

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# 10

HISTORIC Sarasota County Courthouse

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 2000 Main Street

CITY, TOWN
Sarasota

VICINITY OF N/A

Sarasota

STATE
Florida

COUNTY

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"/> BUILDING(S)	<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 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 type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" 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 Office of the County Commission Attn: Barbara Ray

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 8

CITY, TOWN

Sarasota

VICINITY OF

STATE

FL

ZIP CODE

33578

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 3079

CITY, TOWN

Sarasota

STATE
FL

ZIP CODE
33578

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Florida Master Site File (FMSF) #8So363
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 32301

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" 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

Located at 2000 Main Street the Sarasota County Courthouse is an H-shaped, hollow tile and masonry construction building with Mediterranean Revival style stucco, cast stone and polychromed glazed terra cotta tiled facade. Designed in 1926 by the nationally-renowned architect Dwight James Baum, the plan of the H-shaped structure consists of two two-story wings set on high basements and connected to a central multi-storied campanile by one-story open, arcuated hyphens. At the base of each two-story wing, cast benches were provided at the water table level. The seating area overlooked a green-tiled reflecting pool which formerly reflected the campanile at the Main Street elevation. The center bay of the seven bay two story wings is characterized by the use of two-story frontispiece enframements and broken pedimented parapets executed in cast stone and ornamented with glazed terra cotta. The center or fourth bay entrances were originally protected by grilled doors and the cast stone enframements were described in the contemporary press as exhibiting "Rococo decorations."¹ Window types used at the two-story wings are two-leaved, five-light metal casements with four-light transoms above. Oeil-de-boeuf windows protected by metal grilles formerly appeared at the spandrel area between the first and second floor windows; currently the windows are squared-off, blind openings. The center campanile is a square-shafted structure which is supported by stylized buttresses at the ground floor level and decorated by corner chamfered moldings at the upper levels. Pierced by various openings including large quatre-foil shaped oculi and a set of three narrow round-arched window openings, the square campanile has open balconies at the top which are set on semi-spherical reinforced corbels. The balconies are enframed by a diaper pattern of yellow and blue glazed tiles. The square plan campanile supports an open lantern which is smaller in diameter than the campanile below. The open, arcuated lantern supports a groined dome which is resplendent in lapis lazuli and cadmium yellow, zig-zag pattern tiles, and the dome is topped by an ornamental urn. Formerly a mirror image of the Main Street elevation, the Ringling Boulevard elevation has been obscured by the addition of a large two-story wing, which encompasses the original south facades of the two-story wings and campanile. The west wing was originally used as county offices, while the east wing was originally occupied by the county court and jail.² The rotunda located at the south end of the west wing is a particularly fine interior space, with a central oculus and suspended lantern, dome, set on four massive pendentives, and circular balcony which occupies the second floor of the circular-planned rotunda. Both the interior and exterior are undergoing restoration and change.

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Sarasota County Courthouse is a stucco and ornamental cast stone and glazed terra cotta building located at 2000 Main Street and was built according to the plans of nationally-renowned architect, Dwight James Baum, at a cost estimated to have reached one million dollars.³ The cornerstone was laid on May 15, 1926 and construction proceeded slowly during the years 1926 and 1927; the building was formally accepted in February of 1927.⁴ In plan the structure is H-shaped and consists of two, two-story wings connected by cloistered hyphens which link the wings to a multi-storied

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campanile located at the center of the building site. Originally constructed of hollow tile and masonry with stucco and cast stone facade, the building was designed with "Spanish and Italian Renaissance motifs."⁵ Each floor level is marked on the exterior facade through the use of band moldings or belt courses. The two seven-bay two-story wings set on high basements with hipped roofs covered in imported barrel tiles were described as exhibiting "straight Renaissance lines, with huge grilled doors topped by Rococo decorations."⁶ At the base of the battered foundation of each wing cast benches provided seating areas which faced a green tile reflecting pool which was originally located at the Main Street elevation and reflected the central campanile.⁷

