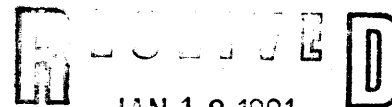


United States Department of the Interior National Park Service



JAN 18 1991

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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 Clewiston Inn
other names/site number The Inn

2. Location

street & number U.S. Highway 27
city, town Clewiston
state Florida code FL county Hendry code 051 zip code 33440

3. Classification

Table with 3 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, and Number of Resources within Property. Includes checkboxes for private/public ownership and building/district/site/structure/object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

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: Suzanne P. Walker (deputy)
Date: 1/14/91
State or Federal agency and bureau: Florida State Historic Preservation Officer

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:)
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action

---

**6. Function or Use**

---

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: HotelDomestic: Multiple Dwelling

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---

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: HotelDomestic: Multiple Dwelling

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

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

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concretewalls Concrete

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roof Asphaltother Metal: IronWood

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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)

Commerce  
Social History  
Architecture

Period of Significance

1938-1940

Significant Dates

1938

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Clarke, L. Phillips & Wortman, Edgar S./  
Unknown

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**

PLEASE SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

**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: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Approximately 2 acres

**UTM References**

A 

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

B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Block 177, General Plan of Clewiston, Florida, as revised September 7, 1937 and recorded in Plat Book 2, pages 71-78 inclusive, Public Records, Hendry County, Florida.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary includes the entire city block that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Kay Hall/ Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist  
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 1990  
 street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333  
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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## SUMMARY

The Clewiston Inn is a 1938 Neo-classical Revival, masonry hotel composed of two buildings. The main part is a two story, hip roofed, U-shaped building, with a gable roofed portico on the main (west) elevation. A one story, hip roofed, masonry vernacular, eight-unit apartment building is located on the east side of the complex, at the mouth of the U. All roofs are covered with asphalt shingle. Fenestration is generally wood and iron casement windows, with fixed transoms or fanlights.

## SETTING

The Inn is located on a lot bounded by Sugarland Avenue (U.S. 27), Deane Duff Avenue, Pasadena Avenue, and Royal Palm Avenue. The main entrance faces the City Park which is located across Royal Palm Avenue from the inn. A large circular drive is the main landscape feature on the west side. Vegetation on the grounds includes melaleuca trees, some palms, smaller trees, and shrubs. The Clewiston Inn is a very prominent building on Sugarland Avenue, the main thoroughfare through Clewiston (Photos 1 & 2). The setting is little changed from its historic appearance.

## PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Main Building - Exterior

The main facade (west elevation) has five bays (Photo 3). The main entrance is located in the central bay, sheltered by a full-height, front gable roofed portico supported by four colossal, square columns. The tympanum of the gable is enclosed, and is very plain, except for a central oculus with decorative mullions. The entrance itself has double doors with nine fixed panes in the upper half of each door. It is surmounted by a fanlight with mullions similar to those in the oculus in the tympanum. Wrought iron lamps are attached to the facade on either side of the doorway. "Clewiston Inn" in attached letters and a larger, more elaborate lamp are located immediately above the entrance. Casement windows flank the doorway on the first story, and the large lamp on the second story. The sides of the portico are defined by pilasters similar to the columns (Photos 4 & 5).

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The bays immediately flanking the portico have triple casement windows with 3-light fixed transoms. The windows on the ground floor have fanlights. The bay immediately north of the portico also has double casement windows with 2-light transoms at each end on both stories. The north and south bays of the west elevation are identical, with three triple windows with fanlights at the first story and balconies at the second story. These bays project slightly from the main facade (Photos 4 & 5).

The south elevation has similar elements. At the west end on the first story is a double door entrance, surmounted by an enclosed gable, and flanked by pairs of fanlighted windows. The remaining windows at both stories are double casement windows. A balcony similar to those on the main facade is located at the second story toward the north end. A low wall encloses service entrances located east of the fanlighted windows (Photos 2 & 6).

The east elevation of the main building includes the ends of the north and south wings of the U. These feature a central entrance and a stairwell to the second story, both of which are flanked by single windows (Photos 7 & 8). The north and south elevations of the courtyard have regularly spaced triple casement windows. The west elevation has porches enclosed with glass brick and jalousies. There are hip roofed ventilation dormers and other ventilators at the roofline (Photos 9 & 10).

The north elevation is similar to the south side, with casement windows and an entrance at the west end (Photo 11).

Main Building - Interior

The first floor in the base of the U contains the public rooms for guests: lobby, dining room, restrooms, and a cocktail lounge. The south wing contains the primary service rooms: kitchen, bakery, laundry, and store rooms. The north wing contains the boiler room and sixteen guest rooms. A dining porch is located immediately east of the lobby. The entire second floor contains guest rooms (53) with dining porches off the rooms at the base of the U.

