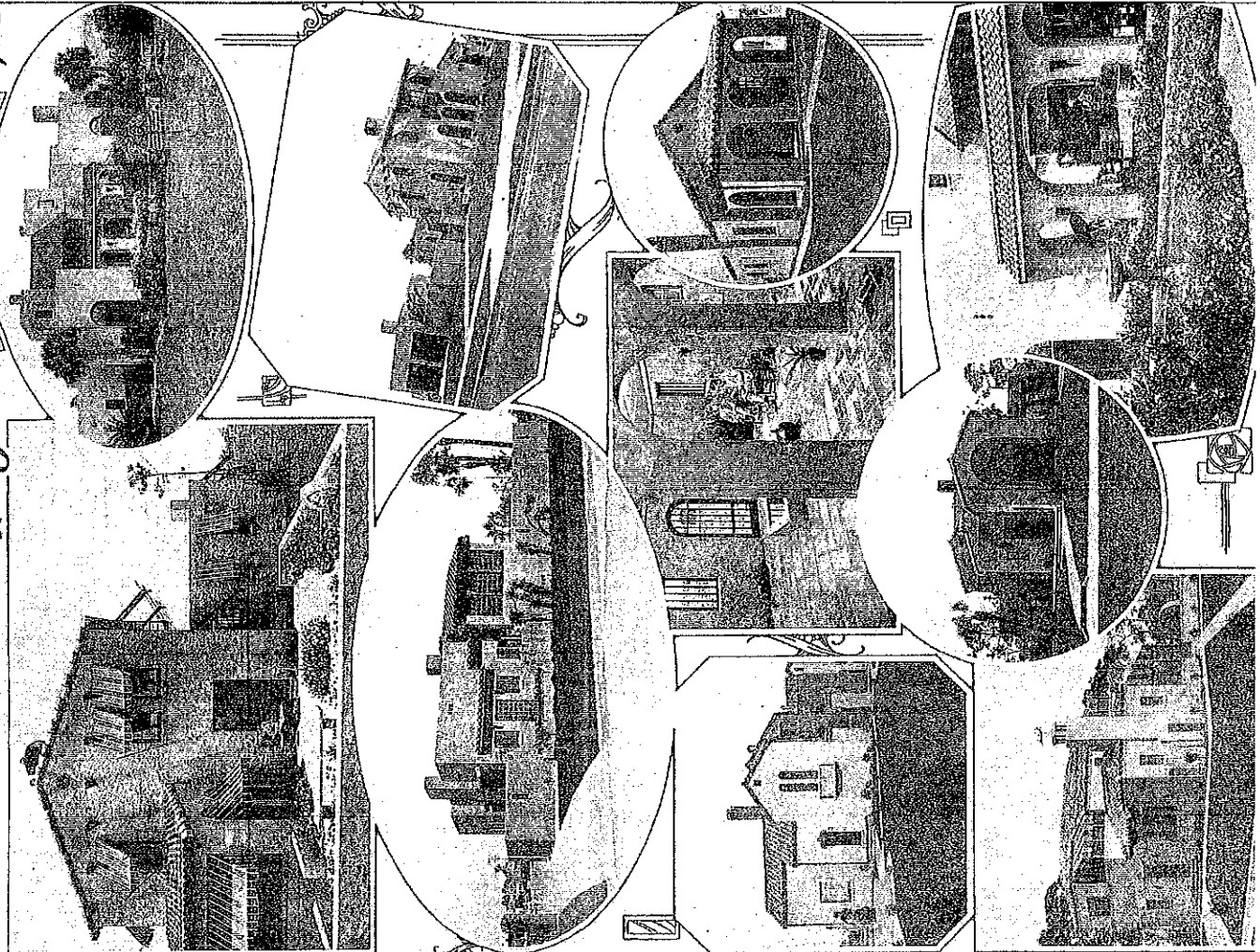
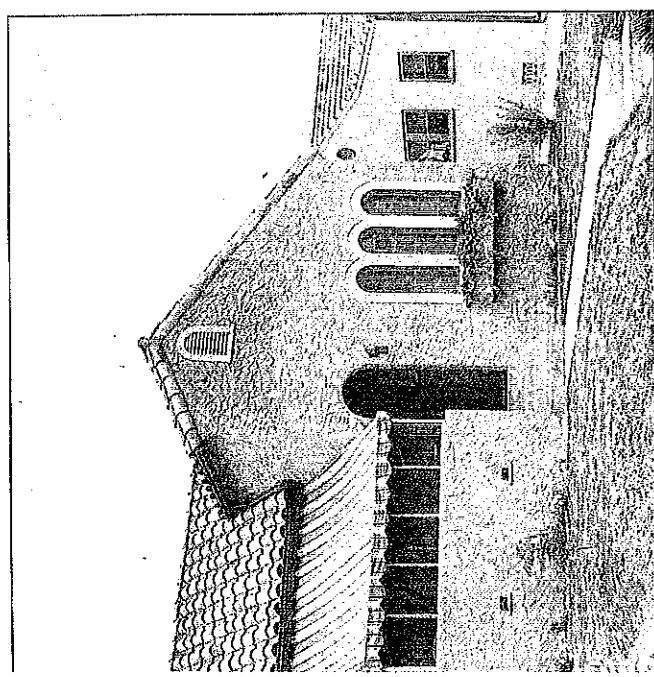


