

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 Executive House

other names/site number 8HN634

2. Location

street & number 125 West Del Monte Avenue n/a not for publication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] 12/31/97
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] 2/5/98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Executive 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.)

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling

Domestic: 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:

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

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 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)

Exploration/Settlement

Architecture

Period of Significance

1929-1948

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Architect: Lawrence, Clark J.

Builder: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Executive House
Name of Property

Hendry Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	0	6	6	9	0	2	9	5	9	9	3	0
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting					Northing							
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mikki Hartig & Sherry Piland/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 (850) 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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.**

Section number 7 Page 1

The Executive House, at 125 West Del Monte Avenue, in Clewiston, Florida, is a two-story, Mediterranean Revival House featuring a three-story square tower. The exterior walls have a textured stucco finish. It has an irregular plan, rests on a concrete slab foundation, and is covered by cross-gable, hip, shed, and flat roof components. Tar and gravel is used for the flat roof; asphalt shingles cover the remaining roofed surfaces. The house is constructed of wood frame, covered with stucco. A two-story garage/apartment is located to the northwest of the house. A non-contributing garage abuts the garage/apartment.

SETTING

Clewiston, Florida, in Hendry County, is located on the southwest shore of Lake Okeechobee, approximately half-way between Palm Beach and Fort Myers. The city is bisected by U.S. 27, running east/west. Clewiston is the fastest growing town in the area. It is the site of the United States Sugar Corporations's Mill and Administrative Offices, and the district station of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The Executive House is located on the western 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 lake shore and separated the subject property from what was originally a waterfront site. Del Monte Avenue is the northernmost residential street in the city.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The main facade of the Executive House faces south (Photo 1). The gabled entrance bay projects slightly (Photo 2). The arched entrance opening contains a wood door, divided into nine lights surmounted by an arched transom. Over the entrance, at the second story, is a small balcony with a metal railing. It is accessed by a French door, flanked by sidelights.

The first story, east of the entrance, features a group of three sets of paired, metal, casement windows, each with a four-light transom (photo 3). At the second story, a wood balcony is

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.

Section number 7 Page 2

centered over these windows. Wood posts divide the balcony into three bays and support a shed extension of the main gable roof. The balcony is railed with turned wood balusters. Decorative joists support the balcony. The balcony is accessed by a pair of multilight French doors. On each side of the balcony is a metal casement window.

Rising behind the projecting entrance bay is a square, three-story tower (Photo 2). The tower has a low, hip roof. The tower has stuccoed band courses. The upper level is fenestrated with 6/6, metal, double hung, sash windows with arched fanlights on the north, west, and south elevations. These windows were installed ca. 1986 and were placed within the original window openings.

Set back slightly from the tower, and extending to the west, is a one-story, kitchen wing with a flat roof (Photo 1). The parapet is defined by coping and a simple band course, below which are placed paired canales (Photo 4). Window and door openings along the north and south elevations of this wing are varied and irregularly spaced. (Photos 1 and 4). An entrance door is located at the west end of this wing (Photo 5).

A stuccoed masonry chimney is centered on the east elevation (Photos 6 and 7). Metal casement windows flank the chimney at the first floor level.

The east end of the north elevation consists of a screened porch with a shed roof. Simple wood posts support the porch roof (Photo 8). Regularly spaced at the second story, above the porch, are three, paired, metal, casement windows. A projecting bay to the west of the porch is fenestrated on the first story with a paired, metal casement windows. Centered above the windows, at the second story, is a small balcony. The balcony is supported by wood joists and has a simple metal balustrade. A multilight French door provides access to the balcony.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The house retains all of its interior paneled, solid wood doors. A number of the light fixtures in the house are original.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.**

Section number 7 Page 3

Oak flooring is used throughout the house, though in the kitchen it is covered with vinyl. The baths have tile floors and walls.

The entrance leads into a spacious foyer with a pecky cypress ceiling (Photo 9). Directly north of the foyer is the dining room. The original chandelier and wall sconces remain in this room. West of the dining room is a butler's pantry and a large kitchen.

