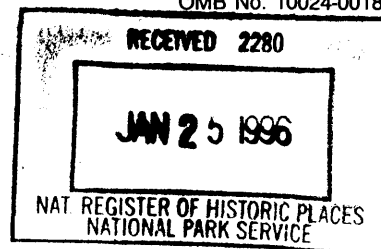


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 TRIANGLE INN

other names/site number Site # SO 1904

2. Location

street & number 351 S. Nassau Street n/a not for publication

city or town Venice n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Sarasota code 115 zip code 34285

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.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 1/3/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resources
State of 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.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Edson B. Beall Signature of the Keeper 2/23/96 Date of Action

Triangle Inn
Name of Property

Sarasota Co., Fl.
County and State

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)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	Total

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

Venice Multiple Property Group

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco
walls Stucco
roof Concrete Barrel Tile
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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1927-1945

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

M/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown/ Harrison Construction Co.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Triangle Inn
Name of Property

Sarasota Co., Fl.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	7
---	---

3	5	6	4	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

2	9	9	7	6	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

3

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--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

4

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dorothy Korwek/ Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date November 1995

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Fl. 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 _____

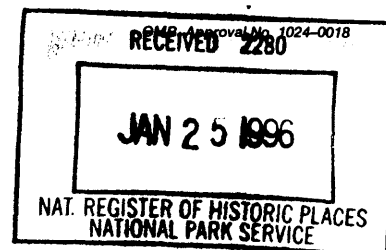
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 to amend existing 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet



TRIANGLE INN, VENICE,
SARASOTA CO., FL.

Section number 7 Page 1

The Triangle Inn, 351 S. Nassau Street, Venice, Florida, is a two-story frame building with a textured stucco finish. It rests on a continuous concrete block foundation set on concrete footings. Structurally, the triangular-shaped, Mediterranean Revival style building has two different floor systems. The loggia and the tower sections have a concrete slab floor supported by concrete beams resting on concrete block foundation walls. The rest of the building has wood floor joists supported by wood posts set on concrete footings. The building has a complex roof, surfaced with green concrete barrel tiles. Truncated hip roof segments conceal flat, built-up roof areas. The building has two chimneys. An exterior chimney on the west facade connects to a first floor fireplace in the main living area. An interior chimney served the kitchen and was originally connected to a stove. Both chimneys have a decorative stucco molding at the crown. The Triangle Inn contributes to the Venice Multiple Property Group under Associated Property Type F.1, B: Buildings of Venice, Florida, 1925-1928, Commercial Facilities.

SETTING

The Triangle Inn was originally constructed to fit a triangularly shaped lot at the intersection of Nassau Street and Pensacola Road, in a single family residential area a few blocks south of the downtown commercial area of Venice. The building faces west toward Blalock Park. The Venice Community Center, Venice Public Library, and Venice Art League are also located on this block.

In November 1991, the Inn was moved two blocks south of its original location to an irregular shaped area on the east of Nassau Street, between Milan Avenue and Turin Street. The Inn was positioned on the new site with the same orientation and elevation above street grade as on the original site. The Inn was moved because it was scheduled to be demolished for an employee parking lot by First National Bank of Venice. Upon the recommendation of the Venice Historical Commission, the City of Venice acquired the Triangle Inn and agreed to move and restore it to its 1927 appearance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTRIANGLE INN, VENICE,
SARASOTA CO., FL.Section number 7 Page 2

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The primary facade of the Triangle Inn faces west (Photo 1). A round tower is located at the intersection of the west facade and the angled southeast elevation (Photo 2). On both sides of the tower is a slightly projecting, two-story section with a gabled roof. The gabled section on the west functions as a two-tier loggia, with three arched openings on each floor. These openings are defined by engaged spiral columns with rectangular bases and Composite capitals (Photo 3). The openings contain wood-framed copper screens with interior-mounted, three light, wood storm windows. The center opening on the first floor, the primary entrance to the building, is an arched door with three glass panels. Wrought iron railings span the lower portion of the openings on the second floor and the two end openings on the first floor. A triangular attic vent at the peak of the gable wall is constructed of concrete barrel tile.

