

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on 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. For narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete this form.

1. Name of Property

historic name SEMINOLE INN

other names/site number Seminole Country Inn FMSF# MT73

2. Location

street & number 15885 S.W. Warfield Boulevard N/A not for publication

city or town Indiantown N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Martin code 085 zip code 34956

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 4/13/06
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 5-31-06
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Seminole Inn
Name of Property

Martin 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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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: hotel

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mediterranean Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STUCCO
walls STUCCO
roof TILE/TAR & GRAVEL
other CAST STONE

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

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)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1926-1956

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Harvey, Henry Stephen, architect

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Seminole Inn
Name of Property

Martin Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	5	2	6	2	8	2	9	8	9	0	5	3
	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 Simmons, Sherry/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date April 2006

street & number 500 South Brounough 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 Seminole Inn, Inc.

street & number Post Office Box 1 telephone 772-597-3777

city or town Indiantown state FL zip code 34956

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
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **SEMINOLE INN, INDIANTOWN, MARTIN
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Seminole Country Inn is located at 15885 Southwest Warfield Boulevard, Indiantown, Martin County, Florida. The inn is a two-story Mediterranean Revival Style building with Spanish Renaissance and Mission elements, constructed in 1926. The building contains 23 guest rooms, a lobby, conservatory, dining room, café, gift shop and offices. The inn consists of a centralized entry, management, and dining core, and two aligned east and west wings that contain the guest accommodations. The exterior walls are stucco. The complex roof alternates sculpted parapets hiding flat asphalt and gravel roofs, and barrel tiled roofs. Both features are visible on all four elevations. Exterior decorative elements include terra cotta finials and shields, and cast stone accents framing windows, and upper story balconies. Built with a "U" footprint, a one-story café with shed roof was added to the courtyard space between the wings in the 1970s.

SETTING

The Seminole Inn is located on six lots fronting southwest onto Warfield Boulevard/State Road 710, the historic main road through Indiantown (Photo #1). The boulevard parallels the Seaboard Coastline Railroad tracks to the southwest. Out of the city, State Road 710 is surrounded by citrus groves, wet prairie, cattle ranches and pine woods. Indiantown is a small rural unincorporated city with a population of approximately 5,600 people as of 2000. It is approximately 20 miles from the Martin County seat on the Atlantic coast, Stuart. The community is west of the Hungryland Swamp and 25 miles east of Lake Okeechobee. The St. Lucie Canal, part of the Cross State Waterway, is the only water body in the immediate vicinity. Its economy is primarily agricultural, and the Inn is the only establishment in the community that provides overnight guest accommodations.

Behind the inn to the northeast is an alley that divides the property fronting Warfield Boulevard from lots 22-24, also historically associated with the inn. These lots are open space containing a swimming pool installed in the 1980s (Photo #2). As a non-contributing feature this portion of the property is not included within the National Register boundary.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The original footprint of the hotel forms a "U." The courtyard space between the wings was largely filled in during the 1970s with a one-story café. The two-story hotel has exterior walls of interlocking hollow core clay tile with stucco overlay, painted white. The complex roof system is surfaced with barrel tiles and flat roof portions have asphalt and gravel. Most windows unless otherwise noted are rectangular, 6/6 double-hung sash.

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The south façade of the building faces Warfield Boulevard. The façade consists of three bays which are three distinct building blocks. The central block is side gabled and contains a central main entrance and is spanned with an extended, one-story shed roof porch (Photo #3). The porch is open and the roof is supported by pairs of Tuscan columns on either side of three concrete steps. The name "SEMINOLE INN" is inscribed above the steps. There are large stuccoed corner supports. The porch retains the original pecky cypress ceiling, tiled flooring, and wrought iron railings (Photo #4). The original hotel plans specified the alternating straight and twisted wrought iron rods that support the porch railings. The main entrance is through two French doors. Flanking the doors are pairs of French doors that are closed. The second story of the central block contains three evenly spaced windows filled with pairs of sashes. The side gable tiled roof has a ridge running east and west with slopes south and north. The roof ridge abuts parapeted roof lines of the east and west blocks.

The blocks to the east and west of the central block are of the same proportion and appear similar though they have flat asphalt and gravel roofs. Sculpted parapets rise at the south, east and west sides of both blocks. A shield is located at the peak of the south parapets. Each block has a two-story central pavilion topped with a large cornice near the roof-line. Each block has a stucco disc and cast stone shield with a fleur de lis motif above second story windows on both corners (Photo #5).

The south elevation/east block contains a central arched entrance with a pair of French doors (Photo #6). The arched opening is surrounded by projecting jambstones. The entrance is flanked by windows with single sashes, and the original lamps (Photo #7). Tall arched windows are at the east and west corners of the east block's first story. On the second story, aligned with the arched first story windows, are windows with single sashes. The pavilion at the second story contains four single windows with the center two having 4/4 double-hung sashes.

The south elevation/west block at the first story contains a window with a single sash in the west corner, two windows filled with pairs of sashes in the pavilion, and a single wooden door with diamond shaped lights in the upper half at the east corner (Photo #8). At the second story there are windows with single sashes at the west and east corners. There are concrete balconies under these windows with iron railings, and scrolling iron brackets (Photo #9).

The west elevation has a sculpted parapet across the south half, and hip roof with tiles at the north half (Photo #10). The north half is a wing off of the southern block. At the peak of the parapet is a shield with a finial on top. A large cornice spans a portion of the south half of the elevation repeating the cornice on the south elevation. Windows in the first and second stories are aligned with each other. On the first story, in the south half are two windows filled with pairs of sashes, a single 6/6 sash window, a single 4/4 sash window, and one smaller window. On the first story in the north half of the elevation are two windows filled with pairs of sashes.

