



Nelson A. Faerber

**Nelson Arthur Faerber Sr.** was born on May 11, 1927, in Washington, DC. With his mother, who worked for the National Geographic Society, he traveled extensively in the Caribbean, the West Indies, and most of South America. He served in the Navy in WWII as a sailor and submarine signalman.

He studied architecture at the Catholic University of America, where he was a member of the Beaux Arts Society and a member of the AIA Student Chapter. He gained practical experience working as a designer-draftsman for the Veterans Administration, and graduated in 1951 with a Bachelor of Architecture degree.

He was recalled to service as a naval officer during the Korean War and was assigned to be Chief Architect in charge of all Coast Guard buildings and lighthouses in the New England area. Afterward, he returned to Washington, DC, to take up the post of Assistant Chief Architect at the Federal Housing Administration.

Nelson took his Masters of Architecture and Architectural History from Catholic University in 1953, and subsequently joined Fon J. Montgomery, Architect, in Washington, DC, as an associate, leaving the next year to partner with fellow Catholic University graduate Donald E. Nick. In 1955, having moved to Naples, Florida, the year before, he formed his own firm, registered in Florida, DC, and Maryland. Naples was a very small community of about 1500 people at that time, but Nelson was actually the second architect in Naples, the first being William G. "Bill" Tracy AIA. Nelson's wife, Geraldine, recalls that Bill informed Nelson that Naples was not big enough for two architects, to which Nelson responded: "Bill, I didn't know you were leaving!"

Nelson's son Karl notes that Nelson particularly loved to work with concrete, seeing it as a medium which allowed for artistic expression in building design. He was particularly adamant that the roof of a building should not be a mere afterthought but an integral part of the design, and was a pioneer in the use of concrete as a roof material, often to the consternation of builders and onlookers, who feared that the weight could not be safely supported. Needless to say, none of his concrete roofs ever collapsed!

Nelson had a distinguished career as a Naples-based architect, designing many private residences, condominiums, commercial and government buildings, and churches. Two of his more spectacular creations were featured in Popular Mechanics magazine. The December 1958 issue described the "Centipede House", a residence built for the Rheaumes in Vanderbilt Beach. Max Hunn's story of the house provides considerable insight into Nelson's design philosophy and his relationship with his clients:

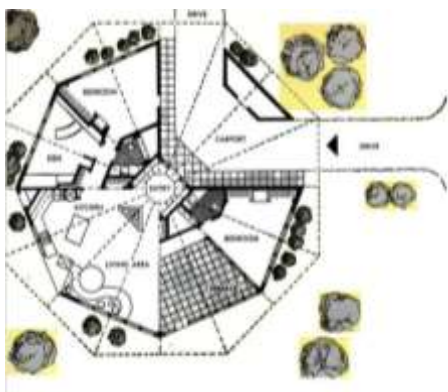
Few who see the one-bedroom, two-bath house ... can resist coining their own name for the residence. It has been called the "Centipede House", "Butterfly Mansion", "Lazy M", and "Spider" – each somewhat descriptive of the unusual design. The house appears to be crouching on its many "legs" at the edge of a picturesque lagoon. ... Architect Faerber worked out a simple open-plan design, permitting a vast expanse of glass wall facing the lagoon. ...



Faerber says he conceived the basic form for this unusual house design in 45 minutes. However, he was uncertain of his clients' reaction to the unconventional approach. When they came into his office, he jokingly told them: "I've finished your design", and showed them several rough sketches. The Rheames studied the sketches briefly, and asked: "When can the drawings be completed and construction started?" At first, Faerber thought his ears were playing tricks on him; then he realized that his clients had a full appreciation of contemporary architecture. ... The house was finished 120 days later.

Faerber is convinced that in architecture, as well as in the other arts, the simplest and most logical solution to a design problem frequently turns out to be the best – even if it is a bit on the revolutionary side.

The July 1959 issue featured Nelson's "Octagon House", built for writer John Cowles. Again, Max Hunn's description highlights the innovative nature of Nelson's design and its compatibility with the environment in which it was placed:



An eight-sided house with eight glass gables and a roof made like a concrete piecrust is stopping traffic in Naples, Fla. ... The house ... was designed for maximum privacy and natural ventilation. ... Nelson A. Faerber, the architect, designed the house to take advantage of the prevailing breezes ... he placed the most-used areas – master bedroom, living, dining, and kitchen sections – in the coolest sector. ...

