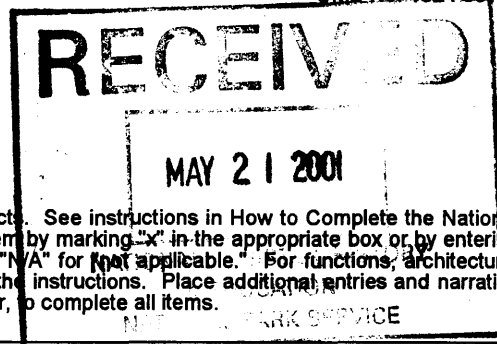


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM

683



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

1. Name of Property

historic name APPLEBY BUILDING

other names/site number Resurrection House

2. Location

street & number 501-513 Kumquat Court

N/A  not for publication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.)

Janet Snyder Matthews 5/15/2001  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

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

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall 6/28/01  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

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

Name of related multiple property listings

(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)

COMMERCE/TRADE/Professional

COMMERCE/TRADE/Specialty Store

COMMERCE/TRADE/Warehouse

INDUSTRY/Manufacturing Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL/Civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Mission Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Tar and Gravel

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.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1926-1927

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

Walpole, Francis A.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State Agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid boxes for Zone, Easting, and Northing with values 17, 347600, 3024880.

UTM grid boxes for Zone, Easting, and Northing.

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mikki Hartig, Historical and Architectural Research Services/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 2001

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 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 Resurrection House, Inc.

street & number 513 Kumquat Court telephone (941) 366-3559

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34236

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

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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**SUMMARY**

The Appleby Building, presently named the Resurrection House, is located at 513 (501-513) Kumquat Court in downtown Sarasota, Florida. The building is an excellent example of a small Mission style, single story, multi-storefront building dating from late 1925 or early 1926. The stuccoed masonry building has a flat, tar and gravel roof with a shaped parapet over the main facade. The seven storefront units on the main facade feature multi-light wood and glass entrance doors, display windows, and transoms. Over the years, the building was allowed to deteriorate but in 1989, it was fully rehabilitated by John Bunger Construction Co. as part of the city of Sarasota's Storefront Assistance Program. Since 1993, the building has been owned and occupied by Resurrection House, Inc., which provides personal and community services to homeless clients.

**SETTING**

Sarasota is located on the west coast of Florida on the Gulf of Mexico. The Appleby Building is located approximately 1/4 mile from the original Main Street commercial core of the city. The building is on the west side of Kumquat Court. The site is approximately 100 x 124 feet in size and encompasses Lots 12 and 14 of Block 23 of Owen Burns Resubdivision, a 1911 partial replat of the original Plat of Sarasota. The building takes up all of both lots except an area of 100 x 24.4 feet to the west (rear) of the building which abuts a brick service alley that extends from 4th Street to 6th Street. Automobiles park at the curbside in front of the building, and there is a small parking area at the rear of the building for the staff of Resurrection House.

Other buildings in the general vicinity consist of industrial warehouses and businesses to the north and west. A historic, considerably altered, two-story rooming structure is located immediately south of the Appleby Building. Directly across the street are two historic small single family frame residential structures that have also been altered. Some nearby parcels of land are presently vacant, having either lost earlier structures through demolition or having historically remained undeveloped.

**DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior**

The one-story Appleby Block has a square ground plan. It is constructed of hollow clay tile surfaced with textured stucco and rests on a continuous clay tile foundation. A flat roof with a decorative parapet on the main facade covers the structure (Photos 1-5). The building has a minimal setback from the street and has a pedestrian sidewalk running along the main facade. The east elevation is the main facade. This is the only elevation that exhibits any notable architectural detailing. The front wall displays seven matching symmetrically placed storefronts. The architectural components of each storefront consist of a single, central, 15-light wood and glass replacement entrance door that visually match the original, flanked by fixed 20-light wood lattice display windows.

