NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions for completion of 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 SCOTT COMMERCIAL BUILDING

other names/site number Center For Architecture Sarasota/UF CityLab Sarasota/McCulloch Pavilion/ FMSF# S02419

2. Location

street & number 261-265 South Orange Avenue

city or town Sarasota

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.)

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation

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.)

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6-7-2016
SCOTT COMMERCIAL BUILDING

Name of Property

Sarasota Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Choose as many boxes as apply)

- [ ] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Choose only one box)

- [ ] buildings
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

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

ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF THE SARASOTA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- COMMERCE/business
- COMMERCE/specialty store
- COMMERCE/professional
- GOVERNMENT/other

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- EDUCATION/University of Florida Study Center

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Sarasota School of Architecture

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation: Concrete
- wall: 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

☐ 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

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

1960

Significant Dates

1960

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Rupp, William; Farrell, Joseph
Bldr: Mathis, W. Ray

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Primary location of additional data:

☑ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of Repository

#
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

UTM References
(Place additional references on a 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  Morris Hytton III, Director of Historic Preservation, University of Florida/Carl Shiver, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date April 2016

street & number  500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

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  Mr. John S. Herrli, Land Acquisition Manager, Real Estate Services

street & number  1660 Ringling Boulevard, Suite 240 telephone 941-650-2775

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 (1024-0016), Washington, DC 20503.
The Scott Commercial Building, located at 261-265 South Orange Avenue in Sarasota, Florida, is a one-story Sarasota School style commercial building that was designed architect William Rupp (1927-2002) and associate Joseph Farrell (1932-2002) and constructed in 1960 by builder W. Ray Mathis. The building is located a mile northeast of the Tamiami Trail on the northeast corner of the intersection Morill Street and South Orange Avenue. The building adheres to the tenets of the Sarasota School of Architecture. The Scott Building has a rectangular ground plan, a stucco exterior, large panel windows, a flat roof, and large extending concrete rafter beams. Overall, the building footprint covers 10,066 square feet with 7,256 square feet of occupiable space, with a large showroom, multiple office units, and nine bathrooms. The surrounding parking lot provides a total of twenty four parking spaces. The building was renovated in 2008, removing all of the later partitions and renamed the McCulloch Pavilion which is now occupied by the Center for Architecture Sarasota, or CFAS, the American Institute of Architects’ local chapter office and the University of Florida’s CityLab. The building was renamed the McCulloch Pavilion for major benefactor Nathalie McCulloch.

Sarasota is a city with a population of approximately 55,000 located in western Florida about 55 miles south of Tampa and 83 miles north of Fort Myers. It is located at the northwest corner of Sarasota County and serves as the county seat. The city is situated on Sarasota Bay, an inlet to the Gulf of Mexico. The downtown area contains a mixture of historic and modern buildings, most of the latter having been constructed within the last 30 years. Today, downtown Sarasota has a number of large hotels, office condominiums, restaurants, and specialty retail stores. Much of the recent commercial development has taken place south of the downtown core, along the Tamiami Trail (U.S. Highway 41), and east of downtown along Fruitville Road. Additional post-World War II commercial development has occurred on North Tamiami Trail and east of the trail along Ringling Boulevard. The city of Sarasota is the seat of government for Sarasota County. After a period of decline in the 1960s and 1970s, the downtown area has seen revitalization in recent years, including the restoration of historic properties. Currently, the downtown area is composed of a mixture of historic and modern buildings, dating from around 1909 through the present day, which serve as specialty stores, restaurants, offices, hotels, apartment buildings, and residential condominiums.
DESCRIPTION

Exterior

Exterior walls are primarily stucco. There are several sections of Ocala brick, originally a buff color that has been painted over with white. The structural system is comprised of a precast, pre-stressed masonry frame with poured concrete footing. The entire building is painted an ivory color; the original color is unknown. The low pitch shed roof is built-up tar and gravel. Exposed structural beams running north-south and featuring pre-stressed, locally produced concrete T-beams extend over the sidewalks, seven feet on South Orange Avenue and nine feet on Morrill Street. These T-beams contain light fixtures that illuminate the beams at night. On the northern and southern sides of the building are distinctive vertical concrete elements that occur approximately every 10 feet. These elements appear to be either decorative or places for light fixtures.

The open plan building originally housed the Barkus Furniture Store, which filled approximately two-thirds of the southern and northwestern portions of the building. There were three additional office units available for lease at the northeastern portion of the building. Metal frame, single-pane fixed windows line the sides of the rectangular building, with the exception of the west. The building, with its open floor plan, was designed for flexibility. The section of the building facing South Orange Avenue and Morrill Avenue is largely transparent. The building features 101 linear feet of frontage on Orange Avenue and 106 linear feet on Morrill Avenue, both with expansive glass storefronts. A sidewalk runs along the all sides of the building, and on the eastern end of the parking lot.

