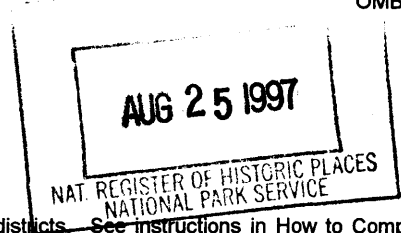


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



1170

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 SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 76 South Washington Drive N/A not for publication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.)

Charles W. Perry 8/19/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, 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 9/26/97
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

SCHULER, GEORGE 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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco
walls Stucco
roof Clay tile
other

Narrative Description

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

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

1926

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Baum, Dwight James

Blder: Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
Name of Property

Sarasota Co., Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

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

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Victoria "Mikki" Hartig/Sherry Piland/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 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

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 amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

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

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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The George Schueler House, 76 South Washington Drive, Sarasota, Florida, is a two-story residence with a detached, one-story garage. Both were constructed in 1926. However, the garage is a noncontributing building because it has been substantially enlarged and altered, resulting in the loss of its original architectural integrity. The house has an irregular plan. It is constructed of hollow clay tile, covered with stucco, and rests on a concrete foundation. The cross-gable roof is surfaced with barrel tiles.

SETTING

The Schueler House is located in the John Ringling Estates subdivision, on St. Armands Key. It sits back approximately twenty feet from the street, on a parcel of less than one acre. It is approximately one block from the St. Armands shopping area and approximately two miles southwest of the downtown commercial area of the City of Sarasota. The John Ringling Estates subdivision is a stylish residential neighborhood containing only seven residences from the 1920s and two dating from the 1930s. The 1920s houses, Mediterranean Revival in style, are the only homes that were completed in the subdivision before the failure of the Florida Land Boom. The majority of the housing stock on St. Armands Key was constructed after World War II and consists of ranch and split-level residences.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The entrance is centrally located on the main (east) facade of the house and is approached by a short flight of steps (Photo 1). The paneled wood entrance door is set within a quoined arch surround. Several small turned wood posts fill the arch above the door. Centered above the entrance is a decorative inset stucco panel. The square panel depicts a profile bust of a Roman soldier. Below the bust are two shields of armor.

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Section number 7 Page 2

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The wall plane to the south of the entrance is set slightly forward. The entrance is flanked by windows of different sizes. The window south of the door is smaller and is covered by a decorative wrought iron grille. A larger matching grille shields the larger of the two first floor windows to the north of the entrance.

The south elevation is fenestrated with paired, eight-light, vinyl clad, metal windows at the east end of the first floor (Photo 2). At the west end of this elevation is a large glass block panel set into the wall where a smaller window once existed. The second floor of this elevation has twelve-light, vinyl clad, metal windows and a small, fixed, single pane window. Tile scuppers, grouped in a triangular pattern, are located in the gable end wall of this elevation, as well as the north and west elevations.

The north elevation features a one-story porch, fenestrated with arched openings containing multi-light casement windows with fixed transoms (Photos 3 and 4). The porch has a flat, tar and gravel roof concealed by a parapet. The porch roof serves as a terrace and is accessed from the interior by French doors that flank an exterior chimney. This chimney has a tiled chimney cap. The terrace is shielded from the sun by a modern canvas awning.

A secondary entrance is located on the west (rear) elevation, leading into the porch (Photo 5). An interior chimney is located at the juncture of the cross-gable roof on this elevation (Photo 3). This chimney is not believed to be original and was most likely added to service a furnace that was installed sometime after the house was constructed. A small storage room with a tile roof projects from the rear of the house. Except for a single pane, fixed window on the second floor, the rear elevation is fenestrated with paired, 8/8, casement windows.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the Schueler House features oak flooring, arched openings between rooms, and plaster walls and ceilings. A small, tiled, entry foyer leads directly to the stairway (Photo 9).

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

To the north of the foyer is the living room (Photo 10). A stuccoed fireplace with decorative Spanish tile insets is centered on the north wall of the living room. French doors which flank the fireplace lead to a sun room. The dining room is to the south of the foyer (Photo 12). A half-bath and a small, built-in, floor-to-ceiling cupboard with glass doors are located between the dining room and the kitchen, to the west. The south wall of the kitchen is constructed of glass blocks (Photo 13). An exterior door from ^{the} kitchen provides access to the rear yard. There are three bedrooms and one bath on the second floor.

