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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Aiken, Fred C., House

other names/site number Ludeman House/PB126

2. Location

street & number 801 Hibiscus Street N/A not for publication

city or town Boca Raton N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Palm Beach code 099 zip code 33486

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Suzanne P. Walker Deputy SHPO 8/17/92
Signature of certifying official/Title SHPO Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Selous Fryer

Date of Action

9/24/92

Entered in the
National Register

Aiken House
Name of Property

Palm Beach County, Florida
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		sites
	3	structures
		objects
2	3	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH and 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS: Mediterranean Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stucco

walls stucco

roof ceramic tile

other _____

Narrative Description

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

Please see continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

~~Community Planning and Development~~
~~Architecture~~

Period of Significance

1926-1942

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Fred C. Aiken

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Addison Mizner/Mizner Development
Corporation

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Florida Bureau of Historic
Preservation

Aiken House
Name of Property

Palm Beach County, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

17	58	9	52	0	2	9	14	90	0
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Zone Easting Northing

3

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tulie W. Taylor, Historic Sites Specialist Clayton Ludeman, Owner
Donald Curl, Florida
organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date 8-13-1992 Atlantic Univ.
street & number 500 S. Bronough St. telephone (904) 487-2333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399

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 Clayton and Geraldine Ludeman
street & number 801 Hibiscus St. telephone (407) 368-5396
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 33486

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Fred C. Aiken House

SUMMARY

The Fred C. Aiken House at 801 Hibiscus Street in Boca Raton, Florida is a two-story Mediterranean Revival style building with an irregular exterior plan. Constructed in 1926, it is one of twenty-nine houses that were designed by architect Addison Mizner in the Old Floresta subdivision. A one-story Mediterranean Revival style garage and guest house, built in 1927, is located west of the main residence. Three non-contributing resources, a gazebo, a swimming pool, and a stucco and tile wall, are also located on the property.

SETTING

The Fred C. Aiken House is situated on a one-quarter acre lot near the center of the Old Floresta subdivision. Old Floresta was one of the more modest residential areas developed in Boca Raton by the Mizner Development Corporation. A total of twenty-nine residences, based on ten different house plans designed by Addison Mizner, had been constructed in the subdivision by the end of 1927. The collapse of the Florida Boom and the economic dislocation of the Depression and World War II precluded any major development of the subdivision for the next twenty years. However, since World War II, seventy additional houses, representing a wide range of architectural styles, have been built in the neighborhood. Nevertheless, quiet, tree lined streets add to the charm of Old Floresta and help it to maintain the urban residential character intended by its original developers.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Main House

The main house is an irregularly shaped, wood frame, Mediterranean Revival style building clad in rough textured stucco. (Photos 1-6) Loggias or covered porches project from the front and rear elevations. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation and central wooden piers. The hipped second floor roof and multi-pitched first floor roofs are covered in hand made terra cotta barrel tile. Pitch and gravel cover the flat roofs of the front loggia and the one story portion of the main block, both of which have parapets capped with terra cotta tiles. Fenestration is regular and features multi-light wooden casement windows with rectangular lights. The main entrance to the house, located to the east of the front loggia, is set

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2 Fred C. Aiken House

beneath a balconet with multi-light French doors. (Photo 7) The original pecky cypress door of the main entrance is framed by jambs bordered by a protruding block motif with a single keystone. (Photo 8)

The main entrance leads into a central hallway which accesses the living room and front loggia, the music room, and the dining room to the west, and two bedrooms, a bathroom and a closet to the east. (See interior plan of main house.) The rear portion of the house consists of two rooms formed by the enclosed rear loggia and the kitchen (photo 9), which has a small addition attached to it. The master bedroom and bathroom, the only rooms located on the second floor, are accessed by a stairway located inside the main entrance. (Photo 10) Except for the loggias, all flooring in the house is made of Dade County pine. The ceilings in the living room, kitchen, and both loggias consist of pecky cypress. (Photo 11)

The living room features a cast cement and tile fireplace (photo 12) and multi-light French doors leading to the front loggia. The many large casement windows are placed throughout the house to take advantage of the prevailing breezes typical of South Florida. In addition, all closets have screened ceiling openings which lead to cross ventilated spaces above the first and second floors.