As planned, the entrances of the main street wings included two-story entrance frontispieces constructed of cast stone and polychromed glazed terra cotta ornamentation. At the Main Street elevation the ground floor entrance enframements were characterized by the use of cluster columns and each round-arched entrance was topped by a keystone and ribbon molding cartouche. The entrance opening was protected by an ornamental wrought iron grille. The upper section of the frontispiece was pierced by a shaped casement opening which opened on to a semi-circular balconette. The frontispiece was topped by a broken scroll pedimented parapet with finial mount. The architect's rendering, which appeared in The American Architect in 1926, originally illustrated an alternative design for the second floor of the Main Street entrance frontispiece--the twisted cast stone columns depicted in the early rendering were replaced in execution by ornate composite columns designed in the Spanish Rococo Style.⁸ As originally designed, the ground floor of the seven-bay wings was to consist of a pattern of alternating casement and oeil-de-bouef openings protected by metal grilles;⁹ as executed the oeil-de-bouef windows were placed at the spandrel area between the second and ground floor windows.¹⁰ Ground floor windows were two-leaved metal casement openings, five lights per leaf with a four-light transom above the second floor windows were an identical casement configuration without a transomed opening. The basement was lit by square windowed openings which were protected by metal grilles.¹¹ The Main Street and Ringling Boulevard facades differed slightly in the design of the entrance frontispiece. The Ringling Boulevard elevation did not include the use of broken-pedimented roof-lines above the entrance frontispieces, and a stylized quatre-foil shaped oeil-de-bouef is located above the round-arched entrances on the Ringling Boulevard side (as originally designed). The one-story connecting hyphens were treated as open arcuated loggias or cloisters with round arches carried on ornate cast square piers. The roof of the arcuated loggia was covered in imported barrel tiling.

At the Main Street elevation the central campanile is pierced by a round-arched opening at the ground floor and the enframement is flanked by engaged columns, set on high pedestal bases. The corners of the square-planned campanile are flanked by stylized buttresses, and the upper edges of the campanile are chamfered. Various window shapes pierce the campanile shaft including a quatrefoil shaped oeil-de-boeuf, three narrow round-arched openings, and four open balconies located at the upper section of the square-shafted campanile. The Ringling Boulevard elevation differed in the handling of the ground floor of the campanile. Instead of a round-arched opening, a window set within a shaped enframement pierced the

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ground floor level.¹² (Please refer to photograph Roll #C: 3A, attached). The four ornamental balconies are highlighted by the use of terra cotta cadmium yellow and blue glazed tiles which enframe the balconies, which are supported on semi-circular cast stone and reinforced concrete semi-spherical corbelling and protected by semi-circular wrought iron balcony railings. The cast stone enframing which surrounds the four balcony openings is particularly ornate, with Corinthian pilasters which carry a shaped pediment. The square plan of the campanile shaft terminates above the balcony level. The molded, chamfered corners of the campanile are capped by plain parapet caps and topped by ornamental urns located at the four corners. The square plan campanile carries an open lantern which is smaller in diameter. The lantern supports a groined dome which is resplendent in lapis lazuli and cadmium yellow, zig-zag diaper patterns of tiling. The groined dome is crested by an ornamental urn.

South Elevation Alterations: The original appearance of the south elevation or Ringling Boulevard side briefly described was illustrated in the attached 1927 photograph which appeared in the 1927 WJBB Radio Brochure¹³ has been obscured. Additions which were added at the Ringling Boulevard elevation in the 1950's and 1960's substantially altered the original appearance of the courthouse. The windows of the west wing were blocked to accommodate the new addition to the west wing at the south elevation.¹⁴ The original elevation has been engulfed by the latter addition and the new buildings are equal in size to the entire Main Street elevation. Although there has been an attempt to respect the original courthouse materials, fenestration and massing--by nature of the size of the 15-bay addition (169'6" x 76'10"), the south elevation is overwhelmed. This is also evident at the Main Street vista; the original hyphens were one-story connectors from wing to campanile. Currently, the two story Ringling Avenue block looms above the one-story hyphens; the original proportions are destroyed. The view of the base of the campanile is also denied by the two-story addition.

