architecturally complementary unconnected two-story buildings sited to form a large open interior court. An L-shaped porch, its pecky cypress ceiling supported by unique cast-stone Moresque columns, projects into the court from the north building. Originally a wooden railing surrounded the porch roof. The court also contains two old and magnificent banyan trees and some unusual ribbed cement paving stones which form walks and terraces. Photographs in the Florida Architecture of Addison Mizner (1928) show this court lushly landscaped with hedges, ornamental trees, and other plantings. In recent years it has served as parking space for residents of the buildings.

Both buildings are of rough textured stucco trimmed with some columns, doors, and window surrounds of cast-stone. All original woodwork, including casement windows, is cypress. The stucco is painted a soft, faded pink and the woodwork is painted green: both colors reflecting the buildings' long association with the Boca Raton Hotel and Club. The interiors of both buildings have been altered to form a series of small bedrooms for the hotel staff.

No original architectural plans for the Administration Buildings have been found.

THE NORTH BUILDING

Builder: Thomas L. Holland Construction Company.

Construction begun: Early May 1925.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Summary of Present and Original Physical Appearance (1)

The north building, with dimensions of approximately 80 feet by 60 feet, was designed to house the public functions (such as land and real estate sales) of the Mizner Development Corporation. As such, both its exterior and interior decoration are more finely detailed than in the south building. The building surrounds an interior patio.

Camino Real (north) Facade

On the Camino Real front Mizner punctuated his usual flat facade with seemingly random-placed doors and windows. A simplified Spanish baroque door surround with an arched raised band broken by a second story balconied French door, and twin engaged columns with simple base and capital with volute, forms the main entrance to the building. The original massive entry doors, studded with metal rosettes remain, although wood, rosettes, and large iron hinges have all been painted green. A smaller arched door provides entry to a secondary hallway.

On the first floor of the north facade three large windows are protected by crudely fabricated dissimilar wrought-iron grills. On the second floor projecting balconies with wrought-iron rails add interest to the building's main facade. Simply carved cypress beam ends support the overhang of the roof which was originally barrel clay tile but has been replaced by composition shingles.

Dixie Highway (west) Facade

An outside cantilevered staircase and a series of eight fan-lighted windows, linked by a raised band, on the second floor dominate this facade (the last window at the south end has been filled-in). The roofline is emphasized by simple cast-cement molding.

Court (south) Facade

Originally a second story open and uncovered walkway above the entrance to the patio linked the east and west two-story sections of this facade. A small boxy addition on the west end of the walkway has been added. On the west side of the first-story a series of three fan-lighted windows, separated by cast-cement columns with square capitals and bases, overlook the court, while the large, tiled-floor porch is on the east side. A narrow projecting roof with carved cypress beams protects the entrance to the patio. The original massive wooden doors are no longer in place.

The Patio

The building surrounds a paved patio with a small polychromed tile fountain at its center. There is a covered walkway on the east side of the patio formed

CONTINUATION SHEET

Summary of Present and Original Physical Appearance (2)

by the overhang of the second floor and supported by two squared cast-cement Moresque columns and a gigantic pecky cypress beam. On the north side a hanging wooden balcony with wooden railings projects over the patio. On the south side the patio is enclosed by a one-story high wall, with a large deeply indented opening placed on the axis of the main door on Camino Real. When all doors are open the view from Camino Real is through a small entrance vestibule, the patio, and into the large court between the two buildings. Large iron rings near the roof line on the east and west side of the patio originally supported an awning.

Interior

Although the interior has been altered to accommodate recent tenants, the original tile flooring in hallways and entranceways remains attractive. An original chandelier, some wall sconces, and pecky cypress panelled and beamed ceilings also reflect the past interior beauty.

THE SOUTH BUILDING

Builder: Harry Vought and Company.

Construction begun: Mid-summer, 1925.