The main facade overlooks South Orange Avenue and features two pair of double doors facing each other (north and south), with a large window module in between. There are three large window modules on the western side that are subdivided into three individual windows (Photos 1–4). The north elevation parallels an alley that separates the Scott Commercial building and parking lot from an adjacent parking lot for the Regions Bank building. A paved vehicular entrance along the northern elevation allows access to the parking lot at the (Rear) east side of the building allowing visitors turning in from South Orange Avenue. (Photos 5–6).

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1 Bill Furst, Parcel Details: Account #2027070033 (Sarasota, FL: Sarasota County Property Appraiser, 2013).
2 Cynthia Peterson, email message to the author, January 15, 2014.
3 Elaine Rogers, Historical Structure Form: Site #SO02419, 261 South Orange Avenue, Sarasota, Florida 34236.
4 Bill Furst, Parcel Details: Account #2027070033 (Sarasota, FL: Sarasota County Property Appraiser, 2013).
5 “Barkus Furniture Plans To Move In New Home Here In December,” Sarasota Journal, October 1, 1959.
6 Cynthia Peterson, email message to author, January 15, 2014.
7 “Barkus Furniture Plans To Move In New Home Here In December,” Sarasota Journal, October 1, 1959.
8 Elaine Rogers, Historical Structure Form: Site #SO02419, 261 South Orange Avenue, Sarasota, Florida 34236.
9 Bill Furst, Parcel Details: Account #2027070033 (Sarasota, FL: Sarasota County Property Appraiser, 2013).
elevation features three single doors and two pairs of double doors opening to individual units. Large windows cover this side of the building, as well. The south elevation (Photo 7) features two pairs of double doors, each opening to offices. This side is lined with four window and door modules separated with concrete dividers. Each module is subdivided into three individual windows. Entrances off of Morrill Avenue and Rawls Avenue allow visitors additional access options to the parking lot. The east elevation (Photos 8-9) contains one pair of double doors which open to a small open porch leading out to the parking lot. Windows are simple and clerestory and stretch across the majority of the façade. Above the eastern porch there is a raised decorative shade device consisting of a roof and trellis-like extensions, reflective of the beams below.

**Interior**

The main entrance is located on the west side of the building facing South Orange Avenue. It features two facing sets of large pane glass double doors with a metal frame. The entrance opens into room 105, which features tile floors, painted wood paneled and standard plaster walls, suspended ceilings with rectangular ceiling light fixtures. Room 105 is located just north of Room 101 (Photo 10), the print shop which features original terrazzo floors, suspended ceiling with panels, and a high level of transparency. Full windows that face the street are mirrors during the day, but, become transparent as darkness falls at night. Original floor electrical outlet panels are still intact. Along the westernmost end of the print shop, the original ceiling height can be seen as the drop ceiling angles up several inches towards the window.

Room 106 (Photo 11) serves as the graphics storage room and has wallpapered walls and wooden floors. Room 107 (Photo 12) is a small storage space. Now serving as the kitchen and break room, Room 108 (Photo 13) has suspended ceilings, carpeted floors, and the dividing wall that once separated two of the original units has been removed to create one larger room. Office space in room 109 (Photo 14) also features plaster walls and carpeted floors. Room 111 (Photo 15), the mail room, has suspended ceilings and original terrazzo floors. Additional office space has been created in the southwestern corner. Rooms 113, 114, and 115 (Photos 16-18) are office spaces connected to the print shop, with suspended ceilings, plaster walls, and terrazzo floors. Room 116 is a common room (Photo 19) with plaster walls and linoleum tiles.

To the east of the print shop is a common area and two office spaces and a vestibule that have been created by the addition of an interior wall. To the north of the print shop is an open room that used to house a beauty salon, with a kitchen space, office, copy room, storage closet, and restroom. Adjacent, to the east, is another room accessible only through the exterior door, historically an office, previously utilized as a storage space for the Sarasota County print shop. At the north easternmost portion of the building is an open room that was used as a break room. Historically the space was comprised of two separate office spaces. South of this room is

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10 Ibid.
another office, storage space, and restrooms all opening into a vestibule which leads to the main hallway. The southeastern corner of the building houses a mail room and an office.

There are nine bathrooms and the entire building is outfitted with a ducted heating and air conditioning system. Floors are original tile and terrazzo. A singular structural wall runs through the center of the building running east-west.

