

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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JUL 10 1990

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cap's Place
other names/site number Club Unique
8 BD 1869

2. Location

street & number 2980 Northeast 31st Avenue N/A not for publication
city, town Lighthouse Point N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Broward code FL 011 zip code 33064

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: [Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer Date: 7/2/90
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official: _____ Date: _____
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet. 8/10/90
 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: [Signature] Date of Action: _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/frame vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation WOOD - CONCRETE
walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1928-1940

Significant Dates

1928, 1929

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Knight, Cap - builder

Hasiš, Al - builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Bureau of Historic Preservation

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property approximately 1.5 acres

UTM References

A 17 591660 2905540
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

20-48-43
N. 250' of Gov. Lot 4 less Canal R/W and less W. 24' Road R/W

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary follows the legal description which is historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vicki L. Cole - Historic Sites Specialist Emily Dieterich - Consultant
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 22, 1990
 street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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Cap's Place

SUMMARY

Cap's Place is a collection of wood framed vernacular structures located within the City of Lighthouse Point, Broward County, Florida. The buildings retain their historic usage as a restaurant, bar and supporting outbuildings. The first restaurant building was constructed on a beached dredging barge in 1928, and enlarged in 1929 to its present L-shaped configuration. Other extant structures include the bar, fish house, and dock/walkways. The original boat house was rebuilt in 1985 following a hurricane. The complex contains four contributing resources and one non-contributing resource.

SETTING

Cap's Place is located in a residential neighborhood on a peninsula in the City of Lighthouse Point. The strip of land contains native and exotic vegetation that include palm trees, pine trees and Australian pines. The areas immediately to the east and west of the property are bodies of water, while the land to the north and south are in various stages of residential development. A buffer of Australian and slash pines at both the north and south boundaries of the property allow the property to retain its original setting to a remarkable degree.

When Cap's Place was originally constructed, the peninsula on which it is located was extremely narrow. (Photo 13) The barge portion of the restaurant, as well as the fish house, extended out over the water. (Photo 15) During the 1960s, the Army Corps of Engineers filled in the bay side of the peninsula. As a result, the elevation of the land was raised and shoreline extended outward beyond the position of the fish house.

ORIGINAL AND PRESENT APPEARANCE

Restaurant

The restaurant is an L-shaped, one story, wood framed building constructed in two phases. The original portion, located in the east-west oriented ell, is constructed on a beached c. 1924 dredger's barge. The barge itself served as the foundation, raising the structure a few feet above ground level. (Photo 16) The barge was stripped of its iron fittings, cabin and machinery. Heart of pine wood (Dade County Pine) was used to construct the one story, gabled, wood framed structure. Single, one inch

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thick, horizontal pine planking serves as the exterior and interior finishing. (Photos 7, 8) Roofing material is rolled composition. Exposed rafters are evident at the roof-wall junction. The main entrance is centered at the east facade with flanking multipane wood sash windows. (Photo 1) All fenestration and entrances are symmetrically placed at all elevations and are extant with wood sash casings and surrounds. The south elevation has been covered with plywood as partial protection from water damage at the eaves line; fenestration is evident from the interior, however. (Photo 8)

A long rectangular ell was added to the barge in 1929. (Photos 2, 3) The wood framed structure sets on concrete block piers, with wood floors and horizontal board exterior. The Dade County pine building has a low pitched front gabled roof covered with asphalt shingles. The aluminum awning windows on the east and west facades are replacements, but are surrounded by the original simple wooden casings. The north facade contains the original double-doored main entrance. The ell has a secondary entrance at the east elevation. Flooring was covered with red carpet at the request of gambling "associates" during the 1930s, and the room became known as the Poinsettia Room.

Because of the raised elevations of the buildings, wood decking was placed around both structures as well as the detached bar building. The barge and the Poinsettia Room were joined by a foyer in 1954. Benches and tables built in this area to accommodate more guests remain today. Since gambling stopped in 1954, the gaming tables were removed and the Poinsettia Room became a dining room decorated with memorabilia from Cap.

The interior of the barge section of the restaurant has a simple plan. The dining rooms make up the eastern section of the building. These areas are intimate and informal. The interior walls are made of the same horizontal board as the exterior. One dining room is known as the yellow room. It has bright yellow three quarter walls that do not reach the ceiling, and the original pine floor. (Photo 7) Open rafters grace the ceiling and all light bulbs are bare.

Between the yellow room and other dining areas is a corridor that allows service from the kitchen in the northwest section of the building. The six nooks that line this hallway originally held the slot machines that were part of Cap's casino. Unaltered in size and shape from the gambling days, shelves have been added to

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the alcoves to hold glassware and other necessities.(Photo 10) A small storage room to the north of this corridor serves as a wine cellar and office.

Bar

The bar is a rectangular building with a compound plan built in 1928.(Photos 1, 4) It has a low pitched gable-front roof covered with rolled composition. Projecting from the west of the principal mass is a small room that serves as a storage area. The bar is situated to the north of the restaurant and slightly to the east. Decking connects the two structures. Filled with picnic tables, this exterior space is used as a patio bar in good weather. Patrons are served from the bar through a wooden shuttered opening to the east of the main doorway. The main facade of the bar is on the south elevation. The six light sash windows on either side of the door are identical to those on the barge section of the restaurant. A second door is located at the west elevation.

