

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1282

OCT - 6 2000

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 comments 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 SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 242 Greenwood Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Sarasota N/A vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Manatee code 081 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.)

Janet Hyde Matthews 10/2/2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, 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 11-2-00
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	
2		buildings
0	0	sites
6	3	structures
0	0	objects
8	3	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

Historic & Architectural Resources of Whitefield Estates

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

SECONDARY STRUCTURE/Garage Apartment

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

SECONDARY STRUCTURE/Garage Apartment

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Mediterranean Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof 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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1925-1950

Significant Dates

1925

1928

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Monk, Thomas A.

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
Name of Property

Manatee Co., FL
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	8	0	0	3	0	3	2	1	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 Mikki Hartig, Historical & Architectural Research Services/Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Florida Bureau of Historic Preservation date September 2000

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Brounough 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 Ruth Brook

street & number 242 Greenwood Avenue telephone (941) 355-0768

city or town Sarasota state Florida zip code 34234

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 REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 7 Page 1

SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Paul M. Souder House, located at 242 Greenwood Avenue, in the Manatee County section of the city of Sarasota, is a one-story, Mediterranean Revival style residence constructed of stuccoed clay tile. The house, constructed in 1925, has an irregular plan and rests on a continuous concrete foundation. Multi-planar roofs, including gable, flat, and shed, cover the structure. The flat roof areas are surfaced with tar and gravel, and the gable and shed roof sections are covered by barrel tile. In addition to the residence, the property contains a contributing two-story garage apartment building. Other contributing resources include two stuccoed masonry privacy walls, two stuccoed masonry arched gateways, a low rubble stone perimeter wall, and a wrought iron driveway gate. The noncontributing resources are an arched ornamental masonry wall, a swimming pool, and a carport, all of which are less than fifty years old.

SETTING

The Souder House is located on the south side of Greenwood Avenue, which runs east-west in the western section of Whitfield Estates, which is bisected by US Highway 41 that runs north-south. Greenwood Avenue is only one block long, running between Broughton Street and Westmoreland Drive. The house faces north and is sited on a large corner lot at the southwest corner of Greenwood Avenue and Broughton Street two blocks east of Sarasota Bay. The site contains an abundance of mature ornamental trees and other plantings.

Although there once were two other 1920s Boom era residences on Greenwood Avenue, one of which was located immediately west of the Souder House, they were demolished as part of a noise abatement program by the Sarasota/Bradenton Airport Authority. The Sarasota-Bradenton Airport Land Acquisition Program Historic Structures Survey, completed in September, 1992, identified potential historic structures in the target area and recommended that the structures be offered for sale to private interests for removal as a solution precluding demolition after purchase by the Airport Authority. It was determined that this mitigating action would not be economically feasible in many cases, due to the widespread use of masonry construction and because of the great distance the buildings would need to be moved to relocate them.¹ Since its inception, the program has resulted in the removal or demolition of 14 historic residential buildings and a number of non-historic residences in the affected area. The sites are now vacant, and new construction on the lots is prohibited. One c.1986 residential structure is located on the north side of Greenwood Avenue, and two other non-historic residences are located further west on Greenwood.

¹ Johnson, Brent, Johnson House Movers & West Coast Structural Movers, and Meade, Russell, Meade House Movers. Visits to various historic building sites slated for demolition with Mikki Hartig, local historic preservation consultant, in December and January, 1992-93.

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The previous owners of the Souder House did not elect to participate in the buy-out program but elected to find a buyer to purchase the property upon deciding to sell for other reasons. They were successful and the present owners also chose to not participate in the buy-out program and are no longer eligible to participate. However, the extensive demolition that took place in the general vicinity of the property has left the area almost devoid of any buildings or structures other than street and sidewalk pavement and remnants of former driveways and sidewalks that once led to other residential structures that were demolished by the Sarasota/Bradenton Airport Authority.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Souder House is located on a slightly elevated site that is bounded on the north, east, and south by a low stacked rubble stone wall cemented with shell and pebble aggregate. Lining the wall is a tall ornamental hedge that visually screens the front and rear yards. The house is approached from the public sidewalk by concrete steps that ascend to a stuccoed masonry arched entrance portal with an original wrought iron entrance gate (Photos 1-2). On the west side of the house is a paved driveway which is bounded on the east by a historic stuccoed masonry wall with a shaped top adorned with blue glazed diamond-shaped tiles and square cutout openings, with wrought iron grills placed within the openings (Photo 3). The wall terminates at the western extension of the main building, at which point it meets the abutment of a wrought iron vehicle gate that extends across the driveway and connects to the abutment of another historic masonry wall that runs along the west property line, past the garage apartment, to the rear property line.

