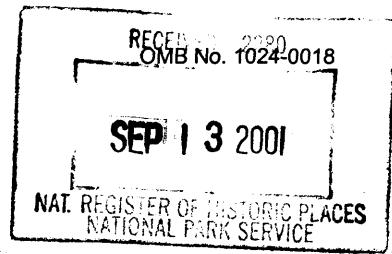


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM



1180

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Southwick-Harmon House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1830 Lincoln Drive N/A  not for publication

city or town Sarasota N/A  vicinity

state Florida code FL county Sarasota code 115 zip code 34239

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Janet Snyder Matthews 8/30/2001  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, Florida Division of Historical Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register  See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

LOJ  
Signature of the Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action 10.28.01

**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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance**

1926-1951

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

**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 36) 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

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	0	objects
1	4	total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single Dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals:  
Mediterranean Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco  
walls Stucco  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof Clay Tile  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 4 8 3 4 0	3 0 2 3 4 6 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	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 Mikki Hartig, Consultant/W. Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist and Michael Zimny, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August 2001

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hazlewood

street & number 1830 Lincoln Drive telephone (941) 365-7785

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34239

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

SOUTHWICK-HARMON HOUSE  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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**SUMMARY OF DESCRIPTION**

The Southwick-Harmon House at 1830 Lincoln Drive is a two-story Mediterranean Revival style residence erected in 1926. The irregularly-shaped building is constructed of stuccoed hollow clay tile and rests on a continuous concrete foundation. Multi-planar roofs surfaced with variegated colored clay tile cover the main block of the building and some of its major extensions. An arcaded porch with a flat deck bordered by a crenellated parapet is found on the main facade, and a two-story porte-cochere, with living space on the second floor, is found on the west elevation of the house. Principal fenestration is 6/6-light, vinyl, double hung windows. A detached, two-bay garage, with arched vehicle bays, is found near the east elevation of the main residence and is connected to it by a short masonry wall that has an arched passageway. To the rear of the house is a swimming pool and a one-story, concrete block building used as guest quarters. The garage, swimming pool, guest quarters and front privacy wall are considered non-contributing resources.

**SETTING**

The Southwick-Harmon House occupies Lot 6 and the western 35 feet of Block C of the Avondale Subdivision, which is located approximately 2/3 of a mile south of downtown Sarasota. The surrounding residential neighborhood is occupied by single family dwellings dating from the 1920s to the 1980s, the majority of which are post-war construction. Lincoln Drive runs in a southeasterly direction from South Osprey Avenue which intersects U.S. Highway 41 one block north of the site. An inlet to Sarasota Bay called Hudson Bayou runs parallel with Lincoln Drive on the north. The Southwick-Harmon House is located on the south side of Lincoln Drive, and the rear property lines of residences on the north side of the street abut the bayou.

Three sections of a c.1984 privacy wall, a non-contributing structure, with decorative wrought iron inserts between square stuccoed masonry piers, extends along the front of the property just beyond the public sidewalk. Each pier has a decorative masonry cap crowned by a wrought iron light fixtures (photo 1). The east and west sections of wall extend towards the rear of the property along the side yard property lines. Modern vinyl chain link fencing extends around the remaining perimeter of the property on the side and rear property lines. The main residential structure is setback approximately 40 feet from the street. Vehicle access to the property is provided by a concrete driveway on the west and a semi-circular concrete driveway in front of the house. A c.1950 rectangular-shaped swimming pool with a c.1986 concrete deck is located to the south or rear of the main structure. An abundance of vegetation is found on the property, including a number of oak and camphor trees and other mature plantings.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

The Southwick-Harmon House is a one and two-story, irregularly-shaped Mediterranean Revival residence with a central block and projecting wings. The exterior walls of the original sections of the building are constructed of stucco over hollow clay tile. A concrete wall foundation supports the building which is comprised of five sections.

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Section number 7 Page 2 SOUTHWICK-HARMON HOUSE  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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These include the main or central two-story block, a one-story entrance arcade on the north, a porte-cochere with a room above on the west, a one-story enclosed south (rear) porch, and a contemporary one-story detached two-car garage on the east. The garage is linked to the main block of the house by a crenellated stem wall with an arched pedestrian opening that provides access to a narrow linear concrete paved courtyard on the east side of the house and the rear yard beyond (photos 1-4 and 11).

