

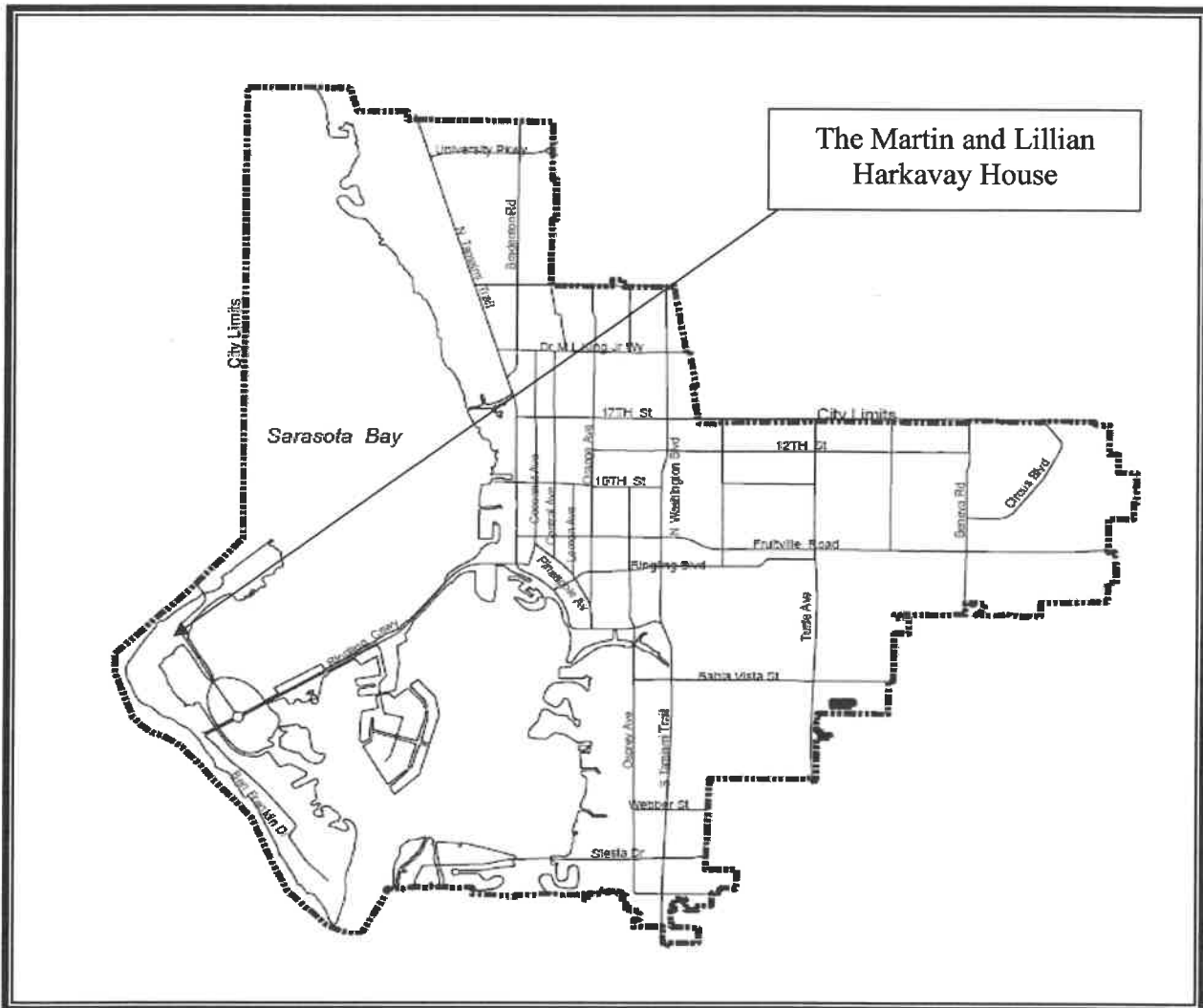
**Historic Designation Application File No. 20-HD-03
Project/Proposed Historic Name: The Martin R. and
Lillian P. Harkavay House**

Location: 113 Morningside Drive]

Applicant: Lorrie Muldowney, AICP, Assoc. AIA

Owner: Robert A. and Anne M. Essner

Staff Recommendation: Approval



Description of the Site: The Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavay House was built by Stroud & Boyd and designed by Architect Paul Rudolph in 1957 as a modest two-story, 2-bedroom, 1-bath house with an unusual layout having the public living space in the rear and the bedrooms in front over the carport. Rudolph applied several strategies to amplify the horizontal plane with the flat roof extending beyond the exterior walls nearly 8 feet with exposed rafter tails. In 1984, the Jack West addition was added to the house. It was of modern design; however, it was not compatible to the original design of the house. At about that same period carport was enclosed as a garage. In 2006, the Jack West addition was demolished and a new two-story addition was completed by associate architect John Quinn to be more respectful to the original architecture of the house. The house is in the Sarasota School of Architecture Style as a rectilinear, two-story, Wood Post and Beam Framed structure with a flat/wood composite roof with protruding rafters. The house has a 18' X 25' 2-story screen porch under the continuous building roof. The screened in porch has been enclosed with full height glass, including several opening panels. The Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavay House still retains much of its original historic fabric and remains an excellent example of Mid-Century Modern residential development.

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PART I

Executive Summary Analysis & Recommendation

Executive Summary Analysis & Recommendation

Proposal/Site Location:

Proposed:

Grant local historic designation for the structure located at 113 Morningside Drive.

Standards for Review:

Sec. IV-806 (1) of the City of Sarasota Land Development Regulations states:

- (1) *Historic structures or sites:* A structure or site is of historic significance if it possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association, and if it:
- a. Exemplifies or reflects the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the city, the county, the state or the United States of America;
 - b. Is associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our local, state or national history;
 - c. Is associated with the life of a person who has played a significant role in our local, state or national history;
 - d. Embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style or period, or a method of construction;
 - e. Represents the work of a designer or builder whose work has been generally acknowledged; or
 - f. Is a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or association has survived.

Staff Comment: The application submitted states the historic designation of this property meets the following criteria:

- Embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style or period, or a method of construction; and
- Represents the work of a designer or builder whose work has been generally acknowledged.

A review of the materials submitted, and a site visit has documented the structure is eligible for Local Historic Designation. As such, this application for Local Historic Designation should be approved. [FMSF # 8 SO 02447, Dated 06/08/06]

Staff Recommendation to the Historic Preservation Board:

Based on the evidence in the record and the applicable standards for review, Staff recommends the following:

- Adopt a motion to find Historic Designation 20-HD-03 **consistent** with Section IV-806 (1) and approve the proposed designation subject to the following conditions: None.

Alternative Motions:

If the Historic Preservation Board determines that the proposed designation is contrary to Section IV-806 (1), the Board may also move to:

- Adopt a motion to continue the application if further information is required by the Board;

OR

- Adopt a motion to find Historic Designation 20-HD-03 **inconsistent** with Section IV-806 (1) and deny the proposed designation.

PART II

Appendix A

Designation Report and Photo Log

December 10, 2109

Final Report

Prepared by David Baber and Lorrie Muldowney

Historic Designation Report: The Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House

113 Morningside Drive, Sarasota, Florida

Summary Paragraph:

The Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy is located at 113 Morningside Drive on Lido Key, in the Lido Shores neighborhood of Sarasota, Florida. It was completed in 1957 and designed by architect Paul Marvin Rudolph. The home was recognized in 1959 by a Homes for Better Living Award. Between 1984 and 2006 the original carport was enclosed as was a screened porch at the rear of the building.

In 2006 a two-story addition to the eastern elevation of the home, that had been completed by architect Jack West, was replaced by an addition similar in size and in the same location. This addition was completed by associate architect John Quinn. The addition is compatible with the materials and scale of the original structure but can be clearly differentiated by the difference in architectural details including a reduced sense of horizontality and smaller overall mass. The structural system of the addition matches the original in form, though the roof overhang and rafter tails are much shorter. This further minimizes the visual impact of the addition in comparison to the original.

The home is eligible for historic designation in accordance with section VI-806 of the City of Sarasota Zoning Code as it embodies the distinctive visible characteristics of the Sarasota School of Architecture and represents the work of master architect Paul Marvin Rudolph.

Historical Background:

Martin R. Harkavy was a Sarasota attorney, establishing a firm in Sarasota shortly after the time of his arrival in 1954. At the time of his death in 2000 the firm was

known as Harkavy, Mitchell and Stewart. Martin R. Harkavy attended Yale University and later received a master's degree from Columbia University and a law degree from New York University School of Law. He was a Navy Lieutenant in World War II.¹

Martin was a member of numerous social and academic clubs and an avid golfer. He served the City of Sarasota as the first Chairman of the city's Community Relations Board in August of 1973. The board was appointed to hear and mediate discrimination charges.² He also served as President of the Lido Key Association³ and President of the Sarasota – Manatee Council of the Navy League.⁴

In addition to serving as a principal at his own law firm he also served as the attorney for the Siesta Key Utilities Association⁵ and the Sarasota Builder's Exchange.⁶

Lillian P. Harkavy was a Red Cross volunteer and avid bridge player. She participated in many of Sarasota's cultural activities including the Ringling Museum Members Council, New College Women's Library Association, Asolo Theater Angels and Sarasota Fine Arts Society. She was a graduate of the New York School of Interior Design.⁷

The Harkavy House was featured in the Sarasota Garden Club's Founder's Circle distinguished homes exhibit in February of 1959 as well as awarded honorable mention in the Homes for Better Living Awards sponsored by the American Institute of Architects in cooperation with *House and Home* and *McCall's Magazine*. The awards jury honored the home "because of its simplicity and informality".⁸

The original Harkavy House contained two bedrooms, the second for the Harkavy's daughter Susan Alice Harkavy who fondly remembers growing up in the house. Susan left Sarasota to attend college then returned in 2015 and works as a public relations and marketing consultant specializing in contemporary design,

¹ Sarasota Herald-Tribune Obituary, December 13, 2000.

² Sarasota Herald-Tribune "Newly Appointed Relations Board Chooses Officers" August 1, 1973.

³ Sarasota Herald-Tribune "Sea Cadet Program Proposed to Boost Naval Affairs Here" October 28, 1965.

⁴ Sarasota Herald-tribune "Lido Key Association Elects Officers" April 25, 1960.

⁵ Sarasota Herald Tribune "Siesta Key Utilities Franchise is Topic of Monday Meeting" May 3, 1968.

⁶ Sarasota Herald-Tribune "Builders Have Own New Suite" September 8, 1961.

⁷ Sarasota Herald Tribune – "Funeral Notice Lillian P. Harkavy" April 10, 1971.

⁸ *House and Home Magazine*, June 1959, Custom-House Winners of the 1959 Homes for Better Living Awards, Time Inc. New York, Pg. 126.

home furnishings and lifestyle promotion.⁹

Historical Context --Sarasota Post World War II:

Following World War II, Sarasota experienced an intense period of growth as did many other communities across the country the result of a generation of returning military restarting their careers and planning families. Florida, and Sarasota were uniquely positioned for this growth partly because many in the military had trained in the Sarasota area before heading to distant shores and wished to return, remembering it as a land of simple pleasures and pristine natural beauty.

Once discovered, Sarasota grew! The City of Sarasota was faced with a 60 percent increase in population from 1940 to 1950, and housing developments replaced citrus groves and cattle pasture. Shopping centers, schools and churches were built to address the growing need. Subdivisions were platted in areas spreading out from downtown Sarasota in all directions. To the south, developers Roland King and Frank Smith transformed former Palmer Corporation orange groves into Southgate, a 1240-acre subdivision east of US 41 and north of Bee Ridge Road.

Southgate Community Center was built adjacent to Southgate Subdivision, to serve the community and provide residents with access to Philippi Creek. Southgate Community Center was completed in 1956 and was designed by prominent Sarasota School of Architecture architect Victor Lundy. Complete with a pool, community room and shuffleboard courts the center was a featured amenity designed to promote Sarasota's promising future.

Other prominent developments of the time period included Paver Park, the first large subdivision completed in the city of Sarasota after World War II and Kensington Park both developed by the Paver family. At Kensington Park, model homes were opened for public viewing in April 1956. Buyers could select their choice of home to be placed on one of the 1,400 available lots.

Sarasota City Manager Ken Thompson appreciated the importance of upgrading aging infrastructure in order to allow the city to grow. A series of transportation improvements were implemented during this time including the extension of U.S.

⁹ Personal Interview Susan Harkavy and Lorrie Muldowney, October 2019.

41 through the downtown Sarasota Bayfront and connections to the barrier islands. At the same time Philip Hiss was beginning his development of Lido Shores.

The Lido Shores neighborhood is located on Lido Key between St. Armand's Circle and Longboat Key. It is bordered on the west by New Pass, the east by Sarasota Bay, the south by Pansy Bayou and the north by City Island. John Ringling Parkway divides the subdivision. It was platted as Lido C Subdivision on April 10, 1948 by John Ringling North and Harry A. Seibert the President and Secretary respectively of the Lido C Corporation. It is recorded in Plat Book 5 page 3 of the official records of Sarasota County.

By 1950 Philip Hiss Associates Inc had purchased all the inside lots of the subdivision from the Lido C Corporation. These lots included those bordered by John Ringling Parkway, Morningside Drive and Westway Drive. By 1954 twenty homes had been built.¹⁰

In 1955, Block G of Lido C was re-subdivided to shorten Westway Drive and create two large lots from four smaller lots at its eastern terminus. This resubdivision was initiated by Philip Hiss Associates Inc. whose President was Philip Hiss and Secretary was Glenn L. Barry. This resubdivision is recorded in Plat Book 8 page 109 of the official records of Sarasota County.

The October 4, 1956 edition of the *Sarasota Herald Tribune* listed the sale of lot 17 block B of Lido C subdivision for \$5,000.00 from Philip Hiss Associates Inc. to Martin and Lillian Harkavy.

Many advertisements for Lido Shores were published in the Sarasota Herald Tribune from late 1949 to the mid 1950's. Review of a sampling of these showed that lots started at \$1,000.00 and were marketed by Gill-McCulley Inc. Realtor. The subdivision was promoted as an enclave of modern buildings on beautiful Lido Key.

Developer Philip Hiss was recognized as a skilled architectural designer, a world traveler and a photographer. He wrote a book entitled Bali in 1941 and was very interested in how to design homes that allowed for living comfortably in hot climates. At Lido Shores he worked with many young architects including Paul Rudolph, Edward "Tim" Seibert, Ralph and William Zimmerman, William Rupp

¹⁰Unpublished Manuscript *Lido Shores Scrapbook* by Leila Miller, December 1991

and Bert Brosmith to adapt modern architecture to the sub-tropical climate of Sarasota.

A highly significant home at Lido Shores is the Umbrella House designed by architect Paul Rudolph and completed in 1953. It was built by Philip Hiss Associates as a speculative home for the Lido Shores subdivision.

The Umbrella House is included in the Florida American Institute of Architecture's listing of 100 most important buildings in Florida. It is included in the National Register of Historic Places [file no. 2000 #00001328], the Florida Master Site File [no. SO 02448] and has been locally designated by the City of Sarasota [Local Designation no. 08-HD-05]. An extensive article on Lido Shores appeared in the July 1954 edition of *House and Home Magazine*.

Philip H. Hiss' role in the development of Sarasota after World War II was immensely significant. He was active in many civic endeavors including the founding of New College and was recognized as the driving force behind the creation of a Sarasota "school" of architecture. His position on Sarasota's Board of Public Instruction shaped the design of Sarasota county's public schools at a pivotal time in Sarasota's development. The ambitious program attracted national attention to Sarasota and encouraged innovative design in the community for years to follow.

Hiss left Sarasota in 1970 to live in Europe. He moved to California in 1982 and died in Monterey California in 1988 at the age of 78. At the time of his death architect Carl Abbott remarked that "Phil Hiss was a major man for architecture in the country ..."¹¹

The general contractor for the Harkavy House was James Stroud who ran a prominent construction firm in Sarasota during the 1950's. He built several of Rudolph's projects such as the Sanderling Beach Club and the Davis and Harkavy residences, and he constructed some 26 houses in Philip Hiss' development of Lido Shores. Prior to opening his own firm James Stroud worked for Jack Twitchell's firm Associated Builders.¹²

¹¹ Sarasota Herald-Tribune Obituary "Former Civic Leader Dies In California" October 26, 1988.

¹² Paul Rudolph The Florida Houses, page 56

Architectural Context:

The Martin and Lillian Harkavy house was designed by architect Paul Marvin Rudolph and completed in 1957. According to a 1978 research paper completed by architect William Rupp, Martin Harkavy was a friend of the architects in Rudolph's office at the time. Rupp's paper continues by stating that he completed the working drawings for the home at the same time architect Bert Brosmith was managing Rudolph's Sarasota office. The Harkavy house is described in the research paper as "An almost conscious evocation of a Doric temple in slender word".¹³ In 1946, Ralph Twitchell and Paul Rudolph designed a home for Martin's uncle Alexander S. Harkavy. This home was located on Siesta Key and was constructed of simple concrete block with an abundance of glass typical of the firm's work from the period.¹⁴ Because of her interest and education in design it seems likely that Lillian Harkavy was familiar with Paul Rudolph's work and influenced his selection as the architect for the home he later designed for her and Martin.¹⁵

Rudolph is recognized as a founding member of Sarasota's modern architectural movement which came to be known as the Sarasota School of Architecture. Some of the other architects associated with the movement include Jack West, Ralph and William Zimmerman, Edward "Tim" Seibert and Carl Abbott. All of whom completed buildings at Lido Shores. Philip H. Hiss the developer of Lido Shores welcomed the innovative designs of these young architects and encouraged them to create modern designs suitable for Sarasota's unique sub-tropical climate.

Following World War II Sarasota earned an international reputation for the innovative designs of this talented group of local architects. Their work was recognized in professional journals and the popular press. According to the local historic designation report prepared for Sarasota City Hall in 2009:

Scores of private homes and public buildings were influenced by the very real need for natural ventilation and light in the days when air-conditioning was a rarity. Equally important was the overt expression of structural systems, and the blurring of boundaries that traditionally defined exterior and interior spaces. This new aesthetic was

¹³ Unpublished Manuscript *Paul Rudolph The Florida Years* by William Rupp, Spring 1978.

¹⁴ Paul Rudolph *The Florida Houses*, page 60

¹⁵ Personal Interview Susan Harkavy and Lorrie Muldowney, October 2019.

characterized by transparent enclosures with flat roof planes floating above, expressive use of materials, elegant joinery, and an absence of decorative trim.

The significance of the Sarasota School of Architecture was recognized by the National Register of Historic Places in the form of a Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) adopted in 2007. As part of this application the work of architects Paul Rudolph and Jack West were recognized.

The architectural concepts or tenets of the Sarasota School had their basis in three areas: the design style of the modern movement (i.e. the International style), the characteristics of regional Southern architecture, and the architects' own original ideas.

According to the Multiple Property Documentation form:

From the International style Sarasota School architects took an understanding of the concept of borrowed space, the logical use and expression of structure, the separation of structure and enclosure, simple building form and detail, and honest use and expression of materials. From earlier Southern regional designs they took modular construction, a raised floor, and efficient environmental control systems. To these the architects added the use of low maintenance materials, a play of light and shadow, and a desire to humanize International style environments. It is the successful blending of these elements that creates the Sarasota School style.¹⁶

The MPDF continues by describing how each architect that was part of the movement made a unique contribution while staying true to the overall design vision of the group. Each building bears the distinct imprint of the personal vision of each architect belonging to the Sarasota School, but important attitudes regarding design permeate the group.

These issues include the importance of the relationship of the building to the site and its environment, the aim of creating a sense of simplicity and conciseness of architectural form, the relationship between exterior and interior planning, the

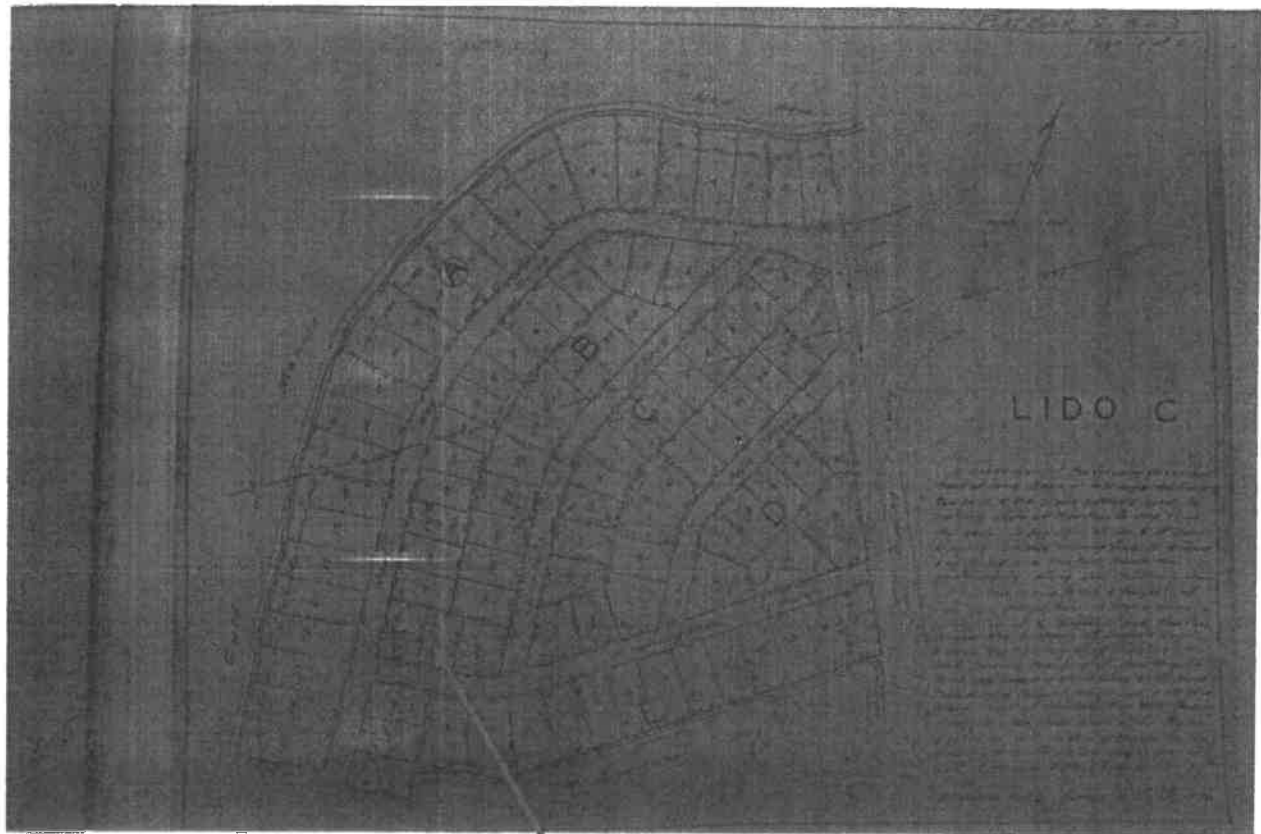
¹⁶National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Architectural Resources of the Sarasota School of Architecture [Sarasota County, Florida] Section E page 2.

*continuity of spatial flow, and the appropriateness of the methods of construction and use of building materials.*¹⁷

Architectural Description:

The Martin Harkavy House is in the Lido Shores neighborhood in the Lido C subdivision that was platted in 1948. The Harkavy House is located on an interior lot in Lido Shores surrounded by both period and newly constructed modern homes. The Harkavy House, designed by Paul Rudolph, was constructed in 1957 (See Photo 1) with an addition constructed in 2006 to the east of the original structure (See Photo 2). A privacy boundary wall was added since the original construction along the east, north and west property lines. The south side is completely open.

¹⁷ Ibid section E page 3.

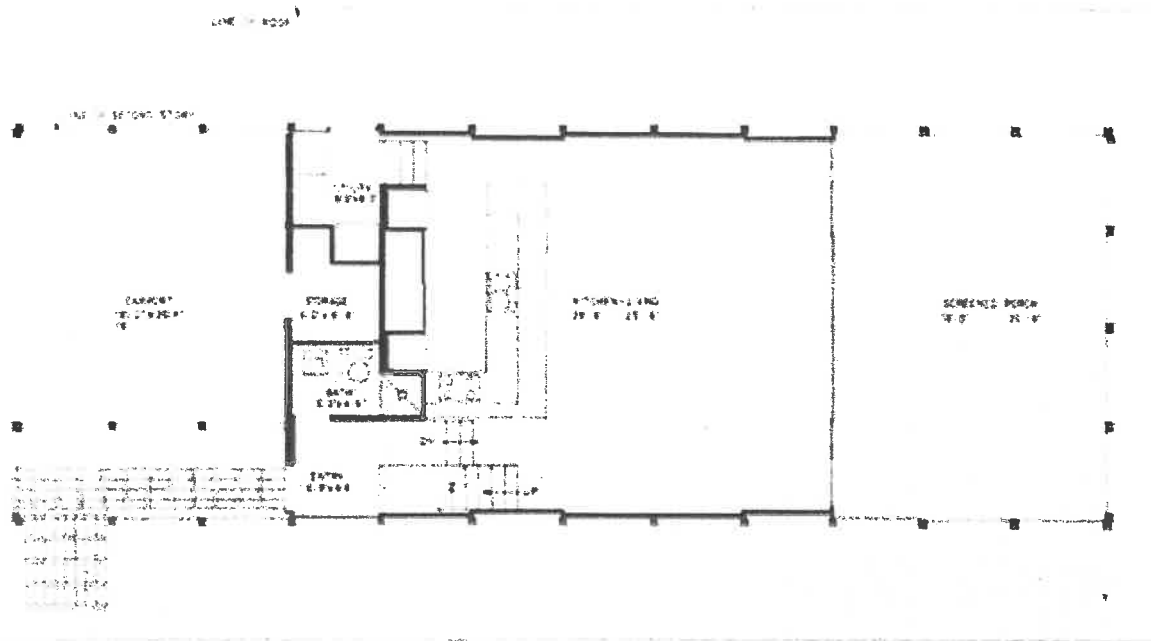


Lido C Plat Map

110 Morningside Drive

Building Description – Original Home:

Located on a relatively narrow mid-block lot, the Harkavy House has a rectilinear form with the narrow section to the street. The building has an unusual layout with the public living space in the rear and the bedrooms in the front over the carport. The living area, two stories in height, is an open clear span space consisting of the kitchen, dining and living area (See Photo 3). This open plan was quite advanced in the 1950s. The living area opens to a large, 18' x 25' 2 story screened porch under the continuous building roof. The porch was separated from the living area by original 2 story aluminum glass sliding panels. The screened in porch has been enclosed with full height glass, including several opening panels. It still reads as a porch.



First Floor Original Plan, Library of Congress

The building’s structure is fully exposed on the exterior and consists of:

- Roof rafters running east to west comprising a composition of 3 dimensional members with the middle member recessed on the bottom to provide a textural feel (See Photo 4);
- Roof rafters are supported by perimeter beams running north to south comprising a composition of two like sized dimensional members (See Photo 4);
- Perimeter beams are supported by columns running along all four sides which are comprised of the same composition as the rafters of 3 dimensional members with the middle member recessed (See Photo 4);
- The columns rest on cylindrical piers with domed caps (See Photo 5). Recessed below the floor 14” into the interior space is a stem wall foundation to support the concrete/terrazzo floor inside (See Photo 6).

Though the building is 2 stories tall, Rudolph applied several strategies to amplify the horizontal plane, a common feature in his designs. The flat roof on the east and west sides extends beyond the exterior walls nearly 8 feet with exposed rafter tails continuing an additional 1½ feet (See Photo 7). The rafters are supported by perimeter beams, running on a north to south axis, that protrude beyond the roof nearly 8 feet. Mounted above each beam is a delicate scupper to drain rainwater off the roof (See Photo 8). Additional horizontal elements on the south elevation include the second-floor solid bank of floor to ceiling windows. To shield the view into the bedroom behind these windows, a horizontal lattice privacy screen was installed (See Photo 9). Originally, a full width open carport with building entry was located below the bedrooms. This carport was converted into a garage at some point after 1984. With a single garage door for the width, it still reads as a horizontal influence (See Photo 9).

The walls on the west side consist of a series of solids and void. Toward the front of the house on the second floor, there are floor to ceiling sliding glass panels with a horizontal lattice screen, again to provide privacy for the bedrooms (See Photo 10). Below this, there is a stucco wall that was installed when the garage was enclosed. The stucco differentiates this enclosure from the rest of the solid walls, which are grooved wood panels (See Photo 10). The next section to the rear of the west side is comprised of solid wood wall sections. Along this section there are two, massive, two-story sliding wood wall sections that, when open, allow the exterior to be drawn into the interior of the living room (See Photo 11 & 12). This same feature can be found on the east wall creating excellent flow through ventilation when both sides are open. To the north of the solid wall section is the full height glass panels that enclose the porch. The panels on the west side are fixed (See Photo 13).

The north section consists of the full height glass panels that enclose the porch. The two center sections slide open (See Photo 14). Diagonal cable braces have been added to provide lateral stability for the two sections that slide open (See Photo 15).

The rear 2/3 of the east elevation is a mirror image of the west with the exception that one glass panel slides open allowing access to the side yard (See Photo 16). There is a floating concrete step outside of this opening (See Photo 17). The front third of this elevation has been absorbed into the addition. There is a side yard to the east of the original building that contains a rectangular pool and seating area.

Building Description – Addition:

The house was expanded in 2006 with an addition designed by associate architect John Quinn. This addition replaced one built in 1984 in the same approximate location that was designed by architect Jack West. The previous addition, though of modern design, was not compatible with the design of the original house (See Photo 18 & 19). Further, the layout of the addition was problematic. For example, in order to get from the master bedroom located on the 2nd floor of the addition to the rest of the house one had to go outside and down a small spiral staircase. The aesthetics of the 2006 addition are far more respectful of the original architecture though it clearly reads as an addition. The addition picks up many of the elements of the original building though it is taller than the original and lacks some of the feeling of horizontal planes that is found on the original. Since the overall mass is smaller, the addition does not overwhelm the Rudolph structure (See Photo 2). The structural system matches the original in form though the roof overhang is much smaller – the roof extends only 2 feet beyond the wall while the rafter tails extend just 1 foot beyond the roof edge. This further minimizes the visual impact of the addition in comparison to the original.

The south elevation has a much larger ratio of solids to voids compared to the original building. The recessed entrance area has been expanded so that entry is into the 1st floor of the original house as well as the connector bridge to the addition. The front door has been shifted to the right to be in the addition (See Photo 20 & 21). On the 1st floor, a recessed screen porch on the west half is covered by a lattice screen as found on the original building (See Photo 22). The east half has a solid wall comprised of grooved wood panels to match that on the original building. The second floor has a solid wall topped by fixed ribbon windows (See Photo 23).

On the north elevation, there are fixed glass panels on the 1st and 2nd floors of the connector bridge between the original house and the addition. Two sliding glass doors on the 1st floor lead to the pool area. On the second floor, two full height fixed window panels are above, centered and the same width as the 1st floor sliders. A lattice privacy screen, as seen elsewhere on the building covers these fixed windows. The solid wall material on this elevation is the same grooved wood panels as found elsewhere on the building (See Photo 24).

Biographical Information – Architect Paul Marvin Rudolph:

Paul Marvin Rudolph was born in Elkton Kentucky on October 23, 1918. He attended Alabama Polytechnical Institute (now Auburn University) from 1935-1940 where he matriculated with a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1940. Upon graduation he received a recommendation to work for Ralph Twitchell in Sarasota. He came to Sarasota in 1941 and worked for Twitchell for 6 months. During this period, he was accepted to Harvard University Graduate School of Design to study architecture under Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer. Rudolph's studies were interrupted in 1942 by World War II when he enlisted in the Navy. He resumed his studies at Harvard in 1946, graduating in 1947 with a Master of Architecture. He returned to Sarasota and Twitchell's firm as an associate, which was interrupted when he was granted a Harvard Wheelwright Fellowship to travel and study architecture in Europe.

Upon return, Rudolph became a partner in Twitchell's firm. This partnership continued until 1952 when it was dissolved so Rudolph could start an independent practice. He continued in practice in Sarasota until 1958 when he accepted the appointment as Chairman of the Yale Department of Architecture. He remained in this position while maintaining a private practice in New Haven CT until 1965 when he established an independent practice in New York City. He continued the New York practice until his death on August 8, 1997 in New York City. He maintained AIA registrations in Alabama, Connecticut, Washington D.C, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. Rudolph had a prolific body of work in the United States and in many countries throughout the world. His works were heavily published.

Additionally, he was the recipient of many professional awards including the Harkavy House which was a recipient of the 1959 Custom-House Winners of the 1959 Homes for Better Living Awards, sponsored by the AIA in cooperation with *House and Home Magazine* and *McCalls Magazine*. In fact, of the 14 projects to receive this award in 1959, Rudolph was the architect of three of them.

Paul Rudolph, through his remarkable career, had a profound and global impact on the modern architecture movement.

Biographical Information – Associate Architect John Quinn:

John Quinn was born in Glasgow Scotland, U.K. on October 14, 1955. He attended the Glasgow College of Building Science and Technology in Glasgow, Scotland, U.K. where he earned an associate degree in building science in April 1979. He then attended the Glasgow School of Architecture, Glasgow, Scotland, U.K. where he received a bachelor's degree in Architecture in 1984. While in college, Quinn worked with local architectural firms on a variety of historic buildings under the jurisdiction of the Scottish National Trust. In addition to interior work, restoration on the historic exterior facades was completed.

Quinn began his work in the United States in Pasadena, California for J. Stephen and Associates from 1984-1987 where he worked as an Architectural Designer. Projects included multi-family residential, retail and office uses. From 1987-1989, Quinn worked for Integra in Arcadia, California as an Architectural Project Manager where his major projects included a complex of university student housing, the total renovation of a large residence and a restaurant interior update and remodeling.

In 1989 Quinn came to Sarasota to work as the Architectural Project Manager for the branch office of Chicago based Schmidt, Garden and Erickson. In that role, Quinn was responsible for all aspects of the projects he managed. These projects were predominantly in the public sector. One project that stood out was interior work on the historic Charlotte County Courthouse. From 2001 – 2004 he worked for Waterford Development Corporation in Venice to manage their projects.

In 2004, Quinn opened his own practice initially in Sarasota and then eventually relocating to Dahlonega, Georgia where he continues to practice. He is an Associate member of the AIA. His practice has completed projects in Sarasota, California and Georgia. It was in this capacity that John Quinn carried out the addition to the Harkavy House.¹⁸

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Personal Interview Susan Harkavy and Lorrie Muldowney, October 2019.

Telephone Interviews John Quinn and David Baber, October and November 2019.

Sarasota Herald-Tribune, Various Additions

¹⁸ Telephone Interviews John Quinn and David Baber, October and November 2019.

**Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House
Historic Designation Photograph Log**

PHOTO NUMBER: 1

PHOTOGRAPHER: Ezra Stoller

DATE OF PHOTO: 1957

DESCRIPTION: Primary elevation shortly after construction

DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 2

PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber

DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019

DESCRIPTION: Current view of primary elevation

DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 3

PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber

DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019

DESCRIPTION: Living area and enclosed porch from 2nd floor landing

DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 4

PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber

DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019

DESCRIPTION: Detail of structural elements highlighting profiles

DIRECTION OF IMAGE: Southeast

PHOTO NUMBER: 5

PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber

DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019

DESCRIPTION: Detail of foundation piers

DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 6

PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber

DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019

DESCRIPTION: Detail of recessed stem wall foundation

DIRECTION OF IMAGE: East

PHOTO NUMBER: 7
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Detail of wide overhang with exposed rafter tails
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 8
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Detail of extended beam with roof scupper
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: Northwest

PHOTO NUMBER: 9
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Closeup of primary elevation showing horizontal influences of design
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 10
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Detail of 2nd floor privacy screen and 1st floor stucco garage wall on west side
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: South

PHOTO NUMBER: 11
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: West wall showing solid wall surfaces including sliding wall panels and glass enclosed porch
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 12
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Interior of sliding wall panels
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: West

PHOTO NUMBER: 13
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Fixed glass porch enclosure on west side
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 14
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Glass porch enclosure on north side
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: West

PHOTO NUMBER: 15
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Center sliding glass panels on north side with diagonal cable supports
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: West

PHOTO NUMBER: 16
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: East side wall
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: Northwest

PHOTO NUMBER: 17
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Floating concrete step on east side
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: South

PHOTO NUMBER: 18
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE OF PHOTO: 2005
DESCRIPTION: Primary elevation of Jack West addition prior to demolition
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 19
PHOTOGRAPHER: Unknown
DATE OF PHOTO: 2005
DESCRIPTION: Relationship of Jack West addition to original building
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 20
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Relocated main entry after new additions completed
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: Northeast

PHOTO NUMBER: 21
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Relocated front door after new additions completed
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 22
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Matching lattice privacy screens on original building and addition
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 23
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: Primary elevation of addition
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: North

PHOTO NUMBER: 24
PHOTOGRAPHER: David Baber
DATE OF PHOTO: November 6, 2019
DESCRIPTION: North elevation of addition
DIRECTION OF IMAGE: South

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 1



Photo 2

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 3



Photo 4

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 5

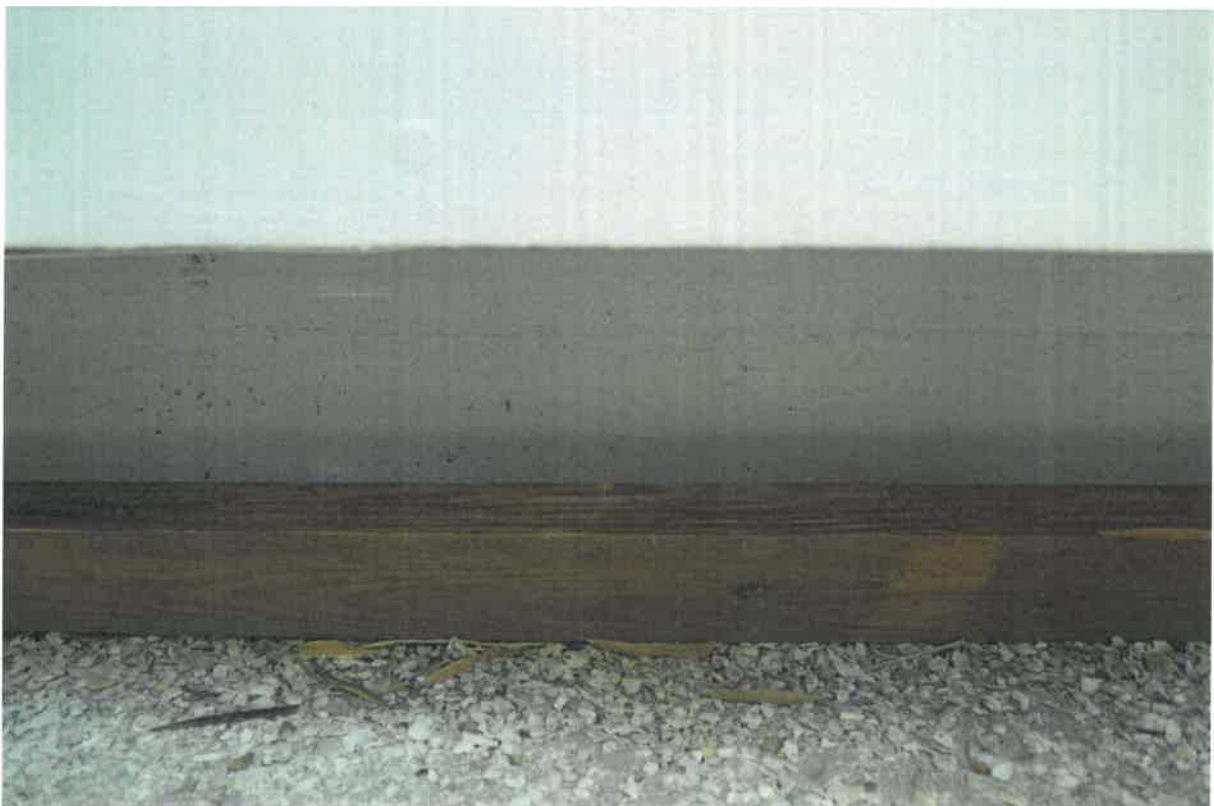


Photo 6

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 7



Photo 8

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs

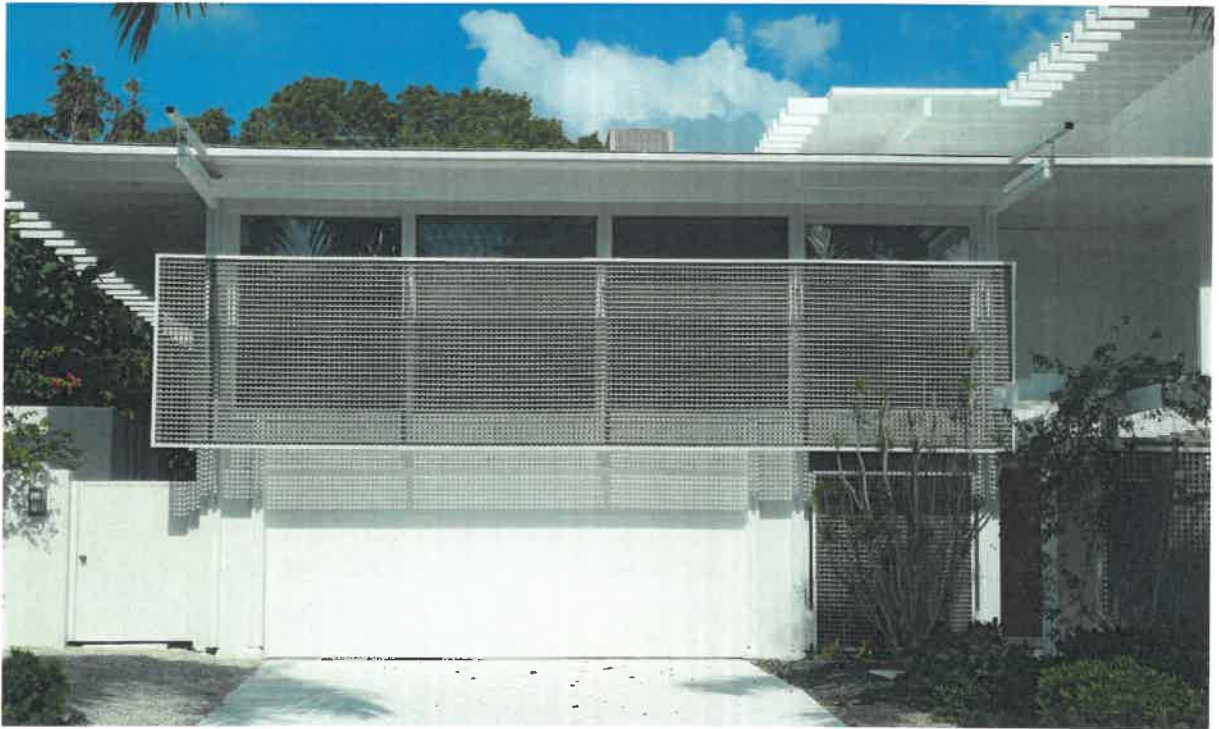


Photo 9



Photo 10

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 11



Photo 12

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 13



Photo 14

Photo 15

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 16



Photo 17

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 18



Photo 19

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 20



Photo 21

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



**Photo 22
(Above)**

**Photo 23
(Right)**



Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House Photographs



Photo 24

PART II

Appendix B

Application Excerpts



INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

DATE: DECEMBER 11, 2019

TO: Dr. Clifford Smith, Senior Planner

FROM: Lori Rivers, Coordinator, Development Applications *LR*

SUBJECT: Application No. 20-HD-03 – 113 Morningside Drive (The Martin and Lillian Harkavay House)

Enclosed are two copies of application packet and materials pertaining to the above-mentioned application. Please let me know if you require anything further.

Application Acceptance Date: December 11, 2019

Enclosures

c: Stacey Monroe, Dept Budget Coordinator

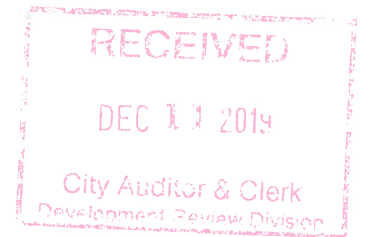
PETITION NUMBER

20 - HD - 03

(FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

DATE RECEIVED BY CITY AUDITOR AND CLERK:

12-11-19



Historic Preservation

Historic Designation Application Packet

(Buildings, Sites and Districts)

for the

MARTIN R. AND LILLIAN P. HARKAVAY

HOUSE

NAME OF RESOURCE

located at

113 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE

ADDRESS



Historic Designation Application Package

Historic Designation Submission Requirements Checklist

Submission Requirements		Please Check
NOTE: All items are to be folded to approximately 8 ½ X 11" size, collated and assembled into complete sets.		
Original plus two (2) copies of a complete application package which includes the following:		<input type="checkbox"/>
a. A completed and signed Historic Designation Application. If an item does not apply, mark N/A. Please note by signing the application, the owner is applying for historic designation and acknowledges those benefits and restrictions outlined in Section IV, Division 8 of the Land Development Regulations. The owner's signature also provides authorization for City and County staff members to conduct a site visit during the application process.		<input type="checkbox"/>
b. A completed Historic Designation Questionnaire and this Submission Checklist.		<input type="checkbox"/>
c. A completed Special Power of Attorney Form, if applicable. This form gives the agent the authority to act on the owner's behalf.		<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A research report of the structure's historical significance and how the criteria of Section IV-806 of the Land Development Regulations are met is required. The research report must be complete with citations that provide information on the history and architecture of the subject structure(s). See notes on next page.		<input type="checkbox"/>
Two (2) sets of black and white photographs with negatives depicting all of the building elevations and any significant exterior or interior details. (Digital photographs on a CD are also acceptable.)		<input type="checkbox"/>
a. A photo log must be submitted which includes the name of the property, name of photographer, date of photograph and a description of the view.		<input type="checkbox"/>
b. One (1) set of photos must be mounted on 8 ½ by 11 paper and numbered according to the photo log.		<input type="checkbox"/>



Historic Designation Application Package

Historical Research Report:

The historical section of the designation report should include an explanation of the general historical context of the neighborhood and City during the period of significance and a specific description of the history of the structure during the same period of time including information on the occupants, owners and any significant events. If one of the criteria submitted for historic designation has to do with the history of the structure, justification for the application of this criterion shall also be addressed in this section of the report.

The architectural section of the report should include a statement of the structure's architectural style and justification for this determination. Also, an architectural description of the structure is required beginning with a summary paragraph that creates a rough "sketch" of the building and its site, followed by a more detailed description.

In the detailed description portion give a complete description of the building in a logical sequence. For instance, start from the ground up or describe each building elevation separately. Indicate the presence of specific features, such as porches, windows, doors and chimneys, by type, location, number, material, and condition. Include a description of important exterior decorative elements such as door surrounds, or architectural details, and significant interior features such as stairways, flooring and beams.

In the summary paragraph describe the general characteristics of the structure including its overall shape and arrangement of interior spaces, the number of stories, the construction materials, roof shape and structural system.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION STATED IN THE ATTACHED APPLICATION FOR HISTORIC DESIGNATION IS TRUE AND CORRECT.

Lornie Muldowney

Name (please print)

Signature

For use by the Office of the City Auditor and Clerk

Received

By: _____

Date: _____

Project

Address: _____

Application Number: _____



City of Sarasota
Planning and Development Division

Historic Designation Application

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

1. Property Address and Legal Description of the Site

Address: 113 Morningside Drive, Sarasota, FL 34236

Legal Description: LOT 17 BLK B LIDO C

2. Identify all exterior resources which are to be designated (i.e. house, garage, utility building, fountain, wall, etc.)

The resource to be designated is limited to the main structure, both the original section and attached addition.

3. Identify all interior resources which are to be designated (Check "None" if applicable)

NONE



Historic Designation Application Package

4. **Period of Significance:** (Enter the dates for one or more periods of time when the property attained the significance which qualifies it for local designation. The period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for historic designation. This period generally begins with the date when significant events began giving the property its historic significance; this is often the date of construction (for example, the "Boom Times-1920-1927" or "Settlement Era 1865-1919")

Mid-century modern - 1957 - 1971

5. **Historical and Architectural Information:** (Information about the Architect, the Builder, Year of Construction, Architectural Style and Construction Materials.)

Architect (if known):	Paul Rudolph, John Quinn (addition)
Source:	House & Home Magazine, June 1959, pg 126
Builder (if known):	Stroud & Boyd
Source:	House & Home Magazine, June 1959, pg 126
Year of Construction:	1957, 2006 (addition)
Source:	Sarasota County Property Appraiser

MATERIALS

Foundation:	Concrete piers
Structural System:	Wood post and beam frame
Walls (exterior):	wood
Walls (interior):	
Chimney, Number:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None
Roof Type/Materials:	Flat/wood composite beams and rafters protruding beyond edge of roof
Window Type/Materials:	Sliding doors and fixed panels/ aluminum frame



Historic Designation Application Package

6. Current and Historical Use (Select the historic use which occurred during the period of significance noted in Question #4)

Current Use: (e.g. residential, office, garage)	Residential
Historical Use:	Residential
Is the structure altered?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes: DESCRIBE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Original carport enclosed as garage 2. Screened porch enclosed with glass
If yes: When?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Between 1984 and 2006 2. 2006
By whom?	unknown
Source of Information:	
Was the structure moved?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If yes: DESCRIBE:	
If so: When?	
By Whom?	
Source of Information:	
Have additions been made to the structure?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes: DESCRIBE:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An addition to the east of the original structure 2. A privacy wall the west, north and east
If so: When?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2006 2. 1984
By Whom?	John Quinn (architect)



Historic Designation Application Package

7. **Proposed Name of Structure:** Select the name which best reflects the property's historical importance or the name that was commonly used for the property during the period of significance indicated in Question #4. Properties may be named for persons, events, characteristics, functions, or historic associations. If a property is significant for more than one person, choose the most prominent. If the persons are equally important, include as many names as appropriate. A property may be named for both the husband and wife who owned it.

Martin R. and Lillian P. Harkavy House

Why was this name selected?

The original owners name.



Historic Designation Application Package

8. To be historically designated a resource must possess integrity and qualify in at least one of the categories set forth below.

A structure, district, or site must possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship and association to be considered for historic designation. The ability of the resource to convey its historical significance with its physical appearance is one way integrity may be measured. In addition to having integrity, the resource must meet at least one of the criteria listed below. The applicant should refer to National Register Bulletin 15 "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation", on file in the Planning & Development Division when completing this section.

Please check all categories that apply below.

Historic Structure NOT Applicable

- Exemplifies or reflects the broad cultural, political, economic or social history of the City of Sarasota, Sarasota County, the State of Florida, the United States of America; or,
- Is associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our local, state or national history; or
- Is associated with the life of a person who played a significant role in State, Local or National History; or
- Embodies distinctive visible characteristics of an architectural style/period, or method of construction; or
- Represents the work of designer/builder whose work has been generally acknowledged; or
- Is a reconstructed building accurately executed in a suitable manner as part of a master restoration plan and no other building or association has survived.

Historic District NOT Applicable

- Represents a significant entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- Represents a geographically defined area which contains structures, sites, objects, and spaces linked historically through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association; or




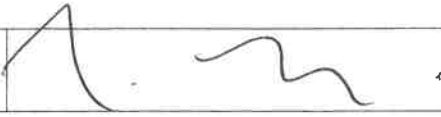
Historic Designation Application Package

Signature Page

Property Owner(s):	Robert A. and Anne M. Essner		
Property Owner Mailing Address:	1301 Westway Drive		
City, State:	Sarasota, Florida	Zip Code:	34236
Phone:	973 879-1450	Fax:	N.A.
E-Mail Address:	Anne.essner@icloud.com		

(Property Owners must complete a Special Power of Attorney form to allow someone to act on their behalf)

Representative:	Lorrie Muldowney		
Representative Mailing Address:	2709 Temple Street		
City, State:	Sarasota, Florida	Zip Code:	34239
Phone:	941 539-5150	Fax:	N.A.
E-Mail Address:	lorriemuldowney@gmail.com		

Owner's Signature(s):		Date:	12/5/19
Representative's Signature(s):		Date:	12/5/19



Historic Designation Application Package

SPECIAL POWER OF ATTORNEY AFFIDAVIT (NOT CORPORATION)

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF SARASOTA

This 6th day of DECEMBER
I, ANNE ESSNER of SARASOTA, FL
the [X]owner []contract purchaser of 113 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE (LOT 17 BLKB LIBOC)
(describe zoning lot(s) by address and tax PIN number and attach legal description) make, constitute,
and appoint LORRIE MULDOWNEY
of 2709 TEMPLE ST, SARASOTA, FL (insert address), my true and lawful attorney-in-fact,
and in my name, place and stead giving unto said LORRIE MULDOWNEY
full power and authority to do and perform all acts and make all representations necessary, without any
limitations whatsoever, to make application for said Historic Designation Application.

The right, powers, and authority of said attorney-in-fact herein granted shall commence and be in full
force and effect on this 6th day of DECEMBER 2019 and shall remain in full force and effect
thereafter until actual notice, be certified mail, return receipt requested is received by the City of
Sarasota Planning & Development Division stating that the terms of this power have been revoked or
modified.

[Handwritten signature of Anne Essner]

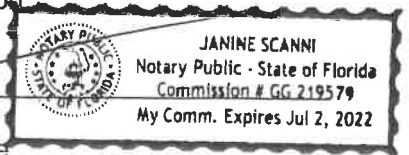
Signature - Owner/Contract Purchaser (circle one)

Print Name: ANNE M. ESSNER

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF SARASOTA

The foregoing Special Power of Attorney Affidavit was acknowledged before me this 06 day
of December, 2019, by Anne ESSNER who is personally known to me
or has produced DL-FL Exp. 06/07/2026 as identification

[Handwritten signature of Notary Public]
Notary Public
State of Florida at Large



My commission expires: July 02, 2022

PART II

Appendix C

Copy of the Florida Master Site File



HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 S002447
Recorder # _____
Field Date 2/13/2006
Form Date 6/8/2006
FormNo 200602
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) 113 Morningside Drive Multiple Listing (DHR only) _____
Other Names _____ >> _____
Survey or Project Name Sarasota Survey of Historic Resources-Phase IV Survey# _____
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
<u>113</u>		<u>Morningside</u>	<u>Drive</u>	

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) West Way Place
City / Town (within 3 miles) Sarasota In Current City Limits? YES
County Sarasota Tax Parcel #(s) 0013-10-0019
Subdivision Name Lido C Sub Block _____ Lot _____
Ownership Private Individual
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park) _____
Route to (especially if no street address) _____

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name _____ Publication Date _____ >> SARASOTA, 1994
Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: _____ 1/4 section: _____ >> 36S ; 17E ; 27 ; UNSP
Irregular Section Name: _____
Landgrant _____
UTM: Zone _____ Easting _____ Northing _____
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location) _____

DESCRIPTION

Style Other Other Style Sarasota School of Architecture
Exterior Plan Rectangular Other Exterior Plan _____
Number of Stories 2529
Structural System(s) _____ >> Masonry - General
Other Structural System(s) _____
Foundation Type(s) _____ >> Slab
Other Foundation Types _____
Foundation Material(s) _____ >> Poured Concrete Footing
Other Foundation Material(s) _____
Exterior Fabric(s) _____ >> Other
Other Exterior Fabric(s) wood
Roof Type(s) _____ >> Flat
Other Roof Type(s) _____
Roof Material(s) _____ >> Tar & gravel
Other Roof Material(s) _____
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc) _____ >> _____
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s) _____
Number of Chimneys _____
Chimney Material _____
Other Chimney Material(s) _____
Chimney Location(s) _____

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8S002447

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions fixed sash

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details) A brick drive leads to the entry.

Porches: #open 1 #closed #incised Location(s) Facade

Porch Roof Types(s) under construction

Exterior Ornament under construction

Interior Plan Unknown

Other Interior Plan

Condition Excellent

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: NONE of this category Residential: ALL this category

Institutional: NONE of this category Undeveloped: NONE of this category

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features) under construction

Archaeological Remains (describe): None

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? NO

Narrative Description (optional) This is a masonry vernacular structure with woodo exterior and a flat roof.

HISTORY

Construction year 1957

Architect (last name first):

Builder (last name first):

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
----------------	----------------	-------------------	------------------------

>>	Addition;2006;2-13-6;interior remodeled and addition		
----	--	--	--

Structure Use History

Use	Year Use Started	Year Use Ended	
-----	------------------	----------------	--

>>	Private residence;1957;pres		
----	-----------------------------	--	--

Other Structure Uses

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods

>> Pedestrian

Other research methods

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES

Name of Local Register if Eligible City of Sarasota

Individually Eligible for National Register? YES

Potential Contributor to NR District? NO

Area(s) of historical significance

>> Architecture

Other Historical Associations Sarasota School of Architecture

Explanation of Evaluation (required) This building possesses sufficient architectural merit and historical import for individual local designation and NRHP listing. It contributes to the MRG as an example of domestic architecture.

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8S002447

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF, Including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents.

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>> _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Hyland, Matthew; Dugan Colleen

Recorder Address / Phone 618 E. South St. Orlando FL 32801/407.423.8398

Recorder Affiliation GAI Consultants - SE Other Affiliation _____

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? NO

***** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY *****

Cultural Resource Type:

Electronic Form Used:

Form Type Code:

Form Quality Ranking:

Form Status Code:

Supplement Information Status:

Supplement File Status:

Form Comments: _____

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

Date

FMSF Staffer:

Computer Entry Date:

REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS

(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED

(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP

(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"



SO02447-200602

Supplementary Printout

- > **USGS map name/year of publication or revision:**
SARASOTA;1994

- > **Township/Range/Section/Qtr:**
36S ;17E ;27;UNSP

- > **Structural system(s):**
Masonry - General

- > **Foundation types:**
Slab

- > **Foundation materials:**
Poured Concrete Footing

- > **Exterior fabrics:**
Other

- > **Roof types:**
Flat

- > **Roof materials:**
Tar & gravel

- > **Roof secondary structures (dormers etc):**

- > **Change status/year changed/date noted/nature:**
Addition;2006;2-13-6;interior remodeled and addition

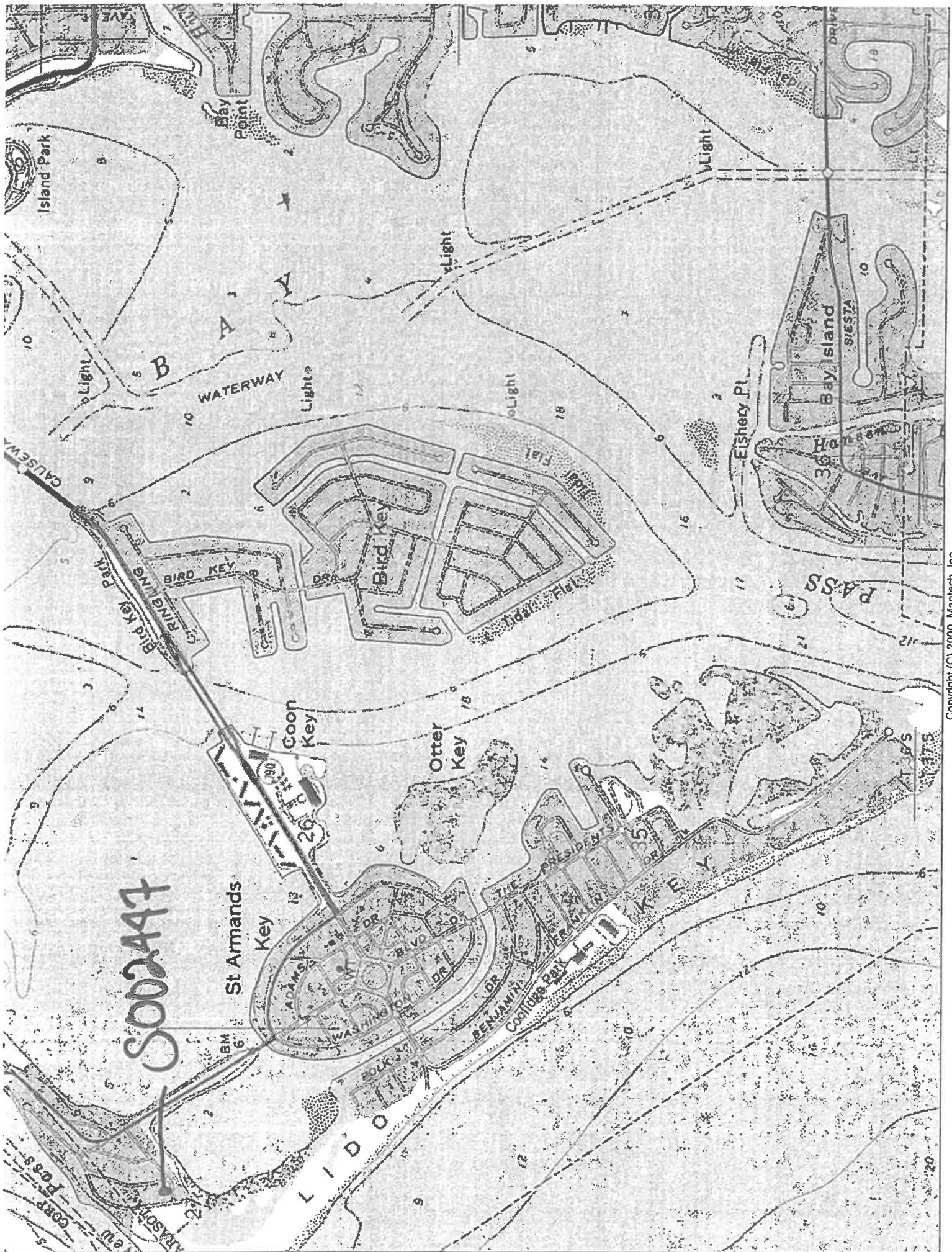
- > **Original, intermediate, present uses/year started/year ended:**
Private residence;1957;pres

- > **Research methods:**
Pedestrian
FL Master Site File-Cultural Resources
Examine local property records

- > **Area(s) of historical significance:**
Architecture

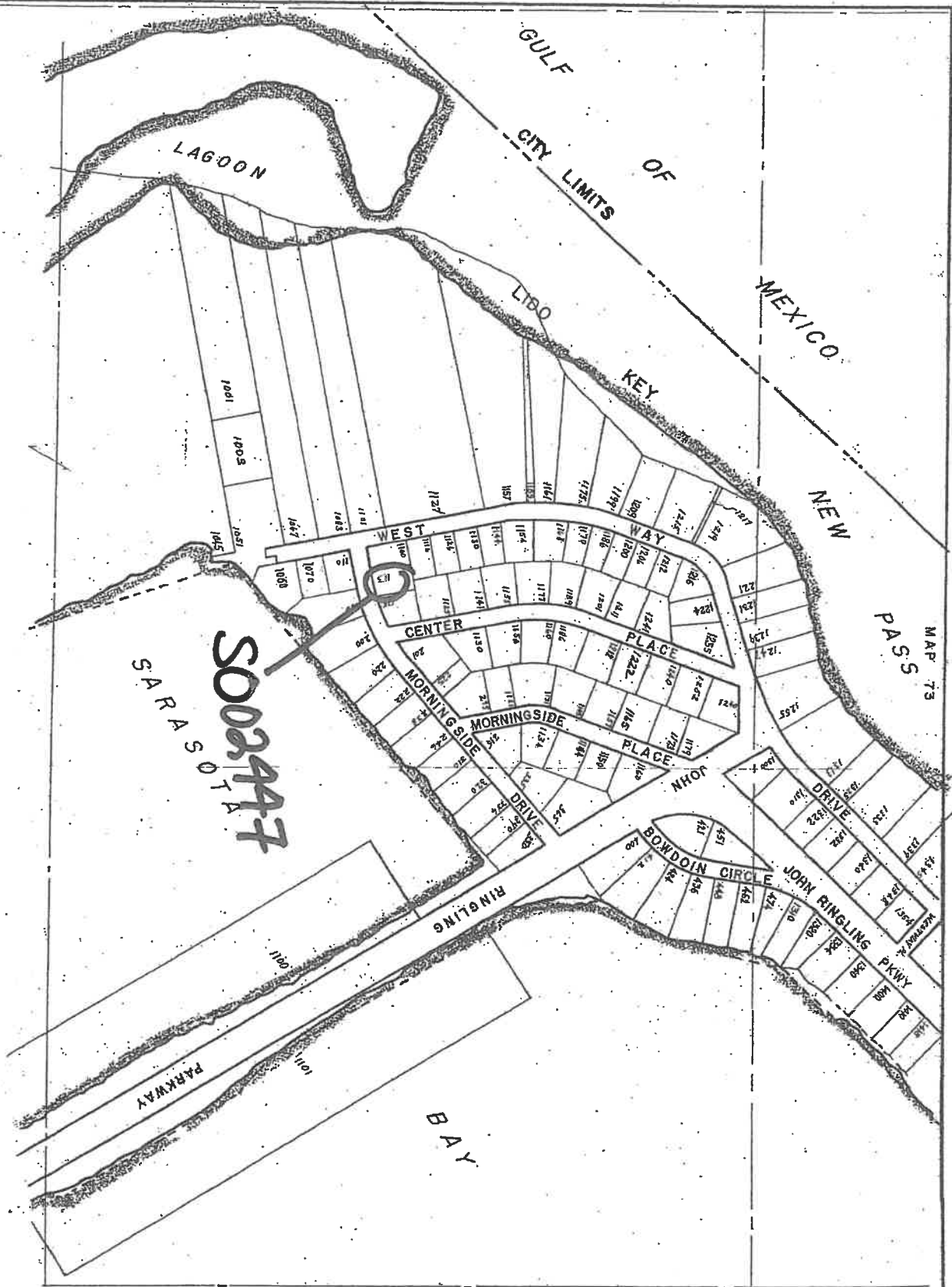
- > **Repositories: Collection/Housed/Accession#/Describe**

- > **[Other name(s)]:**



S002447

MAP 71



REVISION
7-25-63
12-2-63