Uses: According to contemporary press, the right wing (west wing) was to be used as county offices, while the left wing (east wing) was "given over to the county court and jail."¹⁵ The western wing has particularly significant interiors: the entrance arcade which is approached from the Main Street side is similar in handling to English Arcades of the early nineteenth century. Five metal lanterns are suspended from the five cross vaulted ceilings and the floor is a black and white terrazzo designed in a stepped pyramid pattern, set off with metal dividers. Walls are surfaced in a marble veneer and the door enframements which lead off the cross vaulted space are characterized by the use of walnut pedimented door enframements. The arcade leads to a central rotunda located at the southwest of the west wing. The rotunda drum is supported on four large pendentives. The rotunda is pierced by a large oculus and a large metal lantern is suspended from the oculus frame. Beneath the dome, a circular balcony which is protected by a wrought iron railing provides access from second floor corridors and a view of the patterned floor below. Located beneath the oculus is an ornate terrazzo patterned floor of concentric circles and stylized stars in gold, red, black. The east wing has a circular-planned room in the same plan; however, instead of a rotunded space, the room is topped by a circular ceiling.

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Alterations: As previously stated, the south or Ringling Boulevard elevation has been obscured by the addition of a large two-story wing which encompasses the original facade. At an unknown date the cream-colored stucco facade was treated with a waterproofing coat which resembles "spray-crete"--by 1939 the condition of the courthouse was alleged to be in poor repair: "Built upon insufficient foundation . . . [the courthouse] has settled noticeably, cracking the walls."¹⁶ It is perhaps due to the cracked facade surface that the "spray-crete" was applied. Many of the original entrance doors have been altered, in particular the doors which lead from the one-story hyphens to the two-story wings have been replaced by glass and aluminium openings. The interior spaces are in process of alteration. Air conditioning is being added and due to the intrusion of a mechanical system, several of the marble veneer panels have been removed from the east wing corridor and the replacement wood paneling is of a lesser quality. The roof, which was originally a barrel-tiled surface of imported tiles, is undergoing restoration. Damaged tiles are replaced by new terra cotta barrel tiling. The original metal casement windows are being replaced with double-hung sashed windows. At present the transomed areas have been replaced by single paned glass--it has been recommended that "snap-in" muntins be placed in the transomed areas to read as the original four-light patterned opening.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	May 13, 1926 - February 24, 1927	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	Stevenson and Cameron, Inc.,/ Dwight James Baum, New York and Sarasota
SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE			

The Mediterranean Revival stucco, cast stone and ornamental tiled structure located at 2000 Main Street was built beginning May 13, 1926, according to the plans of nationally renowned architect Dwight James Baum.¹⁷ Baum's preliminary drawings of H-shaped building with multi-storied campanile were accepted by the County Commission in June of 1925,¹⁸ and the proposed structure was erected on a site which was purchased by the County at generous terms from Charles Ringling.¹⁹ The selection of the site reflected the eastward development of the City limits and the erection of the Courthouse marked the culmination of a struggle on the part of the City of Sarasota to secede from the County of Manatee. The new County of Sarasota was established after the ratification of a bill which was passed on June 15, 1921.²⁰ Dwight James Baum was formally selected to design the Courthouse in March of 1925.²¹ The Mediterranean Style building is a synthesis of Spanish Colonial Revival, Spanish Renaissance, with Baroque and Rococo elements--a style which a contemporary national architectural periodical deemed most suitable: "Mr. Baum's buildings are as typically regional of Florida as the Mission style of Southern California and the stately Georgian in the South."²² The contractor selected for the construction of the Courthouse was the firm of Stevenson & Cameron, Inc.²³ In addition to excellence in architectural design the Courthouse is significant for the quality of craftsmanship and materials. The polychromed glaze terra cotta tiles and ornament cast stone are exceptional. Barrel tiles used on the roof surfaces were imported from Spain by the Spanish Tile Import Company of Miami.²⁴ The ornamental wrought iron was supplied by the nationally significant wrought iron artist, Samuel Yellin.²⁵ The Sarasota County Courthouse was formally accepted on February 24, 1927²⁶ and was the last major building executed by Dwight James Baum in the City of Sarasota.

TEXT SUPPORTING SUMMARY OF STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The H-shaped, Mediterranean Revival structure with central campanile was designed by nationally significant architect Dwight James Baum as the Sarasota County Courthouse. The cornerstone was laid on May 13, 1926,²⁷ and construction proceeded slowly until the building was ultimately accepted on February 24, 1927.²⁸ Mr. Baum was formally named supervising architect for the project in March of 1925,²⁹ and his architectural commission for completion of the Courthouse project was originally 6% of the cost of construction.³⁰ Baum's preliminary drawings were accepted by the County Commission in June of 1925.³¹ The cost of the construction of the County Courthouse was floated by the issuance of bonds beginning with a series of \$450,000 in Courthouse bonds issued in July and August of 1925.³² Three bids were submitted for the construction.