Despite the attractive interior, the roof has caused more comment than any other part of the house. When the concrete segments were hoisted into place, a major proportion of the Naples population was on hand to witness a construction fiasco. They were wrong. When hoisted atop the supporting columns, the roof sections fit with a quarter-inch tolerance. ...

Why a concrete roof? The architect likes it because: "You simply pour it out of a bag, and there's no limit to originality in design. There are no dimensional limitations. It's a medium with unlimited horizons – even octagonal ones."

Nelson greatly admired the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, to the point of naming one of his sons after him. Mies Faerber points out that two of Mies' famous maxims, "less is more" and "God is in the details", are exemplified in Nelson's life work.

Nelson was known for the artistic facades on his buildings and worked with a number of different artists to produce them. He was proud to have had hired Seminole Indians to do the actual making of some of this artwork. No one else, as far as can be ascertained, used their incredible talents on buildings outside of their reservations at that time. He was also one of the first architects to have the Seminole Indians build chickees (distinctive thatched shelters with raised floors and open sides) on his projects, typically around the pools. In collaboration with a local artist, he designed the beautiful doors of St. Ann Church.

Nelson was something of a Renaissance man, whose interests went well beyond architecture. He designed jewelry, clothing, and even cars. His inventions led to several patents, both in construction techniques and for electronic gadgetry. His first patent was for a prison wall construction idea, applied for in 1963 and granted in 1969 as US Patent no. 3,460,307. It was described as follows:

A method of constructing buildings such as prisons or the like from a multiplicity of individual modules having identically spaced keyhole openings about their perimeter, placing headed connector elements in the keyhole openings, placing hollow tubes having keyhole slots therein over opposed heads on the connectors, lifting the connecting tubes to secure the heads, and locking the connecting tubes against vertical movement.

A more specific object of the invention resides in the provision of an improved means for interconnecting the components or modules, together with an improved method of applying and locking such connections so as to render their disassembly by unauthorized individuals virtually impossible.

He was granted patent no. 4,223,295 in 1980 (with Edgar L. Bonner) for an emergency control system for traffic signals in which a coded emergency signal transmitted from an emergency vehicle is picked up by a directional receiver. Working with Bonner again, he obtained patent nos. 4,259,689 in 1981, 4,314,285 and 4,333,110 in 1982, and 4,782,401 in 1988 for techniques for editing commercials out of television video recordings.

Nelson was also an airplane and helicopter pilot, and owned his own helicopter. Every year, he would fly Santa to the mall. He even donated two helicopters to Collier County. In December 1974, he aided in the retrieval of bodies of three victims of a crash of a small airplane in the Everglades, an event which was reported in the Naples Daily News, December 2, 1974, p. 8:

A land search party was directed to the site and out again by Nelson A. Faerber, a local architect, [who] used his own helicopter and maintained radio communication with the rescue party, enabling the rescuers to find the best path out of the swampy area.

He retired as an active architect in 1977 but, as his inventive work in electronics described above shows, his mind was never idle. He died on November 11, 2004, in Naples. His obituary, published the next day in the Naples Daily News, attests to the esteem in which he was held by his family and his community:



Nelson was known for the love of his fine automobiles, his dry sense of humor, and his undying love for his wife and his family. His contributions to the community of Naples will not be forgotten. He touched so many within his lifetime. He inspired all to be the best they could be, and to reach out to others in need who could not do so themselves. Each one who was privileged to know this man, and to be a part of his life, has been given a gift. ...

Nelson was not only an architect, but a true artist and visionary and, as such, his vision lives on in everything he designed. He lives on in the very fiber of the community. He lives on in the memory of every person who was fortunate enough to have known him. He lives on in the very breath of his family. Whether on paper or in life, he truly was a master designer. ...

[He] was a self-made man who was successful in all of his ventures, a man who served his country well, who lived to see the success of his offspring, who was well-loved by all who knew him, and who made a true contribution to the world. With all confidence, it can truly be said that Nelson A. Faerber Sr. left this world a happy man.

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Nelson married Geraldine Cawthorne in 1947, after meeting her on a blind date. Geraldine was born on August 30, 1926, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and had left home at 17 to work in government in Washington, DC.

Nelson and Geraldine had six children: Danette Donna, born in 1948; Nelson Arthur, Jr., born in 1952; Marjorie Lynn, born in 1955; Denice Marie, born in 1957; Mies William, born in 1958; and Karl Gregory, born in 1961. Danette runs Honey Dew Maids in Atlanta, Georgia, Nelson Jr. (who died in 2004) was an attorney in Naples, Marjorie and Denice work in real estate in Naples, Mies is an attorney in Kalispell, Montana, and Karl is an attorney and CEO of VioAlert Systems in Duluth, Georgia.