The lobby, dining room, and cocktail lounge are the most distinctive rooms in the Inn. The lobby has birds eye cypress

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panelling, a fireplace, and the front desk (Photos 12-14). The floor is tiled. A dog leg stairway with brass and wrought iron railings in the northeast corner of the lobby leads to the second floor (Photo 15). The dining room is a large space south of the lobby. It has support columns stylistically similar to those in the portico. The most distinctive feature of the room is the lighting provided by the large windows with fanlights (Photos 16 & 17). The floor is covered with vinyl tile. The cocktail lounge, located in the northwest corner of the building is known for its walls which are covered with a mural which depicts wildlife of the Everglades (Photos 18 & 19). It was painted in the mid 1940s by J. Clinton Shepherd of West Palm Beach.

## ALTERATIONS

In the late 1950s, the upstairs and downstairs rear porches were enclosed and air conditioning was added. To maintain the open-air feeling, glass bricks comprise the first three feet of the lower porch wall, and jalousie windows complete the enclosure (Photos 20 & 21). The original asbestos tile roofing has been replaced with asphalt shingles, and the front doors have been replaced.

Apartment Building

The main building is separated from the apartment building by a sidewalk and grassy area. This area is accessed from the street through gates that have ironwork and lamps similar to the window mullions and lamps on the main facade (Photo 22). The 8-unit apartment building east of the grassy area is modest, with single door entries into the courtyard and double casement windows (Photo 23). The interior includes two 2-bedroom apartments, two 1-bedroom apartments, and six efficiency apartments. The building has not been altered to any large degree.

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## SUMMARY

The Clewiston Inn is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Social History because of its association with the development of Clewiston as the major center of the sugar cane industry in Florida, and as the hub of all social activity in Clewiston and the Glades area since it was built in 1938. One of the most imposing buildings in Clewiston, the Inn is significant under Criterion C as one of the few local examples of the Neo-classical Revival style, and as the work of L. Phillips Clarke and Edgar S. Wortman, important South Florida architects.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

Hendry County

More than half of Hendry County lies in the Florida Everglades, and until drainage projects began in the 1880s, those areas were virtually uninhabitable. The first settlements were military posts established near the Caloosahatchee River during the Second Seminole War (1835-1842). It was not until after the Third Seminole War (1855-1858) that the first group of non-military, white settlers began to enter the region.

Captain Francis Asbury Hendry, one of the first private landholders in the area, was a major cattle rancher before, during, and after the Civil War. Few new settlers came to the area until the 1880s, when the Atlantic and Gulf Coast and Okeechobee Land Company began draining the area around Lake Okeechobee. Land reclamation projects included dredging the Caloosahatchee to control flooding and to make it navigable to Lake Okeechobee. As flooding decreased, settlement increased, for the exposed, rich muck land was excellent for growing vegetables, citrus, and sugar cane.

By the 1920s, the residents of this sparsely populated and remote part of Lee County were agitating for the creation of their own county. Hendry County, named for its most prominent settler, was created from the eastern part of Lee on May 1, 1923. LaBelle, located on the Caloosahatchee River, in the northwest part of the new county, was made the county seat. It had been incorporated in 1911, and remained the only city in the county until Clewiston was developed on the southwest shore of Lake Okeechobee in the 1920s.



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Transportation was improved when the Seaboard Air Line Railroad extended its services to Ft. Myers, LaBelle, Punta Rassa and Naples in 1926, and State Road 80 was completed from Ft. Myers through LaBelle to Palm Beach. The production of sugar became a major operation in the area in the 1920s. Flooding was finally checked in the 1930s when the Army Corps of Engineers built locks and levees which effectually straightened the Caloosahatchee River.

In spite of these improvements, Hendry County remains a sparsely populated, rural county with a population of approximately 22,700; LaBelle has a population of 2,287 and Clewiston has one of 5,219. Sixty percent of the area is unincorporated and much remains wetlands. A large part of the Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation is located in the southeast corner of the county.

Clewiston & the United States Sugar Corporation

Pioneers came to farm the rich muck soil which was exposed through numerous drainage projects in the Everglades. From 1916 to 1926, these early settlers met with so many hardships that the Everglades was called the last frontier of the United States. Transportation was extremely limited, for there were few roads and no railroads. Boats moved slowly in the remote and swampy land.

Clewiston was started in 1920 by John J. and Marian Horwitz O'Brien, a northern couple who had developed the nearby town of Moore Haven. They had the financial backing of Alonzo C. Clewis, the president of the Exchange National Bank at Tampa, and named the town after him. They hired John Nolan, the well known city planner, to lay out Clewiston. The developers' first objective was to complete a railroad line through their proposed town. Ground was broken for the Moore Haven and Clewiston Railway in 1920, and the first passenger train arrived on Labor Day 1921. The railroad became part of the Atlantic Coast Line. A post office was established in Clewiston on February 24, 1922. John O'Brien promoted the venture among some wealthy businessmen from West Palm Beach, and with their backing, the Clewiston Development Company was established and a bank was started in the town.

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Other financiers from the Midwest began to invest in the company as well. Among them was Bror G. Dahlberg, president of the Celotex Corporation of Chicago. Celotex is a construction material made from bagasse, the fibrous residue of sugar cane after the juice has been pressed out. Dahlberg invested in the Clewiston Development Company in 1922 because he saw the great potential of the sugar lands as a source of bagasse. He soon realized, however, the even greater potential for profit in the production of sugar cane, and was instrumental in bringing Clewiston the sugar cane industry that would become its very lifeblood.

