

25

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 in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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 Duff, Captain F. Deane, House

other names/site number 8HN492

2. Location

street & number 151 W. Del Monte Avenue n/a not for publication

city or town Clewiston n/a vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Hendry code 051 zip code 33440

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.)

[Signature] 12/22/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
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) _____

[Signature] 1/30/98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Duff, Capt. F. Deane, House
Name of Property

Hendry Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing		Noncontributing	
2		1	buildings
0		0	sites
0		0	structures
0		0	objects
2		1	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

n/a

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Asphalt Shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuations 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 road 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 of represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Exploration/Settlement

Community Planning & Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929-1948

Significant Dates

1929

1936

Significant Person

Duff, Captain F. Deane

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Architect: Lawrence, Clark

Builder: Walker, G.E.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Duff, Capt. F. Deane, House
Name of Property

Hendry Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	0	6	5	6	0	2	9	5	9	8	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 Mikki Hartig/Sherry Piland and Barbara E. Mattick/Historic Preservationist Supervisor

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 1997

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida 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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDASection number 7 Page 1

The Captain F. Deane Duff House is a two-story residence located at 151 Del Monte Avenue in the city of Clewiston, Florida, Hendry County. The house, completed in 1928, is larger than most other homes built in Clewiston in the 1920s. The house has a steeply pitched hip roof, surfaced with asphalt shingles. The house has an irregular, L-shaped plan. The exterior walls are stucco over wood lath with the corners defined by smooth stucco quoining. The house rests on a continuous concrete foundation. Celotex, a common period building product used in Clewiston during the 1920s and 1930s, was utilized in the construction as an insulating material. The residence retains its architectural integrity to a high degree. The nominated property also includes a contributing servants' quarters and a non-contributing garage.

SETTING

Clewiston is located in the interior of Hendry County, Florida, on the southwest shore of Lake Okeechobee, 61 miles west of Palm Beach and 62 miles east of Fort Myers. U.S. Highway 27 and S.R. 80 bisect the city. It is the largest of two incorporated cities in Hendry County, the other being LaBelle. Clewiston, the fastest growing town in the area, lies on the fringe of the Everglades agricultural area and on the western boundary of what is known as America's Winter Market Basket. Clewiston is the site of the United States Sugar Corporation and a U.S Army Corps of Engineers' Station. Although the city was completely devoid of trees and most vegetation when it was first settled, numerous palm, Australian pine, and papaya trees were planted during the second half of the 1920s. The residential neighborhoods of the city are now beautifully graced by an abundance of mature trees.

The F. Deane Duff House is located on the eastern half of Del Monte Avenue which runs parallel to the original shore of Lake Okeechobee. The construction of a levee on the lake in the 1930s altered the location of the lakeshore and disconnected the property from what was originally a

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

Section number 7 Page 2

waterfront site. Only one other street, Okeechobee Avenue, lies north of Del Monte Avenue, but it is unpaved, undeveloped, and relatively inaccessible. Most of the other homes in the neighborhood were built following World War II.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Duff House sits on a corner lot with the main facade facing south (Photo 1). The house consists of two sections, one running east/west and the other running north/south. Joining the two sections is a two-story, towered projection which terminates with a conical roof. The entrance is recessed in an arched opening at the base of the tower (Photo 2). The arched vertical plank and glass entrance door is original. The second story of the tower contains a narrow, rectangular, metal casement window.

The wall surface west of the entrance door contains one single window opening, now filled with glass block. The wall east of the entrance contains a single pair of original, steel, casement windows shaded by a scalloped, wooden, awning (Photo 2). Above this, on the second floor, are original paired, eight-light, metal, casement windows. The wall surface above this window opening is arched and extends above the cornice line.

Extending west of the main, two-story portion of the house is a rectangular, one-story extension (Photo 3). This wing was originally the garage, but was converted to living space in 1962. The south wall of this wing is fenestrated with original eight-light, metal, casement windows set in rectangular openings. The west end, originally the garage opening, has been enclosed (Photo 4). The corners of the west elevation parapet are marked by pineapple finials. French doors have been placed along the north elevation of this wing (Photo 5).

The east elevation of the house features a one-story, sunroom addition built in 1936 (Photos 6 and 7). Originally screened, it was enclosed ca. 1960 with metal, casement

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

Section number 7 Page 3

windows with semicircular transoms. Paired, eight-light, metal, casement windows surmounted by semicircular transoms are used on the south and east elevations (Photo 7). These windows replace jalousie units that had been installed ca.1960. A single window opening on the north elevation of the sunroom was closed ca. 1960 (Photo 7).

The second floor of the east elevation contains paired French doors, and two original metal, 6/6, casement windows (Photo 7). The wall surface above both the door and windows is arched and extends above the cornice line. The French doors open onto the roof of the porch below. A decorative wrought iron railing extends around the sides of the porch roof.

