

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 88001150
Lemon Bay Woman's Club
Property Name

Date Listed: 8/11/88
Sarasota FL
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Amy Schlapel
Signature of the Keeper

8/11/88
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Architecture should be added as an area of significance to be matched with the Criterion C discussion. It was inadvertently left out.

Discussed and concurred in by Florida SHPO on August 11, 1988.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

JUN 27 1988

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lemon Bay Woman's Club
other names/site number 8S0615

2. Location

street & number 51 North Maple Street not for publication
city, town Englewood vicinity
state Florida code FL county Sarasota code 115 zip code 34223

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
			<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] Signature of certifying official June 20, 1988 Date
State Historic Preservation Office-Division of Historical Resources-Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Amy Schlager 8/21/88

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/Meeting Hall

/Clubhouse

EDUCATION/Library

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Prairie School

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete piers

walls Wood-weatherboard

Stucco

roof Composition shingle

other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY:

The Lemon Bay Woman's Club is a one story, gable roofed, wood frame building located on its original site in a residential neighborhood in the community of Englewood in Sarasota County, Florida. Its distinguishing physical characteristics include features typical of the Prairie School style of architecture such as bracketed gable end roof projections, flat secondary roof extensions, and horizontal belt courses and window orientation. The building retains its basic integrity of design, materials and workmanship, as well as location, setting, feeling and association.

SETTING:

The Lemon Bay Woman's Club is located in Lampp's Subdivision, a small residential neighborhood of Englewood established in 1924. It occupies two lots donated by the owner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stanley Lampp, for its construction at that time. Buildings in the neighborhood are principally single story, wood frame bungalows. The original sparse growth of pine trees has been supplemented by various species of hardwood and ornamental plantings as the neighborhood has developed. Subsequent growth and commercial development in the community has had no appreciable effect on the residential character of the setting.

ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION:

The Lemon Bay Woman's Club is a one-story, slope-front, gable roofed, wood frame structure with rectangular plan constructed in 1925-1926. The attached porch is flat-roofed with a clipped corner entrance. A rear addition is shed-roofed also with a clipped entrance. All elevations are covered in pine clapboard with some stuccoing. Roofing material is asphalt shingle.

An enclosed, flat-roofed porch with clipped corners, one of which serves as the main entrance, dominates the main (west) facade. The south elevation is distinguished by three vertically oriented windows separated by massive, wood frame pilasters supporting a projecting gabled roof. Fenestration is multipaned with clipped corners in the upper panels. The east elevation is dominated by the shed-roofed 1939 addition that repeats the clipped corner entrances of the main facade. The north elevation mirrors the fenestration of the south elevation with the exception of an exterior brick chimney.

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The structure contains elements of the Prairie style in the exposed rafter tails, bracketed gable ends and wide overhanging eaves. A belt course wraps the building. Stuccoing above the belt course on the north and south elevations aids the horizontal effect. Kneewall windows and wooden panels over the entrances carry it through to the main facade.

The structure has an open interior floor plan that can be further increased by accessing the enclosed porch. The main room and the porch are separated by original sliding doors. Doors are multipaned with vertical pine boards. They are suspended on a Stanyon Steel roller system to allow separation of the two rooms as necessary. A pedestrian door is located to the south of the sliding doors.

The north wall contains the red-bricked fireplace with concrete mantel. The south wall is dominated by the floor to ceiling fenestration and is the natural focal point upon entering. The east wall contains the original two foot high semicircular pine stage. Three steps on each side of the stage allow easy access. The 1939 addition is reached by a pedestrian door to the south of the stage. Floors are hardwood pine and the original exposed-rafter roofing is covered by a drop ceiling.

ALTERATIONS:

The architects designed the structure with the potential for further expansion in mind. The first such renovation began in 1929 with modifications to the screened front porch. The lower portion was enclosed and covered in clapboard siding matching the original materials of the main block.

In April, 1939, a kitchen and restroom addition was added to the rear elevation. Compatible building materials were used to reflect the original construction. The rear entrance was also clipped to mirror the main entrance. The six light fenestration on the east elevation is identical to original fenestration.

At an unknown date, the gable ends were altered by the removal of the half timbers. Brackets were added to support the wide eaves that were sagging. It is possible that this was done at the same time that the rear kitchen area was added.