NONCONTRIBUTING GARAGE/GUEST HOUSE

Originally, the detached garage and guest/servants' quarters (Photo 7) was a rectangular, two-bay, masonry structure with a shaped parapet and with living accommodations on the east. Around 1947, the two bays of the front (northeast) garage wall were brought forward approximately five feet, and the eastern bay was enclosed. This provided additional living and storage space, which was accessed from the northeast elevation by a doorway. In addition, the parapet roof over the garage bays was replaced with a side-facing gable roof sheathed with barrel tiles.

A small room also appears to have been added on the west at about the same time. The new construction was surfaced with stucco to match the original. In 1995, a covered parking space was created by the construction of a masonry carport on the northwest wall of the ca. 1947 expansion. This addition is also of concrete block construction with a stucco finish. Four square masonry posts support a flat roof with a clay barrel tiled parapet. The architectural integrity of this building has been severely compromised by non-historic alterations; therefore, it is considered a noncontributing resource.

ALTERATIONS

Stuccoed, masonry, privacy walls, constructed in 1987, extend from the rear corners of the house and anchor at the north and west

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

walls of the garage/guest house to form an enclosed courtyard (Photo 3). These decorative walls vary in height, are topped with barrel tile ridge caps, and have ornamental, masonry brackets. The floor of the courtyard is surfaced with terra cotta tile. There are two means of access to the courtyard from the house: through paired French doors on the rear (west) elevation of the sun room, and via a single French door at the south end of the rear elevation. Tiled masonry steps descend from small masonry stoops at each door. (Photo 5).

The main residential structure has undergone minimal modification. A porch was enclosed with jalousie windows ca. 1947 to create a sun room. In 1987 the jalousie windows were removed and replaced with the present windows. The original, paired, steel casement windows throughout the house were replaced in 1987 with vinyl clad, metal windows matching the original in size and configuration. On the south elevation, one window was replaced with a large, glass block panel. This panel is considerably obscured from street view by mature vegetation.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The George Schueler House, at 76 S. Washington Drive, in Sarasota, Florida, fulfills Criterion C for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is significant at the local level in the area of Architecture as a notable example of the Mediterranean Revival Style, and of the work of Sarasota architect Dwight James Baum. As one of the first three residences constructed in the John Ringling Estates subdivision, its design and execution were intended to set the tone for the future development of the subdivision.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The barrier islands separating Sarasota Bay from the Gulf of Mexico were relatively isolated and largely uninhabited until the 1880s, when a few homesteaders began settling there. Siesta Key was the earliest to be developed. However, development was slow until a bridge joining the Key with the mainland was constructed in 1917.

Until 1910, the majority of the land holdings in Sarasota were held by the Florida Mortgage and Investment Company, a group of British businessmen who had earlier invested heavily in land in Sarasota. Those land holdings were sold by J. Hamilton Gillespie, the representative of the company, to Sarasota businessman, developer and investor, Owen Burns in 1910. Between 1910 and 1920, a number of other influential citizens arrived in Sarasota, setting the stage for future development. Among them was circus owner John Ringling.

Like most communities in Florida, Sarasota experienced significant growth during the Florida Land Boom of the early 1920s. A number of new subdivisions were platted during this period. In 1925 and 1926, over five hundred structures were built in Sarasota, half of them residences. In 1922, Ringling formed and incorporated John Ringling Estates, Inc., with himself as president and treasurer. His wife, Mable, was made a vice-president, and Owen Burns—with a 25 percent share—was named vice-president and

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

secretary. By the end of March 1923, Ringling had purchased the entire island of St. Armands Key and most of Longboat Key and was ready to develop residential subdivisions for affluent homeowners on these barrier islands.

Three large dredges were used to build up St. Armands Key and the surrounding mangrove islands with millions of cubic yards of fill. The appearance of the islands of St. Armands, Lido, and the southern end of Longboat Key were entirely changed. Ringling's plan for the development of St. Armands Key included laying out the Ringling Isles residential subdivision, the construction of a casino, and the creation of an upscale shopping area with a circular design, to be known as St. Armands Circle.