In 1924, Bror Dahlberg and other investors acquired the assets and equipment of the few small scale sugar cane companies which already operated in the area, and formed the Southern Sugar Company. Dahlberg was the president of the company. Under his direction the company began to drain the land so that more sugar cane could be grown. The drainage projects also resulted in the establishment of a reliable source of electricity and a fresh water system, both of which contributed to the establishment of Clewiston as a real city. New buildings were erected in the town, including a large hotel which was built in 1926 on the lake shore ridge. The hotel, the first Clewiston Inn, was erected by the Southern Sugar Company, and was fabricated out of celotex products. The hotel was the largest hotel in the desolate region and was noted for its good food and rooms with baths, until it burned down in 1937.

Under Dahlberg's direction, plans for milling cane got underway. In 1927, a sugar mill, bought from the defunct Pennsylvania Sugar Company was brought to Clewiston, and the first sugar mill in town officially opened in 1929. The Southern Sugar Company, owned and operated by Dahlberg and his partners, had some success before it went into receivership in 1930, a victim of the stock market crash and a glut on the worldwide supply of sugar which resulted in low sugar prices.

In 1931, Charles Stewart Mott purchased Southern Sugar's assets and began the United States Sugar Corporation. The next year, Clewiston was incorporated as a city. Under the company's leadership, the Clewiston sugar industry flourished and the city prospered. Today, 104,000 acres of cane is grown in and around the Clewiston area, accounting for five percent of all sugar consumed in the United States annually. The U.S. Sugar Corporation employs 2,500 full-time people who own stock in the

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company. The sugar cane industry indirectly supports thousands of other jobs in the area, and Clewiston's population is now 9,000. Those pioneer efforts have made sugar cane the number one field crop in dollar value grown in Florida today.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Criterion A: Association with the U.S. Sugar Corporation

The original Clewiston Inn, built by the Southern Sugar Company in 1926 was constructed of celotex, a very flammable material. On Sunday evening, September 19, 1937, the old hotel was destroyed by fire in less than one hour. Its loss left Clewiston without adequate hotel facilities, and visitors and transients were housed in private homes and parts of the company hospital.

Within two months after the loss of the old Clewiston Inn, the U.S. Sugar Corporation made plans to build a new hotel. The minutes of the November 1, 1937 meeting of the Board of Directors of U.S. Sugar reported that :

During a recent visit to Clewiston the site for a new hotel was selected by the merchants of the City. The site selected is on Sugarland Highway facing the City Park.

At time of selection of site, several suggested plans were also submitted and a selection made. . . .

Briefly, the new "Clewiston Inn" will contain 64 hotel rooms and the equivalent of 18 apartment rooms, with a content of 470,000 cubic feet. Construction is reinforced concrete continuous footing with reinforced concrete wall to grade; steel frame to which on the outer wall will be attached a reinforced metal fabric, which in turn will be covered by a concrete brick veneer bonded to the reinforced fabric by one inch of weather proof cement; roof will be standard fireproof construction with asbestos shingles to the weather; floors reinforced concrete, painted in rooms and faced with asphalt tile and ceramic tile in public rooms; interior walls and ceilings of

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sheet rock, plastered smooth, electric wiring and plumbing in accordance with specification of Hotel Commission.

The new inn will be a fireproof, wind- and weather-proof, termite-proof structure of low maintenance cost, architecturally designed along West Indian colonial lines.

The Corporation hired L. Phillips Clarke & Edgar S. Wortman, Architects of West Palm Beach to complete the plans. The new Clewiston Inn opened June 2, 1938.

The inn immediately became the new social center for Clewiston, providing accommodations for informal gatherings and club meetings for the local residents. Visitors from Naples, Ft. Myers and West Palm Beach came every Sunday to have dinner at the Inn, which served sumptuous meals featuring locally grown foods, wild game and fish. During World War II, British Royal Air Force cadets, who were training at nearby Riddle Field, often congregated at the Inn to play the piano, sing and get to know their American friends. On many occasions the Inn also served as a storm shelter when hurricanes threatened the Lake Okeechobee area with flooding and high winds. People flocked to the Inn, which became a refuge of safety.

The Clewiston Inn has played a notable role in the development of the Everglades Agricultural Area along the southern shores of Lake Okeechobee. It has well served its namesake - a town which was called "the heart of Florida's sugar bowl" by founding father Bror G. Dahlberg. Today, Clewiston is referred to as "America's Sweetest Town," where the Inn remains an important landmark more than fifty years after its construction. The oldest hotel in the Lake Okeechobee area today, the hotel is still owned and operated by the U.S. Sugar Corporation to house dignitaries and executives, as well as to provide accommodations for the general public.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT -

Neo-Classical Revival Style

The Neo-Classical Revival Style was an outgrowth of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition where the pavilions were designed

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primarily in Colonial Revival or Greek Revival styles. The Virginia pavilion was a copy of Mount Vernon. Its full-facade porch, with colossal columns became, along with variations, became a model for many houses in the United States from 1895-1950.