An arched entranceway east of the foyer leads to the living room (Photo 10). The living room has a pecky cypress ceiling. The entryway is flanked by built-in bookcases with arched tops (Photo 11). The north wall of living room has two sets of paired French doors, providing access to a screened porch (Photo 12). A fireplace is located at the east end of living room. The fireplace mantleshef, decorated with a design of floral festoons interspersed with a band of angels, is supported by slender, turned columns with Corinthian capitals (Photo 13). The fireplace is flanked by original wall sconces, and by six-light, metal, casement windows. An elevator has been added in the southeast corner of the living room (photo 12).

A stairway to the second floor is west of the foyer (Photo 14). An arched opening leading to the stairs has a double, panelled door with original brass hardware. At the second of two stair landings is a door to a small stairway that accesses the roof deck. The stairs continue beyond the second floor to access the sunroom in the upper level of the tower.

The three bedrooms and three baths on the second floor are accessed by a center hallway. The master bedroom is at the east end of the second floor hallway.

GARAGE/APARTMENT

A two-story, stucco, garage/apartment is located northwest of the house (Photo 15). It was constructed concurrently with the residence, in the Mediterranean Revival style. This building has a flat, tar and gravel roof. An overhead garage door on the first floor, south facade, leads into the one-car garage area. A stairway on this facade leads to the second floor living area.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.

Section number 7 Page 4

The second floor contains a kitchen, bath, and one large room. The wood floors are covered with vinyl. The ceilings are pecky cypress. The entrance is sheltered by a flat canopy roof, supported by four, turned, wood posts.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the Executive House have been minimal. Around 1960, a tiled patio on the north elevation was screened and covered by a shed roof. Windows have been replaced in the tower room and the garage/apartment, without alterations to the original window openings.

ADDITIONS

A non-contributing, frame, garage was added ca. 1972-73, abutting the east wall of the garage/apartment (Photo 16). The one story, rectangular garage has a very low pitched shed roof. The two garage bays on the north elevation are accessed by paired, side-hinged, wood doors.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL**Section number 8 Page 1

The Executive House, 125 West Del Monte Avenue, Clewiston, Florida, is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criteria A and C in the areas of Exploration and Settlement, and Architecture. The residence is linked to the early development of Clewiston through its association with Bror Dahlberg, president of the Clewiston Development Company. Immediately after its construction, the residence served as a hospitality house for visiting sugar company executives and other officials. Between 1931 and 1938, it was occupied by two executive officers of the United States Sugar Company. The house is also significant as a well preserved example of the Mediterranean Revival style in Clewiston and as a representative work of Palm Beach architect Clark J. Lawrence.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

About 1920, John J. O'Brien and his wife and partner, Marian Horowitz O'Brien, purchased land from the State of Florida and from the South Florida Land Company for the establishment of a new community adjacent to Lake Okeechobee. Financial backing was provided by Alonzo C. Clewis, president of the Exchange National Bank in Tampa. They named the new town Clewiston in his honor. The O'Briens had been deeply involved in the growth and development of nearby Moore Haven. The settlement of Clewiston became the terminus of an extension of the Atlantic Coast Line in 1921. This enabled the town to become a shipping point for vegetable crops grown in the surrounding area. Two years later, the O'Briens and Clewis hired John Nolen, a noted city planner, to develop a plan for the city. Within a few years, however, the O'Briens sold their interest in the town to an investment group, Clewiston, Ltd. The real impetus for the first major development of Clewiston, however, is credited to Bror Dahlberg, first president of the Southern Sugar Company and chief executive officer of the Clewiston Company, the development company responsible for the town's most significant period of growth.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Bror Gustav Dahlberg was born in Sweden in 1881. His family emigrated to Omaha, Nebraska, in 1889 and later moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota. At the age of fourteen, Dahlberg's father died and Bror had to leave school and obtain employment.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL**

Section number 8 Page 2

He worked his way up from an elevator operator in a railway office to traffic and railroad rate counselor.