The south building, designed in the form of a shallow-U, has irregular dimensions of approximately 175 feet in length (the main portion) with wings approximately 60 feet by 33 feet. On the court (north) side of the building an original open colonnade on the first floor with columns echoing those on the porch of the north building has been enclosed. Outside stairways on the east and west sides of the building reach the second floor. A round two-story tower with a circular staircase is appended to the west side of the building. The main entrance, from Southeast Eleventh Street, has pilasters with a severe projecting cornice over a plain flat arch flanked by large scroll brackets. Designed to house the offices and drafting rooms of Karl Riddle's engineering firm and additional offices for the Mizner Corporation and the architect's own drafting rooms, the interior lacks the detailing of the north building.

PRESENT CONDITION AND APPEARANCE

Employees working for the Boca Raton Hotel and Club lived in the Administration Buildings until the spring of 1983. During its long history, the hotel always saw that the building was adequately maintained. Although the original barrel clay tile has been replaced by composition shingles, some windows have been enclosed or partially enclosed to add air conditioning units and vents, and most exterior lighting fixtures are now of unsympathetic modern design, the buildings possess a generally unaltered exterior. Since the hotel vacated the buildings some deteriora-

CONTINUATION SHEET

Summary of Present and Original Physical Appearance (3)

ion has been noted, i.e., broken windows and doors, generally peeling paint, and some weathering of woodwork.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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- Boca Raton Historical Society (Boca Raton). Collections include maps, advertisements, and papers of the Mizner Development Corporation, newspaper clippings relating to early city history, and Boca Raton plat plans as filed by Mizner.
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- Brandon, Ruth. A Capitalist Romance: Singer and the Sewing Machine. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1977.

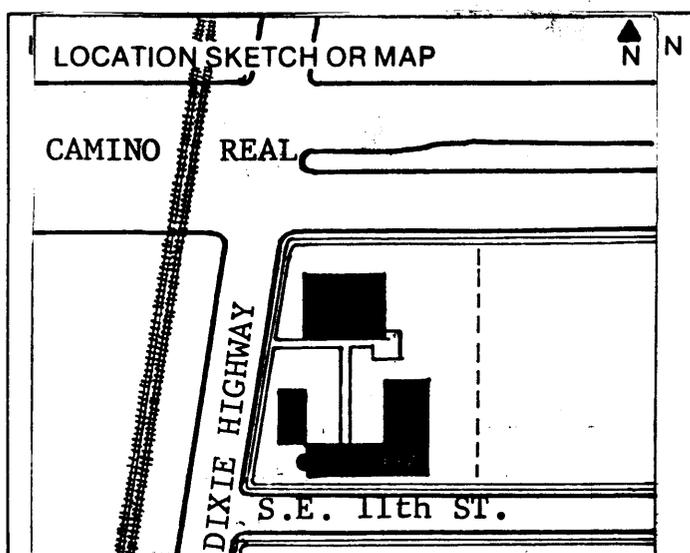
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Site Size (Approx. Acreage of Property):

UTM Coordinates:

17 59,076,0 2,913,495
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

Township	Range	Section
T47S	R43E	30 S.E.



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The building is bounded on the north side by Camino Real; on the east side by The Boca Raton National Bank; on the south side by Southeast 11th Street; and on the west side by Dixie Highway, and the Florida East Coast Railroad, in the City of Boca Raton

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Alexander Green, Historic Sites Specialist
 Donald W. Curl, Professor, Florida Atlantic University

ORGANIZATION Historic Boca Raton Preservation Board

DATE October 17, 1983

STREET & NUMBER Old City Hall

TELEPHONE 305-395-6766

CITY OR TOWN Boca Raton

STATE Florida ZIP CODE 33432

CONTINUATION SHEET

Text Supporting Summary of Statement of Significance (1)

comedian Raymond Hitchcock, and socialites such as Sarah Cowen Monson, Ralph Thomas, Archibald White, Jerome Alexandre, William Prime, John Alley Parker, Alfred E. Dieterich, and Mrs. O.H.P. Belmont, the former Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr. Stylistically an eclectic period, during the New York years Mizner produced Japanese houses and gardens, Norman mansions, "Alaska mining towns," and his first Spanish villas. It was also a period in which Mizner grew as an architect. His early tightly contained and almost academically approached houses gave way to the randomly massed and romantic Spanish styled buildings which made his reputation as an architect. By the time Mizner arrived in Florida in January 1918 to recover from a leg injury, he had both established himself in society, and built a successful architectural career.³

