

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions. 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 any 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 CYPRESS LODGE

other names/site number CYPRESS PLANTATION/ MT520

2. Location

street & number 18681 S.W. Conners Highway n/a not for publication

city or town Port Mayaca n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Martin code 085 zip code 31438-9526

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.)

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 9/24/2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or 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 See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 11.12.08

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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(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

Domestic: Hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Neo-Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood: Cypress Weatherboard

roof Asphalt

other Brick

Narrative Description

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Engineering

Period of Significance

1935

Significant Dates

1935

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Builder: Elkins, Isaac Matthew

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 36) 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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.74 acres

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	3	8	2	9	0	2	9	8	3	9	3	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

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 Bonnie B. Dearborn, Consultant & Barbara E. Mattick/DSHPO

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2008

street & number 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

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 Steven Roe XII and the Rev. Richard Tourigny

street & number 18681 S.W. Conners Highway telephone 561-924-0003

city or town Port Mayaca-Canal Point state FL zip code 33438-9526

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 amend 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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1 **CYPRESS LODGE**
Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

SUMMARY

Cypress Lodge is a three-and-half-story, 7600 square foot, Neoclassical style residence located near the north central shore on the eastern side of Lake Okeechobee in the rural unincorporated community of Port Mayaca, Martin County, Florida. Cypress Lodge was built as an inn in 1935 for overnight guests traveling through the state, and remained a lodge for traveling guests until 1991. Today it serves as a private residence. A very small pump house for drinking water, installed in the front yard in 1972, is a noncontributing resource.

Cypress Lodge has a simple rectangular plan and is constructed almost entirely of cypress wood. The front foundation sits on the Okeechobee Ridge, a natural landform identified as the original shoreline of Lake Okeechobee. The remainder of the house sits on pilings resting on floating bundled cypress wood platforms embedded in the muck substrata that respond to the fluctuating water level of Lake Okeechobee. The front part of the foundation is eleven feet higher in elevation than the land beneath the remainder of the house. The difference in elevation provides ample space to accommodate a large daylight basement. The exterior walls of the house are clad with cypress wood. The low pitched, side gable roof has two ventilation dormers and two hooded fireplace chimneys, and is covered with composition shingles. All of the windows appear to be original, large 6/6 sash (41.5" x 70"), except for the smaller windows lighting the basement area. The interiors include Dade County pine floors, cypress wood wall paneling, Christian style ("Cross and Bible") paneled doors, and 10 foot ceilings throughout. Except for enclosing a small portion at the north end of the open porch in the back of the house in the mid 1940s to accommodate a small breakfast nook and pantry off the kitchen, the building for the most part is original.

SETTING

Cypress Lodge is located on the north central shore area of Lake Okeechobee. It sits just east of US 441 with the shore of Lake Okeechobee, the second largest lake east of the Mississippi, approximately 700 feet away, and south of the St. Lucie Canal and SR 76. It is the second house south of SR 76 and is one of nine residences built along the Old Conners Highway/US 98/441. Areas further north and east of Cypress Lodge are used for agriculture, primarily sugarcane and citrus groves, which are rapidly being bought up by developers to create residential and commercial communities. Further south are the unincorporated community of Canal Point (population 525) and the City of Pahokee (population 6,000).

Cypress Lodge's wide circular driveway frames the front lawn (*Photos 1 and 2*), and a small noncontributing pump house, built in 1972, is centrally located beneath majestic cypress trees (*Photo 3*). The grounds front on the Old Conners Toll Road where it connects to US 441, and beyond is the Hoover Levee rising 35 feet above the shore of Lake Okeechobee. The levee was built in the 1930s to protect lakeside communities from flooding during storm events. North and south of the property are smaller one- and two story wood frame residences that

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are also part of the Mayaca Homesite Subdivision platted in 1936. Until recently, the Cypress Lodge property consisted of five acres with a guest cottage that was supposedly used as a seasonal home by Hadley Hemingway, author Ernest Hemingway's first wife. Part of the property, including the two-story cottage, was sold in 2000, reducing the property from five acres to 1.75 acres. The acreage taken from the property made up part of the back yard; consequently the "Hemingway Cottage" now sits on the adjacent property to the east and is not included within the National Register boundaries.

A circular driveway, entering the property from the Old Conners Highway, leads to the main entrance of the house. The surrounding grounds include large mature cypress trees concentrated along the Okeechobee Ridge (*Photos 1 and 4*). Other landscaping features include sabal palms, flowering and fruit trees, lush shrubbery, flower beds a vegetable garden, intimate garden vignettes with water fountains, bird baths, planters, and a pet cemetery. Various terraces are created to accommodate the elevated grade change from the driveway to the front door cause by the rise of the Okeechobee Ridge formation (Photo 8). These consist of a wide brick walkway, a 10-foot wide full-length patio, 4' x 8' wide brick platform, and another step at the front door.

The east (rear) elevation faces the back lawn and garden areas, where flowering tropical foliage, flower beds, shrubbery and decorative landscape elements are noted. Recent photographs compared with a historic postcard show that more lush foliage and landscaping have been added through the years (*Photos 1 and 2*).

DESCRIPTION

Exterior

West Elevation, Main Façade – The main façade has eight Doric-like square columns, two-stories in height, lining the full-length brick patio. The house is clad with wide horizontal cypress wood siding. Six large, 6/6 windows (41.5" x 70") are symmetrically placed on the main façade at the ground level. These first floor windows are embellished with a crown lintel and classic detail surrounds, and are flanked with louvered shutters. The second floor fenestration consists of eight 6/6 windows with less detail and are also symmetrically located to complement the window placement and main door on the first floor (*Photos 7 and 9*). An oversized six-paneled Christian-style ("Cross-and-Bible") screen door with palm tree embellishments on the lower screen panels shields the front door from view. An elliptical fanlight above the doorway, and the 4-light surround, is trimmed with classic style details (*Photo 8*).

North Elevation - The west end of the north elevation sits on the north-south oriented Okeechobee Ridge formation. The east end of the north façade drops 11' from the ridge, where a vegetable garden and other garden-theme vignettes are located. The exterior is clad with horizontal cypress wood siding, and six smaller 6-light windows, placed in a ribbon pattern, provide ample light to the basement. The window placement on the

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main floor consists of two windows placed separately on the east end (kitchen area) and in a ribbon pattern on the west end (main dining room). The windows have plain surrounds and no shutters. The second floor (bedroom areas) has two windows individually placed, and a 4-light paneled door at the top landing of an exterior stairway. A small rectangular vent is noted in the upper gable area and is used to ventilate the storage crawl space in the attic (*Photo 10*). An exterior stairway leads from the backyard with a landing at the first floor for entry to the pantry and kitchen, and a landing at the second floor accessing the central hall (*Photo 11*).

East Elevation – A ten-foot wide concrete slab corridor extends the full length of the east (rear) elevation for entry into the basement at 12- 14 inches below grade, requiring two steps to enter the basement area (*Photo 6*). The basement is accessed through a single four-light door at the north end, and four-light double doors are on the south end. In addition to the four-light/panel doors, the basement is well illuminated with windows symmetrically placed in single and ribbon pattern along the east elevation. The main living quarters area has a porch overlooking the backyard covered with a secondary shed style roof. Originally the porch extended the full length of the east elevation. The north end of the porch was partially enclosed in the 1940s to create a small breakfast nook adjacent to a bar and a pantry off the kitchen (*Photo 12*). Eight windows are symmetrically placed along the east elevation of the main floor. Four windows light the original spaces, Florida room (music room), and sitting room. The remaining windows on the north end now light the small breakfast room and pantry enclosure. Ten-light French doors lead into the Florida room (music room) from the porch on the south end. Eight windows are symmetrically placed in pairs along the second floor (bedroom area) in the same fenestration pattern as on the west elevation. The north and south exterior stairs are accessed off the east elevation. Two gabled vent dormers are located symmetrically on the east side of the low-pitch gable roof and two arched hooded brick fireplace chimneys project from the gable ridge (*Photo 13*).

South Elevation – The ground floor (basement) is lined with six-light, ribbon-style windows. Windows on the main floor are placed separately or in a ribbon pattern similar to the north elevation only in reverse order. The ribbon windows light the Florida room (music room) and the single placement windows light the living room. The second floor (bedroom) windows are symmetrically placed in the same pattern as the north elevation, lighting a bedroom and sitting room. Also like the north elevation, an exterior stairway has a landing at the back porch on the main floor and also on the second floor to access entry to the central hallway. The entryway at the second level has a 4-light wood paneled door with a small secondary shed roof supported by two square wood columns (*Photo 14*).

