

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MAR 14 1994

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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 Kennedy, Dr. Walter, House

other names/site number Site # SO 209

2. Location

street & number 1876 Oak Street N/A not for publication

city or town Sarasota N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Sarasota code 115 zip code 34236

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 3/8/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical Resource
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:)

for
Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the Date of Action
National Register 4.14.94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 2 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 1 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 2 | 1 | Total |

Name of related multiple property listing
(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)

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

foundation clay tile
walls stucco

roof ceramic tile, asphalt shingle

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)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1926 - 1944

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Dwight James Baum
Blder: Owen Burns

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Kennedy, Dr. Walter, House
Name of Property

Sarasota Co., Fl.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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Zone Easting Northing

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 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 Victoria "Mikki" Hartig/ Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 1994

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.

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KENNEDY, DR. WALTER, HOUSE
SARASOTA, SARASOTA CO., FL.

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The Dr. Walter C. Kennedy House and adjacent garage/servant's quarters are located at 1876 Oak Street in the Washington Park subdivision of Sarasota, Florida. Construction was completed in 1926. The buildings are of hollow clay tile construction with clay tile wall foundations. The residence is two stories in height and has an irregular plan. The hip roof, combined with a cross gable roof extension on the front facade, is surfaced with terracotta barrel tile. The detached two story garage/servant's quarters is rectangular in plan and has a flat roof. Both the house and garage structure are excellent examples of the Mediterranean Revival Style and are notable for their size and details.

SETTING

The Dr. Walter C. Kennedy House is located just southeast of the city's commercial core. The house occupies approximately four and one-half lots, comprising just less than one-half acre. The subdivision in which the house is located contains several 1920s Mediterranean Revival style homes varying from small one story cottages to larger two story examples of which the Kennedy House is the largest. The remainder of the housing stock within the immediate area consists of Bungalows, early Ranch style homes, and frame and block duplexes dating from the 1930s to the 1970s. These residences were constructed as infill to the subdivision which was never completed following the end of the Florida Land Boom. The Kennedy House faces onto Oak Street, a major east/west traffic artery through the neighborhood. The Oak Street median features mature Washingtonia Palms, planted at the time the subdivision was laid out in 1925 (photo 1).

The entire rear yard of the subject property is enclosed by a wooden stockade fence, accessed by two wrought iron garden gates. The yard contains a plethora of plantings with over 300 genuses, many original to the site. The most dominant is a tremendous Cuban laurel dating from the time of the house's construction and reputed to be one of the largest of the species remaining within the city limits. The tree's expanse covers virtually all of the rear yard (photo 2). A swimming pool with an adjacent rough cedar beamed lanai and bar area was installed in 1992 at the extreme rear of the site beyond the

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garage/servant's quarters. Brick walkways were also installed within the garden areas.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The principal facade of the Kennedy house faces north, onto Oak Street. This facade is asymmetrical with the main entry door located slightly off center (photo 3). The solid oak batten entry door is recessed within a small exterior entry foyer, behind an arched masonry quoin surround (photo 4). The entry foyer has original clay tile flooring. A decorative stone quatrefoil shaped bullseye with a single square four-light metal casement is centered above the door. Steps to the front entry porch have handmade spanish clay tile risers and wrought iron railings on either side.

A porch, with three full-height stuccoed and screened arched openings, is east of the front entry. Stuccoed vents decorate the upper portion of the exterior of the parapet of the porch. To the west of the front entry is an entry court surrounded by a chest high stuccoed wall. A walkway bordered by tropical plants and a cedar pergola covered with vines is within the courtyard (photo 5).

On the second floor of the main facade, above the flat roof of the first floor screened porch, is an open patio or roof garden enclosed by a stucco knee wall. A single French door accesses this porch from the master bedroom of the house. At the west end of the second floor a tiled pent roof, supported by pecky cypress beams and brackets, shelters paired casement windows (photo 6):

A large stuccoed brick chimney is the focal point of the east elevation of the house (photo 7). The house retains the original paired eight light steel casement windows on all elevations. Canvas awnings on the windows are a recent addition.

A small service porch with a tiled shed roof is located on the rear (south) elevation of the house (photo 8). Although the porch was originally screened, it appears to have been enclosed sometime in the late 1920s or early 1930s as indicated by the age of the 6/6 double hung sash windows. An entry door is located on the east wall of the porch projection (photo 9).