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The north elevation shows the north wings connected to the south block, and the "U" form of the 1926 construction (Photo #11). The wings are covered with tiled hip roofs. Two stucco chimneys are visible; one piercing the north slope of the south elevation center block, and one in the roof of the east wing. Windows are visible within the second story of the "U;" single sash windows across the central block, and two windows with paired sashes in the west and east wings. The one-story shed roofed addition spans most of the open space between the wings. The roof is supported by two square columns, and the addition has glass doors spanning the north side. The north ends of the east and west wings have single doors centered in the second-story walls and metal fire escape stairways. One window is at the second story, northwest corner of the west wing. No windows are on the second story of the east wing. On the first story of the west wing a single door is centrally located and flanked by windows with pairs of sashes. On the first story of the east wing two windows with pairs of sashes flank a single enclosed window.

The east elevation, like the west elevation, appears as two distinct halves with a sculpted parapet, shield and finial to the south half, and tiled hip roof to the north half (Photo #12). The east elevation fronts onto Jefferson Street. A pavilion is in the south half with a large cornice across its top, as featured on the south elevation. Stucco discs and cast stone shields with fleur de lis motifs are above second story windows on both corners of the south half. The window at the second story south corner is stuccoed over. A window with a single sash is under the cast stone to the north. The pavilion at the second story contains three windows with a regular size window flanked by small windows with 4/4 double-hung sashes. The second story at the north half has three windows; two with pairs of sashes, and a small 4/4 sash. The first story has a large arched window in the center of the pavilion with smaller single sash windows flanking it. Two large arched windows flank the pavilion and are within the south half of the elevation. The first story north half of the elevation has two large windows with pairs of metal awning sashes, a small window with 6/6 sash, and a single door with arched transom at the north corner accessed by six concrete steps.

Interior

The interior has wooden floors, carpeted in many areas, stucco walls, and most ceilings are obscured by acoustic tiles that hide a sprinkler system. The first floor contains a main lobby, dining room and kitchen, a gift shop fronting the lobby, hotel offices, a laundry, café, and guest rooms in the west wing. Two stairs access the second floor that has a conservatory, two laundries, and guest rooms.

The inn's main south entry opens into a lobby (Photo #13). The lobby's wooden floors are exposed, and the ceiling is pecky cypress with exposed cypress beams. Centered in the north wall of the lobby is a brick fireplace (Photo #14). To the east and west of the fireplace are arched French doors that now look into the café to the north (Photo #15). This arched doorway on the west provides access to the café (Photo #16). To the east and west of these arched doors are two staircases that access the second floor (Photo #17). At the east wall of the lobby is an arched recess that serves as an office, and a pair of French doors (Photo #18) that access the dining room at the southeast corner of the building (Photo #19). North of the dining room is a kitchen and

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storage/service area. At the west wall of the lobby is a gift shop and hall that accessed a hotel office. The hall turns to the north with guest rooms in the west wing.

The second floor at the top of the staircases has a public conservatory with a brick fireplace centered against the north wall (Photo #20). From the conservatory, hallways run east (Photo #21) and west connecting to guests rooms along the south blocks (Photo #22). These halls turn north to guest rooms along the east and west wings.

ALTERATIONS

In the 1970s, the one-story café was built, filling in the courtyard space at the north side of the hotel. Public bathrooms adjacent to the café and dining area were installed. County code required a sprinkler installation which is hidden by acoustic tile ceilings. Bathrooms had to be installed in each guest room. Some windows on the west, north, and east elevations were enclosed. Windows with the same configuration replaced the original ones in the 1990s. Despite decorating changes during the years, in 1992-1993 all available original furnishings and fixtures were placed back in service.

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COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Seminole Inn is nominated to the National Register for significance at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. The Inn was a major component of a planned Indiantown development of S. Davies Warfield in the 1920s, and provided the only visitor accommodations in Indiantown. The Inn is an excellent example of Mediterranean Revival Style architecture, and was designed by Henry Stephen Harvey, of the West Palm Beach firm, Harvey and Clarke.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

During the period of significance, 1926 to 1956, highway 710 was part of a main route between the east and west coasts of Florida, bypassing Lake Okeechobee at the north end. It was a route frequently taken by winter visitors to Southeast Florida, especially Palm Beach and West Palm Beach. At that time the two primary modes of travel were auto and rail.

Seminole Indians lived on the high ground of the area until in the 1830's the United States military occupied it. They did not stay and the region northeast of Lake Okeechobee remained unoccupied for several decades. A Marion Platt, in the first criminal trial in DeSoto County, the area just east of present day Sarasota County, was acquitted of murdering Sheriff Jess Mizell in 1889. Platt left the area and settled a community on the east side of Lake Okeechobee which he called Annie, after his wife. Citrus and cattle were developed. The name was later changed to Indiantown.¹ In the early twentieth century developers bought acreage, and during World War I, the army dredged the St. Lucie Canal between Lake Okeechobee and the east coast. S. Davies Warfield, Indiantown's first developer, created a master plan for the town and the Seminole Inn was constructed as the centerpiece of the community.

Warfield died suddenly in 1927. In 1937, the remaining Warfield holdings were sold to The Indiantown Development Company.² The Inn was subsequently sold to new investors in 1953. They formed The Indiantown Company, which created and still owns the Indiantown Telephone Company, the First Bank of Indiantown, a marina on the St. Lucie Canal, and the local utilities. The telephone company was located in the Inn until 1961, when it was moved to adjacent property. The community did not fare well, however promising its development and later redevelopment plans seemed. The small, unincorporated city has a population of approximately 5,600.