Interior

Cypress Lodge has over 7600 square feet of living and utility space, including the basement. The walls throughout the house are covered with cypress wood paneling. The floors are made of Dade County pine and 10-foot ceilings are also noted throughout. Working fireplaces are located in the dining room and in the living

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room on the main floor. A two-flight stairway, with landing, leads to the second floor. The stairs and balustrades are also made of cypress wood. Except for the interior Dutch-style door leading into the kitchen from the bar area, all of the interior doors are solid cypress wood with Christian style ("Cross-and-Bible") paneling.

Basement and Foundation –The three-and-a-half-story frame residence has a simple massed ground plan. The foundation of the front of the house rests on the top of the Okeechobee Ridge formation, while the land elevation toward the rear of the house drops dramatically. The front of the house is 11 feet higher than the land for the rest of the house. This can be seen clearly in the historic postcard (Photo 2). The 11-foot drop from the top of the ridge allows for a large daylight basement, an unusual feature for houses built in Florida. The basement area is separated into several spaces, including a laundry area, bathroom and shower, sitting room, wet bar, large storage areas and two separate work spaces (Photos 15 and 16). Rafters extend from the front porch to the rear porch. They are made of two 2" x 12" x 24' beams joined together to a length of forty-eight feet. The basement originally had a dirt floor, until it was covered with a three-inch thick concrete slab sometime between 1941 and 1944. Prior to installation of the concrete floor, a sump pump with a dedicated fuse box for operating the motor, pumped the water out of the basement when it became flooded.

Although the front of the house rests on the top of the ridge, most of it is supported by pillars that rest on top of twelve platforms made of cypress logs bound together to form a bundle 15' x 12' x 12' that are embedded in substrata muck just east of the Okeechobee Ridge bedrock (see Basement floor plan and Building cross-section). The logs, which looked much like railroad ties, were coated with tar before their submersion in the muck. The platforms function as stabilizers to compensate for the fluctuating water table of nearby Lake Okeechobee. When the water level changes, the platforms rise and fall as needed to maintain the building plane. Visual evidence of the platforms is noted by uplifting bulges in the concrete slab, such as one near the south entrance to the basement (Photo 5).

First Floor

Foyer, Living Room, Florida Room (Music Room) – (Photo 17, 18, 19 and 20) Looking west, the main entry door is an oversized (4' x 7.5') door made of cypress wood with large elongated brass hinges. Above the door is an elliptical fanlight with a 4-light surround providing ample light into the foyer (Photo 17). Opposite the front door is the two-flight open stairway, with a landing, featuring stick balusters and railing, leading to the second floor. French doors open to the living room to the south, and another pair of French doors opens to the dining room on the north. A narrow doorway leads to a small hallway off the foyer opposite the front door into the sitting room beyond (Photo 18). To the right of the foyer is the living room. Looking southeast, a brick fireplace is centrally placed on the east wall, flanked with pairs of 10-light French doors leading into the Florida room (music room) (Photo 19). The Florida room (music room) has two single windows on the east exterior

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wall with a pair of French doors leading to the porch on the east wall. Looking southwest, the west interior wall has two pairs of French doors leading into the living room. Windows are placed symmetrically on the east exterior wall and ribbon pattern windows line the south wall (*Photo 20*).

Dining Room, Bar, Kitchen – (*Photos 21, 22 and 23*) Looking north, the dining room is entered from the north side of the foyer through French doors near the foot of the stairway. Three symmetrically placed windows are on the west exterior wall and a set of ribbon windows are located on the north exterior wall. A brick fireplace is centered on the east interior wall with a pass-through window to the kitchen is located on the north side of the fireplace (*Photo 21*). Looking west, a door with a small round glass window in the upper right panel connects the dining room and bar. The round glazed opening on the door reflects the time when Cypress Lodge functioned as an inn and servers brought meals and refreshments from the kitchen and bar to the dining room (*Photo 22*). The bar is somewhat centrally located between the dining room to the west, a small sitting room and storage room is to the south, a breakfast nook is to the east, and the kitchen is to the north. The breakfast nook is located just beyond the bar created by enclosing part of the full-length porch on the east elevation. The large kitchen is lined with wood cabinets and shelves. Looking northwest, two windows are symmetrically placed on the north exterior wall with shelves and a pass through window into the dining room on the west wall (*Photo 23*). A pantry off the kitchen, created from enclosing part of the porch, opens onto the first landing of the north exterior stairway.

Second Floor

Stairway, Hallway – Looking east, the second floor is entered from an open quarter-turned stairway with landing made of cypress wood (*Photo 24*). At the head of the stairs is a full length central hallway oriented north and south with doors at both ends leading to exterior stairways. All the doors to the bedrooms and sitting room are accessed from the central hallway (*Photo 25*). Each doorway on the second floor has an operating louvered wood transom for ventilation (*Photo 26*).

Bedrooms, Sitting Room - Bedroom No. 1 is located on the southeast corner of the second floor. The bedroom is amply lit by two walls of windows symmetrically placed on the east and south walls. Two doors on the north interior wall lead to closets and a bathroom. Bedroom No. 2 (Sitting room) is located across the hall from Bedroom No. 1. Looking west, this bedroom is also well illuminated with two walls of windows symmetrically placed on the south and west walls (*Photo 27*). Interior doors lead to a bathroom and closets. This bedroom functions as the upstairs sitting room with a good view of Lake Okeechobee. Bedroom No. 3 near the top of the stairs on the west side is used as an office. It has two single windows on the exterior west wall. Bedroom Nos. 4, 5 and 6 continue to function as bedrooms. All bedrooms have cypress wall paneling and symmetrically placed windows. The master bedroom is centrally located on the east side of the hallway. Originally built as two rooms, a partition was removed to create a large single master bedroom. Interior doors open onto

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bathrooms and dressing areas on the interior north and south walls. A faux traditional style fireplace is located on the west interior wall. The ventilating transoms are visible above the doors leading into the hallway (*Photo 28*).

Attic - Originally a 15 x 15-foot floor area of the attic was accessible from the second floor and used for storage until it was damaged by a severe hurricane, likely the hurricane of 1947. Two of the dormers that were located on the west gable roof were damaged and were removed at that time. At the same time the floor area of the attic was reduced to a crawl space. A wooden vent system, covered with tar paper, was installed and extended through the attic from the two remaining ventilation dormers and continues to operate today. Brick chimneys extend through the attic and project from the ridge of the gable roof.

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Section number 8 Page 1 **CYPRESS LODGE**
Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

SUMMARY

The Cypress Lodge, also known as the Cypress Plantation, is a Neoclassical style, three-and-a-half-story (with basement) 7,600 square foot residence built in 1935. It is significant at the **local level** under **Criterion C** in the areas of **Architecture** and **Engineering**. The large building, constructed entirely of cypress wood displays excellent craftsmanship and the use of materials. The front of the building sits at the top of the Okeechobee ridge landform, the remainder to the rear on pilings that rest on stabilizing platforms embedded in the underground muck, providing for a large daylight basement. This type of construction was developed in ancient Roman times and used in the United States in the nineteenth century, but is highly unusual for this part of Florida in the mid-twentieth-century.

Historic Context:

In 1915, the St Lucie Canal, which is located less than a half mile north of the Cypress Lodge, was dredged to connect Lake Okeechobee to the east coast. The twenty-five-mile long drainage and shipping canal was viewed as the main control canal of the vast Everglades drainage system, and the St. Lucie Canal was the last section of developer Hamilton Disston's long-time dream to connect the Gulf coast of Florida to the Atlantic coast. The canal provided a great boon to agriculture in the Port Mayaca area. The canal was enlarged in the 1970s and is now 200 feet wide at the top and has a minimum depth of 12 feet. It empties into the south fork of the St. Lucie River six miles above Stuart, reaching the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lucie Inlet south of Stuart, approximately 28 miles east of Port Mayaca.¹

The St. Lucie Canal became a constant and dependable water source to the Port Mayaca area. The man-made waterway made it feasible and profitable to develop an agricultural economy in the inland region, since water was now available during periods of drought. Sugarcane fields, citrus groves, and later, cattle ranches appeared. Due to soil deficiencies discovered in the drained saw grass soils, the U. S. Department of Agriculture established an experimental cane breeding station in Canal Point in 1920, because the area was relatively free of frost.² The land owned by W. J. "Fingey" Conners lying on the eastern shores of Lake Okeechobee in Martin County had been part of the vast acreage previously owned by the Disston Land Company and included the land where the Cypress Lodge property is located. After the Disston Land Company lost its land in western Martin County, due to debt during a downturn in the economy in 1893, the land was picked up by Southern Land and Timber Company who had bought Indiantown in 1901. Southern Land and

¹ Caroline Pomeroy Ziemba, *Martin County, Our Heritage, a Historiography*. (Stuart, Florida: Stewart Heritage, Inc., 1997), 203.

² G.H. Snyder & J.M. Davidson, *Everglades Agriculture: Past, Present, and Future* (Delray Beach, Florida: St. Lucie Press, 1994), 87.