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Section number 7 Page 2 APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
DESCRIPTION

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Fixed multi-light wood transoms are found above each of the storefront entrance doors and windows, and low stuccoed knee walls are found beneath the display windows. Contemporary canvas awnings are found over each storefront. Exterior storefront door hardware is polished brass (Photos 1-5).

Centered on the east (main) facade is a stuccoed stepped parapet. Pedimented parapets appear above the north and south storefronts. Centered between the stepped and pedimented parapets are small, raised open niches, one at either side of the central stepped parapet (Photos 1-5).

The north (Photo 6) and south elevations are devoid of fenestration and any architectural detailing. The rear (west) elevation of the building, has irregular fenestration. These openings comprise four vehicle bays with metal panel doors (three on the north and a single bay near center of the wall plane), four independently placed 6/6-light vinyl clad single hung sash windows with stuccoed sills, and two steel secondary entrance doors (one near center of the building and another near the south end). A contemporary shed roof aluminum awning, supported by metal posts, extends over a concrete patio area beyond one of the auto bay openings (Photos 7-9).

**Interior**

Although the original floor plan of the building included seven storefront spaces, the spaces have been altered a number of times to accommodate new uses. Presently these spaces include a central reception and lounge area, meeting spaces, a number of specific client service areas, and staff offices (Photos 10-15). Raised panel wood doors, which replace the original interior doors, are used throughout the interior of the building. The new floor plan incorporates wall board for interior walls. The existing flooring in the public spaces of the building is pine, except in a number of staff offices where carpeting is used.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section number 8 Page 1 APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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**SUMMARY**

The Appleby Building is locally significant under Criteria C and B in the areas of Architecture and Social History. Under Criterion C, the building is a rare surviving example of a small multi-storefront Mission style commercial building in Sarasota dating from the mid-1920s and is one of the few such buildings that largely retain a high degree of their original exterior historic appearance. It is an excellent representation of the building techniques and materials used during the 1920s to accommodate the growing demand for commercial space during the Florida Land Boom. The building is also locally significant under Criterion B in the area of Social History for its association with Francis A. Walpole, a prominent Florida newspaper editor and businessman who was partly responsible for the construction of the building and, for a brief time, had his place of business there. In addition to being highly successful in business, Walpole was a respected civic leader in Sarasota from the time of his arrival in 1916 until his death in 1927.

**HISTORIC CONTEXT**

Before the beginning of 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 mainly due to a lack of railroad access to the population and commercial centers to the north. After the arrival of the Florida West Shore Railroad in 1903, Sarasota began to grow.<sup>1</sup> Real estate prices began to rise, and Sarasota began to develop an identity as a winter tourist destination. By 1913, Sarasota boasted electrical, water, and sewer service to most homes. The main streets were paved with brick and asphalt, and concrete sidewalks began to appear in the commercial center of town and in some of the nearby residential neighborhoods. Automobiles began to replace carriages and wagons as the main mode of transportation.<sup>2</sup> Sarasota County was formed in 1921 from a much larger Manatee County, and Sarasota became the county seat.<sup>3</sup> In the 1920s, a real estate boom took place, and many new residential subdivisions were platted throughout an expanded Sarasota city limits. The promise of quick and large profits to be made in the purchase and resale of real estate caused a remarkable amount of development. Sarasota's downtown suburban residential areas expanded substantially as the city continued to develop as a modern resort community.

**HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

In 1911, Owen Burns, an early major Sarasota landholder and developer, replatted that section of the original Plat of Sarasota on which the Appleby Building would be erected.<sup>4</sup> At the time, Kumquat Court was

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<sup>1</sup> Kira Zender, "Revised Historic Summary for Historic Preservation Element of Sarasota, Florida", March 29, 1991, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 11

<sup>4</sup> Public Records of Sarasota County, Plat Maps, Sarasota County, Department of Historical Resources.