The interior of the house remains essentially intact with only minimal alterations. In 1927, during the historic period of significance, a seven foot extension was added to the rear of the kitchen. This included the extension of the existing pitched roof and the use of matching terra cotta barrel tiles and textured stucco. Both the rear and front loggias were enclosed, in the 1940s and 1992 respectively, to provide more interior living space. (See interior plan of main house.) During the 1980s, a glass door with decorative ironwork and an antique stained glass transom was installed on the west elevation to allow access from the courtyard. The original windows were replaced with ones of identical style but with a central vertical rail between opposing sashes. Most windows are sheltered from the sun and rain by convex awnings with valance designs typical of those used in South Florida during the 1920s.

While most of the original Mizner designed houses in Old Floresta have survived, and offer the potential for a future multiple property nomination, the Aiken House retains its integrity of design, materials and workmanship to an unusually high degree.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Fred C. Aiken House

It remains in its original location and reflects the feeling and association with the early establishment of the residential setting despite the relatively recent completion of development in the Old Floresta subdivision.

Garage/Guest House

A combination two car garage and guest house, built in 1927, is located to the west of the main house. (Photos 13-16) The style is similar to that of the main house although the construction is of concrete block and stucco rather than wood frame and stucco. The entrance to the guest house is adjacent to the pool and spa area. The guest house portion of the building is well ventilated by six large wooden casement windows three of which are shielded from the sun and rain by convex awnings that match those of the main house. The guest house contains a full bedroom, bath, kitchen and living room.

The only significant alteration to the garage/guest house was done in the early 1940s. This involved replacement of the center window on the north elevation with a new entrance door. The original entrance door on the west elevation was removed and sealed with concrete block and textured stucco to match the existing wall. In addition, the water damaged and fallen ceiling in the bedroom was replaced with one of peckey cypress boards and trim.

In all cases alterations were relatively unobtrusive and used a style and materials similar to the original buildings.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Over the past fifteen years, three non-contributing resources have been added to the property: a swimming pool, a gazebo, and a stucco and tile wall. (Photos 17-19)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Fred C. Aiken House

SUMMARY

The Fred C. Aiken House is significant at the local level under Criterion A for its association with the Mizner Development Company and the development of the Old Floresta subdivision in the City of Boca Raton. The property is significant at the local level under Criterion B for its association with Fred C. Aiken, an early investor and principal promoter of Old Floresta, and a prominent local business and civic leader who served as mayor and later as city clerk of Boca Raton. The Aiken House is also significant at the local level under Criterion C as a fine example of the Mediterranean Revival style houses designed for Old Floresta by Florida architect Addison Mizner.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

On April 15, 1925, architect Addison Mizner announced that he, his brother Wilson, and a group of Palm Beach, Florida associates had formed the Mizner Development Corporation to build "the world's most architecturally beautiful playground" at Boca Raton. The company had acquired sixteen thousand acres of land that included two miles of beach front at the Boca Raton Inlet. Coming at the very height of the Florida Land Boom (c.1924-1926), Mizner's planned development quickly captured national attention. Its tremendous size and presumed social cachet and financial backing placed it immediately into the forefront of Florida land schemes.

By 1925 Mizner had gained a national reputation as an architect based on his work in Palm Beach. His design for Paris Singer's Everglades Club revolutionized Palm Beach architecture. In just seven years he transformed the shingle cottage and yellow hotel town of Henry Flagler into a resort of fashion and elegance in the "Spanish style." Finding that he could not purchase enough barrel tiles and other decorative items needed for his buildings, he established his own factories. Soon Mizner Industries even manufactured the furniture, both new and "antique", which he used to decorate his houses.

Although Mizner's work transformed the architecture of Palm Beach, it had been done within the framework of the existing town. Moreover, many other architects also added their buildings to the town. Boca Raton, a small agricultural community, gave Mizner his opportunity to design and develop a complete resort city. As his Palm Beach buildings had been designed in his own

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Fred C. Aiken House

unique interpretation of Spanish style, so Boca Raton's plans called for a unified Spanish style: "a city of red-tiled roofs, a utopia of harmonious architecture". Through the Mizner Development Corporation, Mizner took responsibility for the layout of the city and its most important buildings. Moreover, he retained artistic and architectural approval of all construction.