The Everglades Club

Mizner's first Palm Beach commission was for the Everglades Club. Paris Singer, the architect's Florida host, had founded several hospitals in Europe as his contribution to the war effort--World War I had begun in Europe in 1914. In Palm Beach Singer decided to build another hospital and asked Mizner to design a building that could be used for a private club after the war. By the time the building was completed in January 1919 the war had ended. Thus the Everglades Club never served as a hospital, but opened as one of America's most exclusive clubs with members drawn from the resort's wealthiest and most social visitors.⁴

These club members, who up to this time had usually spent their Palm Beach vacations in the hotels built by Henry M. Flagler, now called upon Mizner to design "cottages" for them in the resort. Between 1919 and 1925 the architect completed nearly forty large Palm Beach villas for the leading society figures of the town. Among those who commissioned Mizner to design residences were Edward T. Stotesbury, the brothers Charles and Gurnee Munn, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Rodman Wanamaker, Angier Duke, Edward Shearson, Preston P. Satterwhite, Joseph Cosden, John S. Phipps, and George Mesker. These villas, and commercial structures such as the Via Mizner and Via Parigi, the Plaza Building and Mizner Plaza for the Palm Beach Company of the Phipps family, the Palmway Building and the Singer Building for Paris Singer, both assured Mizner's position as the area's leading society architect, and established a new style of architecture for south Florida.⁵

The Palm Beach Style

Mizner's Palm Beach buildings with their handmade red-tile roofs, rough textured stucco walls, restrained decorative detail, and rambling plans, introduced a new form of Mediterranean architecture to Florida. The architect, who drew upon the

CONTINUATION SHEET

Text Supporting Summary of Statement of Significance (2)

traditions of Spain, Venice, and northern Africa, made this new style particularly his own. He also understood that Palm Beach had become America's leading winter resort because of climate. His houses, clubs, and even commercial structures recognized this by the extensive use of windows and doors. Mizner not only brought the outdoors inside, but in his houses every major room also had quick and easy access to the out-of-doors. Broad terraces overlooking the ocean or Lake Worth, the private patios and secluded courts, became the trademark of his buildings and, very quickly, of those of the other south Florida architects of the era.⁶

The Florida Land Boom

Although Mizner's position as Palm Beach's leading society architect was assured by 1925, the Florida land boom, with its attendant stories of gigantic profits made by early investors, prompted many of Mizner's friends and business associates to enter real estate development. Mrs. Stotesbury's son, James H.R. Cromwell, formed the American-British Development Company to promote Floranda, a large project in northern Fort Lauderdale, and Paris Singer, Mizner's original patron who had commissioned the Everglades Club and many of the architect's commercial structures, began work on Palm Beach Ocean, a development on what is today's Singer Island.⁷

Boca Raton

The excitement generated by the boom and the prospect of great wealth, proved too much for Mizner who announced his Boca Raton project in April 1925 with plans for the "Castillo del Rey," a six-million-dollar, one-thousand-room hotel to be built on the oceanfront at the Boca Raton Inlet. By this time Mizner and his associates had acquired two miles of beach front and a total of sixteen-thousand acres of "ideally situated high land directly back of this ocean frontage--probably the finest piece of property anywhere in the south of Florida." The size of the project made it one of the greatest of the Florida boomtime developments. Certainly the possibilities of large profits appealed to Mizner. On the other hand, the ability to create an entire resort city, to supervise town planning, to veto buildings he found unpleasing, and to design those structures of importance himself, must have excited the artist in the architect.⁸