**ALTERATIONS**

There have been no significant alterations to the building. A wall to create an additional office space has been added in the southern portion of the building. In addition, the ceiling has been lowered by the addition of a dropped ceiling to accommodate the fluorescent lighting and air conditioning ducts. This change, however, does not seriously affect the original appearance of the building, which originally had hanging fluorescent light fixtures. When completed in 1960, the building did not have central HVAC. The change was done holding the drop to a minimum of space, so as not to cover the clerestory windows. With the exception of minor interior modifications made by earlier tenants, the interior of the building remains intact. The exterior stucco and brick have been painted an off-white color different from the original. Repellent devices were installed on the underside of the exterior roof overhangs to discourage their use as perches or nesting areas by pigeons. The interior of the building retains its historic circulation pattern which consists of four main units accessed by the still extant original exterior entrances and the corridor separating the north and south portions of the building.

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SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Scott Commercial Building is significant at the local level for listing under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It was designed in 1960 by architect William Rupp. The building embodies many characteristics of the Sarasota School of architecture in planning and design, which was adapted to the climate and geographical setting of Central Florida. The Sarasota architects took some principles of the earlier International style and contributed new design and material elements that distinguished their works from earlier precedents. Their aim was to put more emphasis on open planning and to make buildings appear lighter through the extensive use of glass and more attenuated wall features. Like the majority of the buildings designed by the small group of architects that came to form the Sarasota School of Architecture, this building is a highly individual stylistic statement, a one-of-kind design created to suit the desire of a client for a comfortable and visually distinctive creation. It is one of few commercial structures built in this style and is also considered among one of William Rupp’s, most noteworthy projects. The Scott Commercial Building contributes to the ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES OF THE SARASOTA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE Multiple Property Submission under IV. New Directions and Decline, 1960-1966, Property Type F.5 Miscellaneous Buildings

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

William Rupp

William Rupp was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1927. He attended college at the University of Florida and earned a Bachelor of Architecture Degree in 1953. Upon graduation, he went to work in the office of Paul Rudolph, one of the founders of the Sarasota School of Architecture. By 1954, he had acquired his registration to practice as an architect in Florida, and, in 1955 he began his own architecture firm in Sarasota. Joseph Farrell, a colleague who had worked with Rupp under Paul Rudolph, joined Rupp’s firm in 1959. Farrell left in 1961 to pursue a career in Hawaii, but Rupp continued working in Sarasota until 1964. In 1965, Rupp moved his practice to Naples, Florida, working there until he received a job as an associate architect with Morris Ketchum, Jr. and Associates in New York City, New York in 1968. Rupp worked in New York for several years until he moved to Massachusetts to work with the firm of Callister, Payne, & Bischoff Architects & Community Planners from 1972-1976. He then accepted a teaching position at the University of Massachusetts Amherst teaching Art and Architecture until 1991. He passed away in 2002.

Rupp’s significant projects while working in Sarasota included Brentwood Elementary School (1959), in association with Gene Leedy, Scott Building in Sarasota (1960), Caladesi National Bank in Dunedin (1960), the First National Bank in Dunedin (1960), the Ringling Museum of Art Dining Pavilion in Sarasota (1961), the Uhr Residence in Sarasota (1961), Bowling Green Development and Model Homes in Fort Meyers (1961), the
Wilcox Residence in Sarasota (1962), the Everglades City Development and Model Homes (1963), and the Markowitz Residence in Sarasota (1964).

Rupp’s work was featured in a number of national publications, including Progressive Architecture, Architectural Forum, Progressive Architecture, Architectural Record, American Home, and House and Home. He received an Award for Excellence in Housing Design in 1960, the Progressive Architecture Design Award in 1961 for Caladesi National Bank, and was featured in Architectural Forum 1961 article “New Talent for the Sixties.” In 1962, Rupp was included in a special issue of Life Magazine entitled “The Takeover Generation – The 100 Most Outstanding Young Men and Women in the United States.”

William Rupp was hired in 1959 by local investor Clarence Scott to design a furniture showroom for Barkus Furniture with office space on the former site of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer. Phil Barkus, was the first tenant to move into the newly constructed building. Over the years, the building housed Barkus Furniture Store (1960), the Bahama House Wash & Wear Furniture Manufactures (1964), William Rupp’s office (1961-62), several beauty salons (1960-1995), and was purchased by the county in 1995 to house the Sarasota Music Archives (1995-2000). A portion of the building had, until recently, been used for Sarasota County printing services and the other is vacant.