The new city included all the amenities for resort life. As in most 1920s land promotions, the Mizner Development Corporation constructed a large ocean front hotel, the Ritz-Carlton Cloister Inn, which opened in 1926. In addition, exclusive residential areas for the socially prominent were developed. Among these was the Distrito de Boca Raton, located between the ocean and the Intracoastal Waterway. All houses constructed in the Distrito were required to cost a minimum of twenty thousand dollars and had to have their exterior designs approved by Mizner. More modest residential areas such as Spanish Village and Old Floresta were also platted. Small houses designed by Mizner were constructed in both of these subdivisions before the crash of the Florida Land Boom (c.1924-1926) forced the Mizner Development Corporation into bankruptcy in 1927.

In the late 1920s, the Mizner Development Corporation's holdings in Boca Raton were sold to various businessmen, who continued to develop the area as a seasonal resort for the wealthy. The town's permanent population consisted of only five hundred people by 1940, although thousands of part-time residents arrived each winter. During World War II, the construction of a large army training base boosted the local economy as well as the town's population. Large-scale real estate development after the war changed the character of Boca Raton from a small resort town for the wealthy to a sprawling urban area, which has a current population of sixty-two thousand people.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

In 1925, the Mizner Development Corporation purchased a tract of land in Boca Raton from five Chicago businessmen. Named Old Floresta, it was to be a planned residential development for the executives and directors of Mizner's corporation. Mizner designed ten different house plans, A through J, for the first twenty-nine residences to be built in the subdivision. He followed the same basic design principles in these smaller and less elaborate Old Floresta houses as in the larger, more ornate resort homes designed for the wealthy. Where possible, kitchens

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Fred C. Aiken House

were in the northwest corners and living rooms in the southeast. Many living rooms had four exposures and floor length French doors to take full advantage of the natural breezes. For small houses the rooms were exceptionally large (the smallest living room was eighteen by twenty feet) and the ceilings very high (nine feet). By the beginning of 1927, all twenty-nine of the Old Floresta houses were built or were close to completion and six were occupied.

When it became obvious in the spring of 1927 that Mizner could not make the mortgage payments on the Old Floresta tract, the original Chicago investors filed to foreclose on the property. As a result, the Palm Beach County courts ordered a courthouse door sale of the entire subdivision on May 2, 1927. The highest bidders were the Chicago investors who bought back the property, now platted and with twenty-nine houses on it, for \$45,000. By the time of the sale, only two of the original five Chicago businessmen, Fred C. Aiken and Hermann V. von Holst, remained invested in the project.

Aiken, a film industry executive, and von Holst, an architect, continued to develop the subdivision. Work on the houses was finished and streets were paved and landscaped. Permission was granted by the city to cut the width of the streets from sixty to forty feet to give the appearance of country lanes. As the 1927-28 winter tourist season approached, Aiken and von Holst chose houses for their vacation residences and prepared to rent the rest. To tempt winter visitors into either renting or buying Old Floresta houses, a brochure was prepared which stressed the isolated quality of life in the subdivision and at the same time its convenience to the ocean and downtown Boca Raton:

"Have the pleasure of awakening each day to the song of birds; drive quickly to the glorious ocean; give your family the privilege of living out-of-doors in the clean, sweet air and in the beneficent sunshine".

Aiken chose the house at 801 Hibiscus Street as his residence in Old Floresta. Like the other houses, it was Mediterranean Revival in style and was one of only four two-story Type C houses designed by Mizner for the subdivision. In 1928, Aiken resigned from Pathe Films, where he was head of distribution operations for the Midwest, and began to promote Old Floresta and other real estate investments full time. Soon he was deeply involved in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Fred C. Aiken House

local business and civic affairs. In 1929, he became mayor of Boca Raton. He and the new council members took over a city that was deeply in debt. Fifty-nine percent of the city's income was taken up with paying off the debt and its interest. Consequently, Aiken and the city council had all city real estate reassessed and raised taxes. In another of his first official duties, Aiken and a local delegation lobbied the state legislature in Tallahassee to obtain funding for the paving of 9.2 miles of federal highway from Delray Beach to Boca Raton. The delegation was successful and the final link in Palm Beach County's major north/south highway was completed.