S. Davies Warfield was born September 4, 1859, into a wealthy Baltimore family. An investment banker, and railroad baron, he assembled an extensive financial empire which included investment banking, railroads, utilities, insurance, real estate, a steamship company, securities and sundry other assets. Warfield and Alexander Brown II, a leading stockholder and broker for Consolidated Gas and United Electric, and a principal bond holder in the Belt Railway Company, consolidated United Railways and the gas and electric companies, a

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venture capitalized with more than \$500 million from the Savings Bank of Baltimore.³ Warfield's personal fortune was founded upon consolidating and solidifying monopolies controlled by a few Baltimore families, including his. Until his death he continued this approach of owning and/or controlling interlocking ventures which were mutually supportive.

The General Assembly of Maryland created the Southern Settlement and Development Organization in 1912, and named S. Davies Warfield as Chairman of the Executive Committee.⁴ This rather remarkable legislation authorized virtually any type of development in the southern states--entities over which the State of Maryland had no authority. Warfield also became president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company in 1912, and he began to acquire and construct rail lines and depots which connected many short lines into a coherent system. A contemporary of John Stiles Collins, the developer of Miami Beach, and railroad magnates Henry Plant and Henry Morrison Flagler, by 1919 Warfield was the president of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities.⁵

In 1924, Warfield bought approximately half of Martin County and planned to develop Indiantown.⁶ He saw the potential of Florida and told an audience in 1925 that Miami would have a population of 1 million within the next ten years (the population in 1925 was 75,000).⁷ The year the Inn was completed (1926) Warfield built the first railroad through the Everglades. In a matter of a few months the southeast and southwest coasts of the state were connected by rail for the first time.⁸ This railroad development culminated in the inaugural journey of the Orange Blossom Special, from New York to Florida and back, January 5 through 12, 1927.⁹ On board were 600 luminaries; including 115 investment bankers; Senators and other politicians; the Governor of Florida, John Martin (namesake of Martin County); and the Inn's architect, Henry Stephen Harvey.¹⁰ The trip was an orchestrated promotion for development, and at each stop there were elaborate celebrations. Warfield's purpose in extending the railways through the Everglades was to support the development of its millions of acres of land.

Draining of the Everglades was Warfield's goal. He planned to develop the millions of acres of real estate which would become available once the hydrologic regions of Lake Okeechobee and the Everglades had been brought under control. Warfield's purpose in extending the railways through the Everglades was to support the development of its millions of acres.¹¹ He had already been granted easements along unused canal banks, including the St. Lucie Canal, for the railroad, after his representatives met with the Internal Improvement Board in Tallahassee in August of 1925.¹² Development of the Everglades was to be Warfield's crowning achievement. Between 1912 and 1927 he had patiently assembled all the pieces necessary to implement the complicated undertaking, and, in 1927, with the completion of the railroad through the Everglades, the promotional journey of the Orange Blossom Special and a conference on Everglades reclamation, he was ready to implement the development scheme. Three months later, Warfield died unexpectedly. Although many of the specifics of the plans for draining the Everglades and controlling Lake Okeechobee agreed upon at this

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conference eventually became reality, it was a piecemeal process accomplished despite the absence of Warfield's wealth and influence to guide the grand scheme.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

The 1927 plat for the planned community of Indiantown denotes the Land Company of Florida as developer of record and is signed by Warfield, as President. The Seminole Inn was to provide lodging for corporate executives, investors and tourists. The master plan included the train depot, built by 1927, a school, houses for workers, and repair facilities and roundhouses for railroad engines and cars. When Warfield died unexpectedly in October of 1927, the plan was abandoned, and the repair facilities and houses were never built.

The Seminole Inn has been, since its construction, the only overnight guest lodging in Indiantown, and historically was the only guest accommodation and dining facility between West Palm Beach and Okeechobee. Intended as a showpiece, Warfield spared no expense in the design and construction of the Seminole Inn. It was constructed to support gala social events, and it served as a venue for formal receptions, balls, and parties for the year round residents. The Inn, therefore, hosted a variety of functions for a broad cross section of patrons from all economic and social standings. The Indiantown Telephone System, formed in 1952, was housed at the Inn until 1961, when it moved to a building adjacent to it.¹³ By the mid 1960's, the Inn was abandoned and remained boarded up until the 1970's, when the Wall family purchased it.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Mediterranean Revival is an eclectic style containing elements of building traditions from countries surrounding the Mediterranean Ocean. The style is found in states that have a Colonial Spanish history, and was popular in Florida from the late 1910s into the 1930s. A Florida building "boom" in the 1920s proved the popularity of the style. It was applied to buildings of all functions, from cottages to grand hotels. Mission and Spanish Styles are variants encompassed by the style. The style is characterized by shaped roof parapets, red tile roofs, and an asymmetrical facade attached to a simple rectangular plan. Walls are usually stucco, openings are often arched, and support columns are enlarged and frequently square. Ornamentation is commonly used to accent doors and window and is usually accomplished with decorated tile, terra cotta, carved stone or wrought iron.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Henry Stephen Harvey, Architect

Warfield hired a young but extremely successful West Palm Beach architect, Henry Stephen Harvey (1889-1986), of the firm Harvey & Clarke, to design the Seminole Inn and all the depots for the new Seaboard Air Line Railway extensions in Florida. Harvey, received his BS degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1914, and went to work for Day and Klauder, an influential Philadelphia firm, in 1915.¹⁴ Frank

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Miles Day was president of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1907, and Charles Zeller Klauder was prominent and garnered many awards for his work.