The main entrance to the house is accessed by unpainted red brick steps that ascend to a centrally placed one-story, three-bay arcaded entrance porch that projects from the main block of the house. Original terra cotta floor tile is found on the porch floor. The porch incorporates three Moorish influenced ogee arches across the front facade and a single ogee arch on the east and west elevations. Thick, rectangular stuccoed masonry piers support the porch's flat roof which has a crenellated parapet. Two wood and glass doors on the second story provide access to the porch's roof deck (photos 1-6).

The house is dominated by a two-story central block covered by a hip roof surfaced with variegated barrel clay tile. The main facade of this block displays a symmetrical appearance, including matching stuccoed chimneys with tiled chimney caps at its east and west ends. The main entrance door is centered on the front wall of the central block of the house. The present wood door, which is not original to the house, has a large fixed frosted glass panel. Two sets of paired 6/6-light vinyl single hung sash windows with stuccoed masonry sills flank the door, one pair at either side. On the second story of the main facade, a single 12-light wood casement window is centered on the wall. Flanking this central window are two sets of single leaf, multi-light wood doors, which are flanked by 6/6-light vinyl single hung windows with stuccoed masonry sills (photos 1-3). The main fenestration of both stories of the east elevation of the main block consists of 6/6-light vinyl single hung sash windows, again with stuccoed masonry sills. A stuccoed masonry chimney appears on the exterior wall, and the elevation is free of any ornamentation (Photos 4-6 and 9-10).

A stuccoed masonry chimney, with a decorative tiled chimney cap, is attached to the west wall of the main block which forms the east wall of an attached two-story porte-cochere. South of the chimney on the west wall of the main block is a 6/6-light vinyl single hung sash window. Just beyond that window, to the south, is a batten wood secondary entrance door with a small glass panel. Beyond the porte-cochere to the south at street level on this elevation, are paired 6/6-light vinyl single hung windows with stuccoed masonry sills. South of those windows on the same wall is a single matching independently placed window. Matching vinyl windows, independently placed, pierce the same wall on the second level (Photos 1-3).

Set back from the north (front) wall of the main block to the west is an attached two-story porte-cochere. Two full-height ogee arches are found on the north and south to allow vehicle passage to the rear of the property. A similar arch is found on the west side of the porte-cochere. The window openings on the second story of this block have similar arches. The second story of the porte-cochere has been enclosed as a sleeping porch. The arched openings at this level accommodate a grouping of three wood windows, a 12-light casement window flanked by 9-light wood

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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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casement windows. Matching groupings of windows appear on the north, west, and south exterior walls. These windows were installed within formerly screened openings in c.1939.<sup>1</sup> A flat roof covers the block. Decorative milled wood rafter ends extend from the wall just below the roof line (photos 1-3 and 7).

East of the main block is a contemporary crenellated masonry stem wall with a narrow ogee arched pedestrian opening. The stem wall ties the historic house to a c.1976 one-story two-bay, two-car garage, which has a flat roof and arched openings containing wood garage doors. A batten wood door with a small upper glass panel pierces the garage addition on the west. Construction of the stem wall and the new garage is of stucco over concrete block resting on a poured concrete foundation (photos 1, 3-6 and 11).

The rear or south elevation of the house has an original two-story room projection on the west. The south elevation of this projection is unadorned with the exception of a 6-light wood casement window on the second level and a single window opening at street level. This window is presently sealed but the original opening remains clearly visible. At street level on the west elevation of this projection is a single 6/6-light vinyl single light window on the north and matching paired windows. A single set of matching paired windows pierces the wall at the second level (photos 7-10).

On the first story of the south (rear) elevation is what was originally a five-bay, open, one-story porch with a flat roof. In c.1950,<sup>2</sup> the porch was enclosed, and apparently slightly enlarged, utilizing wood knee walls below large expanses of fixed glass and narrow square wood posts to support the porch roof. Low stuccoed masonry planters are located along the east and west elevation of the porch at ground level. On the second level above the porch roof, paired French doors on the west originally accessed what was most likely a flat roof serving as a porch deck. Four independently placed windows with stuccoed sills pierce the south (rear) wall on this level, beyond the porch roof (photos 7-10).