While the outside of the bar is similar in design to the rest of the structures on the site, the interior is unique.(Photo 9) On the north side of the room is a large bar constructed of bamboo from the Florida Everglades. The top of the bar is made from old ship's decking. This structure dominates the entire room and is enhanced by a mirror, flotsam and jetsam which washed ashore during the time the buildings were under construction. The ceiling beams and walls of this room are constructed of pecky cypress. The floor and roof are made of Dade County pine. During the gambling years, the west side of the room contained a Wheel of Fortune and private dining alcoves with curtains. These alcoves have since been boarded up but their outline remains in the wall.

Fish House

Although cooking was originally done in the barge section of the restaurant, a small building was added almost immediately behind the kitchen to serve as a fish cleaning and dish washing station. This rectangular one story structure was built on pilings over the water to facilitate its function. Dirty water and fish scraps were hoisted overboard into the basin. Today, the shoreline has silted in and the cleaning station is on dry land.

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The pilings that held it above the water, however, were never removed and are still visible on the walkway into the kitchen. At present, this area is used for storage.

Dock and Walkways

The restaurant, bar and fish house of Cap's Place are connected by a series of decks and (originally) piers/docks. Today, with the exception of replacement planking and some piling replacement on the dock, the walkways and docks are extant. (Photo 5)

Boat House

The boat house currently located over the water is a reconstruction of the original boat house where the owners, Cap and Lola Knight, lived. (Photos 6, 7) It is built on pilings extending into Lake Placid and is reached by a long wooden pier. The building has a low pitched front-gabled roof with asphalt shingles. The door is centrally located on the east facade. Wooden shuttered windows with screens originally flanked the door but these have been removed. The original shuttered windows on the north and south facades however, remain. The interior space has open rafters and is used for storage. Because of extensive repairs made following a recent hurricane which included a change in the pitch of the gable roof, the structure is considered non-contributing.

Alterations

Only one building has not survived, the bunkhouse. A simple rectangular structure, this building had six rooms and was used for living quarters for the kitchen help.

All other alterations to the site are minimal and are limited to necessary replacement and repairs. The two most obvious alterations are the aluminum awning windows in the Poinsettia Room and the plywood siding at the kitchen section of the barge ell. Both alterations are expected to be replaced with more compatible materials within the next year. Alterations are being supervised in consultation with the SHPO office.

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Cap's Place

SUMMARY

Cap's Place, constructed 1928-29, is the oldest structure in the City of Lighthouse Point. Named Club Unique but always known as "Cap's Place," the restaurant was a popular supper club and gambling casino in the 1930s and 1940s.

Cap's Place is significant at the local level under Criterion A in the areas of exploration/settlement and commerce for its association with the commercial activities of Captain Theodore Knight, a prominent businessman in Broward County as well as one of the earliest settlers in the Hillsboro area. Cap's Place is not only the oldest commercial enterprise in the area, it also reflects some of the early types of commerce common to the area: rumrunning, casino gambling, restaurants and speakeasies.

The complex is significant at the local level under Criterion C as the only frame vernacular buildings within the city limits of Lighthouse Point and the surrounding area which predate 1940. Additionally, Cap's Place was built out of unique materials scavenged from the area's waters and the Everglades. Construction materials vary from Everglades bamboo to salvaged ship wreckage to a dredging barge, a piece of specialized equipment which serves as an unusual foundation for a building. The site has survived, high tides, hurricanes and the sub-tropical climate with relatively minor alterations.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The 1920s was a decade of change in the United States. The post-war economy flourished as Americans expanded their interests. Improved commercial, agricultural and industrial technology combined with rapidly expanding transportation networks to open new markets to businessmen and speculators. By the mid-1920s, the State of Florida, like many other states, was experiencing a real estate land boom. The state was inundated with real estate investors and entrepreneurs buying and reselling parcels of land at exorbitant prices.

Florida's economy boomed, due in part to the reclamation, by dredging, of submerged lands in south Florida. Broward County, formed out of Dade and Palm Beach Counties in 1915, saw its population rise from 5,000 in 1920 to 14,000 in 1925. Small towns were founded near the muck soil fields of vegetables and sugar cane and cattle ranges. The coastal sections of Broward

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County remained mostly undeveloped, however, perfect cover for the rumrunning trade. After years of abatement, the old trade of providing illegal spirits to the U. S. Mainland was once again alive following the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Although the nation was celebrating a boom to its economy during the 1920s, it was supposed to be a "dry" celebration following the passage of Prohibition in 1920. By 1930, citizens regularly frequented speakeasies where they consumed bootleg liquor. While some people resorted to using "bathtub gin," the majority of the "wets" in the country relied on illegal liquor, imported from the Bahama islands. Because of the close proximity of these islands to Florida and the potential for large profits, many fishermen and coastal workers turned to rumrunning. While there was some danger involved, the severe lack of law enforcement agents made the possibility of discovery and arrest much less of a threat than such things as the weather and the organized crime interests.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE
Criterion A

In 1920, a former fisherman and Coast Guardsman opened a small restaurant at Wahoo Bay, across from the Hillsboro Inlet Lighthouse in Broward County, Florida. There were few towns in the area, but fishermen and their families clustered near the lighthouse and the partially sheltered inlet. The owner of the restaurant was Cap Knight, brother of the lighthouse tender, and native son of a family of seamen.