Most Neo-Classical Revival Style buildings are two story, and are distinguished by main facades dominated by a full-height porch with a roof supported by classical columns. The facade has a central entrance, usually with an elaborate surround, and symmetrical fenestration. The porch often has a front gabled roof, but flat roofs, or semi-circular entry porches with flat roofs are also typical. Before 1920, columns were usually ornate with Corinthian or Ionic capitals and fluting. After 1925, slender columns, often square with no capitals, became popular for houses with full-facade porches.

L. Phillips Clarke & Edgar S. Wortman

Louis Phillips Clarke was born June 3, 1897 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His family wintered in Palm Beach, and began taking him to the resort every year beginning in 1899. Clarke received his early education, therefore, in Palm Beach and Philadelphia. After completing his education in architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, he served in the navy during World War I.

After the war, Clarke convinced Henry Stephen Harvey, a Philadelphia architect he had met while at the university, to relocate in South Florida. They established a partnership in April 1921, Harvey & Clarke, which soon became the largest architectural firm in Palm Beach County. The partnership was dissolved in 1928. The firm's works in West Palm Beach include: American National Bank (1921), Comeau Building (1922), Guaranty Building (1922), Holy Trinity Church (1923), A.J. Comeau House (1924), Seaboard Air Line Passenger Station (1925) and other Seaboard depots, Wagg Building (1925), Pennsylvania Hotel (1926), and Dixie Court Hotel (1926, NR 1986, demolished). One of Clarke's works after the dissolution of Harvey & Clarke was St. Patrick's Episcopal Church in West Palm Beach (1929). Clarke was, thus, well established in Palm Beach when Edgar S. Wortman became associated with him for a short time. Clarke retired from his practice in 1961.

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Edgar S. Wortman was born July 22, 1906 in Bellefontaine, Ohio. After being graduated from high school in Bellefontaine in 1925, he went to West Palm Beach briefly before attending Ohio State University. He completed his education in architecture, however, at Chicago Technical College (University of Chicago) in 1932. He returned to West Palm Beach and began practicing architecture in 1934-35; he was also admitted to practice in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi at that time. In 1938, Wortman was associated with L. Phillips Clarke, but began his own independent business after only a few years with Clarke.

In 1942, Wortman entered the Army Corps of Engineers, and served as a captain in Europe during World War II, retiring as a lieutenant colonel in November 1945. He returned to Lake Worth, Florida, and established his own practice in 1945.

In Wortman's post war career, he specialized in bank and school architecture, and served as the architect for the Palm Beach County Board of Public Instruction until 1960. His works included: Bank of Palm Beach and Trust Company; Commerce Bank of Lake Worth; First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Lake Worth; Lake Worth Library and Museum; Forest Hill High School, West Palm Beach; South Olive Elementary School, West Palm Beach; and Seacrest High School, Delray Beach, Florida.

Wortman served as president of the Palm Beach Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and of the Florida Association of Architects, and as a member of the Board of Examiners and Appeals of Lake Worth. In Lake Worth, he served as a city commissioner (1947-49), member of the zoning board, and director of the Chamber of Commerce.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

One of a few large, masonry buildings in Clewiston, the Clewiston Inn is architecturally significant on a local level as an unusual and fine example of the Neo-classical style of architecture. The building's simple square columns at the main entrance reflect the more restrained use of the style that was popular after 1925. The design of the building blends simple elegance with the use of reinforced concrete, steel frame, concrete brick veneer, and ceramic tile, materials which are resistant to fire and the natural elements of the Everglades.

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The interior of the inn retains all of its original features. These include the lobby's rich, birds eye cypress paneling, front desk, hearth, and staircase. Except for new light fixtures, the dining room retains its original appearance and furnishings which include: original ladderback chairs and pine tables, fireplace, bookshelves, and eight fanlight windows with pleated shutters. The most distinctive interior feature at the Clewiston Inn is in the Everglades Lounge, where the walls are covered with an Everglades wildlife mural by J. Clinton Shepherd. The West Palm Beach artist worked in oils in the mid-1940s, making daily trips to the Glades to study his subjects. The Clewiston Inn is little changed since 1938, thus, visually upholding the structural permanence intended by its designers.

The Clewiston Inn is also significant as the work of L. Phillips Clarke and Edgar S. Wortman, two of Palm Beach County's most important architects. Built in 1937, the building is an example of the seasoned work of Clarke, and one of the early works of Wortman.

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The Clewiston News, Clewiston, Florida, 30 April-1 May 1986.

The Glades Trend, Clewiston, Florida, 9 November 1986.

**Correspondence & Oral Interviews**

Beth Miller, City of West Palm Beach, Community Development & Planning Dept., to Barbara Mattick, Bureau of Historic Preservation, December 13, 1990.

Hall, Artis. . First hostess at Clewiston Inn restaurant. Clewiston, Florida. Interview by Kay B. Hall, 11 January 1989.

