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NATIONAL REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Earle House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 4521 Bayshore Road  not for publication

city or town Sarasota \_\_\_\_\_ n/□ vicinity

state Florida code FL county Sarasota code 115 zip code 34243

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 7/30/93  
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 Delores Byers **Entered in the National Register** Date of Action 9/2/93

Earle House  
Name of Property

Sarasota Co., Florida  
County and State

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
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.)

N/A

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

0

**6. Function or Use**

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

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

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

DOMESTIC/Single dwelling  
DOMESTIC/Secondary structure

**7. Description**

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

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/  
Colonial Revival

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete  
walls Brick  
Wood/clapboard  
roof Asbestos shingles  
other

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

1924-1943

**Significant Dates**

1926-1927

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Alfred C. Clas, architect

**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:

\_\_\_\_\_

Earle House  
Name of Property

Sarasota Co., Florida  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** approx. 1.8 acre

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 1 7	3 4 5 5 0 0	3 0 2 8 6 0 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 Victoria "Milki" Hartig/Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date July 1993

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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EARLE HOUSE, SARASOTA,  
SARASOTA CO., FL.

The Earle House is located at 4521 Bayshore Road in the Indian Beach Subdivision of Sarasota, Florida. The large, two-story residence has an oak frame structural system, veneered with brick and clapboard. It rests on a poured concrete foundation. The gable roof, originally covered with slate, now has asbestos shingles. The house is symmetrically composed with the main facade facing south. The main body of the house has a rectangular plan and is flanked by slightly set-back wings. Both the front and rear facades of the central block are surfaced in brick veneer, originally clay colored but now painted white. The flanking wings are clad in clapboard siding and outlined with wood pilasters and spandrel panels. A one story frame garage and guest house, constructed in 1924, is located east of the main residence. The working drawings indicate that the house originally had a solar hot water heater on the roof. Both buildings have been maintained in excellent condition and retain their architectural integrity.

#### SETTING

The Earle House is situated on a 1.8+ acre bayfront lot near the northern city limits of the City of Sarasota in Sarasota County, Florida, approximately 3 miles from the center of the city. The site is on Sarasota Bay, an inland waterway, within a single family residential area. The property is at the intersection of Bayshore Road and Ansley Place. Ansley Place is a dead-end street containing only two residential structures, both on the bay side, vacant and constructed sometime in the late 1930s or early 1940s. Bayshore Drive is a relatively quiet, scenic, and tree lined street characterized by obscured and heavily landscaped entrance drives on the west side and noncontributing postwar residential structures on the east side. Approximately one half mile to the north is the Caples Ringling National Register Historic District. Directly south of the Earle House is "Etowah", a large Mediterranean Revival structure constructed in 1925. Following along Bayshore to the south there are various residential structures ranging from a few remaining noncontiguous 1920s Boom Time era residences, in various states of repair and alteration, to many post World War II residences in differing architectural styles. These

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~~houses are generally of inferior design and materials,  
although many are large in scale.~~

Both the house and garage/guest house are situated diagonally on the northeast portion of the site near Bayshore Road. The garage is next to Bayshore Road. A paved driveway runs on the southern side of the structure onto the property, past the house to a turnaround on the westerly (bayside) portion of the property. Another driveway on the north side of the garage structure runs past the rear of house to the turnaround. An expansive lawn extends westward from the house to the bay. A non-contributing frame gazebo is located near the water's edge. The bayside portion of the property has numerous plantings and many historic landscape features including Washingtonian palms, Australian pines, Canary Island date palms, and oak, cedar, magnolia and grapefruit trees. The mature landscape features combined with the impressive proportions of the house and its waterfront site contribute to a spectacular setting.

**DESCRIPTION - MAIN HOUSE EXTERIOR**

The large two story house features a portico centered on the primary (south) facade (photo 1). The portico has a gable roof supported by elongated Doric columns on raised brick bases. A lunette window is centered within the pediment of the gable. The original lantern hangs above, affixed in place by chains. A brick arch contains the panelled front door which features a fanlight and leaded glass sidelights flanked by wood pilasters. A decorative wood cornice returns at each of the four corners of the central block of the house. The windows on the main section are symmetrically placed 6/1 double hung sash with "reinforced imitation stone" sills and operational louvered shutters with crescent shaped cutouts. The windows have brick soldier course lintels. Those on the first floor are further decorated with keystones.