Fred Aiken served as mayor of Boca Raton for the next ten years, during which time he continued to support and promote the development of the city. These were the years that Boca Raton began to grow, although it was slow at first due to the deflated real estate market and the stockmarket crash of October 1929. The wealthy continued to be drawn to the city and a new Mediterranean Revival style railroad station was built. In 1936 construction was started on the Boca Raton airport, which brought jobs and new families into the area. The Villa Rica subdivision was developed in the northern portion of the city. In addition, many large homes were built along the Intracoastal Waterway, several of which were designed by Palm Beach architects Maurice Fatio and Marion Sims Wyeth.

During the 1930s, Old Floresta grew in popularity with upper middle class professionals but little new construction was undertaken in the subdivision before World War II. In February 1938, the residents of Old Floresta were evacuated when a serious brush fire raged out of control and threatened the Mizner homes. The fire departments of three towns with the aid of volunteers were able to control and extinguish the fire before it destroyed the houses.

In June 1938, the Boca Raton town clerk died suddenly. Aiken agreed to serve in that capacity until a new clerk was elected. In fact, Aiken himself was elected to the office for the next ten years. The job carried a salary of two hundred dollars per month and combined the duties of town clerk, treasurer, tax assessor, tax collector, and budget officer. Also in 1938, Aiken's Old Floresta business associate and neighbor Hermann von Holst became chairman of the city council.

During the war years Boca Raton grew at a rapid pace due to the construction of an army air field and radar training school in

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 Fred C. Aiken House

the city. Over thirty five hundred workers constructed eight hundred buildings and three runways. Fred Aiken continued as town clerk through these years up to the purchase of the army air field by the city for \$251,284; a sum more than double the entire city budget when he first became mayor in 1929. Aiken retired from city service in 1949.

Fred Aiken lived in his Old Floresta house as a full time resident for thirty-one years. He died at the age of 86 on November 19, 1959 at the Lake Worth Hospital.

The residence at 801 Hibiscus Street in Boca Raton is significant for its association with the Mizner Development Corporation and the Old Floresta subdivision. It is also significant as the primary residence of Fred C. Aiken, who developed Old Floresta with his business partner, Hermann von Holst, and later served as mayor and city clerk of Boca Raton.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mediterranean Revival Style Architecture

The roots of Mediterranean Revival style architecture in Florida can be traced to the luxury hotels developed by Henry Flagler and others in St. Augustine during the 1880s. Mediterranean influenced architecture was popularized during the Panama-California International Exposition at San Diego in 1915. By the 1920s, it had swept California, Florida, and other Sunbelt states. The most important early twentieth century Mediterranean Revival style building in Florida was Villa Vizcaya. Constructed between 1914 and 1916 for industrialist James Deering, Villa Vizcaya became a major influence on the popularity of Mediterranean architecture in Florida in subsequent years. One of the most significant architects associated with this architectural style was Addison Mizner, who designed a number of Mediterranean Revival buildings in Palm Beach, Boca Raton, and other Florida cities.

The Mediterranean Revival style was among the most dominant architectural influences during the 1920s Florida Land Boom and continued to be used widely into the 1930s. It was adapted for a variety of building types ranging from grandiose tourist hotels to two room residences. It was so popular that many commercial and residential buildings were renovated in the 1920s to reflect the style. Identifying features include flat (sometimes hip) roofs, usually with some form of parapet; ceramic tile roof

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6 Fred C. Aiken House

surfacing; stuccoed facades; flat roof entrance porches, commonly with arched openings supported by square columns; casement and double-hung sash windows; and ceramic tile decorations.