Nall, Frances. Oral Interview. Daughter of early Clewiston Inn manager. Clewiston, Florida. Interview by Kay B. Hall, 11 January 1989.

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Photographs 1

Clewiston Inn, Clewiston, Hendry Co., FL

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- 1
  - 1) Clewiston Inn, U.S. Highway 27
  - 2) Clewiston, Hendry County, Florida
  - 3) Kay B. Hall
  - 4) April 1989
  - 5) U.S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, FL
  - 6) Streetscape, showing main entrance to the property on Hwy. 27 (Sugarland Avenue); camera facing E
  - 7) 1 of 23
  
- 2
  - 1-2) Same as for Photo 1
  - 3) Unknown
  - 4) c1940
  - 5) U.S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, FL
  - 6) S elevation and Hwy. 27; camera facing N
  - 7) 2 of 23
  
- 3
  - 1-3) Same as for Photo 2
  - 4) 1938
  - 5) U.S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, FL
  - 6) Main facade (W elevation) and S elevation; camera facing NNE
  - 7) 3 of 23

**Information for the remaining photographs is the same as for Photo 1 unless noted otherwise.**

- 4
  - 6) Main entrance on W facade; camera facing E
  - 7) 4 of 23
  
- 5
  - 6) Main (W) elevation; camera facing SE
  - 7) 5 of 23
  
- 6
  - 6) S elevation; camera facing N
  - 7) 6 of 23
  
- 7
  - 6) E elevation of S wing; camera facing SW
  - 7) 7 of 23
  
- 8
  - 6) E elevation of N wing; camera facing NW
  - 7) 8 of 23

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Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 2

Clewiston Inn, Clewiston, Hendry Co., FL

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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- 9     6) E elevation (rear) of main block of Inn, showing enclosed dining porches; camera facing W  
       7) 9 of 23
  
- 10    6) Courtyard; camera facing NW  
       7) 10 of 23
  
- 11    6) N elevation; camera facing SW  
       7) 11 of 23
  
- 12    6) Lobby; camera facing W  
       7) 12 of 23
  
- 13    6) Lobby; camera facing SE  
       7) 13 of 23
  
- 14    6) Main desk in Lobby; camera facing N  
       7) 14 of 23
  
- 15    6) Stairway in Lobby; camera facing NE  
       7) 15 of 23
  
- 16    6) Dining Room; camera facing SE  
       7) 16 of 23
  
- 17    1-2) Same as for Photo 1  
       3) Unknown  
       4) c1940  
       5) U.S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, FL  
       6) Dining Room; camera facing W  
       7) 17 of 23
  
- 18    6) Cocktail Lounge, showing mural; camera facing NE  
       7) 18 of 23
  
- 19    1-2) Same as for Photo 1  
       3) Unknown  
       4) c1945  
       5) U.S. Sugar Corporation, Clewiston, FL  
       6) Cocktail Lounge; camera facing W  
       7) 19 of 23

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Photographs 3 Clewiston Inn, Clewiston, Hendry Co., FL