Ringling Isles was considered one of the best planned subdivisions in Florida. John J. Watson of Toledo, Ohio, was in charge of the planning, engineering, and landscape design for the project. The island, however, was accessible only by boat, and a bridge linking it with the city of Sarasota had to be built before any successful development could be realized. A causeway linking Sarasota with Bird Key and St. Armands Key was constructed at a cost of approximately a million dollars. The Ringling Causeway opened on January 1, 1926. In the meantime, sewers and water mains were installed; roads were paved; canals dredged, and thousands of coconut palms and Australian palms were planted. Also, statuary to embellish the subdivision was purchased in Italy. By May 1926, Ringling and Burns reported that sales in the subdivision reached \$1,500,000. On January 1, 1927, exactly one year after its completion, Ringling conveyed the Ringling Causeway to the city of Sarasota as a gift.

In 1926, Owen Burns took legal action against Ringling for transferring funds from their financially sound island real estate project to Ringling's ailing Ritz Carlton Hotel project on Longboat Key. Construction of the hotel was never completed. Ringling gained a reputation for switching ownership of assets to magnify his apparent net worth and to shelter assets from creditors. At the same time that Burns and Ringling were having difficulty with their business alliance, the Florida real estate market began to

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

collapse. Ringling and Burns each experienced individual financial losses and legal challenges. Their land holdings in the Ringling Isles subdivision were swept up in a flurry of lawsuits and financial problems. Few houses had been constructed on St. Armands Key before the collapse of the market, and twenty years passed before any substantial new construction began.

The house at 76 S. Washington Drive was one of the few that were constructed in the Ringling Isles subdivision in the 1920s; however, it was not sold immediately after its completion. It was occupied temporarily by George Schueler and his wife, who was Mable Ringling's sister. Schueler had begun working for Ringling after the split with Owen Burns. The Schuelers occupied the house for an unknown length of time between late 1926 and the fall of 1933.

In March 1930, ownership of the house was briefly transferred to Ringling's Sarasota Gulf and Bay Company. The following September, through his own mortgage foreclosure action, Ringling acquired personal ownership of the property at a cost of \$50,000. In the first few months of 1931, this property and another formerly associated with Ringling Isles was transferred by Ringling to the St. Armands-Lido Realty Corporation. In September 1933, as Ringling's financial difficulties continued, the property was taken over by the Continental Bank and Trust Company.

Ruth M.H. Johnston purchased the property from Continental on January 30, 1934 and retained ownership until June 19, 1939. The property changed hands a number of times in the 1940s. Major Robert and Jean Tebbitt owned the property from 1939-1944. Colonel Harry L. Lewis and Elsie Lewis acquired the house next. Lewis, a decorated World War II veteran, died in 1945. In 1947, the Lewis family sold the property to Florence Gregory. The following year, she purchased the adjacent lot to the north.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Mediterranean Revival was the most popular style for residential architecture in Florida during the 1920s. The style contains architectural elements derived from the area around the

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mediterranean Sea, especially Italy and Spain. The style has been categorized into various sub-types, such as the Spanish Colonial or Mission Revival. It is found most frequently in states such as Florida which have a Spanish Colonial heritage, but its use gained national popularity. During the 1890s, the Southern Pacific Railway used the Mission Revival style for depots and resort hotels in California and the Southwest. The style was renewed and popularized throughout the country by the 1915 Panama-California Exposition at San Diego. Most of the Exposition buildings were designed in the New York office of Bertram Goodhue.

A wide array of buildings were constructed in the 1920s with stylistic features of Spanish Colonial, Byzantine, Moorish, Mission, and Italianate architecture. Some general characteristics include a preference for barrel clay tile roofs, stuccoed walls, porches, and patios. Other common details are balconies, arched entrances and windows, complex roof lines, and ceramic tile decorations. Other identifying features include arcaded wings, multi-light casement windows, and the use of wrought iron. The style proved a perfect marketing device for Florida resort communities, conveying the exotic beauty of the area and drawing upon a remote link to the Spanish Colonial heritage.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The house at 76 S. Washington Drive was constructed in 1926 from the designs of architect Dwight James Baum. Although confirming documentation has not been located, the house was probably constructed by the Burns Construction Company. Baum and Owen Burns are known to have collaborated on several projects on St. Armands Key. Beginning in 1925, Baum designed several Mediterranean Revival style residences in the subdivision. He is also credited with designing three houses for Burns in Burns' Washington Park Subdivision, just south of downtown Sarasota at about the same time. Both groups of houses bear similarities in design elements, such as the use of turned or shaped balustrades and the quoining of arched doorways.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 5

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Dwight James Baum graduated from Syracuse University in 1909, where he studied architecture. He then worked for several architectural firms in New York City: Boring and Tilton; Kirby, Petit and Green; and finally Frank M. Andrews. Beginning about 1912, he designed a number of houses in Fieldston, a development in Riverdale-on-Hudson. He also designed the Federal Building in Flushing, New York, and several buildings for Syracuse University.

