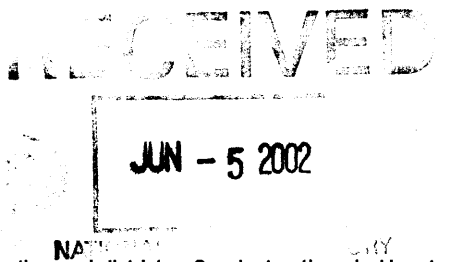


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



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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 OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

other names/site number Blackbottom; Florida Master Site File No. 8S0420

2. Location

street & number See attached historic district map. N/A not for publication

city or town Sarasota N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Sarasota code 115 zip code 34236

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.)

Janet Snyder Matthews 5/31/2002
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

7/19/02
Date of Action

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	
25	10	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
25	10	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC/Hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- RELIGION/Church
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/Theater
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
- DEMISTIC/Multiple Dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional Offices
- VACANT/Not In Use
- VACANT/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- NO STYLE/Wood Frame Vernacular
- NO STYLE/Masonry Vernacular
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mediterranean Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stucco
- walls Stucco
- Brick
- roof Tar & Gravel
- other

Narrative Description

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

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Black
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1913-1951

Significant Dates

c. 1913

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 16 apprx.

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid for Zone 17, Easting 347180, Northing 3025280

UTM grid for Zone 17, Easting 347500, Northing 3024700

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 Kimberly Hinder & Sherrie Stokes, Architectural Historians/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date April 2002

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough 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

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

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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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

Overtown Historic District was the first formal African American neighborhood in the city of Sarasota, Florida. The approximately 20 acre district is located about five city blocks north of downtown Sarasota and comprises both residential and commercial resources. The district boundaries encompass 35 buildings, of which 25 (71 percent) contribute to the historic character of the district. Most of the historic buildings are modest examples of frame and masonry construction with a limited amount of applied decoration from popular styles such as the Mediterranean Revival and Craftsman styles. The ten noncontributing buildings (29 percent) found in the district were either constructed after 1951 or represent earlier buildings that have been extensively altered. One building, the Leonard Reid House at 1435 7th Street, was moved from another part of the neighborhood in 1999 and is considered noncontributing to the district. It is considered individually eligible, however, and is being nominated separately.

SETTING

Sarasota is a city with a population of approximately 51,000 located in western 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. Presently, downtown Sarasota has a number of large office complexes, fine dining establishments, and retail establishments. Much of the recent commercial development has taken place south of the downtown core, along the Tamiami Trail (U.S. Highway 41). Additional post-World War II commercial development has occurred on North Tamiami Trail. There has also been commercial development consisting largely of banking institutions and professional office conglomerates east of the original commercial district. Sarasota Bay and the city's renovated Bayfront Park lie west of the original core.

The Overtown Historic District lies several blocks north of downtown and east of the Tamiami Trail. Much of its residential building stock has been lost through attrition and through urban redevelopment west of Coconut Avenue. Many residents of the community began leaving Overtown during the 1960s, with the decline of segregation laws and as Urban Renewal led to the development of ever more remote suburban developments. The decline of the area, however, has been stopped—and even reversed to a degree—by revitalization efforts undertaken by city government and private agencies during the 1990s. Their combined labors have led to the rebirth of the area, prompting the reinvestment and reuse of the remaining historic buildings. Improvements have also been made to the appearance of Central Avenue with the installation of new street lights, new sidewalk construction, and the planting of palmettos and other shade trees (Photos 1-3).

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OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
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DESCRIPTION

The Overtown Historic District consists of a mixture of residential and commercial buildings constructed largely by the African American community of Sarasota between 1913 and 1951. Research using a variety of resources, including city directories, revealed that the African American community historically extended north between 4th and 10th Streets and east from U.S. 41 to Orange Avenue. Due to the widespread demolition of historic buildings and the construction of new buildings not associated with the African American community, the boundaries of the Overtown Historic District incorporate only portions of the blocks immediately adjacent to Central Avenue between 4th and 9th Streets. Although the earliest existing building dates from c. 1913, the Overtown area was included in the 1885 plat for the Town of Sarasota, then a part of Manatee County, which was filed in 1886 by the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company.

The Overtown community once featured a notable mixture of single family dwellings, commercial buildings, churches, schools, and clubhouses. A great many of these have been demolished, but several notable buildings remain. One of these, the former Payne A.M.E. Chapel, constructed c. 1927, has been rehabilitated for use as commercial offices, but it still remains a visual symbol of the focus of spiritual life in the African American neighborhood. Another historic resource is the Colson Hotel Building, constructed c. 1925, which was a major hostelry that catered to African American travelers in Sarasota during the Segregation Era. It is now used as apartments.

The majority of the residences in the district are Wood Frame Vernacular buildings set on either brick or concrete piers. Several masonry commercial buildings remain along Central Avenue, and one large commercial building, the Hood Block, constructed c. 1925, is located on 5th Street. These establishments formed the commercial heart of the African American community in Sarasota. Most of the buildings are Masonry Vernacular in style or reflect the influences of the Mediterranean Revival style of the 1920s. They were constructed by local builders and contractors, some of whom were African Americans.

Within the Overtown Historic District, the terrain is principally flat with narrow streets and alleys. During the 1990s, street improvements, including landscaping and parking, were made along Central Avenue and 6th Street, which was renamed Boulevard of the Arts. Within the district, lots are medium to small in size with historically empty lots providing visual breaks and green spaces for the community. Outside the boundaries of the district one finds residential and commercial areas to the east and west, industrial and commercial uses to the north, and commercial enterprises to the south stretching to the downtown area. Most of the surviving historic buildings in the district were constructed during the 1920s. None of the buildings date from the 1930s but a few date from the early 1940s and the post-World War II era. A few commercial buildings of recent construction are also found in the district.

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OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Architectural Styles

The buildings in the Overtown Historic District display few stylistic elements. Depending on the type of construction, these buildings are commonly referred to as Frame or Masonry Vernacular. The commercial buildings in the district are typically one to two stories in height and are constructed of concrete block, hollow clay tile, or brick and have flat roofs. The houses in the district are mainly small one-story wood frame buildings exhibiting a minimal setback from the street. Most have gable roofs, wood siding, front porches, and pier foundations. Nearly all of the residences in the district can be classified as Frame Vernacular, Bungalow, or Shotgun and have few, if any, decorative details.