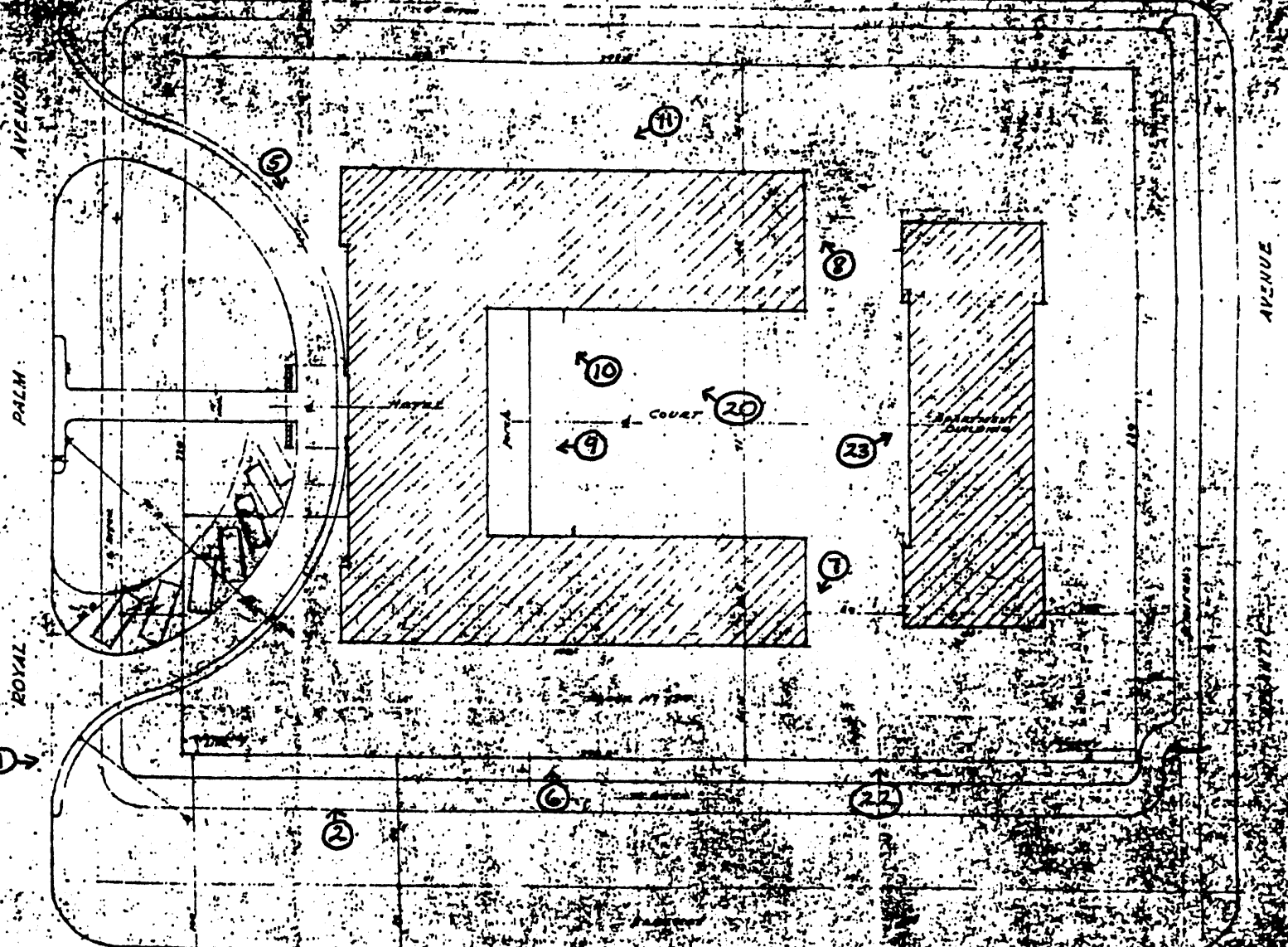
Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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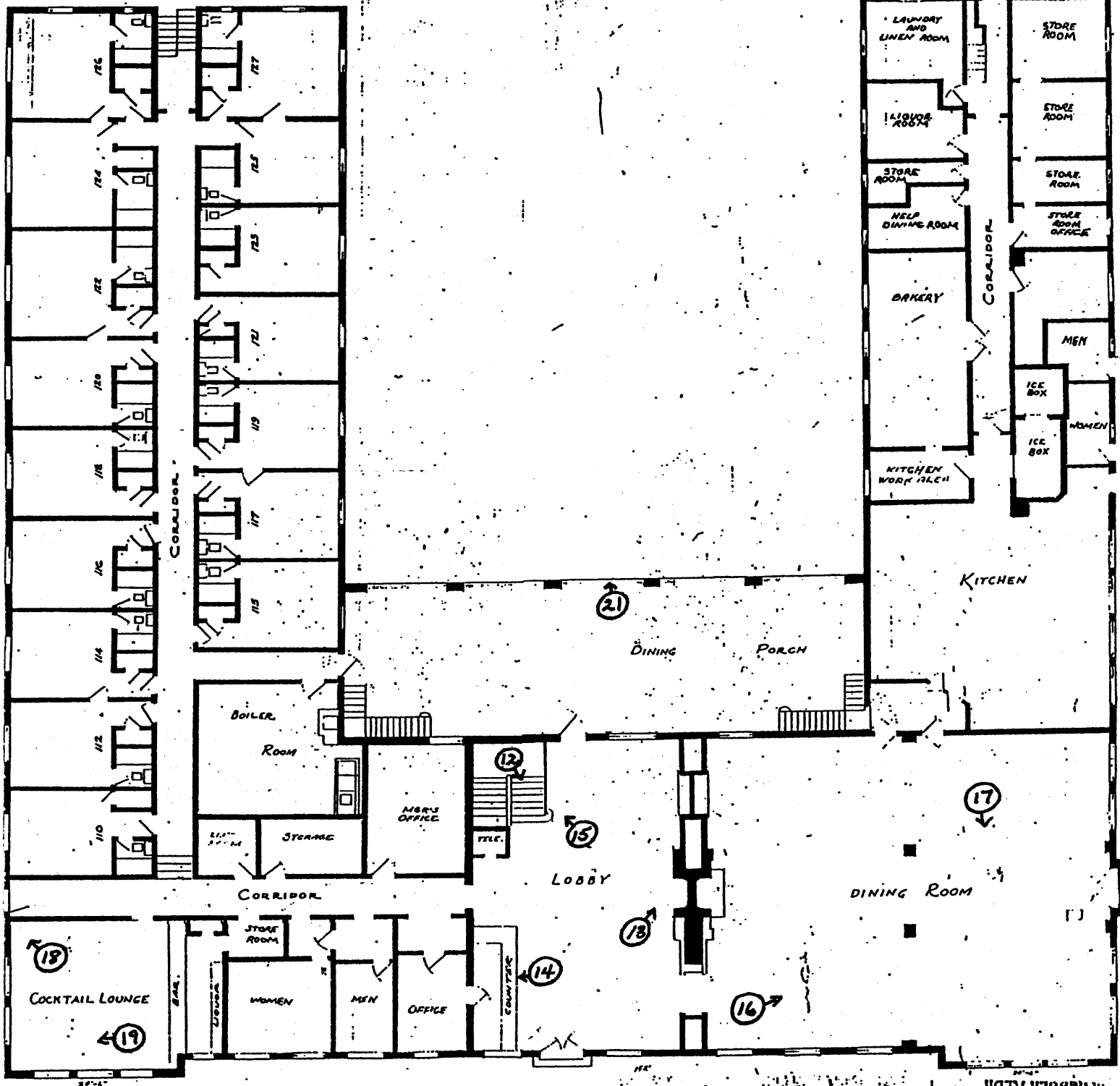
- 20 1-5) Same as for Photo 17  
6) Courtyard; camera facing NW  
7) 20 of 23
  