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Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

Timber Company eventually owned all of western Martin County and for many years experimented in sugarcane and other agricultural activities.³

In August 1925, Phipps Realty Company of Florida incorporated.⁴ The Phipps family interest, which later became part of Bessemer Properties, Inc., subdivided several thousand acres into 40-acre fields separated by drainage ditches, farm roads and windbreaks. Over 100 miles of drainage waterways were dredged in the Port Mayaca area and linked by huge pumps to the St. Lucie Canal.⁵ After S. Davies Warfield brought his Florida Seaboard Railway to Indiantown in the early 1920s, Port Mayaca, which was then considered part of Indiantown, flourished. A post office was established in Port Mayaca in 1928.⁶

On October 31, 1925, W. J. Conners Realty (W. J. "Fingey" Conners, President) sold 10 sections (6,600 acres) of land on the eastern shore of Lake Okeechobee to the Mayaco Company,⁷ which was owned by the three sons of Henry Phipps, Jr., a steel magnate, philanthropist, and former partner of Andrew Carnegie. His oldest son, Howard Phipps of New York, was President of the Mayaco Company. The Company had incorporated on October 5, 1925, to buy, sell, manage, farm and improve and dispose of land.⁸ On December 12, 1925, the Internal Improvement Trust Fund deeded several sections of land to the Mayaco Company. The purchase included the southeast portions of Section 15, Section 22, and Section 27 and all of Section 26 located in T. 40 S; R 37E for \$7043.00.⁹ The area of land included in the purchase skirts the northeast shore of Lake Okeechobee in Port Mayaca and contained the Cypress Lodge property. In March of 1926, the Mayaco Company changed the name to Mayaca Company.¹⁰

Paul M. Hoenshel and his wife, Amy, moved to Port Mayaca from Homestead in 1927, when Paul was offered a job by the Phipps brothers. Paul Hoenshel surveyed the Port Mayaca area for investors who wanted to develop the land. With easy access to the St. Lucie Canal, the Phipps' company saw opportunities for agriculture through scientific water control by tapping on to the St. Lucie Canal with pumps for irrigation during dry periods. Hoenshel was the first agricultural manager in the Port Mayaca development. Through his leadership and Phipps' financial backing, the investments in developing productive farm areas and citrus groves became profitable. The Port Mayaca Valencia Orange Groves represent the first large-scale planting of citrus in Martin County.¹¹ The Hoenshels lived on the east side of Lake Okeechobee in the Phipps Administration

³ Ziembra, *Martin County, Our Heritage, a Historiography*, 390.

⁴ "Abstracts of Title," No. 4288, 1936. Certificate of Corporation to Phipps Realty Company, filed December 1926, Item 71, P. 63.

⁵ Aerial map, Appendix-4.

⁶ Janet Hutchinson, *History of Martin County* (Stuart: Historical Society of Martin County, 1998), 253.

⁷ "Abstracts of Title," No. 4288, 1936. Affidavit John J. Meegan to Public, filed March 1926, Item 58, p. 47.

⁸ "Abstracts of Title," No. 4288, 1936. Certificate of Incorporation of Mayaco Company, filed March 1926, Item 67, p. 57.

⁹ "Abstracts of Title" No. 4288, 1936. Deed No. 17,432, Item 65, p. 57.

¹⁰ "Abstracts of Title" No. 4288, 1936. Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation File #4183, Certificate of Incorporation of Mayaco Company, filed March 26, Item 69, p. 6.

¹¹ "St. Lucie Canal, Approved in 1914, Is Boon to Agriculture," *The Stuart News 50th Anniversary Edition*. January 9, 1964.

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Administration building until the fall of 1928. The 1928 Hurricane, which killed over 2000 people in the Lake Okeechobee region, destroyed the Phipps Administration Building, and the Hoenshels then moved to a small house on the lake front.¹²

In 1928 Isaac Matthew Elkins moved from Ballist Point Tampa to the Stuart area right after the Hurricane of 1928. According to his son, Isaac Elkins, Jr., who was five years old at the time, they took a trip around the lake in a Model T Ford shortly after the storm and could only see roofs of many of the houses above the lake waters. His father was employed to build houses for the Phipps brothers in the Port Mayaca area, and continued working for Bessemer Properties, Inc. most of his life.

By June 1931, the East Shore Company, that was holding a first and second mortgage of approximately \$2 million for Mayaca Company, took the Mayaca Company to court for nonpayment of mortgage and interest. A special master reported that the Mayaca Company had only three days to pay or the property would be put up for public sale at the courthouse in Martin County.¹³ The Phipps brothers, through the Mayaca Corporation, which had incorporated in January 1932,¹⁴ and owned thousands of acres in Port Mayaca area was awarded the bid at a public sale at the courthouse in Martin County.

In November 1932, Amy and Paul Hoenshel took out a mortgage of \$5,761.53 to Mayaca Corporation with 6% interest for land in T 40S; R37 E Sections 22 & 26 and became owners of the property where Cypress Lodge would eventually be built.¹⁵ In 1935 the Hoenshels hired the elder Isaac Elkins to construct Cypress Lodge for them. The Hoenshels paid off their mortgage with the Mayaca Corporation in September 1936.¹⁶ Their daughter, Mary Louise Hoenshel, while helping her parents operate the Lodge, met her husband when he was a guest there, and they were married at the Lodge in 1938. The Hoenshels employed several residents of Pahokee, Canal Point and area while operating the inn. They catered to travelers until they closed the Lodge in 1941, when gasoline was being rationed to accommodate the demands of World War II.¹⁷

Aside from the Lodge, Hoenshel also contributed to the local economy when he and Stanley Smith partnered in the development of flower plantings as a cash crop, and also grew avocados, papayas and other tropical fruits. When scientists discovered they could closely control the blooming time of the flowers by

¹² "Biography" – Amy Hoenshel, 1961 faxed to South Regional Office, Follow-up of telephone interview with Carol Snyder, and brother Paul Smith (grandchildren) of Stuart, Florida, Telephone Interviews on October 2 and 3, 2007, p. 2.

¹³ "Abstracts of Title" No. 4288, 1936" Notice of Lis Pendens East Shore Company vs. Mayaca Company, filed June 1931, Item 105.

¹⁴ "Abstracts of Title" No. 4288, 1936, Permit for Incorporation of Mayaca Corporation, filed January 1932, Item 105.

¹⁵ "Abstracts of Title" No. 4288, 1936 Mortgage Deed \$5,761.53, Amy & Paul Hoenshel to Mayaca Corporation, 1932, Item 110.

¹⁶ "Florida Abstract Company, Stuart, Florida, Florida Abstracts of Title and Title Insurance to all Lands and Lots in the County of Martin State of Florida," No. 4288A, 1936, Satisfaction of Mortgage Mayaca Corporation & Paul & Amy Hoenshel, 1936, Item 2, filed September 1936, p. 2.

¹⁷ "Biography – Amy Hoenshel," 1961, p. 2.

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Section number 8 Page 4 **CYPRESS LODGE**
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regulating the relative amounts of light and darkness, gladiolus and later chrysanthemums became lucrative cash crops in the Port Mayaca-Glades area. He published at least two articles about avocado cultivation in the *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*.¹⁸ The bulk of plantings extended along both sides of the St. Lucie Canal, 20 miles from Port Mayaca on Lake Okeechobee to the locks ten miles west of Salerno on the east coast.¹⁹

On April 27, 1947, Paul and Amy Hoenshel, who had moved to Stuart, quitclaimed lots 2 and 3 of the Mayaca Homesite plat, where the Cypress Lodge is located in Martin County, to Bessemer Properties, Inc.²⁰ That same month, A.R. & Hazel Chastain took out a mortgage on Cypress Lodge on tracts 2 & 3 with Bessemer Properties, Inc., and Bessemer Properties then sold the personal property, including furniture in the Cyprus Lodge, to the Chastains, who also ran the Lodge as an inn until 1991.²¹

In 1972 the Mayaca Land Company discontinued providing water services to local residents free of charge, offering instead, to provide water to them at a cost of \$6.00 a month. When residents refused to pay for water, which they had been receiving free for years, the Mayaca Land Company discontinued water services to them, which forced the residents to dig their own wells. The owners of the Cypress Lodge property built a small pump house in 1972, which is located in the front yard of the Cypress Lodge property (See Photograph 3). In 1993, the present owners, Steven Roe XII and the Reverend Mr. Richard Tourigny, purchased the Cypress Lodge as their home from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dorrell, who had operated the 16-room inn off and on from 1971 to 1991. Roe and Tourigny have since occupied the property as a single-family residence. On October 2000, the 5.1-acre property of the Cypress Lodge was subdivided into two parcels, leaving 1.74 acres of lots 2 and 3 with the Cypress Lodge property.²²

NEOCLASSICAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLE

The Cypress Lodge includes multiple identifying features, which associate it with the Neoclassical architectural style, which was popular in the United States from 1895 into the 1950s. The distinguishing identifying features include its low pitched side gable roof, full three-story façade colonnaded porch supported by eight slender, full-height, square columns, and the Greek Doric style capitals that are typically related to this style. This particular combination of features was especially popular between 1925 and the 1950s. The full-

¹⁸ Paul M. Hoenshel, "The Growing of Avocados in the Everglades," *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*. 46 (1933):121-122; Paul M. Hoenshel, "Avocado Growing in the Okeechobee Region," *Proceedings of the Florida State Horticultural Society*. 52 (1939): 69-71. Available online.