Baum first visited Florida in 1922, and during the Land Boom period undertook a substantial body of work in Sarasota. While maintaining his successful firm in New York, he opened an office in Sarasota. In the October, 1926 issue of American Architect, Baum was credited with working to develop a regional variation of the Mediterranean Revival style. His designs were praised for their thoughtful and artistic purpose and for their careful attention to setting.

One of Baum's first commissions in Florida was the design of the elaborate residence of John and Mable Ringling in Sarasota, called Ca d'Zan, which was completed in 1924-25 (NR 1982). The Venetian-Gothic home was his greatest departure from his regional type. Other major works by Baum in Sarasota include the Sarasota County Courthouse (NR 1984) and the Sarasota Times Building (NR 1984).

Baum was one of the few architects in the New York area who was able to keep his office open during the Depression. He was selected by the Architectural League of New York to do measured drawings of historic buildings in Barrytown, New York, and Charleston, South Carolina.

In 1929-30, Baum was asked by Good Housekeeping to act as a consulting architect for the publication. He wrote articles on a variety of subjects, including regional architecture and concealed lighting. He also served on juries for various contests conducted by the magazine.

The Schueler House is similar in form and design to a house Baum designed for Ladies' Home Journal, which was published in the

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SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

magazine in September, 1923. The Schueler House is an excellent example of Baum's domestic architecture in Florida.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 1

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Section number 9 Page 2

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

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Interviews (By Mikki Hartig)

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Burns, Lillian, daughter of Owen Burns, Sarasota, 1 June 1994.

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Lewis, Eloise, former owner, Longview, Texas, 23 April 1996.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 1

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Legal Description

Lot 26 & 27, Block 14, ST. ARMANDS DIVISION

Boundary Justification

The proposed boundaries consist of all of the site which has been historically associated with the structure since the time of construction.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number _____ Page 1

SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. The Schueler House
2. 76 S. Washington Dr. (Sarasota County, Sarasota, FL)
3. Mikki Hartig
4. April, 1996
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services,
3708 Flores Avenue, Sarasota, FL 34239
6. Main facade, looking west
7. 1 of 13

Item numbers 1-6 are identical for the following photographs

6. North portion of main facade, partial north elevation, and
partial view of detached garage, looking southwest.
7. 2 of 13

6. North elevation, looking southwest.
7. 3 of 13

6. Rear (west) elevation, privacy wall and partial view of front
elevation of garage/guest house structure, looking southeast.
7. 4 of 13

6. Rear elevation, garden wall and rear wall of solarium,
looking east.
7. 5 of 13

6. Courtyard wall and front elevation of detached garage/guest
house, looking east.
7. 6 of 13

6. south elevation and partial front facade of detached
garage/guest house, looking north.
7. 7 of 13

6. north elevation of garage with carport detail, looking
southeasterly.
7. 8 of 13

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SCHUELER, GEORGE HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6. entrance hall and living room and solarium beyond, camera facing north.
- 7. 9 of 13

- 6. living room, fireplace and flanking doors accessing sun room beyond, looking north.
- 7. 10 of 13

- 6. fireplace detail, looking northeast.
- 7. 11 of 13

- 6. dining room, looking east.
- 7. 12 of 13

- 6. kitchen, glass block wall, and rear hall arched entry doorway, looking south.
- 7. 13 of 13

