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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

FEB 13 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Lee County Courthouse
other names/site number LL00425
Old Lee County Courthouse

2. Location

street & number 2120 Main Street
city, town Fort Myers
state Florida code FL county Lee code 071 zip code 33901

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private, public-local (checked), public-State, public-Federal
Category of Property: building(s) (checked), district, site, structure, object
Number of Resources within Property: Contributing (1), Noncontributing (0 buildings, 0 sites, 1 structures, 0 objects, 1 Total)

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: State Historic Preservation Officer, Florida Department of State, Bureau of Historic Preservation
Date: 2/3/89

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

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
determined eligible for the National Register.
determined not eligible for the National Register.
removed from the National Register.
other, (explain:)

Entered in the National Register: 3/16/89

Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/courthouse administration

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone:sandstone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Please See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Politics/Government

Significant Person

N/A

Period of Significance

1915-1926

Significant Dates

1915, 1926

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Kennard, Francis J. -Architect

Heifner, F.P. -Builder

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

Please See Continuation Sheets

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

Fort Myers Historical Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

A 17 413365 2946910
 Zone Easting Northing

C

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of Lee County Courthouse is shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "Site Plan-Lee County Courthouse, Fort Myers, Fla."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the courthouse, landmark banyan and live oak trees and World War I Monument that have historically been part of the Lee County Courthouse and that retain historic integrity. That parcel of the original courthouse lot to the south/southeast of the Courthouse has been excluded because it's use has changed from jail to courthouse annex and does not contribute today. See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William N. Thurston/Historic Preservation Supervisor-Gloria Sajgo & Gladys Cook Lee
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 6, 1989 Cnty
 street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Lee County CourthouseSummary

The Lee County Courthouse, located at 2120 Main Street, in Fort Myers, Florida, is a two-story buff brick building built in 1915 in the Neo-Classical Revival style, with an addition at the rear constructed in 1926. The building rests on a masonry foundation, and includes a basement, providing three floors. The main (north) facade features a classical Doric Order entablature with fluted columns flanked by pilasters. There are side entrances at each end of the main block of the building. Windows are paired wood sash with one over one lights. The roof is flat with parapet. The site includes a majestic oak tree, a large bayan tree, and a monument erected in 1922 commemorating the service of Lee County veterans of World War I.

Setting

Fort Myers, situated on the Caloosahatchee River, is the county seat of Lee County, located in southwest Florida. The Lee County Courthouse is located at 2120 Main Street, in the central business district of Fort Myers (map 1). The building occupies the north 200 feet of the block bounded by Main Street on the north, Broadway Avenue on the east, and Monroe Street on the west (map 2). The site is simply landscaped with a variety of ornamental shrubs and several palm, cedar, and oak trees, including a large banyan tree, (*Ficus benahalensis*) and a majestic live oak tree (*Quercus virginiana*) which dominate the grounds in front of the building (photos 1 and 2). Paved walks provide access to the main and side entrances. A simple granite monument bearing a bronze plaque, erected by the local American Legion Post in 1922, commemorating the service of Lee County veterans in World War I, is located at the northeast corner of the site (photo 3). A modern, glass enclosed bus stop shelter near the northeast corner of the site (map 2) is non-contributing. The remainder of the block, formerly occupied by the county jail and other service buildings, is now occupied by a six story County office building constructed in 1961. A two story wing off the north side of this building abuts the rear wall of the 1926 addition to the Courthouse, which remains intact with the exception of doorways at each level to provide access between the two buildings. Although the surrounding area has likewise been subject to redevelopment in recent years, it remains the commercial and business center of the community. Thus, the County Courthouse retains the basic integrity of its urban downtown setting.

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Lee County Courthouse

Contributing Resource: The Courthouse Building and American Legion Monument.

The basic plan of the 1915 Lee County Courthouse is rectangular, with a central block rising slightly higher than the flanking, symmetrical wings. A 1926 addition creates a T-shaped building. The original rectangular shape remains the dominant mass of the structure. Constructed of buff brick, the Neo-Classical Revival courthouse is two stories in height plus a basement. The 1926 addition is also two stories in height. The foundation of the building is masonry with a smooth ashlar finish.

The roof structure includes a shallow gambrel above the central block and flat roofs above the wings. All are parapeted. The parapets are composed of brick and capped with a band of stone. The stringcourse or frieze below the parapet is a grouping of moldings also composed of stone. The principal facade of the courthouse is the north, or Main Street, elevation, where wide stone steps approach a colossal Doric entablature supported by two monumental fluted Doric columns (photo 1). The entablature, or upper level of the entrance design, features a dentil frieze with mutules (evenly spaced blocks beneath the cornice). Engraved in the projecting stone cornice is LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE. The architrave, with metopes and triglyphs is in adherence to the formal Doric Order. The triglyphs are typical of the Doric Order with the characteristic guttae band of 6 (six) cone-shaped pendants. The capitals of the Doric columns are decorated with a grouping of moldings, the most formal of which is the egg and dart motif. The other vertical members of the entablature are stone pilasters with a smooth finish (photo 4). A stone string course beneath the projecting cornice contains banding inspired by the Doric Order capital form.

The east and west elevations are identical, each having a set of steps leading to an entrance door that is flanked by two-story stone pilasters and a projecting cornice supported by scrolled modillions. Wrought iron scones with round globes illuminate the entrances (photos 5, 6, and 7). Fenestration is regular throughout, with original paired double hung, one over one sash and transoms (photo 8). Exterior alterations to the original building include replacement of the

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Lee County Courthouse

original doors at each of th entrances (photo 9), and the installation of glass block panels in place of the second floor windows in the central bay of the main facade. Reversal of these alterations is currently in progress, and will restore the original appearance of these features.

The two story brick addition, with basement, constructed in 1926 is centered at the rear of the original building. It is lower than the central block of the original building, and lacks stylistic ornamentation. The east and west elevations carry paired, double hung sash windows with stone ledges at each level. The rear (south) wall originally carried neither windows nor door, however doorways were installed on each level to provide access to the adjacent office building in 1961.

The interior floor plan to the Lee County Courthouse, as designed by architect Francis J. Kennard, supports the function of a governmental building. While the exact functions or titles of each office changed over the years, the original floor plan is intact. Where offices were subdivided, those partitions will be removed in the process of the ongoing restoration.

The first floor is accessed through the main entrance where a vestibule and lobby adjoin the main east-west corridor. A monumental mantle stair hall at the east end provides access to the second floor as does a smaller scale staircase off-center. The offices of tax collector, tax assessor, county commissioners, county clerk, sheriff, treasurer, supervisor, superintendent of public instruction, and county judge were located on the first floor. The walls of the main corridor were faced with a grey marble wainscote. Floors retain the original one-inch ceramic tile covering in a geometric design (photo 10). Interior finishes include clear oak doors with glass panels. These features remain intact.

Originally, the second floor of the building housed a large courtroom in the center of the structure with two jury rooms, a grant jury room, and circuit judge's office on the west side. A lobby and courtroom balcony were located on the east end of the building. The 1926 addition resulted in the opening of a doorway on both floors into the new section, which would house storage in the basement, a courtroom on the first floor, and two hearing

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rooms on the second floor. In 1961, the courtroom was converted to the office of the clerk of the circuit court, by the removal of walls segregating the witness room and jury room from the main courtroom space. The hearing rooms of the second floor became the offices of the county agricultural agent and county welfare. Otherwise, the floor plans remained basically intact, with the addition of several removable room partitions.

