

Vanderbilt, Harold S., House
1100 South Ocean Boulevard
Manalapan
Palm Beach County
Florida

HABS No. FLA-234

HABS,
FLA,
50-MANAL
1-

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20249

HAROLD S. VANDERBILT HOUSE

Location: 1100 South Ocean Boulevard, Manalapan, Palm Beach County, Florida.

Present Owner and Occupant: William J. Whitehead.

Present Use: Private residence.

Significance: The large house, representing a typical winter home of the very rich in the boom days in Florida, was built for Harold S. Vanderbilt, who represents the epitome of the wealthy and enterprising upper class in the United States.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: In the 1920s, probably after 1924.
2. Architect: Maurice Fatio (1878-8/30/46) of Treanor & Fatio, Architects, New York City was the architect for this house. Fatio came to Palm Beach in the 1920s. He had come to America from Switzerland as a young man after studying architecture there. He started from nothing in New York City and became a successful architect, and eventually a partner in the firm of Treanor & Fatio. Born in Yonkers, New York, Treanor studied engineering at Pratt University, graduating in architecture from Columbia University. His reputation as an architect was made in residential construction for very well-to-do clients--the Duchess of Marlboro, Edward Stotesbury, Otto Kahn, Montgomery Schiff, and Arthur Somers Roche, designing homes in both Long Island and Palm Beach, with Fatio doing most of the designing for the Palm Beach structures.
3. Original and subsequent owners: The house in Manalapan was built for Harold S. Vanderbilt by Fatio and remained for many years in the Vanderbilt family.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: The builder for the architect Fatio and his client Harold S. Vanderbilt, was Watt & Sinclair, Inc., of New York & Palm Beach. By 1932 Watt & Sinclair had done six other prominent Palm Beach structures.

Walter Knapp & Co., Electrical Construction, Palm Beach & New York; five other structures to their credit in Palm Beach by 1932.

- E. C. Kilker, Inc., Contractors, Plumbing and Heating Suppliers, Office and Showroom, 505 15th St., West Palm Beach, had 26 other prominent Palm Beach structures to their credit by 1932.

Dayton J. Kort, Painting-Decorating, Palm Beach, Fla., had 22 other prominent Palm Beach structures to their credit in 1932.

Walton Flooring Company, 368 N. E. 60th St., Miami, Fla., had done one other Palm Beach house by 1932.

Hudson Nurseries, Landscape Contracting and Maintenance of Estates, Palm Beach, had done three other estates by 1932.

Wagner Stone Products, Inc., Sculptors, Modelers, and Designers (Coraline, Marble, Quarry Key, Cast Stone) Roseland Drive and Henry Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla., by 1932 had seven other prominent Palm Beach structures to their credit.

"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures were furnished by Monmouth Plumbing Supply Co., Ind., Miami & West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Trane Company, Steamheating, La Crosse, Wis., and Tampa, Fla., by 1932 had fitted seven other Palm Beach structures.

Woodite, Inc., 509 Bunker Road, West Palm Beach, provided special "Woodite" developed to reproduce antique wood carvings, which were fireproof, and had supplied 10 other prominent Palm Beach structures by 1932.

Roger Bacon Co., Inc., Tile Decoration, Antique and Modern Tile Pottery, Palm Beach, had supplied 19 other prominent Palm Beach structures by 1932.

O'Brien Varnish Company, Varnishes-Enamels-Paints, South Bend, Indiana, had by 1932 finished 38 other prominent Palm Beach structures.

5. Original plans and construction: The building was designed and built sometime in the 1920s, and after 1924 from all evidence, in its present form, and by local workers and contractors. Photographs in the Treanor & Fatio book place it before 1932, and a sketch, signed J. S. L., was done by a draftsman representing Treanor & Fatio in 1930. It was probably built after 1924, since there was a dumbwaiter in the building which was patented in 1924, while the showerheads were all patented in 1923. The incinerator, apparently the original, was patented in 1929. If these units were built into the original building the house would have been erected, or completed, in the latter part of the 1920s.
6. Alterations and additions: The porch on the second floor, west side, to the south of the main entrance, has been screened in and roofed over since 1932. The centerpiece of the entrance fountain has been removed since 1932. Several coconut palms have been removed from the entrance courtyard, and vines have grown over the doorway since 1932.