¹⁹ Hutchinson, *History of Martin County*, p. 450.

²⁰ "Florida Abstract Company, Stuart, Florida, Florida Abstracts of Title and Title Insurance to all Lands and Lots in the County of Martin State of Florida." No. 4288B, 1936, Quitclaim Deed, Paul M. Hoenshel and Amy R. Hoenshel, 1947, p. 1.

²¹ "Abstracts of Title" No. 4288B, 1947, Bill of Sale Bessemer Properties Incorporated to A.R. & Hazel Chastain. Item 4, p. 7.

²² PAG Surveys, Inc. LB 3411 Boundary Survey for Rev. Richard Tourigny, Work Order No. 00.3.212, October 13, 2000. Sheet 1 of 1.

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Section number 8 Page 5 **CYPRESS LODGE**
Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

height columns, full-façade porch and six-paneled front door surrounded by narrow sidelights and transom fanlight create a notable grand entrance. The main façade doorway and glazing are incorporated into an elaborate door surround. The eight square columns are composed of simple boards and moldings with Greek Doric type capitals. The columns have no base, another distinction between the Greek and Roman Doric Column styles.²³ Windows of the Neoclassical style have sashes, most commonly incorporating multi-light glazing as noted in the 6/6 sashes at Cypress Lodge. The windows on the main floor of the main façade have elaborate classical detailed feature surrounds, while the other windows are relatively plain. All windows on the main façade are flanked with wood louvered shutters. Cypress Lodge is an excellent example of the Neoclassical Style, but beyond its style its use of cypress wood throughout is an outstanding use of materials and demonstration of fine craftsmanship.

ENGINEERING CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE

Although the Cypress Lodge displays a well known architectural style, the engineering of its floating foundation is quite unusual. The Florida State Historic Preservation Office asked the engineering firm of Ardaman & Associates to evaluate the significance of the foundation and provided contextual information. Their letter is largely quoted below:

... [W]ood foundations (especially timber) have been in use for centuries for foundation support in difficult soil conditions. The use of timber piles and timber grillages (a foundation of crisscrossing timber beams, usually for spreading heavy loads over large areas) for foundation support appears to have been widely utilized by the Romans since the early days of the Roman Empire. The use of heavy timber grillages also appears to have been prevalent during the Middle Ages, grillages having been found under the walls of Gothic Cathedrals. Additionally, many utilitarian buildings of the period 1820 to 1900 were constructed on shallow wood foundations. Wood was likely chosen for its local availability, ease of construction to size and its longevity.

... The popularity of shallow wood foundations appears to have decreased in the early 20th century, partly due to larger structures and the foundation loads associated with them, and partly because of increasing availability and popularity of Portland Cement. In Florida, Portland Cement was first used in St. Augustine in the late 1880s. The material was shipped from New York and Germany by rail and/or ship. By 1890, Portland Cement reached the West Coast of Florida. Concrete, a mixture of Portland Cement, sand and aggregate (rock, shell or brick), was more durable than wood and could be placed into almost any shape while in its flowable state prior to hardening. Unlike wood, it was thought to be perennial and fireproof.

²³ Virginia McAlester & Lee McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1984), 345-347.

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One of the more popular examples of a structure supported on a wood mat foundation was the historic Cape Hatteras Light Station in Button, North Carolina. Cape Hatteras is the tallest brick lighthouse in North America, with a stated height of 198 feet. The original foundation for this structure, built in 1870, consisted of two levels of crisscrossed yellow pine timber forming a mat located about 6 to 7 feet below the ground surface and resting on natural dense sand. The Light Station was relocated in 1999 to safer ground approximately 2,900 feet inland due to concern regarding erosion of the soils surrounding the foundation and lateral stability of the Light Station, and intrusion and deterioration of the wood foundation by salt water. However, when excavated prior to moving the structure, the timber mat foundation was discovered to be in good shape, having served for over 125 years. The National Park Service designated the Cape Hatteras Light Station as a National Historic Landmark in August 1998. The American Society of Civil Engineers designated the lighthouse a civil engineering historic landmark on October 18, 1999.

In Florida, a foundation system similar to that of the Cape Hatteras Light Station also appears to have been used for the construction of the foundation of the 157-foot tall Loggerhead Key (also known as Dry Tortugas Lighthouse) located in Monroe County and built in 1858. Besides supporting the structures and spreading the loads over a larger area, it is believed that the use of wood mat foundations provided a more level and better working surface over which the stone block forming the base of the lighthouse could be placed.

Based on the brief information provided above, the part of the foundation for Cypress Lodge (which was constructed in 1935) consisting of cypress logs bound together to make a 15 feet by 12 feet by 12 feet mat foundation appears to be unique for two reasons. First, the use [of] wood grillages by the 1930s had been mostly replaced by concrete mats and the use of pilings driven into the deeper competent soils or rock. The piles popular at the time include wood, steel and concrete. We believe the choice of using a wood mat foundation was based on the availability of cut timber and the difficulty of obtaining concrete-making materials in the area of Florida where Cypress Lodge is located.

Secondly, it appears that the design of the wood mat foundation used for Cypress Lodge was based purely on intuition (admittedly pretty good intuition), without the benefit of the design techniques of the period, to take into consideration the groundwater fluctuation that occurs in nearby Lake Okeechobee. We believe the design intent was to allow the wood mat foundation to sink down into the muck soils until reaching equilibrium or a competent soil layer. . . .²⁴

²⁴ Fikret Atalay, E.I., Ardaman & Associates, Inc., Tampa, Florida, to Barbara E. Mattick, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer for Survey & Registration, Tallahassee, Florida, July 11, 2008. A copy of the entire letter is included as an attachment.

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The special construction of the floating foundation has successfully operated through the years as it was designed, allowing the entire building to rise and fall, keeping the building stable despite the fluctuating subterranean water levels influenced by Lake Okeechobee. Residents of the house through the years have noted the adjustment; the present owners report that occasionally entire house moves with the fluctuation of the water table, usually between two to three inches in a year, but in 1997, when heavy rains raised the lake levels especially high, the house fluctuated up to seven inches. The whole house will "sort of jerk" to stabilize itself while adjusting to the changing water-logged subterranean (muck) conditions. It is notable that other houses in the area without this provision to adjust to the fluctuating water table have suffered significant structural damage over the years. The efficacy of the floating foundation is demonstrated by the fact that Cypress Lodge has never flooded and, to date, has only one small crack, in the kitchen ceiling.

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Section number 9 Page 1 **CYPRESS LODGE**
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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- “St. Lucie Canal, Approved in 1914, Is Boon to Agriculture,” *The Stuart News 50th Anniversary Edition*. January 9, 1964.

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Section number 9 Page 2

**CYPRESS LODGE
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Section number 10 Page 1 **CYPRESS LODGE**
Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Mayaca Homesites, the southwesterly 257.65' of tracts 2 & 3, described in OR 1518/2104.

This parcel is shown on the boundary survey prepared for the Rev. Richard Tourigny, Martin County, Florida, by PAG Surveyors, Inc. in preparation for the sale of the northeasterly portions of tracts 2 and 3. The parcels that are the subject of this nomination are indicated with hatching on the enclosed copy of the survey.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary encompasses the land that is directly historically associated with Cypress Lodge.

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Section number Photos Page 1 **CYPRESS LODGE**
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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Cypress Lodge
2. 18681 SW Connors Hwy, Port Mayaca, Martin County
3. Pat H. Golembe
4. January 27, 2005
5. Digital Disk

Items 1-5 are the same for following photographs:

6. Main Façade, west elevation, Vernacular Greek Revival Façade and setting, mature Cypress and Palm Trees, 2-story 8 columns attached to principal roof, Cypress Wood horizontal cladding, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 1 of 28
6. Postcard advertising Cypress Lodge, Main Façade, West elevation, Cypress Wood horizontal cladding, looking Northeast, ca..1939
7. Photo 2 of 28
6. Front lawn, Pump house beneath mature Cypress Trees, Historic Conner's Hwy and Lake Okeechobee Levee in background, looking West
7. Photo 3 of 28
6. Close-up Okeechobee Ridge landform, mature Cypress Trees, looking Southeast.
7. Photo 4 of 28
6. Close-up of bulging cement caused by uplifting of floating platforms beneath, East elevation, looking west.
7. Photo 5 of 28
6. Full-length basement patio, two steps below grade, looking south
7. Photo 6 of 28
6. Close-up, Main Façade, West elevation, Cypress Wood horizontal cladding, 6/6 sash windows with crown lintel 1st floor, louvered shutters, main entrance, 2-story column, looking Southeast
7. Photo 7 of 28
6. Detail, Main Façade, West elevation, oversized Cypress paneled door with screen with elliptical fanlight and side windows, 6/6 windows with crown lintel, 1st floor, louvered shutters, Looking East
7. Photo 8 of 28
6. Detail, North and West elevations, columns, Cypress cladding, windows, looking Southeast.