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In 1958, jalousie windows were installed in the porch to further increase the work space of the structure. Over the years, several more windows were also replaced with jalousies as needed. All modifications to the structure, with the exception of the jalousie windows, were made in conformation with the architects' plans for expanded use of the facility. The clubhouse was constructed to be modified so that the service facility could be used by a growing community over a number of years.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance
1926-1938

Significant Dates
1926

SOCIAL HISTORY
EDUCATION

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
Martin, Thomas Reed; Hosmer, Clare C.-Architect
Bastedo, Roy; Clark, Frank; Lampp, Pat-Builders

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

The Lemon Bay Woman's Club building is significant on the local level under Criteria C, and Criteria A in the area of social history. The Woman's Club reflects the development of the community of Englewood, Florida through a variety of educational, civic and social activities from its construction in 1926.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Lemon Bay Woman's Club is located in the community of Englewood, in Sarasota County on the west coast of Florida. Settlers were scarce in this region of Florida until after Reconstruction. The absence of railroads or convenient land transportation forced settlers to use coastal waterways. The growth pattern gradually changed during the 1880s as interest in the use of the land for cattle and citrus increased. By the early 1890s, a settlement had been established which was named Lemon Bay for its primary citrus product. A freeze in the winter of 1894 destroyed the crop and created a severe hardship on the fledgling town.

In 1896, a large portion of the land was purchased by the Nichols brothers of Chicago. It was their intention to develop and market the area as the community of Englewood. They borrowed the name for the proposed town from the Chicago suburb of Englewood. Even street names were the same as the northern community. Early promotional brochures indicated tourism, commercial fishing and ranching to be the major industries.

The Nichols did well at promoting their new town and, by 1897, Englewood boasted at least twenty-two houses. Most residents were fishermen, farmers, lumbermen, merchants or mechanics. The real estate office of the Nichols Brothers was the only business of its kind in the area. Development continued at a slow but steady pace until the completion of the Tamiami Trail in 1917. The Trail linked Englewood to Venice to the north, and consequently opened the town to a much larger number of settlers.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less Than One Acre

UTM References

A 17 3652110 29829110
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 7 and 8 of Block 5 of Lampps Subdivision of Lots 81 and 82 of Englewood, Florida.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes those lots that have historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Vicki L. Welcher/Historic Sites Specialist
organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 15, 1988
street & number 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904)-487-2333
city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

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The Florida Land Boom of the 1920s provided impetus for commercial development in Englewood, and in November, 1925, the City of Englewood was incorporated with an area of 13 square miles. With a total population of 111 people, Englewood was the smallest community in the county. In December, the Sarasota Herald predicted the growth of Englewood in the next year would.. "be by far the most imposing that Englewood has ever projected." Included in the proposed construction was a one hundred room hotel designed by local architect Clare Hosmer, over twenty residences, and the Lemon Bay Woman's Club. This indicated a major expansion for the village as the total number of households at that time was fifty-five. This growth was in fact realized and by 1936, Englewood had 113 households.

The nation-wide economic recession in the late Twenties severely retarded the growth of Englewood, as it did many other communities in Florida. The stock market crash of 1929 effectively halted any new growth during the early and mid 1930s, although those families in Englewood stayed. The local bank as well as the lone bank in the city of Sarasota closed their doors causing the loss of the savings of the entire community of Englewood. A resident, Stuart Anderson, stated that the forty-five cents he had in his cash box when the bank closed was all the money that could be found in Englewood. By 1930, the only checks coming into Englewood were for three pensioners, at a total of \$90.

Because there was no cash coming in, food, staples, and supplies were difficult to procure. To alleviate this problem, the men of the village, most of them commercial fishermen, combined their catches at Anderson's store. The fish were then trucked to north Florida and south Georgia to be traded for food, clothing and cash. Fishing became the only business in Englewood with the exception of Anderson's store. In actuality, the store served more as a dispersment center than store since there was nothing to be sold. It eventually became the office of the Lemon Bay Fish Company as Anderson solidified the bartering business into a commercial fishery. The fishery was to bring in over one million pounds of fish a year during the Depression years and was the only industry in Englewood.

During this time the Lemon Bay Woman's Club's continued support of civic and social functions became all the more important. There was a concerted effort on the part of the community to maintain as much of the quality of life of the past decade as was possible. The clubhouse, being the only public building, became the center for the civic and social lives of the residents of Englewood.

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HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:
CRITERIA A

The Lemon Bay Woman's Club was organized in 1918 as the Lemon Bay Mother's Club. The first meeting was held in June, 1918. Officers were elected, the Constitution and By-Laws were accepted, and plans were made to meet every second Friday of the month at the Englewood School House.