Administration Building Construction

Like George Merrick in Coral Gables and Joseph Young in Hollywood, Mizner understood that he needed the profits from the sales of lots in Boca Raton to build the structures that would give character to his city. When the Ritz-Carlton organization accepted management of his planned oceanfront hotel, Mizner's resources were

CONTINUATION SHEET

Text Supporting Summary of Statement of Significance (3)

freed to begin construction of a small inn on Lake Boca Raton to provide rooms for prospective purchasers of property, and the Administration Buildings on Camino Real at the Dixie Highway, to house his sales and advertising personnel, his local architectural staff, and his engineering department. In both cases, Mizner designed these buildings to serve as prototypes of the architecture of the new city. As every purchaser of lots in Boca Raton who visited the development would see the Administration Buildings, he lavished his time and talents on its design. For the north building he used El Greco's house in Toledo, Spain, a structure he particularly admired, as the inspiration for the enclosed patio with its second floor hanging galleries and small fountain of polychrome tiles, and for the open porch on the southern facade. The north side of the second building had a long arcade of windows separated by cypress columns which not only gave light to the drafting rooms, but provided visual interest to the courtyard formed by the two structures.⁹

In 1925, the Dixie Highway provided the major north-south access to Boca Raton. Mizner's plans for the city included a new east-west thoroughfare which he called Camino Real, or the King's Road. Camino Real began at the oceanfront, crossed the Florida East Coast Canal (now the Intra-Coastal Waterway) on an elaborate Venetian bridge, became an 160 feet wide boulevard with a median canal modeled on Rio de Janeiro's Botofago between the canal and Dixie Highway, and then continued as a more modest street west to a country club style subdivision which Mizner called Ritz-Carlton Park. The Administration Buildings, on the southeast corner of Dixie Highway and Camino Real offered visitors an example of Mizner's proposed new Boca Raton. Moreover, the buildings also anchored a planned block of shops and apartments, patterned on the Via Mizner, the architect's Worth Avenue shopping arcade.¹⁰

Construction on the north building began in early May 1925, although Thomas L. Holland, the builder, did not secure a permit for the \$50,000 structure until 18 September 1925. Little is known of Holland, though he worked in Palm Beach during most of the 1920s. Although a Palm Beach Post article of 18 July 1925 announced his selection as builder of the small Cloister Inn on Lake Boca Raton, another article on 1 August said that the Dwight Robinson Company of New York City had received the contract. The Robinson Company completed the small hotel and twenty-nine houses in Old Floresta, a Mizner Development Corporation project to the west of town, and were scheduled to build the large oceanfront Ritz-Carlton Hotel and the Venetian Bridge across the Florida East Coast canal.

Mizner rushed completion of the north building, opening the patio and porch as a restaurant serving lunch, afternoon tea, and dinner "al fresco" even before his

CONTINUATION SHEET

Text Supporting Summary of Statement of Significance (4)

staff could move into their offices. Peter Larsen, who owned the fashionable Patio Restaurant in the Via Mizner in Palm Beach, managed the Boca Raton restaurant.¹¹

In mid-summer ground was broken on the south building of the complex. Harry Vought and Company received the contract, though again, the permit for the \$50,000 building was not secured until 21 September 1925. Harry Vought and Company, which maintained offices both in New York City and Palm Beach, also built nineteen houses in Boca Raton in a section known as Spanish Village. These small, Mizner designed "Spanish Bungalows" sold for \$7350. The company also served as the contractor for the construction of Mizner's Via Parigi in Palm Beach, and in the late 1920s built many of the large town mansions designed by the architectural firm of Treanor and Fatio.¹²