Eugene Theodore "Cap" Knight was born in 1871 in Cape Canaveral, Florida, either inside or very near the Canaveral Lighthouse. He was descended from a family of seamen. His grandfather was Captain Mills Olcott Burnham, a Vermont Yankee who transferred in 1837 from the Federal Arsenal in Watervleit, New York to the Arsenal of the South, near Jacksonville. Duval County had just been organized and Burnham, a powerful man, served as the first sheriff of the county. In 1853, Burnham became keeper of the Canaveral Lighthouse and later served in the Florida state legislature. Cap's father, Captain J.A. Knight, also served as keeper of the Canaveral Light beginning in the early 1870s until his death in 1892.

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Lured by the call of the sea, Cap left home when he was 13 years old and worked as a mess boy on a lighthouse tender. He worked his way up to mate and eventually to Master of Morgan Line Steamers which sailed between New Orleans and New York. By the time Cap retired from service at the age of 48 in 1919, he had been at sea for over 35 years.

Cap's younger brother, Thomas, was born in 1879 and followed in his father's and grandfather's footsteps. At the age of 18, Tom became assistant keeper of the Canaveral Lighthouse, a position he held for eight or nine years. Subsequently, Tom transferred to Jupiter, where he served as keeper of the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse for five and a half years. In 1911, he was assigned as keeper of the Hillsboro Lighthouse, which had been erected four years earlier. Reportedly, Tom would signal Cap as he passed by in the night on a steamship.

Cap's first marriage was to Bertha Lydia Armour, the daughter of James Arango Armour, keeper of the Jupiter Lighthouse from 1866-1906. The marriage produced three children but ended in divorce sometime prior to 1914.

In 1916, Cap married Lola Saunders, originally from Cross Creek, near Ocala National Forest. Shortly after completing high school, Lola secured a contract to teach the children of lighthouse employees and fishermen at the Hillsboro Inlet. One of the first teachers in the area, Lola conducted classes in the Coast Guard Station next to the lighthouse.

With the advent of Prohibition in 1920, Cap and Lola became involved in the profitable business of rumrunning. Cap would pick up whiskey in Bimini, a tiny island in the Bahamas about 50 miles from Florida, and bring it back to his base near the Hillsboro Inlet. This was an ideal location because of its isolation, easy access to the Atlantic Ocean, and protection by heavy vegetative growth. The powerful Hillsboro Light served as a beacon during the dark nights when Cap made his trips from Bimini. Cap's liquor runs were always successful and he never got caught. He was a skilled navigator, had faster boats than the Coast Guard and some have suggested that his brother flashed warnings from the lighthouse when the coast was clear.

The contraband whiskey came packaged in burlap bags, known as "hams," which Cap tied to buoys with a long rope and sank in Lake Placid. When a "customer" ordered a bottle, Cap would row out to

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Cap's Place

a buoy and fill the order. In an interview, Lola Knight recalled, "many a night hauling those sacks of liquor up the beach to that car" and making a delivery in town.

By 1926, Cap had decided to settle near his brother, Tom, at the Hillsboro Inlet. He built a small store/restaurant on a spit of land in Wahoo Bay just opposite the lighthouse. Around that time Cap met a young man from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Albert Hasis, age 16, who had also left home and come to Florida to seek his fortune. Cap and Al quickly became friends and a father-son relationship developed that would endure the rest of their lives.

The 1926 and 1928 hurricanes caused severe damage to the area and convinced Cap that his location at the inlet was too vulnerable. In 1928, he moved inland approximately half a mile to the present site on a peninsula bordered by the Intracoastal Waterway on the east and Lake Placid on the west. With Al's help, Cap beached an old barge he had purchased in Miami, stripped it, built an enclosed structure on top, and opened a restaurant called Club Unique. Within a year, several other wood frame structures were built to accommodate a dining room and kitchen. There was little doubt from the beginning that Club Unique was to be a speakeasy, complete with various sorts of gambling.

The restaurant was an immediate success and lived up to its name in several ways. One reason for its popularity was the delicious and unusual food. Club Unique offered the freshest seafood: all types of fish, crab, lobster, grouper chowder, and green turtle steak. A speciality of the house, hearts of palm salad, was made from Sabal palm trees, imported from the Everglades and Lake Okeechobee. Turtle egg pancakes were served with guava syrup, and homemade seagrape jelly accompanied hot rolls.

In addition to an outstanding menu, Club Unique offered its guests the added attraction of gambling, which was illegal in Florida at the time. Slot machines lined the hallway between the dining rooms and kitchen. A Wheel of Fortune hung in the bar, complete with curtained alcoves for private dining. Other games of chance included blackjack, dice games, chemin-de-fer tables and a roulette wheel.

Another reason for Club Unique's popularity was its remote location and rustic atmosphere. Originally, the restaurant was accessible only by water. Until 1953, the main entrance to the restaurant was from Hillsboro Beach, to the east across the

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Cap's Place

Intracoastal. Guests flashed their car lights to signal an employee, who paddled a rowboat across the waterway and transported them back to the restaurant. Once guests arrived at the island retreat, they were ushered into dining rooms filled with souvenirs and artifacts collected by Cap. Fish nets served as curtains and parts of ships, rope, driftwood and harpoons hung haphazardly from the ceilings. The walls were lined with shark jaws, rattlesnake skins, and Cap's collections of mugs and coins. Al built the bar, made of bamboo from the Everglades and polished wood from the decks of ships. The bar is dominated by a large, carved wooden bow-sprit from a sunken wreckage, and other curios scavenged from the sea.