The American Legion Monument has been a prominent landscape feature on the Courthouse grounds since it was erected in 1922 (photo 14). It is a simple granite slab on a stepped granite pedestal facing the northeast corner of the block. It carries a large bronze plaque with a bas relief sculpture of three servicemen in uniform above the American Legion emblem flanked by the dates 1917-1919. Below this is an inscription in tribute to those who served. The monument itself has not been altered or modified since its erection, but a flagpole was installed in the paved walk leading to it at an unknown date probably in the 1940s.

These contributing resources retain their integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, as well as their essential historic character and appearance. Reversal of the minor alterations to the Courthouse building as cited above will restore its exterior appearance in all essential details.

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 1 Lee County CourthouseSummary:

The Lee County Courthouse is significant under Criteria A for its association with the political and governmental history of the county in the early 20th century. The construction of the building was the subject of a major political controversy in 1914, and its historic alterations in 1926 reflect the expanding needs of governments in the growing county. It is significant under Criterion C as a fine local example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture, and as the work of Francis J. Kennard, a major Florida architect noted for his interpretations of classical architectural styles.

Historic Context

Lee County, Florida, was created in 1887, when political pressure from residents of the area, then a part of Monroe County, convinced the State Legislature that governmental administration from Key West was no longer adequate to their needs. Settlement of the area had first developed after the Second Seminole War and implementation of the Armed Occupation Act of 1842. A thriving community grew up around the wartime military post at Fort Myers, based in large part on the shipment of cattle from the surrounding range lands to the Key West and Havana, Cuba markets. Despite the disruptions of the Civil War, the cattle based economy survived, and continued to expand in the decades of the 1870s and 1880s. At this time, too, Ft. Myers began the development as a winter resort area that eventually attracted the interest and investment of many wealthy northerners, including Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, and Harvey Firestone. As the area developed, administration from the Monroe County seat at Key West, some 150 miles away and accessible only by steamboat or sailing vessel, became increasingly impractical. The prominent cattlemen of the region, Captain F.G. Hendry, Samuel Summerlin, T.E. Langford, James E. Hendry, and William H. Towles, were particularly influential in affecting the establishment of the new county named for the Confederate General Robert E. Lee, and, as the County government expanded to meet the needs of the growing population, in the construction of the imposing Neo-Classical style County Courthouse.

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Lee County Courthouse

Historic Significance: Criterion A

Upon the formation of Lee County, William H. Towles and Capt. Francis A. Hendry were among those elected to serve as Lee County's first county commissioners. Towles was a native Floridian, who after coming to Fort Myers in 1884, entered the mercantile business with James E. Hendry, Sr. and opened the Towles and Hendry General Store. Later Towles devoted most of his time to the cattle business, becoming one of the leading cattlemen in Florida. Capt. Hendry was a native Georgian, who became a captain in the confederate forces during the Civil War. Afterwards he became a leading Florida cattlemen known as the "cattle king" of South Florida.

One of the first actions of the first Board of County Commissioners was to secure quarters for a temporary courthouse. For this purpose, Towles rented the upper floor of his Towles and Hendry general store building to the county. However, both Towles and Hendry immediately began building political support for a new, more impressive, courthouse. To finance their new courthouse, the county commissioners authorized Lee County's first bond election. On March 18, 1889, Lee County voters approved a \$20,000 bond issue for the construction of an imposing structure.

In preparation for the building of the new courthouse, the Lee County Board of Commissioners purchased about two acres of land bounded by what are now Main, Broadway, Second, and Monroe Streets as the site for the future courthouse. On September 6, 1889, the County Commissioners, "Ordered that the deed from C. W. Hendry and wife for courthouse site be accepted and that he be paid \$1,500 in cash and \$750 in warrant to run six months." A contract for the building was let to the firm of Thompson and Green. However as a result of the economic downtown of the 1890's the County found it impossible to sell its bond.

Since the commissioners were determined to move from their rented premises into a county owned courthouse, on September 1894, they awarded a contract for the construction of a wood frame courthouse. The building was completed in December of 1894, but it was a far cry from Towles' and Hendry's original vision.

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By 1914, however, economic recovery had brought renewed growth to Lee County. This made it an ideal time for Towles to revive the issue of the building of a stately courthouse. Towles chaired the Lee County Board of Commissioners and had two strong allies for the cause of building a new courthouse, Commissioners Captain F.A. Hendry and Ed Parkinson. Commissioners R.G. Collier and W.S. Turner were generally opposed to a new courthouse.

On January 5, 1914, the County Commissioners voted to authorize the erection of a new courthouse, and on April 6, 1914, the Commission accepted plans by the architect Francis J. Kennard of Tampa for a new courthouse building. The motion for final acceptance of the plans and specifications was made by E. Parkinson and seconded by F.A. Hendry. All five commissioners voted unanimously for acceptance of the plans and specifications.

At the same time the commission passed a resolution which would raise \$30,000 of the estimated \$85,000 needed for the erection of the courthouse. This resolution called for a two-mill tax increase for two consecutive years. It was estimated that the revenue from this two-mill tax would be approximately \$15,000 per annum.

Soon afterward, a strong opposition to the building of a new courthouse mobilized. In general, the opponents of the new courthouse were satisfied with the existing wood frame structure and saw no need for a more stately building. In addition, the opponents to the new courthouse doubted the constitutionality of the statute that allowed the commissioners to vote for a two-mill tax increase to finance the building of a new courthouse. They believed a project of that magnitude should be brought before the county voters for approval.

Among the leading opponents of a new courthouse were such influential Lee County residents as Harvie E. Heitman and Francis W. Perry. Harvie E. Heitman was a prominent builder, businessman, citrus grove owner and civic leader. He served as a member of the town and city council for twenty-one years and was council president several terms. Francis W. Perry was a well known composer who reorganized the Fort Myers Concert Band and was its leader for many years. He had purchased grove properties near Alva and was director of the Florida Citrus Exchange. He

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was one of the pioneer advocates of the Tamiami Trail. He was later elected as representative from Lee County to the state legislature in 1916, 1918, and 1920.

As tensions between the opponents and supporters of the courthouse grew, this issue became one of the greatest local political confrontations in Lee County's history. Twice, in the summer of 1914, the County Commission advertised construction bids and selected a contractor, and twice, opponents of the proposed new courthouse halted progress on the project by obtaining court orders which, on technical grounds, enjoined the commission from proceeding.

On October 8, 1914, the Lee County Board of County Commissioners again authorized the advertisement for bids for the new courthouse. The bids received were substantially higher than had been received in July and September. The following bids were received:

F.P. Heifner, Atlanta	\$100,000
J.G. Jenkins & Co., Ocala	\$110,000
Cahow & Parker, Tampa	\$120,000

On Saturday, October 23, 1914, the Board of County Commissioners, by a vote of 3 to 2, awarded the contract for construction of the new courthouse to F.P. Heifner. However, Heifner's low bid of \$100,000 was substantially higher than the \$85,000 that had been estimated for total project cost in April of 1914 when the commissioners passed a resolution calling for a two mill tax increase to fund the project. To deal with this problem at the October 23, 1914 meeting, the Lee County Board of County Commissioners, "...discussed the millage and decided that three mills for courthouse purposes would be ample to meet the increased bids."