Addison Mizner, Architect, and Old Floresta

Addison Mizner had no formal university training in architecture. He began studying architectural design as a young man, first in Guatemala, where his father was the American minister, and later in Spain, where he spent a year at the University of Salamanca. In 1894-1896 he worked in the San Francisco office of architect Willis Polk, a principle proponent of the Spanish Mission style. There Mizner received his practical training in the profession, eventually becoming Polk's partner. Later in New York, architect Stanford White befriended him by passing on a few minor commissions. His New York success allowed him to establish a small office on Park Avenue. By the time he arrived in Florida in 1918 to convalesce from an illness, he had already gained recognition as an architect. It was in the exclusive Florida resort town of Palm Beach that Mizner became famous as a master architect of the Mediterranean Revival style.

In the mid-1920s, when Mizner began to develop Boca Raton, he designed elaborate residences, a large resort hotel, and public buildings to attract wealthy winter tourists to the town. In addition, he planned more modest subdivisions such as Old Floresta for upper income professionals. The ten different Mediterranean Revival style house plans (A through J) Mizner designed for Old Floresta had many of the features and ornamentation of his elaborate Palm Beach mansions: fireplaces studded with decorative ceramic tiles, wrought-iron balconies which protruded from long casement windows or French doors, arched loggias, and fountained patios.

The twenty-nine Old Floresta houses were sited so that no individual street would have more than one house of the same plan. The smallest and most popular house plan was the single story Type I with two bedrooms, one bath and approximately 1,100 square feet of living space and a 162 square foot loggia. Eleven of the Type I houses were built. The largest house was the Type B of which two were built. This house had three bedrooms, two baths, and a large formal dining room with over 2,300 square feet of living space and two small loggias accessible from the second floor master bedroom. All house types had a large, airy living room with a fireplace and peckey cypress ceilings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7 Fred C. Aiken House

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Fred C. Aiken House is an excellent example of the two-story Type C house of which only four were constructed in the subdivision. It consists of three bedrooms, two baths, a formal dining room, and over two thousand square feet of living space along with two loggias of four hundred square feet. The Fred C. Aiken House is significant as a fine example of the Mediterranean Revival style houses Mizner designed in Old Floresta for upper middle class professionals. While most of the original twenty-nine houses have been somewhat altered or expanded, the Fred C. Aiken house has undergone very little alteration and retains its historic architectural integrity to a greater degree than most of the other Mizner houses in Old Floresta.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Fred C. Aiken House

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1 Fred C. Aiken House

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 6, Block 8, "FLORESTA", according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 15, Page 51 of the public records of Palm Beach County, Florida.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has been historically associated with the property.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1 Fred C. Aiken House

PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Fred C. Aiken House, 801 Hibiscus Street, Boca Raton
2. Palm Beach County, Florida
3. Clayton P. Ludeman, owner
4. May 4, 1992
5. 801 Hibiscus Street, Boca Raton
6. Front elevation of main house, camera facing northeast
7. 1

Items 1-5 are the same for photographs 1-19.

6. Front loggia, main house, camera facing northwest
7. 2

6. East elevation, main house, camera facing northwest
7. 3

6. East and north elevations, main house, camera facing southwest
7. 4

6. North and west elevations, main house, camera facing southeast
7. 5

6. West elevation, main house, camera facing southeast
7. 6

6. French doors leading to balconet, camera facing southwest
7. 7

6. Front entrance to main house, camera facing north
7. 8

6. Arched doorways in main house, living to dining room, camera facing north
7. 9

6. Curved stairway, main house, camera facing east
7. 10

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2 Fred C. Aiken House

- 6. Peckey cypress ceiling in library, main house, camera facing up
- 7. 11

- 6. Fireplace in living room, main house, camera facing east
- 7. 12

- 6. South elevation, garage/guest house, camera facing north
- 7. 13

- 6. East elevation, garage/guest house, camera facing southwest
- 7. 14

- 6. North elevation, garage/guest house, camera facing south
- 7. 15

- 6. South and west elevations, garage/guest house, camera facing northeast
- 7. 16