Almost a part of the original decor, Chef Sylvester Love came to Cap's Place in 1940. He began as a dishwasher and worked his way up to chef. Cap "taught him the special way of Knight cooking," and each meal was always prepared to order.

One of the most colorful stories surrounding Cap's Place is the story that Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt dined there during World War II. The gentlemen were attending a series of secret war conferences at the Hillsboro Beach estate of then United States Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius. Among those attending the strategy sessions were General George Marshall, Lord Beaverbrook, Admiral William "Bull" Halsey and other high officials. The Stettinius Villa was located across the Intracoastal, on the ocean side, just a short walk from Cap's boat landing. Cap was asked to cater food and deliver groceries to the dignitaries.

Oral histories indicate Churchill and Roosevelt may have dined one evening at Cap's Place. Because the meetings were held in secret, it was not until the end of the war that the press was given the information that the meetings had even taken place. Consequently, by that time, the rumors that the men had dine at the restaurant were an accepted fact, particularly since the story was full of specific details about the passage across the intracoastal. Captain Bruce Bennet supervised the logistics of transporting Churchill, Roosevelt (and his wheelchair), and the rest of the entourage in a boat to the restaurant. His greatest fear was overloading the boat or tipping it over; the guests dined in the yellow room and enjoyed a meal cooked by Sylvester and served by Cap in his bib overalls and denim shirt. No doubt Cap offered Roosevelt and Churchill a refreshing change from the stress of a world at war.

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Cap's Place

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Cap's Place

Cap's Place was popular with the local residents and tourists alike. Among the celebrities who dined there were artists, sports figures, movie stars and socially prominent people. Cap and Lola built a house on stilts over the water, which is now the boat house and called it home for more than thirty years.

Cap had other interest besides the restaurant. He ran a fleet of commercial fishing boats which handled an estimated half million pounds of fish a year. Cap owned a wholesale fish market in Pompano Beach on the south side of Wahoo Bay and Hillsboro Inlet and managed a fish camp in the Everglades until the late 1940s.

Recent History

During the 1950s, Cap's Place began to feel the effects of political and developmental pressures. Gambling continued to be popular throughout the 1940s, reaching a high point during the "Hot Money Winter of 1946-47." However, a congressional committee investigation of illegal activities across the nation, conducted by Senator Estes Kefauver, eventually resulted in the closure of many casinos in 1951. This action put an end to the weekly visits of mobster Meyer Lansky and his men to collect their percentage of the winnings at Cap's Place.

In 1954 an offer was made to buy out Cap and transform the island into the area's first yacht club. It was tentatively called the Hillsboro Yacht Club and boasted 30 dues-paying members. A newspaper article reported that Cap would be named honorary commodore and be allowed to operate his restaurant until 1955. It is doubtful whether Cap would have sold out and the developers disagreed among themselves and the proposal was withdrawn.

During the early 1950s, developer R.E. Bateman conceived the City of Lighthouse Point "from a jungle and a blueprint." The land was originally owned by William Kester who sold it in 1951. In 1956, the area's 100 residents voted to incorporate as a town. The town became the City of Lighthouse Point in 1957, fifty years after the founding of the Hillsboro Lighthouse. When the second section of the city was platted in 1953, Cap Knight Bayou was so noted on the map.

Cap's name made the newspapers in 1963 when he was arrested and charged with possession of illegal turtle eggs. According to one article, "the law stormed ashore at Cap's Place and conservation

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agents raided the restaurant where they uncovered 240 turtle eggs," used in the making of pancakes. Although green turtles were an endangered species, Lola Knight told reporters that Cap had been serving them for 36 years. Cap was released on \$100 bond and gave his word to the conservation agents that he would not buy turtle eggs again.

Cap died in 1964 at the age of 93 and is buried in the Pompano Beach Cemetery. Lola and Al continued operating the restaurant and the Hasis Family eventually assumed ownership. Lola continued to be actively involved with the restaurant until her death in January, 1989.

Presently Cap's Place is owned and operated by the oldest Hasis son, Tom, a successful attorney and Lighthouse Point City Commissioner. Together with his sister, Talle, they strive to maintain the same quality that has made Cap's such a success through the years. A motor boat has replaced the row boat but Sylvester Love still works in the kitchen. The menu is basically the same (except for turtle egg pancakes of course.) The area around Cap's Place has been subdivided and extensively developed but the ambiance surrounding the restaurant remains much the same as it was fifty years ago.

Criterion C

Vernacular architecture is ordinary architecture. It does not adhere to any academic style and uses the builder's experience and available materials to create a useful and practical building. Eugene Theodore "Cap" Knight was a practical man. After a bad hurricane in 1926 at the Hillsboro Inlet, he decided to move to a more protected location. Half a mile inland on a spit of land between the Intracoastal Waterway and Lake Placid, Cap and Albert Hasis beached a barge in early 1928 and built a local institution.