Frame Vernacular

Most of the residences in the district are Frame Vernacular. This method of construction was common throughout the historic period in Overtown. The residence at 413 Central Avenue (Photo 4) displays common characteristics of Frame Vernacular residential construction within the district. It has a wood frame structural system, pier foundation, gable roof, drop siding, 1/1-light double hung sash windows, and a brick chimney. The exposed rafter ends and knee braces exhibit the influence of the Craftsman style on the residence. The building at 401-405 Central Avenue (Photo 5) is an example of a Frame Vernacular structure that have served both commercial and residential uses. Details include drop siding, 2/2-light single-hung sash windows, and a slab foundation.

Bungalow

After Frame Vernacular, the Bungalow is the most popular house form in the district. Bungalows are typically rectangular, one-story wood frame buildings clad with wood siding. The front porch is a major design feature, as are a low-pitched gable or hip roof, double-hung sash windows, exposed rafter ends, and a pier foundation. The residence located at 1419 7th Street (Photo 6) is a typical example of this form within the district. This rectangular building has a gable roof with knee braces, an enclosed front porch, a skirted pier foundation, drop siding, and 1/1-light double-hung sash windows. Another example, 1442 9th Street 4th Street (Photo 7), displays a full-width front porch, front-facing cross gable roof, and 1/1-light double hung window on the main body of the house. The house also rests on a brick pier foundation.

Shotgun House

Although the Shotgun House was also popular in the community, few examples of this type of Frame Vernacular house style remain in the Overtown Historic District. The Shotgun form is a small, rectangular one-story residence with a gable roof, double-hung sash windows, a front porch, and a pier foundation. Shotgun houses are often only one room wide and from three to four rooms deep with a central or offset entrance. Often

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OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

constructed in rows, this style was popular in African American communities following the Civil War through the 1920s. The residence at 1364 5th Way (Photo 8) is representative of the Shotgun form as found within the district. It is rectangular in form with a concrete pier foundation, wood siding, one-over-one single-hung sash windows, an open front porch, and a gable roof.

Masonry Vernacular

Most of the Masonry Vernacular buildings in the district are commercial structures that were built between 1920 and 1951. These larger scale commercial buildings within the district are generally one or two-story structures constructed of concrete block, hollow clay tile, or brick set on a slab foundation topped by a flat roof surrounded a raised parapet. The building at 500-514 Central Avenue (Photo 9) is a fine example of a one-story Masonry Vernacular commercial building. Constructed of brick with decorative brickwork in the frieze, the building, which housed the Collman Department Store in 1940, features a raised parapet with coping, transom windows, a metal canopy, recessed entrances, and tile kick plates. Another example of Masonry Vernacular architecture in the district is at 616-622 Central Avenue (Photo 10) which housed Antonio Cladin billiards, barber Ira Jones, and Manuel Kluver drugs in 1940. The building retains its original recessed entry, canopy, pilasters, and decorative tile work.

Mediterranean Revival

Five contributing buildings exhibit design characteristics typical of the Mediterranean Revival style. The former Payne AME Chapel at 513 Central Avenue (Photo 11) is probably the best example of the style within the district. The three-story building is characterized by masonry walls surfaced with stucco, an arched window system on the front facade, exposed rafter ends, and arcades which are typical elements of the Mediterranean Revival style. The Hood Block at 1373-85 5th Street (Photo 12) is another fine example of the style within the district. The first floor of the building is constructed of masonry, but the second story is wood frame. The facade is covered with smooth stucco and features a shaped parapet that recalls the Mission style. The building also has diamond and square-shaped stucco accents, canals, transom windows, a metal canopy, and coping along the shaped parapet. Two other Mediterranean Revival style buildings in the district are 1419 5th Street which operated as the Ace Theatre (Photo 13) and 1421 6th Street which served as Coleman Horne's grocery (Photo 14). Both are very similar in appearance, with a shaped parapet, canals, slab foundation, and hollow clay tile construction covered with stucco. Although both have enclosed windows and entrances, many of their character defining features remain.

Noncontributing Buildings

In general, these buildings are commercial properties which are either less than fifty years old (three buildings), or historic buildings which have been extensively modified (four buildings). For example, the one-

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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

story building at 1371-1391 6th Street (Photo 15) is characteristic of non-historic infill construction in the area. In contrast, the residence at 1427 7th Street (Photo 16) was moved from Osprey Avenue in Sarasota in 2000. Although the building retains good integrity, it is not considered contributing because it was not moved during the historic period and was not located in an area which was historically African American.

Integrity

Three buildings have been moved into the district but are considered contributing resources to the district. The buildings at 1364, 1370, and 1376 5th Way (Photo 17) were moved from a Hillsborough County lumber camp to their current location prior to 1951. Prior to their move, the buildings most likely housed African Americans as part of a lumber camp and continued to serve the African American population at their location on 5th Way.¹ Because of the continued association with African Americans and because the buildings were moved during the historic period, they are considered contributing to the district. The Leonard Reid House at 1435 7th Street (Photo 18), was moved from its original location at 623 Coconut Avenue in 1999 because it was threatened with demolition. Since the building was moved within the past fifty years, it is not considered contributing to the district, but it is being individually nominated to the National Register because it is associated with a person significant to the community, and is an excellent example of a Shotgun House, a type of Frame Vernacular residence that was once common but is now rare in the Overtown community.

Although alterations have occurred within the district, as a whole, it retains a relatively high degree of integrity. Alterations consist primarily of the replacement of original wood double-hung sash windows with metal single-hung sash windows on residential buildings and the enclosure of original entrances and storefront windows on commercial buildings. These alterations are reversible. Overall, the Overtown Historic District retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association with a strong sense of place.

¹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (New York: Sanborn Map Company, February 1954; Pat Ball, Telephone Interview by Sherrie Stokes, 5 October 2000. Project files, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

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Section number 7 Page 6 OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
BUILDING LIST

List of Contributing Buildings

<u>Address</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Site File #</u>
<u>Central Avenue</u>				
401-405	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1925	SO929
413	Commercial	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	SO931
418-434	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1947	SO2601
500-514	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1929	SO942
513	Offices	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1927	SO2603
532	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1941	SO2604
600	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	SO2605
616-622	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1926	SO954
701	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	SO2606
717	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1929	SO2607
<u>4th Street</u>				
1387	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1940	SO932
<u>5th Street</u>				
1373-1385	Commercial	Mission	c. 1925	SO2608
1419	Theater	Mission	c. 1926	SO943
1420	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1913	SO944
<u>5th Way</u>				
1364	Residential	Shotgun	c. 1920	SO2609
1370	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	SO2610
1376	Residential	Frame Vernacular	c. 1920	SO2611
<u>6th Street</u>				
1341	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1925	SO955
1365	Commercial	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1949	SO2612
1421	Commercial	Mission	c. 1929	SO953