The first floor of the rear (north) elevation contains a small one-story, room (housing a water heater) with a shed roof, and a small addition containing a half-bath. This addition has a shed roof, a small window, and four-light, metal clad, paired casement windows (Photo 8).

The second floor of this elevation has a 6/6, metal window extending above the cornice line, at the east end; a small, 4/4, metal window in the center; and a rectangular, 8/8, metal clad window at the west end.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the house features oak floors in the living and dining rooms and ceramic tile in other areas of the first floor. The second floor flooring is yellow pine. Some interior walls are plaster while others are wood paneled.

The main entrance leads into a spacious foyer. To the east of the foyer is the living room (Photos 9 and 10). The living room has a pecky cypress ceiling with exposed, 4 inch by 8 inch pecky cypress beams. A stuccoed fireplace is located at the east end of this room, trimmed with tile and flanked by French doors with transoms that lead to a sun

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

Section number 7 Page 4

porch (Photo 9). The porch has plaster and stucco walls and a tile floor.

A rectangular opening leads from the living room to the dining room, just to the north (Photo 10). At the east end of this room is a built-in, curvilinear china cabinet (Photo 11). The top of the cabinet is arched and features a shell-motif within the arch. A semi-hidden door gives access to a powder room.

The modernized kitchen is west of the dining room. Further to the west, connecting with the kitchen, is the family room, located in what was formerly the garage.

An oak stairway leading to the second floor is located at the west end of the foyer. The second floor contains three bedrooms, two bathrooms, and two linen closets located off a central hall running east/west. A window seat is at the top of the stairs (Photo 12). One bedroom has access, by way of a fold down ladder, to a spacious attic.

SERVANTS' QUARTERS

This unaltered, rectangular, one-story, stucco building is located to the northwest of the garage (Photo 13). It has a steeply pitched, hip roof, surfaced with asbestos shingles. An entrance door, flanked by casement windows, is centrally located on the primary (south) elevation. A metal casement window is also located on the west elevation. This building was constructed concurrently with the residence and is a contributing structure.

GARAGE

The non-contributing, two-car, garage (Photo 14) was constructed as a carport and workshop in 1980. In 1994, it was enclosed as a garage. The rectangular structure with stucco walls was built flush to the servants' quarters. It

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

Section number 7 Page 5

has a gable, asphalt shingle roof. Two metal, over-head garage doors are located on the west elevation.

ALTERATIONS

A porch was added to the east end of the house in 1936. It was designed by L. Clarke Phillips, a prominent Palm Beach architect. The porch was enclosed ca.1960. In 1962, the original garage was altered to create additional living space. A new carport, later enclosed to create a garage, was built north of the servants' quarters in 1980. These alterations have not diminished the architectural integrity of the F. Deane Duff House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

The Captain F. Deane Duff House fulfills **Criteria B and C** for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in the areas of **Exploration/Settlement, Community Planning and Development, and Architecture**. The first owner of the house, Captain F. Deane Duff, held a prominent position in Clewiston's early development prior to its incorporation in 1931. Following incorporation, Duff became the city's first mayor, a position he held for the next twelve years. Duff continued to play an active role in the community until his death in 1954. The house is also significant as a well preserved Period House with French-derived design elements, and as the work of prominent Palm Beach and Clewiston architect Clark J. Lawrence.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The area that eventually became the town of Clewiston was at one time a campsite for Indians who fished the bass-laden waters of Lake Okeechobee. Following the construction of the Disston Canal in 1883, an elevated ridge, shaped like an anvil and jutting into Lake Okeechobee, became known as Sand Point. This area was considered a beach and in the late 1890s it was commonly identified as Sugarloaf Beach. The earliest enterprise in the Sand Point/Clewiston area was commercial fishing. The earliest settlers were a dozen Japanese colonists from California who had been recruited by land promoters. The Japanese cleared land for farming in 1915, but did not remain long.

The first significant settlement of the town of Clewiston was undertaken in 1921 and 1922 by John J. O'Brien and his wife and partner, Marian Horowitz O'Brien. About 1920, with the interest and financial backing of Alonzo C. Clewis, president of the Exchange National Bank in Tampa, the couple purchased land from the State of Florida and from the South Florida Land Company for the establishment of a well-planned, new city on the Sand Point Shore, fifteen miles southeast of Moore Haven, a community they had been instrumental in founding a few years before. The site chosen had a sandy beach, wooded ridge and fertile "muck"

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

soil. The O'Briens chose to name their new development Clewiston as a way of recognizing Clewis' assistance. One of the first projects undertaken by the O'Briens in their development of the new community was the completion in 1921 of the Moore Haven-Clewiston Railroad.