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Section number 8 Page 2 APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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named Citrus Avenue.<sup>5</sup> Replatting the area, however, did little to spur new construction. Development over the next fifteen years was minimal, resulting only in the construction of a few small residences and a handful of light industrial buildings. By 1925, only six single family dwellings had been constructed, and the only other buildings completed in the subdivision by that time were a fruit packing warehouse, an ice house, and a machine shop. All of the other parcels remained undeveloped.<sup>6</sup>

The Appleby Building does not appear in the 1925 Sanborn fire insurance maps of Sarasota, but does appear in the 1929 edition. The first record of the existence of the Appleby Building is found in advertisements placed by two of the building's tenants in the March 7, 1926 edition of the Sarasota Herald Tribune. Therefore, it appears that the building was completed around January, 1926. The tenants identified in the newspaper were Baker Paint and Glass and Michael the Cleaner. The dry cleaning business of Michael the Cleaner was founded in 1925 by J. Earl Michael who came to Sarasota from Greensboro, North, Carolina. Prior to occupying the building, the business was located on nearby Orange Avenue.<sup>7</sup> The establishment remained in the building until 1930, after which it relocated to Main Street.<sup>8</sup> Subsequent information on Baker Paint and Glass could not be found. The building also appears in a "publicity" photo with the legend DALTON 7-9-27, now in the possession of Resurrection House, Inc (Photo 16).

Public records indicate that a two-thirds interest in the property on which the building was constructed was acquired from Edward J. Barron in January 1926 by Walpole-Castor, Inc, a real estate firm founded by Francis A. Walpole and George L. Castor in 1925. Both Walpole and Castor were considered "large operators" in the real estate business in Sarasota during the boom years of the 1920s.<sup>9</sup> Walpole-Castor, Inc. appears to have financed the construction of what came to be known as the Appleby Building. Edward J. Barron, who was not a member of the real estate firm continued his one-third interest in the property until his death on May 8, 1926.<sup>10</sup> Barron was a resident of Washington, D.C., and there is no record of his ever residing in Sarasota.<sup>11</sup> The property appears to have been the sole investment made by him in the city.<sup>12</sup>

Immediately after securing their interest in the property, Walpole-Castor, Inc. sold a one-third undivided interest in the property to Ida Berger, M. Kraft, and Sarah Kraft.<sup>13</sup> Then, on February 19, 1926 shortly after construction of the building was completed, Walpole-Castor, Inc. sold their remaining one-third interest in the

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<sup>5</sup> It was renamed Kumquat Court in 1953.

<sup>6</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Sarasota, Florida, New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1925.

<sup>7</sup> Daniel J. Michael, son of company founder, in a telephone interview with Mikki Hartig on April 14, 2000.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Sarasota Herald-Tribune, July 13, 1929.

<sup>10</sup> Public Records of Sarasota County, Probate Records, File of Edward J. Barron, No. 430, Public Records of Sarasota County, Florida.

<sup>11</sup> Review of Sarasota City Directories, 1924-1936.

<sup>12</sup> Search of Public Records and Tax Rolls from 1921 to 1927.

<sup>13</sup> Public Records of Sarasota County, instrument No. 28452.



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Section number 8 Page 3 APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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property to Scott and Annie Appleby.<sup>14</sup> The Applebys assumed mortgages on the property held by L.M. Williams and A. Adkisson.<sup>15</sup> At the time of the transfer of their interest, Walpole-Castor, Inc. had moved their business operations from their first office on Pineapple Street in downtown Sarasota to the Appleby Building.<sup>16</sup> The 1927-1928 edition of the Sarasota city directory lists the new address for the firm. Francis Walpole's son, Charles, became a partner in the business after his father died in 1927. Walpole-Castor, Inc. occupied space in the building from 1926 until late 1929, after which the firm relocated to Main Street in downtown Sarasota and changed its name to Cabbage-Walpole Insurance.