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of the courthouse. The companies were Stevenson & Cameron, Inc., Ricketts and Hayworth, and the Triangle Construction Corporation. The low bid of \$366,426 by Stevenson and Cameron, Inc., was accepted.³³ The overall construction cost of the Courthouse was estimated to be one million dollars.³⁴

The erection, completion and acceptance of the County Courthouse marked the culmination of a struggle on the part of the City of Sarasota to secede from the County of Manatee. After the ratification of the new County bill which was passed on the 15th of June 1921, the new County of Sarasota was created and temporary offices were rented in the Arcade Building.³⁵ Subsequently, a temporary, frame courthouse structure was erected on Oak Street near Orange Avenue. Construction of the temporary building was necessitated by the increase in workload on the County level.³⁶ The new Courthouse became the symbol of the emergence of Sarasota County: "Undoubtedly, the most outstanding emblem of Sarasota County's prosperity during the year 1926 is the million dollar Courthouse now nearing completion which, just a few years ago, was the nucleus from which started Sarasota's wonderful development."³⁷ The selection of the courthouse site was indicative of the eastward movement of the City of Sarasota, and the site selection was spurred by the generous terms at which the site was purchased from Charles Ringling. Mr. Ringling's Courthouse subdivision extended along Victory Avenue and Ringling Boulevard "eastward for a mile and a quarter."³⁸ Although the Courthouse site was ceded to the County for a nominal fee,³⁹ the original owner/developer of the Courthouse site and adjacent Courthouse subdivision, Charles Ringling, later sold an additional fifty feet of land to the County for the Courthouse plot at a cost of \$25,000.⁴⁰

Dwight James Baum was born in Little Falls, New York in 1886, graduated from Syracuse University in Architecture in 1909 and served as a draftsman and apprentice architect in various New York City architectural firms, including the firm of Boring and Tilton.⁴¹⁻⁴² By 1914 Mr. Baum started an architectural practice and had been awarded commissions from Syracuse University including the Hendricks Memorial Chapel with John Russell Pope.⁴³ Baum first came to Sarasota as the architect for the residence of John Ringling.⁴⁴ By 1927 Mr. Baum had established an office in the Burns Realty office building at the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Street.⁴⁵ The Sarasota County Courthouse was the last major building executed by Mr. Baum in Sarasota. (For further information regarding buildings designed by Dwight James Baum in Sarasota, please refer to MRNS #'s 32, 33, 36 and 38). Dwight James Baum was an architect of national renown. As an eclectic designer his styles ranged from Dutch Colonial to formal Georgian, Italian Type.⁴⁶ Mr. Baum's work in the Spanish mode represents a conscious borrowing of historical as well as contemporary Spanish Colonial Revival and Mediterranean Revival models of California origin. Although Mr. Baum first wrote about the Spanish Colonial Revival Style of architecture in California in 1918, he did not design in the Spanish mode until his arrival in Sarasota.⁴⁷ The Sarasota County Courthouse is a particularly successful synthesis of Spanish Colonial Revival, Spanish Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo elements. The two-story frontispieces of the Courthouse are reminiscent of the entrance gate designed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Diego in 1916. The campanile balconies are also similar in handling to the balconies Goodhue designed for the California State

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building in the Panama-California Exposition. Mr. Baum is not cribbing, but rather shows a familiarity with earlier nationally-published Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings which were built in California. The use of the Spanish tradition for buildings in Sarasota was described in an article which appeared in the American Architect, of 1926.⁴⁸ A rendering of the Main Street elevation of the Sarasota County Courthouse was illustrated,⁴⁹ and the article stated: "Mr. Baum's buildings are as typically regional of Florida as the Mission style of Southern California and the stately Georgian in the South."⁵⁰

In addition to excellence in architectural design the Sarasota County Courthouse is significant for the quality of craftsmanship and materials selected in the execution of Baum's design. The polychromed glazed terra cotta tiles which cover the campanile dome and the glazed cast stone frontispiece entrances located at the Main Street elevation are exceptional. The roof surfaces were clad in imported barrel tiles which were brought from Spain via Miami and through Tampa. The cost was set at \$60 per square of the old Spanish tyle,⁵¹ (sic) by the Spanish Tile Import Company of Miami.⁵² The ornamental wrought iron was supplied in part by Samuel Yellin, a nationally significant wrought iron artist whose foundry in Philadelphia supplied ironwork for such buildings as the Federal Reserve Bar of New York which was designed by York and Sawyer in 1920.