The rear (north) elevation features a centrally located one story projecting bay which leads to a terrace enclosed with wrought iron railing (photo 2). Two chimneys flank this projecting bay. The rear elevation windows are 4/1 double hung sash.

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The wings that project from the west and east elevations were originally one-story in height. In 1956 an addition expanded the east wing to two stories (photo 3). The east elevation is fenestrated with both 4/1 and 6/1 double hung sash windows on the first floor, while those on the second floor are 4/4. One opening on the end wall of this wing appears to have been blocked, perhaps during the interior updating of the kitchen.

The west elevation (facing the bay) consists of a single story projection from the main block of the house (photo 4). It is fenestrated on the first floor with triple hung sash (1/1/1) allowing stacking on top or bottom. A pair of french doors topped with a scalloped awning provides access to the side yard from the first floor of the west wing. The fenestration of the west wall of the second story has been altered. Originally it featured two symmetrically placed identical windows. One opening has been blocked and the other has a decorative awning above. A historic photo shows that the roof of this section originally had a decorative wood railing (photo 5).

**MAIN HOUSE INTERIOR**

All interior walls are plaster. Floors, with the exception of the tiled kitchen and baths, are oak. The upstairs floors are carpeted. All of the interior spaces feature original multi-panelled doors, knobs, and brass door hardware.

The first floor includes a central entrance hall with an "Elevette" elevator (photo 6). A "U"-shaped stairway with a spacious landing and turned and tapered oak balustrade ascends to the second floor from the first floor entrance/central hall (photo 7). At the rear of the hall, at the foot of the stairs, a doorway leads to the study with original built-in bookcases. The study also accesses the living room at its west end. The living room features a decorative Georgian colonial mantelpiece surrounding the fireplace (photo 8) and walls topped with crown molding. Bi-fold french doors lead to the sunporch. Directly to the right of the entrance hall is the dining room in which there are two original colonial corner cupboards with clear glass

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muntins. Off the dining room is the original breakfast room adjoining the updated kitchen. A service corridor off the entrance hall leads to the kitchen and to a rear service hall containing the former boiler room (present utility room). An exterior door off this hall exits to the rear of the house.

On the second floor, there is a central hall, three bedrooms, two baths (with original fixtures, tile, and hardware), and a 1956 sunroom and bath addition. The window located at the center of the south wall has multi-colored stained glass that is not original to the house. The bedrooms and sunroom are accessed from the hall.

**GARAGE AND GUEST HOUSE**

When the garage/guest house was relocated from an adjacent site in 1927, it received minimal exterior and interior alterations, primarily the addition of paired shutters to the exterior for the addition of some Colonial flair to better correlate with the style of the main structure (photo 9). The garage/guest house is rectangular in plan, utilizes shingle siding over a wood frame, and rests on a concrete slab. It has a low hip roof with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails and shingle surfacing. The windows are 10-pane casement, some paired, others placed horizontally. The interior space consists of two rooms, a bath with its original clawfoot tub, and a separate workroom that originally contained wash sinks and is believed to have originally functioned as the laundry room. The east end of the building has a two bay garage accessed from Bayshore Road (see photo 10).

**ALTERATIONS/ADDITIONS**

The primary exterior alteration to this property consists of the addition of the second story over the west wing in 1956. In the early 1930s some interior changes were made to facilitate the installation of an elevator. These included the conversion of a second floor closet to an elevator access, the reconfiguration of the south end of the



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upstairs halls, and the relocation of the master bedroom door a few feet to the west. The kitchen has been modernized. Both buildings retain their original features and integrity of design. A non-contributing gazebo is located at the west end of the expansive lawn, near the bay (photo 11).

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The Earle House, Sarasota, Florida, fulfills Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places based upon its architectural significance in design, materials and execution and as an excellent example of a "period house" featuring a Colonial Revival design. Significance is also based on the association with a master architect, Alfred C. Clas, prominent both in Sarasota and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Prior to 1900, Sarasota's development was mostly limited to settlement by homesteaders and fishermen. Upon the arrival in 1903 of the Florida West Shore Railroad, Sarasota began to grow and to develop an identity as a winter tourist haven, with a subsequent rise in real estate prices. By 1913, Sarasota boasted of telephone service, electricity, water and sewer service to most homes. Streets were paved with brick and asphalt and sidewalks and seawalls were built of concrete. Automobiles began to make an appearance often sharing the roads with animals and wagons. 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 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 an 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 developing as a resort community. Construction following World War I produced what would become a modern city. In 1925 and 1926, over five hundred structures were built in Sarasota, half of them residences.