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Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2 **CYPRESS LODGE**
Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

- 7. Photo 9 of 28
- 6. North elevation, low pitch gable roof, multi-pane windows, ribbon style basement, attic louvered vent, looking South.
- 7. Photo 10 of 28
- 6. North and East elevations, exterior stairway north elevation, dormers and hooded chimneys, looking Southwest.
- 7. Photo 11 of 28
- 6. East elevation South exterior stairway, porch with secondary roof, entrance to basement, Looking West,
- 7. Photo 12 of 28
- 6. Detail, gabled doghouse dormers, hooded chimney wooden louver vents, looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 13 of 28
- 6. South elevation, exterior stairway, shed roof, 4-light & panel door to entrance on 2nd floor hallway, looking North
- 7. Photo 14 of 28

INTERIORS

Basement

- 6. Wet bar, glazed and paneled double doors, 6-light windows on east exterior wall, looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 15 of 28
- 6. Basement midway, Support Columns sitting on top of stabilizing platform below grade, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 16 of 28

First Floor

- 6. Main Entrance Foyer—oversized Christian style Cypress paneled front door with elliptical fanlight and sidelights, looking West
- 7. Photo 17 of 28
- 6. Foyer – right, 10-light Cypress French Doors to living room, entrance to sitting room beyond, Cypress stairway to 2nd floor, looking East
- 7. Photo 18 of 28
- 6. Living Room - Cypress wood paneling, central fireplace interior wall, looking Southeast,
- 7. Photo 19 of 28

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Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 3 **CYPRESS LODGE**
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- 6. Florida (Music)Room, Ribbon multi-pane windows, south exterior wall, French doors leading into living room, Cypress paneling, looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 20 of 28

- 6. Dining Room, central fireplace, Cypress paneling, looking North
- 7. Photo 21 of 28

- 6. Circular window on service door between Dining Room and Bar, looking West.
- 7. Photo 22 of 28

- 6. Kitchen, Pass thru window to Dining Room, Shelving, windows exterior north wall, looking Northwest.
- 7. Photo 23 of 28

- 6. Foyer – Cypress wood paneled walls, two-flight Stairway with landing, looking East
- 7. Photo 24 of 28

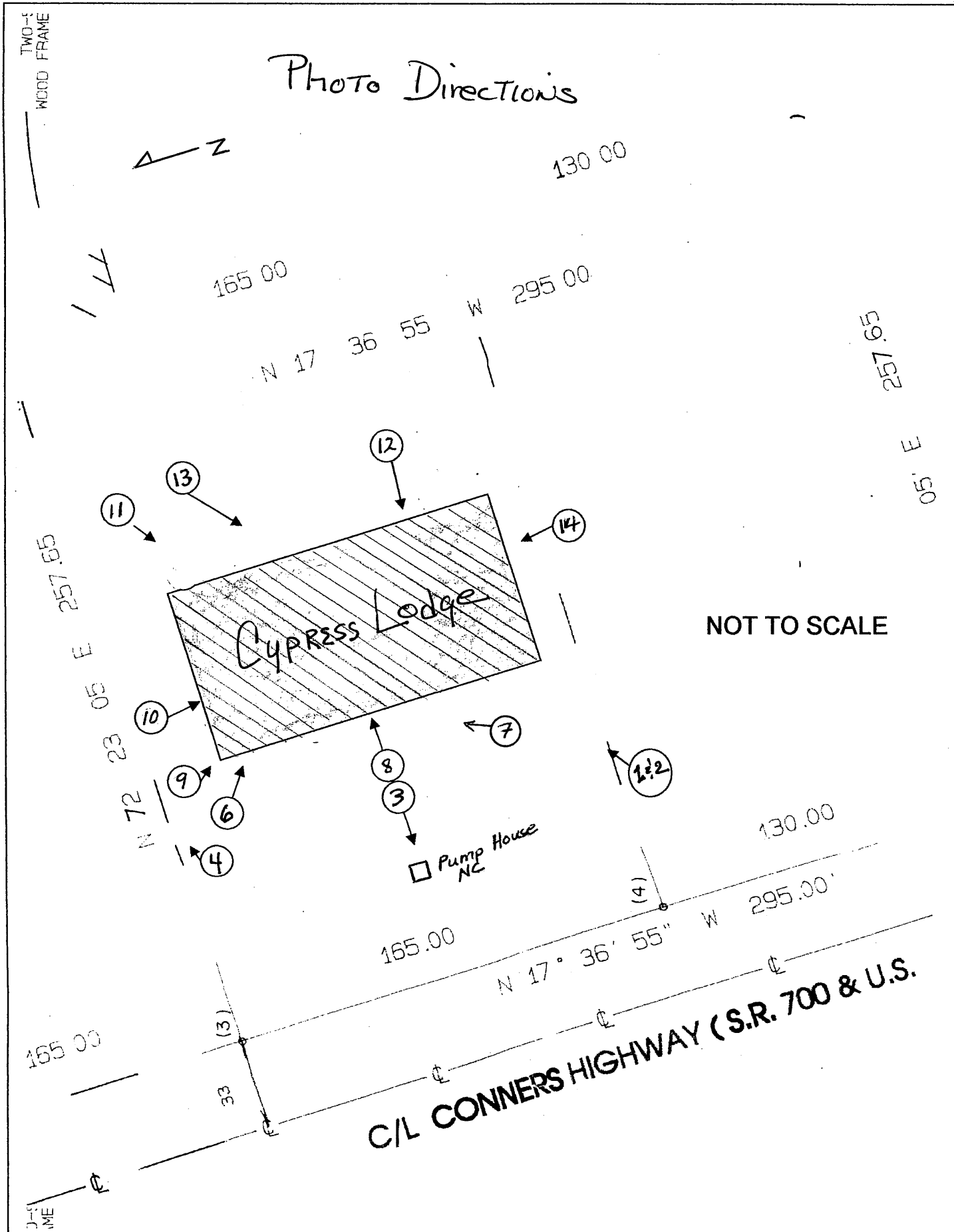
Second Floor

- 6. Hallway with Cypress paneled walls, stair railing, Looking North
- 7. Photo 25 of 28

- 6. Cypress paneled louvered transom over bedroom doorways to hallway, looking West
- 7. Photo 26 of 28