The Lemon Bay Mother's Club became a leading force in the civic life of Englewood. In the remaining months of World War I, the organization concentrated on Red Cross work. After the war, the Club turned to projects that satisfied immediate needs within the community. One of the community projects undertaken after the war was the creation of a community library at the same schoolhouse where they met. By 1922, the Library Committee had covered and indexed over 200 books. Early in 1923, the Club provided funds for a fence, flag and flagpole and a barrel for drinking water and cups for the Englewood school. In 1924, it purchased new chairs.

1924 brought many changes for the Club. First, at the April 4th meeting, the members voted to change the name to Lemon Bay Woman's Club. They also agreed to build their own clubhouse. To facilitate this, Mrs. Stanley Lampp donated a lot. A building committee was appointed, with Mrs. Lampp as chairman and by January, 1925, money for the construction had been raised or pledged. Mr. Thomas Reed Martin and Mr. Clare Hosmer, architects in Sarasota, offered to provide plans for the building free of charge.

Construction of the clubhouse began in September of 1925 with three local carpenters engaged as contractors. By early 1926, the clubhouse was completed, and an open house was held on February 19, 1926. Two hundred persons attended the dedication ceremony including Englewood Mayor John P. Rampe, Chamber of Commerce President H. L. Horton and Architect Clare Hosmer. At the ceremony, Hosmer explained "...plans provided for enlargement when the growth of the club in membership and finances warranted the additions."

The new location of the Woman's Club increased the number of community activities sponsored by or in cooperation with the Club. The Woman's Club arranged nature study classes, posted bird sanctuary signs, hosted school plays and other forms of drama, provided lectures of educational and entertainment value in addition to card parties, dances and dinners. The

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clubhouse was the meeting place for several other organizations, in addition to the Woman's Club such as the International Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebecca Lodge, the Community Presbyterian Church and the Englewood Community Church. During the months of February and March of 1927, 47 meetings were held in the clubhouse.

The onset of the Depression following the stock market crash of 1929 created many hardships for the community of Englewood. There was little or no money coming into the community, and just providing food and shelter became primary concerns to the small village. In spite of this, the ladies of the club persisted in their efforts to provide access for the community to a social center. The clubhouse became the meeting place for almost everybody in Englewood. Plays, Sunday Socials, picnics, poetry readings, luncheons and organizational meetings provided much needed diversions during the 1930s. In 1936, the clubhouse became the polling location.

By the late 1930s, Englewood had begun to rebound from the economic recession. The Fish Company was doing well, and actual money was becoming much more common a form of payment. As the fishing business increased, so did the population of Englewood. More social gatherings by larger groups of people were held at the clubhouse. By 1939, the need for a kitchen was pressing, and one was added to the rear of the structure.

By the end of the historic period, use of the building had resulted in increasing need for the expansion envisioned by the architects in their original plans. Although these alterations were actually completed in 1939, they do not compromise the integrity of the original building, but rather, reflect its continuous significance as a community services facility beyond the 1926-1938 period.

The 1940s found the Lemon Bay Woman's Club again involved in Red Cross work. By 1944, the Club had provided a total of 29,914 surgical dressings to the hospital that served the Venice Air Base. Because of the small size of the community, small local churches were without a meeting place, and by the 1950s, more than ten churches were using the clubhouse for social gatherings.

Due to changes in Florida Tax Law in 1972, the Lemon Bay Woman's Club was forced to discontinue the practice of allowing other organization to use the clubhouse in order to maintain their tax-free status. This was as great a loss to the community as it was to the Lemon Bay Woman's Club.

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The Lemon Bay Woman's Club building has contributed to the social development of the town of Englewood through its use to improve the quality of life during the Boom Years of the 1920s. It also served to maintain that standard of living during the lean, hard times of the 1930s. The clubhouse was the only communal gathering place for all the social and civic functions of the small village of Englewood.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:
CRITERIA C

In 1925, when Englewood incorporated, the combined population within the town limits and the surrounding citrus and vegetable farms was less than three hundred. But the Florida Land Boom was bringing great promises of future growth and resulting wealth. The Lemon Bay Woman's Club wanted to desired a clubhouse that would project the bright future of their community. They were fortunate enough to have the two most prominent architects in the county agree to work with each other to design the structure. They even agreed to donate their time in support of the village. They were Thomas Reece Martin and Clare Hosmer.

Thomas Reed Martin was the most significant architect in Sarasota County in the first half of the twentieth century.. Born in Menasha, Wisconsin in 1866, Martin studied architecture in Chicago where he then set up his first practice. He moved to Sarasota in 1910. His first commission was for "The Oaks", the residence of Mrs. Potter Palmer. He is credited with the design of over 500 houses in the Sarasota area between 1910 and his death in 1949. Two of his houses, the H.B. Williams Residence, and the L. D. Reagin Residence were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 22, 1984, and October 25, 1984, respectively. He is also the architect that designed all structures in the Burns Court Historic District, listed in the National Register on March 22, 1984. Martin is further credited as the original architect commissioned to design John Ringling's residence, "Ca'd'Zan, (although his design was never executed.) Martin's designs ranged from the "Floridan homes" to the Art Moderne style.