By 1916, Dahlberg was the vice president and general manager of the Minneapolis and Ontario Company, a paper manufacturing concern in Minneapolis. While there, he became interested in finding an alternative source of cellulose for building purposes to lessen the destruction of forests. In 1921, he organized the Celotex Company to manufacture a synthetic lumber from bagasse, a byproduct of sugar cane processing. He established a plant near New Orleans, Louisiana, and within eight years was producing 1.6 million feet of Celotex per day.

Dahlberg needed additional sources for the raw material for the manufacture of Celotex. He visited the Canal Point area on Florida's Lake Okeechobee to inspect the land holdings and sugar cane fields owned by the Clewiston, Ltd. Group. In 1924, Dahlberg and his associated investors purchased considerable land in the Clewiston area and formed the Southern Sugar Company. The following year he formed the Clewiston Development Company to promote the development of the town.

The economic stability of the Southern Sugar Company was eroded by the 1929 stock market crash. 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 Steward Mott, of Flint, Michigan. Mott was vice president of the General Motors Corporation and a major stockholder of the Clewiston Land and Development Company. Mott oversaw the reorganization of the company, paying off debts and resolving the company's financial difficulties. The name of the company was changed to United States Sugar Corporation. Clarence R. Bitting, a financial and industrial management expert, was made president. The 1933 harvest produced 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. Mott continued as chairman of the board and controlling stockholder until his death in 1973.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL

Section number 8 Page 3

Dahlberg anticipated that many important visitors and dignitaries would come to visit the town and see its development, its massive drainage program, and the extensive local sugar and Celotex production. In early 1929, Dahlberg commissioned Palm Beach architect Clark J. Lawrence to design a residence in an exclusive residential area of Clewiston. This section of the community, identified in the Clewiston General Plan as the Marcheta District, consisted of a ridge near the shore of Lake Okeechobee. Houses in this area of the north side of Del Monte Avenue backed onto the lake. Homes in this area were restricted in minimum size and cost. Local contractor Glenn Heard was selected to build the house. Although contemporary newspaper accounts referred to the house as the "Dahlberg House," apparently Dahlberg never intended to use the house as his private residence. Instead, it was to serve as a guest or hospitality house. Dahlberg's sister-in-law, Mrs. G.H. (Cleo) House lived in the house with her son and served as official hostess.

The house was completed by August 1929. Shortly after it was completed, national attention was focused on the Lake Okeechobee region when plans for a major flood control project were begun. As a result of the publicity, Governor Al Smith of New York and his wife and daughter were guests at the house. Although a guest book does not exist to document it, apparently a number of engineers, politicians, investors, technicians, and agriculturalists visited the town and stayed in the Executive House.

Even though Dahlberg encountered financial problems following the 1929 stock market crash, he managed to retain ownership of the Executive House. Two of the new executives of the U.S. Sugar Corporation, J.J. Harrington and Jay W. Moran, took up residence in the house. Harrington had assisted in the reorganization of the South Sugar Company. Because of the uncertainties of the restructuring, Harrington came to Clewiston without his family; Moran was a bachelor. During their occupancy, a Japanese chef, Hendry Mizuo managed the household and efficiently oversaw numerous cocktail parties, large and small, which were held at the house.

In 1938, the house became the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Elbert Steward. Steward was a prominent Clewiston businessman.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL**

Section number 8 Page 4

During the time he lived in the house, Steward served for twenty-eight years as a Florida State Representative. Mrs. Steward was a devoted gardener and improved the landscaping of the property. She planted a variety of flowers and maintained a large vegetable garden. Elbert Steward died in 1970, and his wife continued to live in the house until her death in 1972.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE

The most popular style for residential architecture in Florida during the 1920s was the Mediterranean Revival. The style contains architectural elements derived from the area around the Mediterranean Sea, especially Italy and Spain. It is found most frequently in states which have a Spanish Colonial heritage, as does Florida, but its use gained some popularity nationally. Various aspects of the Mediterranean Revival style have been categorized as Spanish Colonial or Mission Revival, and the result is a wide array of eclectic buildings. In California during the 1890s, the Southern Pacific Railway applied the Mission Revival style to depots and resort hotels. The Mission Revival derives its name from the California masonry tradition in architecture established by Franciscan missionaries. This style was popularized by the Pan-American Exhibition in San Diego in 1915 and the work of transplanted Eastern architect, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Goodhue authored a detailed study of Spanish Colonial architecture, but he wanted to go beyond the then prevalent Mission interpretations to emphasize the richness of Spanish precedents found throughout Latin America. All variations of the style have some general characteristics, including a preference for clay tile roofs, stucco walls, arched entrances and windows, porches, patios, balconies, complex roof lines, and ceramic tile decorations. Other identifying features include arcaded wings; balconets; multilight casement and double hung sash windows, often deeply set in the walls or arched openings; and the use of wrought iron. The curvilinear dormer and roof parapet and the use of the quatrefoil windows is more specifically associated with Mission Revival buildings.

The Mediterranean Revival style proved a perfect Florida marketing device for Florida resort communities, conveying the exotic beauty of the area, while drawing upon a remote link with the state's Spanish colonial heritage. In Florida, the style

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL**

Section number 8 Page 5

maintained a pervasive influence on building design from the 1920s until World War II.

The Executive House is an excellent local example of the Mediterranean Revival style. Of particular note are its stucco exterior with canales, French doors and casement windows, balconets, and arched doorways. The interior features elaborate mantelpieces, sconces, and pecky cypress paneling.

The Executive House is also significant as a representative example of the work of architect Clark J. Lawrence. Lawrence was a native of New York and a graduate of the College of Architecture at Cornell University. While at Cornell, he received the Brown Memorial Medal for excellence in architectural design. He began his architectural career working in the offices of Charles A. Platt, and Trowbridge and Ackerman. Both New York firms were noted for their domestic designs. He later formed a partnership with George Gray in New Haven, Connecticut. The partners designed Berea College in Berea, Kentucky. Lawrence moved to Florida in the fall of 1925 and designed a number of buildings in Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, and Clewiston. In Clewiston, Lawrence designed the Clewiston News Building and houses for E.C. Cole, Captain F. Deane Duff, M.W. Bigg, and P.G. Bishop. He also designed a fire station in Palm Beach and a number of schools in Palm Beach County.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.

Fritz, Florence, The Unknown Florida, Coral Gables, Florida:
University of Miami Press, 1963.

Hatton, Hap. Tropical Splendor. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1986.

Hendry County News, 26 June, 24 July, 28 August, and 16 October
1925; 12 March 1926; 10 May 1928;.

Hoffstot, Barbara D. Landmark Architecture of Palm Beach.
Pittsburgh: Ober Park Associates, 1974.

Reese, Joe Hugh. Opening the Nation's Sugar Bowl. Clewiston:
Clewiston News, 1929.

Wadsworth, Travers. History of Beautiful Palm Beach, West Palm
Beach: Palm Beach Press, 1928.

Wills, Lawrence. Cracker History of Okeechobee: Custard Apple,
Moonvine, Catfish, and Moonshine. Belle Glade: Glades
Historical Society, 1977.

_____. Okeechobee Catfishing. Belle Glade: Glades Historical
Society, 1965.

Collection of Clewiston Museum

Bowden, Beryl, notes, "Bits of History, the Planners and the
Doers", 9 November 1983.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 1-4, plus east 25 feet of Lot 5 and east 25 feet of Lot 18 and all of lots 19-22, Block 27, Clewiston, Florida.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Executive House.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 1

1. Executive House, 125 West Del Monte Avenue
2. Clewiston, Hendry County, Florida
3. Mikki Hartig
4. December 1996
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services, 3708 Flores Avenue, Sarasota, Fl.
6. Main (south) facade, view looking northeast
7. Photo 1 of 16

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

6. Detail, main (south) facade; view looking northeast
7. Photo 2 of 16

6. Detail, main (south) facade; view looking northwest
7. Photo 3 of 16

6. Rear (north) elevation, view looking southeast
7. Photo 4 of 16

6. West elevation, view looking east
7. Photo 5 of 16

6. East elevation, view looking west
7. Photo 6 of 16

6. Main (south) facade, view looking northwest
7. Photo 7 of 16

6. Rear (north) elevation, view looking south
7. Photo 8 of 16

6. Interior detail, view looking south from dining room, across foyer, to entrance door
7. Photo 9 of 16

6. Interior detail, view looking east from foyer into living room
7. Photo 10 of 16

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.