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Section number 7 Page 7 OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
BUILDING LIST

7th Street

1383	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1940	SO2613
1419	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1925	SO958

8th Street

1425	Apartments	Mediterranean Revival	c. 1926	SO2614
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9th Street

1434	Residential	Masonry Vernacular	c. 1951	SO2615
1442	Residential	Bungalow	c. 1927	SO2616

List of Noncontributing Buildings

Central Avenue

400
531
645

5th Street

1386

6th Street

1355
1370
1371-1391
1386

7th Street

1427				
1435	Day Care Center	Shotgun House	c. 1926	SO2618*

*Individually nominated to the National Register of Historic Places

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1 OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Overtown Historic District is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development, Ethnic Heritage/Black, and Architecture. The district is an example of an early African American neighborhood incorporating residential as well as commercial construction in Central Florida. Overtown was the first formal black community in Sarasota, and it grew and thrived through most of the first half of the twentieth century. Despite the loss of many buildings in the neighborhood since the 1950s, the area still has a visual cohesion and possesses a surprising number of well-preserved historic residential and commercial buildings that exhibit distinctive architectural forms. The area also possesses one very important community religious and social landmark, the former Payne A.M.E. Chapel which is significant for its Mediterranean Revival architecture and its historical associations with the development of Overtown.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Early Development of Sarasota and Overtown

Although the first white settlers arrived in the Sarasota Bay area in the 1860s and 1870s, the first organized settlement of Sarasota was promoted by the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company Limited of Scotland which platted the Town of Sarasota in 1885. The new "colonists" arrived to set up households the same year. The original town plan included the area that would become Overtown and Rosemary Cemetery, the original city cemetery which was situated at the northern limits of the plat. Primitive living conditions and poor transportation facilities prompted many of the new settlers to abandon the colony before the end of their first year. The community survived, however, and under the leadership of John Hamilton Gillespie, the local manager of the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company, who heavily promoted the nascent settlement, new settlers and tourists arrived steadily throughout the early years. Development first centered on the downtown area with the construction of dirt streets, a company store, a hotel, a community dock, a school, and cottages for the settlers. Visitors who arrived seeking a sportsmen's paradise or a better climate for health purposes stayed to build permanent or winter homes. New settlers began to plant citrus groves or established themselves as commercial fisherman, and the first loads of oranges and fish were shipped out of Sarasota in 1888. Despite a downturn in the 1890s, with the financial panic of 1893, the Great Freeze of 1894-95, and the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898, the community continued to develop as a tourist destination into the twentieth century.²

In the 1890s, African Americans, who came to the area to seek work in the citrus groves or fishing industry, began to settle north of downtown Sarasota near Rosemary Cemetery in an area that was originally called "Black Bottom," but by the mid-1920s came to be known as Overtown. One of the earliest African American settlers was the Reverend Lewis Colson. Colson arrived in Sarasota in 1885 to assist engineer

² Janet Snyder Matthews, Journey to Centennial Sarasota, Revised ed. (Sarasota: Sesquicentennial Productions, Inc., 1997), 49-78.

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Section number 8 Page 2 OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Richard E. Paulson of the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company in surveying Sarasota. He and his wife, Irene, settled in the Overtown area and were instrumental in the establishment of the Bethlehem Baptist Church, Sarasota's first African American church. They purchased land in Overtown in 1895 from the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company, and, in 1897, donated a lot in Overtown for the construction of a church building. Trustees and church members, such as carpenter John Mays, built the first church.³

Another prominent African American arrival who played an important role in the development of Overtown was Leonard Reid. Reid arrived in Sarasota in 1900 at the age of nineteen. He had graduated from the Savannah (Georgia) Normal School as valedictorian of his class. Despite his education, however, Reid worked for a local fish merchant for several months until he was introduced to John Hamilton Gillespie. Gillespie hired Reid as his coach driver, butler, and caretaker for his home. Reid married Eddy Coleman, who worked for the Gillespies as a maid and cook, and the two found a small house on Central Avenue in Overtown to rent. The couple continued to work for Gillespie after their marriage. In 1905, Reid assisted Gillespie in laying out the design for Sarasota's golf course and served as the first greens keeper. The nine hole course, which was located east of downtown, opened in 1905 and closed in 1925. In 1904, Reid spoke to Gillespie about taking \$400 he had saved and opening a grocery store. Gillespie advised Reid to invest in land instead. On September 14, 1906, Reid purchased four lots in Overtown from Gillespie.

Reid and his wife were founding members, along with community leaders Campbell Mitchell, F.H. Haynes, and C.H. Murphy, of the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church of Sarasota. In 1903, the congregation constructed a small wood frame building on a lot donated by the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company at Central Avenue and present-day 5th Street. With 59 members in 1910, the church rallied to raise money for the construction of a new building. In 1914, the original building was replaced with a new wood frame structure to serve the growing congregation.⁴ The African American neighborhood also had active fraternal organizations. In 1916, the Sarasota City Directory listed the International Order of Odd Fellows, the Household of Ruth, the Masonic Lodge, and the Knights of Pythias.⁵ Reid played a vital role as a community leader by investing in land, being active in local fraternal organizations, using his collection of books in his

³ The ADP Group, "City of Sarasota Small Area Plan," Submitted to City of Sarasota (Sarasota: The ADP Group, 28 March 1994) Appendix A. Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc.; Karl H. Grismer, The Story of Sarasota: The History of the City and County of Sarasota, Florida (Tampa: M. E. Russell and the Florida Grower Press, 1946), 179; Annie M. McElroy, But Your World and My World: The Struggle for Survival: A Partial History of Blacks in Sarasota County, 1884-1986 (No location: Black South Press, 1986), 2; Lorrie Muldowney, "Black Settler Helped Sarasota Grow," Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 19 February 1997. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources; Doris Jones, Telephone Interview by Jeanette Knowles, 26 March 2001. Project files, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota; Arthur Britton Edwards, Interview by Dottie Davis, Sarasota County Historian, 23 July 1958, 4-D. Biographical file, Arthur Britton Edwards, Sarasota County Historical Resources, Sarasota.

⁴ "The Colored Methodist Church of Sarasota...", Sarasota Times, 21 April 1910. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources; McElroy 1986:80-83; Bernice Brooks Bergen, Sarasota Times and Past: A Reflective Collection of the Florida Gulf Coast (Miami: Valiant Press, 1993), 24.