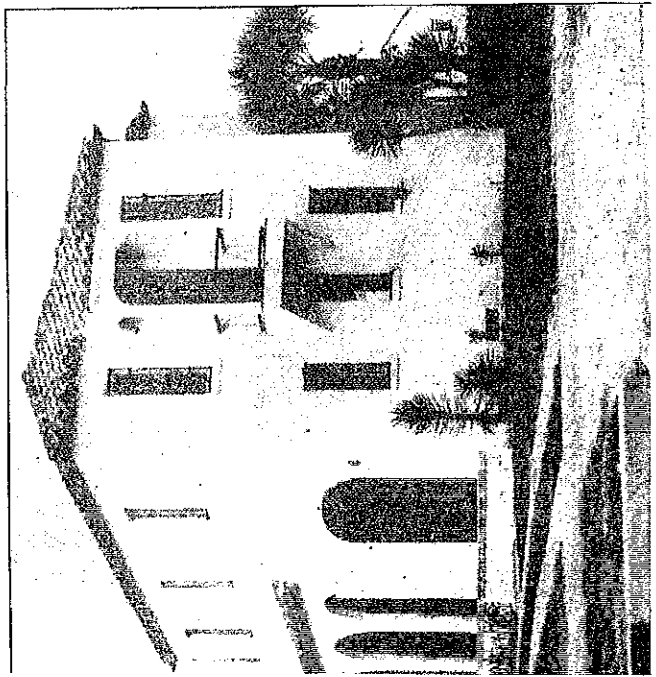
Venetian Homes of Rare Beauty

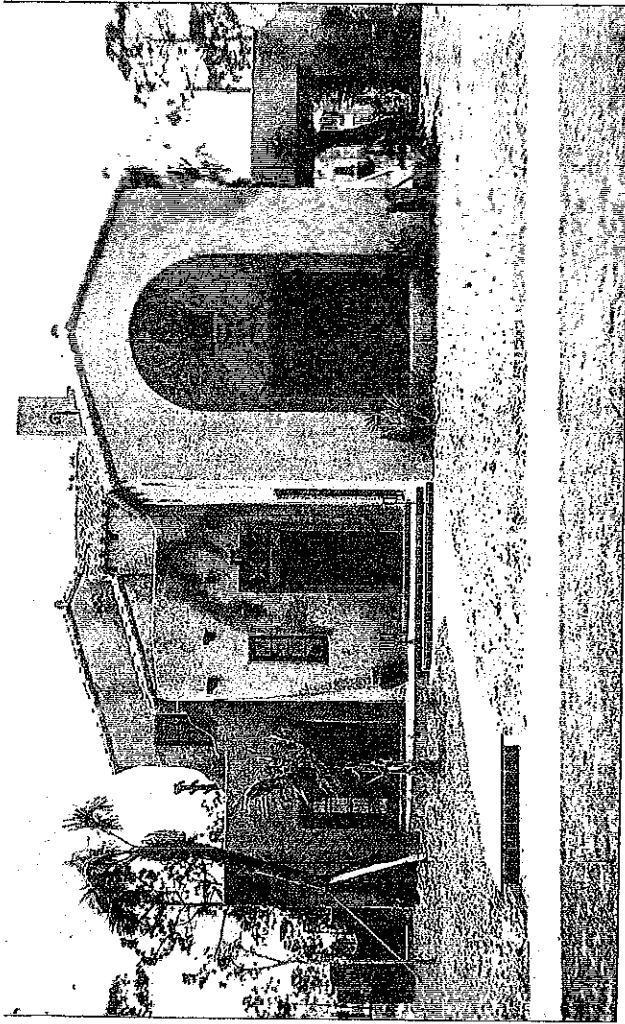


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