Geraldine (Cawthorne) Faerber

Nelson's parents were Edwin Lloyd Faerber, born November 4, 1896, in Cleveland, Ohio, and Dorothy Knotts, born October 19, 1904, in Washington, DC. Edwin served in WWI, enlisting in April 1918 and becoming a sergeant in the Chemical Warfare Service at American University. He was honorably discharged in January 1919. Edwin and Dorothy married about 1925, but by 1930 they were living apart, he with his parents in Lakewood, Ohio, and she having returned, with Nelson, to Washington, DC, where she worked in the National Geographic Society. At this time, Edwin was working as a salesman for an automobile manufacturer. Edwin died in Lakewood on August 24, 1967, and Dorothy, who had retired after 40 years' service with National Geographic and moved to Naples about 1970, died there on February 10, 1972. Requiem Mass was said for her at St. Ann Catholic Church in Naples (a building designed by her son), and she was buried next to her parents in Cedar Hill Cemetery in Maryland.

Nelson's grandparents on his father's side were Gustav A. and Ada E. Faerber. Gustav was born on September 10, 1861 in Cleveland, Ohio to German parents, and Ada was born in June 1866 in Kentucky. They married about 1887. Gustav's passport application describes him as "stature 5 ft. 5½ in.; forehead medium; eyes blue-gray; nose Roman". In 1910, he was the manager of a shoe store in Rockport, Ohio; in 1915 he was a wholesaler and retailer in the liquor business in Cleveland; by 1920 he was an automobile dealer in Lakewood; and by 1930 he had become an insurance agent. Ada worked as an adjustor for the telephone company. Edwin was their only child.



Gustav A. Faerber

Nelson's grandparents on his mother's side were William Arthur Knotts and Mary L. Davis. William, born on August 10, 1878, in Washington, DC, was a cabinet maker and mill worker. His WWI draft registration describes him as "tall, slender, with gray eyes, light brown hair, and one finger on his right hand injured". William and Mary married about 1902, and Dorothy was their only child. Mary died in 1943 and William in 1947. Both are buried at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Suitland, Maryland.

Geraldine's parents were William Joseph Cawthorne, born on April 7, 1889, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Grace Marjorie Smith, born on November 28, 1899, also in Pennsylvania. William was a railway conductor. Seeking a climate more conducive to Grace's health, they moved to San Diego, California. Grace died there on July 31, 1951, and William died there on November 13, 1965.

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Nelson Faerber's principal works include:

- Tropics Drive-In, Naples, 1954
- Downing Residence, Naples, 1955
- Cochrun Residence, Naples, 1955
- River Park Apartments, Naples, 1955
- Cowles Residence ("The Octagon House"), Naples, 1955 (demolished)
- Rheume Residence ("The Centipede House"), Naples, about 1955-56 (demolished)
- Baroni's Restaurant and Lounge, Naples, 1956 (renovated)
- Carver Elementary School, Naples, 1959
- Naples Liquors Building, 1960

Faerber Residence, Ixora Drive, Naples, about 1960 (demolished)  
 Hardee County Health Department, Wauchula, 1961  
 The Trailways Building, Naples, 1962  
 Collier County Prison Stockade, Immokalee, 1962  
 Collier County Municipal Center, Naples, 1962 (with Bail, Horton & Associates) (renovated)  
 Edgewater Beach Apartments, Naples, 1963  
 Port au Villa Apartments, Naples, 1965  
 Del Mar Apartments, Naples, about 1967  
 St. Ann Catholic Church, Naples, 1968 (renovated)  
 Kings Port Club Apartments, Naples, 1968  
 Imperial Club Apartments, Naples, 1970  
 Horizon House, Naples, 1971  
 The Embassy Club Apartments, Naples, 1972  
 Bordeaux Club Condominium, Naples, 1973

The following are some of Nelson's most notable works:



(Photos: Popular Mechanics)

#### **Cowles Residence (“Octagon House”), 1955**

This house, now demolished, was an early, and successful, exercise in concrete construction. According to Max Hunn, it combines “three separate types of construction: the folded slab and thin-shell engineering principle, precasting of roof sections on site (instead of pouring in place), and the lift-slab method.”

“One of the main design problems was to enclose as many of the roof-supporting columns as possible. So successfully was this done that only one of the 16 concrete-filled steel columns is exposed, and this one is incorporated in a built-in bar near the entry in the center of the building. Directly over the entry is an octagonal skylight which is six feet across; each of the roof sections stops three feet short of the center.”

“The widest span of the [roof] sections is 22 feet 10 inches. The four-inch thick slabs come to a peak, giving a fold for strength. Each section is 34 feet long, has an area of 400 square feet, and weighs 11 tons. The sections are reinforced with steel bars. ... There are no expansion joints, Faerber explains, because the expansion and contraction will be absorbed by the pitch of the gables acting like ‘giant wings’.”





(Photo: Popular Mechanics)

### Rheume Residence (“Centipede House”), about 1955-56

This house, now demolished, was built in the Vanderbilt Beach area of Naples. According to Max Hunn: “Architect Faerber worked out a simple open-plan design, permitting a vast expanse of glass wall facing the lagoon. This necessitated a design which would eliminate the usual need for exterior walls bearing the weight of the roof.”

“Outriggers – which create the centipede appearance of the exterior – solved the problem. By suspending the center beams from 18 outriggers, he eliminated any necessity for the walls bearing the roof load. ... One entire side of the house is enclosed with sliding glass walls, except for two stone areas – one a background for an indoor planter at the entry, and the other a wall between the sleeping area and the rest of the house. This wall has a two-way fireplace opening into both bedroom and living areas, as well as an outdoor barbecue grill.”



(Photo: freeshopmanual.com)

### Baroni's Restaurant and Lounge, 1956

According to Lynne Howard Frazer, “Bob and Helen Baroni came to Naples in 1951 and worked at Club 41 until 1955, when the couple purchased the diner across the street. A year later, the small building was razed and the couple built a new, 260-seat restaurant, Baroni's, which opened on January 18, 1957. A 1958 phone book advertisement proudly claimed the restaurant, designed by architect Nelson Faerber, had ‘the only circular bar on the west coast’.”

Baroni's, at 936 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, is presently “Saint George & the Dragon”, and has been a legendary fine dining establishment in Naples for nearly 5 decades.





### **The Trailways Building, 1962**

This building, at 586 9<sup>th</sup> Street South, Naples, served as a bus depot for Collier Corporation's Tamiami Trailways. This was one of the new, modern terminals that the company built throughout Florida and Georgia.

According to architect Joyce Owens: "This modern single story mixed-use building was designed with high clerestory windows protected with deep overhangs to maximize daylight but reduce direct sunlight. A vertical stone element, reminiscent of

earlier Frank Lloyd Wright designs, identifies the main entrance and served as a signboard for Tamiami Trailways, the main tenant.

The original tenants were the Trailways Bus Depot, the Naples Beach Cab Company, the engineering firm of Black, Crow and Eidesness, and the Bus Station Restaurant. Nelson moved his architecture office to the building in 1962.



### **Collier County Municipal Center, 1962 (with Bail, Horton & Associates)**

This complex, at 3301 Tamiami Trail, Naples has since seen much reconstruction, and only two of Faerber's original buildings remain. According to George Bail, Bail Horton and Associates of Fort Myers associated with Nelson Faerber in the design of this center. Nelson performed the architectural design. Bail Horton did all the engineering, including structural, mechanical, electrical, and civil.

The Naples Daily News of March 2, 1972, page 13, reporting on how the county outgrew the original Faerber plan, noted that:

The unique decorative precast concrete panels decorating the exterior of all four complex buildings were designed by Nelson A. Faerber, the Naples architect who conceived the plans for the original building. This possibly was one of the first courthouse complexes in the state to be so modernistically embellished, and certainly is the only one to be found in one of the state's smaller counties. The same motif is to be used on exterior surfaces of the planned additions if present thinking is followed.

Precast panels were custom designed for each of the buildings and highly stylish imagery depicts – in hieroglyphic fashion – the function of offices to be found within. Tearing a page from ancient Egyptian priests, Faerber chose symbols to represent the various functions of different segments of county government, such as a modernistic sheriff's star and scales of justice which are woven into the design of panels adorning the law and courts building.



### Horizon House, 1971

The Faerber family moved from their Ixora Drive residence to this address, 3951 Gulf Shore Blvd. North, in 1973. According to Karl Faerber, this is one of Nelson's favorite creations.

The 16-story building, with a striking geodesic dome on the roof, houses luxurious apartments, some of them 4,000 sq.ft., four-bedroom units, and all with large garden patios with planters and sprinklers.

This building was prominently featured in Florida Architecture Magazine, as Victorine Murphy's article for the Naples Daily News on March 12, 1972, pages 47 and 49, reports:

Horizon House in Park Shore, the county's tallest building, is given a big splash in the 37<sup>th</sup> annual edition of the prestigious "Florida Architecture" magazine. The 16-story building, designed by Naples architect, Nelson A. Faerber, was completed in June of 1971, and has one of the lowest densities of any building on the beach with only 21 units per acre. Beautiful black-and-white photographs accompany the six-page article which states that in allowing a building code twice the height of existing adjoining structures, the architect created "a challenge of design criterion."

The impressive building which faces the Gulf of Mexico but allows residents to view the Gulf from several angles as well as an overlook angle of inland areas, is "slender, graceful and compatible to the eye in spite of its prominence in size," says "Florida Architecture." The magazine also states that the site of Horizon House is unique due to the developer's serpentine beach layout which makes all sites individually shaped and sized. The Raymond L. Lutgert Companies are the developers of Park Shore. "The three wing 'T' floorplan came as close to capturing all the beauty of the site as possible, with a maximum of privacy for individual apartments," the article states. "The circular entry and public corridors and balconies offer welcome diversion from the straight lines of current conventional design." The geodesic dome on the roof provides a final detail to weather protection, the article points out, thus giving space and beauty to the inside court.



(Photos: courtesy of Shannon Long)



Holland-Salley Interior Designs, Inc., were selected to coordinate the interiors of Horizon House and to furnish the model apartment as well as public spaces. When entering the recreation room on the lower level of Horizon House, one passes through a round, open gallery, featuring vivid acrylic paintings and two large murals. "This room is designed so that two parties can be held simultaneously, with folding doors separating areas for privacy," quotes the magazine. The nylon twist rug is green; walls are painted beige to match the background of the flame-stitch patterned linen draperies and upholstery pieces. This same linen covers columns and sections of walls at strategic areas.

Salley, A.I.D., the designer, states that furnishings were selected for comfort, practicability and an eclectic style in keeping with the building's theme, ranging from contemporary to Spanish design motif. The oval-shaped foyer of the model apartment is papered in a silver foil, with emerald green bamboo pattern. Living room draperies and a sofa are decorated in a stylized fish design in orange, red, yellow, olive, and white. The dining



room is wallpapered in a bamboo fretwork design in yellow on white vinyl. A yellow lacquered Parsons table is provided for dining, with simulated bamboo designed metal chairs.

Each apartment has a 30-foot garden patio with planters and sprinkler which repeats the “landscaping-in-the-sky” character of the entire building. Outside closets provide extra storage and separate spaces for patio refrigerators, clothes washers and dryers. Apartments of four bedrooms, covering 4,000 square feet of living space, are included in several plans at Horizon House, where according to the article, “living is in every sense of the word luxurious and socially oriented.”



### St. Ann Catholic Church, 1968

Another of his favorite creations, this unique church, on the corner of 3rd Street & 9th Avenue South in Naples, had a central place in Nelson’s family’s life.

From the St. Ann website: “The cornerstone for the new church building was blessed and ground was broken on March 22, 1968. ... The completed Saint Ann

Church was dedicated by the Archbishop of Miami, Coleman Carroll on March 14, 1970 ... By 1990 the church building was in need of repair and expansion. Andrea Clark Brown, architect, is responsible for the renovation and remodeling of the present building.”

Nelson’s son Karl eloquently describes the importance of this church to his father, and in doing so reveals more of his father’s character and integrity:



(Photo: courtesy of Shannon Long)

If you have not entered St. Ann Church then you really need to. It has an altar surrounded 360 degrees by parishioners. This was an important structure to my father. My father was not Catholic when he met my mom who was. Both he and his mother Dorothy converted to Catholicism at the same time, which is unusual in and of itself. His faith was very important to him.

Besides the modern innovative design of the church, there are many religious aspects to it. The structure’s interior is 360 degrees around, no beginning or end. The ceiling in the center is a vast opening, allowing piercing rays of light to shine in and onto the altar. The altar, being placed in the center, put the priest in the middle of his parishioners with a large amount of space to move about and speak. He had no choice but to move about to avoid having his back to half the parish. This made new priests uncomfortable. They were not used to this layout and usually felt more comfortable behind a lectern in a traditional church setting.

This design was not an accident and is important to me and I believe my father for two reasons. First, Jesus did not speak behind a lectern; he walked and spoke to his followers. He was anything but stationary. While most priests were uncomfortable initially, many came to love the interaction and freedom that came with it. Many didn’t and had (and still have) a difficult time with the setting. Second, it prevented a “hierarchy” in the placement of parishioners. Historically in America (and elsewhere), regardless of the denomination of places of worship, there exists a hierarchy in seating usually as a result of one’s wealth or power which carries on for generations – the front being the most favorable and the rear or upper area for the less affluent. That state of affairs would be very difficult to evolve in St. Ann Church.

My father was a very successful man but he was hardly impressed with the wealth of others in a financial sense – he was more impressed with genuineness of the person. Two of his best friends in life were a master carpenter a decade his senior and a master mechanic three decades his junior.



### Port au Villa Apartments, 1965

This is a co-op apartment development, situated at 2100 Gulf Shore Blvd. in Naples. From the Daily News, Collier County, of August 18, 1964, page 1:

“The Naples Building Department yesterday processed the \$634,204 permit for the 56-unit Port au Villa cooperative apartments project at 2100 Gulf Shore Boulevard. ...

Port au Villa, consisting of six buildings, will be built on a lot facing the inland waters, right across Gulf Shore Blvd. from The Moorings beach property. Owner of the new cooperative project is listed as Hexagon Corp. The property is owned by Wesley G. Downing, trustee. E.H. Marhoefer Jr. Co., contractor for several big Naples projects, will build Port au Villa. Construction will be of concrete and imitation antique brick. Architect is Nelson A. Faerber of Naples. The two two-story buildings will contain 32 apartment units, and the four three-story buildings will contain 24 units. Total floor space in all buildings is 54,000 square feet, plus 9,072 square feet of screened terraces.”



### Edgewater Beach Apartments, 1963

This complex, at 1901 Gulf Shore Blvd. North, Naples, is now Edgewater Beach Hotel, a Waldorf Astoria property. It is located directly on the beach, overlooking the Gulf of Mexico.

According to Lynne Howard Frazer, “Ground was broken on June 30, 1963, for E.H. Harhoefer Jr.’s newest project, the Edgewater Beach Apartments, a million-dollar beachfront building designed by

architect Nelson A. Faerber. The three-story structure opened in January 1964, offering 124 units, including hotel rooms, efficiencies, one-bedroom apartments, and two-bedroom penthouse suites.”

“Sculptor Albert Vrana designed the lobby of the Edgewater Beach Hotel. According to the caption of [the postcard showing the interior], ‘An imaginative person can discover beachcombers and sun-worshippers interwoven in the walls as bronze man-of-war birds wing their way to the nearby waters of the Gulf.’





### **Del Mar Apartments, about 1967**

This apartment complex, in the Coquina Sands area of Naples, at 1300 Gulf Shore Boulevard North, contains luxury residences in two high-rise towers, each with 42 units on seven floors.

Karl Faerber cites this building, along with Horizon House and St. Ann Church, as being Nelson's personal favorites of all his realized designs.



### **Kings Port Club Apartments, 1968**

This is a bay-front condominium building on Moorings Bay, at 2150 Gulf Shore Boulevard North in Naples.



### **Bordeaux Club Condominium, 1973**

This residential development, at 2900 Gulf Shore Boulevard North in Naples, was billed as "waterfront luxury apartment residences—modestly priced".

The Naples Daily News, March 4, 1973, page 62, announced the completion of the project as follows:

The Bordeaux Club offers a selection of spacious apartment residences ... all with spectacular Moorings Bay views. Thoughtfully planned interiors are completely climate controlled and designed for fine living and entertaining. Each apartment residence features large screened porches ... bringing in the natural tranquility of beautiful Moorings Bay. The large heated pool, sauna, and the sparkling fountain surrounded with lush tropical landscaping ensures total relaxation.

Bordeaux Club apartment ownership limits your responsibility to your own residence only, with a separate and distinct title and the right to sell, rent or bequeath at will, subject only to the Condominium Charter and Association By-Laws. Interest and taxes are deductible with the same tax advantage of a private home ownership as well as Florida's Homestead Exemption Law.



### Imperial Club Apartments, 1970

This condominium residence high-rise building, at 3399 Gulf Shore Boulevard North, has 41 units on 8 floors, a community room, and a pool. It is located directly on the beach in The Moorings area of Naples.

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Photos of Nelson and Geraldine Faerber courtesy of Karl Faerber

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