

390

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

APR 5 1993

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 El Patio Apartments

other names/site number 8S02289

2. Location

street & number 500 N. Audubon Place n/a  not for publication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 SAPO 3/29/93  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation  
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:)

Signature of the Keeper

~~Entered in the~~  
~~National Register~~

Date of Action

Suzanne P. Walker 5/6/93

El Patio Apartments  
Name of Property

Sarasota Co., FL  
County and State

**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	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
2	0	Total

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

n/a

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

Domestic: Multiple Dwelling

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

Domestic: Multiple 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 Ceramic Tile

other Wood

Metal

**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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1926

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Piper, Lillias/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 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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

El Patio Apartments  
Name of Property

Sarasota Co., FL  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property Approximately 1 acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	348950	3024870
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 J. Whitcomb Rylee/Barbara E. Mattick, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date March 1993

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

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 Jon Shiental

street & number 4462 Violet Avenue telephone (813) 921-1433

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34233

**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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El Patio Apartments, Sarasota,  
Sarasota Co., FL

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**SUMMARY**

The 1926 El Patio Apartments, located at 500 North Audubon Place on a one-half acre site near downtown Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida, is a large two story, U-shaped Mediterranean Revival style building. The wood frame building with a stucco exterior exhibits complicated roof lines with parapeted flat or tile covered pent and shed roofs. Other significant details include the massive exterior cypress stairways and balconies and a large, hip roofed pavilion (rooftop garden) on the south wing. The property includes two contributing resources: the main apartment building, and a fountain in the central courtyard.

**SETTING**

The El Patio Apartments is located at the eastern edge of a large urban residential neighborhood which surrounds historic Gillespie Park. The site is bordered on the south and the east by the Stottlemeyer and Shoemaker lumber yard and on the north by single family homes. The apartment building faces west at the "T" intersection of North Audubon Place and Fifth Street, making it a focal point at the east end of Fifth Street (Photo 1).

The Audubon Place Subdivision was platted and developed in the 1920s (Sarasota County Plat Book 2, Page 54), and makes up a portion of the eastern half of this downtown neighborhood. In the 1950s the neighborhood was divided in half with the construction of U.S. 301 (North Washington Blvd.) which separated the North Audubon Place Subdivision from Gillespie Park. Since that time the area has suffered from deterioration. The recent rehabilitation of the El Patio Apartments is the only visible, large investment made in this neighborhood in many years.

Today, the neighborhood is approximately a half mile square and bordered on the north, east and west by industrial areas; the southern boundary is Fruitville Road, a five lane interstate connector which divides the area from the downtown commercial district. Many of the lots within the neighborhood exhibit modest Craftsmen style bungalows, as well as Colonial Revival and Mediterranean Revival style homes. In the western half of the neighborhood there are also a number of other Boom time apartment houses.

The name of the El Patio is derived from the central patio or courtyard which is enclosed on three sides by the stuccoed

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walls of the building (Photo 2). The fourth side is enclosed by a waist-high wall with barrel tile coping which is broken only by a metal gate. The central feature of this formal Spanish style garden is a small fountain with decorative tile. Other features include cast concrete benches, and concrete walks which lead to the fountain. These walks also connect the side apartments to the front gate and back entry passageway (see attached plans). Originally the landscaping included bougainvillea vines and fruit trees.

#### EXTERIOR

This two story Mediterranean Revival Style building has a symmetrical U-shape plan surrounding a central entrance courtyard (or patio) as its main focal point. Of wood frame construction and covered with rough cast stucco, the building exhibits a grand presence among the modest single family dwellings that make up the surrounding neighborhood (Photo 1). The primary roof is flat with a parapet. Secondary roof structures include pent roofs and a clay barrel tiled shed roof on the central block (Photo 2). Exterior stuccoed chimneys are located at the west end of the north and south wings, servicing fireplaces in four of the eleven apartments. All of the original wooden, 1/1 double hung sash windows remain intact.

