

NOMINATION PROPOSAL - FLORIDA

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT - FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE ALL SECTIONS

1 NAME

MRNS #31
 HISTORIC Bay Haven School (Sarasota MRA)
 AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 2901 West Tamiami Circle
 CITY, TOWN Sarasota VICINITY OF N/A
 STATE Florida COUNTY Sarasota

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDINGS	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Sarasota County Board of Public Instruction
 STREET & NUMBER Bay Haven Elementary School
 2901 W. Tamiami Circle
 CITY, TOWN Sarasota VICINITY OF Florida STATE Florida ZIP CODE 33580

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Sarasota County Court House Recording Department
 STREET & NUMBER Room 10, 2000 Main Street P. O. Box 307
 CITY, TOWN Sarasota STATE FL ZIP CODE 33578

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Florida Master Site File (FMSF) # 8So367
 and Historic, Architectural and Archaeological Survey of Sarasota (HAASS)
 DATE FMSF: 1977 HAASS: 1982 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Division of Archives, History and Records Management Dept. of State
 CITY, TOWN The Capitol Tallahassee STATE Florida ZIP CODE 32301

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED. DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The two-story, Mediterranean Revival Style, rough-textured stucco facade structure located at 2901 West Tamiami Circle was built in 1926 as the Bay Haven Elementary School. Designed by the architect M. Leo Elliott, the Bay Haven School is an irregular, rectangular-plan building, constructed of masonry and hollow tile, set on a foundation of concrete footings and a reinforced concrete slab.¹ The Mediterranean Revival Style school building was sited on West Tamiami Circle, between Indian and Tennessee Avenues. Existing pine trees located at the site were originally retained. The plan of the school was centered around a central courtyard with exterior open corridors, facing the courtyard, providing access to the rooms located at the first and second floors. The entrance bay was placed at the center of the east elevation and a three-bay open loggia marked the ground floor entrance. The east or entrance elevation was divided into five units: the center entrance pavilion was flanked by a recessed bank of five windows per floor and the end wings were pedimented, severe stucco facades marked only by a second story, round-arched opening leading to a semi-circular balcony. The pedimented entrance block was decorated with cast stone manufactured by Fischer & Jirouch.³ The entrance is divided into three units, the ground floor three-bay, open loggia, a bank of five windows flanked by large consoles at the second floor and the frontispiece topped by a laurel wreath enframed oculus framed by cornucopias. The original gabled, half-gabled and hipped roof projections were covered with barrel tiling. The wing which intersects the south end of the east elevation is original to the structure. The wings located at the north and west elevations are later additions which do not contribute to the site. The original school building is remarkably well-maintained and intact and is clearly a significant local landmark.

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Located at 2901 West Tamiami Circle, the two-story, Mediterranean Revival Style, rough-textured stucco facade structure was built as the Bay Haven Elementary School in 1926. Designed by the Tampa and St. Petersburg architect, M. Leo Elliott, the Bay Haven School is an irregular, rectangular planned structure, constructed of masonry and hollow tile, set on a foundation of concrete footings and a 5' reinforced concrete slab.⁴ Excellent documentation of the original construction materials and appearance of the Bay Haven School exists: prints of the original drawings for the school, prepared by M. Leo Elliott in March of 1926 survive,⁵ and contemporary photographic documentation appeared in the local newspapers of 1926.⁶ Few alterations have occurred to the Bay Haven School structure since the completion in 1926.

The plan of the school building was centered around a central courtyard, with exterior open corridors which faced the central corridor and provided access to the first and second floor classrooms and additional light and ventilation to the classroom interiors. The entrance bay was placed at the center of the east elevation and was approached by a central loggia which led to a central lobby. To the north of the lobby, a kindergarten and classrooms were placed; to the south, a private

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office, the principal's office and two classrooms followed in succession.⁷ The west elevation of the ground floor was characterized by the use of the interior court corridors. At the ground floor intersecting wings were located one set of living quarters, bathrooms and a boiler room.⁸ At the second floor a library and the teachers' room were located at the central entrance bay, with classrooms located to the north and south of the central pavilion.⁹ The roof plan was a series of gabled, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gabled and hipped roof projections, set on cast stone brackets. Each roof was covered in barrel tiling and skylights were provided over the bathrooms, located at the second story.¹⁰

The two-story school was located on West Tamiami Circle between Indian and Tennessee Avenues on a curved site formed by the edge of the Circle. The original landscaping of the east elevation consisted of a row of pine trees, which were not planted, but rather existing trees which were retained when the school was built.¹¹ The site is currently primarily planted with palm trees at the east elevation.