Like Edward Barron, Scott Appleby was a resident of Washington, D.C., where he was a director and major stockholder of the National Bank and Trust Co.<sup>17</sup> He was a nationally known businessman and philanthropist.<sup>18</sup> No listing for Appleby or his wife appears in any of the Sarasota city directories until 1957, when they purchased a home at 4660 Ocean Boulevard on Siesta Key near Sarasota and permanently resided there until Mr. Appleby's death on March 20, 1965. Appleby acquired several prime pieces of commercial property in the center of downtown Sarasota and residential property in Towles Subdivision, just south of the central business core. His probate file indicates that at the time of his death his estate was valued at \$12,000,000, the majority of which was in real estate and stock holdings.<sup>19</sup> As part of the liquidation of Appleby's estate, a contract for the sale of the Appleby Building was entered into on September 14, 1965 for \$13,000,<sup>20</sup> and it was sold to Frank and Edith Stoeber on December 3, 1965.<sup>21</sup>

### Francis A. Walpole

Francis "Frank" A. Walpole was a prominent and leading Sarasota business man and realtor from the time of his arrival in 1916 until his death in 1927. He was born in Koisciuska, Wisconsin, and began in the newspaper business, following in his father's footsteps, when he was just twelve years old. Two of his first associations with the newspaper business were with the Macon News and Atlanta Journal. In 1891, at age nineteen, he established the Wildwood Gazette in Wildwood, Florida. Two years later was elected mayor of the town, becoming at the time the youngest mayor in Florida. He later became owner and editor of the Tampa Tribune. His next newspaper association was as publisher of the Palmetto Journal and shortly thereafter he became editor of the Manatee Record.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> Public Records of Sarasota County, Deed Records, Deed Book 62, Page 332.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Public Records of Sarasota County, Probate Records, File of Scott Appleby.

<sup>18</sup> Sarasota Herald-Tribune, March 22, 1965.

<sup>19</sup> Probate Records, File of Scott Appleby.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Public Records of Sarasota County, Deed Records, Deed Book 547, Page 775.

<sup>22</sup> Grismer, Karl H., The Story of Sarasota (Sarasota: Tampa Growers Press, 1946), pp. 200 & 323.

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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
SIGNIFICANCE

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In 1907, he entered the retail pharmacy business, purchasing the Manatee Drug Company in Bradenton, Florida. He came to Sarasota in 1916 and almost immediately became a civic leader.<sup>23</sup> He purchased pioneer pharmacist Fred Knight's drug business which Knight had founded in 1904. He eventually operated two drug stores in Sarasota, the Sarasota Drug Store and Walpole's Pharmacy. One of his stores became one of the three largest Rexall stores in Florida. He was also a major stockholder in a number of Sarasota banks.<sup>24</sup> Walpole also played an important role in the successful drive to create Sarasota County from a much larger Manatee County in 1921.<sup>25</sup> He was given the pen with which Governor Cary A. Hardee signed the bill that created Sarasota County.<sup>26</sup> Walpole became one of the first elected commissioners of Sarasota County.<sup>27</sup>

In March of 1925, Walpole and local real estate man, George Castor, established Walpole-Castor, Inc. with a capital stock of \$50,000.<sup>28</sup> George Castor came to Sarasota from Birmingham, Alabama, where he had been in the brokerage business. George Castor was regarded as one of the shrewdest real estate operators in Florida.<sup>29</sup> After experiencing serious financial difficulties in 1928, Castor left the real estate firm and moved to Jacksonville, where he died in 1929.<sup>30</sup> Other biographical information could not be located. In 1926, the firm oversaw the construction of the what is now called the Appleby Building and took up occupancy in one of the storefronts a few months after its completion.

Walpole remained active in a number of other business and civic associations in Sarasota, including serving as vice president of the Morris Plan Bank and director of the First Bank and Trust Company and the First Trust Company. He was a member of the City Planning Board and for a number of years was actively associated with the local Chamber of Commerce and Sarasota Realty Board. Walpole was a member of several civic service organizations, including the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, and Kiwanis Club.<sup>31</sup> Francis Walpole died after a brief illness in the latter part of 1927.<sup>32</sup> The Appleby Building is the only remaining building in Sarasota with which Walpole was personally associated and was the site of one of his major business concerns.