B. Historical Events and Persons Connected with the Structure:

Maurice Fatio who came to the Palm Beach area in the middle or late 1920s was preceded by the famous Spanish Revival architect Addison Mizner, who arrived in 1919. Harold S. Vanderbilt first bought the Palm Beach house Addison Mizner had built for himself in the summer of 1919, after Mizner had lived in it about two years. Vanderbilt put a few additions on the Mizner house, and lived in it for a time before he had Maurice Fatio build this house for him in Manalapan.

Harold Stirling Vanderbilt (1884-1970) was born on Long Island. He was, like his father, part of the New York Central Railroad empire, but his chief interests were in sports, and particularly in yachting. Soon after the period this house would have been built, Harold S. Vanderbilt won 11 major yacht races, successfully defending America's Cup in 1930 on the yacht Enterprise, in 1934 on the Rainbow, and in 1937 on the Ranger. It was in 1926 that he developed the game of contract bridge to pass the time on a sailing voyage, and one of the most enviable trophies in bridge today is the Vanderbilt Cup, named after him not only as the inventor but as a player. In 1942 he went into experimental farming in Virginia and established a model farm.

Harold S. Vanderbilt had been instrumental also in forming the town of Manalapan on March 30, 1935, and ultimately became its mayor on December 31, 1951. He was named Mayor Emeritus with all the privileges of the mayor in 1967.

Vanderbilt died in Newport, Rhode Island, headquarters of the yacht races, on July 4, 1970.

C. Sources of Information:

1. Old views: Historical Society of Palm Beach County.

2. Bibliography:

a. Primary and unpublished sources:

Telephone interviews with Maxine Banash, Historical Society of Palm Beach County, Flagler Museum.

b. Secondary and published sources:

Recent Florida Work of Treanor & Fatio, Architects, New York and Palm Beach. Palm Beach: Davies Publishing Co., Inc., 1932. (Advertising in back pages important for sub-contractors.) [Old views also.]

Who Was Who in America, 1897-1942. Vol. I. First edition. Chicago: Marquis' Who's Who, Inc., 1943.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: This large residence is representative of a type of winter home built in the boom days of Florida, characterized by size and richness of interior ornamentation. The house is unique in the pure symmetry of the east and west facades introduced by the formal entrance patio with its enclosing cloisters.
2. Condition of fabric: Except for operating hardware at the openings the condition is good.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: Not recorded. The layout and shape is that of an elongated rectangle with pavilions and wings projecting in the east-west direction and facing to the east. The axial mass of the building is three stories above grade on the west and two stories above grade on the east. The north and south wings are one and two stories respectively.
2. Wall construction, finish, and color: Walls of the central pavilion are coursed ashlar quarry Key limestone facing on clay tiles. Other walls are buff-colored stucco. The main pavilion is framed at the corners by rectangular pilasters rising from grade up to and including the second floor on the west only. They terminate at this level in a corbeled blind arcade and molded stringcourse. This stringcourse articulates the east wall between the first and second floors. The east wall is not treated with corner pilasters, decoration being reserved to the openings. Here the five arched openings are defined by superimposed stone columns. On the second floor they are engaged and are smaller in size. They have modified Corinthian capitals. The east wall of the pavilions on the north and south contains four arched openings springing from internal Byzantine columns and at the wall from a molded entablature engaged to the plain wall. The archivolts are treated with a dogtooth molding between a half-round molding and a flat band at the top.
3. Structural system, framing: Clay tile blocks with wood floor and roof framing.
4. Cloister, terrace, loggia, patio:
 - a. Terrace: On the east or front side of the house is a broad terrace paved in cut coral rock.
 - b. Cloister: An arcaded cloister surrounds the north, east, and south sides of the formal open patio or courtyard. It returns

along the west for a single entrance bay on each end. Between these two bays on the west are two broad coral steps leading up from the driveway to the patio. These open entrance bays are flanked by solid buff-colored stucco walls, 2'-0" thick. Openings, unglazed, are screened by projecting wrought-iron grilles set in the deep reveals.

The walls of the cloister which parallel the arcades are also stuccoed. A single wood door on the south wall leads to the covered swimming-pool loggia which parallels the cloister. The north wall has a doorway to the garage, and wood casement windows to the service areas. The east wall of the cloister is the ashlar quarry Key limestone of the main pavilion and the main entrance doorway. The ceiling of the cloister alternates between plastered groined vaults and 22'-wide barrel vaults, springing transversely from the external piers and wall brackets.