Many farmers had moved towards Lake Okeechobee in the first two years of 1920s erroneously believing that with the draining of the Everglades there was no longer any need to fear flooding, a hazard previously experienced in areas all around the lake. As local farm land was drained, Clewiston became recognized as a shipping point for vegetable crops, especially tomatoes. By 1922, two packing houses were built. Unfortunately, this early promise was terminated by a lengthy period of rain that destroyed the crops. Many of the new settlers moved elsewhere and started again. Even more devastating was the flooding from Lake Okeechobee that later took place in 1924, covering virtually all of the land area around the lake, including the Clewiston site.

John J. O'Brien and his wife, Marion, had a strong commitment to the future of Clewiston. J. J. O'Brien chartered a boat and invited several wealthy investors from Ft. Myers to give them a tour of Lake Okeechobee and entice them to invest in Clewiston's growth. Three of O'Brien's passengers on one excursion: Alfred H. Wagg, D.F. Dunkle and Bert Winters, all from Palm Beach, were persuaded to invest. As a result, the Clewiston Development Company was formed and the Clewiston Bank was established. Thomas A. Edison was also a guest of the O'Briens in the early 1920s.

In 1923, the O'Briens and Clewis hired John Nolen, a well-known city planner of the period, to formally lay out a city for a fee of \$10,000. Shortly thereafter, however, the O'Briens began to experience labor problems and religious prejudice. As a result, they decided to leave Clewiston. They sold or released their land holdings to Wagg, Dunkle, and Winters, who also purchased Clewis's stock holdings. The O'Briens sold the Moore Haven-Clewiston Railroad to the Atlantic Coastline Railroad and soon left Florida permanently.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

The promising future for Clewiston could have dissolved with the departure of the O'Briens. However, other investors became interested in the area. A group of prominent and wealthy Kansas City and St. Louis men had purchased 70,000 acres west and south of Clewiston and, when the town site became available, they saw additional opportunity and purchased the O'Briens' former land holdings from Wagg, Dunkle, and Winters. The new investment group formed Clewiston, Ltd., and dispatched F. Deane Duff, a lawyer, as their representative to inspect their land holdings. Duff reported that if the investors were willing to expend additional funds, he saw prospects for the property.

Another investor came on the scene in 1924, and as a result, Clewiston clearly became a company town. That year, Bror G. Dahlberg, president of the Celotex Company of Chicago, and associated investors made considerable additional purchases of former O'Brien land holdings from Wagg, Dunkle and Winters and then formed the Southern Sugar Company. Celotex was the brand name of a wallboard made from bagasse, the residue from the processing of sugar cane. The Celotex Company needed raw material for the production of their product. The following year, Dahlberg organized the Clewiston Development Company, combining a speculative real estate promotion for development of the town site with his project for a great sugar and Celotex industry on the south shore of Lake Okeechobee.

On October 16, 1925, Judge J. L. Doggett of Jacksonville, Assistant General Manager of Clewiston, Ltd. and Jacob K. Harum had officially filed the plat map of Clewiston. The town site included 10,000 lots and was "to embody the best in ideas in modern civic organization and was planned for 50,000 people." The Clewiston Development Company oversaw and financed most of the city's public improvements, including resuming a relationship with land planner John Nolen and the adoption of Nolen's formal plan for Clewiston. All public utilities were provided by the company and they also financed the construction of a city

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

jail in 1928. The Clewiston Development Company continued to dominate and control Clewiston until the town was incorporated in 1931.

Dahlberg formed the Southern Sugar Company in December, 1925, with a capitalization of \$11,000,000. Six of the top corporate officials were Celotex Corporation officials. Dahlberg was president, P. G. Bishop was executive vice president and general manager, and F. E. Bryant and Jules M. Burguieres were named vice presidents. Although Dahlberg's first and primary interest had been in the production of bagasse, he shortly turned his interest and effort towards the production of sugar. Dahlberg worked to acquire large tracts of land in the area around the southern shore of Lake Okeechobee, interacting with state and local officials in advancing drainage facilities, as well as acquiring funding to finance such projects.

F. E. Bryant took on the bulk of the responsibility of developing housing and sanitary works for personnel accommodations. Plans were made for the organization of a local sales campaign for the sale of Clewiston lots. In 1925, when John Nolen's general plan for Clewiston was completed, maps of the plan were copied and distributed to real estate salesmen. Promotional advertisements were placed in northern newspapers calling Clewiston "the great four million dollar townsite development where lots are selling for \$2,000-\$8,000 each." The executives of the company had plans for a \$20,000,000 development. A full page ad placed in The New York Times proclaimed that Clewiston sales offices would be established in Ft. Myers and all principal cities of the United States, especially the east. Pictures of the plans and development were shown on screen at a Chicago theater. Within a short time, \$500,000 worth of lot reservations were made, and the town began to show significant growth during the next two decades.