Three days after this motion was approved, when the county commissioners met to sign the contract with F.P. Heifner, they learned that the opponents to the new courthouse were sending Francis W. Perry and C.L. Johnson to Arcadia to obtain another injunction on the basis of a lack of necessity for a new building. In response, the Board of County Commissioners quickly passed a resolution authorizing Commissioner Towles to take

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Lee County Courthouse

whatever action he deemed necessary. Towles met with Heifner, and instructed him to demolish the existing wood frame courthouse, and on October 29, 1914, The Fort Myers News-Press reported, "A large force of workmen is employed in towing away the old structure and by tomorrow little will be left of the old building except the concrete foundation."

The opponents of the new courthouse were infuriated by the destruction of the old one. But in spite of their vocal and determined arguments, on November 12, 1914, Judge F.A. Whitney refused their request for another injunction. Since the wood frame courthouse was no longer standing, the issue of whether Lee County should keep or build a new one was moot. Lee County obviously needed a new courthouse.

The cornerstone for the new building was laid on Tuesday, April 13, 1915, with Masonic ceremonies. Among the speakers were F.A. Hendry, W.H. Towles, E. Parkinson, W.S. Turner, R.G. Collier, W.J. Odum, Ed L. Evans and others. "Before a great throng of people which taxed the capacity of the spacious courthouse grounds, the cornerstone of the new Lee County courthouse was laid..." Construction was completed and the new building was occupied in December, 1915.

Despite the disruptions and dislocations of the World War I period, Lee County continued to grow, and the general prosperity of the 1920s and the speculative Florida land boom hastened the pace of development. Growth still centered in Fort Myers, where developers opened several residential subdivisions such as Edison Park, Dean Park, and Henley Place, and the central business district became more densely developed as older buildings gave way to larger structures. The resulting expansion of county governmental activity, together with the euphoria of optimism, patriotism, and civic pride typical of the times are reflected in the two historic modifications to the property.

The first was the erection of the American Legion monument at the northeast corner of the site, the only structural adornment on the Courthouse grounds, in 1922. Proud of their military service in World War I, veterans in Lee County had organized the Rabe O. Wilkinson Post, No. 38 of the American Legion. The monument was erected in tribute to the men of Lee County who entered military

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Lee County Courthouse

service, and particularly those who sacrificed their lives in the conflict. It remains today, not only as a memorial to the men who served, but as a reminder of the appreciation of the community in the post war years.

The second was the addition at the rear of the Courthouse constructed in 1926, in order to provide additional courtroom and judicial office space. In 1925, the Lee County Board of Commissioners approved plans for a \$35,000 addition to the courthouse. The commission again retained architect F.J. Kennard. The money was raised by the issuance of time warrants, payable \$7,000 each year for the five years, with interest at 6%, authorization for such issuance having been made at the 1925 session of the Florida legislature. The bonds were advertised for sale and the addition built in 1926. In this configuration the Lee County courthouse continued to serve the functions of the Lee County government until 1961. Actual court proceedings now take place in a new Justice Center across the street, but current restoration work will revitalize the offices for the Board of County Commissioners. The courtroom will be utilized as the commission chambers.

Architectural Significance, Criterion C:

The courthouse is designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style, which in Florida occurred generally from 1910 to 1920. The style reflects a renewed interest in Neo-Classicism, which is the last phase of classicism in the late 18th and 19th century, a movement based on the use of pure Roman and Greek forms. The style is characterized by monumentality, the strict use of orders, and a sparing application of ornamentation.

The style typically represents one of the classic orders, which in the Lee County Courthouse is the Doric Order. The Doric Order follows a column and entablature style developed by the Dorian Greeks, which features a sturdiness of proportion, with a simple cushion capital, a fringe of triglyphs and metopes, and mutules in the cornice. The courthouse is a strict interpretation of the elements characterizing the formal Doric Order. The lack of arches is a main characteristic of the Greek origins.

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The architect, Francis Joseph Kennard, was born in London, England, on March 15, 1865. In 1886 his family moved to central Florida, where his father invested in orange groves. The "Big Freeze" of 1888 ended their citrus crop venture, but young Francis had already established an architectural office in Sanford, which he later moved to Orlando.

In 1891 Kennard supervised the construction of the Tampa Bay Hotel (NR 1972) for developer and railroad magnate Henry B. Plant. The architect relocated in Tampa in 1895 and was associated for the first few years with another Englishman, M.J. Miller. Francis Kennard's son, Phillip F. Kennard, subsequently became an architect and joined his father in business. Francis Kennard remained in Tampa until his death in 1944. The History of Hillsborough County Florida, published in 1928, refers to Kennard as the oldest practicing architect in Tampa in length of service.

Kennard was responsible for many prominent buildings in the Tampa-St. Petersburg area, including the Belleview Biltmore Hotel in Bellaire (NR 1979), the Floridian Hotel in Tampa, Hillsborough High School in Tampa, the Pinellas County Courthouse in St. Petersburg, the Peace Memorial Church in Clearwater, St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Tampa, and the Municipal Auditorium in Tampa.

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Lee County Courthouse

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Lee County Courthouse
2. Fort Myers, Florida
3. Ed Clement
4. May, 1986
5. 1518 Jackson Street, Fort Myers 33901
6. Northwest Elevation Facing Southeast
7. 1 of 14

Items 1 through 5 are identical for all photographs

6. North Elevation, Landmark Oak Tree Facing South
7. 2 of 14

6. WWI Monument Facing Southwest
7. 3 of 14

6. Detail, Column Capital Facing South
7. 4 of 14

6. East Elevation Facing West
7. 5 of 14

6. Detail, Modillion Facing West
7. 6 of 14

6. Detail, Sconce, North Elevation Facing South
7. 7 of 14

6. Window Detail Facing South
7. 8 of 14

6. Doors, East Elevation Facing West
7. 9 of 14

6. Floor and Door Detail, Interior
7. 10 of 14

6. Detail, Staircase, Interior
7. 11 of 14

6. Door Detail, Interior
7. 12 of 14

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- 6. Light Fixture Facing West
- 7. 13 of 14

- 6. Northeast View Facing Southwest
- 7. 14 of 14

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Section number 9 Page 1 Lee County Courthouse