The bays are defined in the floor paving of glazed red tiles bordered by cut stone pavers. These pavers are also set in a diamond pattern in the center of each bay. The north and south arcades consist of five bays defined by rectangular piers. Except at the central bay, which is open and contains the two wide, coral steps to the patio, each bay is enclosed by a curb wall 11" high, with a 26"-wide coping. These bays are subdivided into two arched openings springing from an engaged entablature block at the piers and a pair of intermediate columns located transversely on the coping. The carved capitals are of two alternating designs. At the central bay, the intermediate column rests on the floor. On the east, the arcade consists of two wider end bays subdivided into three arched openings and a central axial bay, framed by a coursed ashlar wall 6'-9" wide.

This wall is framed on the external corners by pilasters at the first level over which a pair of superimposed columns support the red-tiled gable roof. The raking cornice of this roof consists of a small-scaled blind arcade supported by carved brackets. The large arched opening is approximately one-and-one-half times the height of the other cloister arches. Enclosed within the thickness of the wall the reveal of the arch contains two columns described as Byzantine, supported by the up-raised palms of two seated figures. Each figure, 3'-0" high, is different. One of them is astride a lion. The others are seated on a bench. The shafts of the columns are carved in a twisting chevron design. Impost blocks surmount the carved capitals. Voussoirs of the arch are alternately plain and carved.

- c. Pool Loggia: The south wall of the south cloister separates the cloister from this loggia. The floor is quarry tile with quarry Key limestone insets. The door is paneled on the loggia side with a diamond on concentric squares. Octagonal quarry Key limestone columns are paired to support a rectangular lintel. They define seven bays with the two bays at each end enclosed by a low curb wall. The extreme end bays are glazed.

Paired ceiling beams are supported at the wall by decorative brackets. Exposed pecky-cypress roof rafters are under the eaves. The ceiling has a shallow coffering of rectangles and diamonds. Beams and headers have modified round chamfered edges and are decorated with painted tassels and shields. The panels are painted in acanthus and heraldic emblems.

- d. Pool Patio: Here the pavers are of quarry Key limestone. On the south there is a quarry Key limestone balustrade and stairway leading to a formal garden below. Cabanas on the west are an extension of the west cloister. Here there is a stairway leading to the roof which is used as a diving platform.
5. Chimneys: There are four chimneys on the main house. The outer chimneys are stuccoed. The two inner chimneys are faced with stone corbeled at the top with a crown molding under clay tile eaves.
6. Openings:
- a. Doorways and doors: The main entrance consists of a pair of oak doors, 32" x 117" x 2-1/2". Each contains twelve carved panels which are trimmed with acanthus molding surrounding the high relief foliated carving. The vertical stiles between the panels are decorated with wood diamonds with small projecting pyramidal pegs in high relief. The stone jamb is set 3" in the wall reveal, with slender colonnettes at the interior angles. The inner face of the jamb contains an engaged impost block carved with a heraldic emblem. This block supports a deep rectangular lintel containing five carved medallions representing a tree, a bird, a fish, a dragon, and an unidentified animal, all in high relief. The archivolt consists of plain-surfaced voussoirs surrounded by a second band of voussoirs alternating between plain and carved surfaces in animal designs. The keystone contains a carved bust of a man, and the tympanum over the lintel contains a grapevine in high relief. A metal spline is set full height in the edges of the door. A scroll design is used for the bronze door handles.

In the cloister, other doors set in plaster reveals without trim, are of oak, 2" thick, 6'-8" high, with two rectangular panels between three square panels, symmetrical about the horizontal axis.

In the living room, French doors lead from the west wall to the pool terrace. They are 26" x 8" x 2-1/2" containing three lights, 20" x 18-1/2", over a raised wood panel. The head of each door is framed by voussoirs enclosing a triple light fan. The grouping of these doors is separated by stone pilasters with engaged columns.

On the second floor, French doors lead to small circular balconies with wrought-iron railings. On the west wall, these doors are 24" x 80" with three lights, 18" x 18" over a wood panel. The arched openings and fans are trimmed with stone quoins and voussoirs. The fan is a single light. On the east wall similar doors have 14" x 18" lights.

5. Windows: On the north cloister wall the wood casement windows are 18" x 39" each, leaded in a pattern of tangential tinted glass circles set in stuccoed reveals and boxed in by wrought-iron grilles. On the cloister's east wall the wood casements are 18" x 60" with three lights, 14" x 17". They are trimmed with stone quoins, lintels, and sills.