The building segment to the north of the gabled loggia contains windows placed singly and in pairs, and an exterior stucco chimney. The circular two-story tower section contains the stairway. Its conical roof extends above the adjoining roof lines (Photo 2). It features decorative stucco molding at the roof line, stucco relief decoration under the molding, and a wide stucco relief band at the second floor ceiling level. Three staggered, rectangular, aluminum awning windows set in arched openings provide light to the stairs. Two other windows have been infilled with stucco. The original windows were wood casements. An arched, 17-light, wood, French door is located on the south elevation of the tower.

The southeast elevation contains paired, 6/6, wood, double hung sash windows on each floor (Photo 4). All of the windows in the building have smooth stucco sills.

The north elevation has windows of two different sizes, placed singly and in pairs (Photo 5). The windows are 6/6, double hung, wood sash windows. The north elevation has two 15-light French doors. One is located in a one-story segment that projects from this elevation; the other provides access from the second floor to a concrete deck.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

TRIANGLE INN, VENICE,
SARASOTA CO., FL.

Section number 7 Page 3

The narrow rear (northeast) elevation contains only a single window on each floor (Photo 6). These are also 6/6, wood, double hung sash and are placed off center, to the south.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior arrangement of each floor is almost identical. French doors open from the stair tower and loggia into the living/dining room or into a central hallway. On each floor a series of rooms flanks the center hallway. The first floor interior of the loggia and tower have red terra cotta floor tiles and textured stucco walls (Photo 7). The curved staircase in the tower section is concrete over wood frame with a wrought iron bannister. On the second level of the tower section, the floor is painted concrete, the walls are a textured stucco, and the ceiling is plastered (Photo 8).

The first floor originally contained four sleeping rooms on the south side of the hallway. On the north side were a combined living room/dining room, kitchen and bath. Both the kitchen and the living/dining room can be entered from the hall. The angled walls of these rooms are the only interior indications of the building's unique shape. A massive concrete fireplace in the living room has a concrete mantle with a decorative green ceramic tile insert (Photo 9). The hearth area is covered with beige terra cotta tiles. In the kitchen area, except for the chimney and a wall cavity that originally contained a built-in ironing board, there is little evidence of the room's original function. Recent renovations removed a non-original sink, base cabinets and cupboards.

The second floor also contained four sleeping rooms on the south side of the hallway. On the north side are a kitchen, a bath, and two additional sleeping rooms, connected to each other by double French doors. A narrow door connects the kitchen area to the central hall. Recent renovations have removed a closet to provide a larger kitchen area. It is unknown whether the kitchen area was designed as a full service food preparation area. It is known that a wall-hung sink was present during the 1930s. During the 1940s, the area was used as a kitchen for a three room apartment.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

TRIANGLE INN, VENICE,
SARASOTA CO., FL.

Section number 7 Page 4

The main part of the building has smooth plaster walls and oak floors. All of the interior doors are original and still have original brass hardware and glass door knobs. There are no door moldings since the plaster wraps directly to the door frame. The baths on each floor have original white, hexagon ceramic floor tile and white ceramic floor moldings.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

At the rear of the building is a fenced and partially roofed structure containing a well head, irrigation pump, valves, controller and distribution pipes (Photo 6).

ALTERATIONS

In 1959, the Triangle Inn was converted into six apartments. At this time, the original wood windows were replaced with aluminum awning windows. All evidence of the original window moldings or sills was destroyed. All exterior doors were also replaced. In addition, four new baths were added and the existing baths were modernized. Originally each bath had a "modern" built-in cast iron tub, wall-hung sink with back splash, and lavatory. The only original remaining fixtures are a second floor tub and first floor lavatory.

Current rehabilitation of the building began following its move in 1991. During this project, some of the apartment partitions and three of the added baths (two on the first floor and one on the second floor) have been removed. The partition walls of the fourth added bath on the second floor are slated for removal at a later date. When the city acquired the building it was roofed with flat concrete shingles. Based on historic photographs, these were removed and replaced with concrete barrel tiles. Green was selected as the color of the tiles because the vents in the building were painted green.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetTRIANGLE INN
VENICE, SARASOTA CO., FL.Section number 8 Page 1

The Triangle Inn, 351 S. Nassau Street, Venice, Florida, was constructed in 1927. It is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, and Community Planning and Development. It is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style, in this case, adapted to the only known small hostelry to have been built in Venice. The property meets the special requirements of Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties. The Triangle Inn contributes to the Venice Multiple Property Group under the historic context: Initial Period of Development of the City of Venice, Florida, 1925-1928 and Associated Property Type F.1, B: Buildings of Venice, Florida, 1925-1928, Commercial Facilities.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE: Construction in Venice During the Initial Period of Development, 1925-1928.