Harvey's work, both commercial and residential, includes architectural styles which range from Classical Revival, to Mediterranean Revival, Commercial Vernacular, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, and Modern Movement Art Deco. Harvey was appointed to national committees of the AIA, and in 1980 the AIA recognized Harvey's achievements by conferring to him the "Award for Excellence in Architecture That Has Stood the Test of Time."¹⁵

Sometime between 1915 and 1920, Harvey met L. Phillips Clarke. Clarke's parents lived in Palm Beach, and Harvey suggested they open an office there.¹⁶ Harvey borrowed the money for train fare and moved to West Palm Beach in May of 1921. They received a commission for a \$100,000 bank building within three days. They at first worked with the firm Selkirk, Harvey and Clarke, then formed Harvey and Clarke.

Harvey, whose AIA certificate was # 179, had to do virtually all of the design work for the firm's first few years, since Clarke was not a licensed architect, nor draftsman. In his unpublished memoirs, Harvey claims the following National Register listed buildings were entirely his design work: Holy Trinity Episcopal Church (NR 1998), Palm Beach Town Hall (NR, 2005), Comeau Building (NR 1996), Guaranty Building (NR 1998), and the West Palm Beach (NR 1973), Delray Beach (NR 1986) and Naples (NR 1974) Seaboard passenger depots.¹⁷ Harvey also states in his memoir that he was the sole designer of all the Seaboard Airline Railway stations for all the new extensions in Florida.

The firm of Harvey and Clarke quickly received commissions for some of the most important commercial, residential and municipal buildings in Palm Beach and Martin counties. In 1925, the firm also developed plans for small residences so that builders who could not afford architects could purchase the plans for a reasonable fee.¹⁸ Harvey was appointed to represent South Florida on the board of the Structural Service Department of the AIA.¹⁹ He was also a member of the Tusawilla Club, which pledged to help the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company buy the necessary right of way to extend its line to Miami.²⁰ He was elected Mayor of West Palm Beach in 1924, helped form the Palm Beach Rotary Club, and instigated the laying of telephone lines to Belle Glade (which was supportive of Warfield's plans for developing the Everglades). In December of 1927, the Palm Beach County Development and Construction Organization was formed by the county and Harvey was unanimously selected as president.²¹ Harvey was a contemporary of Marion Sims Wyeth, Addison Mizner, John Volk, Maurice Fatio and William Manley King, a group whose architecture still dominates the neighborhoods and business districts of Palm Beach County.

When the depression hit, the firm of Harvey and Clarke closed and Harvey made a second career designing and selling architectural fixtures and hardware in Palm Beach. He never returned to architecture, and closed his hardware and fixtures business in 1984, retiring at the age of 93.²²

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The Inn was one of the last collaborations between Warfield and Harvey, when they were at the peak of their professional careers and abilities. A year after the Inn was finished, Warfield was dead, and not long thereafter, Harvey ceased designing buildings forever. The sturdily constructed Inn survived the hurricanes of 1926 and the more devastating one of 1928, which damaged or destroyed 90% of Palm Beach County's buildings and killed thousands in the Glades area.

The Seminole Inn is an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival Style applied to a hotel. The Inn has a stucco exterior, barrel tiled roof incorporated with sculpted parapets. Built with a "U" footprint, the main façade has the appearance of symmetry with a central entrance and shed roofed porch, flanked by north and south bays. Each of these bays has different window sizes and groupings. Two arched windows are in the south bay, and not in the north, and the north bay has two iron rail balconies that are not on the south bay. Cornices at the roof line, ornamental medallions and cast stone shields, and Tuscan columns at the main steps borrow from Spanish and Italian Renaissance Revival Styles. Arched doorways give access off of the main lobby. The use of pecky-cypress for some ceilings in the public areas makes use of a distinctive local material and reflects a Spanish Colonial construction.

The Seminole Inn retains its location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, associations, and historic integrity to a high degree

Endnotes:

- 1 Jim Bob Tinsley, Bone Mizell, Florida Cow Hunter, (Orlando, University of Central Florida Press, 1990), pp. 54-57.
- 2 Janet Hutchinson, History of Martin County, ed. Emeline K. Paige, 3rd ed., (Stuart, Historical Society of Martin County, 1998), 221.
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- 5 S. Davies Warfield, "Statement of S. Davies Warfield, President, National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, before Committee On Interstate Commerce, United States Senate, January 31, 1919," (Washington, D.C., Library of Congress).
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- 7 Frederick L. Allen, "Ch. 11, Home Sweet Florida," in Only Yesterday, Univ. of Virginia, 2004.
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- 10 Phil Lewis, "Naples Depot – All Aboard for History," Naples Daily News, May 23, 2004.

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- 16 "Henry Stephen Harvey," p.18.
- 17 Ibid., p.20.
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- 20 Carol Dunlap, "Boom Time Mayor Savors His Stories," Palm Beach Post, no date.
- 21 "Harvey Made Head of Organization," Palm Beach Times, December 2, 1927.
- 22 Hunter.

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**SEMINOLE INN, INDIANTOWN, MARTIN
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 13, parcels 1-6

Plat "A," a subdivision of parts of Sections 5 & 6 T40 S, R39 E, Martin County, Florida, April 1927.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary encompasses the property historically associated with the Seminole Inn.