- 6. Swimming pool, camera facing northwest
- 7. 17

- 6. Gazebo, camera facing northwest
- 7. 18

- 6. Stucco wall and peckey cypress gate, camera facing south
- 7. 19

SITE PLAN

Fred C. Aiken House
801 Hibiscus Street
Boca Raton, Florida

TO SCALE

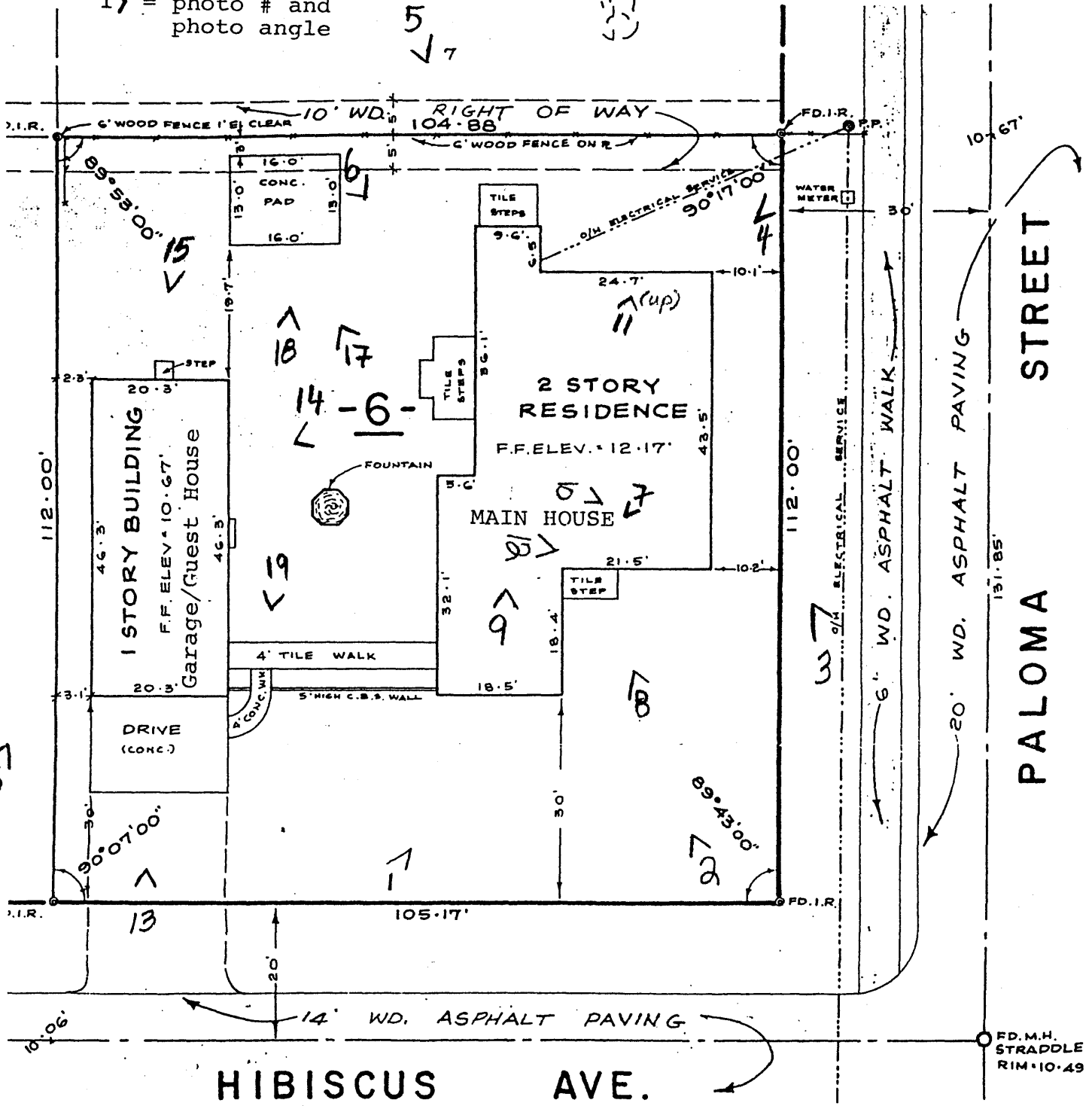
NORTH



1) = photo # and photo angle

5
7

3



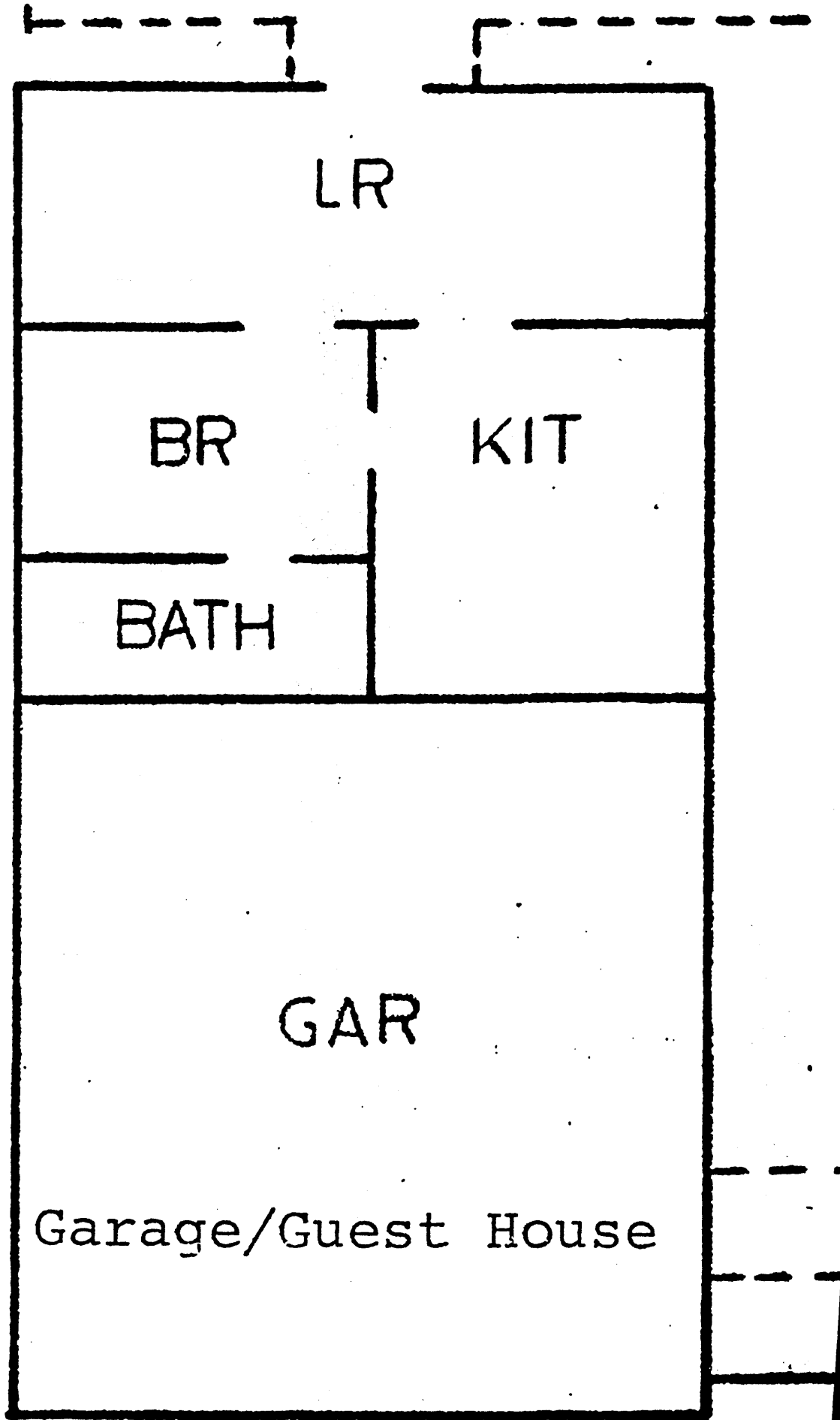
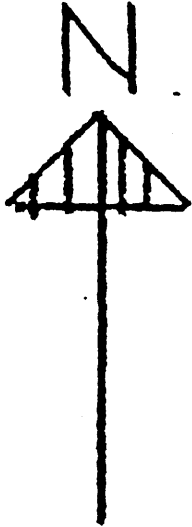
PALOMA STREET

HIBISCUS AVE.