The city began as a well planned venture, but the advent of the Florida real estate boom combined with the 1929 stock market crash wreaked economic hardship on the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

city's continued development. Financial difficulties were experienced at U. S. Sugar's operations and in local government. On June 30, 1930, receivers were appointed to protect Southern Sugar's assets. Although the harvest was completed for the 1930-31 season, control of the corporation was assumed by Charles Stewart Mott of Flint, Michigan, vice president of General Motors Corporation, and a major stockholder of Clewiston Land and Development Co. Mott assisted in paying off debts and the reorganization of the company for over a year before the company's financial and ownership situations were resolved. The sugar company's name was changed to the United States Sugar Corporation. Clarence R. Bitting, a financial and industrial management expert was made President.

The company quickly recovered and the 1933 harvest was the largest tonnage of sugar cane and raw sugar in the history of sugar cane cultivation in Florida. At the time, U. S. Sugar employed 4,000 workers in various capacities. More than a hundred were government employees and several hundred were contract construction workers. Many in the labor force were black. They were actively recruited and arrived in groups by bus from the south.

When Southern Sugar and the company's board of directors came under serious financial hardship, the control and interest of the Clewiston Development Company weakened. In 1930, Southern Sugar went into receivership. On April 28, 1931, the newly formed United States Sugar Corporation acquired the company's assets. Charles Stewart Mott was the principal stockholder and major creditor from the time Southern Sugar was in receivership. Mott became chairman of the board and controlling stockholder of the new corporation. He held the position until his death in 1973.

Clewiston in the 1930s was described by The WPA Guide to Florida as a city with white stucco buildings, wide paved streets, a landscaped residential district, several parks with tennis courts, a nice golf course with fifty cent greens fees, and the only emergency landing field in the county. The publication also mentions that there were

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

several fishing camps that offered accommodations for sportsmen. The city had its own water and light plants, telephone company, 20 bed hospital, and a hotel. In 1931, the town established its independence from the United States Sugar Corporation by incorporating. Captain F. Deane Duff was elected the city's first mayor, a position he held for the next twelve years.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Captain Franklin Deane Duff was born in Blunte, South Dakota, in 1895 but spent his early years in Illinois. He was a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University where he studied engineering and received a law degree in 1917. Duff was actively involved in the development of Clewiston by 1925.

When the levee around Lake Okeechobee that accomplished complete water control in Clewiston was finally completed in late October 1925, a big celebration and barbecue were held, with 700 persons in attendance. Captain Duff, in charge of all local development, made the welcoming speech.

A local Chamber of Commerce was formed in December of 1925. Captain Duff, the Secretary and later President of the Board of Directors of both the Sugarland and Clewiston (townsite) Drainage Districts, and Henry Clarke, Director of Sales and Advertising for Clewiston Ltd., led the effort. With the water under control, six new houses was completed by late summer and early fall of 1926. The land was completely clear of vegetation, but Duff oversaw the purchase and planting of 18,756 trees and shrubs over the next few years, along what were then barren streets. Reportedly, he acquired the plant material by buying out several nurseries in Sebring in 1927-1928.

The Clewiston Home Building Association was formed in 1926. This building and loan association was operating in a block of stores and office buildings, and soon, ten new buildings had been completed. B. G. Dahlberg served as

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 7DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

president of the organization initially, but by 1929, Duff was president.

By June, 1927, Duff was appointed to serve as the general manager of the Clewiston Development Company and was the active head of all development work in the area and was to oversee the town's development on the company's behalf. He also was responsible for the construction of Harlem, just outside the city, as a black residential community.

Duff also served a number of terms as city commissioner. In addition, he actively participated in many other civic endeavors. Shortly, after his election as mayor in 1931, Captain Duff called upon Nolan to revise the town plan by relocating Clewiston's main street to the cross-state highway, thus designating the business section farther west. New residents and businessmen were then encouraged to build on the new streets and other business owners were encouraged to relocate. In the late 1960s, the citizens of Clewiston approved the change of Atlantic Avenue, named so in John Nolen's original 1925 Clewiston City Plan, to F. Deane Duff Avenue in honor of the significant role he played in the city's history.

During his early years in Clewiston, Duff had resided on a cabin cruiser, the "Pollyanna." In October 1928, he married Elizabeth Bryant, the daughter of Southern Sugar Company, Vice President, F. E. Bryant. No doubt in anticipation of his upcoming marriage, in August of 1928 Duff contracted to have a substantial personal residence built as a wedding gift to his wife, under the auspices of the Clewiston Development Company. The house was designed by Palm Beach architect Clark J. Lawrence, and built by G. E. Walker of Tampa, Florida. It was completed in mid-1929. Although the amount of architectural fees paid to Lawrence and the full cost of building the house is not known, the contractor's statements indicate his fee and costs at approximately \$8,600, including overages of his original estimate of \$7,375. Duff resided in this house from the time of its completion in 1929 until his death in late 1954.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 8

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Period House became a popular feature of domestic architecture in the United States, especially in the years 1910-1930, and signified important changes in residential planning. Period Houses usually had open plans, provided outdoor living areas, and were usually one-story designs. The houses were especially popular for large suburban lots. Design features were adapted from several styles, reflecting a move away from the historicism associated with Revival styles and thus, a step toward modernism.