The entrance facade located at the east elevation is divided into five units. The pedimented entrance pavilion is located at the center and is flanked by a recessed, five-bay division located to the north and south of the entrance block. The end blocks are pedimented severe stucco facades, marked only by a blind, round-arched window which formerly opened on to a semi-circular iron balcony, located at the second floor of the building. The entrance pavilion is ornamented with elaborate cast stone which was manufactured by Fischer & Jirouch.¹² The ground floor is marked by a three-bay open loggia, formed by three round-arched openings carried on cast stone twisted shaft columns which are set on square bases. The spandrel of each arch is decorated with a cartouche. Massive pilasters flank the open loggia and carry an entablature with dentilled and rinceau moldings. The second floor of the entrance block is divided into five bays of windows which are framed by console brackets. The continuous lintel of the five-bay window area is decorated by an egg and dart molding and the top of the frontispiece is marked by a large oculus which is protected by a cast stone screen with patera center and laurel wreath circumference. The oculus is framed by a pair of cast stone cornucopias.

The original windows called for in the Elliott design were triple windows with a single pane, "simplex" located at the bottom panel and a four-light transom window located at the top, each window sash specification called for a 1-3/4" thick sash.¹³

One-and-one-half story shed-roofed projections located behind the entrance facade at the north and south elevations were provided by round-arched entrances with elaborate cast stone panels marking the "Boys" entrance at the south elevation and the "Girls" entrance at the north elevation. The south elevation is occupied by a wing which intersects the entrance elevation and is part of the original school building. The southwest block is marked by a pedimented severe stucco facade with blind balcony and iron balcony identical to the end wings located at the east elevation.

Additions were added to the school, both Bay Haven and Southside in 1952.¹⁴ The flat roofed additions reflect the original plan in the repeat of open corridors at the courtyard elevations. The west elevation of Bay Haven consists of a later...

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8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES Designed March 2, 1926 **BUILDER/ARCHITECT** M. Leo Elliott, Tampa & St. Petersburg/T. A. Monk

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Located at 2901 West Tamiami Circle, the two-story, Mediterranean Revival Style, rough-textured stucco facade structure was built as the Bay Haven Elementary School in 1926, according to the designs of Tampa and St. Petersburg architect, M. Leo Elliott.¹⁶ Mr. Elliott's "Elementary School" plans, which were issued March 2, 1926, were also used to build the Southside Elementary School (MRNS #35) at 1901 Webber in the same year.¹⁷ The construction of the Bay Haven School was part of a major county construction program which provided Sarasota with two new elementary and one new high school facility.¹⁸ Each elementary school was built at a cost of \$77,000,¹⁹ and the land purchase, construction costs and operating expenses required by the school expansion were floated by a bond issue said to have exceeded \$1,500,000.²⁰ The erection of three schools was indicative of the increase of the school-age population and the location of the schools was indicative of the expansion of the residential developments to the north, south and east. In 1924 the City commissioned a planning study of the City by John Nolen, City Planner of Cambridge, Massachusetts.²¹ In his report, which was published in 1925, Mr. Nolen recommended that four elementary schools be built, two near the central radius of the City and two for the outlying residential communities of the north and south of the City. Only two elementary schools were actually constructed: "Bay Haven" was built to provide the Indian Beach community with a school and the "Southside" school was constructed for the Sarasota Heights population.²² In addition to his masterful eclectic educational facility designs in the Mediterranean Revival Style and in the Collegiate Gothic Style for the Sarasota High School (MRNS #35), the architect of record, M. Leo Elliott also designed the first skyscraper to be erected in Sarasota, the First National Company multi-story building, located on Main Street. The building which became the Orange Blossom Hotel was designed in 1924.²³

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The two-story, Mediterranean Revival, textured-stucco facade structure located at 2901 West Tamiami Circle was built as the Bay Haven Elementary School in 1926. Designed by Tampa and St. Petersburg architect M. Leo Elliott, the Bay Haven School architectural plans issued in March of 1926 were also used to build the Southside Elementary School (MRNS #35), located at 1901 Webber built the same year.²⁴ Three new school buildings were planned by the Sarasota County school Board and designed by M. Leo Elliott in 1926: two elementary schools, Bay Haven and Southside Schools and one high school, Sarasota High school (MRNS #34), located at 1001 South Tamiami Trail.