The City of Venice is the result of a development project of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (BLE). The Florida land boom was at its peak in 1925, when the BLE paid top dollar to purchase its Venice property from Dr. Fred Albee. Prior to the sale, Dr. Albee had commissioned fellow Harvard graduate, John Nolen, to design a city plan for Venice. On Albee's recommendation, the BLE hired Nolen and commissioned changes to his original plan for Venice. Nolen's plan included wide landscaped boulevards; numerous parks close to residential neighborhoods; and zoning restrictions that specified single family, multi-family, commercial, industrial, and agricultural areas. The BLE hired the George A. Fuller Company of Chicago and New York as general contractor; the New York City firm of Walker and Gillette as supervising architects; and Prentiss French as landscape architect.

By 1927, although the Florida real estate market was slowing, the BLE continued its promotional activities, convinced that the Venice development was immune from the general economic downturn affecting other Florida real estate ventures. Financial realities, however, forced the BLE's real estate operations into receivership. By 1928, Venice was a virtual ghost town with over 200 commercial and residential structures, 141 apartments, over ten miles of paved streets, sidewalks, sewers, and a water treatment plant.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet****TRIANGLE INN
VENICE, SARASOTA CO., FL.**Section number 8 Page 2

During its formative years, hotels were an important asset in the development of Venice. Hotels were needed for visitors considering making investments in the city, for new residents awaiting the completion of their homes, and for tourists drawn to such events as the Venice-Nokomis Tarpon Derby. This fishing tournament was initiated in 1926. The BLE constructed three hotels: the Venice, the San Marco and the Park View which catered to the wealthy and famous. Private individuals constructed more moderately priced hotels: the Venezia, Valencia (El Verano), and the Venice-Myakka.

The Triangle Inn was built in 1927 as an inn, or bed and breakfast. Smaller and less expensive than any of the hotels, it offered an alternative to apartment living. It was built by the Harrison Construction Company for Augusta M. Miner with construction monies borrowed from the BLE. The builder, N. L. Harrison, was a director of the first Venice Chamber of Commerce. Typical of its guests was Frank Whitehall of London, Ontario, who was in Venice in December 1927, to purchase a farm tract.

During the 1930s, the Triangle Inn operated as a bed and breakfast, and was managed by Mrs. M. Cousins. At that time, the \$3 daily rate included breakfast and dinner. Advertisements for the Inn proclaimed "Excellent Food, Comfortable Rooms, Moderate Prices, Nearest the Gulf in Venice."

The Inn also hosted local functions. In 1936, the six member graduating class of Venice-Nokomis High School selected the dining room of the Triangle Inn for their celebration, with refreshments prepared by Mrs. Cousins.

In 1937, Steve Albee, brother of Dr. Fred Albee, purchased the Inn from the estate of Augusta M. Miner, the original owner. Within six months, Albee sold the Inn to G. H. Turbeville. Two years later in 1939, the inn was sold to Lockie Stinson. Stinson owned the inn during World War II, when many civilian employees of the Venice Army Air Base lived there. In 1946, the Inn was purchased by Baxter Dye who used it as a private residence for his family and rented out three upstairs rooms as an apartment. In 1959, the inn was converted into six apartments. The new owner, Larry Redford, lived in the inn and ran his real estate business from a first floor office. The Inn continued in use as an apartment building until 1989, when it was purchased by the First National Bank of Venice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3TRIANGLE INN
VENICE, SARASOTA CO., FL.

In 1990, the Bank applied for a permit to demolish the Triangle Inn in order to create a small employee parking lot. After some local protest over this plan, the Bank offered to donate the building if the new owner agreed to move and renovate it. The City of Venice accepted this offer and moved the Triangle Inn to a city owned site two blocks south of its original location. The City is currently renovating the building to house the Venice Archives and Area Historical Collection on the second floor and a city museum on the first floor.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The BLE, on the recommendation of John Nolen, established an architectural review process for construction in Venice. Howard Patterson, resident architect for Walker and Gillette in Venice, Prentiss French, and Harold Heller, a landscape architect hired by French, reviewed all construction plans for conformance to the city's "Northern Italian" theme and architectural guidelines. In practice, the designs they approved incorporated many variations of the Mediterranean Revival style. Prentiss French, who served on the review panel, corresponded frequently with Nolen and noted that serving on the panel required the skills of a diplomat.