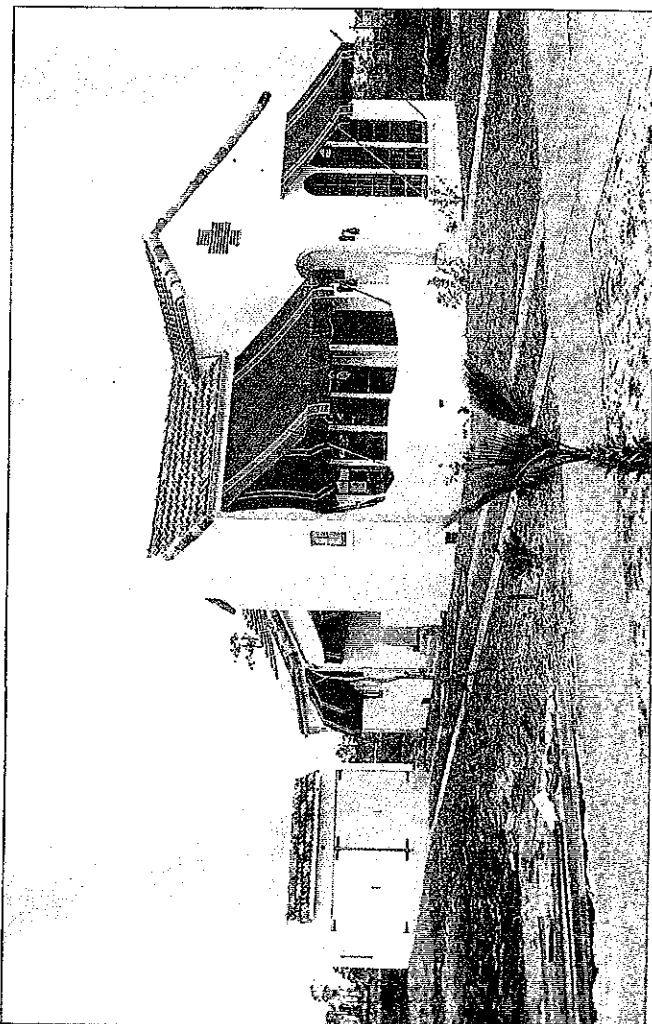


It resembled the one in Gulf View Section on the bottom of the page. It has a screened porch, and the home's recessed entranceway is shown.