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A frame screened porch, resting on wooden posts, was added to the rear of the house in 1989, just west of the service porch (photo 10). Paired French doors give entry to the interior of the house from the porch. A shed roof surfaced in asphalt shingles covers the porch.

The only exterior alterations consist of the addition of the frame rear screened porch and the enclosure of the screened openings of the original rear service porch without change to the size of the original openings.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

All of the interior walls of the house are plaster and the floors are pine. Interior features include arched doorways, accentuated on both sides with quoining, between both the living and dining rooms and the interior entry hall (photo 11). Walls in the living room are scored in random staggered block pattern. A stuccoed fireplace with engaged columns, a decorative tile surround, tile hearth and wood mantle is centered on the east interior wall of the living room (photo 12). A French door opens to the front screened porch from the living room which has original tile floors.

A dogleg stair ascends to the second floor. Oak newel posts with round caps support the handrail at the top and bottom of the stairway (photo 13). Cutwork balusters, similar to porch railings, are utilized for balustrades.

GARAGE/SERVANT'S QUARTERS

The two story structure located southwest of the house originally provided parking for two cars on the first floor and servant's or guest quarters on the second floor (photo 14). Although both of the original garage doors remain in their original configuration, an entry door has been cut and framed within one of the doors. An original laundry and workroom space still exists on the first floor interior. The remainder of the first floor has not been used to house automobiles for approximately 20 years. In 1990, the entire interior space was converted to an efficiency apartment. The second floor,

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containing four rooms and a bath, is accessed by original exterior stairs with a simple railing. A wood deck with railing, added in 1990, extends off the top landing of the stairs. All of the original metal casement windows and the original French entry door remain. Overall, the building continues to be a contributing resource to the site.

NONCONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

A swimming pool with an adjacent rough cedar beamed lanai and bar area is located south of the garage/servant's quarters structure (photo 15). The pool, lanai and bar were installed and constructed in 1992. The bar area, protected by a canvas awning, extends from the north elevation of the garage.

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SARASOTA, SARASOTA CO., FL.Section number 8 Page 1

The Dr. Walter C. Kennedy House, Sarasota, Florida fulfills Criteria C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based upon its design and construction. The building displays the distinct characteristics of the Mediterranean Revival Style utilizing appropriate materials and workmanship in its construction and execution. The residence is also significant under Criteria C through the association with master architect, Dwight James Baum. Baum has been recognized for his design work both in New England and Sarasota where he established an office during the Florida Land Boom. Baum created his own distinct regional interpretation of the Mediterranean Revival style, of which the Kennedy House is an excellent example.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Prior to the twentieth century, Sarasota's development was mostly limited to settlement by homesteaders and fishermen. In the 1880s an effort to create a Scottish immigrant community had failed and the next 20 years saw little growth primarily because railroad access to the population and commercial centers to the north was lacking. Upon the arrival in 1903 of the Florida West Shore Railroad, Sarasota began to grow, real estate prices began to rise and Sarasota began to develop an identity as a winter tourist haven. By 1913, Sarasota boasted telephone service, electricity, and water and sewer service to most homes. Streets were paved with brick and asphalt and sidewalks and seawalls were built of concrete. In 1921, the new county of Sarasota was formed with the City becoming the County Seat. 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 guarantee of quick profits swept the city into a spiral of development. Sarasota's downtown development was coupled with expanding suburban residential areas and the City was fast evolving from a fishing village to a resort community. In 1925 and 1926, over five hundred structures were built in Sarasota, half of them residences. The Florida Boom collapsed in 1926. The crash echoed throughout the state and Florida development began to falter as the business and economic climate plummeted. The year 1927 brought an extremely hot summer coupled by a cold winter which exacerbated the ailing tourist economy. In the fall

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of 1927, a hurricane hit Miami and the enchantment of sunny Florida soon dissipated.

DR. WALTER KENNEDY HOUSE

The Dr. Walter Kennedy House was built during the Land Boom period in a subdivision created by one of Sarasota's major developers, from designs by one of the city's foremost architects.

In February, 1925, Owen Burns, through his Burns Realty Company, platted the Washington Park subdivision. Subsequent to platting the subdivision, he created Washington Park Estates, Inc. as a holding company for the development. In October, 1925, he announced plans to construct ten residences within Washington Park, the first three of which were to be designed by Dwight Baum. Public records indicate that the house at 1876 Oak Street remained under Burns' Washington Estates, Inc.'s ownership until February, 1930. However, beginning in late 1926, the home was occupied by Henry Williford and his family.