The design of the Triangle Inn incorporated those features characteristic of Venice construction during the period 1926-1928: tile roofing material, smooth stucco work, and limited ornamentation. The building's unique triangular shape and massing have made it a local landmark since its construction. While each facade has different design characteristics, the overall effect is of an integrated whole. The symmetrical placement of windows on the southeast elevation, the round tower, and the two story arcaded loggia are the building's most distinctive features.

The building's details, such as the stucco exterior and the curved interior concrete staircase with wrought iron bannister, are good examples of the quality of craftsmanship generally available during the 1920s. It should be noted that the terra cotta and ceramic tiles used in the building, and the original concrete barrel tiles for the roof, were most likely produced locally by the Venice Tile Company. The size of the BLE's development project at Venice required thousands of laborers and

**United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**TRIANGLE INN
VENICE, SARASOTA CO., FL.**

Section number 8 Page 4

craftsmen, and the establishment of numerous construction related businesses in Venice during this period.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION B: MOVED PROPERTIES

To prevent its demolition, the Triangle Inn was moved in 1991, from 251 South Nassau Street to its present location, approximately five hundred feet south. Nolen's plan for Venice utilized a street system consisting of a grid pattern varied with a number of diagonal and curved streets. This street system resulted in a number of irregularly shaped lots. At its original location, at the northeast corner of Nassau Street (running north/south) and Pensacola Road (running in a southwest/northeast diagonal), the shape of the Triangle Inn, reiterated to a degree, the shape of the lot. It continues, at its present location, to occupy an irregularly shaped site created by the curve of a driveway just south of the building. The move did not affect the historic features of the building. In addition to retaining its historic orientation, it also retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

TRIANGLE INN, VENICE,
SARASOTA CO., FL.

Section number 9 Page 1

Alach, Susan. "State Approval May Be Needed Before House is Demolished." Venice Gondolier, 16 June 1990, Sec. A, p. 1.

Angilella, Jan. "Bank Offers to Give Away Building." Sarasota Herald-Tribune, 26 June 1990. Sec. B, p. 1.

Board, Prudy Taylor and Esther B. Colcord. Venice Through the Years: A Pictorial History. Virginia Beach, Virginia: Donning Company, 1995.

Korwek, Dorothy. "Historic Venice: Downtown Walking Tour." Venice: Venice MainStreet, n.d.

Matthews, Janet Snyder. Venice: Journey from Horse and Chaise. Sarasota: Pine Level Press, Inc., 1989.

Venice News, 3 June 1927, p. 21.

Werndli, Phillip A. "An Historical Architectural Survey." Report prepared for the City of Venice, September 1985.

CORRESPONDENCE:

Laning, Julia Cousins, to Doug Driscoll, June 1991.

Murphy, Dr. Douglas, to Dorothy Korwek, July 1995.

Walther, Pauline "Polly" Stinson, to Dorothy Korwek, July 1994.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

TRIANGLE INN, VENICE,
SARASOTA CO., FL.

Section number 9 Page 2

PUBLIC RECORDS

Sarasota County Deed Book 90, Pages 547-548; Deed Book 145, Page 165; Deed Book 147, Page 94; Deed Book 157, Page 321; Deed Book 217, Page 279.

VENICE CITY HALL, VENICE, FLORIDA:

Lawrence Redford, "Triangle Inn real estate papers, Triangle Inn restoration project file." City of Venice Building Department Records.

City of Venice Computer Records.

Vertical File, Hotel Folder (Sarasota Herald, 23 November 1936; Sarasota Herald, 19 March 19 1937), Venice Archives and Area Historical Collection.

Venice News. Venice Archives and Area Historical Collection.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**TRIANGLE INN, VENICE, SARASOTA CO.,
FLORIDA**

Section number 10 Page 1

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Block 91A in the Venezia Park subdivision is owned by the City of Venice. The Triangle Inn occupies a portion of the block, approximately 100 feet by 100 feet at the center of the west portion of the block. The boundary is identified by the dashed line on the accompanying site plan.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary of the Triangle Inn identifies the location of the property after it was moved to this site in 1991.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

TRIANGLE INN, VENICE,
SARASOTA CO., FL.