The collection of frame vernacular buildings known as Cap's Place are the oldest standing structures in Lighthouse Point and the only historic site in the city. They are tangible evidence of early events in the city's history. The restaurant is important to the community as a reminder of its historical roots. Architecturally, the buildings represent early settlers' ingenuity in adapting to the climate with locally available materials.

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CONCLUSION

Cap's Place is a unique historical resource of the City of Lighthouse Point as well as Broward County. It withstood major historical periods in South Florida: the pioneer days, the Roaring Twenties, Prohibition, the Depression and World War II. Cap's Place echoes the voices of the many celebrities and local folks who have dined there. For over sixty years it has continuously provided fine food and entertainment, rest and relaxation. Cap's Place has weathered assaults from the natural elements, governmental regulations and developmental pressures, all in the name of progress.

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"Churchill Trip Disclosed," Ft. Lauderdale Daily News, January 17, 1942.

Bellamy, Jeanne. "To Eat at Cap's You Go By Boat," Miami Herald, n.d.

"Cap's Island Spot Acquired for New Yacht Club," September 30, 1954. Hasis Family Collection.

"Cap's Place Skipped by Old Sea Captain," August 15, 1958, Hasis Family Collection.

Casselberry, Hibbard. "A Revisit to a Lightkeepers Home," Broward Legacy, Volume 1, Number 3, April, 1977.

Curtis, David. "Cap's is Rickety, Fish is Succulent," Miami Herald, n.d.

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Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

Cap's Place

1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Jane S. Day
4. October, 1989
5. Research Atlantica, Coral Springs, Florida
6. Front elevations of barge and bar facing northwest
7. Photo 1 of 20

Items 1-5 are identical for photos 1 through 12

6. Poinsettia Room and 1954 connection facing southwest
7. Photo 2 of 20

6. East elevation of Poinsettia Room facing east
7. Photo 3 of 20

6. Front elevation of bar facing north
7. Photo 4 of 20

6. Walkway and entrance of bar facing east
7. Photo 5 of 20

6. Boathouse facing west
7. Photo 6 of 20

6. Interior detail of yellow room facing northeast
7. Photo 7 of 20

6. Interior detail of front dining room facing north
7. Photo 8 of 20

6. Interior detail of bar mirror facing north
7. Photo 9 of 20

6. Interior detail of hallway with slot machine areas,
facing east
7. Photo 10 of 20

6. Detail of kitchen facing northeast
7. Photo 11 of 20

6. Detail of kitchen facing northwest
7. Photo 12 of 20

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Section number Photos Page 2

Cap's Place

1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Unknown
4. March, 1947
5. Hasis Family Collection, Pompano Beach, Florida
6. Aerial view facing west
7. Photo 13 of 20

1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Unknown
4. July, 1954
5. Hasis Family Collection, Pompano Beach, Florida
6. Aerial view facing south
7. Photo 14 of 20

1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Unknown
4. February, 1954
5. Hasis Family Collection, Pompano Beach, Florida
6. Aerial view facing west
7. Photo 15 of 20

1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Unknown
4. 1928
5. Hasis Family Collection, Pompano Beach, Florida
6. Dining room on barge facing west
7. Photo 16 of 20

1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Unknown
4. c. 1945
5. Hasis Family Collection, Pompano Beach, Florida
6. Boathouse facing west
7. Photo 17 of 20

1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Unknown
4. c. 1932

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 3

Cap's Place

5. Hasis Family Collection, Pompano Beach, Florida
6. Wheel of Fortune in bar facing south
7. Photo 18 of 20

1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Unknown
4. c. 1932
5. Hasis Family Collection, Pompano Beach, Florida
6. Bamboo bar facing north
7. Photo 19 of 20