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addition, a one-story wing which blocks the vista of the interior courtyard. The one-story elevation is pierced by two door openings. The flat-roofed structure does not contribute to the architectural significance of the site.

Alterations: The original roofs which were formerly surfaced with barrel tiling are currently covered in red asphalt roofing material. Although the color used is a red, the application of barrel tiling at the east elevation would greatly contribute to the appearance of the Bay Haven School. In 1976 original window sash was covered with breakmetal and the glazing was replaced by tempered bronze safety glass.¹⁵ At the courtyard elevation ground floor, the area has been enclosed blocking the original open vista from the loggia to the courtyard.

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The undertaking of three major school complexes was indicative of the increased population in the City, and the geographical spread of the school sites was indicative of the expansion of the residential limits of the City to the north, east and south. Because the school expansion program coincided with the ultimate rise in real estate prices during the "Boom," particularly high prices were paid for land. Both elementary schools were constructed at a cost of \$77,000, each.²⁵ Land purchase, construction costs and operating expenses were floated by the issuance of large bonds estimated to have exceeded \$1,500,000.²⁶ It was alleged that as late as 1935 approximately \$1,233,000 of the bonds remained unpaid.²⁷ The rise in the school-age population was significant: in 1903-04, approximately 124 pupils were enrolled in the Main Street school and by 1913-1914, 350 students attended the combination elementary, junior high school and high school.²⁸

In 1924 a planning study of the City was commissioned by the City Council.²⁹ The planning consultant, nationally renowned planner, John Nolen of Cambridge, Massachusetts, recommended that "schools and playgrounds should . . . be within a half-mile walking distance of children . . ." and "sites . . . should be selected and acquired at the time of the projected [residential] development of a district. This may usually be done at a considerable economic saving."³⁰ Although Mr. Nolen advised that a "northside" elementary school be located on 9th Street between East and Fletcher Avenues, and a "Southside" school be placed on Alderman, these locations were not ultimately selected. Nolen actually recommended that four schools be built, two within a ½-mile radius of the center of the City and one to serve the community of Indian Beach in the north; and one for the Sarasota Heights community in the south quadrant of the City.³¹ As built, the "Northside" or Bay Haven School served the Indian Beach and Bay Haven areas; the "Southside" school served Sarasota Heights; however, several of the developments, proposed at the time of the school construction, including Sapphire Shores and Cherokee Park, which might have benefited from the north and south locations were adversely affected by the land crash, and the anticipated demand for the schools was somewhat lessened.

The architect of record, M. Leo Elliott, was a master of the design of educational facilities. The two Mediterranean Revival elementary school buildings that Mr. Elliott designed in 1926 are significant for excellence of design and in particular the high quality of the design of the cast stone ornamentation. The entrance frontispieces of Bay Haven and Southside schools are remarkably rich with twisted columns, foliated friezes, consoles and cornucopias. The richness of the cast stone ornamentation is offset by the rough-textured stucco facades which flank the center pavilion and in particular the pedimented wings located at the ends of the entrance elevations with their blind facades, marked only by a narrow round-arched balcony openings at the second floor. The stark wings are a masterful foil to the ornate central pavilion. Mr. Elliott's versatility is evident, not only in his use of the Mediterranean Revival Style in his elementary schools, but in his skillful selection of the "Collegiate Gothic" in the Sarasota High school design. In 1924, Mr. Elliott designed the first skyscraper for the City of Sarasota, the First National Company's multi-story building located on Main Street (which became the Orange Blossom Hotel).³² Mr. Elliott designed the building for J. H. Lord, and the major New York construction firm, G. A. Fuller Company constructed the urbane building.³³

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NOTES FOR NOMINATION PROPOSAL--FLORIDA
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
MULTIPLE RESOURCE NOMINATION SARASOTA

¹M. Leo Elliott, Inc. Tampa and St. Petersburg. "Elementary School."
Drawings. 8 Sheets. March 2, 1926. Located at Sarasota County School Board,

²Sarasota Herald. December 15, 1926. Section 2, p. 1.

³Elliott, Sheets 5 & 6.

⁴Elliott, 8 Sheets.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Sarasota Herald. December 15, 1926. Section 2, p. 1.

⁷Elliott, 8 Sheets.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Elliott, Sheet 3.