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<sup>23</sup> Ibid., p. 200.

<sup>24</sup> This Week in Sarasota, May 7, 1925.

<sup>25</sup> Grismer, pp. 199-200.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., p. 323.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., p. 261.

<sup>28</sup> This Week in Sarasota, March 19, 1925.

<sup>29</sup> This Week in Sarasota, May 7, 1925.

<sup>30</sup> Sarasota Herald-Tribune, July 13, 1929.

<sup>31</sup> Grismer, p. 323.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., p. 261.

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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
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**Tenants of the Appleby Building**

A review of city directories from 1927 to 1950 reveals that the building was used for both commercial and residential purposes. By 1936, four of the storefront spaces were occupied by residential tenants, while the other three held commercial spaces. By the 1970s and 1980s, the building was primarily used for light manufacturing companies, various service industries, and as storage space. Despite its declining physical condition in later years, the building continued at or near full occupation until the mid-1980s. By 1988, the only remaining tenant was the Sarasota Blinds Manufacturing Company.<sup>33</sup> In 1989 (Photo 17), the building was purchased by Bunger Construction Company and vacated for rehabilitation.<sup>34</sup> After completion of the rehabilitation work, the property remained vacant until it was purchased in August of 1993 by its present occupant, Resurrection House, Inc.<sup>35</sup>

**ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE**

**Mediterranean Revival Style**

The Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean Revival Styles popularized by Henry Flagler in St. Augustine and Addison Mizner in Miami were reflected in major Florida regional architecture. Motivated by several national exhibitions, the Mediterranean Revival style first gained prominence in California during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>36</sup> This style was popularized by the Pan-American Exhibition in San Diego in 1915 and the work of transplanted Eastern architect, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Goodhue authored a detailed study of Spanish Colonial architecture, but he wanted to go beyond the then prevalent Mission interpretations to emphasize the richness of Spanish precedents found throughout Latin America.<sup>37</sup> It was adopted by Hollywood stars of the era, its architectural forms were popularized in films, and it was used for many building types. The style became another choice in the group of "borrowed" European architectural traditions popular with American architects at the time. What was known in the 1920s as the "Spanish boom" included stylistic features of Spanish, Colonial, Byzantine, Moorish, Mission, and Italianate styles-and is most commonly called Mediterranean Revival or Mediterranean Eclectic.<sup>38</sup> The Mediterranean Revival Style proved a perfect Florida marketing device for its resort communities, conveying the exotic beauty of the state, while also drawing upon a remote link to a Spanish Colonial heritage.

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<sup>33</sup> Sarasota City Directory, Richmond VA: R.L. Polk & Company, 1988.

<sup>34</sup> Sarasota Herald-Tribune, July 17, 1989.

<sup>35</sup> Sarasota Property Appraiser, [http://www.sarasotaproperty.net/scpa\\_parcel2\\_2000.asp?PropID=2026%2D11%2D0014](http://www.sarasotaproperty.net/scpa_parcel2_2000.asp?PropID=2026%2D11%2D0014)

<sup>36</sup> McAlister, Virginia & Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986), p. 418.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Hatter, Hap, Tropical Splendor (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1987), p. 52.

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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
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The Mediterranean Revival Style soon became as popular in areas of south and central Florida as it was in California. Its success may have been the result of its allure to Floridians' sense of history and the association (though inaccurate) with what the early Spanish explorers and settlers most likely built. A connection or comparison was probably made between the mild climate of the Mediterranean coasts and that the climate and architecture were suitable together. Whatever the reason, the Mediterranean Revival Style was soon the prevalent design idiom for most of the major and many of the minor buildings in Florida during the 1920's. In Sarasota, there are several examples of Mediterranean Revival Style structures ranging from commercial structures to large villas. All of these were built during the Florida Land Boom and are representative of Florida's rapid growth, and frenetic activity during this period.