French-based designs for Period Houses gained some popularity in American suburban developments in the 1920s and 1930s. It has been theorized that American soldiers returning from service in France following World War I helped to popularize the style. Architectural periodicals also contributed to interest in French-derived models, such as the article by Frank Foster in 1928 in Architectural Forum, "Use of English and French Types for American Country Homes." French-derived designs fell out of fashion in the 1940s and 1950s, but their popularity has steadily increased since the 1960s.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The style of the Duff House is unusual for Florida and unique in Clewiston. Its eclectic design is a Period House, based on French domestic architecture. The French-inspired design elements seen in the Duff House are the towered entrance bay, the arched projections of the wall surface through the cornice line, the use of quoining, and the steeply pitched hip roof.

The Duff House is also architecturally significant as an excellent example of the work of Clark J. Lawrence. Lawrence was a native of New York and a graduate of the College of Architecture of Cornell University. During his

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 9

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

years at Cornell, he received the Brown Memorial medal for excellence in architectural design. His early years in the field were spent in the New York architectural offices of Charles A. Platt, and Trowbridge and Ackerman. Both firms were noted for their domestic architecture. Lawrence served in World War I, and achieved the rank of Major in the reserve corps of the U.S. Army. He continued to use the title of "Major" for the remainder of his life. During the early 1920s, Lawrence worked in a partnership with George Gray of New Haven, Connecticut. The firm specialized in residential work, and designed buildings for Berea College in Berea, Kentucky.

Lawrence came to Florida in the fall of 1925 and rapidly built a successful career. In Clewiston he designed the Executive House for Bror Dahlberg, president of the Celotex Company and Southern Sugar Company; the Hopkins Block; the Clewiston News Building; residences for E. C. Cole, M. W. Bigg, and P. G. Bishop; and, in 1929, an addition to the Southern Sugar Administration Building (not extant). In Palm Beach he designed an Italian fountain and alterations to the Dr. W. L. Kingsley estate, a residence for Mrs. C. Hess, a bathing pavilion for C. W. Copp, and a new Fire Station. He also designed a number of buildings in West Palm Beach, including the Lakeview Arcade, the Howe Apartments, and a gymnasium and auditorium for the Industrial High School. Among his other works were a school in Kelsey City, West Gate School in Palm Beach County, and a teacherage and domestic science building at Canal Point.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 11 and 12, Block 27, Clewiston, Florida.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Captain F. Deane Duff House.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE, HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

1. Captain F. Deane Duff House, 151 Del Monte Avenue
2. Clewiston, Hendry County, Florida
3. Mikki Hartig
4. November 25, 1996
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services,
3708 Flores Avenue, Sarasota, Florida 34239
6. Main (south) facade, view looking NE
7. 1 of 14

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

6. Main (south) facade, view looking NE
7. 2 of 14
6. Main (south) facade, view looking NW
7. 3 of 14
6. W elevation, with servants' quarters on left; view
looking NE
7. 4 of 14
6. Rear (north) elevation, view looking S
7. 5 of 14
6. Rear (north) elevation on right, E elevation on
left; view looking SW
7. 6 of 14
6. Rear (north) elevation, view looking SW
7. 7 of 14
6. Rear (north) elevation, view looking S
7. 8 of 14
6. View from Living Room to Sun Porch, view looking
SE
7. 9 of 14
6. View of Living Room to Sun Porch, view looking S
7. 10 of 14

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2

**DUFF, CAPTAIN F. DEANE HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA**

- 6. Interior detail, Dining Room china cabinet; view
looking NE
- 7. 11 of 14

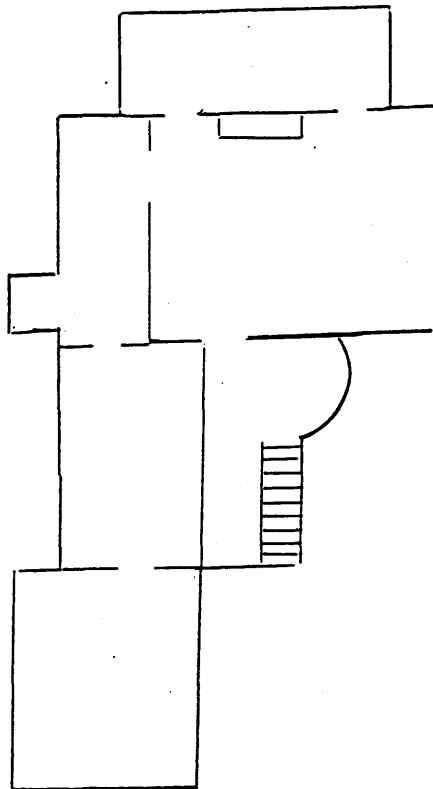
- 6. Window and window seat in upstairs hall, view
looking SE
- 7. 12 of 14