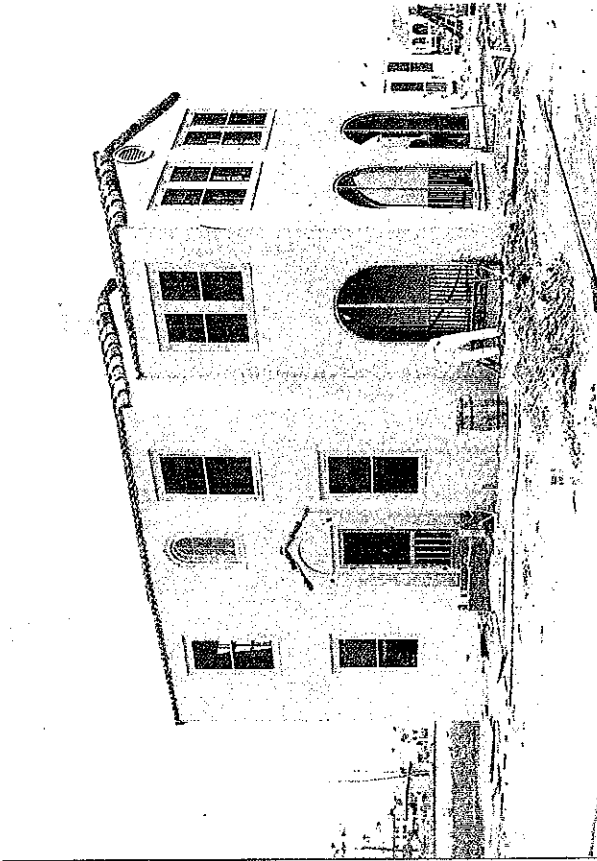




A Mediterranean Revival masterpiece was built at 625 West Venice Avenue, and Jay Brown, the official photographer of the Venice Company, snapped this image in 1926. Red barrel tile was used on the low-sloping rooflines.



Gulf View Section was also comprised of smaller Spanish-styled homes, such as this one-story example at 326 Pedro. Colorful canvas awnings provided shade, and a two bay garage complimented the property.

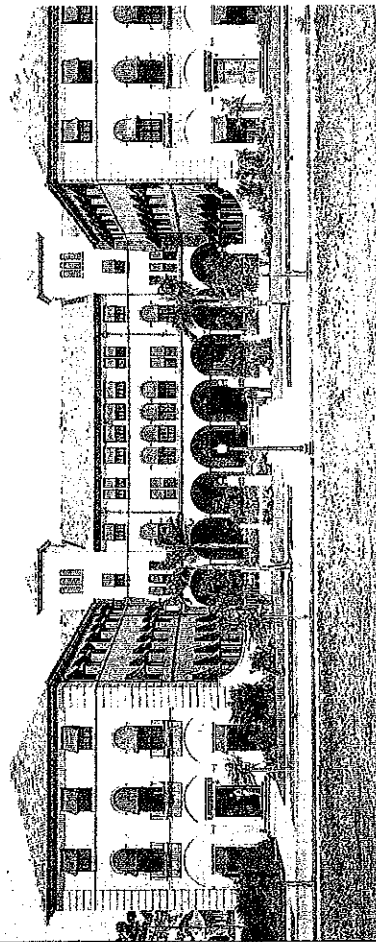
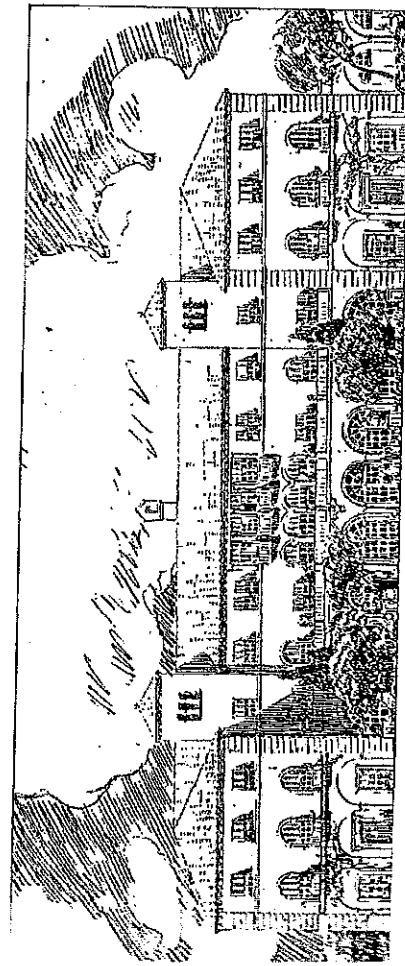


This two-story home at 229 Harbor Drive South had a rough-cast stucco exterior. The right gable is a round, slated attic vent. A tradesman is applying the finishing screened arcaded loggia, or gallery.

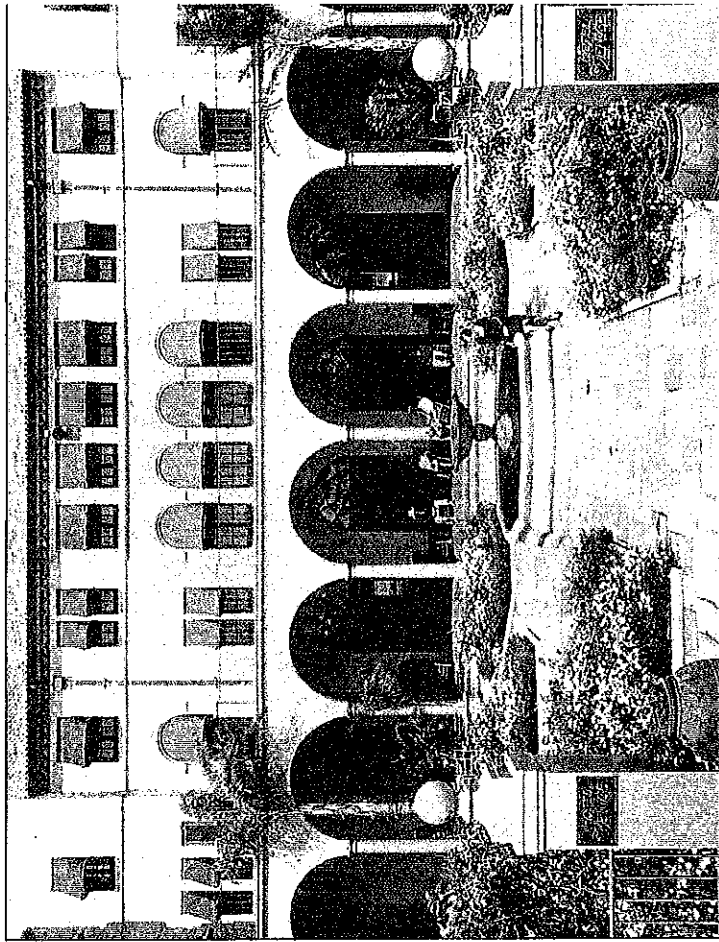


A wrought-iron balcony adorned this two-story residence at 241 Harbor Drive. The home had a covered portico front entrance and a concrete block construction.

s were located at street level.
 naller hosteleries were also constructed in Venice during the Brotherhood era. The 56-room
 via Hotel on Nokomis Avenue was developed by Franklin Wheeler of Fort Myers. The
 hotel in turn graced The Rialto (Tamiara Trail). Stanton Finney, general manager of
 Venice Company, built the Valenica Hotel, which featured an arcade and retail shops. One
 of the most unique buildings in all of Venice was the Triangle Inn, which boasted two loggias
 on a castle-like turret. John Nolen's 1926 "General Plan of Venice" called for resort hotels to
 be built at Casey's Pass (Venice Inlet) and Rocky Point (near today's airport), but these
 never constructed. It is not known if the eminent planner approved or disapproved of the
 the Brotherhood chose for its three hotels. Regardless, the new hosteleries provided much-
 needed accommodations.



Hotel Venice—the Brotherhood's first public building—opened on June 21, 1926. It was built to accommodate sales prospects of the Venice Company, but it also housed the office of that firm. Numerous social events were held at Hotel Venice, and its orange grove became legendary.



An inviting courtyard greeted Hotel Venice guests. Plantings came from the union's grounds and were arranged by Prentiss French. Harold Heller, a French staffer, designed the building's still stands and is occupied by a retirement home called Park Place.