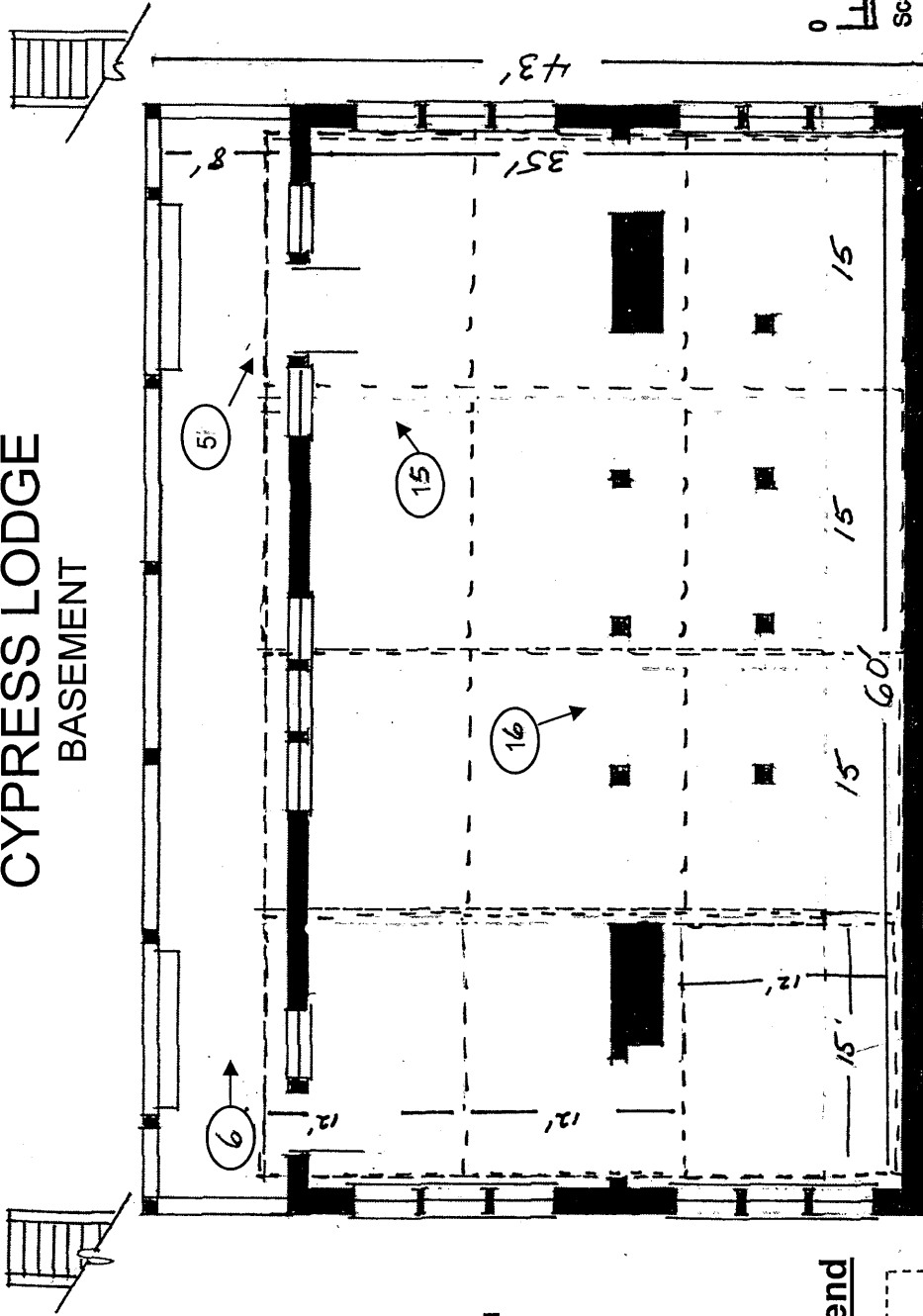
- 6. Sitting Room, (view of Lake Okeechobee seen from this room) looking West
- 7. Photo 27 of 28

- 6. Master Bedroom, Cypress paneled walls, floors, louvered transom over Cypress paneled Christian style doors, looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 28 of 28



18681 S.W. Conners Highway, Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

CYPRESS LODGE BASEMENT



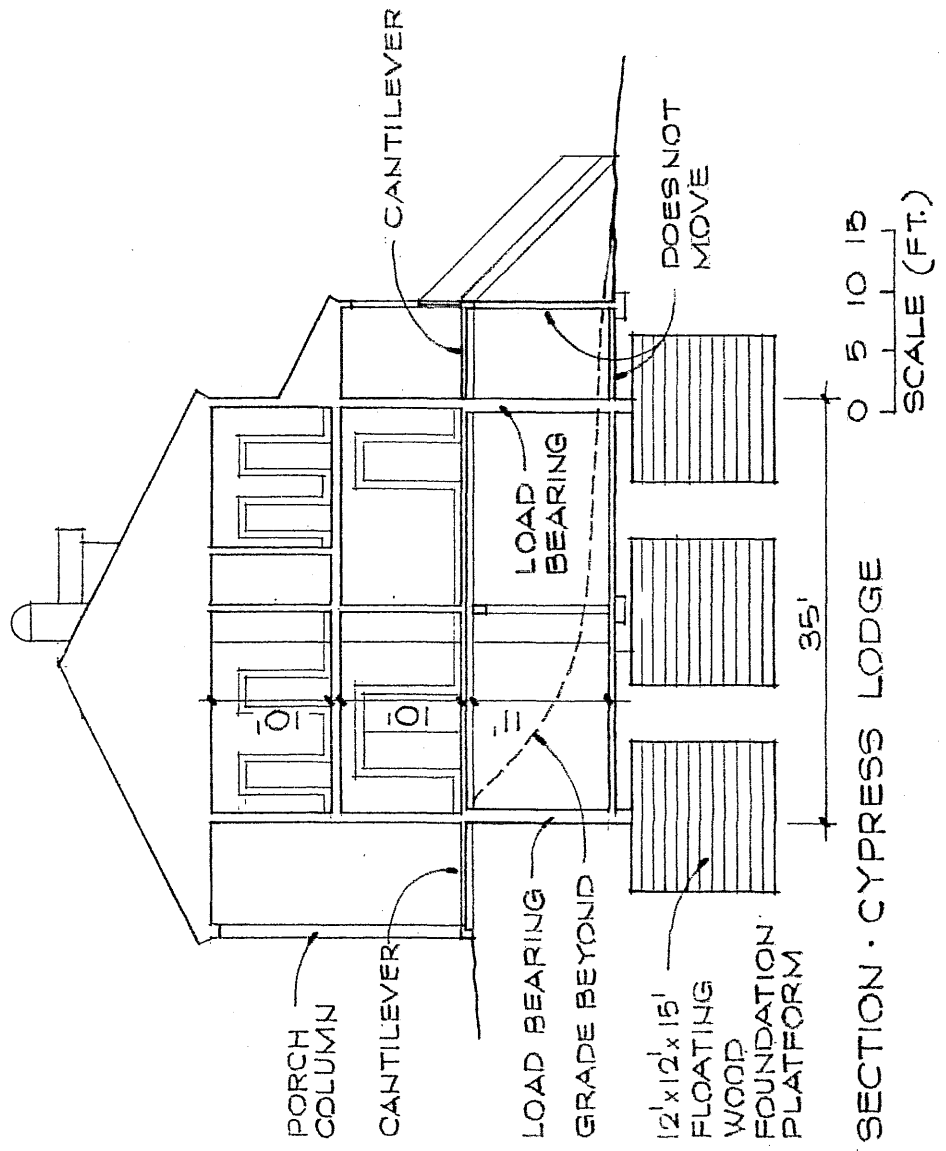
- Floating Piling Platforms, 12' x 15' x 12' banded together and buried in substrata beneath basement floor on east of Lake Okeechobee Ridge to stabilize building from fluctuating water levels of Lake Okeechobee.