FD.M.H. STRADDLE RIM 10.49

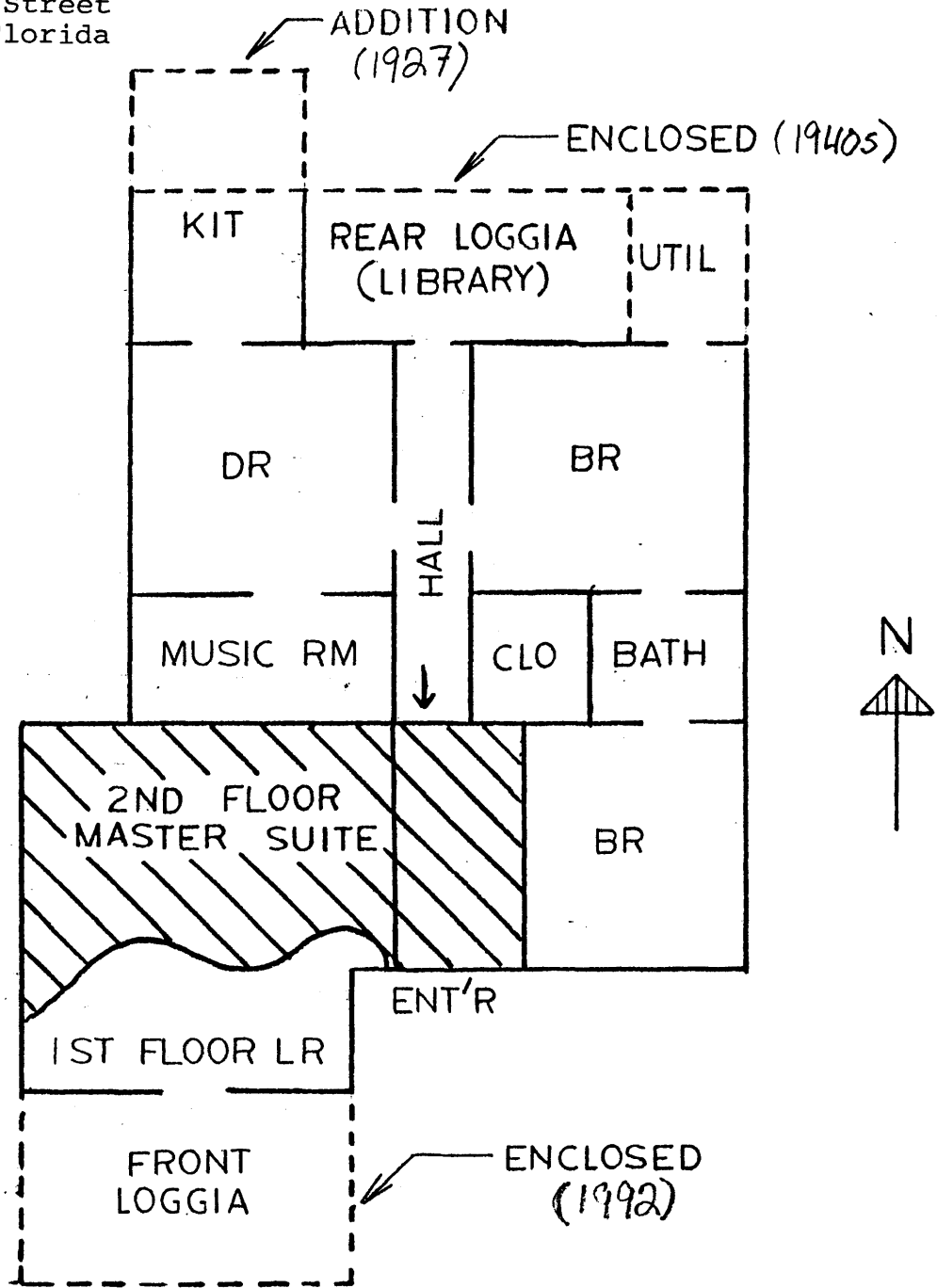
Interior Plan
Fred C. Aiken
House
801 Hibiscus St.
Bradenton, Florida

Scale (approximate)
1 inch = 4 feet



Garage/Guest House

Interior Plan
Fred C. Aiken House
801 Hibiscus Street
Boca Raton, Florida



0 5 10
SCALE IN FEET

----- ALTERATION

MAIN HOUSE