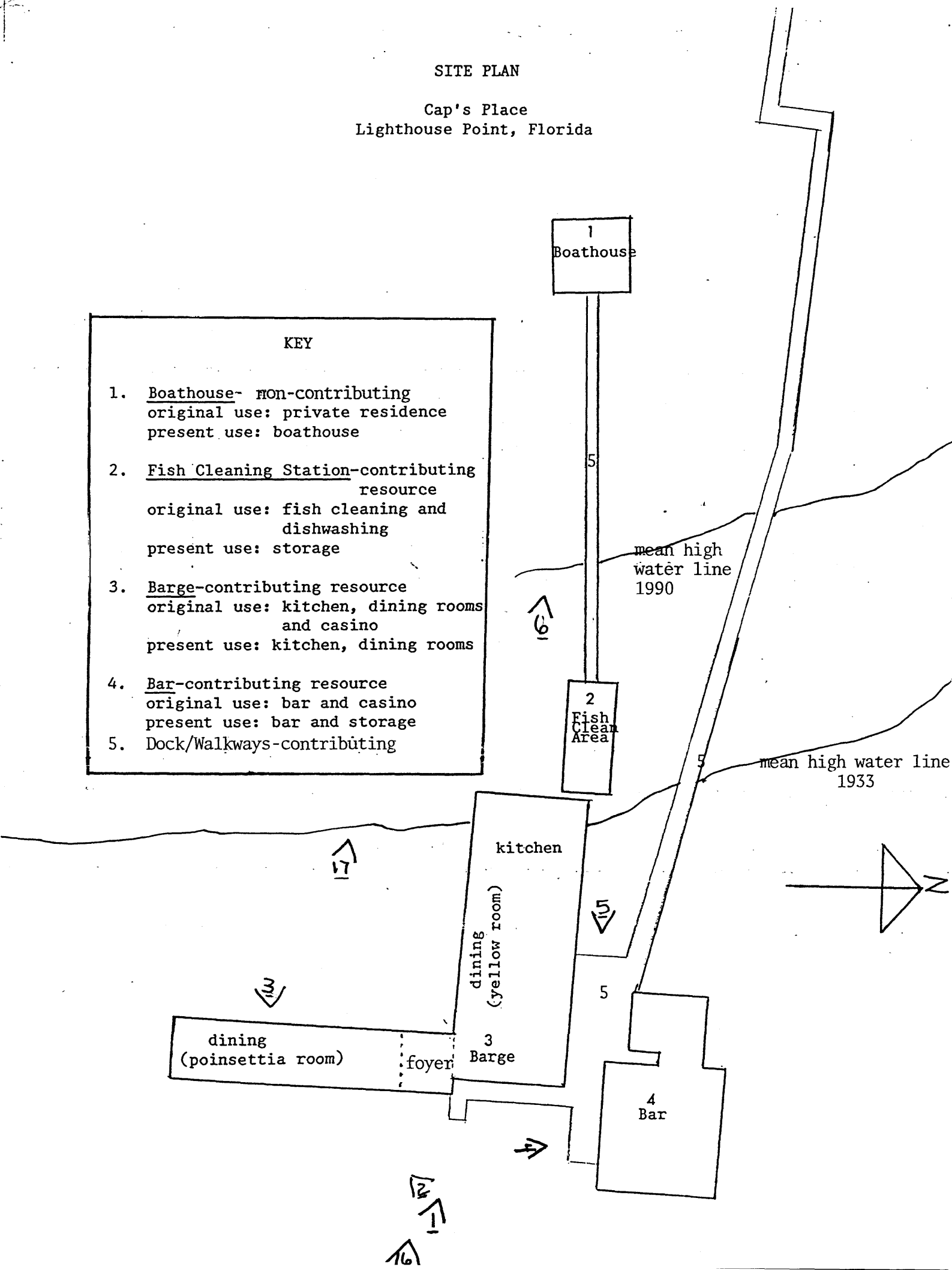
1. Cap's Place
2. Lighthouse Point, Florida
3. Unknown
4. c. 1955
5. Hasis Family Collection, Pompano Beach, Florida
6. Captain Eugene Theodore "Cap" Knight
7. Photo 20 of 20