The main (west) elevation of the building features the fronts of the north and south wings which flank the central courtyard. The front facades of these wings feature similar window placement, each having a second story balcony accessed by a 15-light French door and flanked by windows with decorative shutters (Photo 3). The windows of the ground floor feature decorative wooden architraves. The roof lines on the main facades of the two wings differ; the north wing has a large gabled parapet with clay barrel tile coping, while the south wing has a curvilinear parapet with a central quatrefoil opening (Photo 4).

The courtyard elevations of the parallel wings exhibit similar window and door placement. The north wing has an open, cypress stairway to the second story apartments (Photo 5). The south wing has a two story, open, cypress stairway, which accesses both the second story apartments and the rooftop garden (Photo 6). These stairways are of monumental proportion, and connect to shed roofed walkways which lead to the apartments. The walkways and stairs are supported by posts, beams and massive

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triangular knee brackets. The north and south exterior elevations of the two wings are similar to each other with single or double, 1/1 double hung sash windows and a stairway that leads to the second story apartments (Photos 4 & 7).

The formal main (west) elevation of the main block of the building (Photo 8) is symmetrical with a central arched passageway (Photo 9) on the ground floor. This level also features two windows and two cypress doors (Photo 10). The upper level is cantilevered forward and exhibits decorative knee brackets (Photo 10). The second story has three windows with decorative wooden shutters, and a shed roof with clay barrel tiles.

The rear (east) elevation of the building is very simple and austere with irregular window placement, and three-bay garage openings at the north and south ends (Photo 11). The second story exhibits two breezeways connecting the main block to the two side wings (Photo 12).

The covered rooftop garden is an important feature of the building's massing (Photo 6). Located on the top of the south wing, it offers a commanding view of the neighborhood (Photo 5). With its hip roofed pavilion which is supported by six by six pecky cypress posts and covered with 5 V-crimp sheet metal, it is a significant and unusual feature of the building.

#### INTERIOR

The eleven apartments in the "El Patio" offer a diversity of sizes and options. There are five units with one bedroom and six with two bedrooms; four of these have fireplaces (Photo 13). The plaster texture in the living room and halls varies from a random rough coat of large blobs on a smooth surface, to an irregular stippled effect. The living room of each unit exhibits an open ceiling with exposed rafters (Photo 14), and the bedrooms exhibit homosote wall board with small wooden batten strips which hide the seams. The interior doors have two panels, and the light fixtures throughout the complex reflect a Spanish motif.

#### FOUNTAIN

Located in the center of the courtyard is a simple six sided stuccoed fountain, a contributing object. The fountain has a

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planter around its perimeter and decorative tile work along the outside wall (Photo 2).

**ALTERATIONS**

After many years of neglect, the El Patio Apartments was rehabilitated in 1991. This work included major framing repairs, a plumbing overhaul, new electrical and gas lines, as well as the installation of a fire sprinkler system to meet modern building codes. The windows in the structure were all rebuilt following strict guidelines to retain all salvageable parts. The balconies on the front elevation of the building were missing and were rebuilt based on photographic documentation. The monumental stairways, which were in a severe state of disrepair, were also rebuilt using salvageable parts and materials whenever possible. These rehabilitation plans were approved by the City of Sarasota's Historic Preservation Board and approved for Part I, Part II, and Part III tax certification by the National Park Service.



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**SUMMARY**

The El Patio Apartments is significant at the local level under **Criterion A** in the area of **Community Planning & Development** as an example of the type of construction that was promoted by the Sarasota Chamber of Commerce to meet the growing housing needs for Sarasota's expanding population during the "Boom" period of the early 20th century. The property is also significant at the local level under **Criterion C** as a fine example of **Mediterranean Revival Style** architecture and as the only known Sarasota example of a design by Lillias Piper, one of the relatively few women who designed and developed properties in Florida during the real estate boom.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Other than cattlemen, there were few permanent residents in Sarasota County in the decades immediately following the Civil War. Encouraged by the 1862 Homestead Act, however, a steady trickle of settlers began to move to the land along Sarasota Bay beginning in the 1870s. During the 1880s, the Florida legislature sold large tracts of land to holding and improvement companies with timber, railroad, and other interests.