Although a large number of Mediterranean Revival style commercial buildings were constructed in Sarasota during the mid-1920s, many examples of the smaller retail structures has been demolished to make way for redevelopment of the main commercial core of downtown Sarasota or have been drastically altered. The Appleby Building is one of the few small commercial buildings to have retained almost all of its original exterior appearance. The Appleby Building is notable for its distinctive main facade, particularly the shaped parapet and its use of latticed glass doors and sidelights, and multi-light transoms in the storefront units. Such features are now very rare, as the storefronts in most of the commercial buildings in Sarasota surviving from the 1920s have been altered from their original appearance.

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APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Sarasota Herald-Tribune. July 13, 1929.

Sarasota Herald-Tribune. March 22, 1955.

Sarasota Herald-Tribune. July 17, 1989

This Week in Sarasota. May 7, 1925.

This Week in Sarasota, March 19, 1925.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Section number     9     Page     2    

APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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Zender, Kira, "Revised Historic Summary for Historic Preservation Element of Sarasota, Florida," March 29, 1991.

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

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APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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### **Legal Description**

Lots 12 and 14, Block 23, Burns Subdivision of Blocks 23 & 27 of Plat of Sarasota.

### **Boundary Justification**

The described boundaries encompass the entire site historically associated with the building.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
PHOTOGRAPHS

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**PHOTO INVENTORY**

1. Appleby Building
2. 501-513 Kumquat Court, Sarasota (Sarasota County), Florida
3. Mikki Hartig
4. April 8, 2000
5. Historical & Architectural Research Services
6. East (Main) Facade, Looking West
7. Photo 1 of 16

**Items 1-5 are the same for the following photograph except where indicated.**

6. East (Main) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 2 of 17

6. East (Main) Facade, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 3 of 17

6. East (Main) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 4 of 17

6. East (Main) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 5 of 17

6. North Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 6 of 17

6. West (Rear) Elevation, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 7 of 17

6. West (Rear) Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 8 of 17

6. West (Rear) Elevation, Looking East
7. Photo 9 of 17

6. Interior, Main Reception Area, Looking West
7. Photo 10 of 17



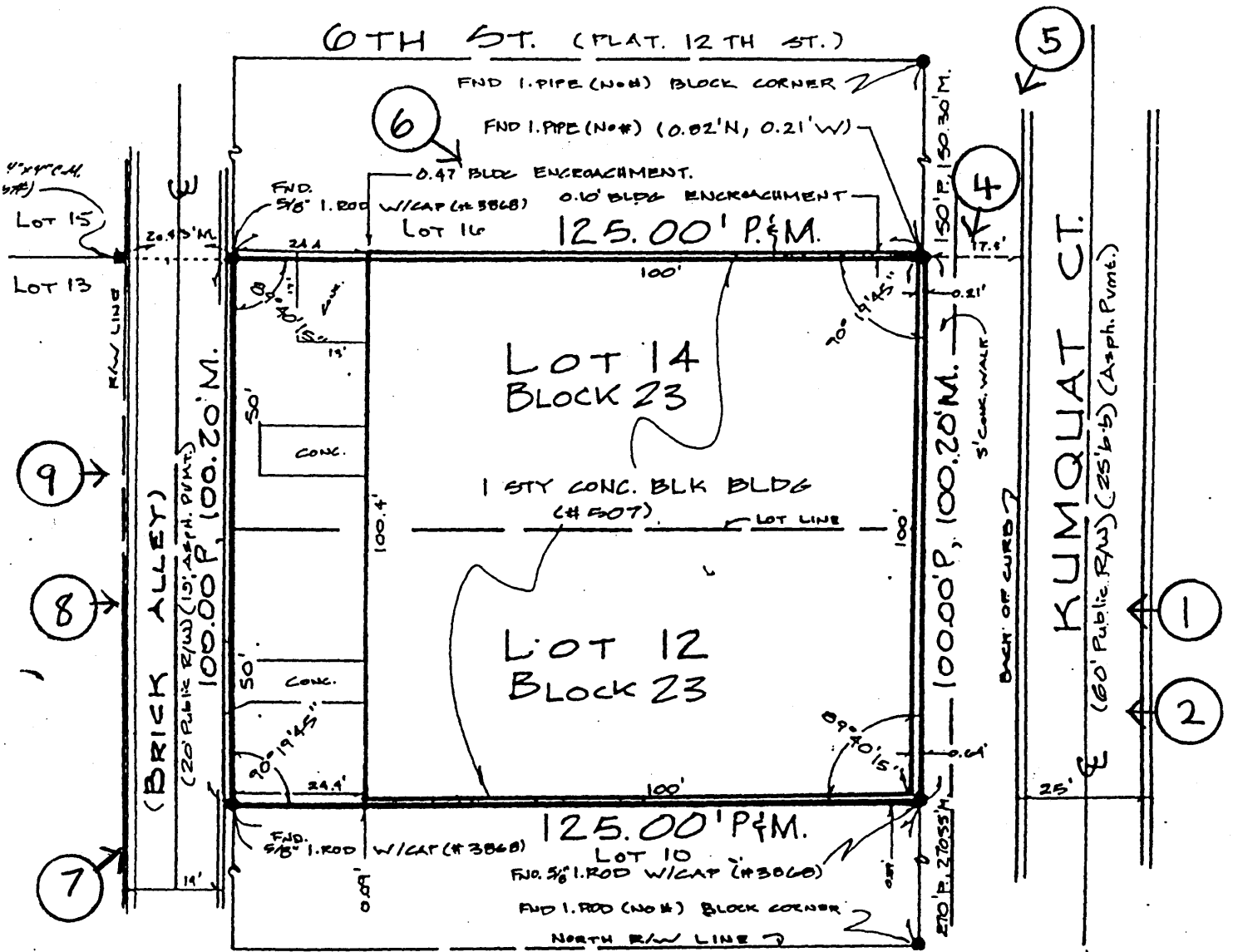
**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2 APPLEBY BUILDING  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA  
PHOTOGRAPHS

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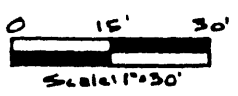
- 6. Interior, Reception Area, Looking East
- 7. Photo 11 of 17
  
- 6. Interior, Rear Hall and Office, Looking North
- 7. Photo 12 of 17
  
- 6. Interior, Office, Looking East
- 7. Photo 13 of 17
  
- 6. Interior, Offices, Looking West
- 7. Photo 14 of 17
  
- 6. Interior, Meeting Rooms, Looking East
- 7. Photo 15 of 17
  
- 1. The Appleby Building
- 2. 501-513 Kumquat Court Sarasota(Sarasota County), Florida
- 3. Dalton (?)
- 4. 1927
- 5. Resurrection House, Inc.
- 6. Main (East) Facade, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 16 of 17
  
- 1. The Appleby Building
- 2. 501-513 Kumquat Court Sarasota (Sarasota County), Florida
- 3. Unknown
- 4. 1989
- 5. Resurrection House, Inc.
- 6. Main (East) Facade, Looking West
- 7. Photo 17 of 17



4TH ST. (PLAT. 10TH ST.)

APPLEBY BUILDING -- SITE PLAN  
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