Clare C. Hosmer is responsible for the design of numerous structures in the Sarasota area, both commercial and residential. Hosmer also practiced in Chicago as Director of the Chicago Architectural Exhibition League. He came to Sarasota in late 1924 or early 1925. Within a matter of months, Hosmer was engaged in designing a number of structures in Englewood, including the

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entrance markers to welcome travellers along the three routes leading into Englewood as well as the Lemon Bay Woman's Club clubhouse. In 1927, Hosmer was appointed to the Scientific Research Department and the committee on School Building Standard, both of the Florida Chapter of the A.I.A.

These two architects from Chicago combined their talents to design a building that while conforming to a small budget, would be an outstanding structure within the community. The most logical style to achieve this end was the Prairie style made famous by fellow Chicago architect, Frank Lloyd Wright. Prairie style is one of the few styles indigenous to America. Its orientation to a human scale was conceptually unique to its time. Prior to this, buildings were designed on a grander scale to reflect the architecture. Wright reversed this to have the architecture reflect the man.

The style employs several techniques to achieve this scale. First, the orientation of the structure is horizontal instead of vertical. This is achieved through the use of low pitched or flat roofs, wide eaves overhangs, flat-roofed porches, and eaves, cornices and facade detailing emphasising horizontal lines. Porches were often embellished with heavy, square supports.

The Prairie style was also a direct result of the architects desire to create a structure that was in tune with its environment. To Martin and Hosmer, the style was ideal to the small rural quality of Englewood. They could construct a simple structure that could be unique without being austentatious.

The two also employed the Prairie School technique of using native materials to build the structure. Since a lumber mill had recently been built at Englewood, they used the native hardwood pine for the construction. To ensure that the structure would be able to take advantage of crossbreezes, the main facade was oriented to the west. And, to further ensure any tropical breezes from the south, the main entrance was canted on the southwest corner. Southern light was utilized by three bays of doublehung oversized windows.

The result was a building that was functional as well as practical for the small Lemon Bay Woman's Club. It did not overwhelm the neighboring houses, but yet it stood out as a rare use of the Prairie style elements in the village and in the surrounding area.