¹⁰Elliott, Sheet 4.

¹¹Sarasota Herald. December 15, 1926, Section 2, p. 1.

¹²Elliott, Sheets 5 & 6.

¹³Elliott, Sheet 2.

¹⁴Norman Fix. Tampa. "Additions for Southside and Bay Haven Elementary
Schools." 10 Sheets. May 14, 1925.

¹⁵Draeger-Ramaeker Architects. Sarasota. Blueprints using photosensitive
mylars. September 22, 1976. Located at Sarasota County School Board Facilities
Planning.

¹⁶Elliott, 8 Sheets.

¹⁷Ibid.

¹⁸Karl Grismer. The Story of Sarasota. Sarasota: M. E. Russell, 1946.
p. 240.

¹⁹Ibid.

²⁰Ibid.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Page Number:

²¹Sarasota City Council. Minutes of City Council. p. 151. December 22, 1924. Located at Central Records. City Hall Annex. Sarasota, Florida.

²²John Nolen. Report on Comprehensive City Plan for Sarasota, Florida. Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1925. p. 14.

²³Sarasota Times. May 8, 1924.

²⁴Elliott, 8 Sheets.

²⁵Grismer, p. 240.

²⁶Ibid.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Ibid., pp. 173-174.

²⁹John Nolen. Report on Comprehensive City Plan for Sarasota, Florida. p. 14.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid.

³²Sarasota Times. May 8, 1924.

³³Ibid.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Item Number: 9 (Bibliographical References)

Draeger-Ramaeker, Architects, Sarasota. Window Replacements. September 22, 1976.
Black Lines at Sarasota County School Board. Facilities Planning Department, Sarasota.

Elliott, J. Leo, Inc., Tampa and St. Petersburg. "Elementary School." Drawings, 8 Sheets. March 2, 1926. Prints located at Sarasota County School Board. Facilities Planning. Sarasota, Florida.

Fix, Norman F., A.I.A., Tampa. "Additions South side and Bay Haven Schools." 10 Sheets. May 14, 1952. Located at Facilities Planning, Sarasota, Florida.

Grismer, Karl. The Story of Sarasota. M. E. Russell. Sarasota, 1946.

Nolen, John, City Planner. Report on Comprehensive City Plan for Sarasota, Florida. Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1925.

Sanborn Map Company. Maps of Sarasota. 1929. Sanborn Map Company. New York. 1929.

Sarasota City Council. Minutes of City Council. December 22, 1924. Microfiche located at Central Records. City Hall Annex, Sarasota, Florida.

Sarasota Herald. December 15, 1926.

Sarasota Times. February 21, 1924 and May 8, 1924.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

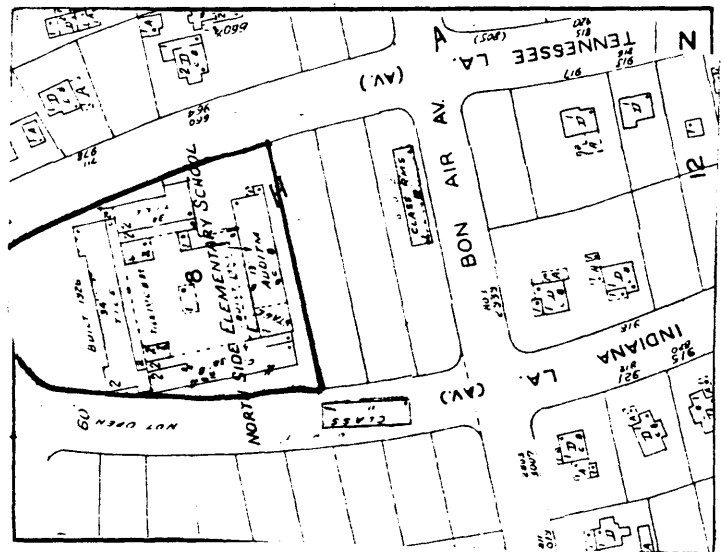
Site Size (Approx. Acreage of Property):

LT 1.0

UTM Coordinates:

17	345540	3027220
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

Township	Range	Section
T36S	R17E	12



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 246-279
Bay Haven

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Sarah Latham Kearns/Preservation Consultant, City of Sarasota