Indian Beach, the subdivision in which the Earle House is located, had experienced some development prior to the

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advent of the land boom. In the winter of 1890-91 Dr. Frederick K. Williams of Bristol, Connecticut selected a tract of land to purchase, just north of 33rd Street (later 27th Street and still later, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.) The tract contained 267 acres and was then owned by John J. Dunne who had purchased it a few years earlier for \$1 an acre, from the original settlers. Dr. Williams paid \$3,345.50 and a syndicate of investors was formed, the tract was then subdivided, and the plat was recorded in October of 1891, as the Indian Beach Subdivision with members of the syndicate being deeded choice waterfront lots.

Promotional material from this period of the subdivision's development called it an "ultra-exclusive residential area." That promotion also said, "This location is studded with the magnificent homes of wealthy people from all over the U.S. and some from foreign lands, who chose this beautiful spot on the land-locked, placid waters of the bay, after a world-wide search for the IDEAL WINTER HOME." It went on to say there were 93 of the "prettiest located lots to be found on the entire bay, nearby the palatial homes of wealthy northern tourists who spend their winters here." Among those were the homes of the Ringling Brothers, Col. C.M. Thompson of Buffalo Bill's Wild West (since demolished), and D.L. Wooster, wealthy manufacturer of Cincinnati.

In 1925, the Manhattan Bond and Mortgage Company began selling many of the lots in the subdivision. In October of 1925, ten lots were sold to wealthy New Yorkers as a result of the developer's promotional efforts. Buyers included, Nate Hast, sales manager for the Radio Telephone and Telegraph company, J.J. Lehman of the dry goods company chain stores, and David L. Podell, prominent New York attorney. Another New Yorker who had already purchased bayfront property in Indian Beach in 1924 was George W. Earle, President of the New York Blueprint Company. Earle first built a small home and garage on the north portion of his property in 1924 and, in 1926, proceeded to build this more substantial home on the southern portion.

By the time construction of Earle's home was completed in early 1927, the construction boom in Sarasota was all over. In the following years, very little construction activity took place in Sarasota or in Indian Beach

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Subdivision until after World War II. The Earle House is a significant surviving representation of the type of large homes constructed in Indian Beach during the Florida land boom for wealthy northerners as winter homes. In recent years, the number of the original estates has diminished either by the subdivision of the original parcels for new construction, insensitive additions or alterations, or by the demolition of original structures for the land value and for use as new construction sites.

George W. Earle, the original owner of 4521 Bayshore Road, was the owner and former President of the National Blueprint Company in New York. Earle purchased the company in 1889 and the company continues to exist today (1992) as The National Reprographics Company. Earle originally came to Sarasota in 1924 with his wife, Ella, as a winter visitor from Warren, Massachusetts where they had owned a gentlemen's farm for forty years. Upon their arrival, Earle constructed a comfortable size home on a portion of a bayfront parcel in Indian Beach that he had purchased in March of 1924. In 1926, plans were made to construct a much larger home on the southerly portion of the property and the Earle residence was completed in 1927. Earle had the unattached garage/guest house from his earlier home moved to its present site. His first (1924) house was moved slightly to the south of its original location and that section of the property was sold. The residential structure on that site still stands although it was substantially altered in 1992.

Upon completion of the house and Mr. Earle's retirement in 1927, the Earles made Sarasota their permanent home. In May of 1928, Mrs. Earle died suddenly. George Earle continued to live in the house for the next 14 years and was active in the community. He served on several civic project planning boards and was a charter member and active in the Church of the Redeemer. Earle also served as one of the first presidents of the Whitfield Country Club, then called the Sarasota Bay Country Club. About 1940, he fell and fractured his hip and was forced to limit his community involvement. He continued to live in the home until his death in 1943.