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Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 1 **SEMINOLE INN, INDIANTOWN, MARTIN
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PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Seminole Inn, 15885 Southwest Warfield Boulevard, Indiantown
2. Martin County, Florida
3. Sherry Simmons
4. February 2005
5. Jonnie Wall Flewelling
6. South elevation and Warfield Blvd., looking north
7. Photo #1 of 22

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

6. South pool, looking northeast
7. Photo #2 of 22

6. South elevation, central block, looking north
7. Photo #3 of 22

6. Main porch, looking north
7. Photo #4 of 22

6. Detail of disc and fleurs de lis shield decorations, looking west
7. Photo #5 of 22

6. South elevation, east block, looking north
7. Photo #6 of 22

6. Lamp by east block door, looking north
7. Photo #7 of 22

6. South elevation, west block, looking north
7. Photo #8 of 22

6. Detail of balcony, looking north
7. Photo #9 of 22

6. West elevation, looking east
7. Photo #10 of 22

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**SEMINOLE INN, INDIANTOWN, MARTIN
COUNTY, FLORIDA**

- 6. North elevation, looking south
- 7. Photo #11 of 22

- 6. East elevation, looking west
- 7. Photo #12 of 22

- 6. Lobby, looking west
- 7. Photo #13 of 22

- 6. Lobby fireplace, looking north
- 7. Photo #14 of 22

- 6. Lobby French doors, looking north
- 7. Photo #15 of 22

- 6. Café, looking south
- 7. Photo #16 of 22

- 6. Stairway in lobby, looking north
- 7. Photo #17 of 22

- 6. Lobby, looking west
- 7. Photo #18 of 22

- 6. Dining room, looking east
- 7. Photo #19 of 22

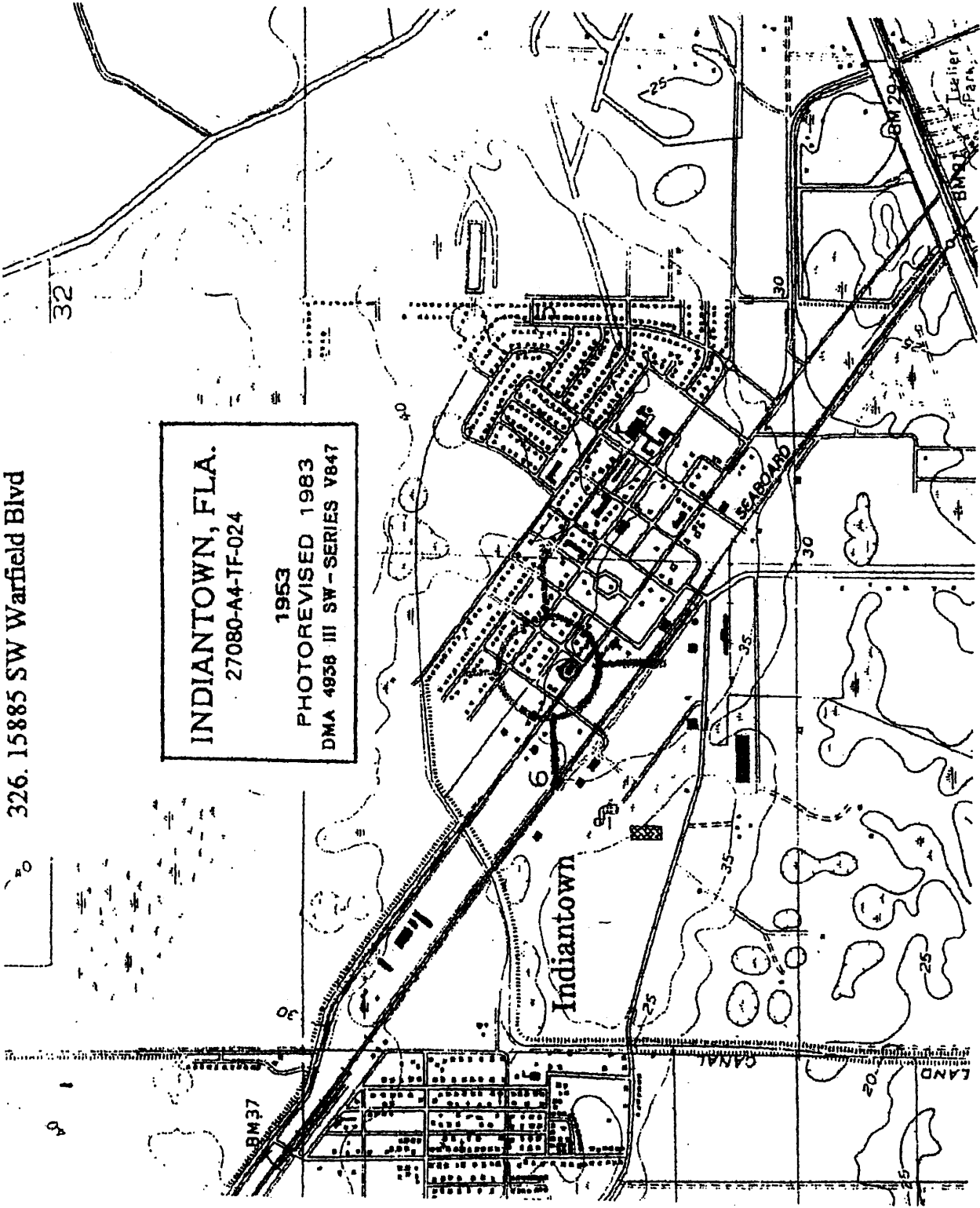
- 6. Second floor conservatory, looking west
- 7. Photo #20 of 22