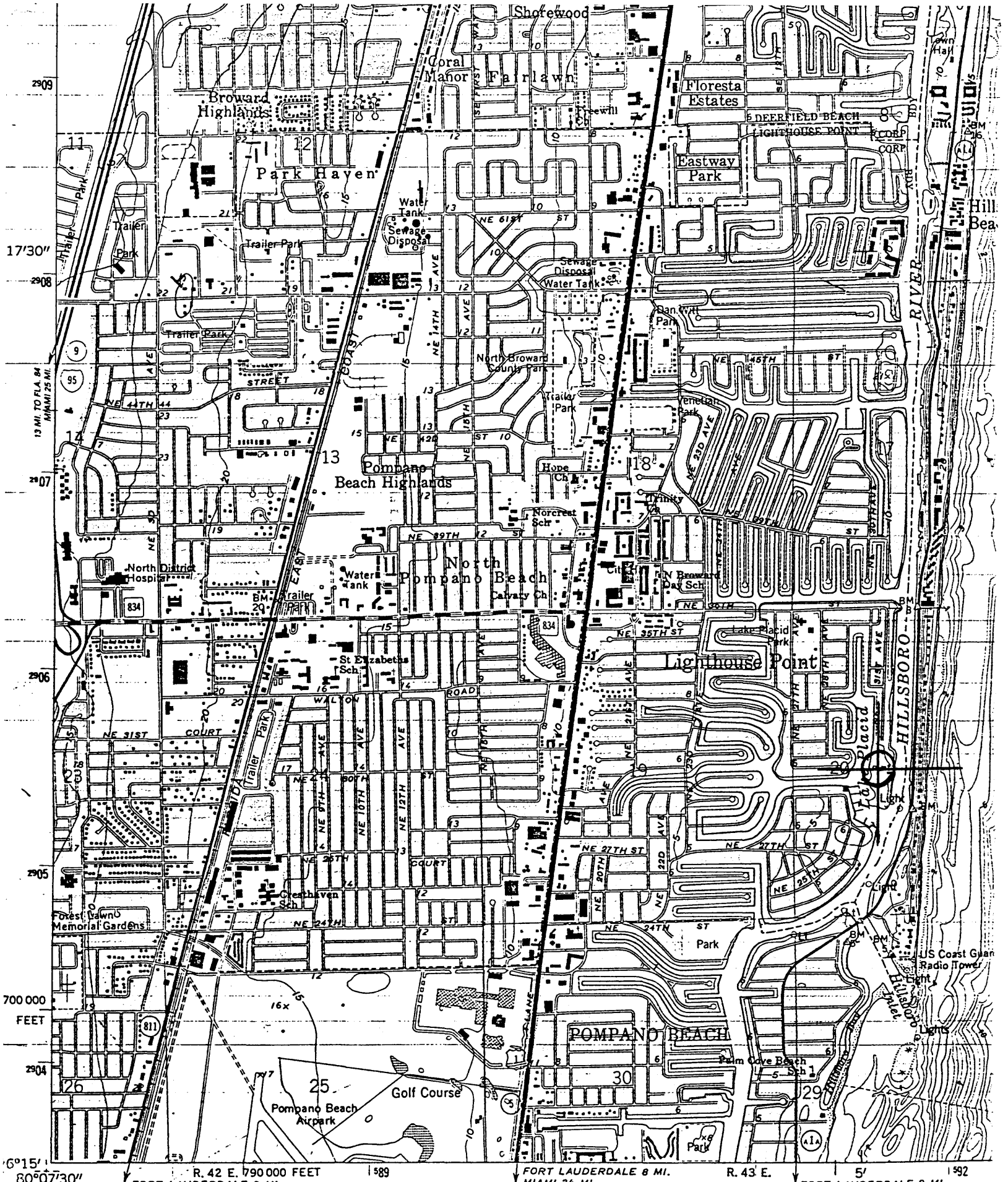
SITE PLAN

Cap's Place
Lighthouse Point, Florida

KEY

1. Boathouse- non-contributing
original use: private residence
present use: boathouse
2. Fish Cleaning Station-contributing resource
original use: fish cleaning and dishwashing
present use: storage
3. Barge-contributing resource
original use: kitchen, dining rooms and casino
present use: kitchen, dining rooms
4. Bar-contributing resource
original use: bar and casino
present use: bar and storage
5. Dock/Walkways-contributing





Mapped by U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
 and National Ocean Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Florida Geodetic Survey
 Planimetry by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1942. Topography by planetable surveys 1946
 Revised by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs

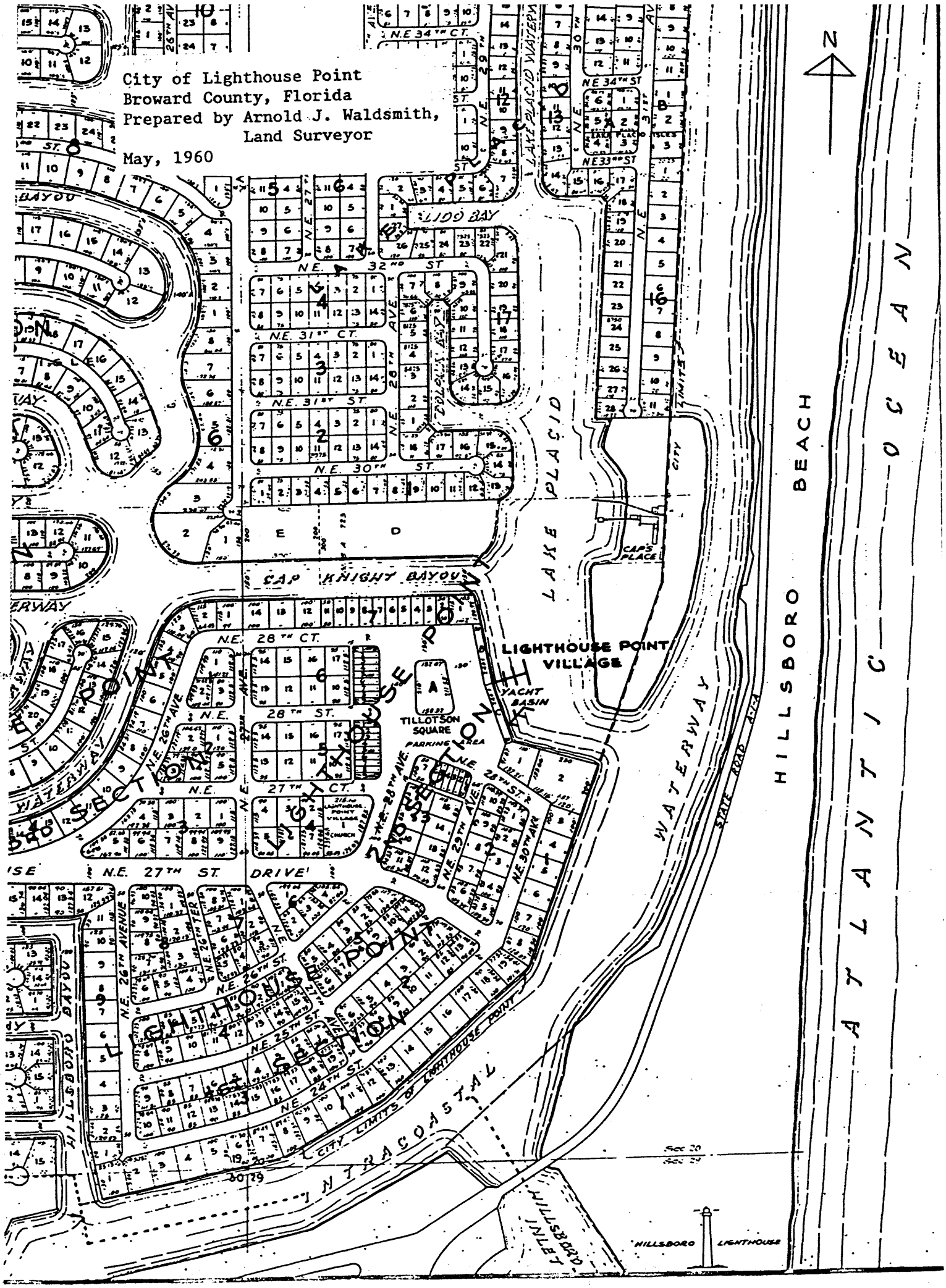
Boca Raton Quadrangle
 1962 PR 1986

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
 HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY INDEX