- 6. Servants' quarters, view looking NE
- 7. Photo 13 of 14

- 6. W elevation of non-contributing garage, view
looking E
- 7. 14 of 14

Garage
NC

Servants'
Quarters



④

⑤
Magnolia Street

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑩

①

②

Del Monte Avenue

③

CAPTAIN F. DEANE DUFF HOUSE
HENRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

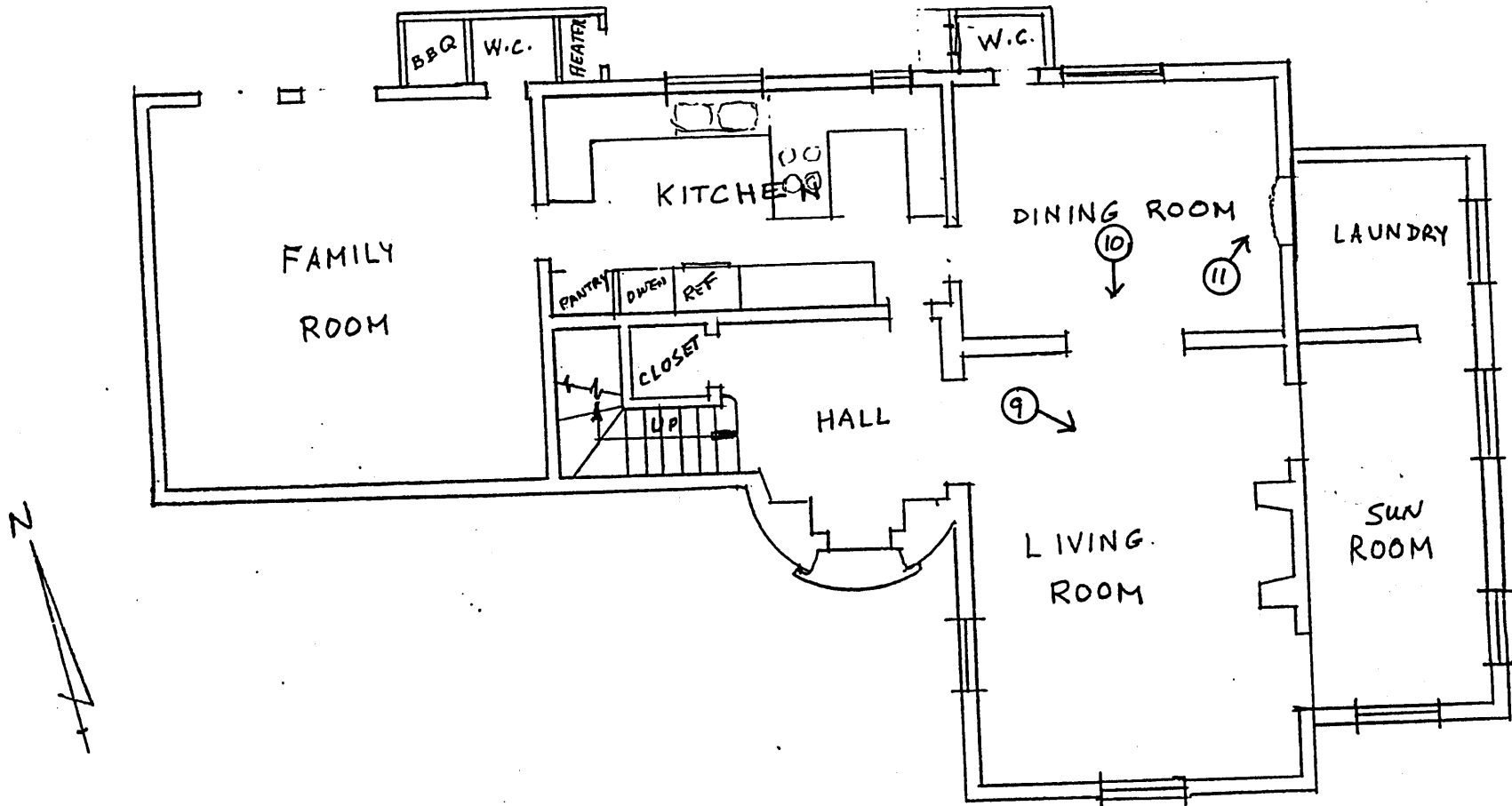
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Boundary - - - - -