In 1892, the Manatee and Sarasota Railway and Drainage Company started railway service between Bradenton and the settlement of Sarasota. Plagued by financial troubles which resulted in unreliable service, the railroad went out of business in 1895. At that time the population of the Sarasota region had already increased to 600 people. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad established service between the two cities in 1903, and promotional ventures arranged by land development companies brought trains filled with land purchasers, some from as far away as Minnesota. Most of these new settlers farmed, fished, or worked in the timber industry, shipping their products to Northern markets via the railroad. This expanded the economy and made the railroad an integral part of daily life. In addition, wealthy Northerners, many from Chicago, began to establish winter estates in Sarasota.

Like the rest of the state, Sarasota and the surrounding area developed rapidly during the Florida Land Boom (c1923-1926). From 1920 to 1926, Sarasota's population increased from 3,000 to 15,000 people. Over the same six year period, Sarasota underwent an intense period of construction which changed the city from an

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agricultural center to a coastal resort. Subdivisions were platted and developed, and tourist hotels and apartment buildings were built.

The Land Boom ended in 1926, setting off an economic depression in Florida, three years before the stock market crash. The economy of Sarasota did not recover until the 1940s. In the post World War II era, Sarasota experienced a surge of new residents and winter visitors. Today, the city has a population of approximately 50,000 people and a much larger suburban population. It continues to be a winter retreat for wealthy Northerners. Its economy is based on light industry, agriculture, and services for its seasonal population.

## BOOM-TIME APARTMENT CONSTRUCTION

With the coming of the railroad in 1903, Sarasota began to grow steadily, and over the following two decades a number of small apartments and hotels were built. Most notable was the conversion of the Halton Sanatorium in 1909 into a hotel. This building was a two story, stone faced structure with a large, two story veranda. Other buildings designed for transient residential use during the teens included simple duplexes in the downtown area, four-unit flats, and two story wood frame boarding houses. These were mostly designed as simple frame vernacular style buildings with front porches and gabled roofs.

With the rise of the Florida Real Estate Boom in the early 1920s, the Sarasota Chamber of Commerce was active in promoting residential construction in Sarasota so as not to lose potential residents to other parts of the state. The Chamber's goal was to have fifty apartment buildings in Sarasota. With this impetus, Sarasota experienced a dramatic change in the number, design, and materials used in the construction of both hotels and apartments. This began with the construction of the Mira Mar Apartment and Hotel complex on Palm Avenue (demolished c1980). With the inducements to build provided by the city, Andrew McAnsh began construction of the Mira Mar Apartments on October 6, 1922. This large, two story, rectangular shaped building made of stucco over wood frame is considered to have been the first Mediterranean Revival Style building in Sarasota. It is credited with starting the local Sarasota Building Boom, for it was followed by many more apartment buildings over the next four years, many of which were built in the Mediterranean Revival in style and ranged from four unit flats to twenty-four unit complexes.

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This construction boom is reflected in entries from the local city directories and Sanborn maps. In 1923, at the start of the Boom, the Sarasota city directory listed eleven apartment buildings; by 1928 the city directory listed thirty-three. The 1925 Sanborn map showed sixteen apartment buildings, while the 1929 map showed an increase of thirty, for a total of forty-six apartment houses. These increases were brought about to house the new residents and visitors that were coming down to Florida from the North, mostly from the Midwest.

By August of 1925, the building boom was in full swing and the Sarasota Times reported over 2 million dollars in building had been permitted for the year so far, and that August showed a 163% increase. Among the August permits were plans for the Silva Apartments on Osprey at the cost of \$75,000.00 (locally designated as historic), the Walton Apartment House on Eighth Street for \$25,000.00 (demolished), and a \$10,000 boarding house. This flurry of building activity faltered in 1926 when real estate sales had a dramatic downturn. This was followed in 1927 with an almost complete halt in building.

### HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Before it was realized that the real estate boom was about to bust, construction plans for the El Patio were announced in June 1926 by Lillias Piper, an accomplished designer and developer who had previous experience in New York and Palm Beach. Before moving to Florida, Lillias Piper maintained real estate offices on 5th Avenue in New York City and Westchester County, New York. She moved to Florida in 1923, established an office in Palm Beach at the Phipps Building, and began investing in lots and subdivisions in Palm Beach County. She purchased one lot on the island development of "Lantana" for which she designed and had built a fine example of a "Spanish" style residence that she made her home in the late 1920s. While in Palm Beach, Piper is said to have worked with such notable architects as Addison Mizner and Marion Simms Wyethes. Through her involvement in these endeavors she gained wide recognition for her contributions in the development of the "pure Spanish" architecture of Palm Beach. She also is said to have developed a number of properties in the Coconut Grove area of Dade County.

In late 1925, Piper liquidated some of her holdings and moved to Sarasota where she invested in the apartment house site

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for the El Patio in early 1926. She immediately began construction of the El Patio Apartments. Referring to plans for the El Patio, the June 11, 1926 Sarasota Herald described the proposed \$50,000, ten-unit building as a "Concrete manifestation of renewed building activity in local building circles." According to the article, the architectural plans would reflect the "Old Spanish" style and would be executed according to Piper's own instructions.

The October 10, 1926 Sarasota Herald reported that the El Patio was completed and that leasing had begun. It offered eleven four and five room apartments, some of which were furnished with custom made pecky cypress tables and chairs, linens, and wrought iron hardware and light fixtures, all designed to enhance the Spanish motif. A roof garden was provided for bridge parties or small informal dances for the tenants. In addition to Lillias Piper and her mother, early occupants of the El Patio included a number of young professionals. The community considered Piper's investment a great boon to the local building efforts.

Unfortunately, the Florida Land Boom had ended before Piper had even broken ground on the El Patio, and, in spite of all its amenities, the El Patio was never the financial success Piper had envisioned. Piper continued to live at the El Patio with her mother until 1934 when she sold the apartments to Lester Sullivan, a veteran of the First World War, and returned to Palm Beach where she remained active in real estate development. She died there in 1971.

Following Sullivan's death in the late 1930s, his widow Mrs. Virginia Sullivan-West sold the El Patio Apartments to the established local hotel operator, R. B. Davies. Davies was the operator of the Watrous Hotel on Main Street, a long-time Sarasota establishment. The El Patio remained in the Davies family until 1991 when it was purchased by Jon Sheintal, the current owner.

**ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT**

**Mediterranean Revival Style**

The Mediterranean Revival style generally refers to a style derived from a combination of architectural elements borrowed from countries and cultures surrounding the Mediterranean Sea,

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particularly Spain and Italy. This practice became popular in the 1910s as part of the increased national interest in historical styles and architecture. Interest in such styles was especially fostered by the Panama-California Exposition in San Diego in 1915. The style, considered suitable for Florida's Mediterranean-like climate and Spanish history, became extremely popular in Florida, and is closely associated with the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s.

General Mediterranean Revival characteristics include the use of Moorish columns; low pitched, clay tile shed and hipped roofs, or parapeted flat roofs; stucco exteriors with terra cotta decorative features; and multi-level plans. Loggias and arcades are common features with plans in a U- or L-shape enclosing a courtyard or "patio". The walls may be decorated with cartouches, tile, and terra cotta insets. Arched door and window surrounds are common. Additional distinguishing features often include round or square towers; casements, fanlight windows, or double hung sash. Ornamental ironwork is often used for window grilles and balconies. Exterior colors are most often white, yellow-brown, and rose.