In the living room the west wall has windows of bronze, 56" x 88", which slide into pockets in the exterior wall. Arched transoms above are approximately 3'-0" high. They are leaded in a combination of hexagons and diamonds in pale blue, pale green, and clear glass. Transoms are clear glass. Similar windows are on the north and south walls. On the east wall in the living room is a group of three arched openings. The sliding bronze windows in the end bays are 63" x 88" and the middle bay contains a fixed sash 68" wide.

Between the terrace and the stair hall, the east wall has a group of five arched openings. The sliding bronze windows in the end bays are 81" x 96" with the center bay having fixed glass. Transoms above are all fixed glass.

In the dining room, the east wall contains four arched openings, 61" x 101" each, glazed with a single light. The two end sash slide into the wall. On the south wall, four windows are symmetrically placed. The two outer openings contain wood casements separated by a carved stone colonette engaged to a stone pilaster. They are trimmed with quoins, lintel, and sills in quarry Key limestone. The two inner windows are casement with two-light fans above, set in plastered reveals.

All other windows on the second floor and in the service wing are wood casements, in rectangular openings except on the west wall where there are three-light fans.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape and covering: Roofs are hipped, with red clay knee tiles.

- b. Cornices, eaves: On the main central pavilion the cornice consists of closely spaced modillions supporting a crown molding. On the north and south wings the cornice begins with a continuation of the half-round molding of the stringcourse on the main pavilion. It is much deeper, and more articulated, with acanthus modillions closely spaced, and with a deep crown molding of several flat and curved elements. On the north wing there is a simple crown molding.

C. Description of the Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Ground floor (first level): [This plan follows the Continental arrangement of ground floor, first floor, second floor, etc.] Here is the main entrance to the house from the cloistered patio before it. Disposed symmetrically around the patio and the entrance are servants quarters on the north, and storage, pool loggia, and the dressing rooms on the south.
- b. Stairway: A broad stone stairway leads from the two-storied entrance hall up to a large central stair hall on the first floor (second level). At the extreme north and south ends of the stair hall enclosed stairs lead up to the first floor (second level). An elevator also provides vertical circulation from the ground floor to the upper levels.
- c. First floor (second level): North of the stair hall is the dining room, facing east, around which are grouped the pantries, kitchen, and servants' quarters. South of the central hall is a large living room beyond which is a corridor serving four bedrooms and baths.
- d. Second floor (third level): The enclosed stairs land at a large sitting room facing the ocean. This floor is occupied exclusively by the master suites. Flanking the sitting room are two master bedrooms with baths and dressing rooms.

2. Ground-floor rooms:

- a. Entrance foyer and stairway: The two-story entrance foyer is designed on the grand scale with double stairways beginning on each side of the east front entrance, rising twenty-nine risers to surround the wide two-story stair hall. The stairs begin with four elliptical risers, without balustrade, to a landing, and thence up a single balustraded flight along the north and south walls of the first-floor (second level) central hall. The 15" square newel posts contain arabesque panels. The balusters are miniature Corinthian columns and the handrail is a plain block, 15" wide. It is executed in cast stone containing quarry Key limestone aggregate. The walls which rise for the full height are faced with the same material in coursed ashlar pattern.

At the first floor (second level) the south, west, and north walls of the two-story entrance hall are decorated with an engaged balustrade of the same design. Resting on the rectangular pedestals of this balustrade are engaged paired oval Byzantine columns supporting Roman arches which are blind except at the ends of the west wall where they are glazed.

A similar balustraded open arcade forms a screen between the stairwell and the large first-floor (second-level) foyer. The ceiling above is divided into deep square coffers by large beams with a panel effect on the lower surface. The major squares are subdivided into four squares by shallow beams edged with cable moldings with acanthus and egg-and-dart moldings at the panels. The wood panels are elaborately carved. In the center of the ceiling the coffering is diagonal to form a diamond panel from which is suspended a large-scale wrought-iron chandelier composed of three successively suspended rings. The double wood entrance doors are framed by free-standing Byzantine columns which support an entablature with a paneled frieze containing rosettes and a cornice combining egg-and-dart with bead-and-reel molding.

- b. Stairway and South Hall: In the east wall is the secondary stairway with quarry Key limestone treads, risers, and landings. There are twenty risers. The floor of the hallway leading to the library consists of octagonal and diamond glazed tiles bordered with quarry Key limestone which is also used for the baseboard. Walls are painted plaster. Doors have ten inset panels.

The ceiling consists of exposed spaced beams and wood decking in natural finish. It is decorated with arabesques in earth tones of green, ochre, and gray, with red highlights. Suspended from the ceiling are hanging metal lanterns.