GEORGE SCHUELER HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA

VAN WAZEL HALL
TOURIST WELCOME CENTER
SELBY LIBRARY

342

GOLDEN GATE POINT

BIRD KEY

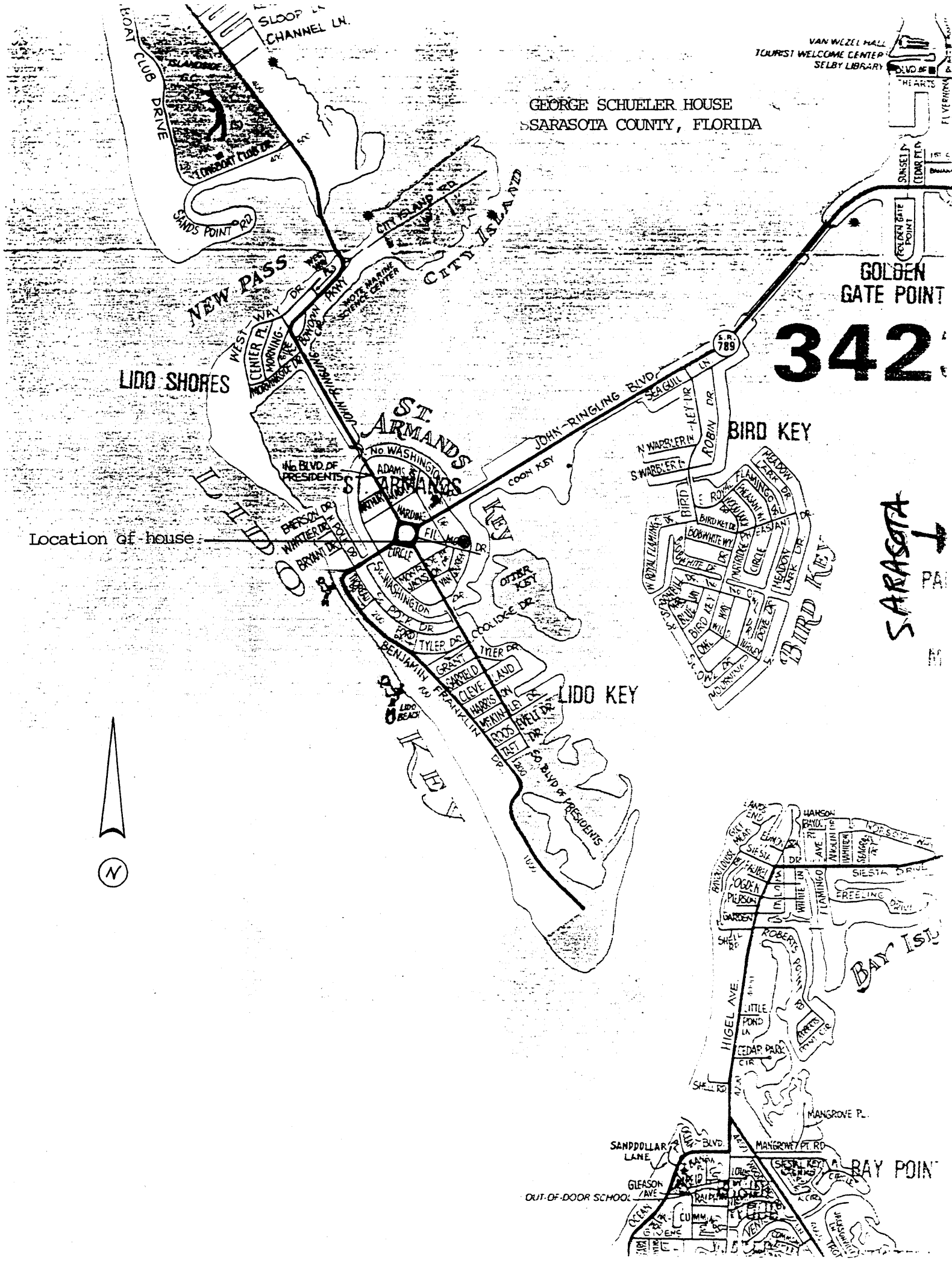
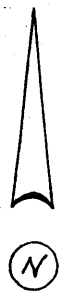
SARASOTA