Not To Scale

CAPTAIN F. DEANE DUFF HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA


Photo Direction ○→

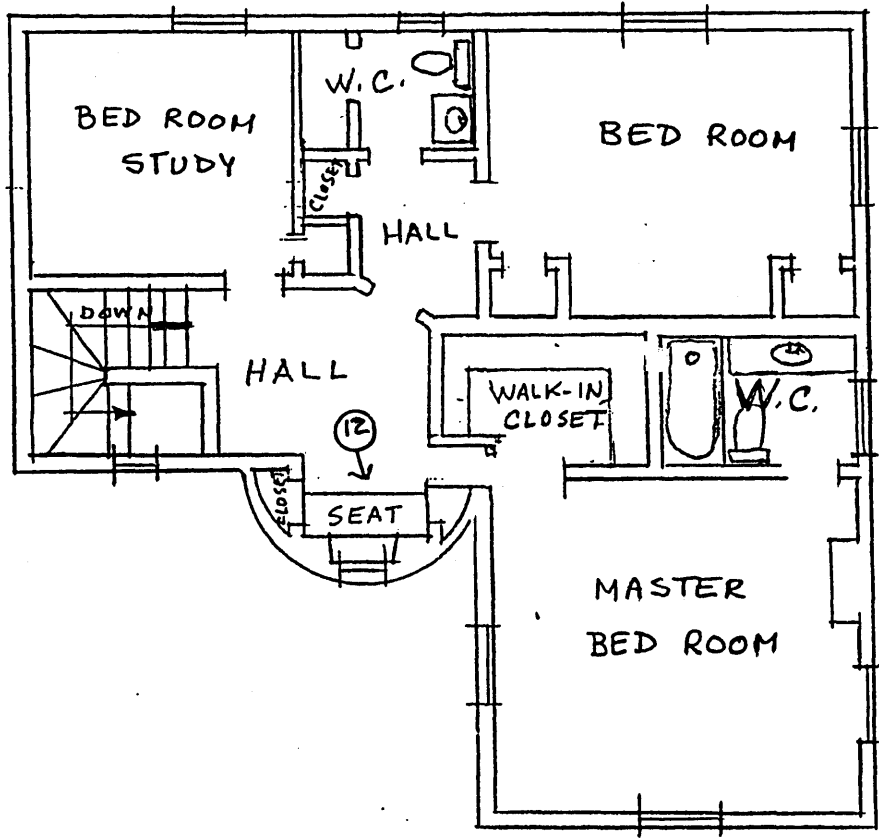


FIRST FLOOR

(APPR. SCALE $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'-0''$)

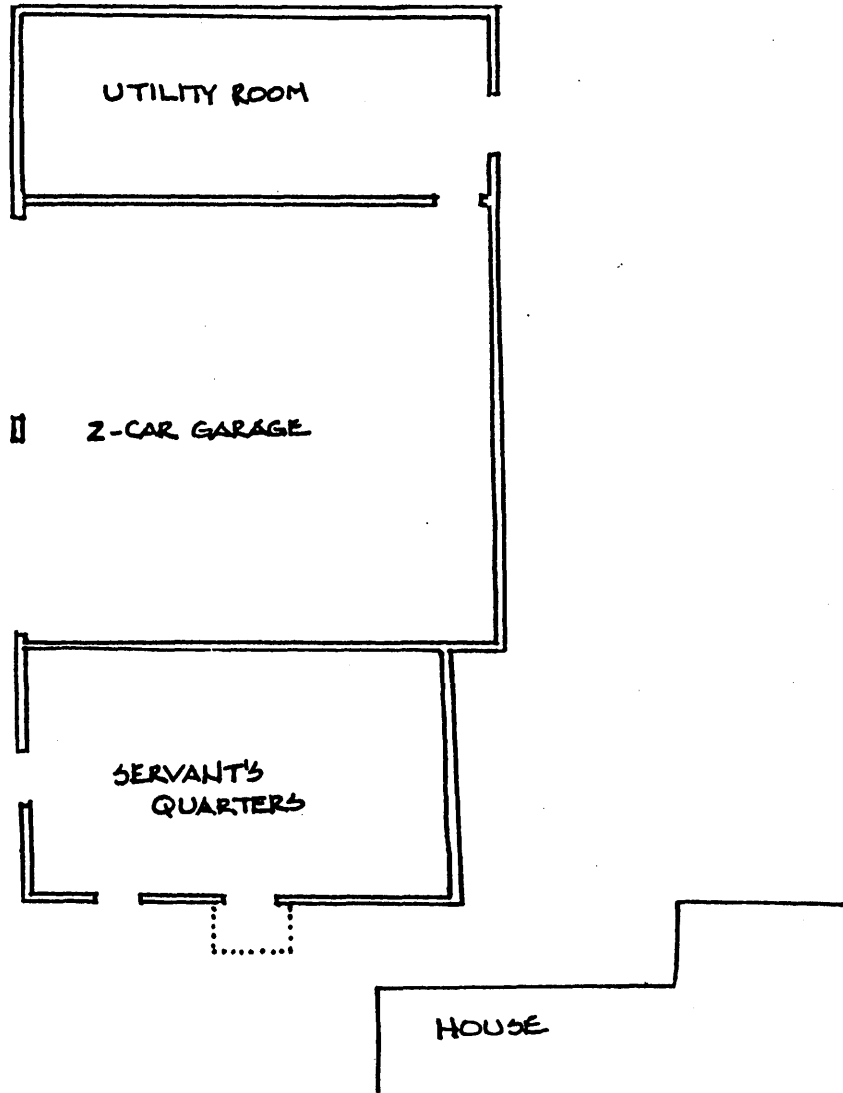
CAPTAIN F. DEANE DUFF HOUSE
HENRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