Economic Collapse

The Administration Buildings were still unfinished when the land boom reached its peak. As Mizner counted upon money from land sales to finance his other building projects, the Administration Buildings became the setting of the gigantic publicity campaign engineered by Harry Reichenbach to show the construction taking place in Boca Raton, and perhaps, more importantly, to tell of the leaders of American society, business, and entertainment who were interested in the resort. Company advertisements listed Mizner's backers. These included such "noted personages" as Harold Vanderbilt, J. Leonard Replogle, the Duchess of Sutherland, Paris Singer, Irving Berlin, Elizabeth Arden, Rodman Wanamaker, Clarence H. Geist, and T. Coleman du Pont. When the actress Marie Dressler (who also sold Boca Raton real estate), the steelmaker Charles Schwab, the novelist Charles Norris, or the widow of Stanford White had lunch on the patio, Reichenbach made it evidence of the development's success.¹³

Although the publicity department continued to issue releases detailing proposals for new buildings and projects, the boom had ended by the spring of 1927, and so had Mizner's plans for Boca Raton. When the Administration Buildings were photographed for the Florida Architecture of Addison Mizner later in the year, they stood deserted, a relic of a dream that had failed. Ida Tarbell's comment in her introduction to the book perhaps best characterizes Mizner's architecture: "His work in Florida is a pioneer work--'our last frontier' the Floridians call their land--and it is an adventure--a rare one--an adventure in creating the particular lovely things that will give full value to the charms of a lovely land."¹⁴

The Administration Buildings Today

Every large land boom development in Florida constructed an administration building. Most have been destroyed or remodeled to be unrecognizable today. The

CONTINUATION SHEET

Text Supporting Summary of Statement of Significance (5)

Boca Raton Administration Buildings were converted to dormitories and apartments for the staff of the Boca Raton Club by Clarence H. Geist, who took over Mizner's project in 1928. They continued to function as dormitories until the spring of 1983. Today they remain intact, their exteriors, patio, and courtyard almost unchanged. As such, the Mizner Development Corporation Administration Buildings continue as a monument to Mizner's unique architectural style for Boca Raton, and as a reminder of a significant era in Florida's history.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Text Supporting Summary of Statement of Significance (6)