LIDO KEY

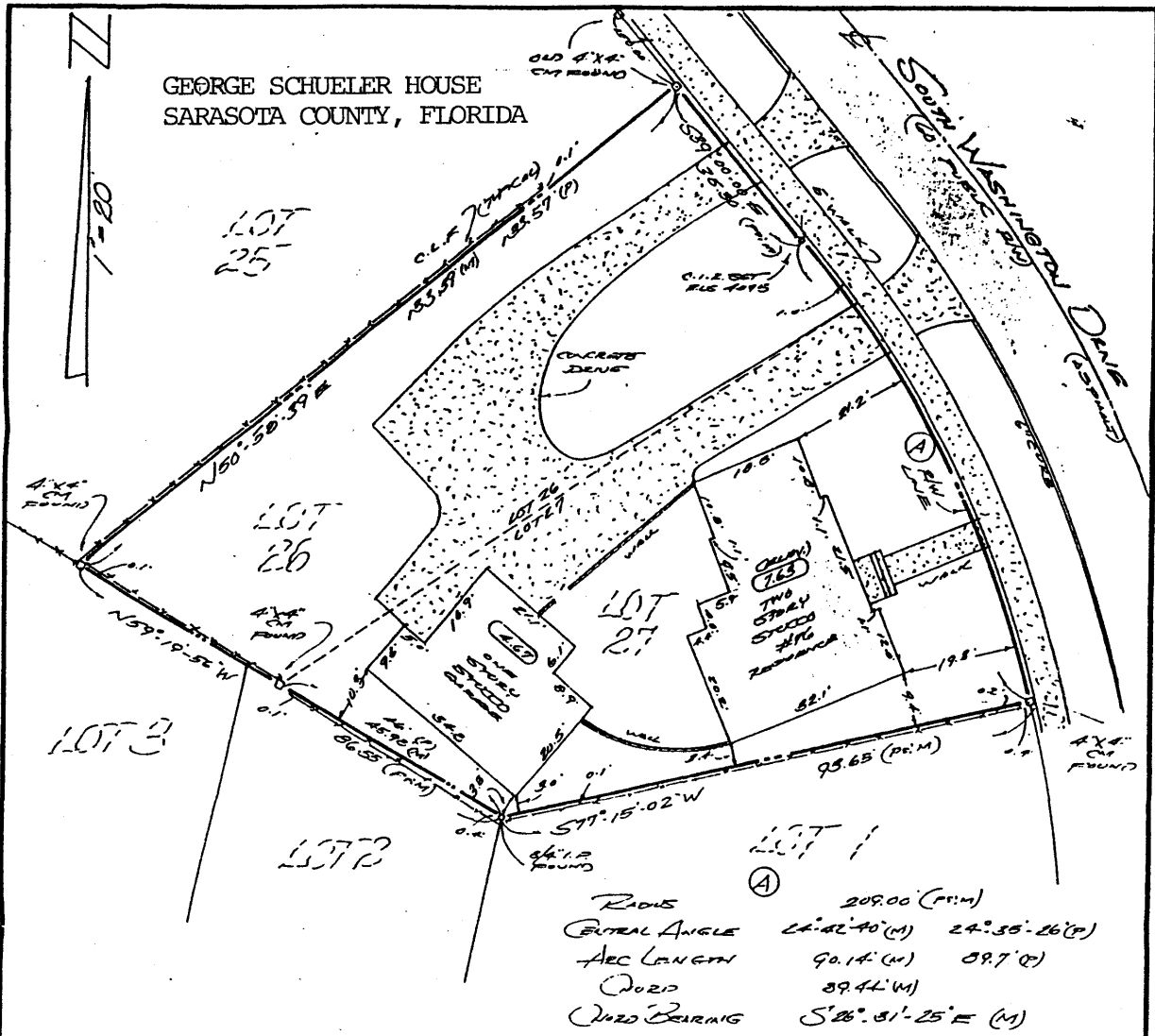
BAY ISL

RAY POINT

Location of house



GEORGE SCHUELER HOUSE
SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA



RADIUS	209.00 (F.T.M)
CENTRAL ANGLE	24°42'40\"(M) 24°35'26\"(P)
ARC LENGTH	90.14 (M) 89.7 (P)
CHORD	89.44 (M)
CHORD BEARING	S26°31'25\"E (M)

A BOUNDARY SURVEY OF:

LOTS 26 AND 27, BLOCK 14, PLAN NO. 1, SAINT ARMANDS DIVISION, THE JOHN KLINGLING ESTATES, RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 2, PAGES 30 & 31, PUBLIC RECORDS OF SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA.

BEARINGS ARE BASED ON AN ASSUMED MERIDIAN. A BEARING OF S89°00'00\"E WAS USED FOR THE R/W LINE OF SOUTH WASHINGTON DRIVE AND IS THE BEARING BASIS OF THIS SURVEY.