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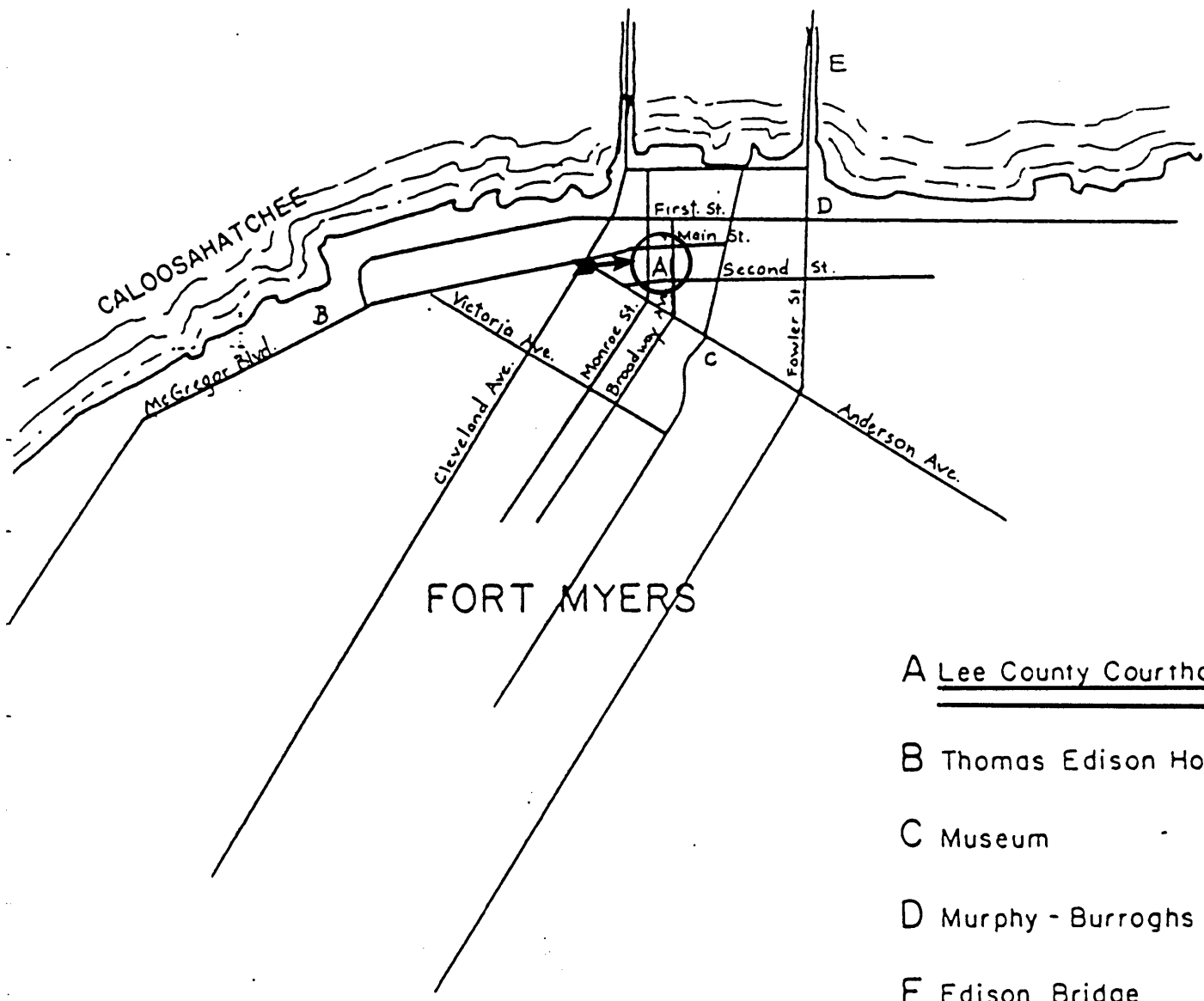
Tebeau, Charlton E. A History of Florida. Coral Gables: University of Miami Press. 1971.

GOVERNMENT

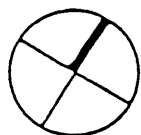
Minutes, Lee County Public Records, Lee County, Florida 1886-1926.

NEWSPAPER

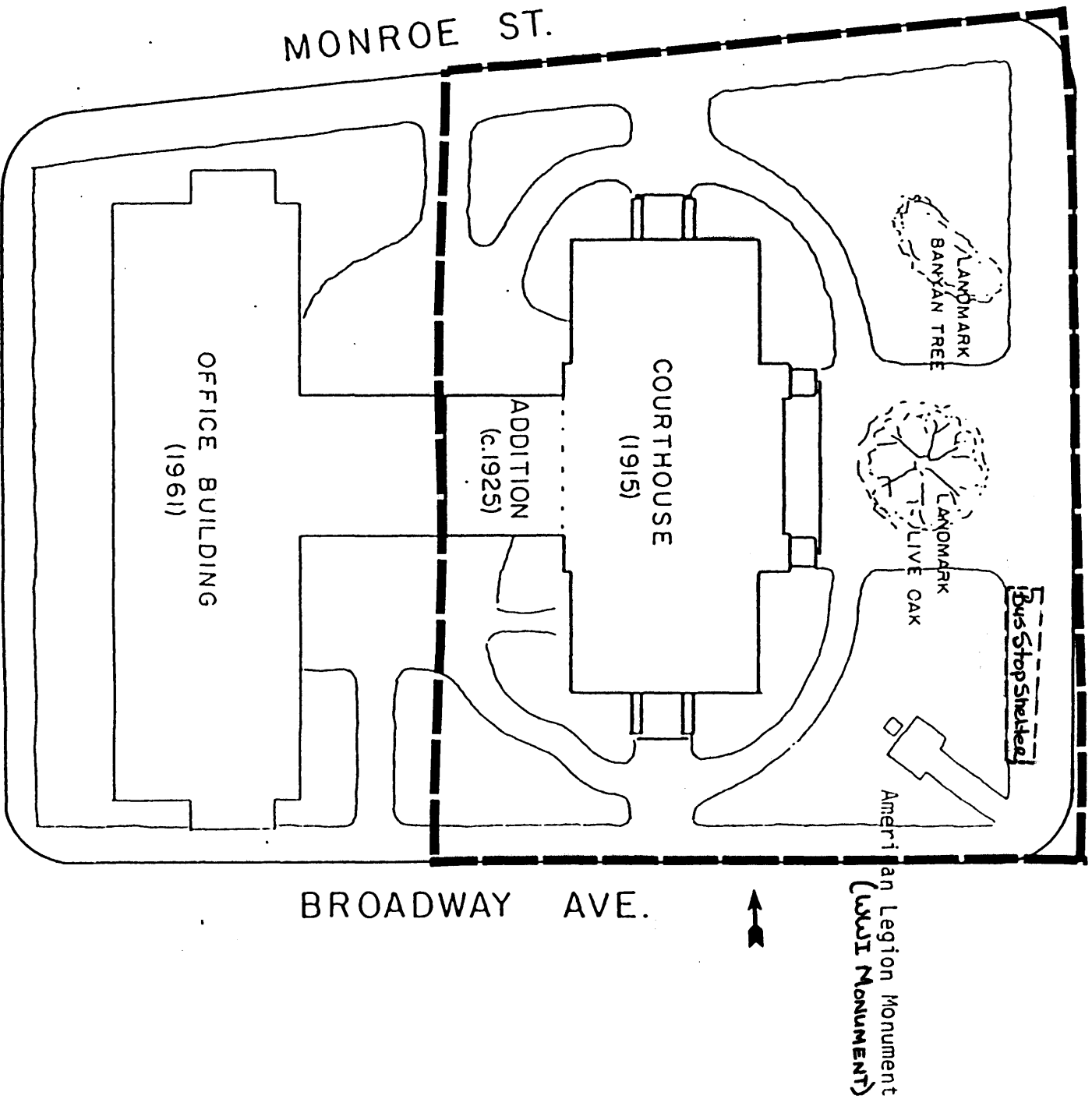
The Fort Myers News Press, 1886 to 1926. Lee County Public Library, Fort Myers, Florida.