Henry L. Williford came to Sarasota in 1926 from Chicago where he had practiced law for fifteen years and served as attorney for the Morris Packing Company and Albert Pick and Company, two large Chicago firms. As a prominent Sarasota lawyer, Williford was called in as one of the attorneys in the estate litigation of Sarasota resident and circus magnate, John Ringling, having served as personal attorney for Ringling until the time of Ringling's death in 1936. Williford also served two terms as State Attorney of the 27th Judicial Circuit.

In about 1930, the Willifords purchased a home in Sapphire Shores Subdivision on the northern outskirts of Sarasota and vacated the Oak Street property. About that same time, Burns was experiencing financial difficulties, as were many following the collapse of the real estate market in Sarasota and the subsequent stock market crash. Burns' holding corporation lost title to the property and, subsequently, it was purchased through a tax sale by John Buckbee of New York City. Although Buckbee did not occupy the house, he maintained the property as a rental until 1936.

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From c.1933-1936, the house was rented by Judge Paul Albritton and his family. Albritton was a descendent of one of the oldest and one of the most prominent families in Florida. His father had come to the Sarasota area from Polk County with his family in 1900 and founded what continues to be the largest citrus grove operation in Sarasota County. After serving as a Navy officer and flight instructor in World War I, Paul Albritton graduated in 1922 from Stetson University Law School. In 1924 he was appointed Sarasota County Judge, and in 1927, Circuit Judge, the youngest Circuit Judge in Florida. He served in that capacity until 1935 when he resumed his private law practice in Sarasota. He also served as the Secretary of the Sarasota Realty Board during the 1920s. Judge Albritton continued to play an important role in both political and civic affairs until his death in 1946.

Both the Williford and the Albritton families are identified with other homes in Sarasota. The house at 1876 Oak Street has historically been identified through its association with its third occupant/second owner, Dr. Walter C. Kennedy. Kennedy, an optometrist, purchased the property in 1936 from the title holder, John Buckbee. Kennedy resided in Sarasota from 1924 until his death in 1978 during which time he was active and recognized for his participation in civic affairs in Sarasota. Born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Kennedy attended the Needles Institute of Optometry in Kansas City, Mo. He was a member of the First United Methodist Church. Commonly referred to as "Mr. Rotary," Kennedy was a charter member as well as President, Secretary, and District Governor of District 696 of the Sarasota Rotary Club. He was also an honorary life member of the Chamber of Commerce. As chairman of the publicity committee of the Sarasota Livestock Association, Dr. Kennedy was also a progressive cattleman and owned ranch land east of Sarasota. He also held honorary life memberships in local and statewide optometric associations, served as a City Commissioner from 1942 through 1945, and was active in many charitable organizations in Sarasota. He continued to reside in the home until 1946.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT:

OWEN BURNS

Up until 1910, the majority of the land holdings in Sarasota belonged to the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company, a group of British capitalists who had earlier invested heavily in land in Sarasota. In 1910 those holdings were sold to newly arrived businessman, developer and investor, Owen Burns, making him the largest land owner in Sarasota. Burns soon became active in civic affairs. He organized and became the first president of the Citizens Bank of Sarasota. In 1911, he helped organize and was elected president of the Board of Trade (Chamber of Commerce). Burns also played a leading part in the organization of the Sarasota Yacht Club and was instrumental in establishing the golf club. He aided in establishing the Woman's Club and in building St. Martha's Catholic Church. While participating in community and civic affairs, Burns was active in both the real estate business and construction field. He oversaw the construction of several building projects, including the El Vernona Hotel/John Ringling Hotel (NR 1987). Burns located his real estate office adjacent to the hotel. The Burns Construction Company also built the Ringling Causeway which connected Lido Beach and Ringling Isles to Sarasota.

DWIGHT JAMES BAUM

Baum was born near the small upper New York state community of Newville. As a young man, he moved to Syracuse where he later attended Syracuse University to study architecture. He graduated in 1909, winning the Architectural Fellowship and obtaining an honorary membership in Tau Sigma Delta.