- c. Library: The floor is paved with diamond-shaped terra cotta tiles forming a larger hexagonal pattern within a border of square tiles. The plastered walls are given a paneled effect with 5" distressed wood planks. Two flat 8" pilasters with chamfered and beaded edges flank the fireplace on the south wall and are repeated on the north wall.

The plastered ceiling is covered by deep beams with chamfered and beaded edges forming the main pattern. Shallow beams with similar edges create a secondary pattern. The direction of these minor beams alternates between panels to create a checkerboard effect. The 2-1/2" thick doors are incised with two vertical bands with cyma profiles. The fireplace is faced with cast stone within a 5" wood frame. The hearth is glazed terra cotta tile. There are three built-in bookcases on the east wall with heat registers incorporated below them. Light metal sconces are spaced around the walls.

- d. South bedroom: The floor is of cast composition wood and marble. It is yellow with a black border and baseboard. The walls and ceiling are of painted plaster with a deep banded cornice. The ten-paneled wood doors have metal scroll handles. There is an adjoining bath.

3. First-floor (second-level) rooms:

- a. Central stair hall: Here floors and walls duplicate the entrance foyer on the ground floor below. Doorways on the north and south wall have arched openings surrounded by engaged pilasters with decorated capitals supporting the rusticated voussoirs of the arch. The tympanums are carved in bas-relief. Doors contain raised panels. All door handles on this floor are open spiraled bronze. The treatment of the five arched openings on the east wall duplicate the details of the exterior. Three wrought-iron cage lanterns with leaded glass are suspended from the ceiling. Grilled heat registers are placed in the floor.
- b. Living room: The oak floor is dove-tailed and pegged. Walls are distressed oak boiserie, articulated by tall fluted pilasters rising above the chair rail, which is at window-sill height. Pilasters terminate at transom height. Shorter pilasters are superimposed above them to the ceiling. Panels between the pilasters and below the chair rail have chamfered edges. The chair rail and paneling projects to form pedestals for the pilasters. A pair of deep wood beams are located over the two pilasters flanking the fireplace. Perpendicular to these beams are exposed wood joists with chamfered edges and the cypress decking above. The Tudor arches surrounding the doorways have large-scale molded trim and denticulated entablature. The 2-1/2" thick wood doors are paneled with high-relief linenfold designs. The arched windows are framed with quarry Key limestone with molded rusticated voussoirs, except on the east wall. Here an intermediate Byzantine column separates the paired windows, duplicating the exterior column. All window sills are quarry Key limestone with molded trim around the opening which is curved at the angles. Slightly above the opening is a molded horizontal above which is a course of deep plain blocks trimmed at the top with foliated crown molding just below the mantel. The hearth is of quarry Key limestone. There is a heavy wrought-iron fire screen decorated with crowns. The original two-tiered wrought-iron chandelier is suspended in front of the fireplace.
- c. Guest bedroom corridor: Floors are of varnished hardwood. The walls and ceilings are plastered with a simple crown mold cornice. Leaded glass lanterns are suspended from the ceiling.
- d. Guest bedrooms: Finishes are simple and similar to the corridor.

- e. Dining room: This room is north of the central stair hall. Oak floors are dove-tailed and pegged. Walls are plastered above a 7'-0" dado which is richly ornamented. The lowest panels are plain. Intermediate panels contain alternating vertical and horizontal linenfold designs, and the upper panels contain figureheads in high relief. The door paneling repeats this design. Openings are framed in cast Tudor arches. Above the main doorway is a carved wood Madonna and Child. The lintel over the doorway to the kitchen is triangular. Window openings have quarry Key limestone sills, an archivolt of roll molding, and simple Byzantine columns at the jambs. The fireplace is trimmed with a simple bolection molding in cast stone with a glazed terra-cotta tile hearth. There is an elaborate wrought-iron and mesh fire screen. A two-tiered wrought-iron chandelier is suspended from the ceiling.
- f. Service area, north wing: These rooms have asphalt tile floors, plastered walls and ceilings, and simple paneled doors. A dumb-waiter leads to the ground floor. An open bridge on the north leads to a separate two-story structure which was not investigated. The bridge has a concrete deck, wood balustrade, and exposed carved rafters and chamfered beams.

