

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



MP 3406

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Bunnell City Hall
other names/site number Bunnell Civic Center, Bunnell Coquina City Hall / (FL00102)

2. Location

street & number 200 South Church Street N/A not for publication
city or town Bunnell N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code 32110

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.)

Alissa Totaro, Deputy SHPD 12/13/18
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

2.4.2019

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	1	objects
2	1	total

Name of related multiple property listings

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

Florida's New Deal Resources MPS

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Civic Center

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/Civic Center

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Coquina
roof Metal/Standing Seam
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.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, National Historic Landmark, Historic American Buildings Survey, Historic American Engineering Record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1937-c. 1950

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arch: Unknown

Blder: Holland, Zachry Dean

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Flagler County Historical Society

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.946

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1 [1][7] [4][7][5][2][2][0] [3][2][5][9][6][1][5]
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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 Randy Jaye. Email: randyjaye@gmail.com; Ruben A. Acosta, Survey & Reg. Supv. FLSHPO

organization Flagler County Historical Society date September 5, 2018

street & number 5 St. Charles Place telephone 407-497-5755

city or town Flagler Beach state Florida zip code 32136

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 Tom Foster, Acting City Manager, City of Bunnell, Email: TFoster@BunnellPD.US

street & number P.O. Box 756 telephone (386)437-7508

city or town Bunnell state Florida zip code 32110

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
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **BUNNELL CITY HALL
BUNNELL FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA
DESCRIPTION**

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Bunnell City Hall (also known as the Bunnell Civic Center and the Bunnell Coquina City Hall) located at 200 South Church Street, Bunnell, Florida in the downtown section of the city is an unusual one-story public building constructed of locally quarried coquina stone.¹ The historic appearance of the building was rectangular, with two protruding front (north and south side) small rectangular office room sections. It includes coquina stone compass arches with extended half walls that extend beyond the both sides of the front and back of the building. Currently, the building has 4894 square feet which includes a vault room addition on the north side and a kitchen with two bathroom additions on the east side (Plan 1). The exterior walls of the room additions have been clad in coquina stone to blend in with the integrity of its original design. The exterior of the building is in excellent condition and the interior's main auditorium, kitchen and two bathrooms are also in excellent condition. The two front office and vault room sections are currently undergoing repairs and remodeling. The property includes the man-made Lake Lucille, with its jetting fountain, in the front of the building, which creates an impressive visual appeal to the setting of the property. The city hall was built in the Rustic Style by the WPA, and its design reflects the availability of local construction materials (such as stone) coupled with local building traditions and public needs. The building incorporates some Mission Revival style architectural characteristics which include its four side arched walkways and front arched entranceway. The property includes two contributing resources: building: Bunnell City Hall and structure: Lake Lucille; and one noncontributing resource: object: Fountain (installed in the 1960s) – (Figure 1). The Bunnell City Hall building and Lake Lucille were built in 1936-1937 with grant funding from the Work Progress Administration (WPA).

SETTING

The city of Bunnell is located in northeastern Florida south of Jacksonville and St. Augustine, and north of Daytona Beach. Flagler County is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the north by St. Johns County, on the west by Putnam County and parts of Volusia County, and on the south by Volusia County. Interstate 95, U.S. Route 1 and State Route 100 connect Bunnell to other communities along the Atlantic coast. The Bunnell City Hall is situated downtown among a conventional urban arrangement of blocks in a grid, which were historically skewed from the cardinal compass points in order to parallel the Florida East Coast Railway alignment that ran through town. Lake Lucille is located just southwest of the City Hall, and is a prominent landscape feature within the property. The parcel is bounded by South Street to the southwest, East Court Street to the northwest, and South Pine Street to the northeast. A line of trees delineates the southeastern boundary and separates the public building from a residential neighborhood. Lake Lucille was once a cypress mud hole that was systematically shoveled out by hand by WPA workers in 1936-1937. The mud that was extracted was

¹ A sedimentary rock consisting of loosely-consolidated fragments of shells and/or coral. The matrix or "cement" consolidating the fragments is generally calcium carbonate or phosphate. Coquina is a soft, white rock which is often used as a building stone.

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moved by wheelbarrows and used to level the four blocks of land behind the City Hall building. Water was then pumped in to create the oval man-made lake. Fishing tournaments for children were once hosted in Lake Lucille. In the 1960s, a fountain was installed in the middle of Lake Lucille which provides a showering show of jetting water and is a key element of the property's landscape and setting.

DESCRIPTION

Exterior

Construction on the one-story Bunnell City Hall building (Photos 1 & 2) started in 1936 and was completed in 1937. The Bunnell City Hall stands on a continuous concrete foundation with 13-inch thick exterior walls consisting of dressed coquina stone laid in irregular courses. The stone was hand-quarried from a local site between Bunnell and Flagler Beach. WPA workers hand-shaped and smoothed the coquina into irregular configurations. Tool marks are still visible on many of the coquina stones. The gable roof is covered with standing seam metal. Two stone chimney stacks (one in the front and one in the back of the building) extend upwards beyond the roof at the ridge line (Photo 3). The prominent feature of the symmetrical facade is the gabled portico.

The southwest facing front facade of the building features a three-bay arcaded porch at the main entrance to the building (Photo 4), and coquina stone compass arches with extended half walls that extend beyond the sides of the front of the building. Sidewalks pass under the arches and lead to the rear of the building (Photos 5 & 6) while the north side leads to a side entrance loading and handicap ramp (Photo 7). Concrete steps with knee walls and a metal hand railing lead to the recessed porch entryway. There are a total of three entrances within this portico, and all feature coquina stone lintels. A set of double glass doors allow access into the auditorium section of the building. Two single modern metal exterior doors (at the north and south sides of the porch) lead into the side rooms. The top canopy on the interior of the porch is finished with paneled wood. All three entrance ways are topped with coquina stone jack arch lintels.

The southeast elevation of the building (Photo 9) features three shouldered coquina buttresses. The entranceway includes a poured concrete stoop and steps with coquina stone knee walls. A non-original wood door leads into the auditorium of the building. A wood framed gable roof covered with standing seam metal over the entrance was added in 1995. The fenestration of the windows are modern vinyl replacements with the exception of a set of original wood casement windows near the rear of the building. All the window apertures on the southeast facing side of the building are topped with coquina stone jack arched lintels. Below the original wood casement windows is an opening containing lattice-work concrete blocks that is topped with a coquina stone jack-arched lintel.

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The northeast facing rear of the building (Photos 10 & 11) features coquina stone compass arches with extended half walls that extend beyond the north and south side of the back of the building. A 231 square foot one-story extension was built in 1995 to add a modern kitchen and bathrooms to the building. This extension includes a flat roof covered with standing seam metal. A wood porch with wood steps and hand railings provide access to the interior kitchen through a modern metal door. The window fenestration is of a modern awning type. The entire facade of this extension has been faced with irregularly shaped coquina stone to match the original walls of the building. Wood lattice screens the foundation of this addition.

The north facing side of the building (Photo 12) features three shouldered coquina buttresses. A one-story addition was built in the 1980s to add a modern walk-in vault and more office space to the building. This extension includes a flat roof covered with standing seam metal. The entire facade of this extension has been faced with irregularly shaped coquina stone to match the originality of the building. A 176 square foot poured concrete loading and handicap access ramp with metal hand railings was added in 1990. A modern metal door provides access into the interior auditorium section. A wood framed gable roof covered with standing seam metal over the entrance was added in 1995. The fenestration of the windows are modern vinyl replacements with the exception of a set of original wood casement windows near the rear of the building. Below the original wood casement windows is an opening containing lattice-work concrete blocks that are topped with a coquina stone jack arched lintel. All the window openings on the north facing side of the building are topped with coquina stone jack arched lintels.

Interior

The interior of the building features a large centrally located primary room, the auditorium (Photos 13 & 14), with secondary rooms flanking it and adjacent to the rear of the building. There are right and left side closets at the main entrance from the porch. The auditorium's walls are irregularly shaped coquina stone and the window openings are topped with coquina stone jack arched lintels. WPA workers created two interesting sculptured coquina stones, one is a heart and the other a dog head (Photos 15 & 16). The flooring is original pine wood that has been refinished. A raised stage once stood on the east end of the auditorium, but it was removed sometime in the 1950s to add more open space. Wood paneling was affixed to the walls and linoleum flooring installed on the floor where the stage once stood (Photo 17). A window aperture on the north side of the auditorium has been converted into a doorway to provide access to a small storage space located within the concrete block addition. A dropped tile acoustic ceiling was installed in the 1980s to conceal ductwork and electrical cables of a central air conditioning system (Photo 18). The original wood ceiling and beams are now concealed.

The southwest office room has a plain wood door entrance from the auditorium. The room is currently undergoing remodeling (Photo 19). Two wood framed walls with drywall currently separate the space. Modern vinyl and wood doors are hung in the entranceways. This room's original walls are irregularly shaped coquina stone and the three window apertures are topped with coquina stone jack arched lintels. A dropped tile acoustic

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ceiling was installed in the 1980s to conceal ductwork and electrical cables of a central air conditioning system. The original wood ceiling and beams are now concealed. An open doorway leads to the southwest office reception room that is between the southwest office room and the porch. This southwest office reception room has irregularly shaped coquina stone and one window opening that is topped with a coquina stone jack arched lintel which faces towards Lake Lucille. A doorway leads onto the front porch.

The northwest office room mirrors the southwest room and has a plain wood door entrance from the auditorium. The room is currently undergoing remodeling (Photo 20). Three wood framed walls with drywall currently separate the space. Modern vinyl and wood doors are hung in the entranceways.

The vault room features a large metal bank-style vault door with Corinthian pilasters and dentil molding (Photo 21). The vault was at one time used to store and secure evidence for the Bunnell Police Department. The room is currently undergoing remodeling.

The rear of the auditorium includes two closets, the kitchen, women's and men's bathrooms. Metal swinging doors lead to both the women's and men's bathrooms. A centrally located modern wood paneled door leads into the kitchen. Wood cabinets, an exhaust hood, stove and a refrigerator have been installed in the kitchen as well as linoleum flooring.

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Section number 8 Page 1 **BUNNELL CITY HALL**
BUNNELL, FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Bunnell City Hall is significant at the local level under Criterion A: Social History for its association with WPA make-work programs and its role as an important civic center, and under Criterion C: Architecture for its WPA Rustic architecture and the distinctive use of quarried coquina stone construction. The period of significance runs from 1937, when construction commenced, until c.1950, when the library moved out of the building. The building reflects historic themes associated with the New Deal in Florida during the Great Depression. The Bunnell City Hall contributes to the **FLORIDA' NEW DEAL RESOURCES** Multiple Property Submission under the The New Deal in Florida 1933-1943, Historic Context and the F.1 Property Type: Buildings (Rustic).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

In 1885, a narrow gauge railroad, established by Utley James White (1845-1917), ran through present-day Bunnell and was the catalyst for the area's economic and population growth in the post-Civil War era. Since there was no established town at that time the area became known as "Bunnell Stop." It was named after an early settler and shingle maker, Alvah Alonzo Bunnell (1854-1944). On October 5, 1892, he was appointed postmaster by the U.S. Postal Service, as the town had enough train traffic and economic resources to support its own post office. Henry Morrison Flagler (1830-1913), Flagler County's namesake and the person most responsible for the modernization of the east coast of Florida, purchased several narrow gauge railroad companies (including Utley James White's) and converted them into standard gauge. Flagler established the Florida East Coast Railway company in 1895 which ran right through Bunnell Stop as it extended from Jacksonville to Daytona and eventually all the way to Key West. Flagler's modern railway was the principal means of passenger and freight transportation in and out of the Bunnell area until the automobile became practical and reliable decades later.

In 1909, the Bunnell Development Company was formed with Isaac I. Moody Jr. (1874-1918) as president and "Major" Lambert (1862-1938) as secretary and treasurer. Moody and Lambert had purchased 30,000 acres of land in the area to expand their turpentine business. They soon realized that their land could be sold for farming and developed into a model community which they called Bunnell Colony. The company opened real estate offices in Bunnell and Chicago and published professional brochures, a monthly newspaper called The Bunnell Home Builder (which was published in both Polish and English) and ran advertisements in various newspapers to attract prospective land buyers. Land was advertised as low in price as compared to land all around it. Examples include a 5-acre farm was \$2.50 down and \$2.50 a month, and a 40-acre farm was \$20.00 down and \$20.00 a month. The company also accepted Liberty Bonds (war bonds that were sold in the United States to support the Allied cause in World War 1) as payments. Chartered trains ran from Chicago to Bunnell Stop to bring people to the town. Many visitors stayed in the company's hotel, The Halcyon, which was built on the SE corner of Railroad Street and Lambert Avenue. The area now called Bunnell was considered by the Florida state

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legislature to be incorporated as a town on June 2, 1911, but was not officially incorporated as a town until 1913. By this time Bunnell was taking shape as a developed town and contained new homes, several businesses and planned and landscaped streets. The Florida East Coast Railway Depot was built to accommodate the many visitors coming to the area from out-of-state destinations.

In November 1915, the Dixie Highway was announced as the first national automobile highway to link the north and south sections of the United States. The historic highway ran through present-day Flagler County, and in 1916 Isaac I. Moody announced an east extension from Bunnell to Ocean City (now Flagler Beach). One of the only stretches of the original brick road is the Dixie Highway-Hastings, Espanola and Bunnell Road (also known as the County Road 13 or the "Old Brick Road") (FL00155) which is located near Bunnell at Espanola. It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2005. The Dixie Highway provided rapid automobile transit that connected Bunnell to many parts of the country.

In 1917, when Flagler County was founded Bunnell was selected as the county seat due to its central location, primary shipping point, many established businesses, roadways and railway access. The Bunnell State Bank Building (FL00086), also known as the Citizens Bank of Bunnell, was constructed in 1917 and was the only bank in Flagler County from 1917 to 1932. Its Masonry Vernacular architectural styling and Art Deco influence were significant factors leading to it getting added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1992.

In 1924, the City of Bunnell was officially incorporated. By 1925, the town had grown to include a weekly newspaper called The Flagler Tribune, bank, public schools, various church denominations, ice, light and water plants, telephone connections, a post office and a reported population of 700. During 1927 municipal and infrastructure improvements were completed. On July 28, 1927, the Neoclassical Style Flagler County Courthouse was dedicated, and on December 12, 1927, a modern waterworks system was put into production that included a water tank on tower, reservoir, pumping station, ground water wells and water pipe mains with fire hydrants which greatly improved the quality and taste of the city's potable water and fire protection capabilities.

The Great Depression brought economic hardships and caused unemployment in Bunnell as it did in most places throughout the United States. President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945) created new government agencies with the intent on creating jobs and boosting the economy. These agencies became known as the New Deal. The largest of these agencies was the Works Progress Administration (WPA) which was formed on May 6, 1935, and was renamed to the Work Projects Administration in 1939. Several WPA projects were conducted in Bunnell. The Vocational Agriculture Building (Little Red Schoolhouse) was built in 1938 for the Bunnell High School's Future Farmers of America (FL00285). It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. The Flagler County Jail built in 1938, and the Bunnell Civic Center (City Hall) built in 1936-1937. These WPA projects brought needed jobs and infrastructure improvements to Bunnell which helped sustain its economy during the hard times of the Great Depression.

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In 1959, the Interstate 95 (I-95) project started and was part of the National Highway System in the United States. In the early 1960s, the Florida route between Jacksonville and Daytona Beach was completed. Exit 284 (SR-100 Bunnell/Flagler Beach) links Bunnell to this modern national network of controlled-access highways which became a key contributor to economic development and growth in the area.

In 2008, GAI Consultants, Inc. conducted an historic structure survey, financed in part by a historic preservation grant by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, administered through the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State, assisted by the Florida Historical Commission, as a plan to preserve the historic character of its downtown and to enhance the pride of its residents regarding the city's history. A total of 284 resources were surveyed (73 had been previously surveyed and 211 were newly surveyed). The rich and diverse historical structures surveyed in Bunnell include various architectural styles: Bungalow, Colonial Revival, Frame Vernacular, Greek Revival, Highway, Masonry Vernacular, Minimal Traditional, Neo-Classical, Railroad and Ranch. The estimated population of Bunnell in 2015 was 2,828. As of 2018, as a result of annexing a considerable amount of land, Bunnell is the second largest city, in area, in the state of Florida with 138.6 square miles.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE—CRITERION A

The Bunnell City Hall is historically significant under **Criterion A: Social History** for its role as a civic center starting in 1937, the year it opened, and for its association with the WPA's make work programs during the Great Depression. Federal aid provided by the Work Progress Administration created jobs for the unemployed local labor force which boosted the local economy. The building provided a community and recreation center that stimulated Bunnell's sense of public pride, and created accommodations for various community activities which energized public togetherness and promoted community development.

Bunnell City Hall is one of only a few projects funded by the WPA in Flagler County. The others include the construction of the 1938 Vocational Agricultural Building at 1001 E Howe Street (NRHP 2007), the original county jail (also 1938), and the reconstruction of a portion of the Dixie Highway between Bunnell and the St. Johns County line.² The initial 1935 proposal for the Civic Center requested \$24,604 for the construction of the building and its associated lake, with the goal of employing approximately 693 men.³ At the time of the proposal, no other WPA projects were planned for the community and therefore there was great demand for local employment during the depths of the Great Depression.

² Sidney Johnston, *Florida's New Deal Resources Multiple Property Listing* (April 2005): E-54.

³ Randy Jaye, "Bunnell City Hall" (Flagler County Historical Society, 2018): 1.

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The proposal was approved and over nine months between 1936 and 1937, the men, led by Zachary D. Holland (elected superintendent) and John Swain, quarried, finished, and assembled the native coquina stone blocks into the civic center and transformed a muddy pond into the oval Lake Lucille by shoveling out many wheelbarrows of muck by hand.⁴ The spoil from the lake was used to level the land behind the building for four blocks. This land is now occupied by Edward Johnson Park and several residential properties. As part of the construction process, Holland and Swain hired anyone who applied for a job, helping to ease unemployment in Bunnell but also reducing the pace of work as the unskilled workers required training in working with coquina. Facing delays, Holland received authorization from the WPA to hire forty additional workers in October, 1936, in addition to the proposed 693 men.⁵ The civic center was completed in 1937, but due to the rules governing federal aid administered by the WPA, the city and county were responsible for furnishing the building and completing the interior finishes, which were accomplished using voluntary donations from local residents.⁶

The center quickly became a focal point for Bunnell's social life. The building provided meeting space for various social organizations, including the American Legion, the Bunnell Youth Council, and the Lions Club.⁷ The building also hosted variety of social events, such as the annual Cabbage Ball⁸, school proms, dance classes, political meetings, election polling places, and city offices.⁹ In 1938, the Colony Club-sponsored local library moved from the county courthouse and opened in the building, serving the public from that location until the late 1940s.¹⁰ In addition to social events at the civic center, Lake Lucille was stocked with fish during the time period and hosted fishing tournaments for local children.¹¹ In the 1960s, the non-contributing fountain was added to Lake Lucille.

Bunnell City Hall served as a Civic Center for decades. In the 1990s, the city relocated city hall from the Old Bunnell State Bank Building¹² to the Civic Center, which was renamed Bunnell City Hall. The large "Bunnell City Hall" sign dates to this time period. City hall remained in the building until 2006, when the city moved its administrative offices to a modern office building at 201 W. Moody Boulevard. From 2011 to 2014, the building housed the police department. Bunnell City Hall continues to function as a community center managed by the city that hosts a variety of community events, and it is a symbol of the community, featuring prominently in the city's logo.¹³

⁴ Jaye, 1-2.