- A Lee County Courthouse
- B Thomas Edison House
- C Museum
- D Murphy - Burroghs House
- E Edison Bridge



Lee County COURTHOUSE, FLORIDA



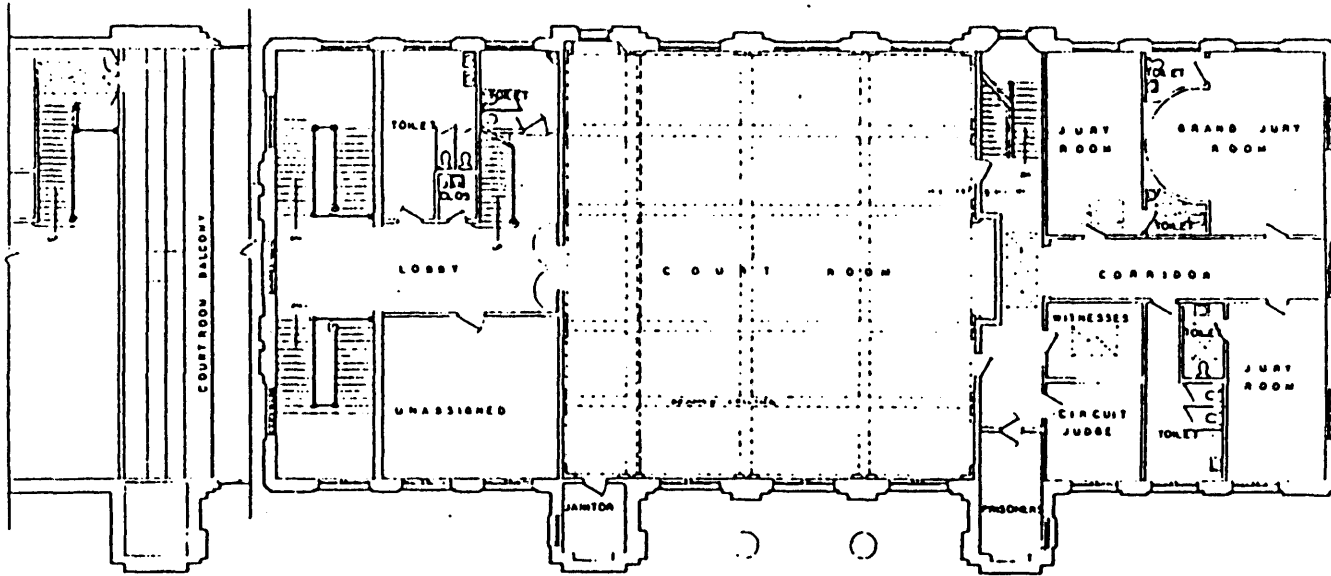
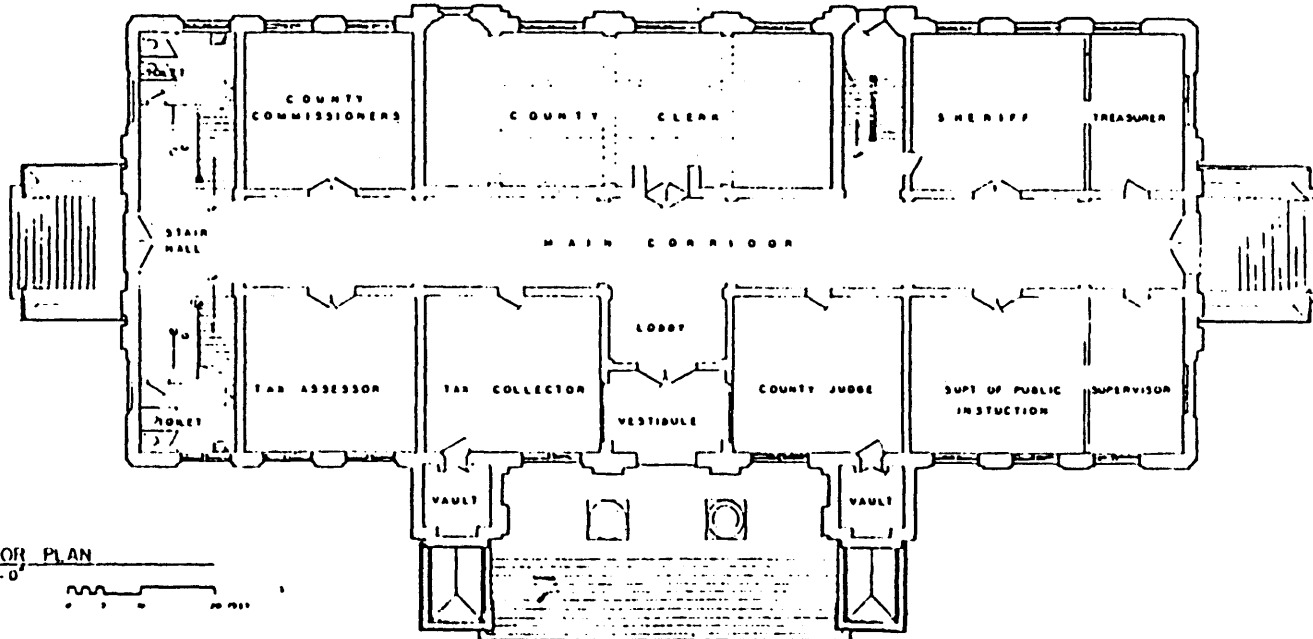
SITE PLAN

Lee County Courthouse, Fort Myers, Fla.