4. Second-floor (third-level) rooms:

- a. Master-bedroom-suite sitting room: The central room serving the master-bedroom suites has hardwood floors. Walls and ceilings are painted plaster. Wood doors are paneled with brass hardware and locks, and simple molded trim. There are built-in arched bookcases on each side of the fireplace. The face of the fireplace is decorated with fruit and flowers. The fireback is cast iron. Heat registers are in the wall. The chandelier is porcelain and enameled metal.
- b. North master-bedroom suite: Floors are hardwood. Walls are antiqued rubbed boiserie. The ceiling is plaster. The cornice is of three-membered wood. The fireplace is faced with marble with fluted and denticulated mantel. The hearth is cast stone and the fireback is of cast iron. Heat registers are also in the wall. The chandelier is porcelain and enameled metal. The bedroom has its own bath and dressing room.
- c. South master-bedroom suite: This bedroom suite is similar to the north suite, except that it has a notable triangular chandelier incorporating dragons in the design. It also contains a reverse-cycle air conditioner in the window, and has its own bath and dressing room.

D. Site and surroundings:

1. General setting and orientation: The symmetrical plan of the structure is disposed lengthwise north-south on the property facing the Atlantic Ocean on the east, with the main entrance gate on U. S. Highway 1A on the west.

At the beach there is a concrete seawall with stepped buttresses. A stuccoed retaining wall rises 6'-6" above the seawall. Concrete steps in the retaining wall lead up to the grassy lawn 4'-8" above the seawall. This lawn extends westward approximately 75'-0" to the formal entrance courtyard. It is sparsely planted with coconut palms except on the edges where there are seagrape, yucca, and Australian pines. Extending to the south from the house is a high wood fence and gate leading to a stand of Australian pines with stone steps leading down to the west to the level of U. S. Highway 1A. The grassy lawn on the southwest part of the property is planted in a formal garden of clipped hedges with a sunken fountain at the south end. West of the garden are the tennis courts. Then a vast lawn extends across the western edge of the property to the caretaker's house and service drive on the north. A 7'-0" stuccoed wall encloses the western boundary of the property. A geometric design is incised in the stucco. The main entrance gateway is on the axis of the cloistered entrance courtyard or patio.

Here double wrought-iron motor gates swing from two large stone piers, 10'-0" high. The corners of these piers have engaged carved colonettes surmounted by a foliated crown molding. Resting on the piers are large stone urns carved in a spiral design. Flanking these motor gates are pedestrian gates hinged to 8'-0" high square piers decorated with simple crown molding.

The curbed and graveled motor drive leads eastward to a circular driveway with spurs north to the service drive, and south to a dead end. This drive is lined with clipped privet hedge and ficus rubber trees.

At the head of the circular drive is a broad flight of steps, 56'-0" wide, beginning with two concrete risers, 7" high, and two lower risers of coral rock. At the north and south ends of the steps are the entrances to the cloisters. Between these cloister wings, the steps lead directly to the formal patio or courtyard.

In the center of the patio is a large fountain, bordered with coral rock pavers and from which radiate coral rock paths to the cloisters.

A 7" high coral rock curbing contains a pool, from the center of which rises a large concrete drum with molded base and foliated capital. It supports a wide circular splash dish, the edge of which is also foliated. Outside of this drum is a pair of small Byzantine columns, placed diagonally at 45° from the east-west axis.

Planting in the patio is limited to two large manalucca trees on the west and two on the east of the fountain. At the angles and along the west front of the house are clipped hedges.

2. Outbuildings: The two-story caretaker's cottage is located just inside the service drive at the northwest corner of the property.

Prepared by: Richard C. Crisson
Architect
University of Florida

Richard High
Student Architect
Georgia Institute of
Technology

Prof. Woodrow W. Wilkins
Dept. of Architecture
University of Miami
Project Supervisor
Summer 1971

PART III. PROJECT INFORMATION

A Florida project to survey the historic architecture of Palm Beach and to emphasize written historical and architectural data was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in cooperation with the Historical Society of Palm Beach County, and the Florida Board of Archives and History in the summer of 1971. Under the direction of James C. Massey, then Chief of HABS, the project was carried out in the Historic American Buildings Survey field office in the Flagler Museum, Whitehall Way, Palm Beach, with Professor Woodrow W. Wilkins, AIA (University of Miami) Project Supervisor; Richard C. Crisson, Architect (University of Florida); Richard High, Student Architect (Georgia Institute of Technology); and Bryan Bowman, Student Historian (University of Florida). Under the general direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS from March 1972, additional documentation was prepared, and archival photographs for the project were taken in April 1972 by Jack E. Boucher, HABS photographer. Editing and final preparation of the documentation was carried out in 1980 in the HABS Washington office by Lucy Pope Wheeler of the HABS professional staff.