Section number Photo Page 1

1. Triangle Inn, 351 S. Nassau Street
2. Venice, Sarasota County, Florida
3. Dorothy Korwek
4. July 1995
5. 320 North Park Boulevard, Venice, Fl.
6. Main (west) facade, view looking east
7. Photo 1 of 9

Numbers 1-5 above are the same for the remaining photographs

6. Main (west) facade on left, southeast elevation on right;
view looking northeast
7. Photo 2 of 9

6. Detail, second story, main (west) facade; view looking east
7. Photo 3 of 9

6. Southeast elevation, view looking northwest
7. Photo 4 of 9

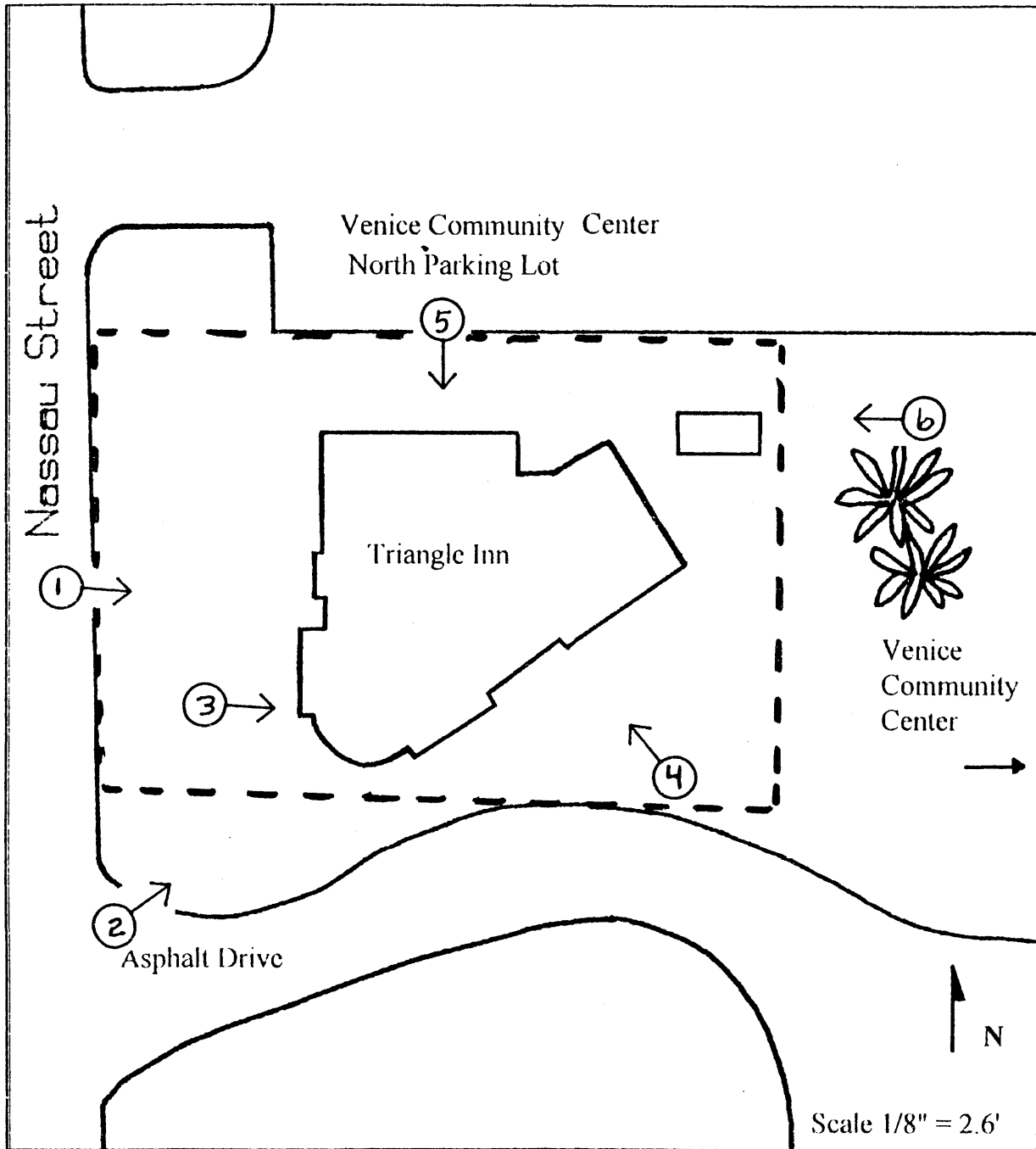
6. North elevation, view looking south
7. Photo 5 of 9