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON N.G.V.I.D. (1929) CITY OF SARASOTA B.M. # I-17 WAS USED. ITS PUBLISHED ELEVATION IS (3.4)


PROPERTY IS LOCATED IN ROAD ZONE A13. EL11 FOR F.R.M. PLAN 125150-0008 C (REV. 5/18/92)

LEGEND

- N, S, E, W = NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, WEST
- C = CENTERLINE PLWN RIGHT OF WAY
- C.I.R. = CAPPED IRON ROD
- R.L.S. = REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
- (P) = PLAT (M) = MEASURED
- C.L.F. = CHAIN LINK FENCE
- C.M. = CONCRETE MONUMENT
- B.M. = BENCHMARK I.P. = IRON PIPE

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE
I HEREBY CERTIFY TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THAT THIS RECORD OF SURVEY REPRESENTS A FIELD SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY SHOWN AND DESCRIBED HEREON, THAT THE SURVEY WAS RECENTLY PERFORMED UNDER MY DIRECTION, THAT IT IS TRUE AND CORRECT, AND THAT IT MEETS THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR LAND SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA (CHAPTER 21 NN-6, F.A.C.), EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1991, VISIBLE ENCROACHMENTS, IF ANY, ARE AS SHOWN.

THOMAS C. ROBINSON P.L.S. NO. 4075

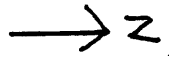
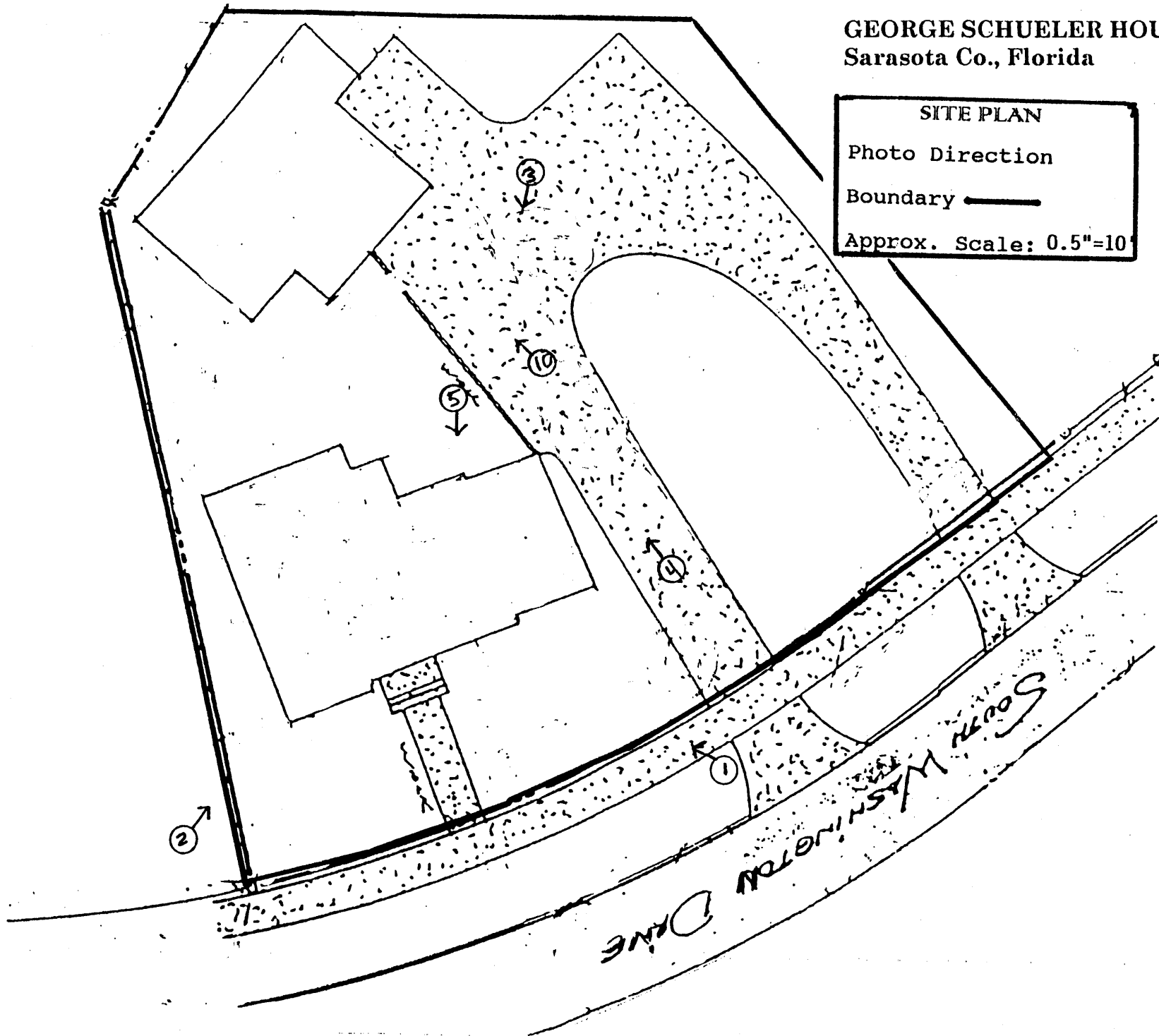