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

The El Patio is an excellent example of the Mediterranean Revival Style adapted for an apartment building. Some of the more prominent distinguishing features include its covered rooftop garden; ornamental wood work; low pitched, clay tile shed and hipped roofs, along with parapeted flat roofs; stucco exteriors; multi-level plans; U-shaped plan enclosing a courtyard or "patio"; double hung sash windows; and balconies. The El Patio displays far more creativity than many Boomtime Florida apartment houses commonly referred to as "Spanish style", which were often no more than large boxes embellished with a few stylistic adornments, such as tile and wrought iron.

The fact that the El Patio Apartments was designed and developed by a female adds to its significance in Sarasota's architectural history. Mrs. Potter Palmer, a wealthy Chicagoan who arrived in Sarasota in 1910 and purchased huge tracts of land in the area, is perhaps the most notable example of a woman entrepreneur in the area. The companies she founded had interests in farming, ranching, and real estate development. Aside from Lillias Piper, only two other female developers in early twentieth century Sarasota have been identified: Katherine

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McClellan, who in 1915 developed the exclusive McClellan Park Subdivision, and E. L. Just who developed the Hartsdale Subdivision in 1925.

The October 10, 1926 Sarasota Herald commented upon the design of the El Patio Apartments saying, "As you would expect to find in a house built by a woman, there are large roomy closets, light switches just where they should be and other features, small in themselves, which make for liveableness." The newspaper attributed the El Patio's appealing qualities to Piper's expertise not only as an architectural designer, but also as a decorator, saying,

She has had considerable artistic experience as a decorator and it is due to her tireless effort and excellent taste that her building presents such a complete and harmonious whole, from the delightful old star lantern, Italian oil jars and benches in the patio to the amber glass and Italian linens in the furnishings of each apartment.

The El Patio Apartments, therefore, is one of the best examples of the Mediterranean Revival style apartment buildings constructed during the Florida Land Boom in Sarasota, and, as the work of Lillias Piper, exhibits some unusual features that make it a significant part of Sarasota's architectural heritage.

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lots 9, 11, 13 and the west 48.00 ft. of lots 10, 12, 14 block "D" North Audubon Place as per plat book 2, page 54, Public Record of Sarasota County, Florida.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary corresponds with the whole and partial city lots that have been historically associated with the El Patio Apartments.

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Photographs 1

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Items 1-5 are the same for photos 1-14.

1. El Patio Apartments, 500 Audubon Place
2. Sarasota, Sarasota Co., Florida
3. J. Whitcomb Rylee
4. February, 1992
5. 1622 9th Street, Sarasota, Florida 34236
6. Streetscape showing main (W) elevation, camera looking east
7. Photo 1 of 14
  