Lee County Courthouse
Original Floor Plan



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

FROM ORIGINAL TRACING / FRANCIS J. BERNARD, ARCHITECT / TAMPA, FLORIDA 1914

lee meyer
and associates
architects and planners

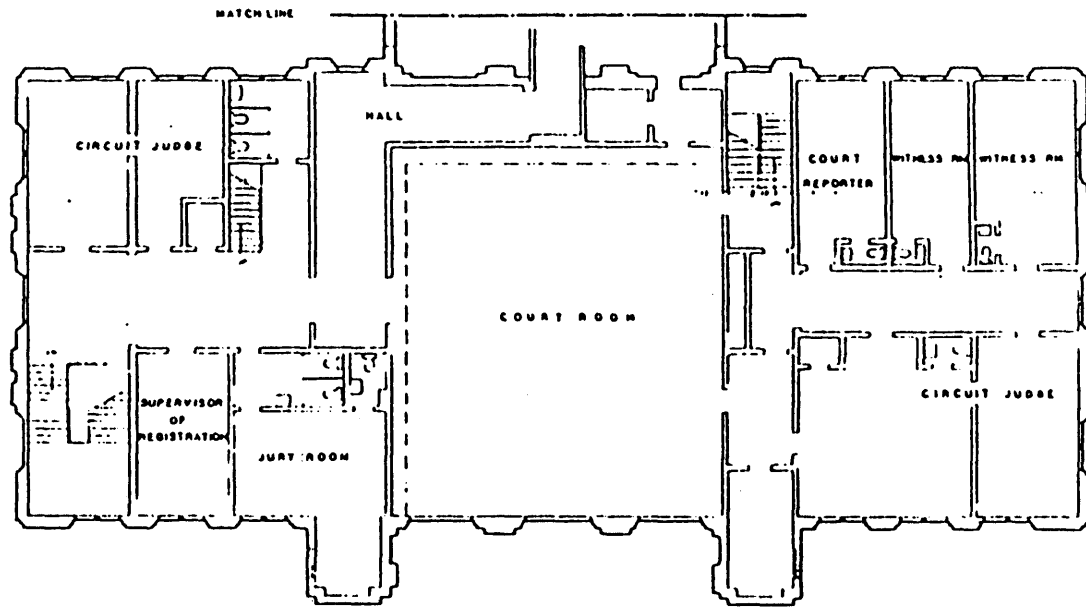
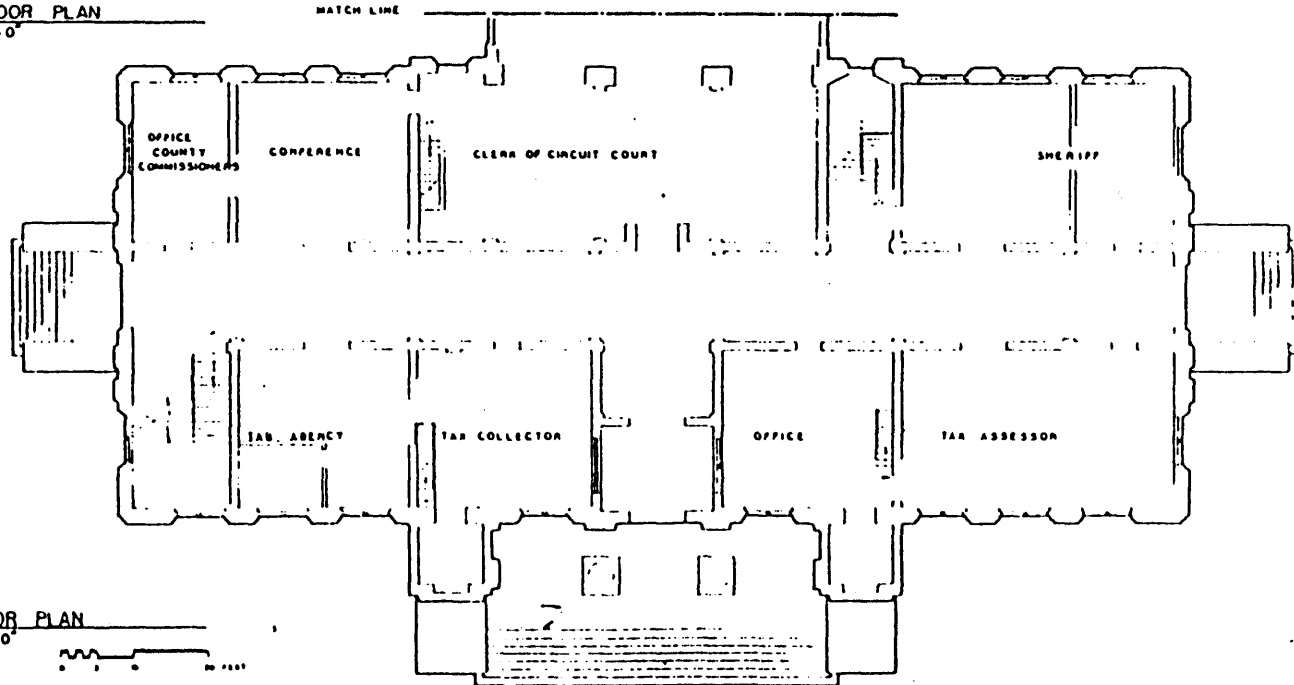


ORIGINAL FLOOR PLAN
LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

Lee County Courthouse
Floor Plan Before 1961

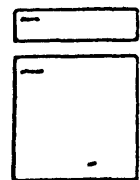


FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

FLOOR PLAN BEFORE 1961
LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA



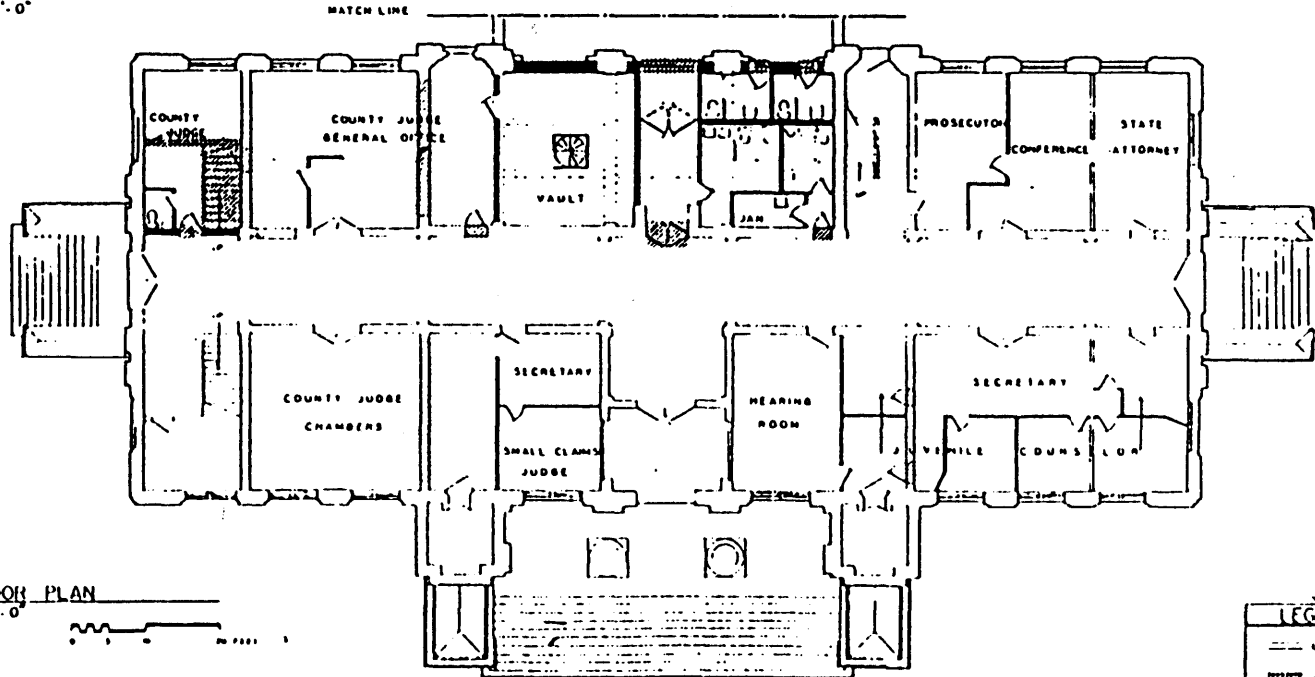
lee meyer
and associates
architects and planners
P.O. BOX 1000, FORT MYERS, FLORIDA 33901