ROBINSON LAND SURVEYING, INC.
P.O. BOX 25831, SARASOTA, FLA. 34277
(813) 954-4473
1225 SECOND ST., SARASOTA, FLA. 34236

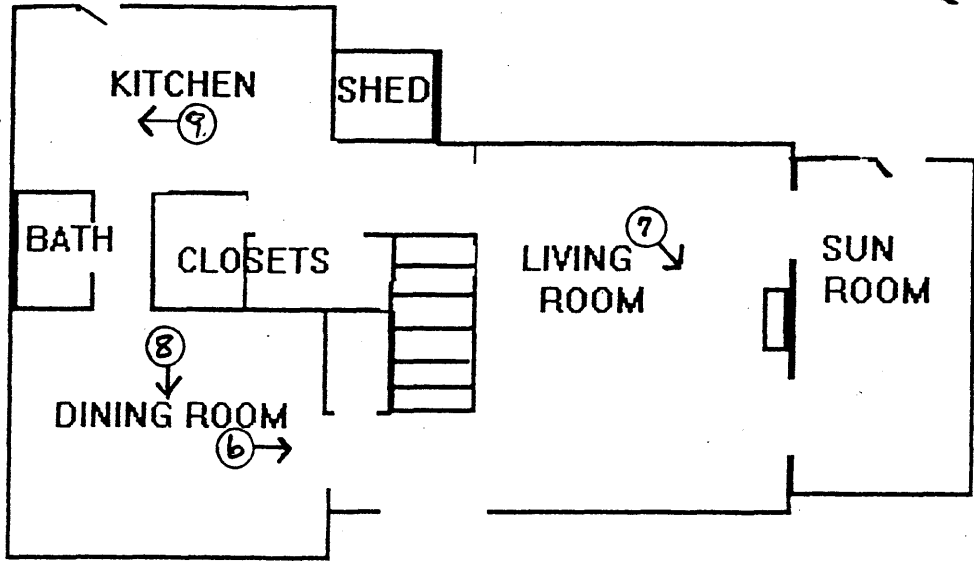
FOR: JUDITH MOORE
SCALE: 1" = 20' JOB NO.: 93.1645 DATE: 2/2/93
FIELD BOOK: - , PG. - DRAW. BY: ROR CK. BY: TR FILE: 1645

GEORGE SCHUELER HOUSE
Sarasota Co., Florida

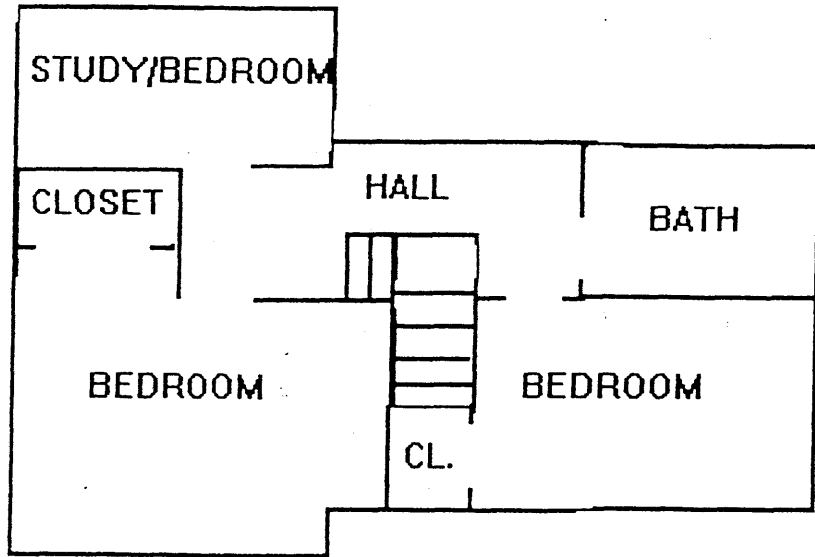
SITE PLAN
Photo Direction
Boundary ———
Approx. Scale: 0.5"=10'



GEORGE SCHUELER HOUSE
Sarasota Co., Florida
Photo Direction 
Approx. Scale: 0.5"=5'



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN