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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 8 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Holly Hill Municipal Building

other names/site number Holly Hill City Hall

2. Location

street & number 1065 Ridgewood Avenue Not for publication

city or town Holly Hill vicinity

state Florida code FL county Volusia code FL127 zip code 32117

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 3/4/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Delores Byer **Entered in the National Register** Date of Action 4/8/93

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT

city hall/ fire station/ police station

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT

city hall/ fire station/ police station

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls STONE: Coquina

roof ceramic tile

other wood

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)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1939-42

Significant Dates

1942

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Alan MacDonough

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Holly Hill Municipal Building
Name of Property

Volusia Co., Fl.
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approx. one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

17	496090	32349710
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 Robert B. Bennett, Jr./Sherry Piland, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date Feb. 1993

street & number R.A. Gray Bldg., 500 S. Bronough telephone (904) 487-2333

city or town Tallahassee state Fl. zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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

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

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Holly Hill Municipal Building
Volusia Co., Fl.

The Holly Hill Municipal Building is located at 1065 Ridgewood Avenue, downtown Holly Hill, Florida. The one story building has a T-shaped plan, a gable roof and a basement. It is one of a small number of twentieth century public buildings in Florida that employs coquina stone in its structural system. The exterior wall surface is also of coquina stone. The building functions as the city administrative office and also houses the Holly Hill Fire Department, Police Department, and jail. Except for minor interior changes, the building retains its architectural integrity.

SETTING:

The building stands on a rise with its main (west) facade overlooking Ridgewood Avenue (U.S. Highway 1), the primary north-south thoroughfare through Holly Hill. The Eleventh Street Drainage Canal runs north of the building. To the south is a tennis court and the old Holly Hill elementary school. Landscape features, which decorate the expansive west lawn, provide a pleasant setting for the centerpiece of the city. A parking area, which occupies the rear or east grounds of the building provides access to Daytona Avenue, a residential street.

EXTERIOR:

The Holly Hill Municipal Building has a T-shaped plan, with the top of the T running north/south and incorporating the main (west) facade (photo 1). The body of the T runs east/west. The building rests on a raised basement foundation. The primary entrance is centrally located and placed within a slightly projecting gabled portico, fronted by a full-width staircase (photo 2). Cast concrete urns rest on the railing walls of the stairway. The pediment of the portico is supported by three arched openings and is ornamented with a small oculus window just under its peak. Each arch features a keystone and coquina piers with impost capitals. Simple pilasters accentuate the division between each bay of the portico. The two center pilasters are adorned with date stones engraved with the names of those responsible for the construction of the building (photos 3 & 4). Rising above and behind the portico is the larger gable roof of the east/west wing of the building. It also is decorated with an oculus in the gable peak.

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Volusia Co., FL

A pair of office spaces, contained under a moderately-pitched hip roof, flank the portico. A cast-concrete water table, which doubles as a window sill, accentuates the texture and depth of the west facade and wraps around the corners (photos 5 & 6). A raised planter also wraps around the front facade, providing a walkway to projecting rectangular wings, which contain secondary entrances to the main floor level.

The office component of the south elevation is fenestrated with 6/6 double hung sash windows (photo 6). A secondary stairway is also featured. Cast concrete blocks fill three rectangular openings in the raised basement level beneath the office space. The east/west portion of the building is fenestrated with a series of 6/6 and 8/8 (with eight-light fixed transoms) double hung sash windows. An entrance, near the east end of the south facade, is approached by a steep staircase (photo 7). This entrance consists of a pair of doors with nine lights in the upper panel and a fixed twelve-light transom. A basement entrance, near the center of the south elevation, is accessed by a sunken stairway (photo 8).

The east elevation mirrors some of the features of the main (west) facade (9). Instead of the three arches of the portico, on this facade there are three fire engine bay openings at the basement level, and above this are three rectangular windows in arched openings. A pair of rectangular doorways into the fire hall flank the large bay openings. Also visible is a pair of staircase railing walls, and a set of petite wing walls that slope from the north and south elevations (photo 7).

The north facade is a mirror image of the south facade, with identical architectural features (photo 10). However, the basement level beneath the office space is filled with 6/6 double hung sash windows instead of concrete blocks (photo 11).

INTERIOR:

Patrons enter the Holly Hill Municipal Building via the portico which serves as an open air foyer. This foyer features coquina stone walls, a pine ceiling and an original hanging electric lantern. Sheltered within the portico are three sets of double entry doors (photo 12). The upper panel of each door is glazed with six lights. A fixed six-light transom is over each pair of doors. A set of modern steel-framed glass entry doors leads into the public utilities office located immediately south

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Volusia Co., Fl.

of the entrance foyer. The main hall is finished with coquina walls, a beamed pine ceiling, and a linoleum floor (photo 13). Entrances to the city administrative offices, located at the north and south ends of the hall, are accentuated with rounded arches. The first floor plan possesses rigid symmetry. Located immediately opposite the three main entrances are a pair of staircases leading to a set of double doors that provide access to the auditorium.

The roof of the auditorium, supported by solid coquina walls and steel roof trusses, rises some twenty-five feet to an interior ridge (photo 14). A balcony, overlooking the auditorium, is located above the main entrances and accessed by a pair of matching stairs. The stage, at the east end of the auditorium, is elevated on a raised platform (photo 15). The proscenium arch is accentuated with painted stencil designs (photo 16). A band of stenciled design accentuates the stage wall at its midpoint, while another band of stencil continues around the cornice line of the entire room. Located behind the solid pine stage wall is a pair of rectangular rooms that provide stage access from each side. A pair of exit doors leads to matching exterior stairs. Another set of doors leads down to the basement of the building (photo 17)

The basement can be accessed either from the auditorium or from the exterior. It contains an archive, a police station, and a fire department. The archive, located at the west end of the building, is unique for its unmilled coquina walls and low ceiling. The police station is comprised of a labyrinth of partition walls that divides it into a series of office spaces and a jail area. The jail, located in the south wing, contains four cells, each with an original iron door (photo 18). The interior of each cell is comprised of coquina walls, an aluminum bench, and a stainless steel toilet. The fire station, located at the east end of the building, is comprised of an office space and the large bay area where the trucks are kept (photo 10). Generally speaking, the load bearing walls in the basement are identified by their milled coquina finish. The partition walls are finished with plywood paneling. All floors in the basement are covered with linoleum. Most of the ceilings are finished with acoustic paneling and lighting is provided by florescent tubes.

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Holly Hill Municipal Building
Volusia Co., Fl

ALTERATIONS:

Comparison with historic photos reveals that the building retains its architectural integrity (photos 19 and 20). Flat metal roofs supported by metal poles have been placed over the basement entrances located centrally on the north and south elevations. Metal awnings have been placed over the windows of the main facade. Interior alterations consist merely of the addition of plywood paneling to some office partitions and the addition of ceiling mounted florescent lighting fixtures.

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Volusia Co., Fl.**SUMMARY**

The Holly Hill Municipal Building, completed in 1942, is significant at the local level under criterion A in the area of politics and government. Now known as the Holly Hill City Hall, the building has served as the administrative center for the city government, police services, and fire department since its completion in 1942. It was built as a WPA project during the Great Depression. It is also significant at the local level under criterion C in the area of architecture. The vernacular building is constructed of an indigenous building material, coquina. It is the work of a prominent Daytona Beach architect and engineer, Alan J. MacDonough.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

When Holly Hill was officially founded in 1880 it consisted of a church, a school and a few residential buildings located on the west bank of the Halifax River. The development of the small settlement was facilitated by the arrival of the Florida East Coast Railway during the late 1880s. In 1901 Holly Hill was incorporated as a city. The growth of the community was boosted by the neighboring cities of Ormond and Daytona, where building supplies and consumer goods were readily available. The economic base of the town consisted of citrus and truck crops. Like most Florida communities, Holly Hill experienced a surge of development during the 1920s. In 1926, following the collapse of the land boom, Holly Hill entered a period of economic depression, which continued through the Great Depression of the 1930s.

To combat this most severe economic depression in American history, President Franklin D. Roosevelt launched a series of federally-funded remedies, generally referred to as the New Deal. The programs sponsored by New Deal agencies affected every area of American life and society. The biggest expenditures came from the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The Works Progress Administration, organized in 1935, provided work for millions of unemployed actors, writers, musicians, architects, and builders, as well as unskilled laborers. The PWA and the WPA built schools,

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Holly Hill Municipal Building
Volusia Co., Fl.