Section number _____ Photos _____ Page 2

- 6. Interior detail, view looking west from living room into
foyer
- 7. Photo 11 of 16

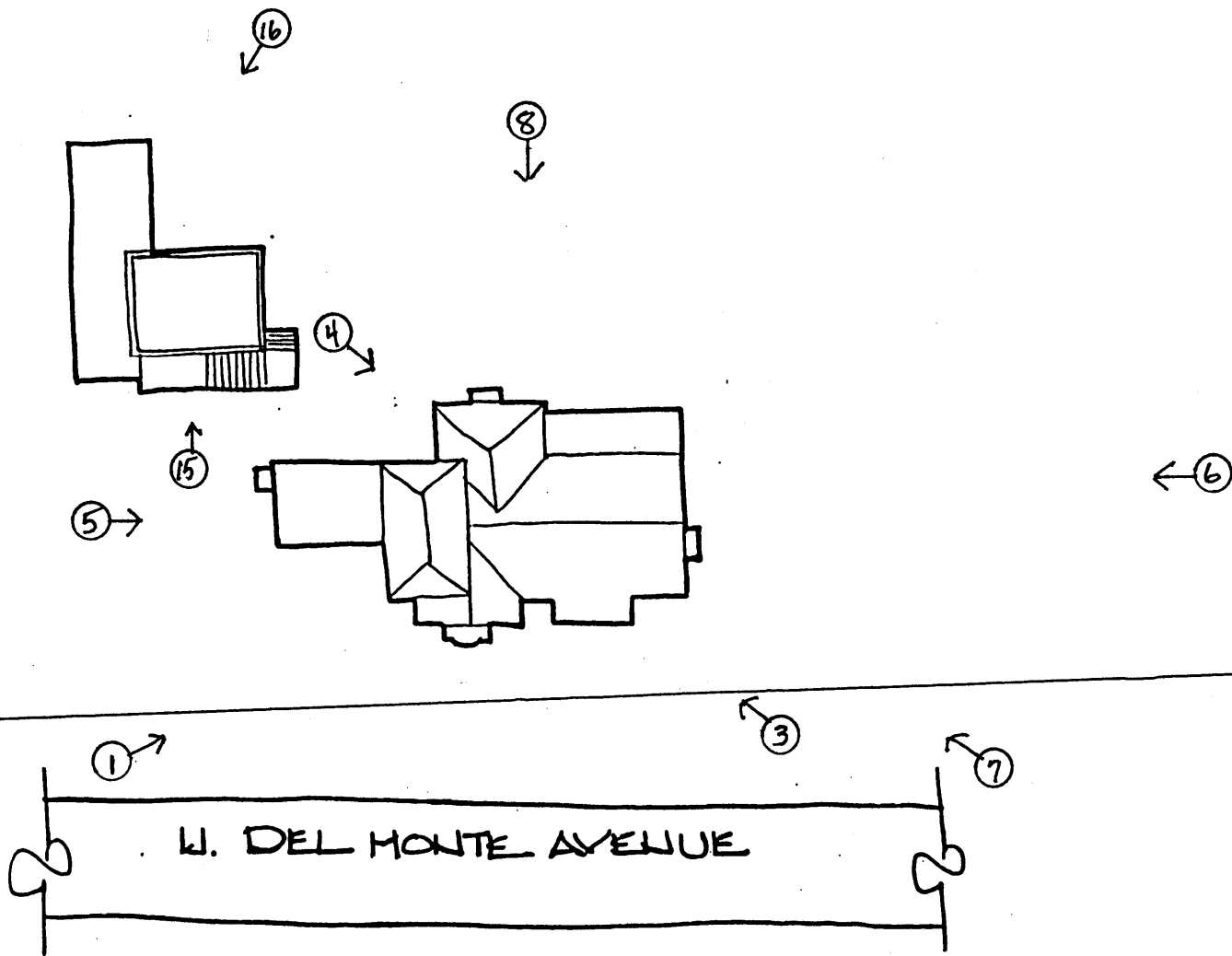
- 6. Interior detail, living room; view looking east
- 7. Photo 12 of 16