6. Northeast elevation, view looking southwest
7. Photo 6 of 9

6. Interior detail of entrance loggia, view looking south
7. Photo 7 of 9

6. Interior detail of entrance loggia, looking down stairway
from second floor; view looking south
7. Photo 8 of 9

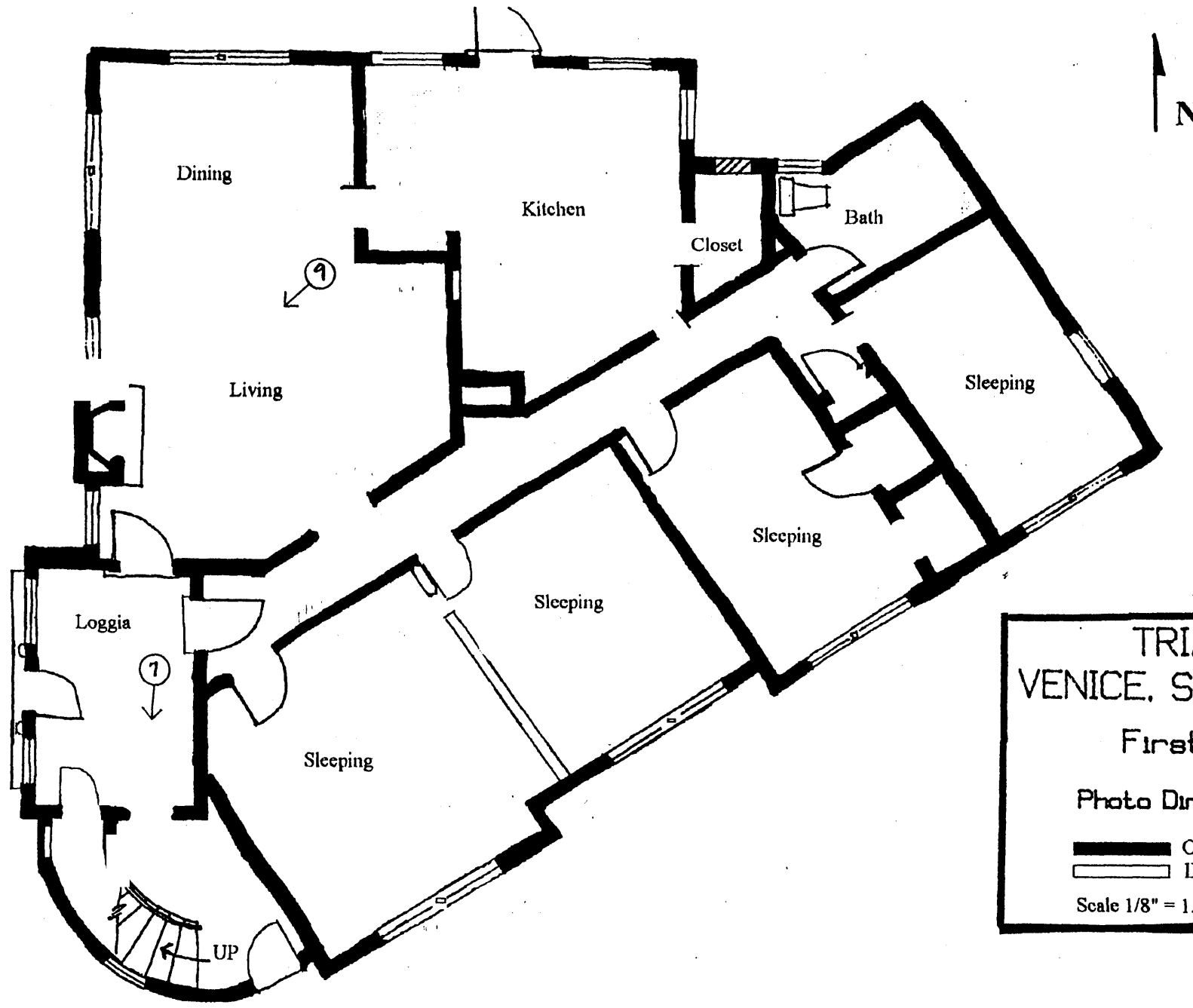
6. Interior detail of living room, view looking southwest
7. Photo 9 of 9