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sewer systems, waterworks, public buildings, parks, playgrounds, and athletic fields. In 1940 the expenditure by the federal government in Florida was \$64,920,000. Buildings in Florida constructed under New Deal sponsorship included the National Guard Armory in Tallahassee, several schools in Miami, a municipal building in Vero Beach, a bandstand in Daytona Beach, and an assortment of bridges and roads.

The economic recovery of Holly Hill, occurring toward the end of the 1930s, was aided by this influx of federal money. The city's Municipal Building is a visible legacy of the depression era and the subsequent New Deal solutions. The attempt to gain the project was initiated during early 1939 under the aegis of Mayor Alex D. Littlefield. With great efficiency, the project was approved by March 1939 under the auspices of Florida Senator Claude Pepper, who guided the proposal through the Washington bureaucracy. Pepper, a Democrat who supported the Roosevelt Administration, had been elected to the U.S. Senate in 1936. Mayor Littlefield was also a Democrat and had a history of civic involvement. He had served as Superintendent of Construction in Volusia County for a number of years. From 1935 to 1945 he was a member of the Holly Hill Municipal Council and was Mayor for six years. In 1940 he was elected to the Florida State Legislature.

The WPA funded a total of \$67,784 toward the construction of the \$150,000 Building. The remaining costs were paid through bonds issued by the City of Holly Hill in 1936. In late November 1939, Daytona Beach architect Alan J. MacDonough's plans were formally approved by the City Council. Construction of the project, however, had begun during late October. The plans provided for an auditorium, a gymnasium, offices, quarters for the fire department, and two rooms suitable for school purposes. The classrooms were constructed to help relieve the crowded conditions of the Holly Hill High School, which also used the auditorium.

The project was administered by the city government of Holly Hill. George Somers, a city employee, served as project manager. The building was constructed of coquina, quarried from a location on U.S. Route 1 north of Ormond Beach. Somers recalled that work was ordered shut down because of a shortage of funds, "but somehow we went with

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Holly Hill Municipal Building
Volusia Co., Fl.

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it. Why for about three months there, we were working with only a six man crew." The work was completed in the summer of 1942. City officials began to move into the building in early August of that year. Those responsible for the project were honored at a dedication ceremony. Mayor Alex D. Littlefield presided over the ceremony, which was held September 7, 1942. Honored guests in attendance included Wilbur E. Harkness, state administrator of the Work Projects Administration, and the Honorable R.A. Gray, Florida's Secretary of State.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Although it was designed by an architect, the Holly Hill Municipal Building incorporates vernacular tradition and indigenous materials. Vernacular works, by definition, utilized the construction techniques of lay or self-taught builders and were transmitted by word of mouth or by demonstration. The vernacular character of this building is modified by the architect's incorporation of historically-inspired details, such as the classical pediment, the use of Romanesque-type arches, and the use of oculi in the gable peaks.

The building is constructed of coquina.. The term derives from the Spanish work meaning cockle or shellfish and refers to a type of shell limestone found in a narrow strip along the east coast of Florida, extending from Anastasia Island on the north to Delray on the south. This strip is not continuous and it varies both in width and depth. Coquina deposits rarely occur more than 5 miles inland from the Intracoastal Waterway. Coquina is composed of a variable quantity of shell (primarily mollusk shells), sand and other organic material. The quality of coquina varies according to the percentage of these elements present and the degree to which the shells are fragmented. At some locations, the shell is extremely fragmented due to wave action. An important quality of coquina is that it is somewhat soft when first cut, but tends to harden as it is exposed to the elements. Coquina is easily formed into blocks and possesses tremendous compressive strength.