In 2013 the University of Florida, School of Architecture and the nonprofit Center for Architecture Sarasota (CFAS) partnered with Sarasota County to create a new satellite education studio, CityLab-Sarasota, along with a community space developed by the CFAS. Beginning in August 2014, Sarasota County will be leasing spaces in the Scott Commercial Building to the University of Florida for CityLab-Sarasota.

Commercial Architecture

Commercial architecture did not play a large role in the Sarasota School of Architecture. William Rupp’s design for the Scott Commercial Building was forceful and compelling, and stands alone in comparison to most Mid-Century Modern buildings constructed to house both retail and office operations under one roof. It embodies many characteristics of the Sarasota School of architecture in planning and design, taking principles

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12 William Rupp, resume, Sarasota School of Architecture Collection, University of Florida Smathers Library Archives.
Sarasota, Florida [map], 1954, 1”=50”, “Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1954 - Sarasota.”
15 Bill Furst, Parcel Details: Account #2027070033 (Sarasota, FL: Sarasota County Property Appraiser, 2013). Elaine Rogers, Historical Structure Form: Site #SO02419, 261 South Orange Avenue, Sarasota, Florida 34236.
17 Ibid.
of the International style and contributed new design and material elements that distinguished their works from earlier precedents. Their aim was to put more emphasis on open planning and to make buildings appear lighter through the extensive use of glass and more attenuated wall features. Simplicity of integrated interior planning is a distinguishing feature of the building which allows easy and logical passage from one section to another and makes it easy to adapt the building for a variety of uses with making major alterations. Like the majority of the buildings designed by the small group of architects that came to form the Sarasota School of Architecture, this building is a highly individual stylistic statement, a one-of-kind design created to suit the desire of a client for a comfortable and visually distinctive creation.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


National Register of Historic Places. Architectural Resources of the Sarasota School of Architecture, Sarasota, Sarasota County, Florida, NR # 64500972.


William Rupp, resume, Sarasota School of Architecture Collection, University of Florida Smathers Library Archives.

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is bounded by Morill Street to the south, South Orange Avenue to the west, Rawls Avenue to the east, and the adjoining Ringling Square commercial building parking lot to the north.


Boundary Justification

This is the property historically containing the structure and adjoining parking lot.
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photos Page 1

SCOTT COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SARASOTA, SARASOTA COUNTY
LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Scott Commercial Building
2. 261-265 South Orange Avenue, Sarasota (Sarasota County), Florida
3. Marty Hylton
4. October 2013
5. Marty Hilton
6. View of the Main (West) Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northeast
   Photo 1 of 19

6. View of the Main (West) Facade and North Elevation, Looking Southeast
   Photo 2 of 19

6. View of the Southwest Corner of the Scott Building, Looking North
   Photo 3 of 19

6. View of the Main (West) Facade of Scott Building, Looking South toward Morrill Street
   Photo 4 of 19

6. View of the Alley on North Elevation, Looking West
   Photo 5 of 19

6. View of the Alley on North Elevation, Looking East
   Photo 6 of 19

6. View of the South (Morrill Street) Elevation, Looking Northwest
   Photo 7 of 19

6. View of the East (Morrill Street) and South Elevations, Looking Northwest
   Photo 8 of 19

6. View of the East Elevation Entrance, Looking Southwest
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6. Interior, Room 101, the Print Shop, at the Southwest Corner of the Building, Looking Southwest
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6. Room 106, Graphics Storage Room at the North End of the Building, Looking Southeast
   7. Photo 11 of 19

6. Room 107, Graphics Storage Space, Looking West
   7. Photo 12 of 19

6. Room 108, Kitchen at North End of Building, Looking Northeast
   7. Photo 13 of 19

6. Room 109, Office, Looking East
   7. Photo 14 of 19

6. Room 111, Mail Room, Southeast Corner of Building, Looking Northeast
   7. Photo 15 of 19

6. Room 113, Office at South End of Building, Looking Southwest
   7. Photo 16 of 19

6. Room 114, Office at South End of Building, Looking South
   7. Photo 17 of 19

6. Room 115, Office Space, Looking Northeast
   7. Photo 18 of 19

6. View of the Main Hallway of Common Area, Looking East
   7. Photo 19 of 19
SCOTT COMMERCIAL BUILDING
261-265 SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE
SARASOTA (SARASOTA COUNTY), FLORIDA

Latitude: 27.334014°
Longitude: -82.538372°

UTMS

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USE ENTRY ON SOUTH SIDE OF BUILDING

Parking Available in Rear Of Building

Please Do Not Park In Beauty Shop Lot. Your Car Will Be Towed!