⁵ Miller and Mayfield, comp. Sarasota City Directory. Asheville: Florida-Piedmont Directory Company, 1916.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 3 OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
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home as a neighborhood library, and voting in local elections.⁶ The community also organized to teach their children. In 1910, Josie Washington taught the African American children in her home. In 1911, community leaders petitioned the school board for an African American school. The school was designated the "Sarasota Colored School No. 26," and J. Henry Glover was appointed supervisor. Classes were held at the Knights of Pythias hall at 404 Coconut Avenue.⁷

The Town of Sarasota incorporated in 1902, with Gillespie elected as first mayor. Within the first few years, the Sarasota Ice, Fish, and Power Company provided power, Peninsula Telephone initiated telephone service, and the Seaboard Air Line Railway arrived in Sarasota. Ordinances were passed and bonds were issued to fund improvements to sidewalks, roads, and a sewer system. Wealthy families from the North and Midwest, such as Mrs. Potter Palmer, Owen Burns, Calvin Payne, and John and Charles Ringling, invested in Sarasota during the early years of the twentieth century, funding civic improvements, new buildings, and new businesses. Agents traveled throughout the rural South to recruit laborers and skilled workmen to come build new cities in Florida. As a result, African Americans were instrumental in the construction of buildings, bridges, and the Seaboard Air Line Railway in Sarasota.⁸

Although the black residents provided much needed workers for building Sarasota, their proximity to downtown prompted some anxiety in the white population of Sarasota. In 1911, an article in the Sarasota Times suggesting that Rosemary Cemetery be moved stated that, "The location [of the cemetery], having to pass through the colored quarters to reach the cemetery, is not desirable."⁹ As early as 1915 some Sarasota residents encouraged the African American population to move north of the Overtown area. Sarasota developer Charles N. Thompson and his son Russell opened a subdivision of four acres named Newtown, three-quarters of a mile north of town out of the city limits, "not to make money but to provide the Negroes with better places in which to live."¹⁰ The subdivision had 240 lots, several of which were dedicated for a Methodist church, a Baptist church, and a school. The developers intended to donate the deeds when the buildings were constructed. With

⁶ Neal Chapline, Once Upon a Morning (Franklin: Macon Graphics, Inc., 1980), 74-77; McElroy 5, 80-83; Matthews, 83; Yolanda Rodriguez, "Foundation of Sarasota's African-American History: Home in Path of Progress," Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 28 July 1998; Pete Schmidt, "The Friendship of Leonard and the Colonel," Times Newspapers, 19 November 1989. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources; Richard Glendinning, "Leonard Reid Was Beloved Sarasotan...", The News, 19 December 1958. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources; "City's Golfing History Older Than Township of Sarasota," Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 12 November 1952. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources; Ethel Reid Hayes, Unknown interviewer, 1983, Sarasota. Biographical file, Ethel Reid Hayes, Sarasota County Historical Resources, Sarasota; Archaeological Consultants, Inc., "Historic Recordation and Documentation of 521 Coconut Avenue and 1341 6th Street, Sarasota, Florida," Submitted to the City of Sarasota, (Sarasota: Archaeological Consultants, Inc., 7 August 1998). Manuscript on file, Archaeological Consultants, Inc.; Jones, 2001.

⁷ McElroy 4, 10, 37-54; Mulroney, 1997.

⁸ Matthews, 81-126.

⁹ "The Removal of the Cemetery...", Sarasota Times, 8 June 1911. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources, included in The ADP Group, "City of Sarasota, Small Area Plan," Appendix C.

¹⁰ Grismer, 179.

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more land available and a greater opportunity for ownership, African Americans started a slow migration to Newtown.¹¹

Despite the opening of Newtown, Overtown continued to operate as the center of African American life in Sarasota. The 1913 Sanborn fire insurance map of Sarasota depicts wood frame stores and residences in the vicinity of present day Central Avenue (then Mango Avenue), 6th Street (then 12th Street), and Coconut Avenue. Businesses in the area included a drug store, a general merchandise store, a tailor, a barber shop, grocer, a fish market, a lunch counter, a boarding house, and an artificial stone manufacturer.¹² In the 1916 Sarasota City Directory, residents were listed as cooks, fisherman, porter, laborer, laundress, gardener, driver, cement worker, domestic, fireman, stoneworker, brewer, teacher, janitor, proprietor, and drayman. Businesses such as the Royal Palm Pressing Club, William Green's restaurant, the Sarasota Shoe Shop, Wright Bush's general merchandise and grocery, Toney Colson's Fish Market, the White Star Pressing Club, Washington & Roberts Cold Drinks, McQueen's Grocery, Tom and Annie Mason's Café, and the Sarasota Ice and Electric Company provided work for local residents. Frank Williams, with a residence on Coconut Avenue, served as Sarasota's blacksmith.¹³

Florida Land Boom and Overtown

The 1920s Florida real estate boom led to an increase in the permanent African American population in Sarasota. As a result, the neighborhood expanded during the 1920s to roughly cover the area bounded on the north and south by present-day 10th and 4th Streets and on the east and west by Orange Avenue and U.S. 41. The 1925 Sanborn map reveals that a number of small one- and two-story, wood frame houses and stores covered the area. The 1921-22 Sarasota City Directory listed a variety of occupations for the residents, including teachers, domestics, laundry, farmer, laborer, waiter, fisherman, soft drink salesman, wood cutter, cook, carpenter, clerks, butler, drayman, blacksmith, gardener, tie cutter, and manager.¹⁴

The residents not only provided a much needed labor force for the white population of Sarasota, but some Overtown residents owned their own businesses and invested in land and housing in the area. Local resident, Thomas "Mott" Washington, acquired major holdings of land in Overtown and Newtown and built rental houses in which many African Americans lived.¹⁵ Most of the commercial establishments, owned by both whites and blacks, were located along Central Avenue and present-day 6th Street (then 12th Street). The Hood Block on present-day 5th Street (Photo 12) was one of the few masonry structures in the area. It was

¹¹ "A New Addition," *Sarasota Times*, 16 April 1914. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources, Sarasota, also included in The ADP Group, "City of Sarasota, Small Area Plan," Appendix C; Muldowney, 1997.

¹² Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (New York: Sanborn Map Company, November 1913).

¹³ Miller and Mayfield 1916; McElroy 1-2, 11-12.

¹⁴ Miller and Mayfield, 1921-22; Sanborn Map Company, 1925.

¹⁵ McElroy, 4.