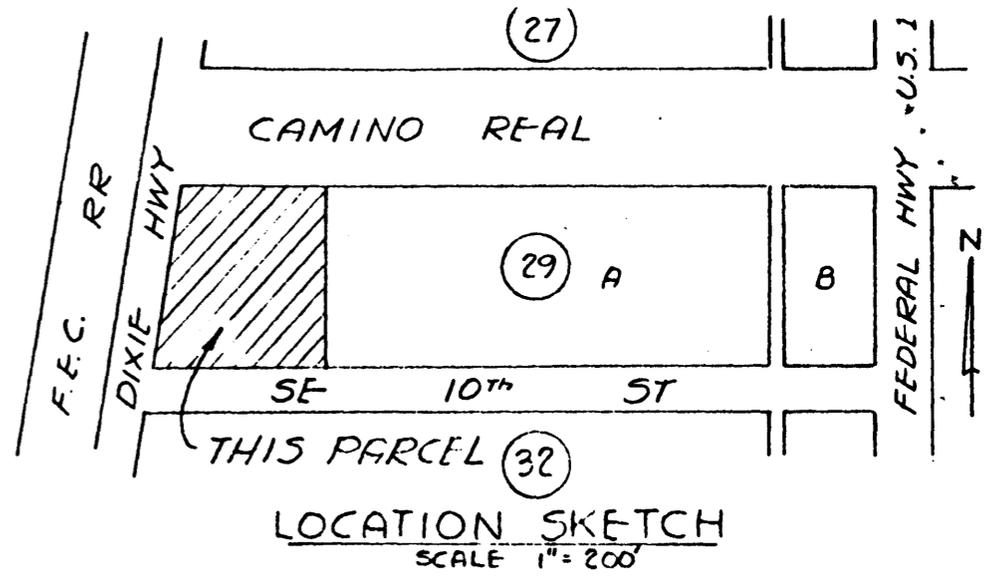
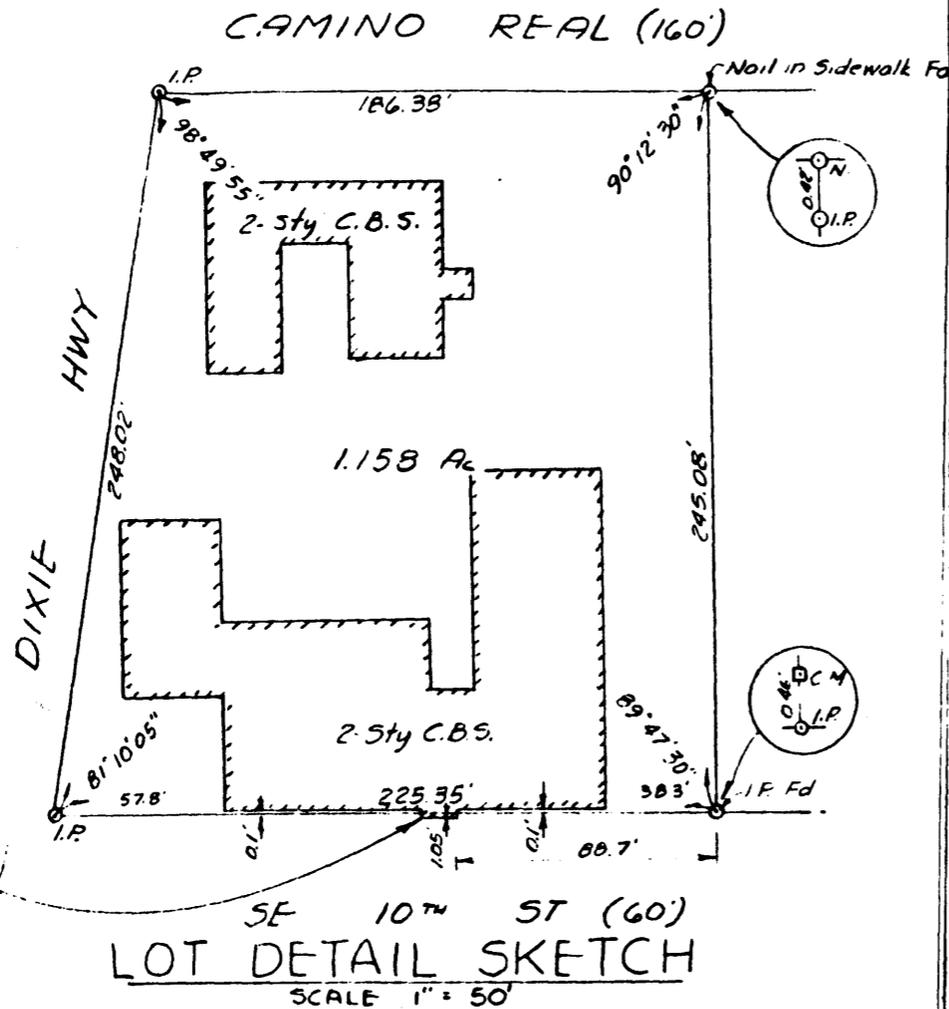
FOOTNOTES