Photo Direction 



SECOND FLOOR
(APPROX. SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0")

CAPTAIN F. DEANE DUFF HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA



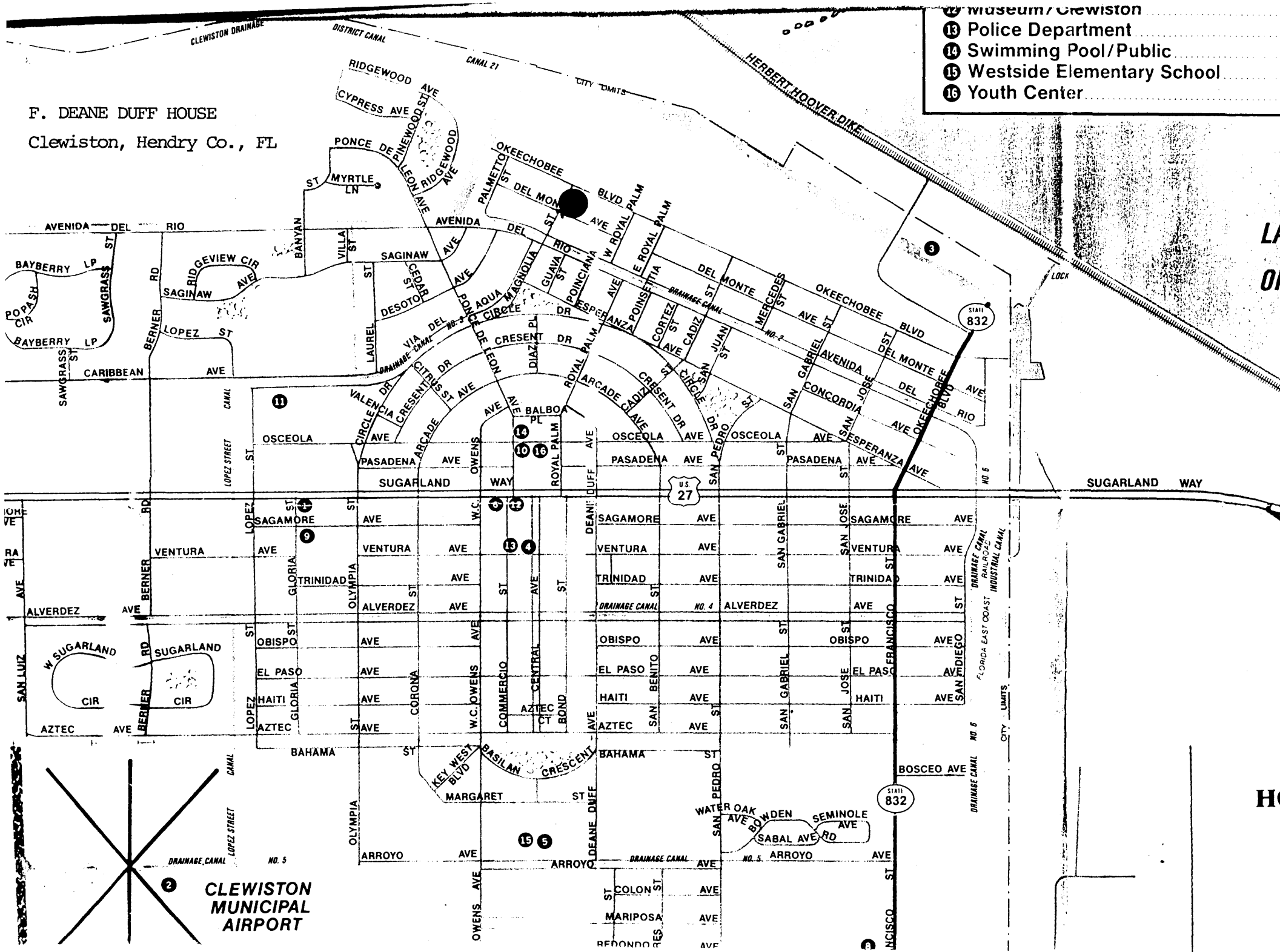
OUTBUILDING

(APPR. SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0")



F. DEANE DUFF HOUSE
 Clewiston, Hendry Co., FL

- 17 Museum/Clewiston
- 18 Police Department
- 14 Swimming Pool/Public
- 15 Westside Elementary School
- 16 Youth Center



CLEWISTON MUNICIPAL AIRPORT

STAIR 832

STAIR 832

LA
 OA

HO