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completed in 1925 and housed the McRae-Burns Furniture Company which occupied the building until the late 1920s. One of the most successful enterprises in Overtown was the Hudson-Essex Automobile Dealership. In one month during the peak of the Florida real estate boom, the Hudson-Essex dealership in Overtown sold more automobiles from that dealership than from any other dealership in the country. Local businesses including the White Star Pressing Club, Willis Mays grocery, Royal Palm Pressing Club, Elite Pressing Club, Hurrikleen Pressing Club, the outside movie theater called the Airdome Theater on 5th Street, Superior Printing Company, the Sarasota Ice Cream Company, lunch counters such as one owned by Samuel Albright, Community Service Filling Station, Kluver & Cladin Billiards, Rolfe's Dry Goods, and the Leader Department Store, provided work for local residents during the 1920s.¹⁶

To meet the need for African American housing, Newtown Heights, an addition to Newtown, opened in the mid-1920s north of Overtown. Some African Americans, who had rented houses in Overtown, moved to the Newtown and Newtown Heights areas and constructed their own homes in the 1920s.¹⁷ The boom also created an increased demand for skilled masons and carpenters. The influx of temporary construction and farm workers prompted the construction of boarding houses and hotels, such as the Colson and Central Hotels, in Overtown. Edwin O. Burns constructed the Colson Hotel in late 1926. Named for the Reverend Lewis Colson, the hotel was designed in the modern Mediterranean Revival style with 28 rooms at a cost of \$35,000. According to the article advertising its opening, each room featured curtains, rugs, towels, and linen sheets. The hotel also had a comfortable lobby with a "great fireplace," a club room with a "fine dance floor," four large bathrooms, and shops on the ground floor. Built for "the colored population and colored tourists," the hotel, like similar facilities in larger cities across the United States, also provided housing for traveling African American entertainers. According to the article, Burns "has given them a warm, comfortable place to live, at a cost so reasonable that the lowest salaried Negro can afford a room and other privileges at the Colson." The hotel still stands at 1425 8th Street (Photo 19).¹⁸

Improvements were also made in education in Overtown during the 1920s and 1930s. In 1925, the Sarasota Grammar School was built with Rosenwald funds to supplement County funds on 7th Street east of Central Avenue. It was later renamed Booker Grammar School in honor of its first principal, Emma E. Booker. Under the guidance of Professor James Robert Dixon, a high school department was added to the school, and, in 1935, Booker High School's first class graduated with four students.¹⁹ The school was a facility used by the entire neighborhood. When a hurricane in 1926 destroyed a number of the wood frame buildings in Overtown, including the AME Church, the congregation met in the school while raising money to construct a new

¹⁶ Miller and Mayfield, 1921-22; McElroy, 2; R.L. Polk, comp., Sarasota City Directory (Jacksonville: R.L. Polk & Company, 1926); ADP Group, Appendix A; Sanborn, 1925; Mikki Hartig, Historic Designation Packet, Hood Block. No date. Subject file, Sarasota County Historical Resources, Sarasota; Muldowney, 1997.

¹⁷ McElroy, 1-27.

¹⁸ "Colson Hotel is Novel One," Sarasota Herald, 15 December 1926. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources.

¹⁹ McElroy, 37-42; Muldowney, 1997; Jones, 2001.

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building. In 1927, the congregation completed a new Mediterranean Revival building (Photo 11) at a cost of approximately \$40,000, and adopted the name of Payne in honor of Daniel Alexander Payne, the driving force behind the development of the AME churches. Like the church, many of the new buildings constructed after the hurricane were masonry structures.²⁰

Great Depression, World War II, Post-War Boom and Beyond in Overtown

The end of the Florida land boom in 1926 and the fall of the stock market in 1929 led to an economic downturn in Sarasota. Although several businesses in Overtown closed during the Depression, some relocated within the community. Soon after 1930, Harry Augustine purchased the Hood Block and moved his auto parts business there. He also opened an auto junkyard to the west of the building. A furniture store continued to occupy a portion of the building.²¹

In 1939, the Federal Writers' Project of the Work Projects Administration provided the following description of Overtown, "The local Negro settlement, east of the railroad, has its shops, churches, recreation centers, and rows of shacks. The majority of inhabitants, 30 per cent of the city's total population, are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and a few find employment as hostlers and roustabouts with the circus, returning to Sarasota in the fall to pick up odd jobs in canning factories, packing houses, and as gardeners."²²

The neighborhood started to decline during the Depression of the 1930s and into the 1940s as residents moved to the new residences and businesses located in the Newtown subdivision and other developments north of Overtown. Despite the migration north, the 1940 Sanborn map revealed that the neighborhood still retained most of its building stock. The 1940 Sarasota city directory listed a number of businesses and occupations in the neighborhood including Horne's Grocery (Photo 14), Dentist Paul Stafford, laundries, soft drink vendors, funeral directors, filling stations, Sarasota Tent & Awning Company, restaurants, Collman Department Store (Photo 9), Sarasota Ice Company, Elam Brothers Taxi, Kluver's Drug Store (Photo 10), barbers, Augustine's Auto Parts in the Hood Block (Photo 12), and Lightfoot Printing Company.²³

²⁰ Bergen, 24; Robert King, "Money Tight, But Work Goes On," *Sarasota Herald-Tribune* 12 January 1993. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources; John F. McCarthy, "A History of the Payne Chapel A.M.E. Church," Payne Chapel A.M.E. Church, Church's 10th Anniversary, Sunday, July 28, 1985. Subject file, Sarasota County Historical Resources, Sarasota; "A.M.E. Sunday School and A.C.E. League Hold Meeting Here," *Sarasota Herald*, 27 August 1927. Subject files, Sarasota Division of Historical Resources, Sarasota; Brooksie Bergen, "One Church's Quest for Dignity," *Sarasota Herald-Tribune*, 13 January 1993; McElroy 80-83; ADP Group, Appendix A.

²¹ Pat Ball, Telephone Interview by Sherrie Stokes, 5 October 2000. Project files, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota; Hartig.

²² Federal Writers' Project, Work Projects Administration, *Florida: A Guide to the Southernmost State*. American Guide Series (New York: Oxford University Press, 1939; Fifth Printing, 1947), 269.

²³ Polk, 1940.

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By 1951, new businesses had opened in Overtown. Among others, the Sarasota city directory listed Byrd's Filling Station, Foster Smith Paints, Hall's Radio Service, Central Jewelry Store, Park Pharmacy, Adrian Patrick Plumber, Joseph Twain Department Store, Hershberger Grocery, Insul-Mastic waterproofing, Swartwood's wholesale produce, Bradley Oil Company, Rose's Lunch Room, Harageones sundries, Altman Chevrolet, Augustine's Used Auto Parts, Elk Beverages, and the Ace Theater (Photo 13).²⁴ In 1953, the street names throughout Sarasota changed. The 1954 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows both the old and new street names and numbers. The map also shows that the Overtown area remained largely intact, with a dense cluster of wood frame and masonry buildings in the neighborhood. Businesses in the area included the movie theater on 5th Street, a sheet metal shop, an auto parts store, filling stations, cold storage and wholesale produce, auto sales, and restaurants. The Colson Hotel had been renamed the Hotel Palm.²⁵

By the mid-1950s, the houses in Overtown were in such a poor condition that mass demolitions occurred as part of a "slum clearance program." According to a July 1955 article in the Sarasota Herald-Tribune, "The three... properties were condemned in a group action by the city which saw the yellow [condemnation] tags placed on 24 dwellings in the 4th, 5th and 6th Streets area near Central Avenue." Some of the buildings that were condemned "lack indoor toilets, indoor water and drain lines, have no electric wiring or unsafe wiring, two of them have cardboard partitions for walls, and outside walls that lean."²⁶ According to a May 1957 article, "Redeveloping the Blackbottom [Overtown] area, if the city wants to do it, would mean completely delocating [sic] the Negro population according to the City Manager."²⁷ Under this program and later code enforcement programs, most of the small residences in Overtown were demolished and large apartment buildings were constructed to the east and west. Both the Bethlehem Baptist Church, which fell into disrepair, and the Payne Chapel AME Church, which was severely damaged by fire, were condemned. As a result, the Bethlehem Baptist Church was demolished.²⁸

In recent years, preservation efforts have rehabilitated several Overtown buildings. Payne Chapel (Photo 11), the Hood Block (Photo 12), and three residences on 5th Way (Photo 17) were rehabilitated by Pat Ball and Ball Construction. Efforts were made in these rehabilitations to keep the existing historic fabric and design, where possible. Other efforts are underway to revitalize and adaptively reuse the historic buildings of Overtown. Sarasota County and the City of Sarasota, in an effort to recognize the historic significance of

²⁴ Polk, 1951; Jones, 2001.

²⁵ Sanborn, 1954.

²⁶ "City Officials Make Tour of 'Slum' Houses," Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 20 July 1955. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources, Sarasota, also included in The ADP Group, Appendix C.

²⁷ "Planners Consider Clearing of Blackbottom Section," Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 8 May 1957. Subject files, Sarasota County Historical Resources, Sarasota, also included in The ADP Group, Appendix C.

²⁸ ADP Group, Appendix A.

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Overtown, have worked together to support the revitalization of the community. The local Overtown historical marker dedicated in 1985 and the funding of this nomination are evidence of this recognition.²⁹

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Community Planning and Development and Ethnic History/African American

The Overtown Historic District is significant for exemplifying a pattern of development segregated from the predominantly white society which was common to African American communities prior to the 1960s. Due to the absence of adequate roads and transportation, most African American communities developed near downtown centers yet separated from other races, often physically, by bodies of water or by railroads. Initially, white developers supported the creation of Overtown to provide housing for African American workers. Some developers invested in the community by founding businesses, often managed by African Americans, intended in large part to serve the African American residents. Because the neighborhood was physically and socially removed from the white population, it developed as a whole with residential, recreational, educational, ecclesiastical, and commercial components. As African Americans prospered, the neighborhood residents purchased land and started their own businesses. The community continues to reflect this mixture of white- and African American-owned businesses.³⁰

Historically, the African American community was essential to the development and construction of Sarasota. As the center of African American life in Sarasota, residents of the Overtown neighborhood ranged from the middle-class business owners to the laborers who worked the agricultural fields and constructed the railroads, roads, and buildings of Sarasota. The African American churches and schools played a major role in the social life of the residents and the continuation of ethnic and religious traditions. The proposed historic district remains a significant link to the developmental history and ethnic heritage of Sarasota. Overtown retains a sense of continuity developed through the economic class of residents which settled the neighborhood, their strong religious beliefs, and their use of similar materials, scale, setback, and streetscapes in constructing their neighborhood.

ARCHITECTURE

The Overtown Historic District derives its architectural significance primarily from the large number of Frame and Masonry Vernacular, Mission, and Mediterranean Revival buildings representing the efforts of local, largely African American, craftsmen and builders. As a whole, they form a cohesive unit reflecting the forms popular in local construction from the 1910s through 1951. Although lacking a large amount of decorative

²⁹ King 1993; Ball, 2000.

³⁰ Jencie Davis, Telephone Interview by Jeanette Knowles, 26 March 2001. Project files, Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Sarasota.

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elements, these buildings are fine representative examples of the time in which they were constructed and remain relatively unaltered. The district achieves uniformity through the use of similar materials, massing, setback, scale, and proximity. Due to the separation from white society, the African American community constructed their own commercial, educational, and religious establishments based on their building traditions.

The larger scale and higher degree of ornamentation of the commercial buildings show the importance of the businesses to the survival of the neighborhood. The commercial buildings are generally Mediterranean Revival, Mission, or Masonry Vernacular in style. The Mission style originally gained popularity in the 1880s and 1890s in California. After the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915, the style evolved to the Mediterranean Revival (or Spanish Eclectic) style which incorporated more Spanish and Mediterranean influences. By the 1920s land boom, both styles were widely used throughout Florida. The use of these styles, although simplified, to design commercial buildings and churches in Overtown indicates the growing prosperity of the neighborhood during the 1920s and beyond.

The district is also composed of Frame Vernacular residences representing the combination of middle-to lower-income residents. Many of the Frame Vernacular buildings in Overtown are either Bungalow or Shotgun in plan with Craftsman influences. These forms represent not only the demands of the local environment and availability of materials, but also ethnic building traditions. The Bungalow form arrived in the United States around 1876 and quickly developed into one of the most popular forms used for vacation homes and middle- and low-income housing. It was widely used in Florida during the early twentieth century because it was not only easy and economical to construct, but integrated interior and exterior spaces through the use of porches. The Shotgun form, which gained popularity throughout the southeast during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was used primarily for African American housing. It is believed that this form originated from the West Indies, Haiti, and Africa. Together, these two forms characterize construction in African American communities throughout central and south Florida.

The Overtown Historic District is united by the shared physical development and architectural characteristics of the African American community in Sarasota. This collection provides insight into the architecture characteristic of the African American community in Sarasota and in small communities throughout central Florida. The Overtown Historic District is an intact example of an African American community incorporating residential, ecclesiastical, and commercial uses in a central Florida town, and, as such, is an integral part of Sarasota's architectural heritage.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Overtown Historic District are those shown on the map accompanying this National Register Nomination Proposal.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district boundaries encompass the majority of the remaining buildings historically associated with the development of the African American community in Sarasota. The Overtown Historic District comprises a collection of commercial and residential properties constructed for and by the African American community of Sarasota from the early to the mid-twentieth century. Although the Overtown area was once much larger, the demolition of buildings beginning in the 1950s severely reduced the amount of historic fabric in the neighborhood. New construction limits the boundaries west of Coconut Avenue and east of Cohen Way. The area south of 4th Street was not historically African American and was not be included in the historic district. There are no longer any significant building resources north of 9th Street; and Rosemary Cemetery, which was not historically associated with the African-American community, was excluded from the district boundaries.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 700 Block of Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
2. Sarasota (Sarasota County), Florida
3. Kimberly Hinder
4. January 2001
5. Archaeological Consultants, Inc.
6. Looking Southeast from 8th Street
7. Photo 1 of 35

The information for items 2 through 5 is the same for the following photographs:

1. 600 Block of Central Avenue
6. Looking North from 6th Street
7. Photo 2 of 35

1. 500 Block of Central Avenue
6. Looking Northeast from 5th Street
7. Photo 3 of 35

1. 413 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (East) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 4 of 35

1. 401-405 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
6. Southeast elevation, looking northwest
7. Photo 5 of 35

1. 1419 7th Street, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (East) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest
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1. 1442 9th Street
6. Main (North) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Southwest
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1. 1364 5th Way, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation, Looking Southeast
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1. Collman Department Store, 500-514 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (West) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northeast
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1. Kluver's Drug Store, 616-622 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
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1. Payne Chapel, 513 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
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1. Hood Block, 1373-85 5th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. Ace Theatre, 1417-1419 5th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. Home's Grocery Store, 1421 6th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. 1371-1391 6th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. 1427 7th Street, Overtown Historic District
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United States Department of the Interior
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1. Leonard Reid House, 1435 7th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. Colson Hotel, 1425 8th Street, Overtown Historic District
6. West and South Elevations, Looking Northeast
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1. 1365 6th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. 418-434 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
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1. 400 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
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1. 645 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
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1. 531 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
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1. 532 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (West) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southeast
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1. 600 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (West) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southeast
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1. 1383 7th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. 701 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
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1. 1434 9th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. 1370 6th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. 1355 6th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. 1420 5th Street, Overtown Historic District
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1. 717 Central Avenue, Overtown Historic District
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1. 1341 6th Street, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

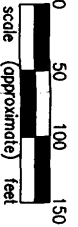
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

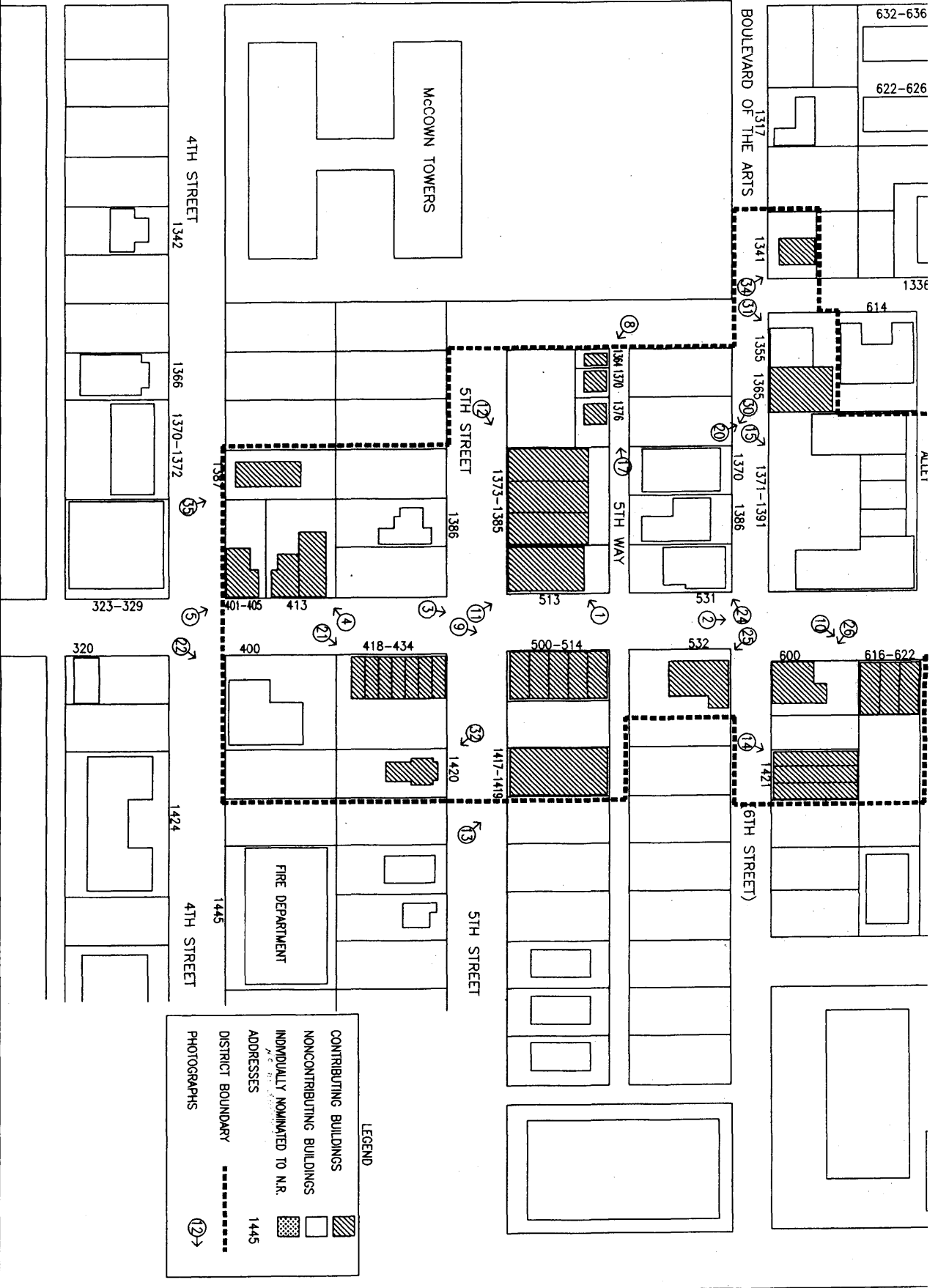
1. 1387 4th Street, Overtown Historic District
6. Main (South) Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest
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OVERTOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
SARASOTA (SARASOTA COUNTY), FLORIDA



MAP PREPARED BY CHRISTOPHER WENZEL FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS, INC. IN JUNE 2001 USING AUTOCAD FROM SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAPS AND AERIAL MAPS. THE MAP WAS VERIFIED AND EDITED BY THE FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION BY REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE VISUAL RESOURCES AND PERSONAL ON-SITE EXAMINATION OF THE BUILDING RESOURCES. FINAL DRAFT OF THE MAP WAS PREPARED IN APRIL 2002 BY W. CARL SHIVER, HISTORIC SITES SPECIALIST.

COCONUT AVENUE

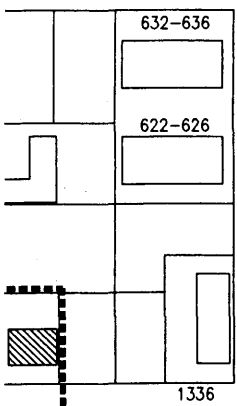


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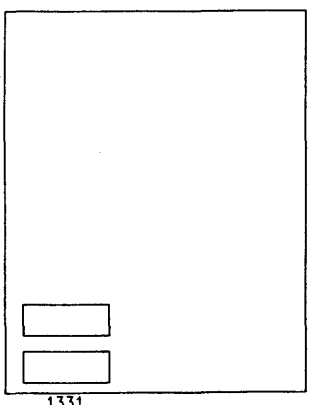
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	NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS
	INDIVIDUALLY NOMINATED TO N.R.
	DISTRICT BOUNDARY
	PHOTOGRAPHS

ADDRESSES 1445

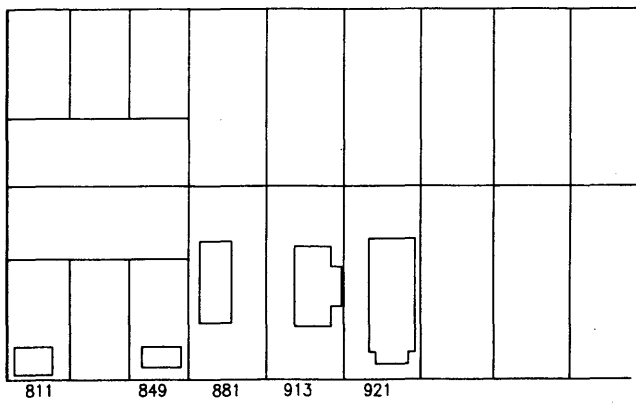
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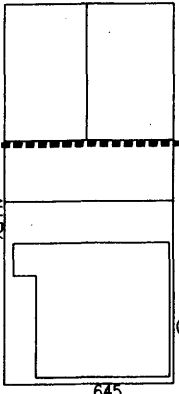
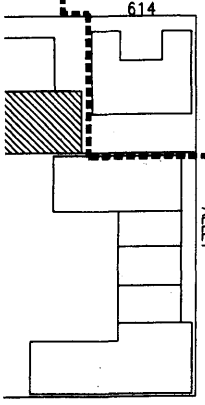
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MAY LANE

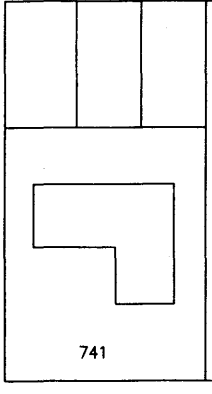


FLORIDA AVENUE



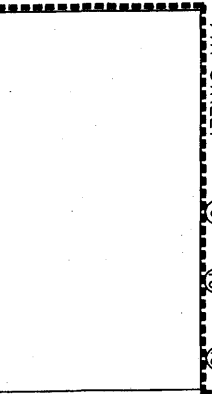
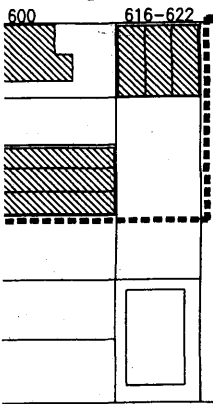
7TH STREET

MAY LANE

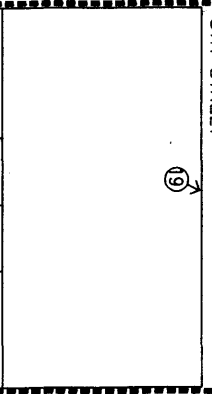


ROSEMARY CEMETERY

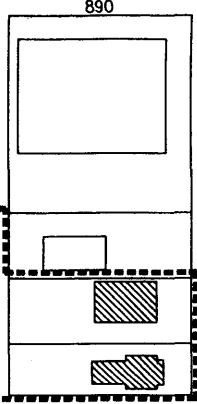
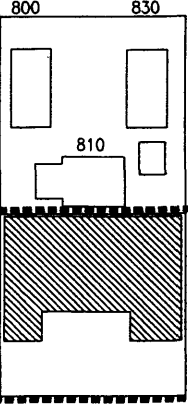
CENTRAL AVENUE



7TH STREET

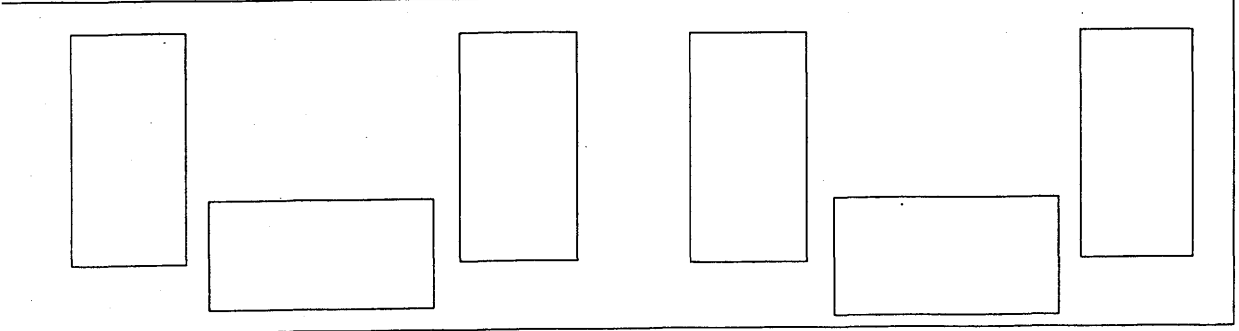


8TH STREET



9TH STREET

COHEN WAY



LEMON AVENUE