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'84

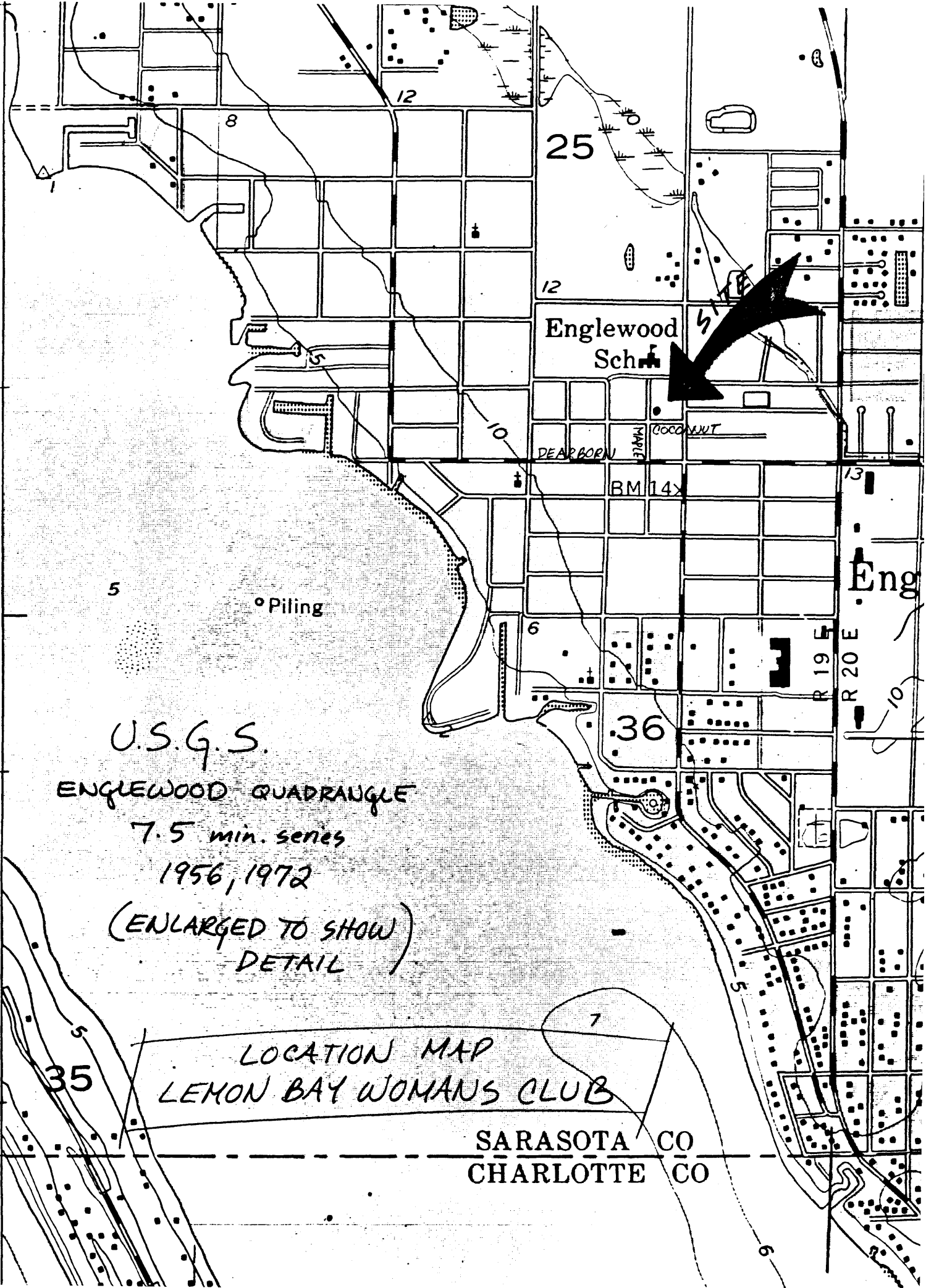
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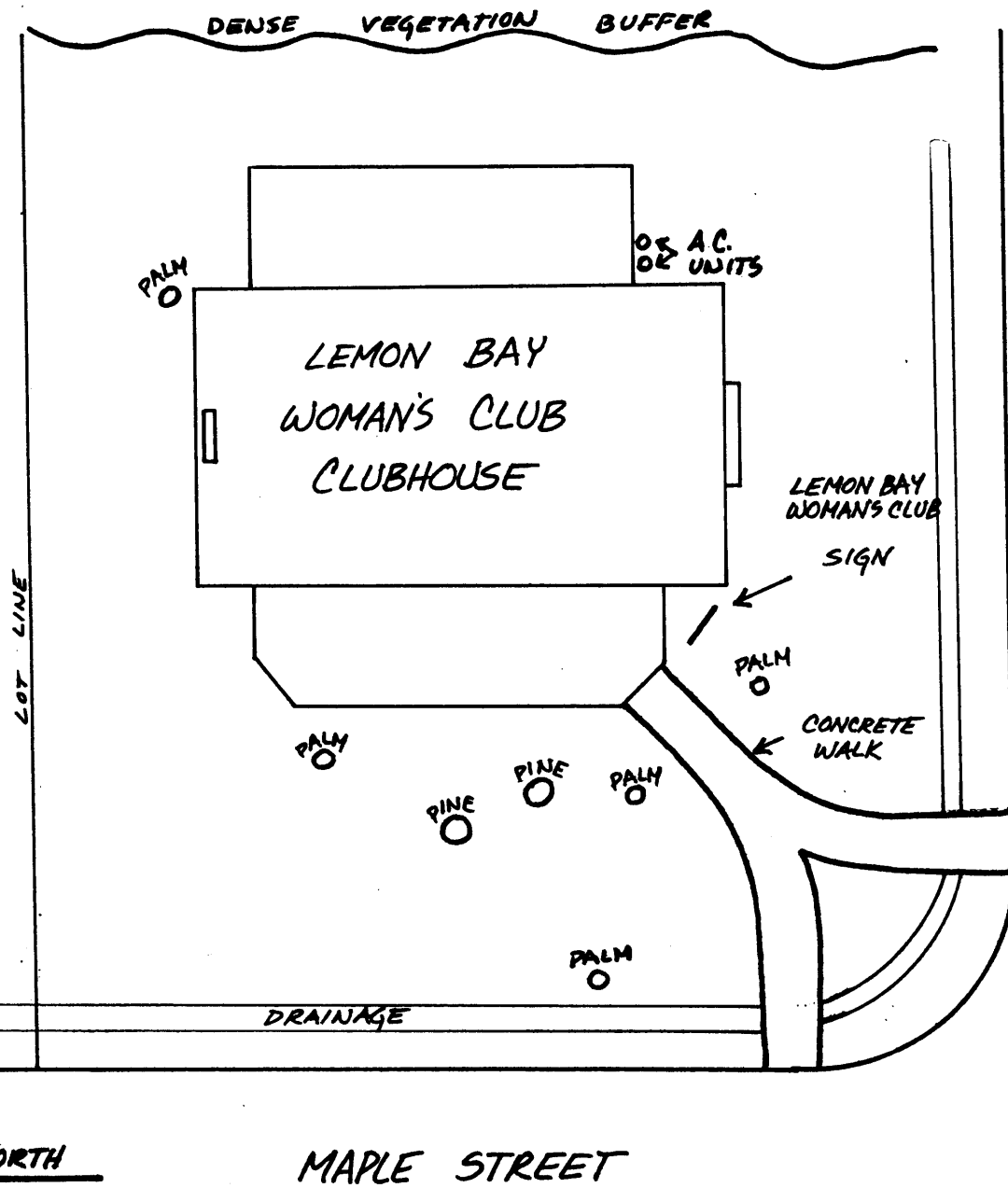
U.S.G.S.
 ENGLEWOOD QUADRANGLE
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 1956, 1972
 (ENLARGED TO SHOW)
 DETAIL