- 6. Interior detail, living room fireplace; view looking east
- 7. Photo 13 of 16

- 6. Interior detail, looking west across foyer to stairway
- 7. Photo 14 of 16

- 6. Main (south) facade, garage apartment, view looking north
- 7. Photo 15 of 16

- 6. Rear (north) elevation of garage apartment, showing
garage addition; view looking southwest
- 7. Photo 16 of 16



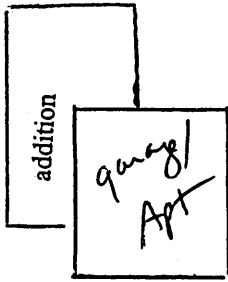
EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.


Photo Direction ○→
 Boundary ———

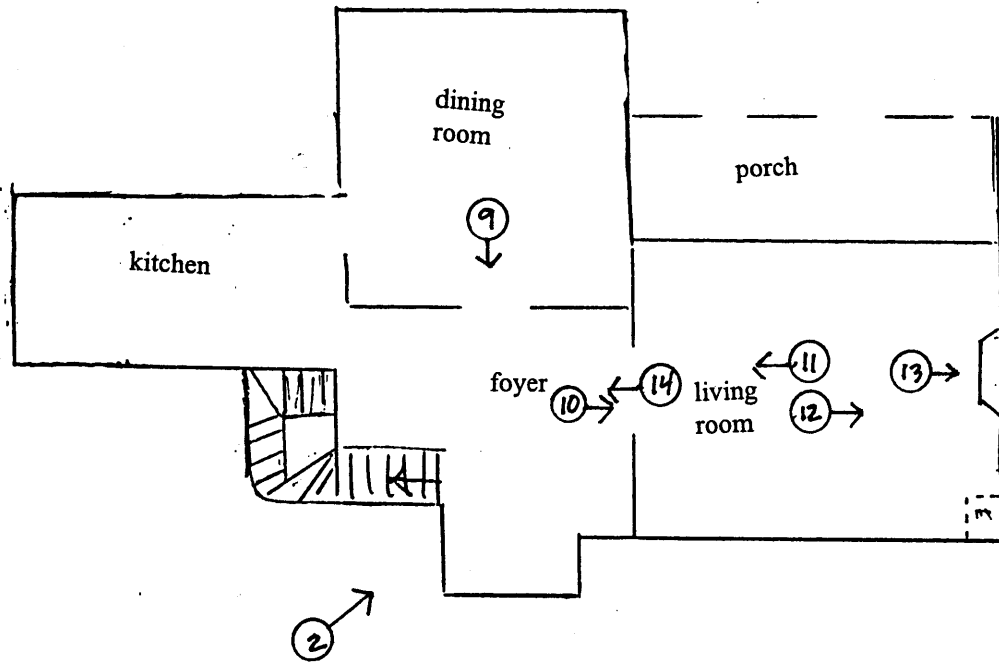
Approx. Scale: *NOT TO SCALE*

SITE PLAN





EXECUTIVE HOUSE
HENDRY CO., FL.
Photo Direction 
Approx. Scale: NOT TO SCALE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



UNITED STATES SUGAR CORPORATION

DGEWOOD ADDITION NO. 2 / RIDGEVIEW ADDITION NO. 2

ATTACHMENT D

PROPERTY OWNED WITHIN 1/2 MILE OF DEVELOPMENT SITE

MAP OF CLEWISTON FLORIDA

IN SECTIONS 8, 9, 10, 15, 16 & 17,
TOWNSHIP 41 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST
HENDRY COUNTY, FLORIDA

Scale of Feet



Compiled from Maps of Public
Records and public and private
surveys - A. D. 1908 for the
Board of City Commissioners
City of Clewiston - Florida
by Frank A. Hart Surveyor
and G. H. Phipps Cartographer
Member City of Clewiston
Member Associated of