6. Courtyard and main elevation, camera looking east
7. Photo 2 of 14
  
6. Front facade, north wing, camera looking east
7. Photo 3 of 14
  
6. South facade, south wing, camera looking north
7. Photo 4 of 14
  
6. Courtyard facade, north wing, camera looking north from roof
7. Photo 5 of 14
  
6. Courtyard facade, south wing, camera looking south
7. Photo 6 of 14
  
6. North facade, north wing, camera looking northwest
7. Photo 7 of 14
  
6. Courtyard, camera looking southeast
7. Photo 8 of 14
  
6. Central hall, off courtyard, camera looking east
7. Photo 9 of 14
  
6. Front door, apartment 3, typical
7. Photo 10 of 14
  
6. Rear elevation, camera looking northwest
7. Photo 11 of 14
  
6. Front door/breezeway, apartment 11
7. Photo 12 of 14
  
6. Interior, living room, typical
7. Photo 13 of 14

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

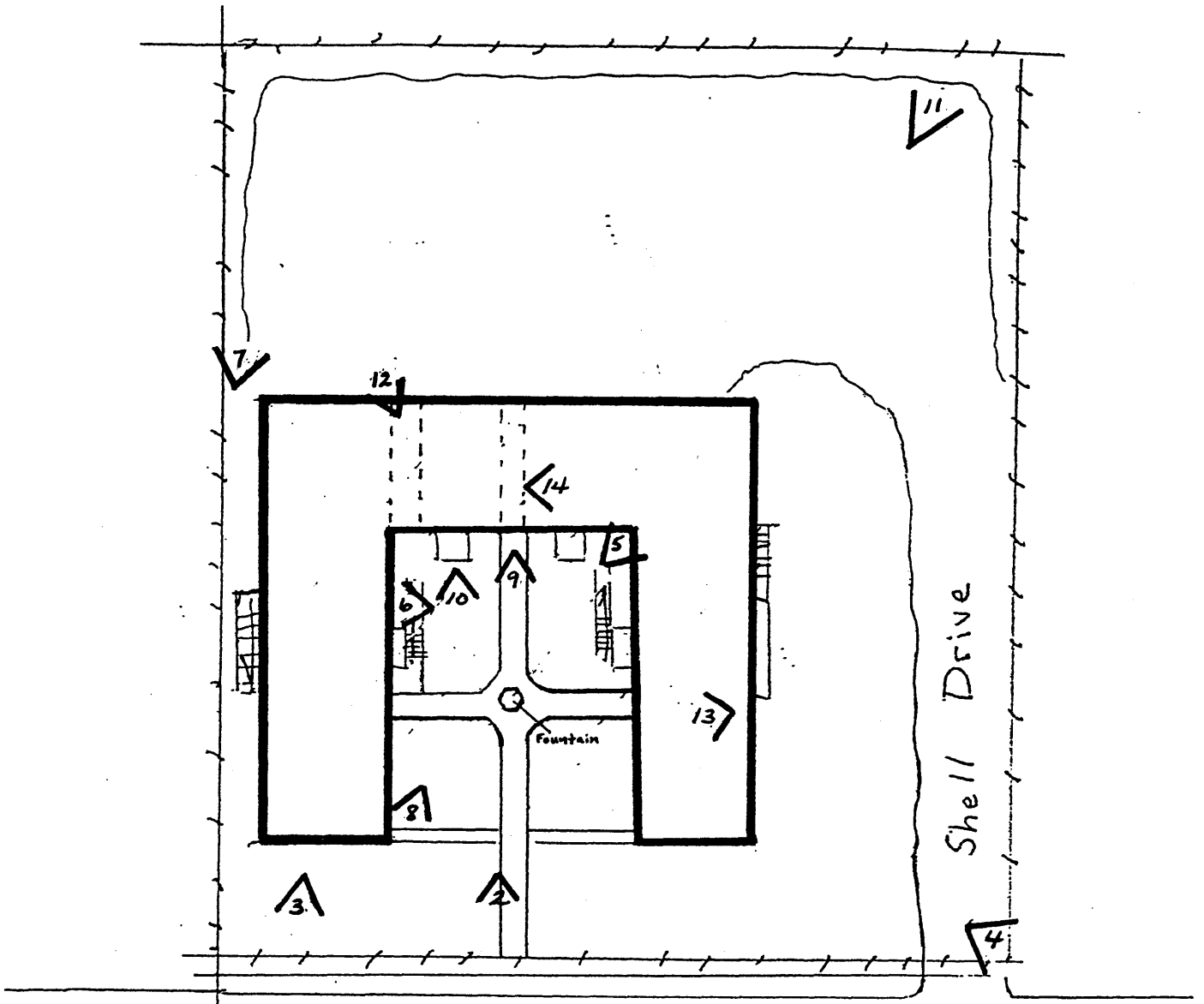
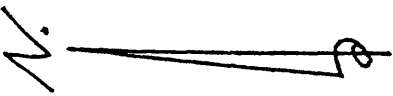
Photographs 2

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_ El Patio Apartments, Sarasota,  
Sarasota Co., FL

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6. Interior, apartment 11, living room
7. Photo 14 of 14

El Patio Apartments



NORTH AUDUBON PLACE

Hatched line defines property line.