Coquina was the first of Florida's mineral resources to be utilized by early European settlers. Spanish settlers

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used the easily accessible material to build Castillo de San Marcos at St. Augustine. Completed in 1695, this is Florida's oldest and largest structure employing a solid coquina structural system. Since then coquina has continued to be used in a variety of ways, principally along the east coast of Florida. Around 1870 the federal government constructed jetties of coquina block on Anastasia Island. The Peter Siems House in Daytona Beach was constructed of coquina in 1905 by architect S.H. Gove. The E.P. Porcher House in Cocoa, constructed in 1916, has exterior walls veneered with coquina and a coquina fireplace. Bok Tower, near Lake Wales, incorporates coquina into its design. It was built in 1927. The Oglethorpe Monument, erected in St. Augustine in 1939 is made of coquina. The band shell at Daytona Beach is also made of coquina. Because of its unique beauty and affordability, coquina was used for several WPA projects during the 1930s, including the St. Augustine Civic Center (now used as the visitor information center) and the Bunnell City Hall in Flagler County, built in 1937. One of the latest projects in Florida to make use of quarried coquina blocks was the Prince of Peace Church at the Mission of Nombre de Dios, constructed for the St. Augustine Quadricentennial celebration of 1965. These examples demonstrate the variety of ways in which coquina has been utilized. It can be used as a veneer, as solid building blocks, for decorative accents, and has frequently been used as a base for asphalt roads.

Architect: Alan J. MacDonough

Engineer and architect Alan J. MacDonough, a Pennsylvania native, studied engineering at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. His first job out of college was with the Morgan Engineering Company in Alliance, Ohio. Subsequently he was employed by the Ohio-based Masslin Bridge Company, and still later by the American Bridge Company, located in Ambridge, Pennsylvania, with an office at Canton, Ohio. In 1910, MacDonough came to Florida to work on several engineering and architectural projects in the City of Kissimmee. After a few years, he moved to Lakeland to continue the same line of work. In 1920, MacDonough settled in Eustis, where he established a successful architectural practice. His most important projects include the Lake County Courthouse, the Leesburg City Hall, Eustis City Hall,

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Eustis Theatre Building, the Clermont High School, and a considerable number of Lake County's larger residential buildings. MacDonough, probably Lake County's most prominent architect, designed over 100 buildings in the region, most of which were large scale projects. A member of the Florida Association of Architects, MacDonough was also the principal owner and Secretary of the Harris-MacDonough Company of Eustis, a retail supplier of lumber and building materials. Socially active, he was a Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Rotary Club of Eustis. By the late 1930s MacDonough had relocated his office to Daytona Beach.

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Holly Hall Municipal Building
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BOOKS:

- Cobb, James C. and Namorato, Michael V., eds. The New Deal and the South. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1984.
- Dovell, Junius E. Florida. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1952.
- Florida Geological Survey: 16th Annual Report, 1923-24. Tallahassee: State Geological Survey, 1925.
- Goldston, Robert. The Great Depression: The United States in the Thirties. Greenwich, Connecticut: Fawcett Publications, 1968.
- Historic Property Associates, Inc. Historic Sites and Buildings Survey of St. Augustine, Florida. St. Augustine: n.p., 1980.
- Kennedy, William T., ed. History of Lake County Florida. The Record Company, St. Augustine: 1929.
- The Limestone, Dolomite and Coquina Resources of Florida. Tallahassee: Bureau of Geology, Florida Department of Natural Resources, 1978.
- Morris, Allen. The Florida Handbook: 1979-1980. Tallahassee, Florida: The Peninsular Publishing Company, 1979.
- Short, C.W. and R. Stanley Brown. Public Buildings: Architecture Under the Public Works Administration, 1933-1939. New York: Da Capo Press, Inc., 1986.
- Tebeau, Charlton W. and Carson, Ruby L. Florida: From Indian Trail to Space Age. Vol. II. Delray Beach, Florida: Southern Publishing Company, 1965.

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Holly Hill Municipal Building
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NEWSPAPERS:

Daytona Beach News Journal. October 15, 1938; August 1942;
January 1, 1955; September 1959; November 6, 1967; October
9, 1987; June 25, 1989.

PERIODICALS:

Owen, Jr., E.P., ed. Florida Municipal Record. "Public
Improvements" Florida League of Municipalities,
Jacksonville: 1941, 1942.

Public Records:

Holly Hill City Hall. City Council Minutes. 1939.

Holly Hill City Hall. Vertical Files. "Municipal Building" n.p.
n.d.

Volusia County Abstract Company. Abstract of Title No. 18190.
Deland Florida.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

✓
✓ The ^{l.c.} boundaries of the Holly Hill Municipal Building include the site of the subject structure and include~~s~~ the circular drive in front of the building, as shown by the heavy line on the attached plot plan.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Municipal Building.

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-
1. Holly Hill Municipal Building
 2. Holly Hill, Florida
 3. Robert Bennett
 4. 1992
 5. Historic Property Associates
 6. Looking northeast at west elevation
 7. Photo no. 1 of 20

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

6. Looking east at west entrance loggia
7. Photo no. 2 of 20

6. Looking east at date stone on loggia impost
7. Photo no. 3 of 20

6. Looking east at date stone on loggia impost
7. Photo no. 4 of 20

6. Looking northeast at west elevation, and raised planter
7. Photo no. 5 of 20

6. Looking northeast at south elevation
7. Photo no. 6 of 20

6. Looking southwest at staircase on north elevation
7. Photo no. 7 of 20

6. Looking northwest at south elevation
7. Photo no. 8 of 20

6. Looking west at east elevation
7. Photo no. 9 of 20

6. Looking southwest at north elevation
7. Photo no. 10 of 20

6. Looking southeast at north and west elevations
7. Photo no. 11 of 20

6. Looking south east at main entrances in the interior of the loggia foyer
7. Photo no. 12 of 20

6. Looking south at interior of entrance hall
7. Photo no. 13 of 20

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6. Looking northwest at auditorium balcony
7. Photo no. 14 of 20

6. Looking northeast at auditorium stage
7. Photo no. 15 of 20

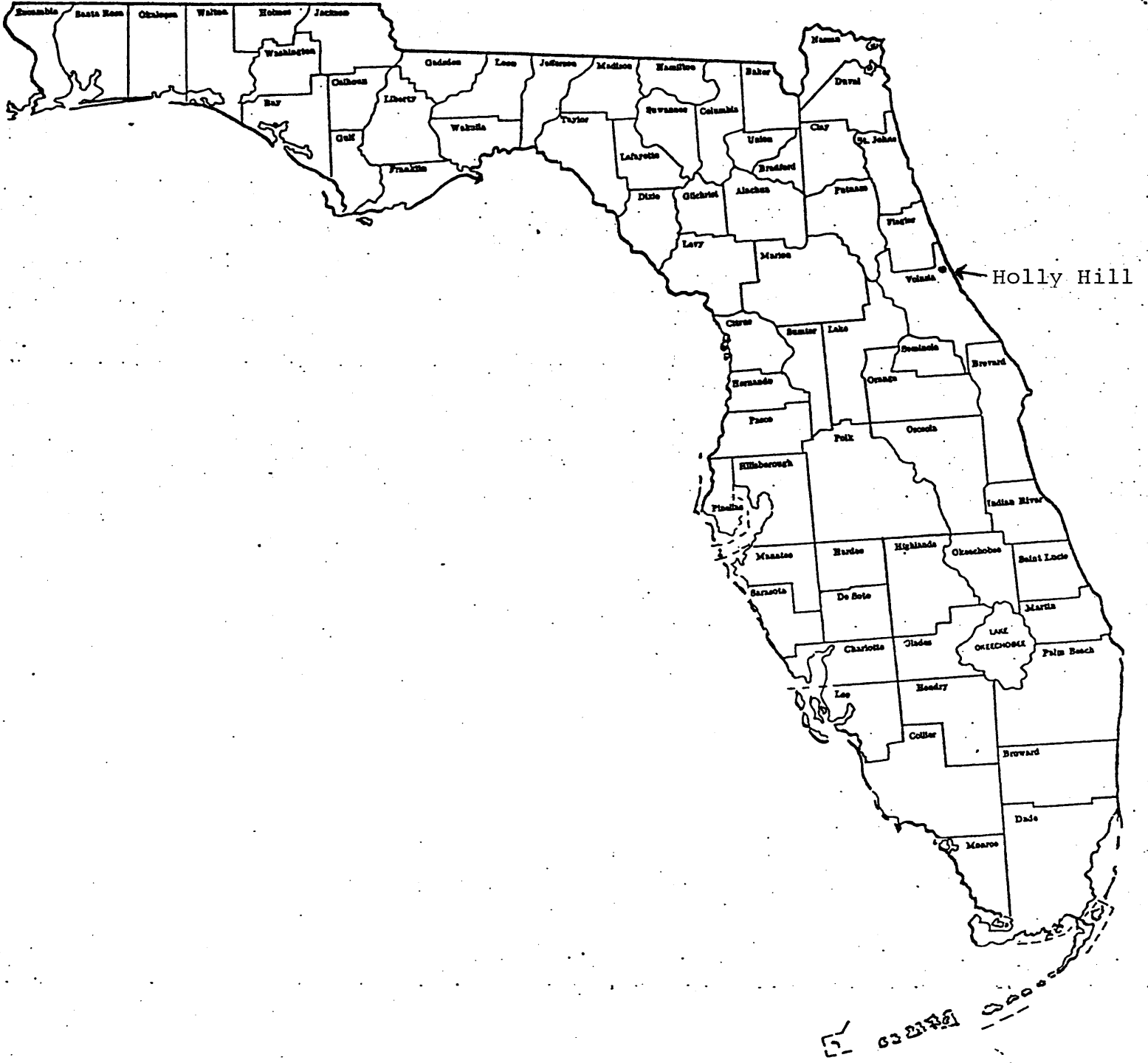
6. Looking southeast at stencil detailing on stage wall and
proscenium arch
7. Photo no. 16 of 20

6. Looking south at basement steps to the auditorium
7. Photo no. 17 of 20.

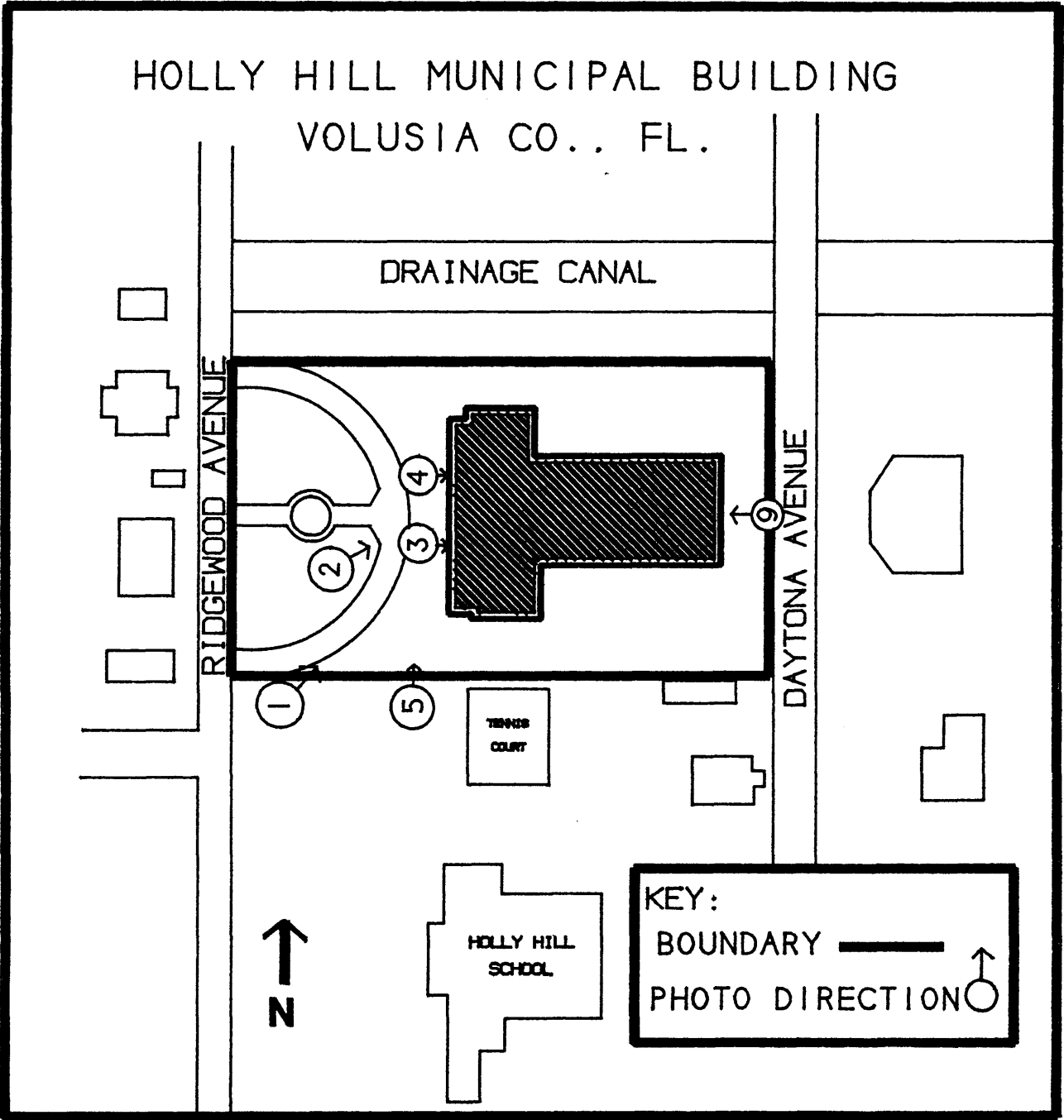
6. Looking north at jail cell door in basement
7. Photo no. 18 of 20