LOCATION MAP
 LEMON BAY WOMANS CLUB

SARASOTA CO
 CHARLOTTE CO

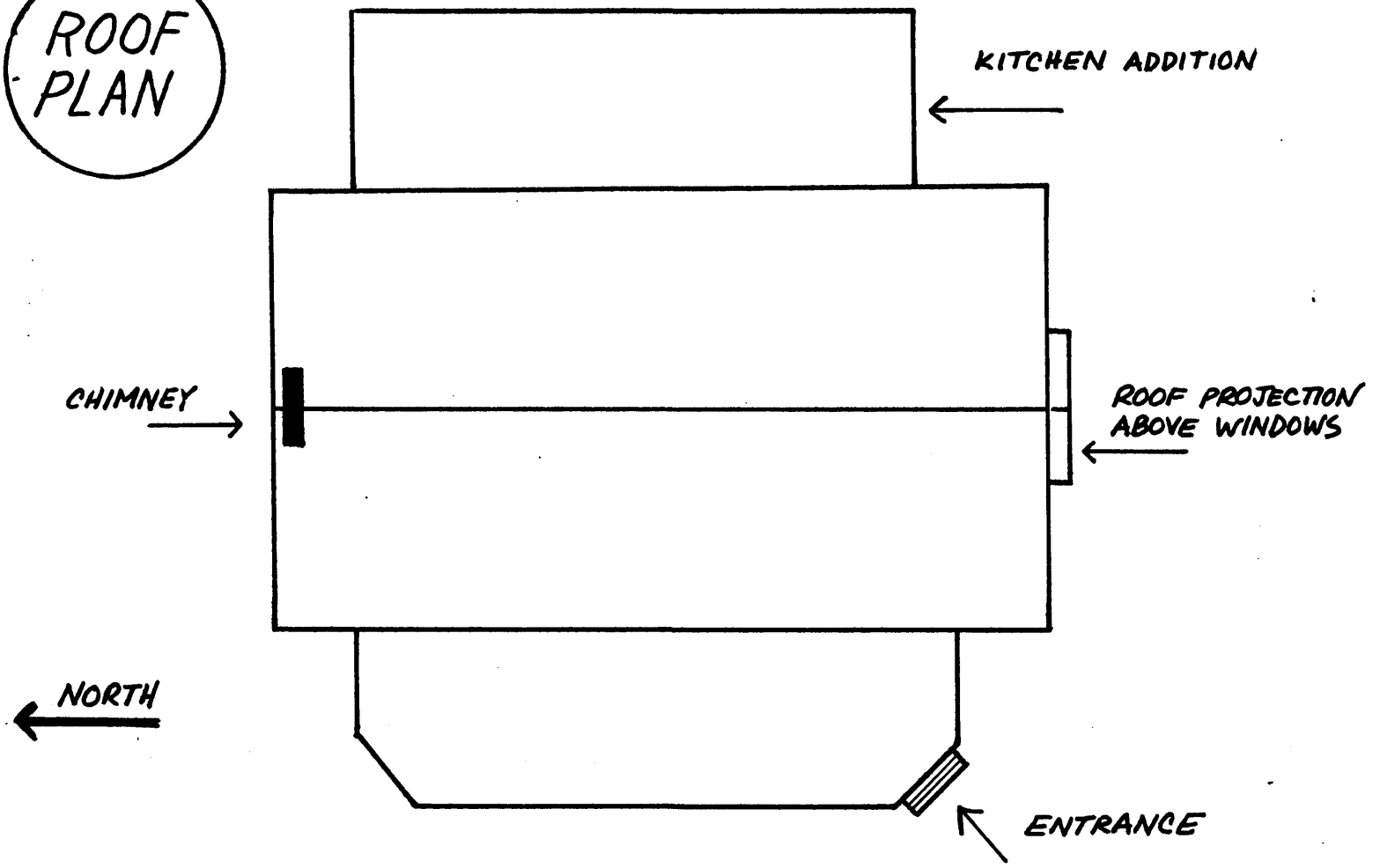
SITE PLAN

RESIDENTIAL LOT