- 6. Second floor east hallway, looking east
- 7. Photo #21 of 22

- 6. Second floor bedroom, looking south
- 7. Photo #22 of 22

326. 15885 SW Warfield Blvd

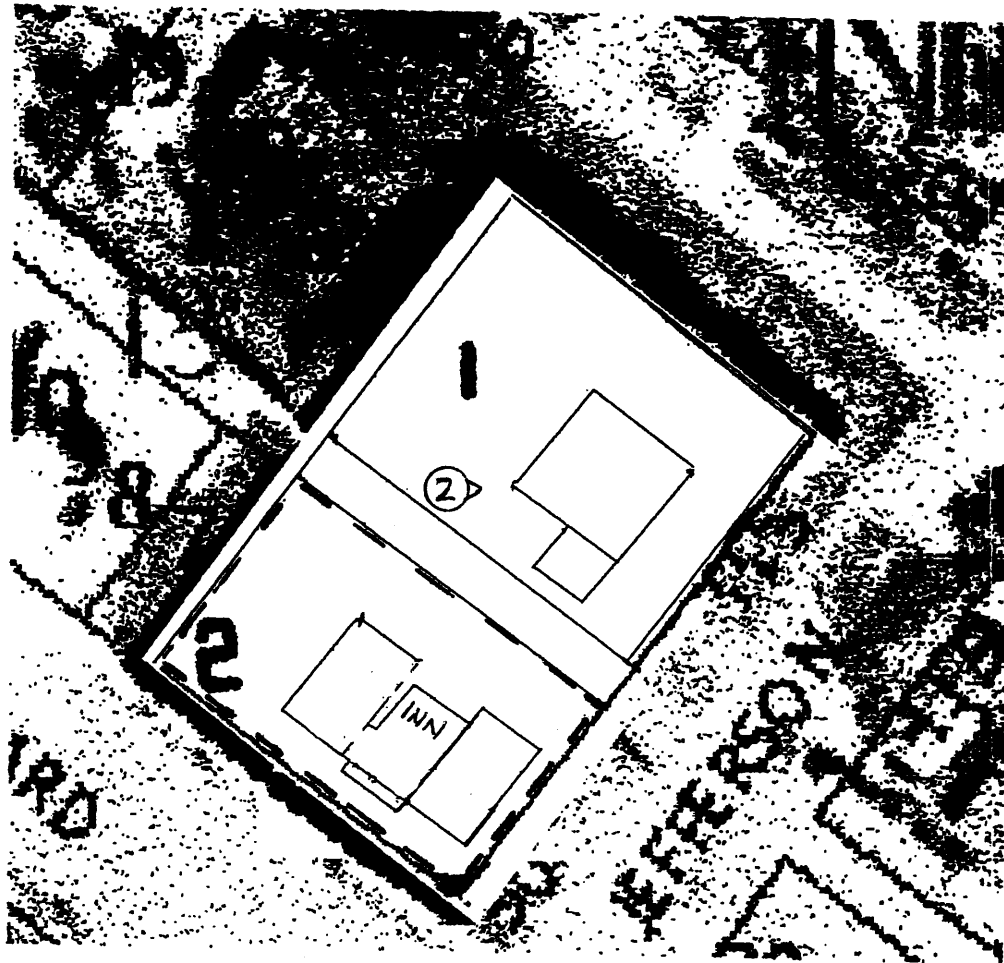
INDIANTOWN, FLA.
27080-A4-TF-024
1953
PHOTOREVISED 1983
DMA 4958 III SW - SERIES V847



BM 20
Isler Park

LAND

SEMINOLE INN SITE MAP



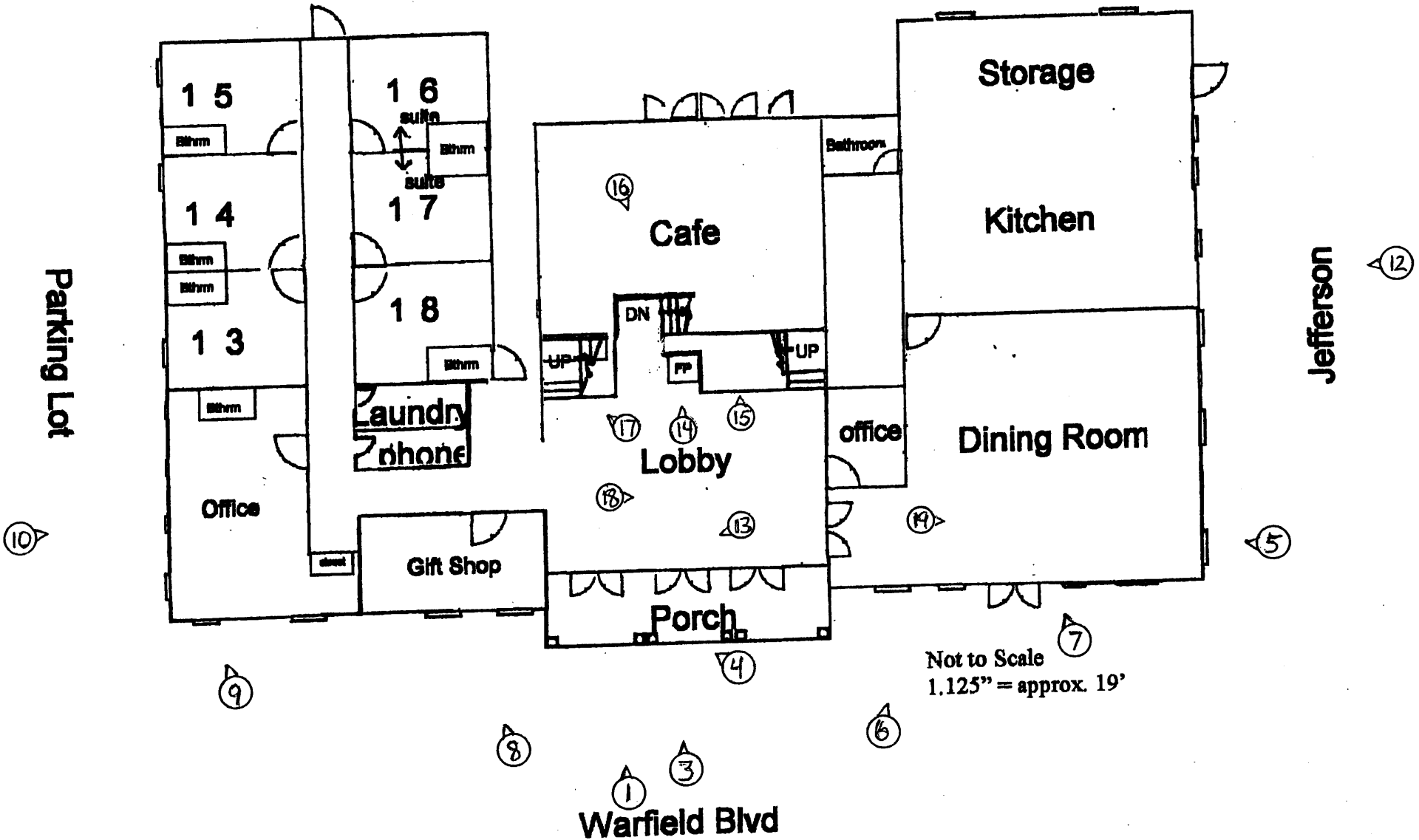
1. Block 13, Lots 22, 23, 24, Gardens and Pool area, Not-Contributing
2. Block 13, Lots 1 through 6, Seminole Inn and Parking Lot, Contributing

NOT TO SCALE

PHOTO DIAGRAM - ①

Not to Scale
1.125" = Approx. 130'

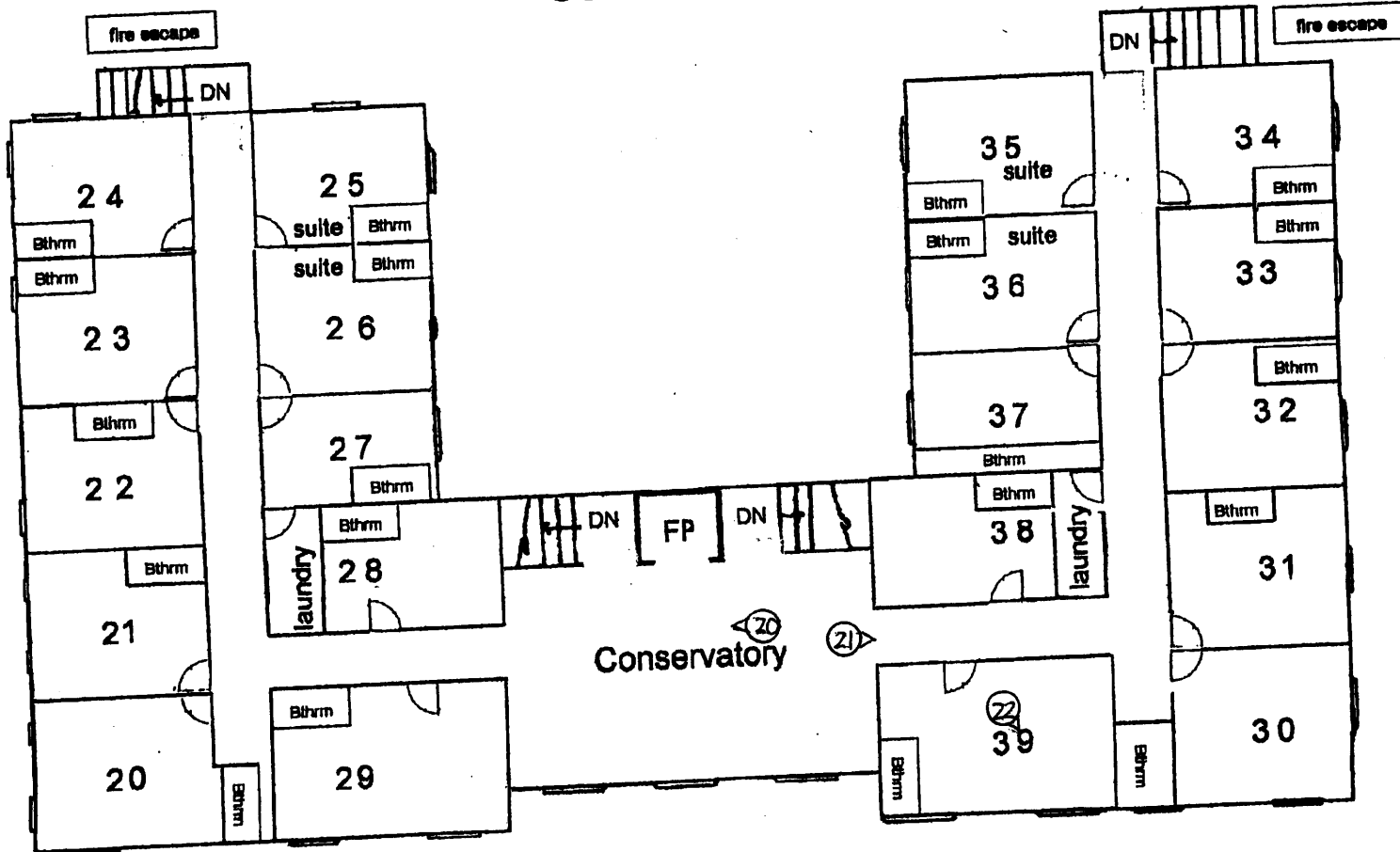
Seminole Inn First Floor



Seminole Inn

North

Second Floor



Jefferson

Not to Scale
1.125" = approx. 19'

Warfield Blvd.

PLAT "A"
A SUBDIVISION
OF PARTS OF SECTIONS 5 & 6 T40S,R.39E.