⁵ "WPA Expenditure in Florida Heavy," *Flagler Tribune*, October 10, 1936.

⁶ "Furnishing for Building Planned," *Flagler Tribune*, March 17, 1938.

⁷ *Pioneers of Bunnell, The Pictorial History of Bunnell* (Bunnell, FL: Pioneers of Bunnell, 1988): 44.

⁸ A formal dance for adults only that celebrated the city's agricultural heritage.

⁹ *Pioneers of Bunnell*, 44.

¹⁰ "Public Library at Civic Center Opened Tuesday," *Flagler Tribune*, March 17, 1938.

¹¹ Jaye, 3.

¹² National Register Listed, 1992 (NPS#92000824)

¹³ Jaye, 1-2.

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SIGNIFICANCE**

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE—CRITERION C

Bunnell City Hall is an excellent example of WPA Rustic-style architecture as developed and popularized by the federal agency during the New Deal Era, 1935-1940. The building is an example of a New Deal Building in the Rustic Style as identified in section F.1 of *Florida's New Deal Resources Multiple Property Listing*.

The Rustic Style was popularized by various federal agencies during the New Deal era, including the National Park Service (NPS), Public Works Administration (PWA), Works Progress Administration (WPA), and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The style developed in response to the need for lodges, administration offices, and other facilities in National Parks and U.S. Forests in the western United States. Architects hired by these agencies turned for inspiration to nature and their interpretation of the history of western expansion and frontier life. The resulting buildings used natural, locally sourced materials that were clearly expressed in their forms, such as through the use of roughly finished, irregularly coursed stone masonry. Also common was the use of large timbers or logs for structural framing and walls. The forms themselves were simple and sturdy. In addition to promoting a connection to nature, the style was relatively inexpensive, a key element during the Great Depression. The style quickly spread across the country and became fundamentally associated with projects managed by the National Park Service, WPA, and CCC due to the three agencies employing the same architects or sharing design staff. In Florida, the Rustic Style was intimately associated with the state parks system and projects completed by the CCC.¹⁴ According to Sidney Johnson's *Florida New Deal Resources*,

“The style assumed various forms and materials, depending upon the architect, regional contexts, availability of materials, local economics, and personnel. Concrete, hewn lumber, wood shingles, and natural stone constituted the primary building materials. Architectural features included gabled roofs, log or hewn timbers chinked with composite mortars, post and girt construction, extensive porches with exposed materials, stone chimneys, exposed rafter ends, projecting purlins, gable-end trusses, and articulated foundation systems.”¹⁵

The Bunnell City Hall clearly falls within the Rustic tradition through its simple massing and use of local materials, most notably coquina stone. The hand hewn stone blocks, laid in irregular courses, clearly express the natural materials and the workmanship that went into the construction of the building. Other elements that speak to the craftsmanship of the WPA workers are two unique blocks found within the interior walls of the building, one in the shape of a heart, and a collection of blocks that resembles a dog's head. The deep entrance porch and

¹⁴Johnston, *Florida's New Deal Resources*, F94-F95; Carroll Van West, “Depression Architecture” *Encyclopedia of the Great Plains*, available online <http://plainshumanities.unl.edu/encyclopedia/doc/egp.arc.016>, accessed October 17, 2018.

¹⁵ Johnston, F94-95.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6 **BUNNELL CITY HALL
BUNNELL, FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA
SIGNIFICANCE**

wood beams along the ceiling (now obscured) are also characteristic of the Rustic Style. The WPA shield with the construction date of the City Hall reinforce the association with the New Deal.

