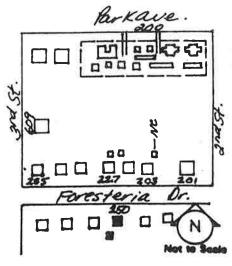
ATTACHMENT # 5

Page 1	HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM	Site <u>8PB9581</u>
X original	FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE	
update		Recorder# 42
SITE NAME 250 Fo		
	Depression/New Deal	
NAT. REGISTER CAT		
OTHER NAMES OR MS		
COUNTY Palm Beac	h OWNERSHIP TYPEI	PrivateIndividual
PROJECT NAME <u>Lak</u>	e Park Survey copy of USGS map, sketch-map of	DHR NO
LOCATION (Attach	copy of USGS map, sketch-map of	f immediate area)
ADDRESS 250 Fo	resteria Dr CITY _1	Lake Park
VICINITY OF / R	OUTE TO South side of Forester:	ia Dr, between 2nd
	and 3rd Streets	
SUBDIVISION N/	A BLOCK NO	OO LOT NO
PLAT OR OTHER M	AP <u>County Aerial Photographs</u>	
		4 <u>SE</u> 1/4-1/4 <u>NW</u>
IRREGULAR SEC?	X y n LAND GRANT <u>Unknow</u>	n
	Riviera Beach USGS, 1946 PR 1983	
	EASTING593580 NORTH	
COORDINATES:LAT	ITUDE D M S LONGITO	UDE _ D _ M _ S
HISTORY		
ARCHITECT: <u>Unk</u>		
BUILDER: <u>Unkno</u>	wn	to the second se
	5 CIRCA C RESTORATION DATE(S)): <u>N/A</u>
MODIFICATION DA		
	A ORIG LOCATION N/A	
	Private Residence	
PRESENT USE(S)	Private Residence	
DESCRIPTION	. We let	
STYLE <u>Masonry</u>	Vernacular	
PLAN: EXTERIOR		
	Unknown	
	2.0 OUTBLDGS 1 PORCHES _	2 DORMERS 0
	EM(S) Concrete block	
	(S) Stucco	
FOUNDATION: TYP		rete
INFILL N/A		7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7
	e cochere/square supports/W; N/e	enclosed entrance/N
ROOF: TYPE <u>Hi</u>		mposition shingles
SECONDARY ST	RUCS. N/A	
CHIMNEY:NO1_	MTLS Stucco LOCNS E:	exterior wall
WINDOWS <u>Jalous</u>	ie, metal; DHS, wood, 1/1	
EXTERIOR ORNAME		1.1
CONDITION <u>Good</u>	SURROUNDINGS Res	
	ral, interior, landscape, conte	xt; 3 lines only)
See continuati	<u>on sheet</u>	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RE	MAINS AT THE SITE	- (IE V ACCU)
FMSF ARCHAEOLOG	ICAL FORM COMPLETED? y _X	n (if i, Aliach)
ARTIFACTS OR OT	HER REMAINS <u>None observed.</u>	

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE <u>Architecture/Community Planning/Development</u>
ELIGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER? Y n _likely, need info _insf inf SIGNIF. AS PART OF DISTRICT? y Zn _likely, need info _insf inf SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL? Y _n _likely, need info _insf inf SUMMARY ON SIGNIFICANCE (Limit to three lines provided; see page 3)
See continuation sheet.
* * *DHR USE ONLY* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME Amy Groover, Dawn Van De Putte
DATE: 19971121 AFFILIATION Janus Research/Piper Archaeology PHOTOGRAPHS (Attach a labeled print bigger than contact size) LOCATION OF NEGATIVES Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
NEGATIVE NUMBERS Roll 9782-3, Exp. 24 Facing SE



M A P Street/plat map, not USGS



REQUIRED: USGS MAP OR COPY WITH SITE LOCATION MARKED

SITE NAME 250 Foresteria Drive

A. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF SITE (Use back of page and continuations)

This two-story Masonry Vernacular private residence is located on the south side of Foresteria Drive, between 2nd and 3rd Streets in Township 42 South, Range 43 East, Section 21 (Riviera Beach USGS Quadrangle, 1946 PR 1983) in Lake Park, Florida. It was built around 1925 and has a rectangular plan. This concrete block structure is clad in stucco and sits on a concrete slab foundation. The hipped structure is covered in composition shingles and features a stuccoed chimney on the east exterior wall. Some original wood double-hung sash windows have been replaced with jalousie types. An entrance porch enclosed with jalousie windows is situated on the north facade; a porte-cochere with square supports is situated on the west facade. A large garage apartment od similar construction is located to the south.