After graduation, Baum gained valuable experience as an employee of several architectural firms in New York City: Boring and Tilton; Kirby, Petit and Green; and finally Frank M. Andrews. Though his specialty was to be in residential design, the variety of structures he worked on provided him versatility of design in other areas.

In about 1912, Baum became interested in a region of the West Bronx in New York which became known as Riverdale. Baum

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purchased a lot in the development where he built his own home in a Dutch Colonial style. He set up an office in the attic of the house and began designing residences in his spare time. The developers and land owners of Riverdale, the Delafields, liked his work and urged individuals who purchased property in the community to commission him as their architect. Eventually, he was able to resign from the Andrews firm and devote full time to his own designs. From 1914 to 1939, Baum designed 140 houses in the Riverdale area. Baum's designs for these homes included Tudor and Greek Revival styles. His house design for Dr. Francis Collins won the Gold Medal in 1931 for the best two-story house constructed between 1926 and 1930. President Hoover, honorary chairman of Better Homes in America which conducted the competition, personally presented the award to Baum. In the same year, Baum also won honorable mention for another two-story house of classical style, marking the first time two such awards in the same contest were bestowed upon an architect who had not attended the Beaux Arts School in Paris or Rome. In addition to these residential works, Baum also designed Riverdale Country Club (1917) and the Arrowhead Inn, a restaurant in Riverdale (1924).

During the Depression in the 1930s, many architects were forced to seek employment in other fields. Baum was one of the few architects in the New York area who was able to keep his office open, because of his wife's inheritance and because of his close association with the Architectural League of New York. The League, which had raised funds to support some of the unemployed draftsmen and designers, selected Baum's office for work projects for some of these people. The projects consisted of preservation work involving the measuring and drawing of historic buildings and other buildings of architectural merit in Barrytown, New York and Charleston, South Carolina. As early as 1921, Baum had been associated with the preservation of historic buildings. His interest in this area probably influenced the League in the selection of his office for this work. Baum also photographed historic structures and wrote various articles on preservation.

In 1929-1930, Baum was asked by Good Housekeeping Magazine to act as a consulting architect to the publication. He accepted the position not only for financial reasons but also for the purpose of promoting good architecture which he did by providing various articles on everything from regional architecture to information about concealed lighting. He also served on juries for various contests conducted by the magazine. His most noted

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contribution as consultant for the magazine was his work on the Chicago World's Fair of 1939. Baum also won honorable mention in a contest promoted by the Fair Corporation "to discover valuable, latent talent."

Among Baum's most noteworthy designs during the Depression years were the Y.M.C.A. in New York City, and the Federal Building in Flushing, New York. In this period, Baum also entered the area of institutional work. He designed several buildings in the Classic style for his alma mater, Syracuse University, including the Maxwell School of Citizenship, Hendricks Memorial Chapel and the College of Medicine. In addition, Baum worked with John Russell Pope on the design of the Syracuse Memorial Hospital.

Baum first visited Florida in 1922 and during the Land Boom period undertook a substantial body of work in Sarasota. While maintaining his successful design firm in New York, he opened an office in Sarasota. In the October, 1926 issue of American Architect magazine, Baum was credited as working to develop a regional type of Mediterranean Revival style. The article, which illustrated several Florida projects by Baum, noted that he had "...woven into each design a certain element that may justly be regarded as indicating a purely regional type." His designs were praised for their thoughtful and artistic purpose and for their careful attention to setting.

One of Baum's first commissions in Florida and probably his most spectacular design was the elaborate residence for John and Mable Ringling, Ca d'Zan, in 1924-1925 (NR 1982). The Venetian-Gothic home was his greatest departure from his regional type. In addition to many Mediterranean style residences, major works by Baum in Sarasota during the Land Boom include the Sarasota County Courthouse (NR 1984), the Sarasota Times Building (NR 1984), and the First Presbyterian Church.

During the mid 1920s, Baum and Owen Burns shared an office. Baum designed the El Vernona Hotel in Sarasota for Burns in 1925. Baum and Burns collaborated on a development on St. Armands Key, just off Sarasota. Here, in 1925-1926, Baum designed several houses which set the trend for the development. It is not known if Baum designed the general layout for the development, but his abilities in planning were used by several cities in Florida.

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Newspaper articles indicate that Baum worked with city plans of Clewiston and Ft. Pierce during the 1920s.