City of Lighthouse Point
Broward County, Florida
Prepared by Arnold J. Waldsmith,
Land Surveyor

May, 1960



HILLSBORO BEACH
ATLANTIC OCEAN



SURVEY

Govt. Lot 4

Map No. 20-100-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120
 Broward County, Florida
 PLANNING ENGINEERING CO.
 400 N. W. 11th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY

The North 250 feet of Government Lot 4, in Section 20, Township 43 South, Range 41 East, Broward County, Florida, being West of the westerly right-of-way line of the Intracoastal Waterway.

BROWARD COUNTY, FLORIDA

We hereby certify that we have this day completed a survey of the above described premises, that markers have been set and placed, and that this drawing is a true and correct representation thereof.

Dated at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, this 1st day of May, 1969.

Witness this 24th day of May, 1978.

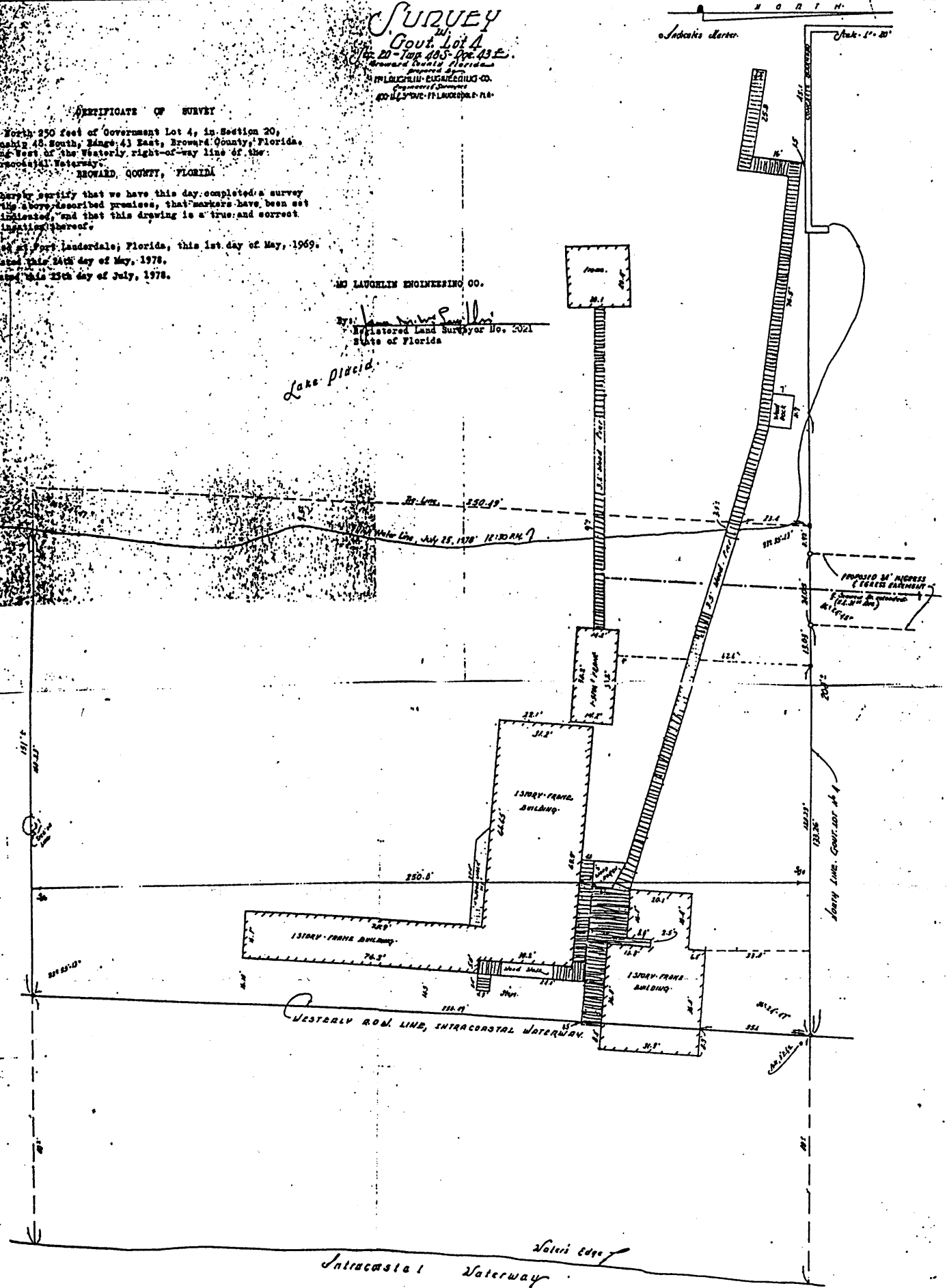
Updated this 25th day of July, 1978.

MO LAURELIN ENGINEERING CO.

By: *James W. Smith*
 Registered Land Surveyor No. 2021
 State of Florida

Lake Placid

Indicates Marker. Scale: 1" = 20'



Intracoastal Waterway