B. DISCUSSION OF SIGNIFICANCE (Use back of page and continuations)

Masonry Vernacular structures tend to be simple, largely unornamented, and constructed out of readily-available materials. Modest in design, most of these buildings were designed and constructed by non-professionals. Many of these structures, built in the 1920s and 1930s, were influenced by the Spanish architectural designs of the time. During that period, the predominant masonry building materials were hollow clay tile and brick. Masonry Vernacular buildings dating from the World War II and Aftermath-era of the 1940s were primarily constructed of concrete block, a popular building material found throughout Florida's residential areas. Structures from this era typically possess shallow-pitched gabled or cross-gabled roofs, but in several instances, they exhibit hipped roofs. The concrete walls are often covered with a stucco veneer. Occasionally, horizontal bands are scored into the stucco exterior. Decoration is simple and usually limited to string courses, window and door lintels, decorative bricks, and attic vents. Fenestration consists of metal casement windows, fixed showcase front windows, or bay windows. This building also exhibits components of the Four Square style. Some elements include a low-pitched pyramidal roof, a symmetrical facade, and a focal entryway.

The Town of Lake Park is located in Palm Beach County and is adjacent to the City of Riviera Beach to the south and the Village of North Palm Beach to the north. Lake Park was originally conceived in 1919 as Kelsey City by Harry Seymor Kelsey, a multimillionaire from Massachusetts. Kelsey acquired a vast fortune from the sale of his restaurant business, the Waldorf Lunch System. With his new found wealth, Kelsey purchased over 100,000 acres of land from the estate of J.M. Barr, a real estate investor from Page

SITE NAME 250 Foresteria Drive

Jacksonville, Henry Flagler's Model Land Company, and the Silver Beach tract, also known as the Peck Aviation Field. From his land holdings, Kelsey established a community platted and planned by the internationally known Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects and planners from Boston. The adopted town plan included a waterfront park and designated sites for a civic center, recreational areas, public buildings, schools, and churches. The progressive plan also divided Kelsey City by use into three districts: residential, light business, and industrial. During the Florida Land Boom years of the early 1920s, the Kelsey City development was a success. At this time, Mission, Mediterranean Revival, and Bungalow residences were constructed throughout the town. Additionally, a commercial area with two banks, restaurants, and grocery stores developed on Dixie Way (known today as Park Avenue), and the industrial section featured a brick manufacturer, decorative stone and tile works, a tire factory, and lumber mill. Despite its early years of prosperity, the end of the 1920s brought development and growth in Kelsey City to a halt. In 1928, a devastating hurricane damaged the majority of the town's building stock, causing many people to abandon their homes and businesses. In addition, the stock market crash of 1929 and debt to the federal government for back taxes left Harry Kelsey in a state of financial ruin. Following the Bust, the Kelsey City property changed owners several times. At the request of the Kelsey City Garden Club, the town's name was changed to Lake Park in 1939. The town, however, did witness another building boom in the 1940s, which resulted in the construction of numerous Masonry Vernacular residential buildings. Today, the remaining historic building stock illustrates the historical and architectural evolution of the Town of Lake Park.

This residence has elements of the Four Square style, which is unusual for this town but typical of late 1920s construction practices. Modification include the replacement of some original windows and the enclosure of the front porch. Based on architectural significance and associations with the early history of Kelsey City, this building is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Kelsey City Multiple Property Listing.

C. HISTORY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PAST WORK AT SITE (Use back of page and continuation sheets if necessary)