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ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE:

Clas, Sheperd, and Clas

An existing set of architectural plans reveals that the Earle house was designed by the firm of Clas, Sheperd and Clas of Sarasota and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They also carried out the relocation and alteration of the guest house and garage. In 1925, Clas and Sheperd established an office in the First Bank and Trust in downtown Sarasota. City directories indicate that the firm operated during the years 1926-1928. H.J. Grassold, a Sarasota resident, served as manager and resident architect for the firm. By 1930, when Boom Time construction bottomed out, neither the firm, Clas, Sheperd and Clas, nor Grassold were listed in the city directories. During the years the firm conducted business in Sarasota, they designed several residential structures. In keeping with local trends at the time, the designs of all of the other structures that have been credited to them are Mediterranean Revival in style. Clas's partner, John S. Sheperd, has been identified as the architect of the Charles Ringling Building, constructed in downtown Sarasota. Alfred Clas has been identified as the architect of Charles Ringling's Home, also on Bayshore Road on Sarasota Bay, which was completed in 1926 and listed in the National Register in 1984. The family home and the circus headquarters of the Ringling Brothers, who played a vital part in the development and promotion of Sarasota in the early part of the century, was originally in Baraboo, Wisconsin approximately fifty miles from the state capital, Madison, and approximately 100 miles from Milwaukee, Wisconsin's largest city. It is possible that the Ringlings were familiar with Clas' firm's reputation and work or were acquainted with either Clas or Sheperd socially. Considering this, it is conceivable that Clas and Sheperd were invited and introduced to Sarasota by the Ringlings and took advantage of the opportunities that the growing community provided during the Boom Time.

Before Clas and Sheperd worked in Sarasota, Clas' firm was successfully established in Milwaukee. John Gregory's 1931 history of the city, noted that, "No name was held in higher esteem in Milwaukee than that of Alfred C. Clas, whose work over a long period of years has gained for him a

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reputation far transcending the limitations of his own city and state." Clas, the son of German immigrants, in his earlier years was already well known in Wisconsin through his association with George B. Ferry. That firm was active from 1890-1913. In 1921, Clas formed a partnership with his son Ruben, and John S. Sheperd. Over the years, the firm did much public work. Clas himself was responsible for the improvement of the Milwaukee River and laid out and designed most of Milwaukee's park buildings and parks, both city and county, including the Washington Park Zoological Gardens. He was involved in the planning of the Milwaukee Civic Center and the city auditorium. He was appointed to the board of park commissioners, serving fifteen years during which time he also served as president of the metropolitan park commission. His firm was awarded a gold medal for the Milwaukee Library and Museum at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; the gold medal for the Wisconsin State Building at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901; the gold medal for the Wisconsin Building at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904; and the silver medal for the State Historical Library in Madison (listed on the National Register), at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. The firm was also responsible for the construction of the music shell in Humboldt Park in downtown Milwaukee. Clas was an advisor to the State of Wisconsin in the construction of its capitol building at Madison.

**Period Houses and the Colonial Revival**

Between 1870 and 1940 American domestic architecture drew primarily from past historic styles for its forms and decoration. These revival style residences are often called "period houses" in reference to their borrowing of decorative stylistic elements from various historic periods. The period house was especially popular between 1910 and 1930 during which time it evolved into a distinct American architectural form that paralleled a growth in suburban living and changes in technology. During this era, improvements in central heating permitted a more open interior plan with larger rooms. The period houses of the early twentieth century were usually larger than their prototypes. The houses were also typically placed on suburban lots that were larger than the standard urban lot,

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and outdoor living areas (porches, terraces) became increasingly popular.

After the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, enthusiasm for American culture swept the country. The Colonial period was viewed as a positive era of honest, sincere, strong and virtuous citizens. This enthusiasm for things Colonial extended to architecture and was manifested by a revival in Colonial house types. The Colonial Revival style is characterized by symmetrical facades, the use of double hung sash windows with multipaned glazing, and ornament drawn freely from colonial precedents. The Colonial Revival approach to ornament does not insist on historical correctness. Typically, the entry is emphasized by elements such as fanlights, side lights, and a pedimented entry portico supported by columns. Colonial Revival houses of the early twentieth century were large, solidly built and comfortable in their interior layout. Numerous publications and architectural periodicals of the early twentieth century helped to popularize the revival and to disseminate scale drawings of decorative Colonial Revival features. The Earle House is an excellent example of this Revival style and is one of the best examples in Sarasota. During the Land Boom years in Sarasota the most prevalent style expressed in local architecture was Mediterranean Revival. Frame vernacular construction and Craftsman style bungalows, which were the dominant residential choices from 1910-1920, also remained popular. Most other Colonial Revival style residences in Sarasota date from the thirties and are much smaller in scale. These later examples were built for the less affluent middle class and were primarily constructed on non-waterfront sites. These smaller houses account for the majority of the Colonial Revival residences identified in the two Sarasota cultural resource surveys. The imposing and superbly executed Colonial Revival Earle House was unusual for Sarasota. The property was placed on the City of Sarasota's Historic Register in late 1992 based on its architectural significance.

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**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS:**

**Sarasota County Department of Historical Resources**

Polk, R.L. and Co. R.L. Polk Directories, Sarasota City Directories, 1926-1985.

Sarasota Herald Tribune (Sarasota)  
Obituary File and Miscellaneous Newspaper Clippings

Sanborn Insurance Co. "Sanborn Insurance Co. Map of Sarasota, Florida." 1929

Plat Map of Indian Beach Subdivision.

Vertical Files on Indian Beach Subdivision.

**Sarasota County Clerk of Court**

Probate Records  
Deeds of Record

**City of Sarasota Planning Department**

Williams Adams, Survey of City of Sarasota (Historic Properties Associates, Inc.), 1988; and accompanying Florida Master Site File forms.

Zender, Kira, Revised Historic Summary for Historic Preservation Element (3/29//91).

**INTERVIEWS:**

Bernstein, Madeline. Telephone Communication with Mikki Hartig on June 12, 1992 and September 4, 1992 between Sarasota, Florida and New York, New York.

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Caravelli, Helen Welch. Personal Communication with Mikki Hartig on May 10, 1992 in Sarasota, Florida.

Lupoff, Jerrold. Telephone Communication with Mikki Hartig on May 30, 1992 in Sarasota, Florida.

O'Riorden, Marguerite. Personal Communication with Mikki Hartig on April 15 and April 20, 1992 at the site in Sarasota, Florida.

Popham, Carolyn and Earl. Telephone Communication with Mikki Hartig on April 20, 1992 between Sarasota and Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

**Miscellaneous**

Copy of original working drawings in possession of current homeowners, O'Riorden.

McGown, Elizabeth, written communication to Marguerite O'Riorden, 1988 in possession of Marguerite O'Riorden, Sarasota, Florida.

Popham, Carolyn, written communication to Mikki Hartig, May 6, 1992, original in possession of Marguerite O'Riorden, and copy on file with Historical and Architectural Research Services, Sarasota, Florida.

Popham, Mrs. and Mrs. Earle, written communication to Mikki Hartig, including copies of family photographs on June 15, 1992, original in possession of Marguerite O'Riorden, copy on file with Historical and Architectural Research Services, Sarasota, Florida.

Simons, Judith A., Curator of Research Collections, the Milwaukee Historical Society, Correspondence to Mikki Hartig, June 5, 1992, on file with Historical and Architectural Research Services, Sarasota, Florida.

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

The entire parcel of Block 24 and part of Block 23, Plat of Indian Beach as recorded in Plat Book A, page 33, of the public records of Sarasota County.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Earle House, as shown on the accompanying site plan.

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**EARLE HOUSE, SARASOTA,  
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1. Earle House
2. Sarasota (Sarasota County), Florida
3. Mikki Hartig
4. May, 1992
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services, 3708  
Flores Avenue, Sarasota, Florida. 34239.
6. Main (south) facade, facing northwest
7. 1 of 11

Items #1-5 are identical for all photos except #5 which is a historical aerial photo.

6. Detail of rear (north) elevation, facing south.
7. 2 of 11
  
6. East elevation and rear (north) elevation, facing southwest.
7. 3 of 11
  
6. West elevation, camera facing east.
7. 4 of 11
  
2. Sarasota (Sarasota County) Florida
3. Unknown, perhaps commissioned by original owner
4. After 1927, but prior to 1932.
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services, 3708  
Flores Avenue, Sarasota, Florida 34239
6. Aerial view, looking northeast.
7. 5 of 11
  
6. Detail, entrance hall, showing elevator, facing southeast.
7. 6 of 11
  
6. Stairway and landing, facing northwest.
7. 7 of 11
  
6. Living room fireplace mantle, facing north.
7. 8 of 11

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

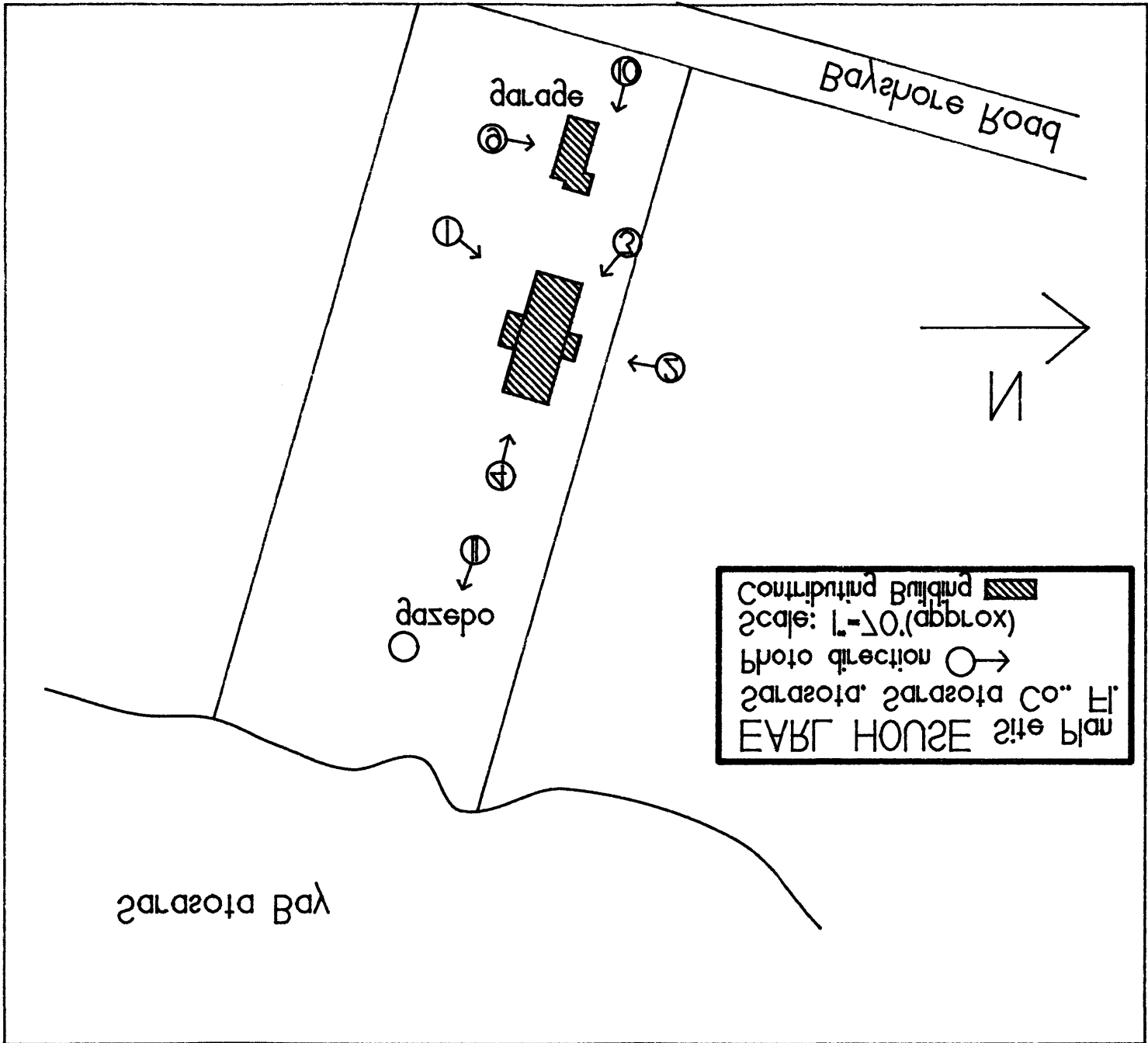
**National Register of Historic Places  
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**EARLE HOUSE, SARASOTA,  
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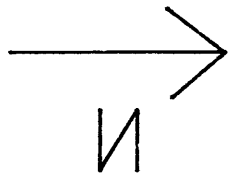
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- 6. Garage/guest house, south elevation, facing north.
- 7. 9 of 11
  
- 6. Garage/guest house, east elevation,, facing west.
- 7. 10 of 11
  
- 6. View from house to bay, looking across west portion of property, facing west.
- 7. 11 of 11





Zarasota

Balgore Road



Zarasota Co. Fl.

Zarasota Bay

Contouring Building   
 Scale: 1"=20' (approx)  
 Photo direction   
 Zarasota Zarasota Co. Fl.  
 EABG HOUSE site plan

EARL HOUSE  
Sarasota, Sarasota Co., Fl.  
Photo Direction  
Scale: 1"=17.25'(approx)  
First Floor Plan