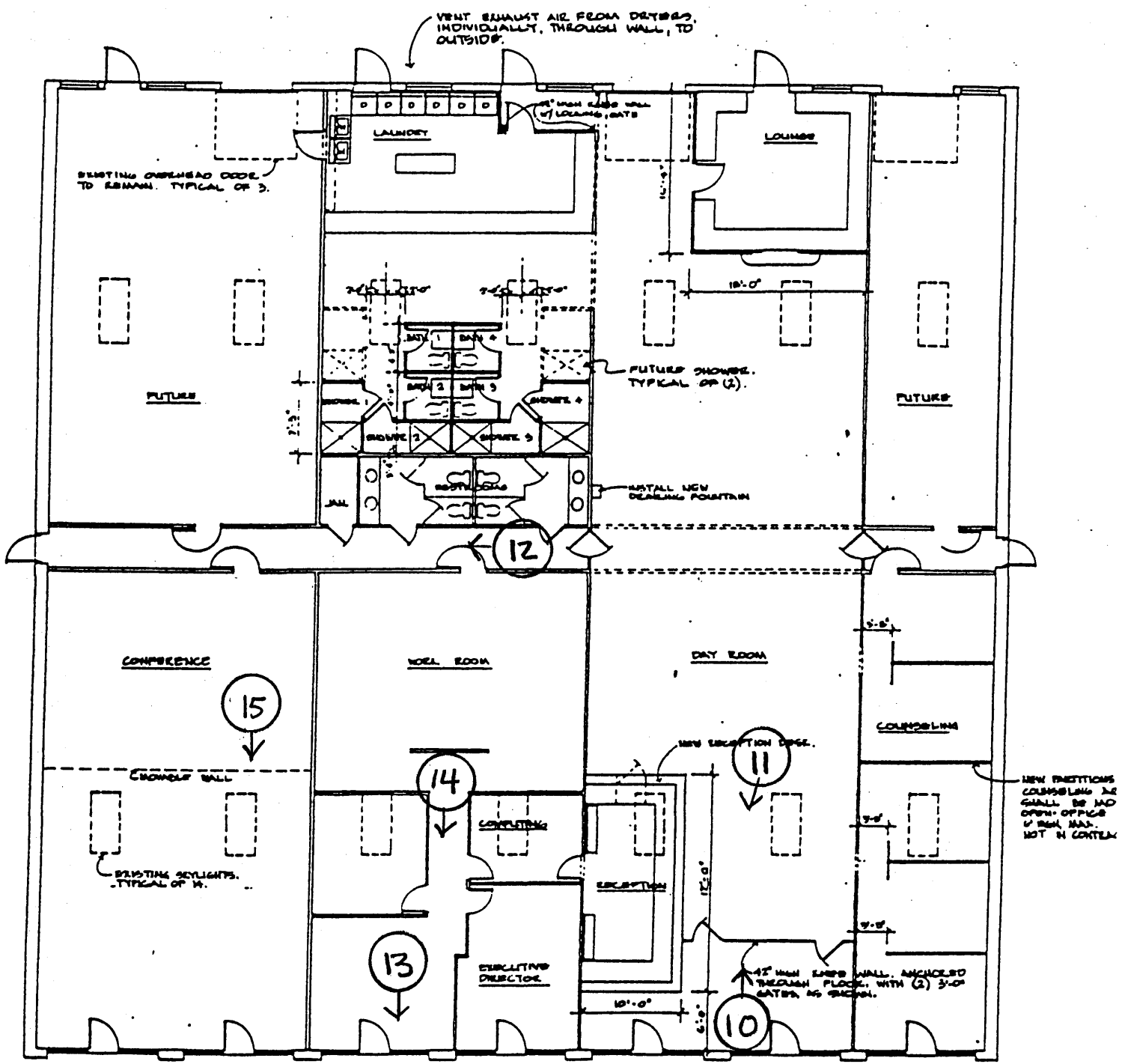
CERTIFIED TO:  
RESURRECTION HOUSE, INC.  
NATIONSBANK OF FLORIDA, N.A.  
FIRST AMERICAN TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY




**SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that this boundary survey was prepared under my direction and supervision, that it is a true representation of the land as shown and described hereon to the best of my knowledge and belief and that it meets

### APPLEBY BUILDING -- FLOOR PLAN SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA



REPAIR EXISTING DOORS, WINDOWS & GLASS @ FRONT AS NECESSARY. ALL NEW GLASS SHALL BE TEMPLER.

 **FLOOR PLAN**  
110' x 110'