○ → = Photo Direction

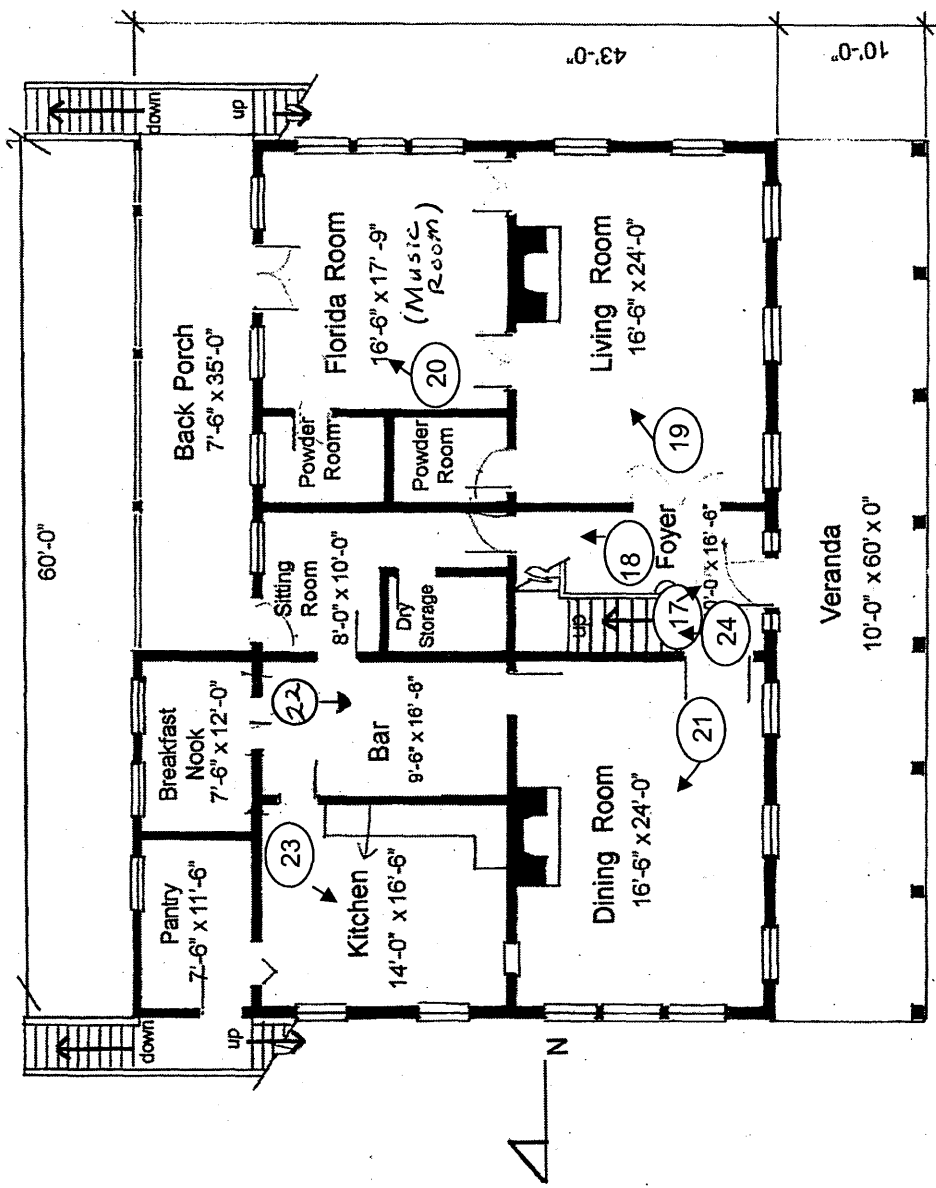
Legend



18681 S.W. Conners Highway, Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL



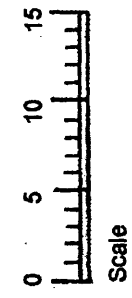
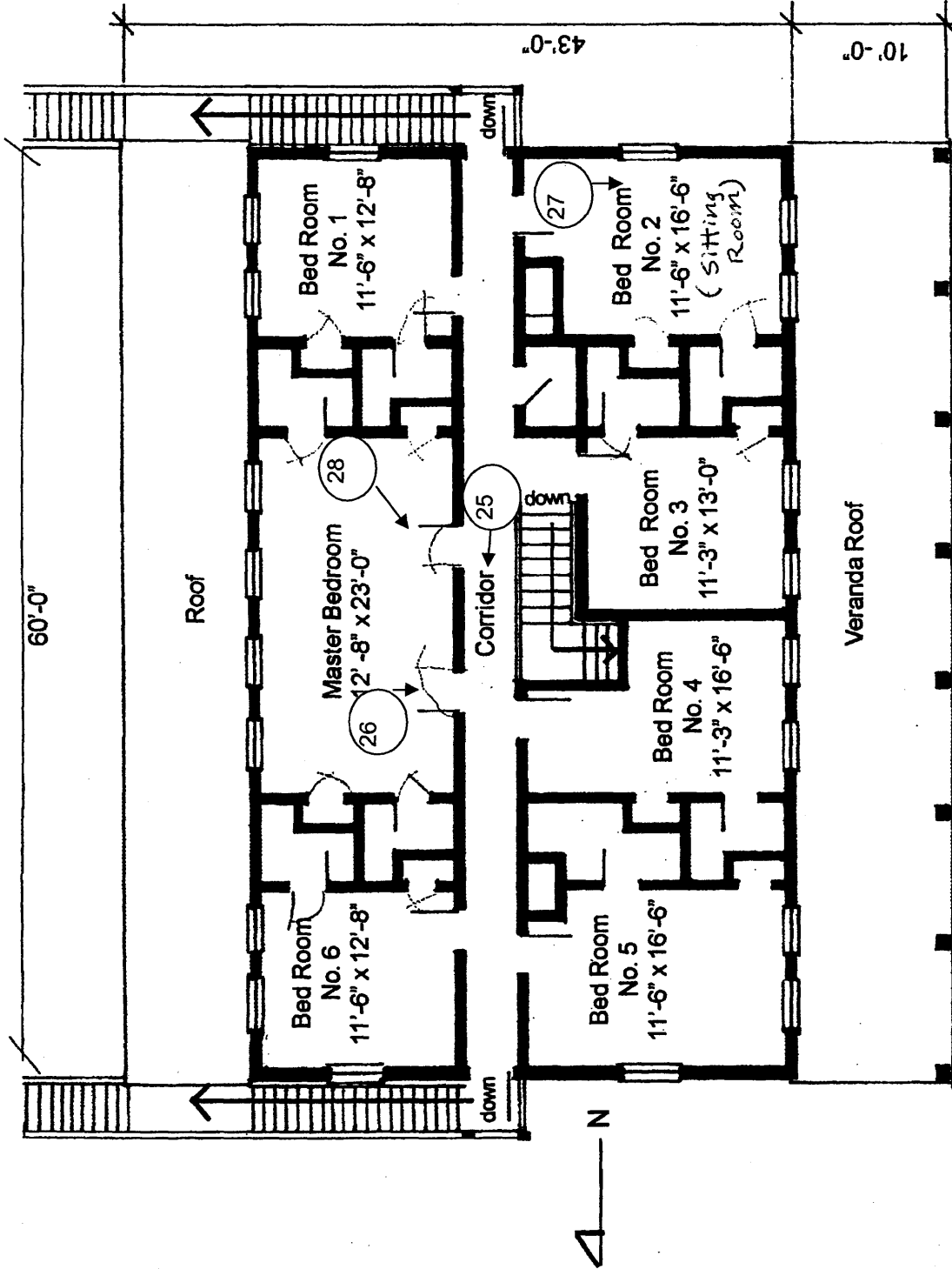
18681 S.W. Conners Highway, Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL



**CYPRESS LODGE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

Note: Room sizes approximate

18681 S.W. Conners Highway, Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL



**CYPRESS LODGE
SECOND FLOOR**

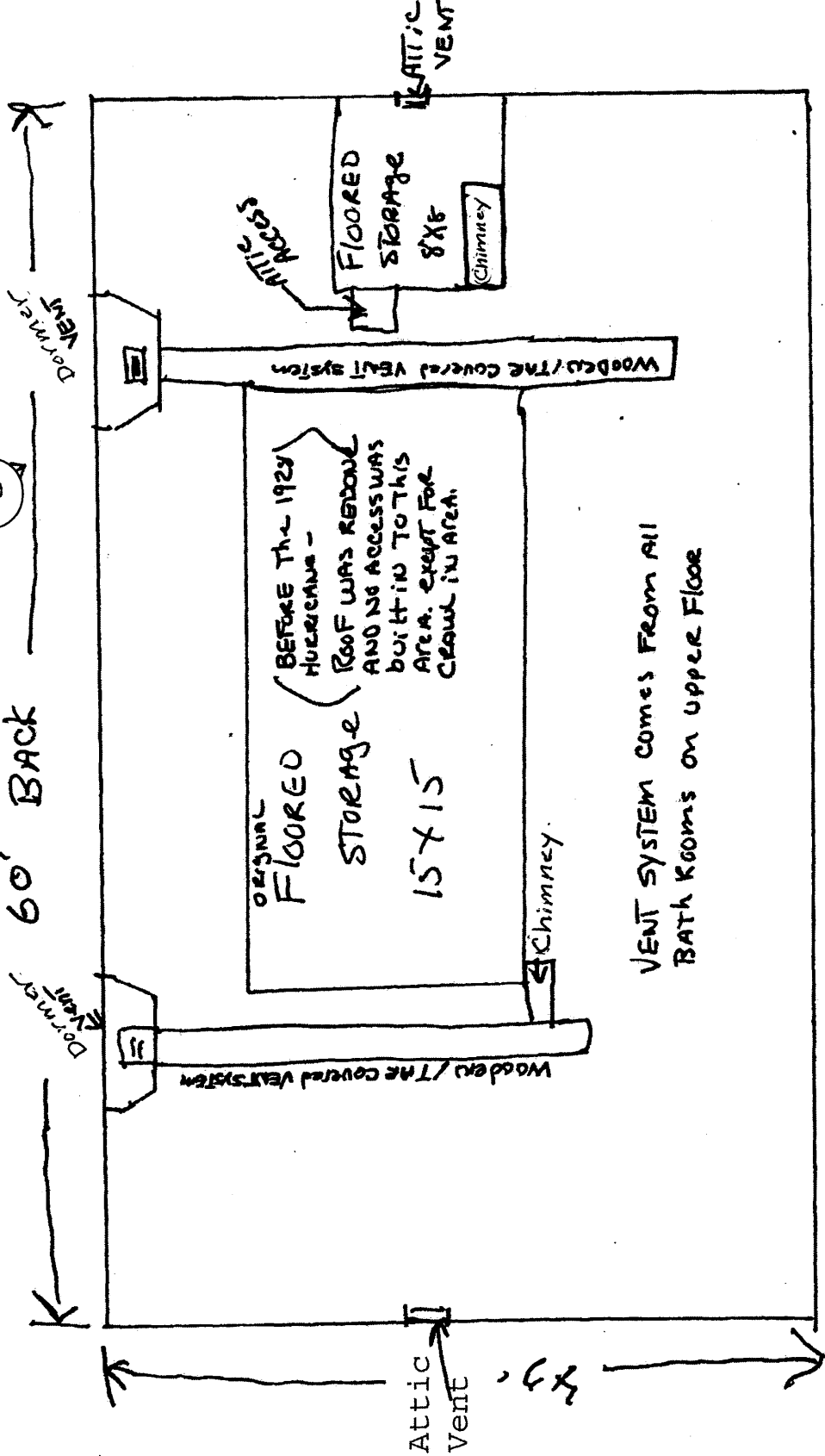
Note: Room sizes approximate

18681 S.W. Conners Highway, Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

CYPRESS LODGE ATTIC

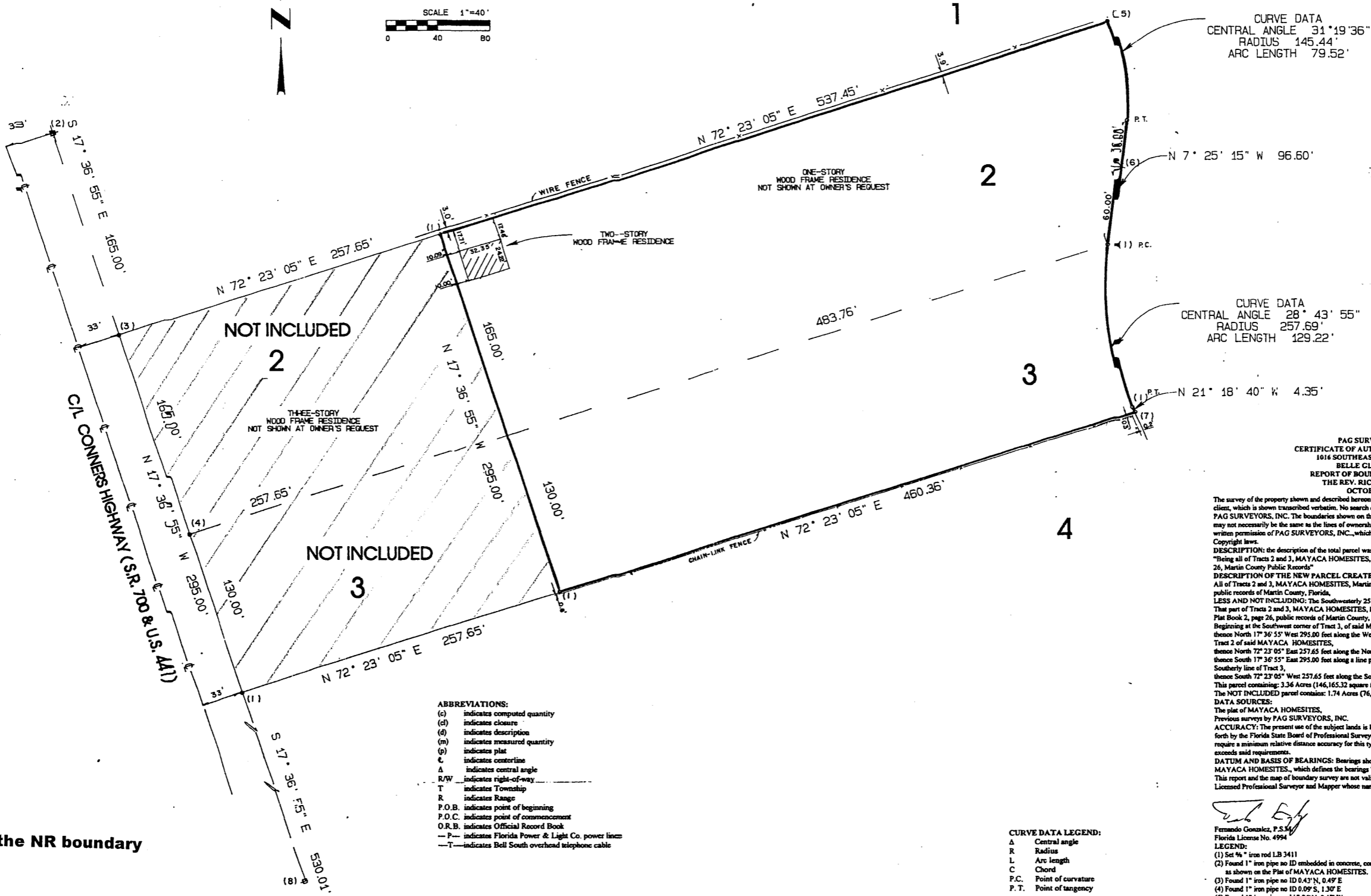
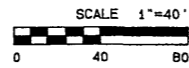
13

60' BACK





MAYACA HOMESITES
Cypress Lodge noted



CURVE DATA
 CENTRAL ANGLE 31°19'36"
 RADIUS 145.44'
 ARC LENGTH 79.52'

CURVE DATA
 CENTRAL ANGLE 28°43'55"
 RADIUS 257.69'
 ARC LENGTH 129.22'

PAG SURVEYORS, INC.
 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION NO. LB 3411
 1016 SOUTHEAST FOURTH STREET
 BELLE GLADE, FL 33430
 REPORT OF BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR:
 THE REV. RICHARD TOURIGNY
 OCTOBER 13, 2000

The survey of the property shown and described hereon was executed according to the description furnished by client, which is shown transcribed verbatim. No search of the public records was made by PAG SURVEYORS, INC. The boundaries shown on this survey reflect only those called for in the description and may not necessarily be the same as the lines of ownership. Transferring or reassigning this survey without the written permission of PAG SURVEYORS, INC., which must be reflected on this plat of this survey is a violation of Copyright laws.

DESCRIPTION: The description of the total parcel was furnished by Client from a previous survey: "Being all of Tracts 2 and 3, MAYACA HOMESITES, Martin County, Florida, as recorded in Plat Book 2, Page 26, Martin County Public Records".

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PARCEL CREATED BY THIS SURVEY:
 All of Tracts 2 and 3, MAYACA HOMESITES, Martin County, Florida, as recorded in Plat Book 2, Page 26, public records of Martin County, Florida,
 LESS AND NOT INCLUDING: The Southwesterly 257.65 feet thereof, also described as:
 That part of Tracts 2 and 3, MAYACA HOMESITES, Martin County, Florida, as recorded in Plat Book 2, page 26, public records of Martin County, Florida described as follows:
 Beginning at the Southwest corner of Tract 3, of said MAYACA HOMESITES, thence North 17°36'55" West 295.00 feet along the Westerly line of Tracts 2 and 3 to the Northwest corner of Tract 2 of said MAYACA HOMESITES, thence North 72°23'05" East 257.65 feet along the Northerly line of said Tract 2, thence South 17°36'55" East 295.00 feet along a line parallel with the Westerly line of Tracts 2 and 3 to the Southerly line of Tract 3, thence South 72°23'05" West 257.65 feet along the Southerly line of Tract 3 to the Point of Beginning. This parcel containing: 3.36 Acres (146,165.32 square feet)
 The NOT INCLUDED parcel contains: 1.74 Acres (76,006.75 square feet)

DATA SOURCES:
 The plat of MAYACA HOMESITES, Previous surveys by PAG SURVEYORS, INC.


ACCURACY: The present use of the subject lands is Rural/Residential. The Minimum Technical Standards set forth by the Florida State Board of Professional Surveyors and Mappers (61G17-6 FAC) require a minimum relative distance accuracy for this type of boundary survey of 1 foot in 5,000 feet. This survey exceeds said requirements.

DATUM AND BASIS OF BEARINGS: Bearings shown on this Survey Map, are from the Plat of MAYACA HOMESITES, which defines the bearings "from Magnetic Meridian". This report and the map of boundary survey are not valid without the signature and the embossed seal of the Florida Licensed Professional Surveyor and Mapper whose name appears below.

[Signature]
 Fernando Gonzalez, P.S.M.
 Florida License No. 4994

CURVE DATA LEGEND:
 A Central angle
 R Radius
 L Arc length
 C Chord
 P.C. Point of curvature
 P.T. Point of tangency

ABBREVIATIONS:
 (c) indicates computed quantity
 (cl) indicates closure
 (d) indicates description
 (m) indicates measured quantity
 (p) indicates plat
 C indicates centerline
 A indicates central angle
 R/W indicates right-of-way
 T indicates Township
 R indicates Range
 P.O.B. indicates point of beginning
 P.O.C. indicates point of commencement
 O.R.B. indicates Official Record Book
 — P — indicates Florida Power & Light Co. power lines
 — T — indicates Bell South overhead telephone cable


 Area included in the NR boundary

PAG SURVEYORS, INC. LB 3411
 1016 SOUTHEAST 4TH STREET
 BELLE GLADE, FL 33430 . 4330
 PHONE (561) 996.6615

18681 S.W. Conners Highway, Port Mayaca, Martin Co., FL

BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR:
 THE REV. RICHARD TOURIGNY
 MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA

WORK ORDER NO.
 00 . 3 . 212
 SHEET ONE OF ONE

SEAL REVISIONS: