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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1000 School Avenue South N/A not for publication

city or town Sarasota N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Sarasota code 115 zip code 34237

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 5/8/2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 6-27-12

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF THE SARASOTA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/School

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Sarasota School of Architecture

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete

roof Tar and Gravel

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Sarasota High School Addition by Paul Rudolph consists of a two-story steel framed Sarasota School style building constructed 1958-1959. The building opened for use in 1960. Among the most notable features of the addition is a series of bright white precast concrete vertical panels which were designed to act as sunshades. These vertical panels are reflected in the roof line of the structure where horizontal panels in alternating heights allow the passage of natural trade breezes into a central corridor area. A second story corridor is centrally suspended, separating it from classroom walls and allowing the passage of natural light to the first floor level while enhancing air circulation. Roofing on the corridor consists of horizontal precast concrete panels reflective of the roof line on the addition. Designed by Rudolph at the same time as the addition was the gymnasium which is separated from the main building by a covered walkway. The addition is connected to the 1926 Sarasota High School building (National Register 1984) by an open covered walkway. The Sarasota High School addition was the last major commission Paul Rudolph completed in Sarasota.

SETTING

Sarasota is a city with a population of approximately 55,000 located on the west coast of Florida about 55 miles south of Tampa. The city is situated on Sarasota Bay, an inlet to the Gulf of Mexico. The downtown area contains a mixture of historic and modern buildings, most of the latter having been constructed within the last 30 years. Today, downtown Sarasota has a number of large hotels, office condominiums, restaurants, and specialty retail stores. Much of the recent commercial development has taken place south of the downtown core, along the Tamiami Trail (U.S. Highway 41), and east of downtown along Fruitville Road. Additional post-World War II commercial development has occurred on North Tamiami Trail and east of the trail along Ringling Boulevard. The city of Sarasota is the seat of government for Sarasota County. The Historic 1926 Sarasota High School is located on South Tamiami Trail. The Rudolf Addition was designed to cope with a rapidly growing student body. The addition is located several hundred feet southeast of the historic 1926 high school building.

CAMPUS

In 1996, the school expanded to its current size of 85 acres. The campus features 19 buildings (5 of them being 2 stories) and 10 portable units (each containing one classroom). There are 2 cafeterias, 2 gymnasiums, 2 locker rooms, a professional weight training room, an auditorium with stage and dressing rooms, a circus arena, 8 tennis courts, 2 baseball/softball diamonds, a football stadium with a track surrounding it, and a soccer field, and 4 parking lots. Sarasota High School is large enough to cover streets. During school hours, School Avenue and Championship Drive are closed to cars so students can cross safely without having to worry about traffic. The Rudolph addition is situated on the highest point in the Sarasota High School site, and is oriented east-west for maximum utilization of prevailing breezes and for control of sunlight. Internally, all major rooms face

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north-south in order to take advantage of daytime breezes. All vehicular traffic is at the foot of the rise and below the first floor level of the addition to allow a clear relationship between the building and grounds to be developed. The addition faces Tami Sola Street, which provides access to the parking from South School Avenue.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Exterior

The Sarasota High School Rudolph Addition incorporates the tenets of the Sarasota School of Architecture in its adaptations to the area's climate. The most recognized feature of the exterior facade is a series of vertical concrete panels suspended from a wide outreaching roof line. These panels served as part of an elaborate system of providing indirect sunlight to interior areas. Exterior classroom walls facing the sunscreens were fully glazed. These panels are arranged to permit both a view out and the flow of fresh air in while blocking direct sunlight from entering through the glazed walls behind. From any distance, except close up, these white stuccoed panels appear to form the exterior wall of the building. The panels match the notched roof and create a feeling of movement via their placement both forward and back and up and down. Long spans alternate with short ones enhancing this feeling.

The covered main entrance (Photos 1-2) also serves as a north—south passageway through the building. It is connected to the vehicular loading area by a covered walkway that follows the slope of the stairs down the grade in a series of broken horizontal slabs (Photos 3-5). The covering at the pickup/drop off area (Photos 6-7) mirrors the covered walkway connecting the Rudolph addition to the original 1926 building. The north facade of the building features the same suspended vertical panels of precast concrete and system of glazing as the main facade (Photos 8-9). A wide grass-covered plaza separates Rudolph's original high school addition and gymnasium from Building 5 designed by architect Jack West in the 1980s (Photos 10-11).

Interior

The Rudolph addition originally contained classrooms, music facilities, a cafeteria and a gymnasium set in two two-story wings separated by a covered walkway. The addition's main staircase (Photos 12-13) is hung in the entrance lobby and connects the lobby to centrally suspended second story corridors. At the head of the stair is a balcony overhang open to the lower lobby area (Photo 14). The second floor's suspended central corridors are sheltered without impeding air circulation or the flow of light (Photos 15-18). Openings ventilate not only corridors, but classrooms as well. On calm days air handling units aided circulation. A two-story entrance and second floor classroom corridor served as the bridge connecting classrooms on one side of the entrance with practice rooms overlooking band and chorus rooms on the opposite side. The central corridor was suspended clear of interior classroom walls, creating a gap through which extracted air rose from the ground floor, while

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indirect sunlight found its way down to the ground floor from skylights above. Lockers were installed at floor level along hall railings between classroom entrances. Over the years the functions of some of the classrooms have changed, but their interior configurations largely remain as Rudolph designed them.

A typical classroom had large windows set in aluminum sliding units (Photo 19). High courses of clerestory windows on the hall side allowed more indirect sunlight into classrooms. Windows running the height and length of the room were located at either end, allowing a look out to the suspended walkway or down to the first floor area. Ducts on the ceiling were part of a ventilation unit. Each duct contained an air handling unit and diaphragm for exhausting air from the room. At the rear of each classroom was an adjacent storage area. Second floor rooms (Photo 20) had interior metal rails along the sliding glass exterior walls. Exterior views were allowed via breaks in the suspended vertical screens. Two-story acoustically treated choral and band rooms were located at the far end of the classroom building.

The cafeteria, now the student art gallery (Photo 21) interior was composed of nine bays three rows deep. A second floor was omitted over the central row of bays to give height and provide a feeling of spaciousness. The design consisted of a wide-spanning post and beam and slab system, with the slabs lowered where the double beams occurred. It opened directly into the entrance area. Sliding glass walls were located along the length of the room on both the north and south facades. Those on the north side opened onto a courtyard and allowed a view the gymnasium. The gymnasium (Photos 22-23) was located in a separate building and connected to classroom facilities by a covered walk and adjoining locker rooms. Above the gymnasium, raised rectangular blocks on the long north-south facade are glazed with translucent glass. Egg-crate grids beneath further baffle the direct sunlight indoors.

ALTERATIONS

Acoustical bounce proved to be a problem with the building. When classrooms on either side of the central hall were opened, teachers complained of noise reverberating through the building. While this was described by some as "normal school-type noises," personnel complained that the vertical concrete panels amplified sounds and, in some cases, created echoes. Noise was recognized as a problem by students and teachers alike in the cafeteria. This led to the installation of a ceiling at the first floor level in the 1960s and the eventual infill of exterior walls. White stuccoed concrete block was used for all in-filled areas. The drop off/pick up area was relocated to along the walkway connecting the old and new buildings, but a lower parking area at the original drop off area is still in use.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1960

Significant Dates

1960

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Rudolph, Paul M.

Blder: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

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PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Sarasota High School Addition is significant at the local level for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The building is an example of the Sarasota School of Architecture. The building was designed in 1958-1959 by internationally prominent architect Paul Rudolph. The building embodies many of the principles of the Sarasota School in its design and planning which was adapted to the climate and geographical setting of Central Florida. Like the other Sarasota School architects, Rudolph contributed new design and material elements that distinguished his work from earlier International style precedents. Like the majority of the buildings designed by the small group of architects that came to form the Sarasota School of Architecture, the building is a highly individual stylistic statement, a one-of-a-kind design created to suit the special function of the building. The Sarasota High School Addition contributes to the **ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF THE SARASOTA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE Multiple Property Submission under The Influence of New Architects, 1953-1959 Historic Context and the F.2 Property Type: Educational Buildings.**

Paul Rudolph addition to Sarasota High School

(Biographical information on Rudolph taken mainly from John Howie. The Sarasota School of Architecture. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1995.)

In the spring of 1941, a young architect named Paul Rudolph (1918-1997) went to work as a draftsman for Ralph Twitchell in Sarasota, Florida. This date is considered the beginning of the Sarasota School, as it united the principal creative force behind the Sarasota School, Paul Rudolph, with Ralph Twitchell's own modernist creativity and construction ability. Paul Marvin Rudolph was born in Elkton, Kentucky, in 1918. After studying architecture at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (now Auburn University) from 1935-1940, Rudolph worked for E.B. Van Koeren an architectural firm in Birmingham, Alabama. Upon the recommendation of an acquaintance, Twitchell offered Rudolph employment in his firm at his Sarasota location. In the short span of five months, Twitchell's own Sarasota residence and five others were designed with Rudolph's assistance. Rudolph then went to the Harvard Graduate School of Design in 1941 to study with Bauhaus movement founder Walter Gropius, who had emigrated to the United States in 1937. Rudolph's graduate studies were interrupted by a period of service as an officer in the U.S. Navy (1943-1946). He supervised ship construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which provided a valuable learning experience in executing large building tasks within a bureaucracy. After receiving his master's degree from Harvard in 1947, he spent the summer of the next year traveling in Europe on a Wheelwright Scholarship, where he began to develop a strong interest in urban design, a subject which he felt had been neglected in his education under Gropius.

After Europe, Ralph Twitchell offered Rudolph a full partnership and he moved to Sarasota in 1948. National recognition came to the firm in the same year with the construction of the Revere Quality Institute House (NR

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2008) on Siesta Key in Sarasota, which eventually became Twitchell's personal residence. Built in 1948-1949, the home became a top winner in a major architectural contest sponsored by House and Garden magazine in conjunction with the Revere Quality Institute. A fixed glass exterior wall faced the Bayou Louise waterway while the opposing wall was a combination of fixed glass, wood jalousies, and glass jalousies. When the jalousies were opened, the house appeared to be transparent on two sides. A rectangular roof opening allowed for the creation of an enclosed courtyard, adding to the mix of the indoors and outdoors. The house established the model for the classic 1950s Florida residence: a narrow, one-story rectangle, often one-room wide for cross ventilation from glass jalousie windows, with terrazzo floors, wide overhangs and top-lit interior courtyards. The Revere House won awards from the American Institute of Architects, Architectural Forum magazine and House and Garden magazine. The Revere Quality Institute House was the first of many building designs by the two men to be so honored.

In 1952, Rudolph left the partnership to establish his own firm. At the time, his designs were primarily residential and consisted largely of guest houses and vacation homes. A major change in Sarasota School design occurred in 1955 with Rudolph's shift of emphasis from residential to large-scale buildings. It was with this change that Paul Rudolph became recognized as the "dean" of the Sarasota School of Architecture. The point at which the architectural philosophies of Twitchell and Rudolph began to differentiate was the introduction of the raised platform building. Lifting the building off the ground increased its cooling efficiency while lessening any insect problems. It also changed the building from one integrated into the landscape to one dominating it. The design differences on this point between the two architects escalated until 1952 when the firm split.

The addition at Sarasota High School was one of the last major projects to come out of the Sarasota School of Architecture that were actually constructed in Sarasota. At the time of its design, Rudolph's use of vertical concrete sun shades was immediately recognized as innovative. The building was an experiment with the concept of suspended screens that quickly became the most distinctive feature of the building. Suspended from the roof overhang, these vertical concrete panels were designed to allow for air circulation while preventing the admission of direct sunlight. From a distance, these white stuccoed sunshades appeared to be the building, not a feature of it. The desire to control climatic extremes shaped the basic design principle. This led Rudolph to orient the main facade of the building north-south on the highest point of ground on the high school campus. A major second floor corridor was centrally suspended away from the classroom walls. The resulting gaps in the floor between the classroom doors allowed air to circulate upward from the open ground floor throughout the building and let indirect light from the clerestory windows along the corridor to filter downward.

Outside of Sarasota the use of sliding glass walls in classroom spaces was virtually unheard of, but they were a common feature of Sarasota School designs during this period. Rudolph, however, was the only member of the movement to attempt to integrate them into a two-story public space. The use of a suspended central hallway on the second floor, flanked by openings to the floor below, constituted another design innovation. Students felt

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SIGNIFICANCE

the design was successful, saying that areas in the addition were much cooler than in the older closed-space 1926 high school building. The placement of the building on the only noticeable rise of land in the downtown Sarasota area added to its visual prominence, and enabled it to take advantage of natural wind flow.

Teachers, however, criticized the building's design, saying that the sunscreens served as overly efficient conductors of sound, the natural ventilation was insufficient, and the roof leaked. Sarasota High's principal agreed; he called the addition "poorly designed."¹ A local reporter wrote the building was "a factory-like structure with fantastic excrescences."² The structure also raised criticism from national critics who questioned if the "incidental elements of a building" should be the "main show."³ Rudolph retaliated, alleging that critics were "unprepared to feel the effect or to understand the scheme."⁴

At the same time, Rudolph's design gained national and international praise. Architectural Forum called the addition a "spectacular fresh appearance" and said it "reflects an energetic educational program."⁵ Rudolph's addition to Sarasota High School was widely published both nationally and internationally, appearing in Architectural Forum twice, first in February 1959, and again May 1960; it also appeared in Architectural Record twice, in March 1959, and again in May 1960. Articles about the addition also appeared in The Architectural Review in July 1959, Progressive Architecture in May 1960, the AIA Journal in May 1962, the Italian architectural magazine Domus in October 1960, and the French Architecture d'Aujourd'Hui in September 1960.

In 1962 there were 382 entrants in the fourteenth annual American Institute of Architects Awards Program. The jury delivered a stinging statement on the (then) current state of architectural design saying:

The Jury, in selecting only eight of 382 designs, hopes that it can bring to the attention of the profession a concern for the present condition of our physical environment. It is the Jury's opinion that fundamental logic so basic to architecture was often ignored. Superficiality, the patent solution, and the lack of individuality and artistic expression were strikingly obvious. We call for our colleagues to reexamine the basic doctrine of simplicity and human need, and to strive through their works to give a greater essence to the environment which they create.⁶

As a result, only one First Honor Award and seven Awards of Merit were named. One of the seven Awards of Merit was presented to Paul Rudolph for his design of the addition to Sarasota High School.

¹ Horton, Allan, "Building a Legacy: The 'Sarasota School' of Architecture," Sarasota Herald Tribune, November 28, 1982.

² "News report: Rudolph's sun-shaded school ends first semester," Progressive Architecture, 49 (May 1960), p. 75.

³ "School in the Sun," Architectural Forum, 112 (May, 1960), 99.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., 95.

⁶ "AIA Honor Awards," AIA Journal, 37 (May 1962), 58.

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PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Impact on the Sarasota School of Architecture

Opened in 1960 on the heels of Riverview High School, both buildings were considered too progressive for most Sarasotans and signaled the local downfall of the Sarasota School of Architecture. The steep price of the high school and the structural problems that arose shortly after the addition was put into use further exacerbated the situation in the view of many critics. Sound seeped into classrooms from the hallway and neighboring rooms, and the breezeway's roof cutout allowed rain to pour into an otherwise sheltered space. The large breezeways on the ground floor also made it difficult to control access in and out of the school.

In the late 1950s, a politically conservative segment of the community began to turn its back on Sarasota's unique architectural designs that had been created by a small group of visionary architects. What had been a triumph of design for promoters of modern architectural design, was too strange and unconventional for general public taste. This backlash began with the controversy surrounding Paul Rudolph's design of the Sarasota High School Addition but was not limited to public architecture. In such an unfriendly atmosphere, the Sarasota School architects began fleeing the area.

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PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

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"Building types study 282: Schools, Sarasota Senior High School," Architectural Record. 127 (May 1960): 198-202.

"Buildings in the news: Five Honor Awards and Four Merit Awards in Florida," Architectural Record. 125 (March 1959), 10.

"Buildings in the news: Florida architects bestow one Honor Award, Seven Merits," Architectural Record. 123 (May 1958), 10.

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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

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10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than 1

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 4 8 8 2 0	3 0 2 3 1 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Patty Jo Rice, Ph.D./Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 2012

street & number 500 South Brounugh Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Sarasota County Board of Education

street & number 1960 Landings Blvd. telephone (941) 927-7000

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34231-3331

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Sarasota High School Addition designed by Paul Rudolph in 1958-1959, located on the campus of Sarasota High School, is roughly bounded by South School Avenue on the east, Championship Drive on the North, the pedestrian walkway running south between Championship Drive and Tami Sola Street on the west, and Tami Sola Street running east to South School Avenue on the South. The exact north boundary runs east-west along the party wall separating the historic gymnasium and the non-historic building 5 north of the historic Rudolph High School Addition. The exact boundary is shown as a dashed line on the site plan (Sheet 1 of 3) that accompanies this National Register Nomination.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary line encompasses all of the resources connected with the Rudolph addition to Sarasota High School Addition, including the gymnasium, while excluding the Building 5 Addition which was erected in the 1980s. Since the land occupied by the Addition is part of a much larger parcel, it was not possible to provide an exact legal description. The boundary largely follows pedestrian walkways that border the resource, but not exactly. The addition was sited on the highest parcel of property on the high school campus to take advantage of the area's natural trade breezes and enhance the building's capacity for natural ventilation.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS

Sarasota High School Addition Site Plan, Sheet 1

1. Sarasota High School Addition
2. 1000 School Avenue South, Sarasota (Sarasota County), Florida
3. Morris Hylton III
4. 2010
5. University of Florida
6. Main (South) Facade, Looking North
7. Photo 1 of 23

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

6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 2 of 23

6. Main (South) Facade and Covered Walkway, Looking West
7. Photo 3 of 23

6. Covered Walkway on Facade Stairs, Looking South
7. Photo 4 of 23

6. Main (South) Facade, Looking Northeast from Grassy Area
7. Photo 5 of 23

6. Covered Walkway at Pickup/Drop off Area, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 6 of 23

6. Covered Walkway at Pickup/Drop off Area, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 7 of 23

6. North Elevation of High School Addition with Utility Buildings, Looking South
7. Photo 8 of 23

6. North Elevation of High School Addition, Looking Southwest toward the West Passageway
7. Photo 9 of 23

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 2

PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

6. Gymnasium, East Elevation, Looking West
7. Photo 10 of 23

6. Gymnasium, East and South Elevations, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 11 of 23

Sarasota High School Addition Floor Plan, First Floor, Sheet 2

6. Interior, Large Passageway, First Floor, Looking North
7. Photo 12 of 23

6. Interior, First Floor Corridor, Looking West
7. Photo 13 of 23

Sarasota High School Addition Floor Plan, Second Floor, Sheet 2

6. Stairs between First and Second Floors
7. Photo 14 of 23

6. Corridor with Open Wells, Looking West
7. Photo 15 of 23

6. Stair Landing above West Open Passageway, Looking South
7. Photo 16 of 23

6. South Corridor, Looking West
7. Photo 17 of 23

6. North Corridor, Looking West
7. Photo 18 of 23

6. Classroom 419, Looking South
7. Photo 19 of 23

6. Classroom 501, Looking South
7. Photo 20 of 23

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 3

PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Sarasota High School Addition, Gymnasium, Sheet 3

- 6. Gymnasium, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 22 of 23

- 6. Gymnasium, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 23 of 23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Rudolph, Paul, Sarasota High School Addition

MULTIPLE NAME: Sarasota School of Architecture MPS

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Sarasota

DATE RECEIVED: 5/11/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/11/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/26/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/27/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000365

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-27-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

1/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH 2

SCHOOL ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

2/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL
ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

3/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA CO, FL

4/23

4



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA CO, FL

5/23

5



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL

6

ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

6/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL 7

ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

7/23



PAUL EUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL

8

ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

8/23



PAUL RUDOLPH JARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL

9

ADDITION

SARASOTA Co, FL

9/23



SALMOND
SAILORS

PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH

10

SCHOOL ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

10/23

A logo for the Sarasota Sailors, featuring a stylized figure of a sailor or a similar character inside a circular emblem.

SARASOTA
SAILORS

PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA CO, FL

11
/23

11



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL 12
ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

12/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL 13
ADDITION

SARASOTA COY FL

13/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION

SARASOTA CO., FL

14/23

14



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COY FL
15/23

15



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA CO., FL

16/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL
ADDITION

SARASOTA CO, FL

17/23

317



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH


SCHOOL ADDITION

SARASOTA CO, FL

18
/23

18

3 Steps to Success in the
Drama School



1. Open
2. Close
3. Turn

2. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH 19

SCHOOL ADDITION

SARASOTA Co, FL

19/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA COLLE

20

20/23



PAUL RUDOLPH HIGH SARASOTA HIGH

21

SCHOOL ADDITION

SARASOTA CO, FL

2/23



PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH
SCHOOL ADDITION
SARASOTA CO., FL

22/23

22



SOA
2710 Baker Blvd SE, Ste 60
847-927-2003 www.soa.com

SUPL
800

Advertisement for a cleaning or maintenance service, featuring images of cleaning products and a person working.

bp
McCarley Oil Co., Inc.

Coblenz
101-94-02

FPL

Advertisement for a plumbing or electrical service, featuring a person working on a pipe.

ED
LINC
E118
7110

Family Business
Specialty Services
Available in Lakeland

Advertisement for a business, featuring a person working at a desk.

Advertisement for a business, featuring a person working at a desk.

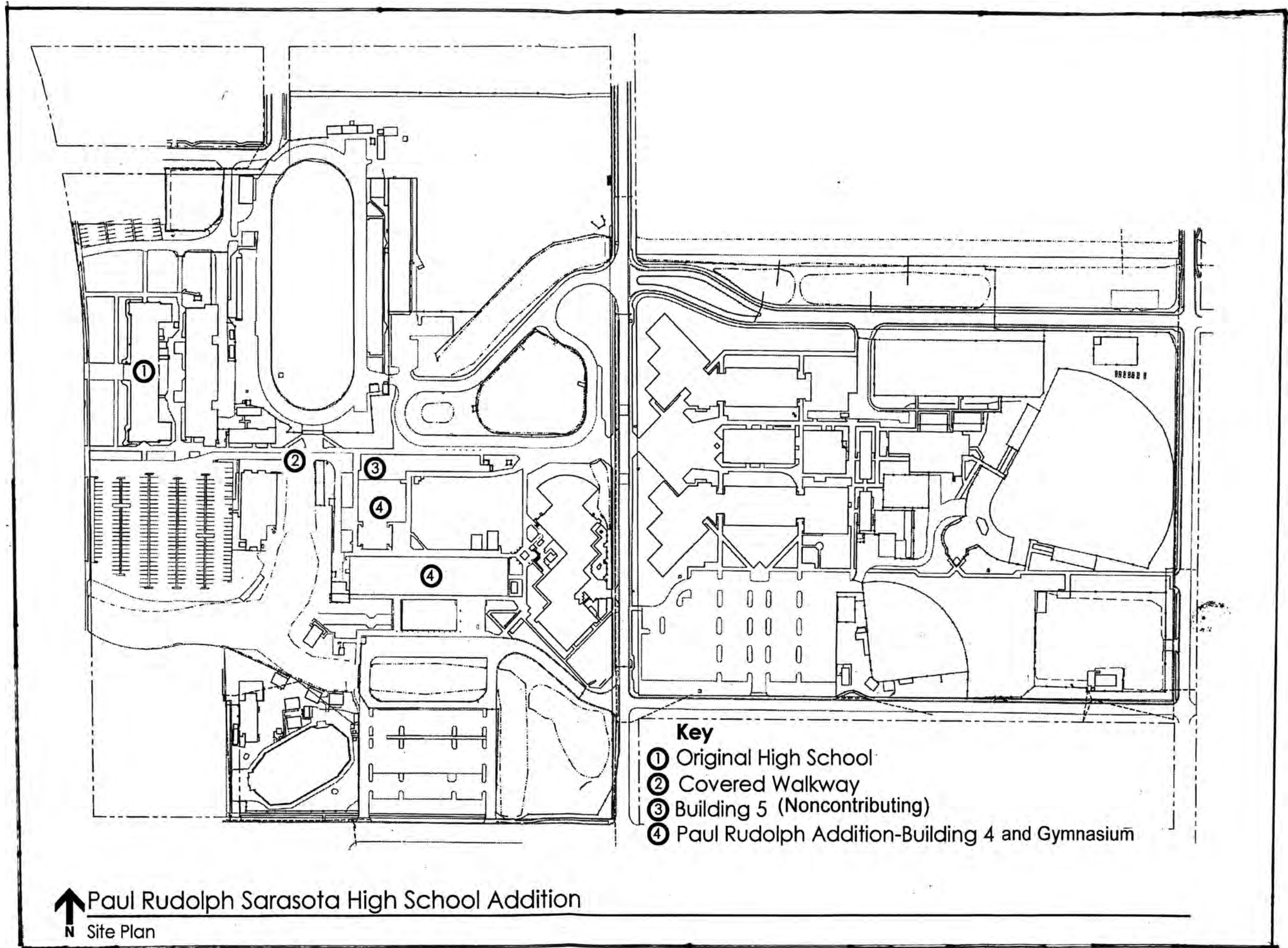
PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL

23


ADDITION

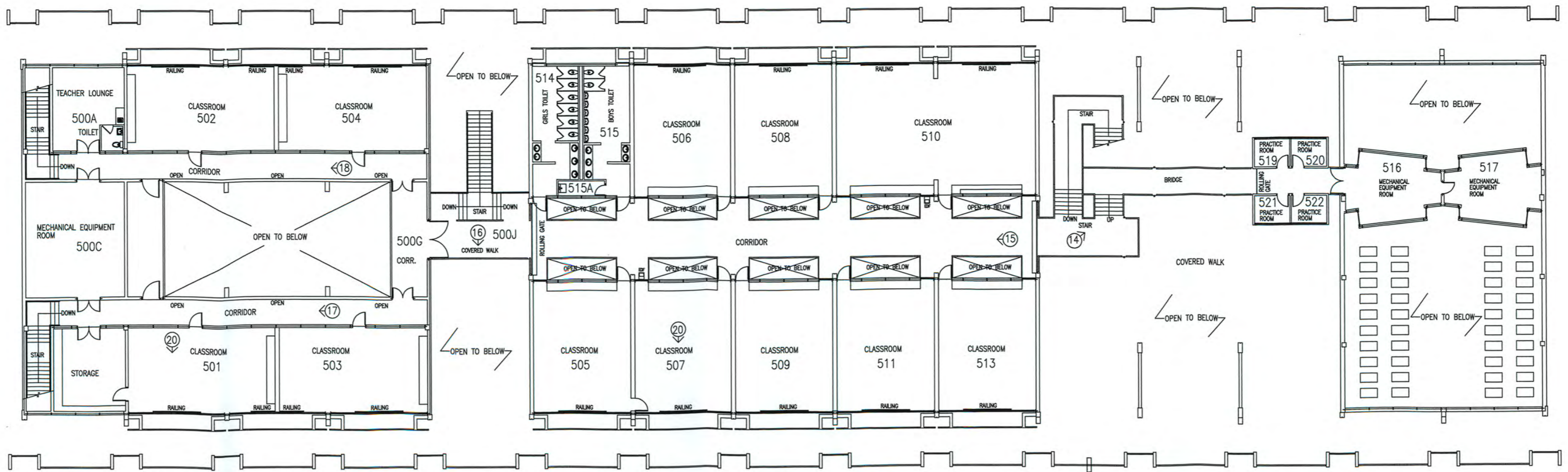
SARASOTA CO, FL

23/23

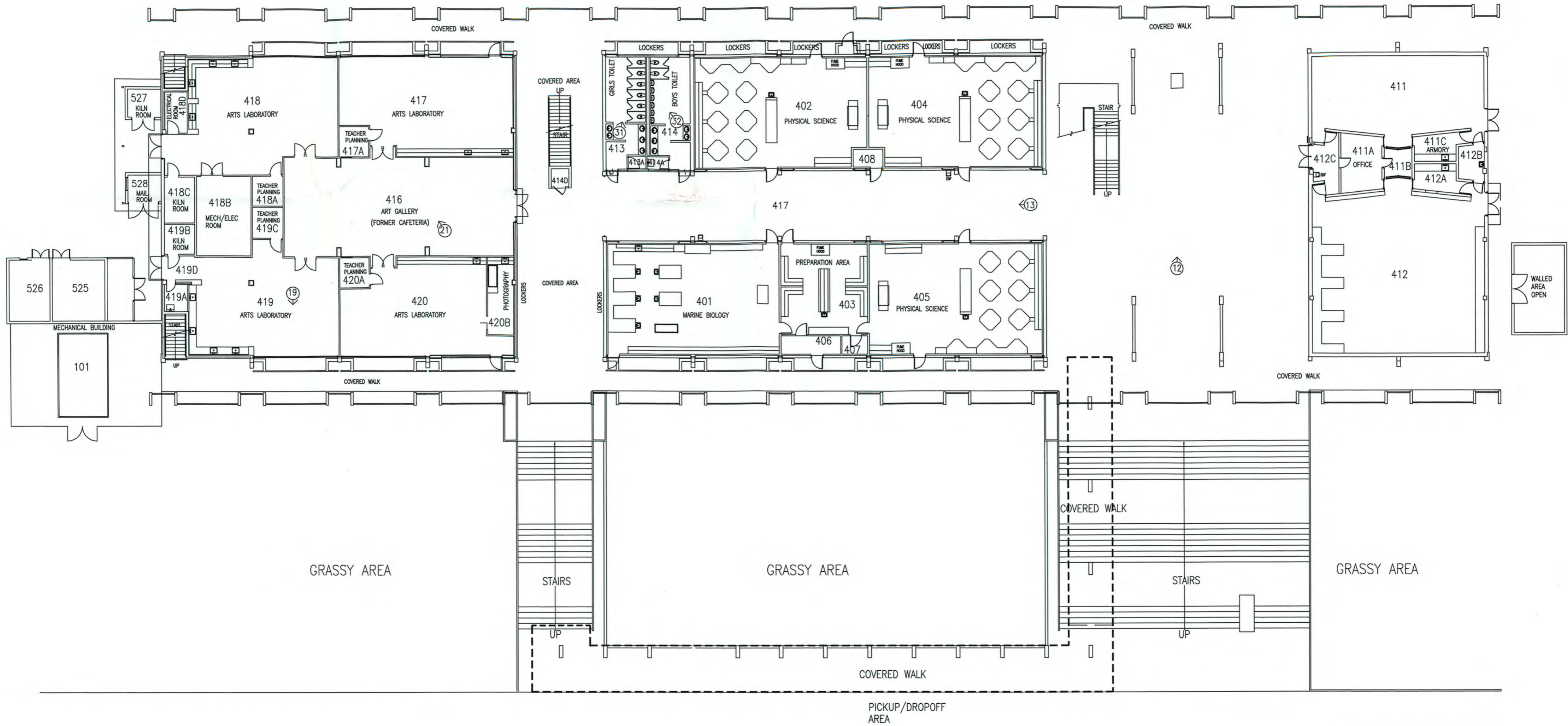


- Key**
- ① Original High School
 - ② Covered Walkway
 - ③ Building 5 (Noncontributing)
 - ④ Paul Rudolph Addition-Building 4 and Gymnasium


Paul Rudolph Sarasota High School Addition
 N Site Plan



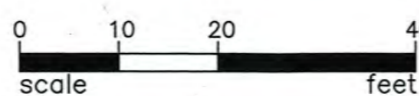
BUILDING 4 SECOND FLOOR PLAN



BUILDING 4 FIRST FLOOR PLAN

--- COVERED WALK BOUNDARY
 13 PHOTO NUMBERS

PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
 1000 SCHOOL AVENUE SOUTH
 SARASOTA (SARASOTA COUNTY), FLORIDA



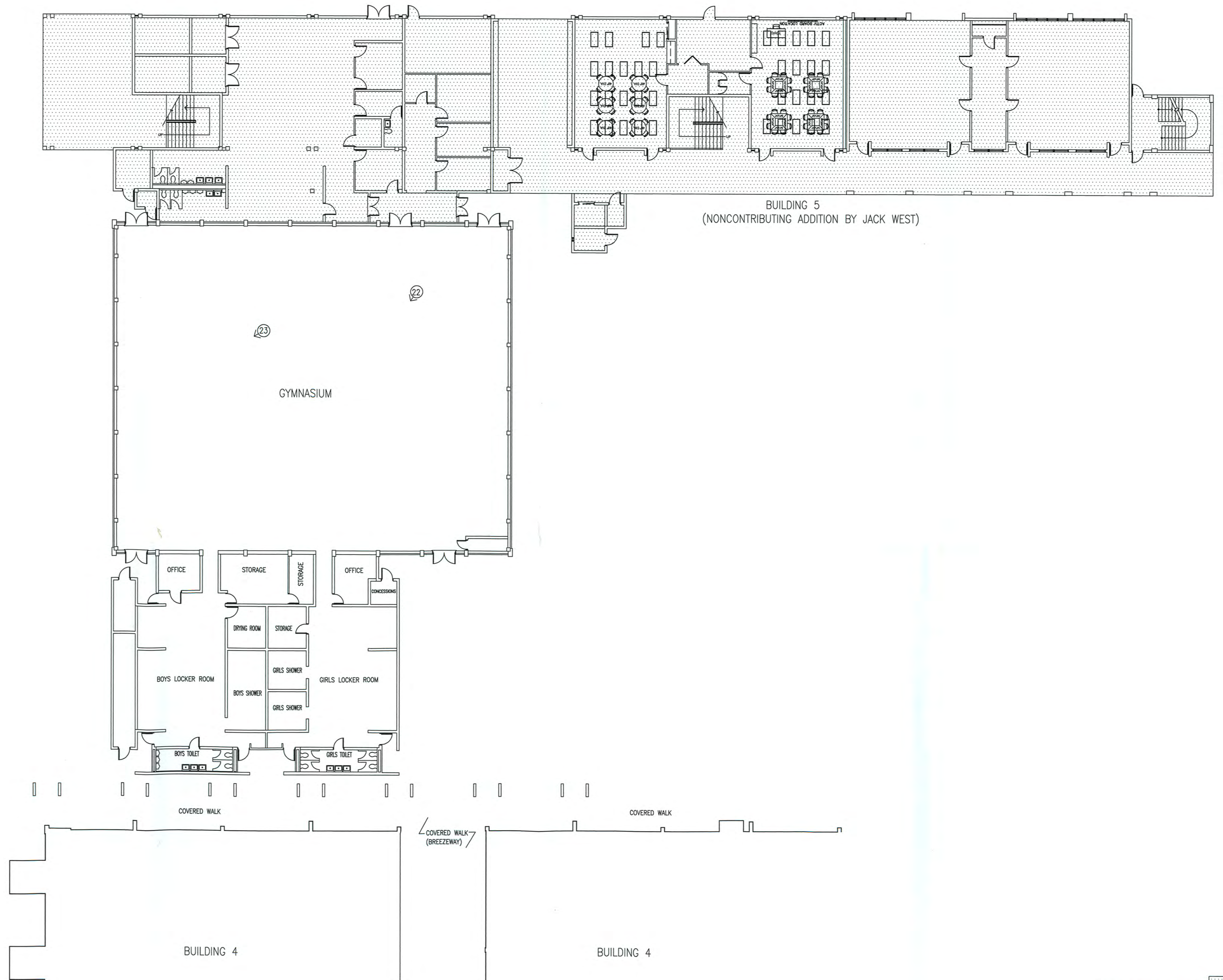
THE ORIGINAL DRAFTS OF THIS MAP WERE DRAWN BY THE CONSTRUCTION SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE SARASOTA COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD USING AUTOCAD AND REVISED BY THE STAFF OF THE FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION. THE ORIGINAL VISUAL FORMAT WAS LARGELY MAINTAINED BUT THE AREA SHOWN WAS REDUCED TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ON THE CAMPUS TO AVOID CONFUSION. CHANGES WERE ALSO MADE TO THE LEGEND AND TITLE BLOCK TO MEET THE STANDARDS OF THE BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION.



MAP REVISED BY W. CARL SHIVER
 REVISED DATE APRIL 2012
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 500 SOUTH BRONOUGH STREET
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0250
 PHONE NUMBER (850) 245-6333
 TOLL FREE NUMBER 1-800-7278
 FAX NUMBER (850) 245-6437

DRAWING PREPARED BY:
 Morris Hyton III
 Assistant Professor of Interior Design
 College of Design, Construction and Planning
 University of Florida
 PO Box 115705
 Gainesville, FL 32611-5705

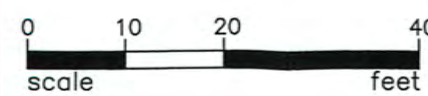


THE SCHOOL BOARD OF
 SARASOTA COUNTY
 CONSTRUCTION SERVICES DEPARTMENT
 7885 PROUTYVILLE ROAD
 SARASOTA, FLORIDA 34240



NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDING 
 PHOTOGRAPH NUMBERS 

PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
 1000 SCHOOL AVENUE SOUTH
 SARASOTA (SARASOTA COUNTY), FLORIDA



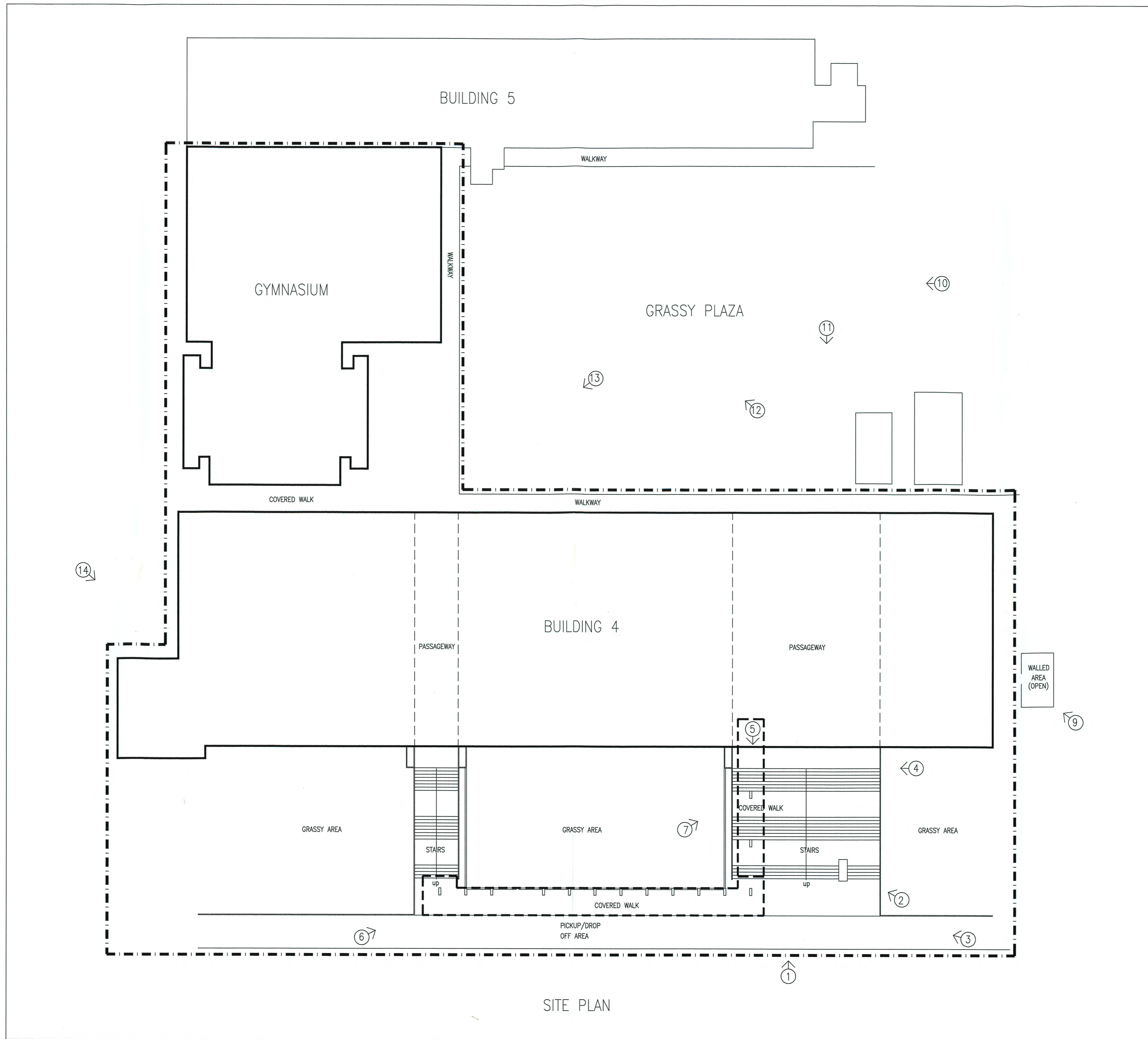
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MAP REVISED BY W. CARL SHIVER
 REVISED DATE APRIL 2012
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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 500 SOUTH BRONOUGH STREET
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32309-0250
 PHONE NUMBER (850) 245-6333
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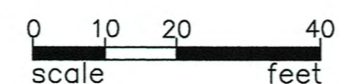


THE SCHOOL BOARD OF
 SARASOTA COUNTY
 CONSTRUCTION SERVICES DEPARTMENT
 7695 FRUITVILLE ROAD
 SARASOTA, FLORIDA 34240



SITE PLAN

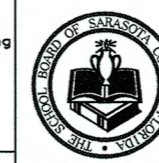
PAUL RUDOLPH SARASOTA HIGH SCHOOL ADDITION
 1000 SCHOOL AVENUE SOUTH
 SARASOTA (SARASOTA COUNTY), FLORIDA



THE ORIGINAL DRAFTS OF THIS MAP WERE DRAWN BY THE CONSTRUCTION SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF THE SARASOTA COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD USING AUTOCAD AND REVISED BY THE STAFF OF THE FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION. THE ORIGINAL VISUAL FORMAT WAS LARGELY MAINTAINED BUT THE AREA SHOWN WAS REDUCED TO ELIMINATE UNNECESSARY NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES ON THE CAMPUS TO AVOID CONFUSION. CHANGES WERE ALSO MADE TO THE LEGEND AND TITLE BLOCK TO MEET THE STANDARDS OF THE BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION.

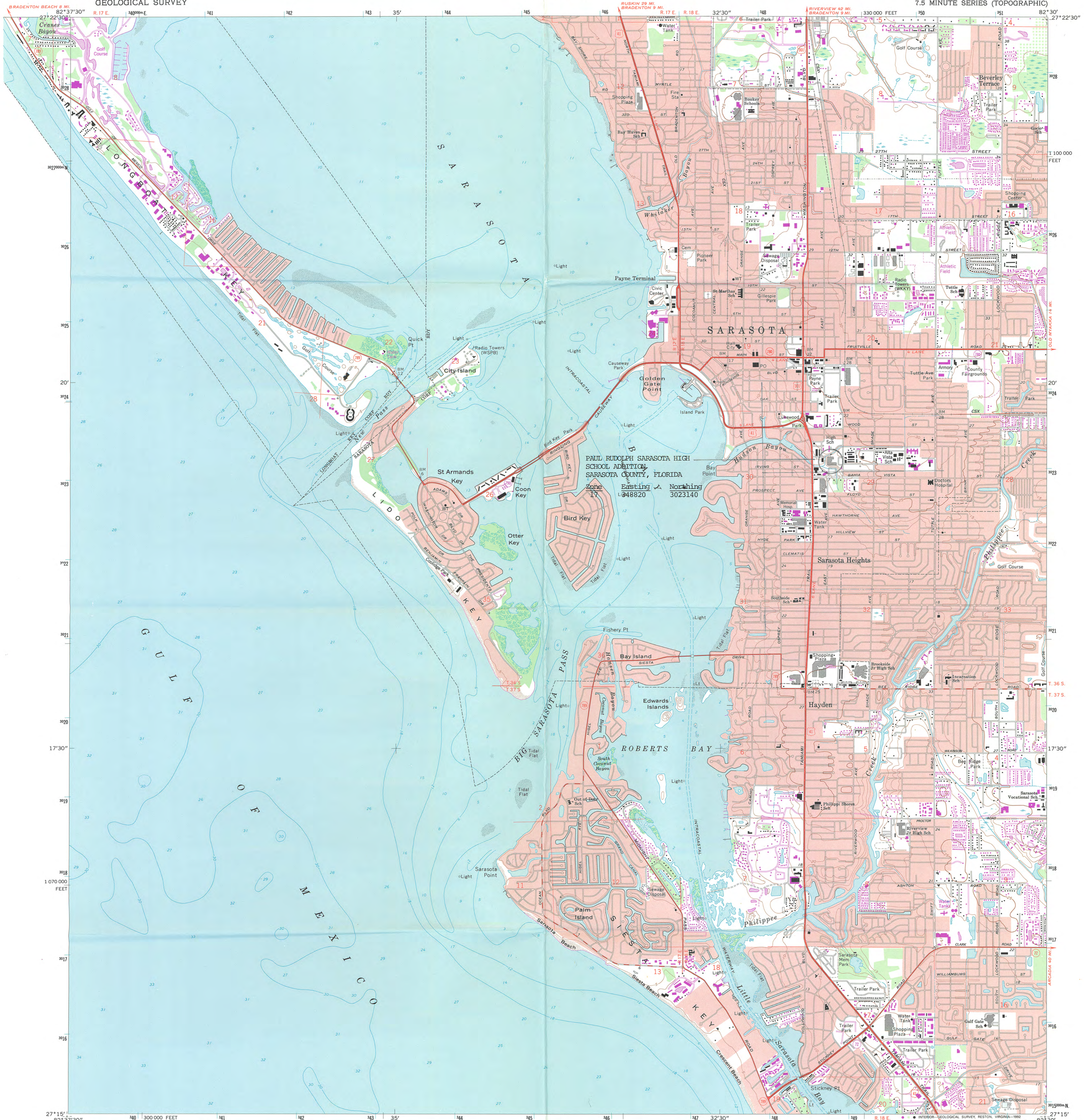
MAP REVISED BY W. CARL SHIVER
 REVISED DATE APRIL 2012
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 P.A. GRAY BUILDING
 500 SOUTH BRONOUGH STREET
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32399-0250
 PHONE NUMBER (850) 245-4333
 TOLL FREE NUMBER 1-800-7278
 FAX NUMBER (850) 245-6437

DRAWING PREPARED BY:
 Morrie Hyton III
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 Gainesville, FL 32611-5705

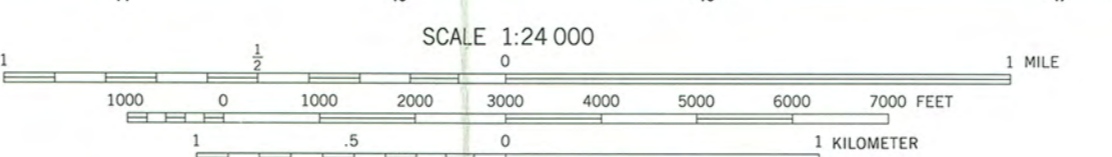
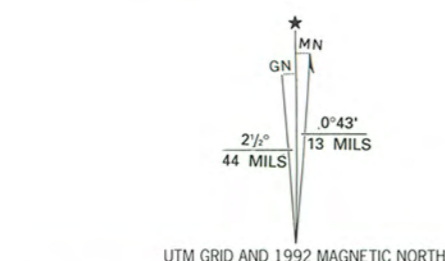


THE SCHOOL BOARD OF
 SARASOTA COUNTY
 CONSTRUCTION SERVICES DEPARTMENT
 7895 FRUITVILLE ROAD
 SARASOTA, FLORIDA 34240

SHEET 1 OF 3
 PHOTOS 
 BOUNDARY LINE 



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and Florida Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1971. Field checked 1973. Supersedes
Army Map Service map dated 1944
Selected hydrographic data compiled from NOS/NOAA charts
857-SC (1973) and 1256 (1972)
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Florida coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks
zone 17, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum
The difference between 1927 North American Datum and North
American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) for 7.5-minute intersections
is given in USGS Bulletin 1875. The NAD 83 is shown by
dashed corner ticks
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Photinspected from 1990 source; no major culture or
drainage changes observed. Boundaries and names revised 1992



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.1 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

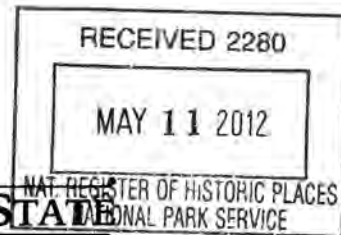


| | | | |
|---|---|----|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 Bradenton Beach |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 Bradenton |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 Lorraine |
| 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 Bee Ridge |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 Bird Keys |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 6 Little Sarasota |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 7 St. Petersburg |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 Arcadia |

ADJOINING 7.5 QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface — Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface — Unimproved road
Interstate Route — U.S. Route — State Route

SARASOTA, FLA.
27082-C5-IT-024
1973
PHOTOREVISED 1987
MINOR REVISION 1992
DMA 4438 1 SE-SERIES V847



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

May 8, 2012

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are the nomination and additional materials for the

Sarasota High School Addition, Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Barbara E. Mattick".

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

R. A. Gray Building • 500 South Bronough Street • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250
Telephone: 850.245.6300 • Facsimile: 850.245.6436 • www.flheritage.com
Commemorating 500 years of Florida history www.fl500.com