By 1927 the County Commission accepted bids for the "beautification of the Courthouse Grounds." Of the three bids received, the lowest bid, that of Reasoner Bros of \$1,321.45, was accepted."⁵³

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

¹Sarasota Herald. December 15, 1926. Front page. Sarasota County Historical Archives, Sarasota, Florida.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴Sarasota County Commission. Commissioner's Minutes. February 24, 1927. Book 2, p. 283. On file Sarasota County Historical Archives, Sarasota, Florida.

⁵Sarasota Herald. September 5, 1926, front page.

⁶Ibid., December 15, 1926.

⁷"Developing a Regional Type," The American Architect. August 20, 1926. plate 196.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹WJBB Radio Brochure, 1927. On file Sarasota County Historical Archives.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Ralph Erickson, Sarasota, Florida. Court House Additions, Sheet A-10, A-12, 1964. On file Sarasota County Historical Archives.

¹⁵Sarasota Herald. December 15, 1926. Front page.

¹⁶Historical Records Survey. Division of Professional and Service Projects. Works Progress Administration. Inventory of the County Archives of Florida. No. 58. Sarasota County. Jacksonville: The Historical Records Survey. May 1939. p. 29.

¹⁷Sarasota Herald. May 14, 1926. Front page.

¹⁸Sarasota County Commission. Minutes of County Commission. Book 2, p. 20. June 20, 1925. Typed copies on file, Sarasota County Historical Commission.

CONTINUATION SHEET

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Page Number:

- 19 Sarasota County. Deeds. p. 4. December 31, 1924.
- 20 Karl Grismer. The Story of Sarasota. p. 202.
- 21 Minutes of the County Commission. March 30, 1925. Book 2, p. 12
- 22 "Developing a Regional Type," American Architect. V. 130, No. 2503, pp. 144-148. August 20, 1926. Located at Avery Library, Columbia University, New York City.
- 23 Minutes of the County Commission. September 2, 1925. Book 2, p. 57
- 24 Sarasota Herald. November 20, 1925.
- 25 Ty Harrington. "Samuel Yellin, Artist in Iron," Smithsonian. V. 12, No. 12, March 1928. p. 66.
- 26 Karl Grismer. The Story of Sarasota. M. R. Russell. p. 202.
- 27 Sarasota Herald. May 14, 1926. Front page.
- 28 Grismer, p. 202.
- 29 Minutes of the County Commission. March 30, 1925. Book 2, p. 12
- 30 Ibid., June 20, 1925. Book 2, p. 20.
- 31 Ibid., August 17, 1925. Book 2, p. 48.
- 32 Ibid., September 2, 1925. Book 2, p. 57.
- 33 Sarasota Herald. December 15, 1926. Front page.
- 34 Grismer, p. 202.
- 35 Sarasota Herald. May 14, 1926, front page.
- 36 "Courthouse Fine Example of City's Growth and Ideals," Sarasota Herald, December 15, 1926.
- 37 Grismer, p. 214.
- 38 Ibid., p. 214.
- 39 Sarasota County. Deeds. p. 4. December 31, 1924.
- 40 Minutes of the County Commission. February 26, 1925. Book 2, p. 10.
- 41 Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn Withey. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Decéased). Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970, p. 43.

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⁴²Robert H. Raynor, "Dwight James Baum: Architect 1886-1939," University of Florida, June 11, 1976, p. 10.

⁴³Withey, p. 43.

⁴⁴The American Architect. August 20, 1926, v. 130, plate 193. Located at Avery Library, Columbia University, New York.

⁴⁵Sarasota City Directory, 1927-1928, p. 321.

⁴⁶The Work of Dwight James Baum, Architect. New York, William Helburn, Inc., 1927. Index.

⁴⁷Dwight James Baum. "An Eastern Architect's Impressions of Recent Work in Southern California," Architecture. 1918, v. 38, pp. 177-180, 217, 221. Located at Avery Library, Columbia University, New York.