## **INTERIOR**

The first floor consists of a small entrance hall, a living room, dining room, den, kitchen, utility room, sunroom, and a single bath. Beyond the main entrance to the house is a central entrance hall with an oak staircase which provides access to the second floor. Two flights of stairs, with a landing between returns, are located off to the left of the entrance hall. The oak stair railing has simple square oak balustrades. To the right or north of the stairs is a wood paneled door that accesses a closet (photo 15). West of the closet is the entrance to the kitchen. Beyond the kitchen is a half bath and powder room. East of the entrance hall is a rectangularly-shaped living room. A painted brick chimney with a wood mantle is located on the east wall of the room (Photo 13). An ogee arch with tapered

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<sup>1</sup>Windom, Leila Harmon, daughter of 1939 to 1977 property owners and former occupant of house, in a telephone communication with Mikki Hartig on February 11, 2000.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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boxed wood columns divides the living room and the dining room to the west. A brick fireplace, matching the fireplace in the living room, is located on the west wall of the dining room (Photo 14).

South of the living room is a library or den. The walls of this room have contemporary wood shelving and cabinetry (photo 16). Paired French doors on the south provide access from the den to the enclosed porch or sunroom. Built-in shelving and cabinetry align the north wall of this room. Wood crown molding and chair rails adorn the den, as well as the living and dining rooms (photos 17 and 18).

**ALTERATIONS**

Exterior alterations to the main structure include the c.1939 enclosure of the 2nd floor sleeping porch, the c.1950 enclosure and slight enlargement of the first floor south (rear) porch, the c.1986 replacement of original windows, and the c.1976 two car garage addition on the east. A garage, located at the rear of the property, has been largely remodeled and enlarged for use as a guest house. It is now considered a non-contributing structure. A non-historic swimming pool and deck is also located on the property south of the residence.



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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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**SUMMARY**

The Southwick-Harmon House qualifies for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture. The house was built in 1926 during the Florida Land Boom and is located in the Avondale Subdivision of Sarasota. The Avondale Subdivision experienced tremendous growth during the Florida Land Boom and as such represents a broad trend in the history of the development of the Sarasota. Although the building has undergone some modification, it is architecturally significant as an example of the Mediterranean Revival style and qualifies for nomination under Criterion C.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Before the advent of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Sarasota's development was mostly limited to settlement by homesteaders and fishermen. An effort to create a Scottish immigrant community in the 1880s failed and for the next 20 years the area saw little growth, mainly due to a lack of railroad access to the population and commercial centers to the north. Upon the arrival of the Florida West Shore Railroad in 1903, Sarasota began to grow,<sup>3</sup> real estate prices began to rise and the city began to develop an identity as a winter tourist haven. By 1913, Sarasota boasted telephone service, electricity, water and sewer service to most homes. Streets were paved with brick and asphalt, and sidewalks and seawalls were built. A brass band provided entertainment for the growing community. Automobiles began to make an appearance, often sharing the roads with animal powered carriages and wagons.<sup>4</sup> Between 1910 and 1920, a series of influential citizens arrived in Sarasota, setting the stage for development. Among them were the Ringlings of the Ringling Circus fame, who in turn brought other influential and prominent residents to Sarasota. In 1921, the new county of Sarasota was formed, and the City of Sarasota became the county seat.<sup>5</sup> Previously the area was a part of the much larger Manatee County.

Throughout the 1920s, spurred by what was known as the Florida Land Boom, residential subdivisions were platted throughout the expanded Sarasota city limits. Cheap land prices and the apparent guarantee of quick profits swept the city into a spiral of development.<sup>6</sup> Sarasota's downtown growth was coupled with expanding suburban residential areas, and the city was fast replacing the fishing village image that it had with that of a developing resort community. Construction grew following the First World War, producing what would become a modern city. In 1925 and 1926, over 500 buildings were built in Sarasota, half of them residences.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Zender Kira "Revised Historic Summary for Historic Preservation Element of Sarasota, Florida", March 29, 1991, pg. 9.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., pg. 11.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>"Historic Preservation Element, City of Sarasota Comprehensive Plan", City of Sarasota, Florida, July, 1986, pg. 11.

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**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

Platted in 1923, the Avondale Subdivision was originally developed by the Sarasota Improvement Company for families of average means. In the January 7, 1915 edition of the Sarasota Times, 75 lots were advertised for sale in Avondale at a cost of \$250 each, with fifty dollars down and ten dollars due per month. Plans for the addition of sidewalks and the grading of streets were also announced. To boost interest in the subdivision, a \$1,500 bungalow was to be given away. Despite these promotions, the subdivision developed slowly.

On April 23, 1923, the Sarasota Improvement Company sold a number of lots in Avondale Subdivision to the Bellevue Land Company, a corporation formed by Irving Bacheller, Edward Brewer and Fred S. Woolley. On March 10, 1924, the name of the corporation was changed to the Bacheller-Brewer Corporation. On October 14, 1924, the corporation filed a new plat for Avondale, consisting of their land holdings.<sup>8</sup> The property was subdivided into 11 blocks, lettered "A-K." Those blocks were further subdivided into approximately 80 lots. Individual lots were enlarged and the streets widened, making the area more exclusive and attractive to higher income property buyers. A new water system was installed, and a sea wall was constructed along Hudson Bayou. Henceforth, deed transfers within the subdivision would identify Avondale as a "model suburban development." The company planned to build model homes to promote the development of a subdivision where restrictions required that no dwelling costing less than \$5,000 would be constructed. Such restriction would remain in force until January 1, 1950.<sup>9</sup> Several homes were actually built for promotional purposes. The sales of lots increased, in part due to the frenzy for real estate investment that marked the Florida Land Boom at its height (c. 1923-1925).

In 1925, the Avondale Subdivision experienced remarkable land sales and gained recognition as one of the finest subdivisions in the Sarasota area. The November 17, 1925 edition of the Sarasota Herald reported "that all lots, except those facing on the bayous in Avondale" were sold. It also announced that the Bacheller-Brewer Corporation had hired the architectural firm of Clas, Sheperd, and Clas of Milwaukee, who were designing residential and commercial buildings in Sarasota and Ft. Myers during the period, to construct a 600 foot concrete pier on Hudson Bayou, which had already been dredged for powerboats and sailboats. To promote the remaining twenty lots along the bayou, the article stated that the Bacheller-Brewer Corporation had plans to build a "magnificent residence near the pier" for approximately \$30,000. The strategy was to market the remaining estate-size lots with a Spanish style model home.

One of the earliest homes to be completed in the newly platted Avondale neighborhood was one at 1830 Lincoln Drive. On December 1, 1925, the Bacheller-Brewer Corporation sold Lot 6 of Block C to Henry and Gladys Southwick. At that time, the Southwicks executed a mortgage to the development company in the amount of \$1,350 for the purchase of the undeveloped lot. Subsequently, on June 13, 1926, the Southwicks took out a much

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<sup>8</sup>Plat Book 1, Pages 72 and 73, Sarasota County, Florida.

<sup>9</sup>Deed Book 15, Page 458, Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

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larger mortgage in the amount of \$5,000 for the construction of a residence on the property and paid off the Bacheller Brewer mortgage on the lot.<sup>10</sup>

Although it is not known exactly when the house on Lincoln Drive was completed, the Southwicks were still living in their former home on Osprey Avenue, known as "Orangecrest," as late as April of 1925. On March 26, 1925, an announcement appeared in This Week In Sarasota regarding the impending marriage of their daughter Elinor Southwick to Charles Stanley Bolden of Tampa. The wedding reception was to take place at the Southwick home. The wedding celebration of another couple also took place in the Osprey Avenue house on April 9, 1925. They were Ida McKinley Young and Lester Earl Wilson. Of note is the fact that both Elinor Southwick and Lester Wilson were employed by Martin Studios in Sarasota.<sup>11</sup> Martin Studios was the firm of Thomas Reed Martin, one of Sarasota's premier architects from the 1920s until his death in the 1950s. Martin designed a number of Mediterranean Revival style residences in Sarasota during the 1920s. Considering the fact that Elinor Southwick was employed by Martin at the time plans would have been drawn for a new home for her parents suggests the possibility that Martin may have designed the residence; however, this supposition has not been verified. It is certain that the new residence had been completed before November 17, 1926, because an article appearing in the Sarasota Herald on that date stated that the Southwicks were entertaining visiting relatives of Mr. Southwick from Chicago at the house on Lincoln Drive.<sup>12</sup>

Henry Irwin Southwick was born in Warren, Ohio, on April 23, 1878. He moved to Thomasville, Georgia, in 1915. He and his wife, Gladys Whitney Southwick, came to Sarasota in 1922. Mr. Southwick served as Sarasota City Clerk for four years from 1923 to 1927,<sup>13</sup> two years of which he resided in the subject residence. Between the time the house was completed in late 1926 and 1939, various mortgages were executed and satisfied by the Southwicks.<sup>14</sup> On May 24, 1939, a lien was placed on the property by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation for foreclosure action against Gladys Southwick, who was by then a widow. A Final Decree was issued on August 15, 1939.<sup>15</sup> On October 6, 1939, an Order Confirming Sale was entered into court documents.<sup>16</sup> A Masters Deed was then executed on October 7, 1939, giving ownership of the property to the mortgage holder.<sup>17</sup>

On January 22, 1940, the property was sold to J.D. Harmon and Elsie Porter Harmon, his wife.<sup>18</sup> The Harmons had two young daughters at the time they purchased the property. Their daughters, Leila Harmon Windom and Lou

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<sup>10</sup>Mortgage Book 40, Page 545, Satisfaction of Mortgage dated May 28, 1926, Book 9, Page 130, Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

<sup>11</sup>This Week in Sarasota, March 26, 1925; This Wee in Sarasota, April 9, 1925'

<sup>12</sup>This Week in Sarasota, November 17, 1926.

<sup>13</sup>Sarasota Herald, January 27, 1939 and Grismer, Karl, Story of Sarasota, Tampa Growers Press, 1946, p. 263.

<sup>14</sup>Sarasota Guarantee Abstract Co., EX6687, and Abstract of Title, Record Title Company, 81121, original in possession of current homeowners, Hazlewood.

<sup>15</sup>Civil Order Book 52, Page 195.

<sup>16</sup>Civil Book 47, Page 486, Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

<sup>17</sup>Deed Book 160, Page 420, Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

<sup>18</sup>Deed Book 162, Page 197, Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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Ellen Harmon McLean, grew up in the house. On April 16, 1941, the Harmons purchased the west 35 feet of Lot 7 from Henry and Henriette deHoll, which enlarged the subject site to its present size.<sup>19</sup>

James David "J.D." Harmon was born May 11, 1902 in Columbia, Tennessee. He was the son of James D. and Ellen June (Ragan), who were descendants of old Tennessee families.<sup>20</sup> The younger Harmon was educated in Columbia public schools and later attended the Commercial Business College of Columbia. Upon leaving school, he was employed in wholesaling periodicals along with retail sales of cigars and magazines. Harmon first visited Sarasota for a short stay in 1925 and returned to Tennessee to sell his business interests in that city.<sup>21</sup>

James Harmon moved permanently to Sarasota in February, 1926. A few months later, in May, he traveled to Ocala, Florida, to marry Elsie Malinda Porter Harmon, a native of Williamsport, Tennessee. Mr. Harmon and his wife had been acquainted earlier in their home state of Tennessee where Mrs. Harmon was a graduate of Ward-Belmont School for Girls in Nashville. She had moved to Ocala with her family after leaving school.<sup>22</sup> J.D. Harmon's first job in the Sarasota was in the advertising department of the Sarasota Times, where he remained for his first year in the city. He later became the owner of two auto dealerships, one for Kaiser-Fraser and the other for Studebaker. He also was active in real estate investments and was associated with his brother, C.E. Harmon, in the brokerage business in Tampa.

In 1927, Harmon purchased Worth's Block, (National Register, 1997) an early 1900s commercial building at the corner of Main and Lemon Streets in downtown Sarasota and converted it into a retail cigar store and news stand. It was originally called Harmon & LeValley Cigars & Tobacco, but shortly thereafter renamed the Corner Cigar Store. He subdivided the building to accommodate an additional storefront on the Lemon Avenue side of the building. That new storefront housed a soda fountain that was popular with local high school students.<sup>23</sup> The Main Street store continued to sell tobacco products and added newspapers and magazines to their inventory.

In Harmon's Corner Cigar Store facing Main Street, Harmon installed a ticker tape and scoreboard in the store to keep track of current sports scores.<sup>24</sup> According to his brother, W.M. "Mac" Harmon, the store "wasn't just the gathering place for them (high school students). Anyone who wanted to know anything about sports in Sarasota, they'd call the Corner Cigar Stores." "There was also a radio speaker out front where people could gather at night to listen to shows like Amos and Andy and at night when nothing was going on, the fellows who weren't dating would either sit around and play checkers or arm wrestle."<sup>25</sup>

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<sup>19</sup>Deed Book 170, Page 151.

<sup>20</sup>Grismer, p. 153.

<sup>21</sup>Sarasota Herald-Tribune, September 24, 1995.

<sup>22</sup>Windom and Grismer, p. 354.

<sup>23</sup>Polk, R.L., Sarasota City Directory, 1930.

<sup>24</sup>The Sarasota Herald-Tribune, June 27, 1988.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid., J.D. Harmon.

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The store and soda fountain on the first floor continued under several names over the next few years under Harmon's continual ownership. During the 1930s, the second floor was used for storage and the manager's office.<sup>26</sup> By the mid 30s, the soda fountain business waned and Harmon gave it up in 1936. Prohibition had ended in 1933 and Harmon converted former soda fountain in the Lemon Avenue store into the Gator Bar & Grille. The Main Street store was renamed the Gator Cigar Store.<sup>27</sup> The bar and grill operation began to build a clientele of circus performers from the Ringling Brothers Circus, especially the animal handlers and blacksmiths who frequented the club for many years to come. In addition to attractive prices and slot machines, modern air conditioned comfort helped draw patrons.

In 1937, along with his younger brother, William M. "Mac" Harmon, James Harmon founded Harmon's men's clothing store on Main Street in downtown Sarasota next to his bar and grill where the entire first floor had been converted into D. Harmon Liquors. In the following years, Harmon and his brother continued to operate the men's furnishings store and obtain income from various real estate investments. Mr. Harmon was a member of the Elks and Kiwanis Club. He served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon were pioneer members of the First Christian Church in Sarasota.<sup>28</sup> Mr. Harmon died in 1988 and Mrs. Harmon in 1995.

The Harmons sold the house on Lincoln Drive on August 20, 1971, to Gene and Nancy Bewley.<sup>29</sup> Mr. Bewley was the owner of Gene Bewley Designs, Inc. The Bewleys retained ownership of the property until July of 1974.<sup>30</sup> Since that time, the property has had four owners: the Kowalyskis, the Lancasters, the Merrills, and the current owners, the Hazlewoods.

### ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Spanish Colonial Revival Style gained prominence during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This style was popularized by the Pan-American Exhibition in San Diego in 1915 and the work of architect Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Goodhue had previously written a study of Spanish Colonial architecture. He wanted to go beyond the then popular Mission interpretations and accentuated the richness of Spanish precedents found throughout Latin America. The major development that occurred during the 1920's throughout Florida brought a new architectural identity to Sarasota. The Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean styles popularized by Henry Flagler in St. Augustine and Addison Mizner in Palm Beach were reflected in major Sarasota buildings.

The Mediterranean Revival style became another choice in the stock of borrowed European styles popular with American architects at the time.<sup>31</sup> What was known in the 1920s as the "Spanish boom" incorporated stylistic

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<sup>26</sup>Anderson, Patricia Dean.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid.

<sup>28</sup>Sarasota Herald-Tribune, May 12, 1988 and September 24, 1995.

<sup>29</sup>Official Records Books 919, Page 907, and Book 913, Page 531, Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

<sup>30</sup>Deed Book 1051, Page 139, Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

<sup>31</sup>McAlister, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred Knopf, New York, 1988, p. 418.

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qualities of Spanish, Colonial, Byzantine, Moorish, Mission, and Italianate styles and is generally today called Mediterranean Revival or Mediterranean Eclectic. For Florida, the Mediterranean Revival style proved a perfect marketing device for resort communities such as Sarasota, conveying the exotic beauty of the area, while also drawing upon a remote link to the Spanish Colonial heritage.<sup>32</sup>

The Mediterranean Revival style soon became as popular in Sarasota as it was in other developing areas of south and central Florida.<sup>33</sup> Its success may have been the result of its appeal to Florida's sense of history and the association (though inaccurate) with what the early Spanish explorers and settlers must have built. It is as likely that an analogy was made between the mild climate of the Mediterranean coasts and that of Florida, and that the architecture of the former was therefore determined to be appropriate for the latter. Regardless of rationale, the Mediterranean Revival style was soon the prevalent design idiom for most of the major and many of the minor buildings in Sarasota in the 1920s, with several elements constituting the style in general. Characteristics of the style included stucco exterior walls, arched openings, clay barrel tile roofs, casement windows, ornate glazed tile, wrought iron gates and window grills, and pecky cypress doors and trim.

### ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Mediterranean Revival style of the Southwick-Harmon House is expressed in its irregular plan, lightly textured stuccoed exterior walls, multiple roof forms and particularly the arched porch on the main facade of the house. The arched motif is continued in the arched porte-cochere on the west elevation that passes beneath a second story bedroom that has similar arched windows. These arches are also found on the one-story garage addition that was constructed on the east elevation of the residence in 1986. The house's clay tile roof is also characteristic of the Mediterranean Revival style, as is the tall, stuccoed chimney with its clay tile cap.

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<sup>32</sup>Hatton, Hap, Tropical Splendor, Alfred Knopf, New York, 1986, p. .

<sup>33</sup>"Historical, Architectural, and Archaeological Survey of Sarasota, Florida prepared for The City of Sarasota" prepared by Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Florida Department of State, George Firestone, Secretary, Elizabeth Monroe, Sharon Wells, Marion Almy, Miscellaneous Project Report Series No. 51, Prepared December, 1977, Issued August, 1982, p. 66.

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SOUTHWICK-HARMON HOUSE  
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

**Legal Description**

Lot 6 and the westerly 35' of Lot 7, Block C, Avondale, Plat Book 1, Page 72, of the Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries include the residential structure and the site's landscape features that have historically been part of the property, all of which maintain their historic integrity.

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**PHOTO INVENTORY**

1. Southwick-Harmon House, 1830, Lincoln Drive
2. Sarasota, (Sarasota County), Florida
3. Mikki Hartig
4. February 2000
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services
6. Main facade, camera facing south.
7. 1 of 18

**Items #1-5 are the same for the following photos:**

6. Main facade, camera facing south
7. 2 of 18
  
6. Main facade, camera facing south
7. 3 of 18
  
6. Main facade, camera facing west
7. 4 of 18
  
6. Main facade, camera facing west
7. 5 of 18
  
6. Main facade, camera facing west
7. 6 of 18
  
6. Partial west elevation and partial south elevation, camera facing slightly northeast
7. 7 of 18
  
6. South (rear) elevation, camera facing north
7. 8 of 18
  
6. South (rear) elevation and partial east elevation, camera facing northwest
7. 9 of 18
  
6. South (rear) elevation and east elevation, camera facing slightly northwest
7. 10 of 18

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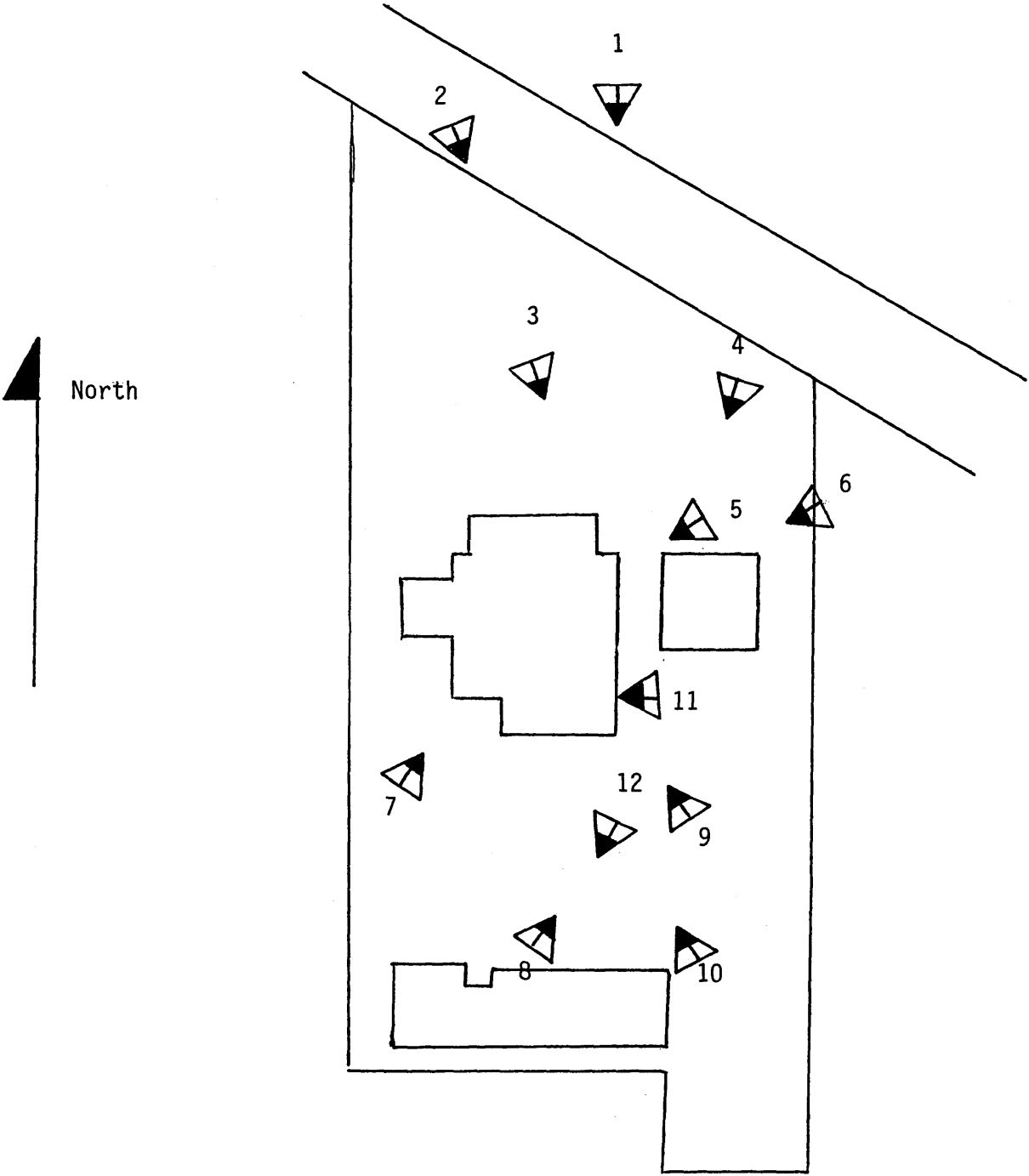
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- 6. West elevation of contemporary garage addition and view of rear of stem wall, camera facing northeast
- 7. 11 of 18
  
- 6. Pool and detached garage guest house, camera facing southwest
- 7. 12 of 18
  
- 6. View of living room and living room fireplace, camera facing east
- 7. 13 of 18
  
- 6. View into dining room from entrance hall, camera facing northwest
- 7. 14 of 18
  
- 6. View of entrance hall and stairs beyond, camera facing south
- 7. 15 of 18
  
- 6. View from library into living room, camera facing north
- 7. 16 of 18
  
- 6. View into den from library, camera facing south
- 7. 17 of 18
  
- 6. Den with library to left, camera facing northeast
- 7. 18 of 18

Southwick-Harmon House  
Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida

Site Plan



Southwick-Harmon House  
Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida

Floor Plan