6. Historic photograph Holly Hill Municipal Building: looking
northeast at south elevation (original photo in Holly Hill
City Hall collection)
7. Photo no. 19 of 20

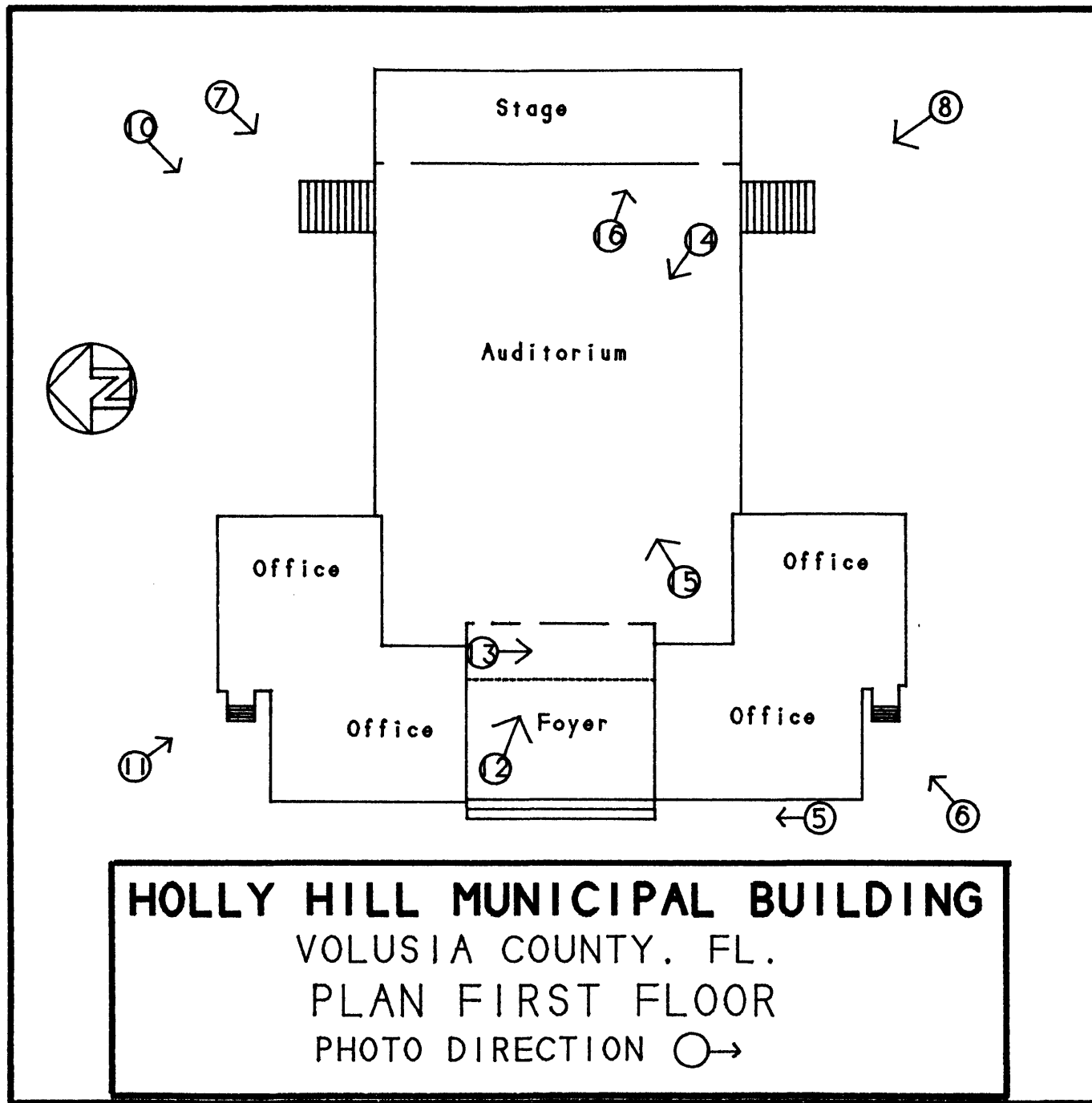
6. Historic photograph Holly Hill Municipal Building: looking
northwest at east elevation (original photo in Holly Hill
City Hall collection)
7. Photo no. 20 of 20



HOLLY HILL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
VOLUSIA CO., FL.



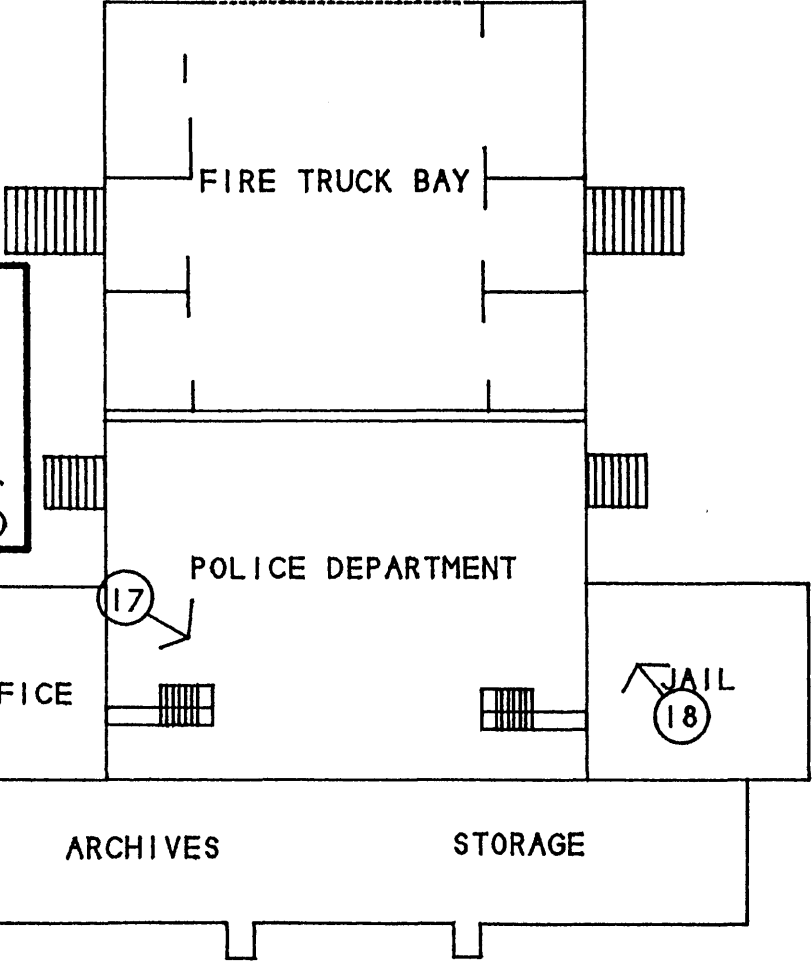
Approximate Scale $\frac{1}{4}'' = 8'$



HOLLY HILL MUNICIPAL BUILDING
 VOLUSIA COUNTY, FL.
 PLAN FIRST FLOOR
 PHOTO DIRECTION ○→

Approximate scale $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 2.5'

HOLLY HILL
MUNICIPAL
BUILDING
Volusia Co. Fl.
Basement Plan
Photograph position



N ←

Approximate scale 1/4" = 2.5'