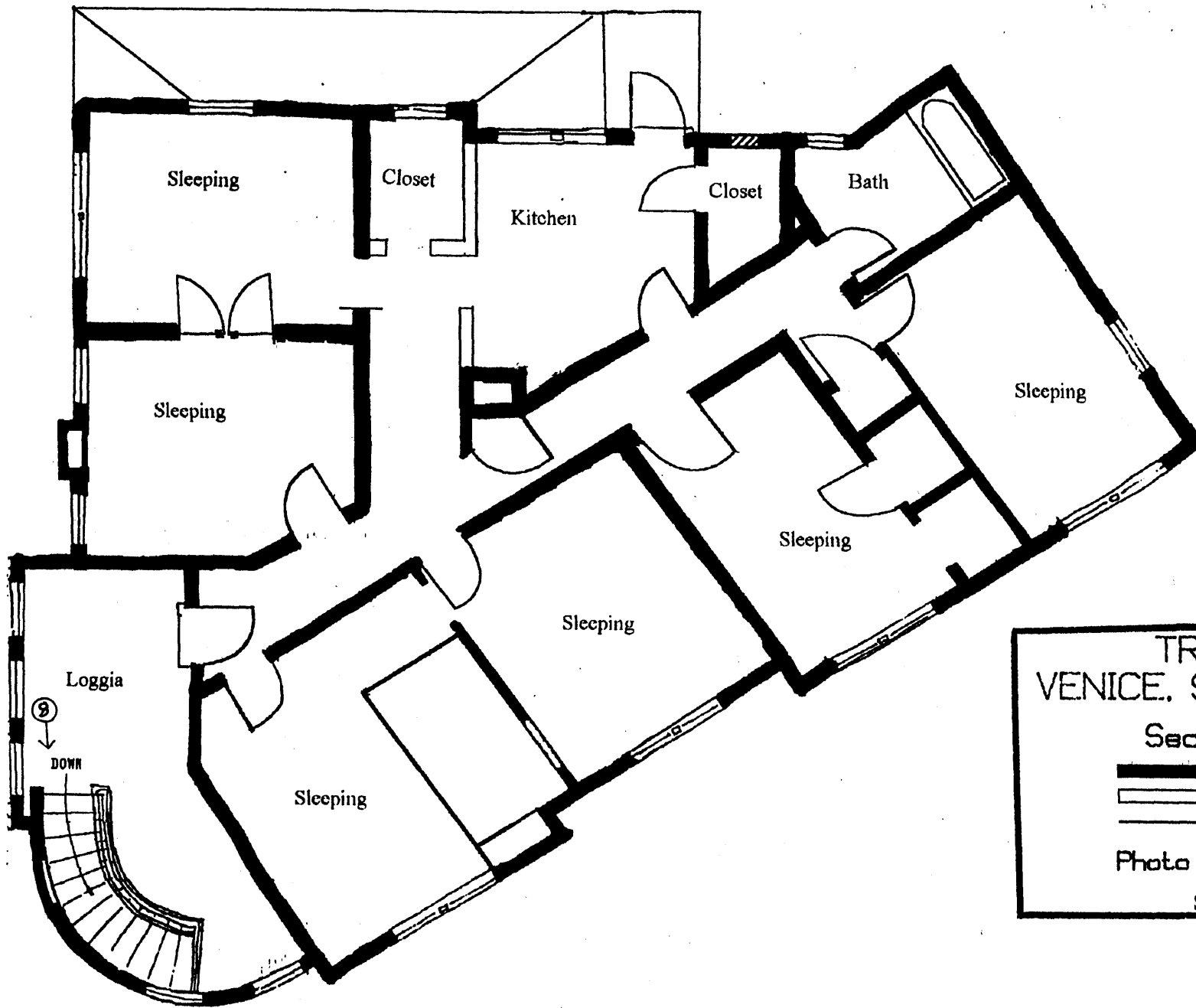
TRIANGLE INN
 Venice, Sarasota Co., Fl.
 Site Plan

Photo Direction

Boundary



TRIANGLE INN
 VENICE, SARASOTA CO., FL.
 First Floor Plan
 Photo Direction ○→
 ——— Original walls
 - - - Demolished, original walls
 Scale 1/8" = 1.06'



TRIANGLE INN
 VENICE, SARASOTA CO., FL.
 Second Floor Plan

——— Original walls
 - - - Demolished, original walls
 ——— Added partitions

Photo Direction ○→

Scale 1/8" = 1.06'