- 21 6) Detail showing jalousies and glass brick on rear  
wall of dining porches; camera facing E  
7) 21 of 23
  
- 22 6) S gate to grounds between Main Building and  
Apartment Building; camera facing N  
7) 22 of 23
  
- 23 6) W elevation of Apartment Building; camera facing E  
7) 23 of 23

COPY

CLEWISTON INN  
Clewiston, FL  
① → photo #,  
direction



STATESTON  
PLOT PLAN  
DATE 1-1-60

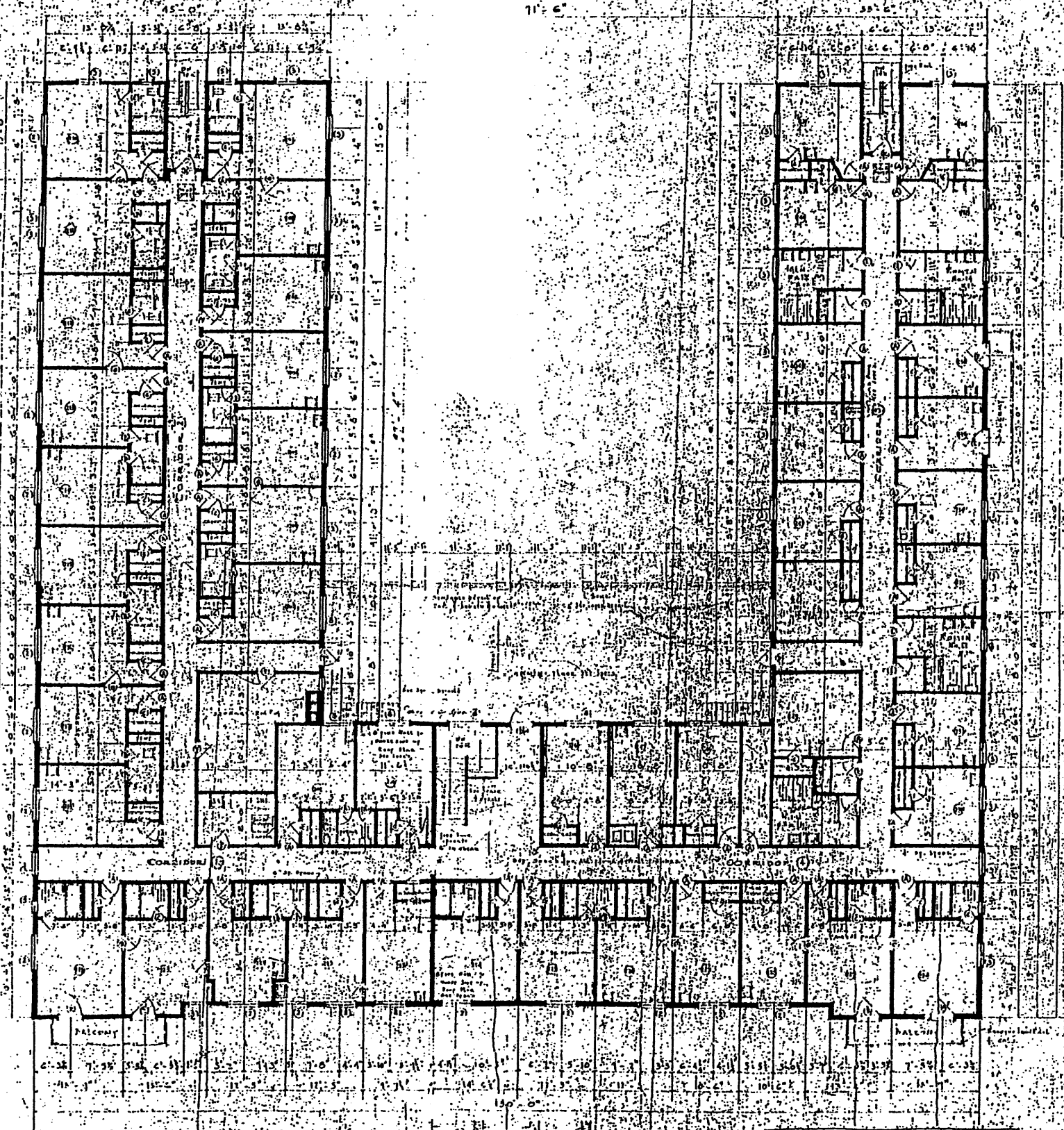


CLEWISTON INN, Clewiston, Florida

18 photo #,  
direction

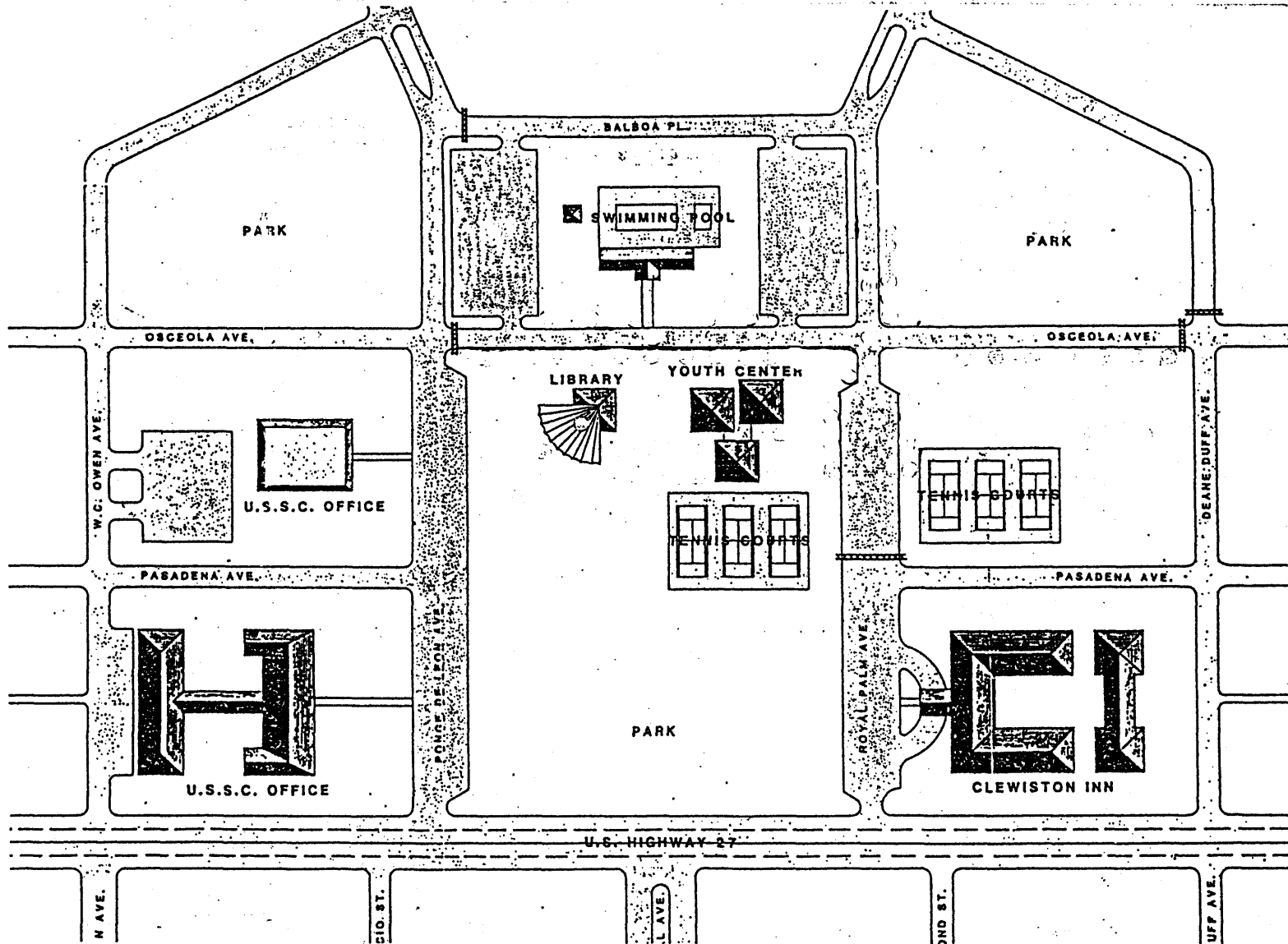
FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

RECORDED 11-12-63  
 CLEWISTON INN  
 FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
 CLEWISTON MOTEL'S CO. NOV. 14, 1941  
 GENERAL PLAN AFTER CHANGES  
 TO BATHROOMS IN NORTH WING



SECOND LOOP PLAN

HOTEL TO BE BUILT BY			
UNITED STATES SUGAR CORP. FOR			
THE CLEWISTON HOTEL, INC.			
DATE	PHILIPS CLARK	DEAR SWARTHAN	129
SCALE	AS SHOWN		
PROJECT	CLEWISTON HOTEL		
NO.	129		



SETTING  
 CLEWISTON INN  
 Clewiston, Hendry Co., FL

N  
 ↑  
 No Scale