Beyond the entrance arch is a concrete walkway that leads to the main entrance of the house. The house has an irregular plan and comprises two original building sections and two additions dating from 1928, one near the south (rear) elevation and one on the west elevation. The main facade of the house faces north. The facade is almost completely hidden from the street by dense mature vegetation that also conceals the north and east yards of the corner lot. Approaching the house from the walkway, a single step ascends to a masonry porch that features screened round arches, four along the north facade and one on the west elevation. A screened door provides access to the porch. The porch is covered by a flat roof with barrel tile coping (Photos 3-4).

Beyond the entrance porch, is an east-west rectangular-shaped building block covered by a side-facing gable roof surfaced in barrel tile matching the tile coping on the entrance porch (Photo 3). The west elevation of this block has a curvilinear parapet, with a cutout niche at center, that rises above the roof line (Photo 3). A secondary entrance to the house is on the south elevation of this block through a rear screened service porch with arched openings.

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SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
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DESCRIPTION

The irregular-shaped plan is emphasized by an eastern building block with a flat roof running north to south. Decorative features on this block include recessed arched panels with applied stuccoed diamonds over original wood paired 3/3 casement windows. Clay tile scuppers projecting from the upper part of the parapet wall provide another decorative feature on the exterior walls of the primary facade and east elevation of this block. Small decoratively-shaped slightly recessed niches also adorn this block at the top of the parapet wall. (Photos 3-4). The house retains all but one of its original windows, which are wood paired 3/3 casement windows, wood 3/3 double hung sash, and a single 6 light fixed casement window. Exterior doors are original and made of pecky cypress with heavy iron hardware.

Extending to the west is a small rectangular-shaped, one-story addition with a tiled shed roof that was completed in 1928. At that same time, an addition with a flat roof that extends the full width of the original east-west block of the house was added on the south.² Both additions were constructed of stucco over wood frame, with wood windows matching those used in the original sections of the house (Photos 3, 17-18). A heavy pecky cypress door provides access into the rear addition which is also accessible from a bedroom in the house. A small metal frame screened room that houses the swimming pool equipment is attached to the southeast corner of the rear (south) addition (Photo 16).

An architecturally compatible tall eight-bay stuccoed masonry wall, with Roman arched openings, constructed in c.1986, extends eastward from the easternmost front wall of the front facade providing a visual accent for a contemporary swimming pool and deck area built at the same time (Photos 4-7). Also around 1986, a rectangular stucco over concrete block addition was constructed to the rear (south) of the main residence. The addition is covered by a side-facing gable roof surfaced with a slate-like material (Photo 18). A stuccoed masonry covered corridor with a gable roof connects the addition with main part of the house.

Interior

The house has an irregular interior plan. The floor plan includes a linear entrance hall running north to south which first provides access to the living room on the east (left) and the dining room on the west (right). Original paired ten light French doors allow for the closing off of the dining room from the entrance hall. Paired ten light French doors, these flanked by multi-light full-height fixed windows, also provide access from the living room to the (east) yard where the swimming pool is located (Photos 8-10). These doors were installed at the center of the east wall of the living room in c.1986 where an original fireplace once existed. The fireplace's original tile hearth has been retained (Photo 10).

² Souder, Paula. Telephone Communication with Mikki Hartig on December 10, 1998, and Personal Communication with Mikki Hartig on December 11, 1998, Sarasota, Florida.

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SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION

Further down the entrance hall to the left (east) are two bedrooms with a single bath on the right (west). Access to the kitchen is provided to the west at the rear of the hall. The kitchen can also be accessed from the dining room through an original hinged two-way door. The kitchen retains its original wood cabinets with paneled doors (Photos 8, 12). Off the kitchen, to the right (west), is the 1928 breakfast nook addition that retains three original pecky cypress built-in cupboards with drawers, one at either side of the entrance to the nook and one on the opposite wall. The upper doors of all three cabinets have glass insets for the display of china and glassware (Photos 13-14). Just off the kitchen to the south is a screened service porch with arched openings covered by a shed roof surfaced in barrel tile.

The 1928 rear (south) addition originally included two bedrooms and a bath. The two bedrooms have since been combined to form one large space. An original pecky cypress door provides access from this room to the rear yard. In 1995, a aluminum screen cage was added over an earlier constructed wood deck. Paired French doors open onto this screened area which also houses the swimming pool filtering system.

The house retains a number of its original wall sconces (Photo 12). Walls and ceilings are roughly textured plaster. Wood crown molding appears on the walls in the public spaces. Most of the flooring in the house is oak, except in the baths, kitchen, and 1928 west (breakfast nook) and south bath, where the floors are tile. The house has a number of built-in closets, many with pecky cypress doors. Other interior doors are painted panel doors. Original wide wood baseboards throughout the house have survived.

Garage/Servants' Quarters

At the end of the driveway on the west, southwest of the residence, is a two-story two-bay garage/apartment with a flat roof. The structure is constructed of stucco over wood frame. Although it was originally constructed as a one-story garage building, a second floor with an exterior wood stairs was added in 1928. The two original auto bays facing north have been enclosed with sliding doors and windows, but the original openings remain clearly visible. An aluminum frame carport with a canvas awning has been added on the north to partially shelter a portion of the driveway, but the carport structure does not alter the original block of the building and is clearly distinguishable as contemporary construction. The building retains its original multi-light wood casement windows on the first floor on the east, west, and south elevations. Original second floor windows have been replaced with jalousie windows with no alteration to the number, size, or location of the original window openings. Contemporary umbrella-shaped canvas awnings partially shield these windows from street view (Photos 18-20).

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Section number 8 Page 1 SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Souder House is significant at the local level under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development. The house was built in 1925 as part of the Whitfield Estates Subdivision residential development near the city of Sarasota. It retains all of its original simple decorative details and reflects the prevailing architectural tastes of the Florida Boom years. The house was erected by Thomas A. Monk, who was one of the primary builders in the subdivision and was very active in the Sarasota/Manatee area from the time of his arrival in Sarasota in 1924. The residence contributes to the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Whitfield Estates Subdivision* multiple property group under historic context I, **Development of Whitfield Estates, 1925-1926** and property type F.1 **Residential Buildings**.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

On April 20, 1925, builder Thomas A. Monk of Bradenton purchased 20 lots at \$1,000 each from Whitfield Estates, Inc. on which he intended to construct houses for resale. All the residences were to be restricted to a minimum cost of \$7,500 and to be sold upon completion.³ Thomas A. Monk came to Sarasota from Montgomery, Alabama, in October of 1924. He built many large buildings in Montgomery and was considered a "leading contractor" in that city when he came to Sarasota to begin the building program in Whitfield Estates.⁴ Monk had previously been associated with Louis Broughton Whitfield, also a native of Alabama, and one of the principals of the original Whitfield Estates development company, the Delaplane-Price Company. The subdivision was named for Louis Whitfield.

Upon Monk's move to the Sarasota area, he brought his company's entire workforce of 160 men with him, including ten foremen and his own draftsmen. Dave Ellison was Monk's general superintendent in charge of construction. Monk also shipped from fifteen to twenty-five carloads of construction equipment to Sarasota, with more to follow. He immediately set up a novelty works and made plans to establish a steam sawmill, so there would be no delay in getting building materials for his Whitfield Estates construction projects.

When the first announcement of the plans for the development of Whitfield Estates were made by the Delaplane-Price Development Company in October of 1924, Monk was given the contract for all of the company's building operations and construction work.⁵ The first planned building construction activity in the

³ Abstract of Title, in possession of current owners Mr. and Mrs. William Couch, Miscellaneous Record No 104, Page 192, of the Public Records of Manatee County.

⁴ Bradenton Herald, October 30, 1924.

⁵ The Evening Herald, October 8, 1924.

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subdivision was for forty houses, costing from \$10,000 to \$25,000 each, all to be built by Monk.⁶ One newspaper reported that the minimum cost of any one house with lot would be \$12,500.⁷ All of the houses were to be of the "Spanish" type and of hollow clay tile and stucco construction.⁸ Period newspaper articles referenced Monk's construction activities in Whitfield Estates but seldom referred to any architect as having designed the homes he built other than Chicago and Sarasota architect Clare Hosmer who has been documented as the architect for four homes constructed in 1925 by Monk on Lantana Avenue in Whitfield Estates. Monk employed his own draftsmen, and he possibly designed the plans for some of the homes he built, rather than using an architect.

The foundations for Monk's first four houses were laid by October 15, 1924, and the foundations for six more were to be completed within a few days.⁹ His first house was completed by the end of October. By then, Monk had eight or ten others being rushed to completion.¹⁰ By March, nearly twenty homes were completed and seven Spanish style houses had been sold. By the end of May, Monk had at least two more homes near completion.¹¹

Following Thomas Monk's arrival in Sarasota in late 1924, during the Florida Boom, he not only became the principal contractor in Whitfield Estates but also one of the region's most active and foremost builders. In May of 1925, Monk was given the contract to construct two new elementary schools designed by Clare Hosmer—Bay Haven and South Side—in the city of Sarasota.¹² Both buildings were listed in the National Register in 1984. Several residential buildings constructed by Monk in Whitfield Estates are also listed in the National Register. These include Austin House (N.R. 1998) on Delmar Avenue and the four houses comprising the Whitfield Estates Lantana Avenue Historic District (N.R. 1997) on Lantana Avenue.

On July 25, 1925, builder T.A. Monk acquired title to the Souder House property, on which a house and garage constructed by Monk already stood. On July 30, 1925, ownership of the house, garage, and property were transferred from Monk to D.A. Pike.¹³ On December 3, 1925, Pike sold the property to Judge Paul M. Souder of Logansport, Indiana.¹⁴

⁶ The Evening Herald, October 8, 1924.

⁷ Sarasota County Times, October 15, 1924.

⁸ Bradenton Herald, October 30, 1924.

⁹ Sarasota County Times, October 15, 1924.

¹⁰ Bradenton Herald, October 30, 1924.

¹¹ In the Land of Manatee, March 19, 1925, and This Week in Sarasota, May 28, 1925.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Deed Book 103, Page 167, of the Public Records of Manatee County, Florida.

¹⁴ Deed Book 107, Page 196, of the Public Records of Manatee County, Florida.

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MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

Paul M. Souder

Paul M. Souder was born in Cass County, Indiana. He was the son of a physician. The younger Souder first intended to be a physician and received his pre-medical education from Indiana University, graduating with honors, after which he attended and graduated from the Harvard School of Medicine. Finding the study of medicine not to his liking, he enrolled at Ohio State University to study law and was graduated with honors. After graduation from law school, he took up his law practice and was eventually appointed a judge for the Sixth Circuit Court in Indiana.¹⁵

Paul Souder first visited the Sarasota area in February of 1925, at the urging of one of his wife's former classmates from Ward-Belmont College in Indiana, Emma Bell Breed Lindsey, a native of Pittsburgh.¹⁶ Ms. Breed had married George Lindsey, the owner of the Sarasota's primary newspaper, the Sarasota Herald Tribune. Upon his return to Logansport, Indiana, Souder declared himself to be so impressed by the Sarasota Bay region, the he planned to return with his wife, Virginia, the following month to make investments.¹⁷

Although Souder purchased the subject property in 1925, he did not come to the area permanently until 1928, when he took up the practice of law with Haley Greenwood and another attorney named Barry, forming the partnership of Greenwood, Barry, and Souder with their offices in the Palmer National Bank Building on First Street in downtown Sarasota.¹⁸ Mr. Souder was elected to serve as the President of the prestigious Whitfield Estates Country Club in 1935 and Vice President in 1936. He also served as the President of the local Bar Association.¹⁹

Mr. and Mrs. Souder lived in the home with Mr. Souder's mother, and their eleven year old daughter, Jane. Following their arrival, another daughter, Paula, was born to them in 1928. Both girls attended the Out of Door School (NR 1995) on Siesta Key. The sisters were often referred to as Calamity Jane and Perilous Pauline (Paula).²⁰ The family kept both a maid and gardener in full-time employment. The gardener assisted Mrs. Souder in exercising her love of horticulture on the property. The second floor of the garage provided housing for the servants.²¹

¹⁵ Souder, Paula.

¹⁶ This Week in Sarasota, February 26, 1925, and Souder.

¹⁷ This Week in Sarasota, February 26, 1925.

¹⁸ Souder.

¹⁹ Souder and Bradenton Herald, February 29, 1936.

²⁰ Souder.

²¹ Ibid.

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The Souders continued to own and occupy the property until February of 1952 when they sold it to L.V. Bickel.²² Mr. and Mrs. Souder then moved to a home on Monroe Drive on Lido Key, an island off the coast of downtown Sarasota. Mrs. Souder died on May 27, 1965, and Mr. Souder died eleven months later in 1966.²³

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE

The Spanish Colonial Revival Style gained prominence during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This style was popularized by the Pan-American Exhibition in San Diego in 1915 and the work of Eastern architect, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Goodhue had previously written a study of Spanish Colonial architecture. The major development that occurred during the 1920's throughout Florida brought a new architectural identity to Sarasota. The Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean styles popularized by Henry Flagler in St. Augustine and Addison Mizner in Palm Beach were reflected in major Sarasota architecture. The Spanish/Mediterranean Style was adopted by Hollywood stars of the era, its architectural forms were popularized in films, and it was used for many building types. What was known in the 1920s as the "Spanish boom" incorporated stylistic qualities of Spanish, Colonial Revival, Byzantine, Moorish, Mission, and Italianate styles and is generally called Mediterranean Revival or Mediterranean Eclectic. For Florida, the Mediterranean Revival style proved a perfect marketing device for resort communities such as Sarasota, conveying the exotic beauty of the area, while also drawing upon a remote link to the Spanish Colonial heritage.²⁴

The Mediterranean Revival style soon became as popular in Sarasota as it was in other developing areas of south and central Florida.²⁵ Its success may have been the result of its appeal to Florida's sense of history and the association (though inaccurate) with what the early Spanish explorers and settlers must have built. It is as likely that an analogy was made between the mild climate of the Mediterranean coasts and that of Florida, and that the architecture of the former was therefore determined to be appropriate for the latter. Regardless of rationale, the Mediterranean Revival style was soon the prevalent design idiom for most of the major and many

²² Deed Book 156, Page 417, and Mortgage Book 161, Page 454.

²³ Sarasota Herald Tribune, May 29, 1965, and Souder.

²⁴ Hatton, Hap, Tropical Splendor, Alfred Knopf, New York, 1986, np.

²⁵ Monroe, Elizabeth B. et al. Historical, Architectural and Archaeological Survey of Sarasota, Florida, Miscellaneous Project Report Series Number 51. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, 1977, p. 66.

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of the minor buildings in Sarasota in the 1920's, with several elements generally constituting the style. These structures were frequently accentuated with a range of decorative elements such as ornate glazed tile, wrought iron, pecky cypress doors and mullioned casement windows, often with awnings, depending on the cost of the structure.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Paul M. Souder House largely retains its distinctive Mediterranean Revival style character. This is expressed strongly in the arched gateways and decorative masonry wall bounding the property. It is also evident in the use of the irregular ground plan and multi-planar roof forms. The building also features stuccoed exterior wall and the use of such details as clay tile roofing, glazed decorative tiles, canales, and arched windows and doorways. The residence has retained its original casement windows and French doors. Few major changes have been made to the 1925-1928 portion of the interior. Original wall finishes and moldings are still present throughout the residence, as are doors and associated hardware. The original tile and wood floors are also still extant.

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SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Hatton, Hap. Tropical Splendor. New York: Alfred Knopf, 1986.

Newspapers

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SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Miscellaneous Documents

Abstract of title in possession of Mr. and Mrs. William Couch, former owner of Prescott/Austin House, Delmar Avenue, Whitfield Estates.

Monroe, Elizabeth B. et al. Historical, Architectural and Archaeological Survey of Sarasota, Florida, Miscellaneous Project Report Series Number 51. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties, 1977.

Interviews

Brook, Ruth, current owner, Personal Communication with Mikki Hartig on December 8, 1998, on site, Sarasota, Florida

Johnson, Brent, Johnson House Movers & West Coast Structural Movers, and Meade, Russell, Meade House Movers. Visits to various historic building sites slated for demolition with Mikki Hartig, historic preservation consultant, in December and January, 1992-93.

Souder, Paula, daughter of original owners. Telephone Communication with Mikki Hartig on December 10, 1998 and Personal Communication on December 11, 1998, Sarasota, Florida.

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SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Lots 11 & 12, Block 6, WHITFIELD ESTATES, Unit 1, Plat Book 2, Pages 127A and 128A of the Public Records of Manatee County, Florida.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include all of the original site historically associated with the main residence and secondary structure known as the Paul M. Souder House.

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Section number _____ Page 1 SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTO INVENTORY

1. Souder, Paul M. House
2. 242 Greenwood Avenue, Sarasota (Manatee County), Florida
3. Mikki Hartig
4. December, 1998
5. Historical and Architectural Research Services
6. Main (North) Facade, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 1 of 23

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

6. Main (North) Facade, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 2 of 23

6. Main (North) Facade and West Elevation with Historic Privacy Wall, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 3 of 23

6. Detail View of Main (North) Facade, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 4 of 23

6. Non-historic Masonry Wall Attached to East Side of Main Facade, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 5 of 23

6. East Elevation with Non-historic Swimming Pool and Non-Historic Masonry Wall, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 6 of 23

6. East Elevation, Looking West
7. Photo 7 of 23

6. Interior of Front Entrance Porch, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 8 of 23

6. Main Entrance Hall, Looking South
7. Photo 9 of 23

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SOUDER, PAUL M. HOUSE
MANATEE COUNTY, FLORIDA
PHOTOGRAPHS

- 6. Entrance Hall, Looking North
- 7. Photo 10 of 23

- 6. Living Room, Looking Northeast from Hall
- 7. Photo 11 of 23

- 6. Dining Room, Looking Southwest from Hall
- 7. Photo 12 of 23

- 6. Kitchen, Looking Southeast from Breakfast Room
- 7. Photo 13 of 23

- 6. Breakfast Room, Looking West from Kitchen
- 7. Photo 14 of 23

- 6. Cabinet, Breakfast Room, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 15 of 23

- 6. Screened Porch on East Elevation, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 16 of 23

- 6. West Elevation, Showing Secondary Porch, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 17 of 23

- 6. Main House and Garage Apartment, Looking Southeast from Vacant Lot
- 7. Photo 18 of 23

- 6. Garage Apartment with Carport, Looking South from Driveway.
- 7. Photo 19 of 23

- 6. Detail of Garage Apartment and Carport, Looking South
- 7. 20 of 23

- 6. Eastern Boundary of Property Seen from Across Broughton Street, Looking West
- 7. 21 of 23

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PHOTOGRAPHS

6. Intersection of Broughton Street and Greenwood Avenue, Looking Southwest
7. Photo 22 of 23

6. View of Broughton Street, Looking North from Greenwood Avenue
7. Photo 23 of 23