Baum's design work in Florida was not limited to Sarasota but extended throughout the state and, at the time of the collapse of the Florida Boom, he had completed plans for several projects in various cities within Florida which were never carried out.

The region in which Baum practiced as an architect extended the full length of the eastern seaboard including the New England states, New York and New Jersey, the Carolinas and Florida. Although his work included institutional and governmental structures, his specialty was in residential design. In this field, Baum excelled in all of the prominent and popular styles of the day. His designs included English, Spanish, Italian, Colonial, and Regency styles. He was noted for his ability to combine the individual elements of a particular style and unite them into a design that was both picturesque and functional by careful attention to detail, a sensitive attempt to unify site and house, and most of all, straightforward analysis of his client's needs.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Mediterranean Revival Style

The Mediterranean Revival style first gained prominence in California during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. It was further popularized by the Pan-American Exhibition in San Diego in 1915 and the work of architect, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. The style became another choice in the stock of borrowed European styles so popular with American architects at the time. The Mediterranean Revival style in Florida of the 1920s incorporated stylistic qualities of Spanish, Colonial, Byzantine, Moorish, Mission, and Italianate styles and is generally called Mediterranean Revival. 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. It is likely that an analogy was made between the mild climate of the Mediterranean coasts and that of Sarasota, and that the architecture of the former was therefore

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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.

The loggia was an integral element of the Mediterranean Revival style residence. Elevations of Mediterranean Revival residences were frequently asymmetrical. These structures, usually one or two stories, were accentuated with a range of decorative elements depending on the cost being expended. These included ornate glazed tile; wrought iron used on balconies, gates and window grills; pecky cypress doors and trim; and muntined casement windows, often with awnings. The Mediterranean Revival style exemplified the magic and excitement of Boom time development and was a style that suited the time and place. Its opulence complemented the 1920s prosperity and sense of well-being.

The Dr. Walter C. Kennedy House is a well designed and executed example of the Mediterranean Revival Style of architecture, utilizing construction materials and techniques of the period. During the Florida Land Boom in Sarasota from c.1923-1926, this was the most prevalent style expressed in local architecture. It is an excellent example of the work of noted architect, Dwight Baum. The house and the garage/servant's quarters were nominated and placed on the City of Sarasota's Historic Register in 1990.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**KENNEDY, DR. WALTER, HOUSE
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The entire parcel of Lots 22, 23, 24, 26 and 28, less the South 15 feet thereof, and that part of Lot 21, Block C, Washington Park, as recorded in O.R. Book 291, Page 345, of the Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary shown on the accompanying site plan encloses the property historically associated with the Dr. Walter Kennedy House.

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KENNEDY, DR. WALTER, HOUSE
SARASOTA, SARASOTA CO., FL.

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1. The Dr. Walter C. Kennedy House
 2. Sarasota (Sarasota County), Florida
 3. Mikki Hartig
 4. August, 1993
 5. Historical and Architectural Research Services, 3708 Flores Avenue, Sarasota, Florida, 34239
 6. Looking west along 1800 block Oak Street
 7. 1 of 17

Items 1-5 are identical for all photos

6. Rear yard with cuban laurel and garage/servant's quarters in background, facing southwest
7. 2 of 17

6. Main (north) facade, facing south
7. 3 of 17

6. Detail, front entry, main (north) facade, facing south
7. 4 of 17

6. Front entry court, facing northwest
7. 5 of 17

6. Main (north) facade, facing slightly southwest
7. 6 of 17

6. East elevation, facing west
7. 7 of 17

6. Rear (south) elevation, facing north
7. 8 of 17

6. Rear service porch, facing northwest
7. 9 of 17

6. Rear screen porch addition, facing north
7. 10 of 17

6. Detail, quoined and arched interior doorways, facing west
7. 11 of 17

6. Detail, living room fireplace, facing east
7. 12 of 17

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KENNEDY, DR. WALTER, HOUSE
SARASOTA, SARASOTA CO., FL.

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- 6. Detail, interior stairway, facing slightly southeast
- 7. 13 of 17

- 6. Main (east) facade of garage/servant's quarters, facing west
- 7. 14 of 17

- 6. Pool area and north elevation of garage/servant's quarters, facing northwest
- 7. 15 of 17

- 6. West elevation, facing northeast
- 7. 16 of 17

- 6. Oblique view of front (north) facade and west elevation, facing southeast
- 7. 17 of 17