⁴⁸"Developing a Regional Type." American Architect. V. 130, No. 2503, pp. 144-148, August 20, 1926.

⁴⁹Ibid., p. 196.

⁵⁰Ibid., p. 148.

⁵¹Sarasota Herald. November 20, 1925.

⁵²Ibid.

⁵³Sarasota City Council. Commissioner's Minutes. Book 2, pp. 339-341.

CONTINUATION SHEET

Item Number: 9 (Bibliographical References)

- "Developing a Regional Type," The American Architect, v. 130. No. 2503.
August 20, 1926. Located at Avery Library. Columbia University. New York.
- Erickson, Ralph. AIA. Drawings: Sarasota, Florida Courthouse Additions, 1964.
On file Sarasota County Historical Archives. Sarasota, Florida.
- Farrell, John. Private postcard collection. Sarasota, Florida.
- Grismer, Karl. The Story of Sarasota. M. E. Russell. 1946.
- Harrington, Ty. "Samuel Yellin: Artist in Iron." Smithsonian, v. 12, no. 12,
March, 1982.
- Historical Records Survey. Division of Professional and Service Projects.
Works Progress Administration. Inventory of the County Archives of Florida
No. 58. Sarasota County. Jacksonville: The Historical Records Survey.
May 1939.
- Sarasota County. Deeds. February 12, 1925. Sarasota County Courthouse.
Sarasota, Florida.
- Sarasota County Commission. Commissioners' Minutes. Book 2. 1925, 1926, 1927.
On file Sarasota County Historical Archives. Sarasota, Florida.
- Sarasota Herald. November 20, 1925. May 14, 1926. September 5, 1926.
September 8, 1926. December 15, 1926.
- WJBB Radio Brochure. 1927. Located at Sarasota County Historical Archives.
Sarasota, Florida.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

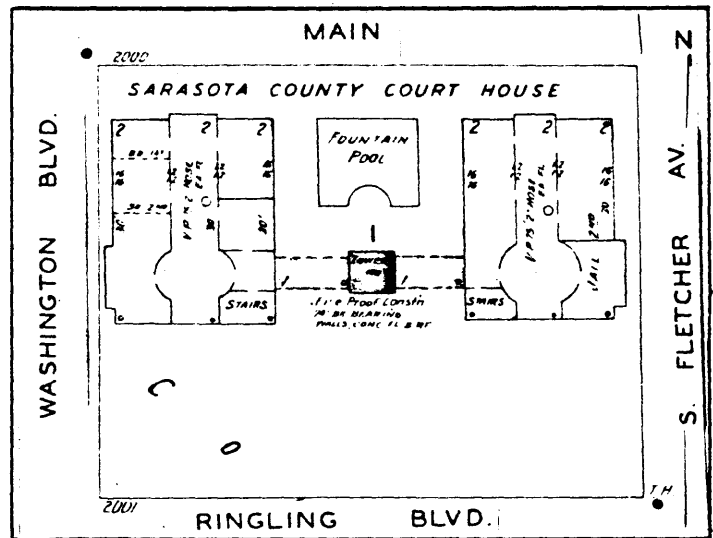
Site Size (Approx. Acreage of Property):

Apx. 1

UTM Coordinates:

1,7	34,85,8,5	3,02,43,7,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

Township	Range	Section
T36S	R18E	S19, 20



VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

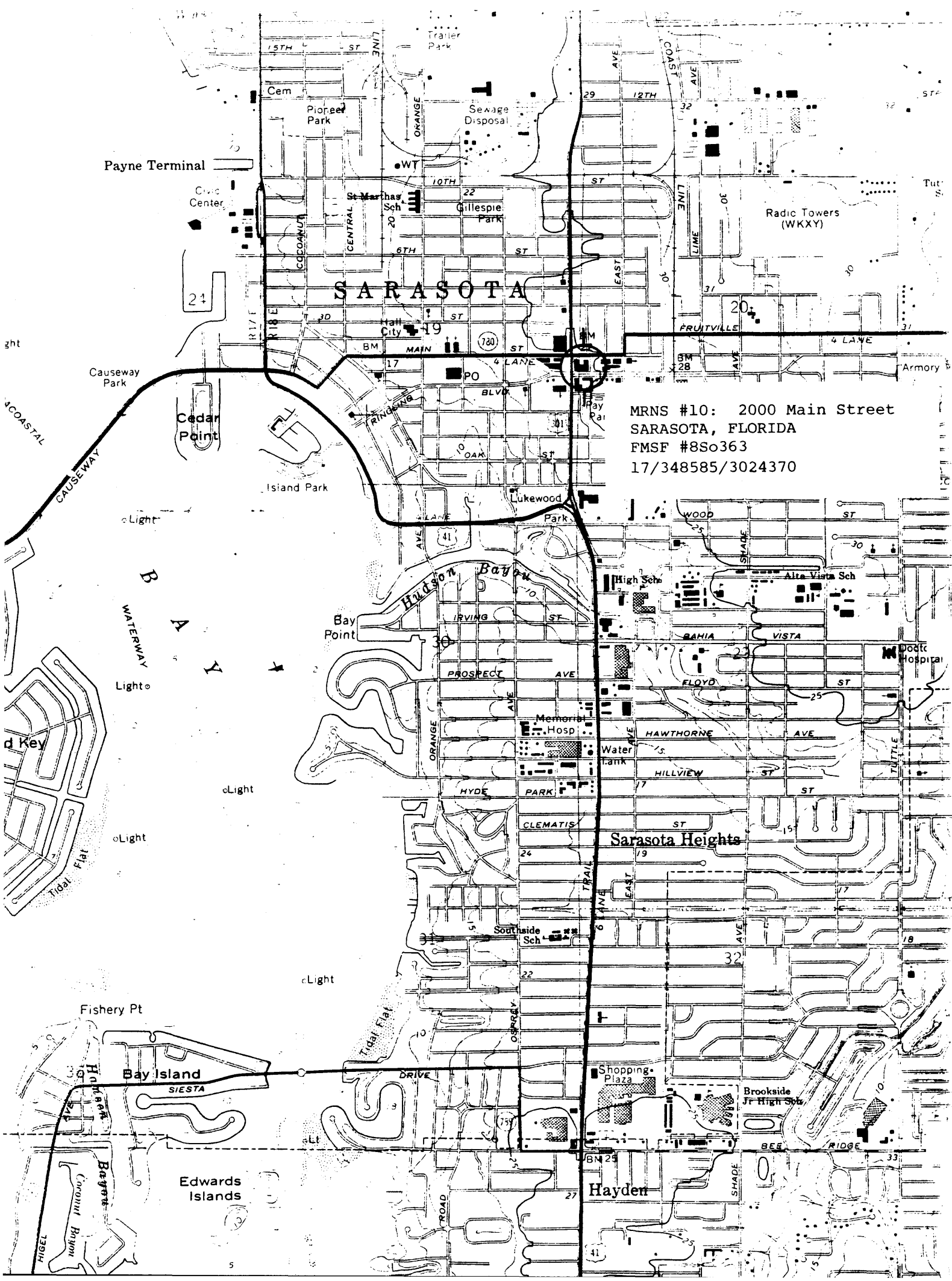
County Court House site, all of Block D and 80 feet vacated street lying between Court House site and Block D revised plat of Court House Subdivision.

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

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

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE		DATE	
Sarah Latham Kearns / Preservation Consultant, City of Sarasota			
ORGANIZATION		TELEPHONE	
c/o Planning Department			
STREET & NUMBER		CITY OR TOWN	
City Hall, P. O. Box 1058		Sarasota	
STATE		ZIP CODE	
Florida		33578	



Payne Terminal

Civic Center

Pioneer Park

Sewage Disposal

St. Marthas Sch

Gillespie Park

Radio Towers (WKXY)

SARASOTA

City Hall

PO

MRNS #10: 2000 Main Street
SARASOTA, FLORIDA
FMSF #8So363
17/348585/3024370

Causeway Park

Cedar Point

Island Park

Lukewood Park

BAY

WATERWAY

Light

Light

Light

Light

Bay Point

Hudson Bay

High Sch

Alta Vista Sch

PROSPECT AVE

FLOYD ST

Memorial Hosp

HAWTHORNE AVE

HILLVIEW ST

HYDE PARK

Sarasota Heights

CLEMATIS ST

Southside Sch

TRAIL AVE

Shopping Plaza

Brookside Jr High Sch

Fishery Pt

Bay Island

Edwards Islands

Hayden