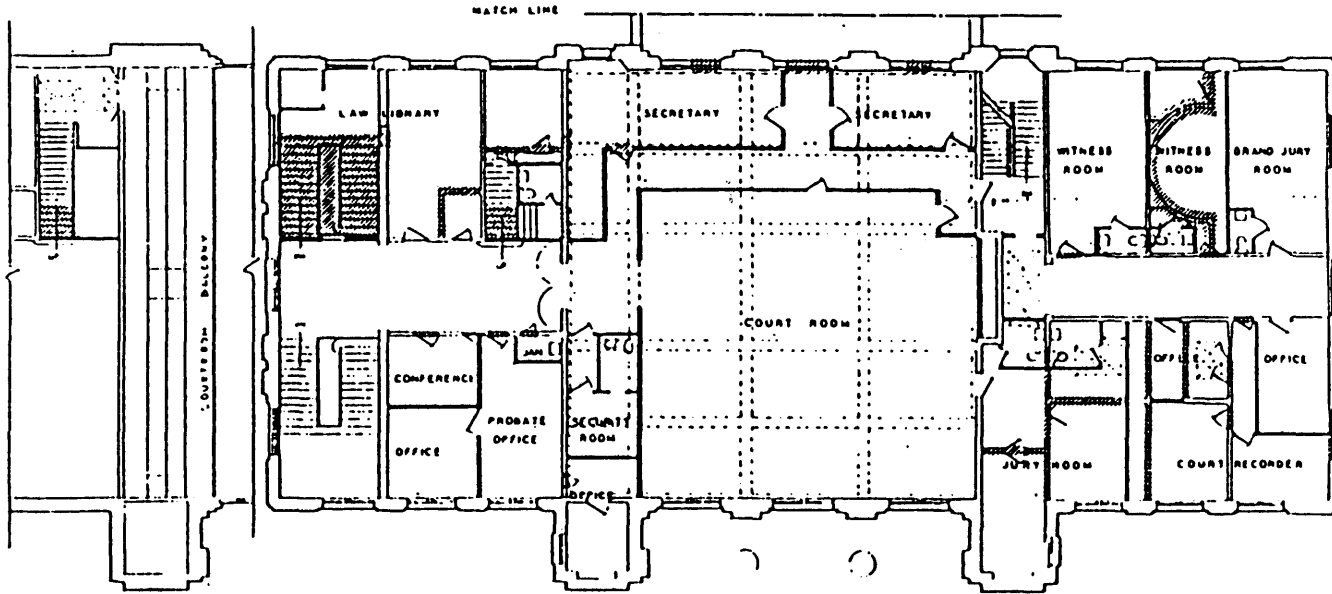
Lee County Courthouse
Floor Plan After 1961



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

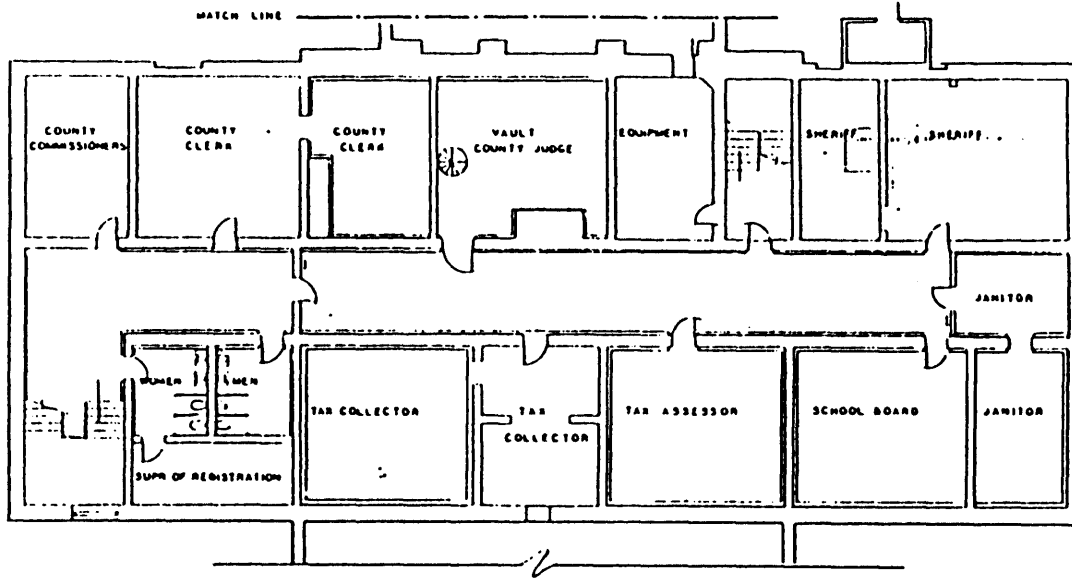
FLOOR PLAN AFTER 1961
LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

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P.O. Box 1100, Fort Myers, Florida 33902

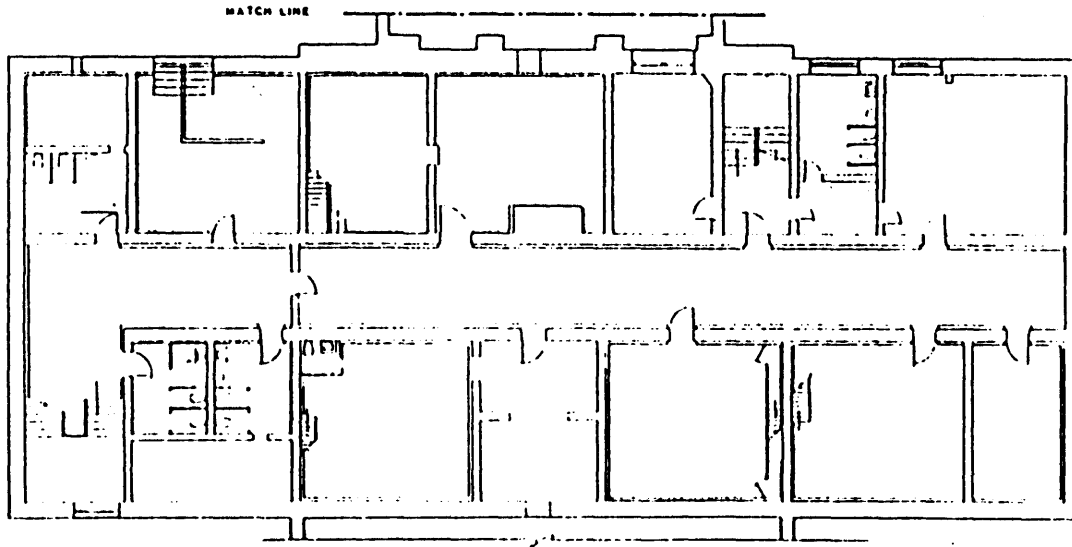
LEGEND

	ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION
	REMOVED
	NEW CONSTRUCTION

Lee County Courthouse
Basement Plan



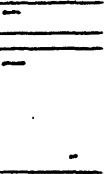
BASEMENT PLAN AFTER 1961
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



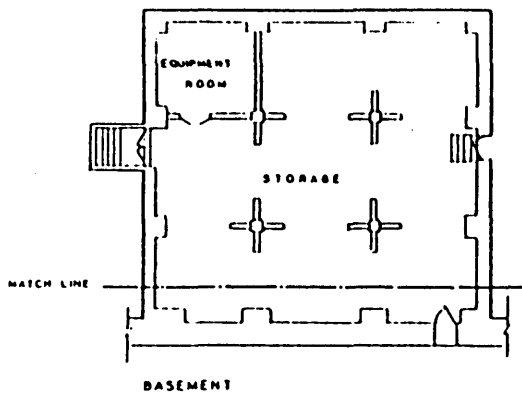
BASEMENT PLAN BEFORE 1961
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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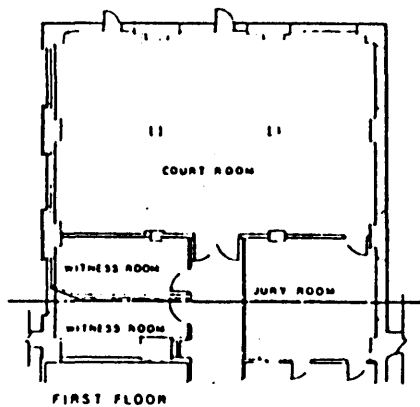
BASEMENT PLAN
LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA



Lee County Courthouse
Floor Plan 1925 Addition

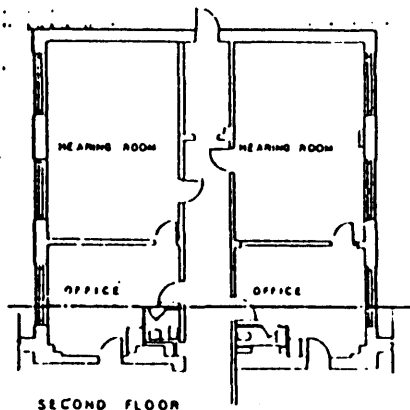


BASEMENT

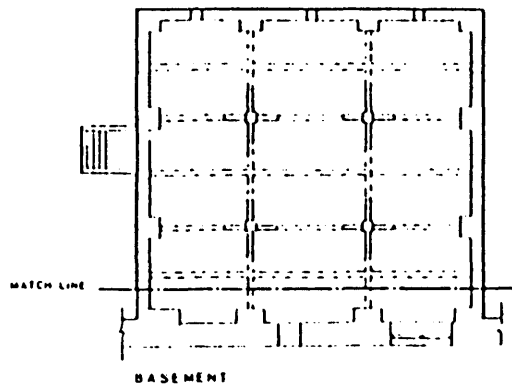


FIRST FLOOR

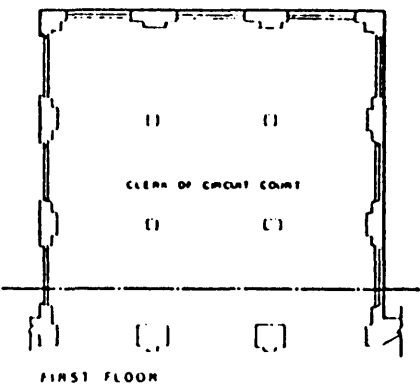
AFTER 1961



SECOND FLOOR

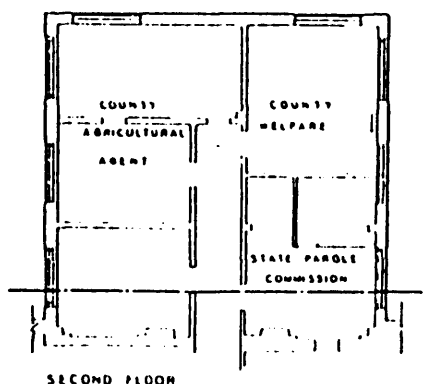


BASEMENT



FIRST FLOOR

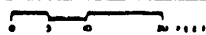
BEFORE 1961



SECOND FLOOR

FLOOR PLANS (1925 ADDITION)

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



DATE	BY

FLOOR PLAN (1925 ADDITION)
LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FORT WESER, FLORIDA

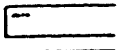
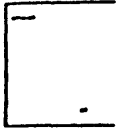
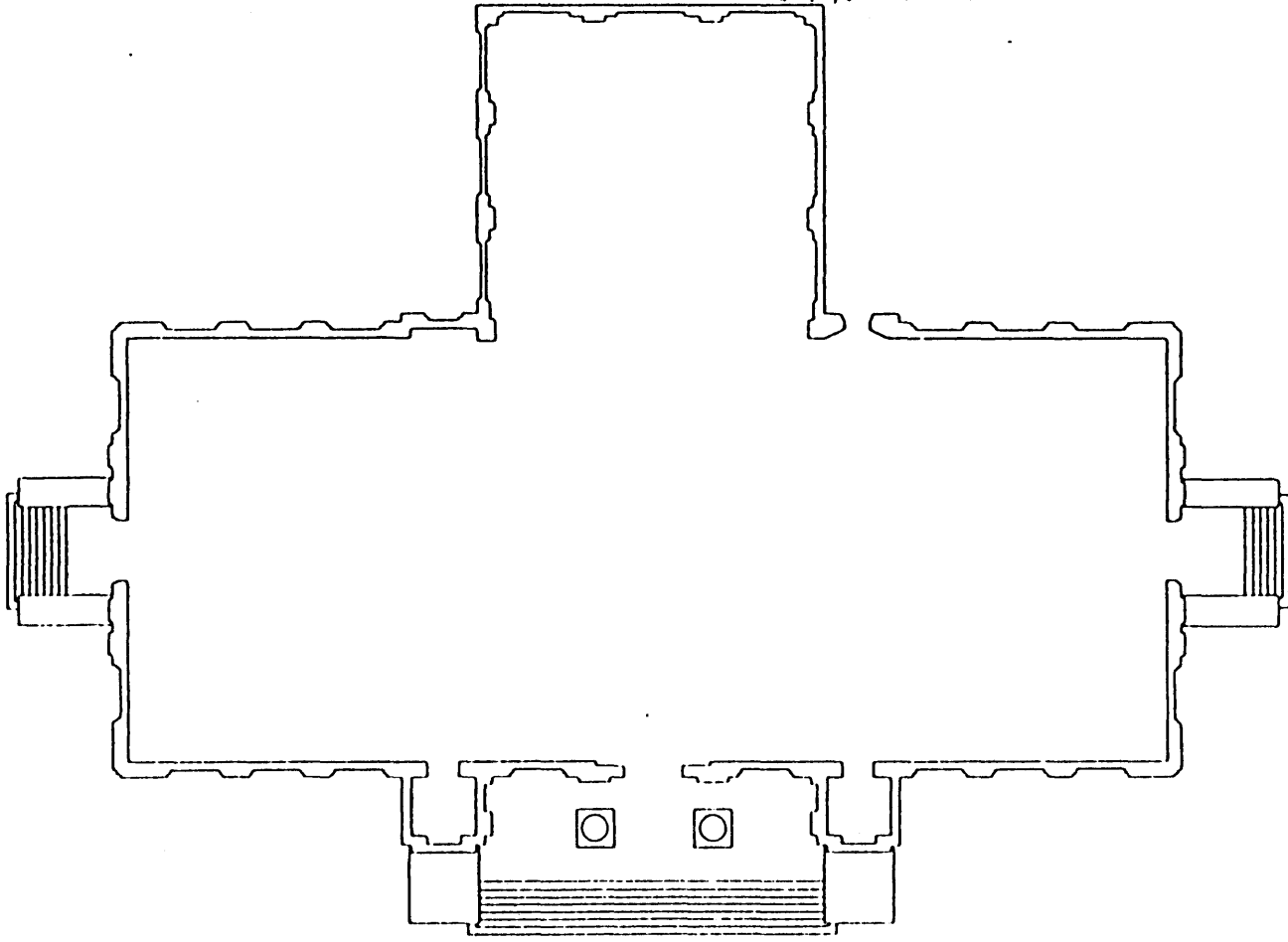
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Lee County Courthouse

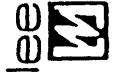


ALTERED BUILDING PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



BUILDING PLAN, ALTERED C 1925
LEE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA



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