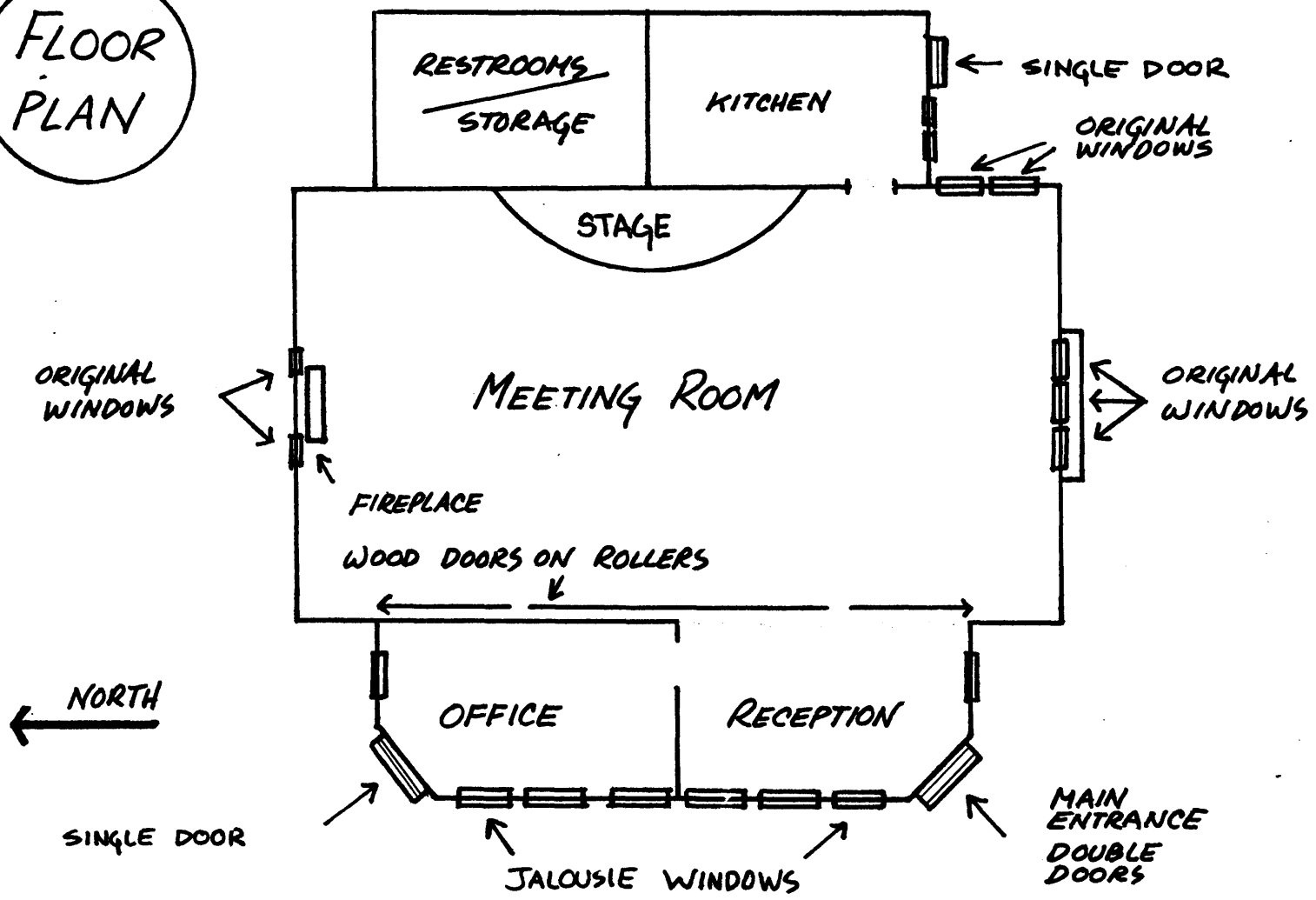
LEMON BAY WOMAN'S CLUB, CORNER COCONUT AND MAPLE, ENGLEWOOD, SARASOTA COUNTY, FL.