Jan. 30/27

MARTIN COUNTY, FLORIDA
DIVIDED & DEVELOPED BY
THE LAND COMPANY OF FLORIDA
MADE 7-1-26

State of Florida)
County of Martin)

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the several parcels of land hereinafter described are the property of the State of Florida, and that the same have been donated to the State of Florida, and that the same have been conveyed to the State of Florida, and that the same have been received by the State of Florida, and that the same have been accepted by the State of Florida, and that the same have been returned to the State of Florida, and that the same have been conveyed to the State of Florida, and that the same have been received by the State of Florida, and that the same have been accepted by the State of Florida, and that the same have been returned to the State of Florida.

Dedication

Know All Men By These Presents That The Land Company of Florida, a corporation of the State of Florida, has donated to the State of Florida, and that the same have been conveyed to the State of Florida, and that the same have been received by the State of Florida, and that the same have been accepted by the State of Florida, and that the same have been returned to the State of Florida, and that the same have been conveyed to the State of Florida, and that the same have been received by the State of Florida, and that the same have been accepted by the State of Florida, and that the same have been returned to the State of Florida.



Acknowledgement

I, the undersigned, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and duly sworn to that effect, do hereby certify that the several parcels of land hereinafter described are the property of the State of Florida, and that the same have been donated to the State of Florida, and that the same have been conveyed to the State of Florida, and that the same have been received by the State of Florida, and that the same have been accepted by the State of Florida, and that the same have been returned to the State of Florida.

Affidavit

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I have surveyed and plotted the land of land shown on the attached plat as PLAT "A" and that said plat is a correct representation thereof to the best of my knowledge and belief and that permanent reference measurements have been placed or marked thereon.

A. N. Appford
Plat Book by Cert. No. 311

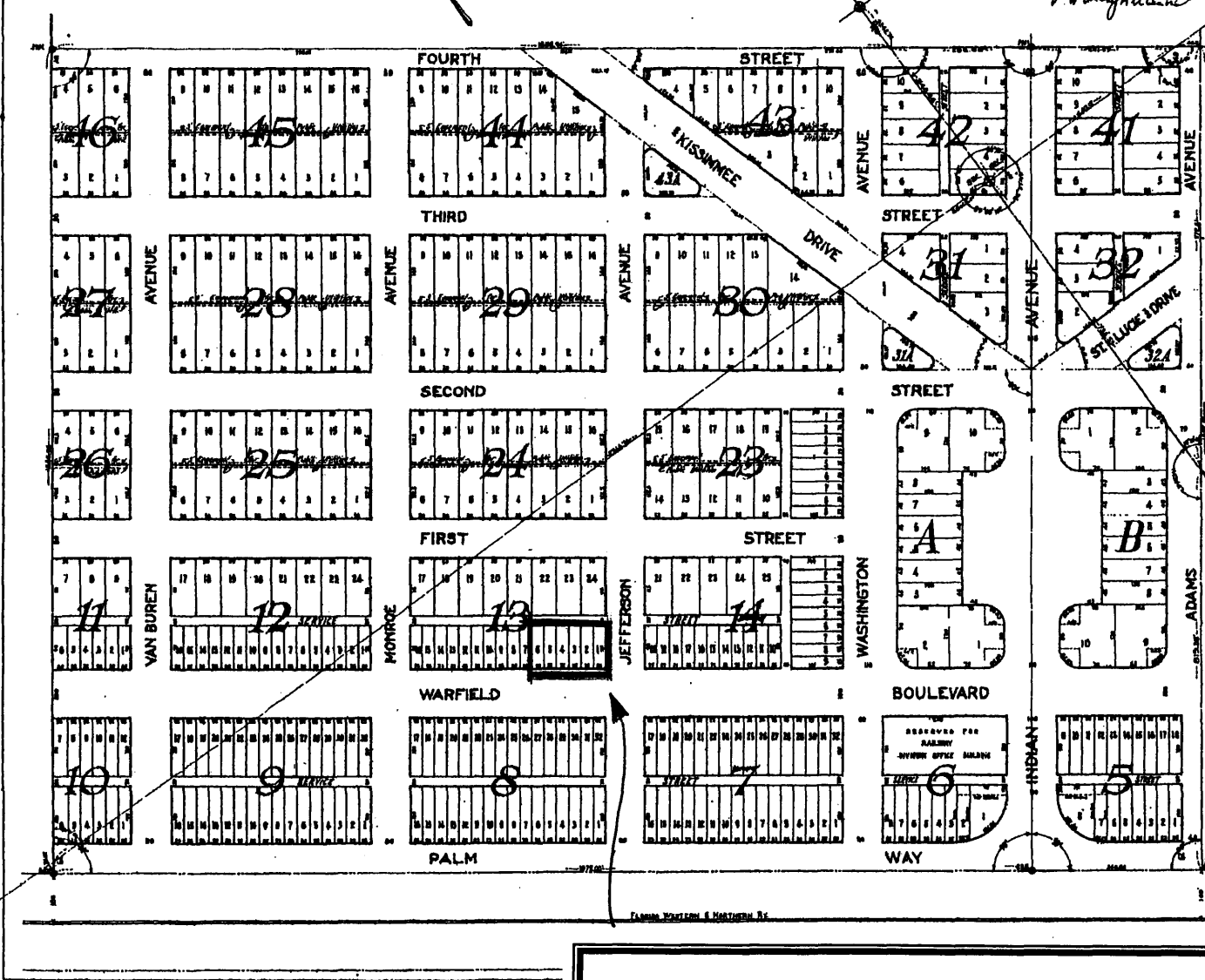
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of May 1927

Notary Public

Note: Each 1/4 acre unless otherwise shown

APPROVED BY
[Signature]

17



SEMINOLE INN, Indiantown, Martin Co., Florida
Platt Map of Indiantown, 1927, showing location of Seminole Inn