20'  
1" = 30'



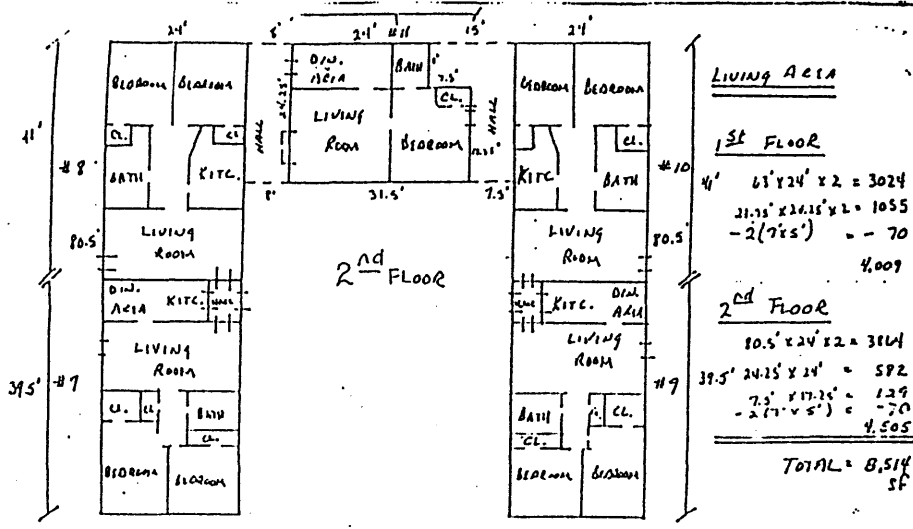
5TH STREET



=contributing resource



=photo number and camera direction



**LIVING AREA**

**1st Floor**

41' 61' x 24' x 2 = 3024

31.5' x 24.5' x 2 = 1055

- 2(7' x 5') = - 70

4009

**2nd Floor**

30.5' x 24' x 2 = 3104

39.5' x 24.5' x 2 = 592

7.5' x 17.5' = 129

- 2(7' x 5') = - 70

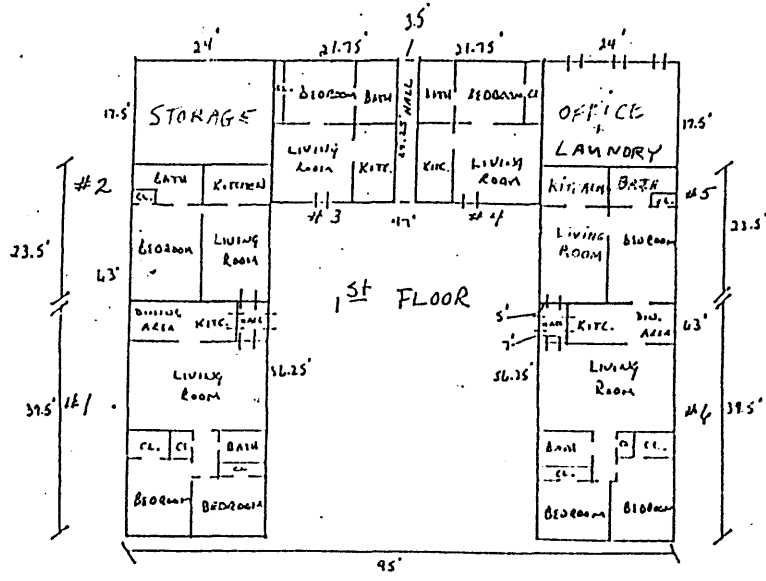
4505

**TOTAL = 8,514 SF**

HALLWAYS 653 SF

STORAGE 420 SF

GARAGE 420 SF



UNIT #	SF	BEDR.
1	913	2
2	564	1
3	527	1
4	527	1
5	564	1
6	913	2
7	913	2
8	984	2
9	913	2
10	984	2
11	711	1

1" = 25'

EL PATIO APARTMENTS, Sarasota, Sarasota Co., FL

**Floor Plan**