ORGANIZATION

c/o Planning Department

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

City Hall, P. O. Box 1058

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

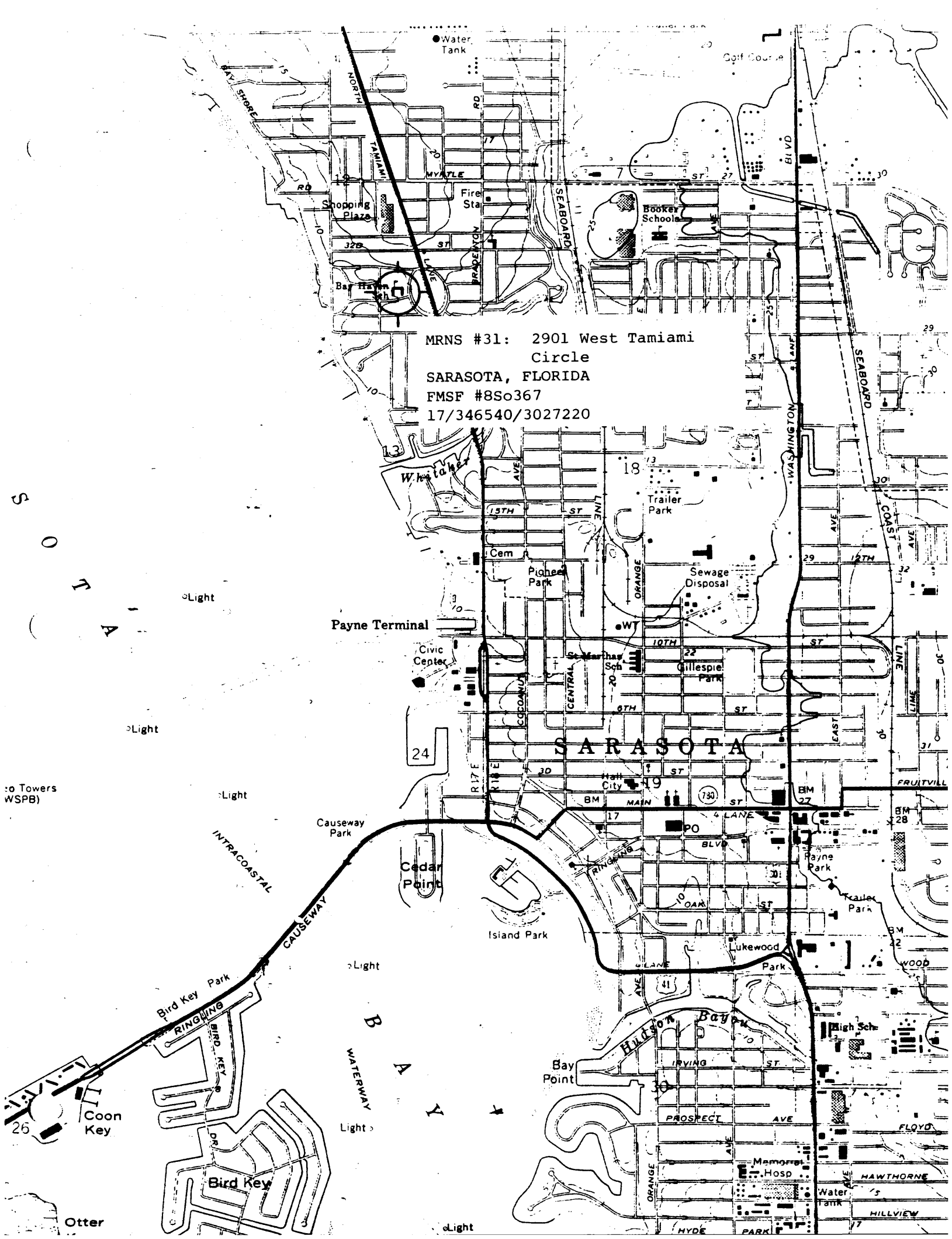
Sarasota,

STATE

Florida

ZIP CODE

33578



MRNS #31: 2901 West Tamiami Circle
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
FMSF #8So367
17/346540/3027220

S
O
T
A
Light
Light

to Towers (WSPB)
Light

INTRACOASTAL CAUSEWAY
Cedar Point
Island Park
Light
B
A
Y
WATERWAY
Light
26
Coon Key
Bird Key
Otter

SARASOTA

High Sch
Memorial Hosp
Water Tank
HAWTHORNE
HILLVIEW
HYDE PARK
FLOYD
BIRD KEY RINGLINE
BIRD KEY
ORANGE