1. The most scholarly published account of the Mizner family is J. Camille Showalter, "The Mizners in Perspective," J. Camille Showalter, editor, The Many Mizners: California Clan Extraordinary, pp. 11-26; see also, Addison Mizner, The Many Mizners, *passim*.
2. Addison Mizner, The Many Mizners, *passim*. Charles C. Baldwin, Stanford White, pp. 279-80.
3. Addison Mizner, The Many Mizners, *passim*.; Plain Talk (Port Washington, NY), 1911-1914; Alva Johnston, The Legendary Mizners, pp. 18-19.
4. Ruth Brandon, A Capitalist Romance: Singer and the Sewing Machine, pp. 216-222; Amy Lyman Phillips, "The Everglades Club," Palm Beach Life (16 January 1945 and 14 February 1951); Palm Beach Post, 1918-1919, *passim*.
5. Addison Mizner, Autobiographical Manuscript, Historical Society of Palm Beach County; Palm Beach Post, 1919-1925, *passim*; Palm Beach Daily News, 1919-1925, *passim*.
6. John Taylor Boyd, "The Florida House: Mr. Addison Mizner, the Architect, Recounts the Birth of the New Florida Architecture at Palm Beach in an Interview." Arts and Decoration (January 1930).
7. Palm Beach Post, 1925, *passim*; Frederick Lewis Allen, Only Yesterday, pp. 272-73; George B. Tindall, "The Bubble in the Sun," American Heritage (August 1965), p. 79.
8. Palm Beach Post, 15 April 1925; Anona Christina Orr-Cahall, "An Identification and Discussion of the Architecture and Decorative Arts of Addison Mizner (1872-1933)." (Ph.D., Dissertation, Yale, 1979), pp. 59-69.
9. Palm Beach Post, 23, 27 May, June, November 1925, *passim*; Karl Riddle, "Day Book," 30 June, 30 July, 22 September 1925.
10. Palm Beach Post, June-November 1925, *passim*; plat plans, Boca Raton Historical Society; plans for bridge, Historical Society of Palm Beach County.
11. Palm Beach Post, 17 April 1926.
12. *Ibid.*, 13 December 1926; J. Wadsworth Travers, History of Beautiful Palm Beach (1929), p. 55.
13. Mizner Development Corporation advertisements, Palm Beach Post, December 1925-May 1926, *passim*.
14. Ida Tarbell, "Introduction," Florida Architecture of Addison Mizner, n.p.

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- Riddle, Karl. "Day Book." MS on Boca Raton Development. January 1, 1925-July 7, 1926. In the possession of Mr. Riddle.
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- The Society of the Four Arts Library (Palm Beach). Addison Mizner's Library. "Spanish Architecture in Florida." Pacific Coast Architect. XXIX (June 1926). pp. 5-27.
- Tindall, George B., "The Bubble in the Sun," American Heritage (August 1965).
- Travers, J. Wadsworth, History of Beautiful Palm Beach. West Palm Beach: the author, 1929.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Lot "A" Block 29 less the East 600 feet of SPANISH RIVER LAND CO. PLAT "A" as said Plat is recorded in Plat Book 16 Page 28 of the Public Records of Palm Beach County, Florida.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY

I Hereby Certify that I have this day completed a survey of the premises described hereon, that markers have been set as indicated and that this drawing is a true and correct delineation thereof.

Dated at Boca Raton, Florida, 1964, this 17th day of December, 1964.

By *John A. Grant, Jr.*
 John A. Grant, Jr.
 Reg. Land Surveyor N° 1141

1	Added Bldgs.	1/13/65
JOHN A. GRANT, JR. CONSULTING ENGINEERS BOCA RATON, FLORIDA		
SURVEY OF PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREON FOR ARVIDA CORP.		
DR. BY WC	SCALE AS SHOWN	FILE NO.
CHK. BY RT	DATE	JOB NO.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
George Firestone
Secretary of State
DIVISION OF ARCHIVES,
HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT
The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32301-8020
(904) 488-1480

May 9, 1985

Carol Shull
Chief of Registration
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

We have received the enclosed notarized letter informing us of the withdrawal of owner objection to the listing of the Administration Buildings, 2 Camino Real, Boca Raton, Florida, in the National Register of Historic Places. This property was determined eligible for listing by your office on May 24, 1984. In accordance with the request of the present property owner, we ask that you list this property in the National Register at your earliest convenience.

If you have any questions, please contact Michael Zimny of my staff for assistance.

Sincerely,

George W. Percy
State Historic
Preservation Officer

GWP:Zds

Enclosure