ROOF
PLAN

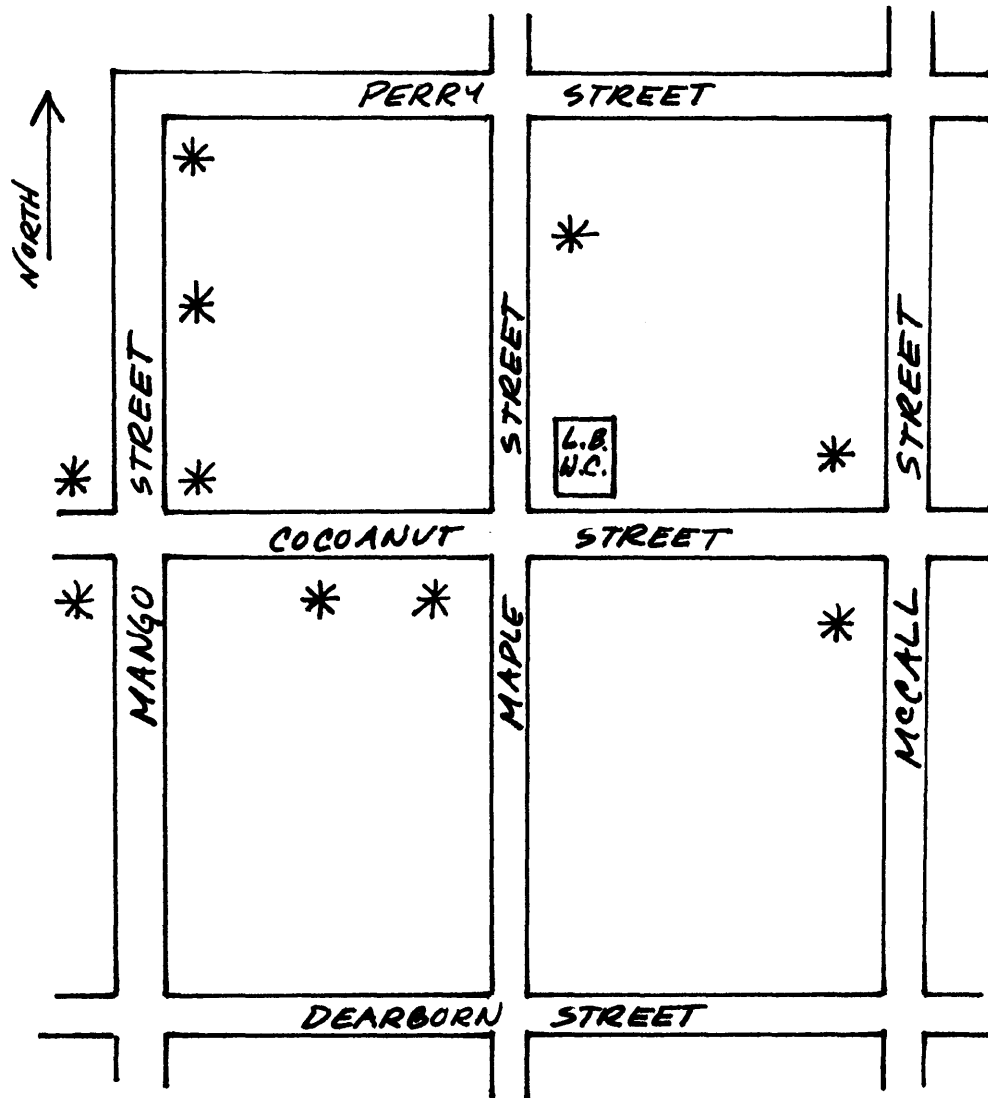


LEMON BAY WOMAN'S CLUB, CORNER COCOANUT AND MAPLE, ENGLEWOOD, SARASOTA COUNTY, FL.

FLOOR PLAN



LEMON BAY WOMAN'S CLUB, CORNER COCOANUT AND MAPLE, ENGLEWOOD, SARASOTA COUNTY, FL.



LEGEND

L.B. W.C.	LEMON BAY WOMAN'S CLUB
*	HISTORIC RESIDENCE

SURVEY OF LAMPP SUBDIVISION, JUNE 1947, JOHN F. MCCARTHY