Bunnell City Hall was one of at least eleven civic or community centers constructed or converted to this use by the WPA in Florida as identified by Sidney Johnston.¹⁶ Of these, only Bunnell's civic center was constructed completely of local masonry. Bartow and Marianna were both clad in limestone veneer, which presented a rustic appearance, but were otherwise traditional frame buildings. The community center constructed in nearby Hastings, St. Johns County, was the only example built in the Art Deco style by the WPA in Florida.¹⁷ Therefore, Bunnell City Hall and its associated landscape are a rare example of a once common resource within Florida.

¹⁶ These include Bartow, Clewiston, Coral Gables, Hastings, Lake City, Largo, Madison, Marianna, Milton, and Sarasota. Johnston, E64-65.

¹⁷ This property was listed in the National Register in 2007 (NPS#0700057).

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Section number 8 Page 1 **BUNNELL CITY HALL
BUNNELLM FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA
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Section number 8 Page 2 **BUNNELL CITY HALL**
BUNNELLM FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA
MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 8 Page 1 **BUNNELL CITY HALL
BUNNELLM FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property includes the lots associated with Parcel ID 10-12-30-0850-01320-0000, as described by the Flagler County Property Appraiser:

TOWN OF BUNNELL BLOCK 132 -ALL LOCATED IN SECTION 14/15 ALSO BLK 158 NE 55' OF
1,2,3,4,5,6 AND ALL LOTS 7,8,9,10,11 & 12

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the historic property associated with the Bunnell City Hall building and Lake Lucille during the period of significance.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 1 **BUNNELL CITY HALL
BUNNELLM FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGAPHS**

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Bunnell City Hall
2. 200 South Church Street, Bunnell (Flagler County), Florida
3. Randy Jaye
4. August 2018
5. Flagler Historical Society, Flagler Beach
6. Frontal View of Bunnell City Hall with Lake Lucille and Fountain, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 1 of 21

Sections 3-5 are the same for the remaining photo are the same unless otherwise noted.

6. Frontal View of Bunnell City Hall with Lake Lucille and Fountain, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 2 of 21

6. North Elevation Showing Both Chimneys, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 3 of 21

6. The Main Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 4 of 21

6. Southwest Elevation with Arches and Sidewalk, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 5 of 21

6. Northwest Elevation with Arches and Sidewalk, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 6 of 21

6. North Elevation with Ramp, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 7 of 21

6. Main (Southwest) Facade, Looking Northeast
7. Photo 8 of 21

6. Southeast Elevation of Building, Looking Northwest
7. Photo 9 of 21

6. Northwest Elevation, Looking Southeast
7. Photo 10 of 21

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National Park Service**

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 2 **BUNNELL CITY HALL
BUNNELLM FLAGLER COUNTY, FLORIDA
LIST OF PHOTOGAPHS**

- 6. Northwest Elevation with Handicap Ramp, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 11 of 21

- 6. Northeast (Rear) Elevation with Entrance to Vault, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 12 of 21

- 6. Interior of Auditorium, Looking Northeast
- 7. Photo 13 of 21

- 6. Interior of Auditorium, Looking Southwest to Main Entrance
- 7. Photo 14 of 21

- 6. Heart-Shaped Engraving on Coquina Stone in the Auditorium, Looking Southwest
- 7. Photo 15 of 21

- 6. Dog's Head Engraving on Coquina Stone in Auditorium, Looking Northwest
- 7. Photo 16 of 21

- 6. Auditorium - Wood Paneling and Linoleum Flooring - Looking Southeast
- 7. Photo 17 of 21

- 6. Dropped Ceiling in Auditorium, Looking West
- 7. Photo 18 of 21

- 6. Southwest Front Office - Undergoing Remodeling, Looking South
- 7. Photo 19 of 21

- 6. Northwest Office Front View - Undergoing Remodeling, Looking North
- 7. Photo 20 of 21

- 6. Vault Door - Open View, Looking East
- 7. Photo 21 of 21


Bunnell City Hall

200 S. Church St.
Bunnell, Flagler County
Florida 32110

UTM:
17R 475220 3259615

Datum: WGS84
USGS Quad: Bunnell

Legend

 Bunnell City Hall

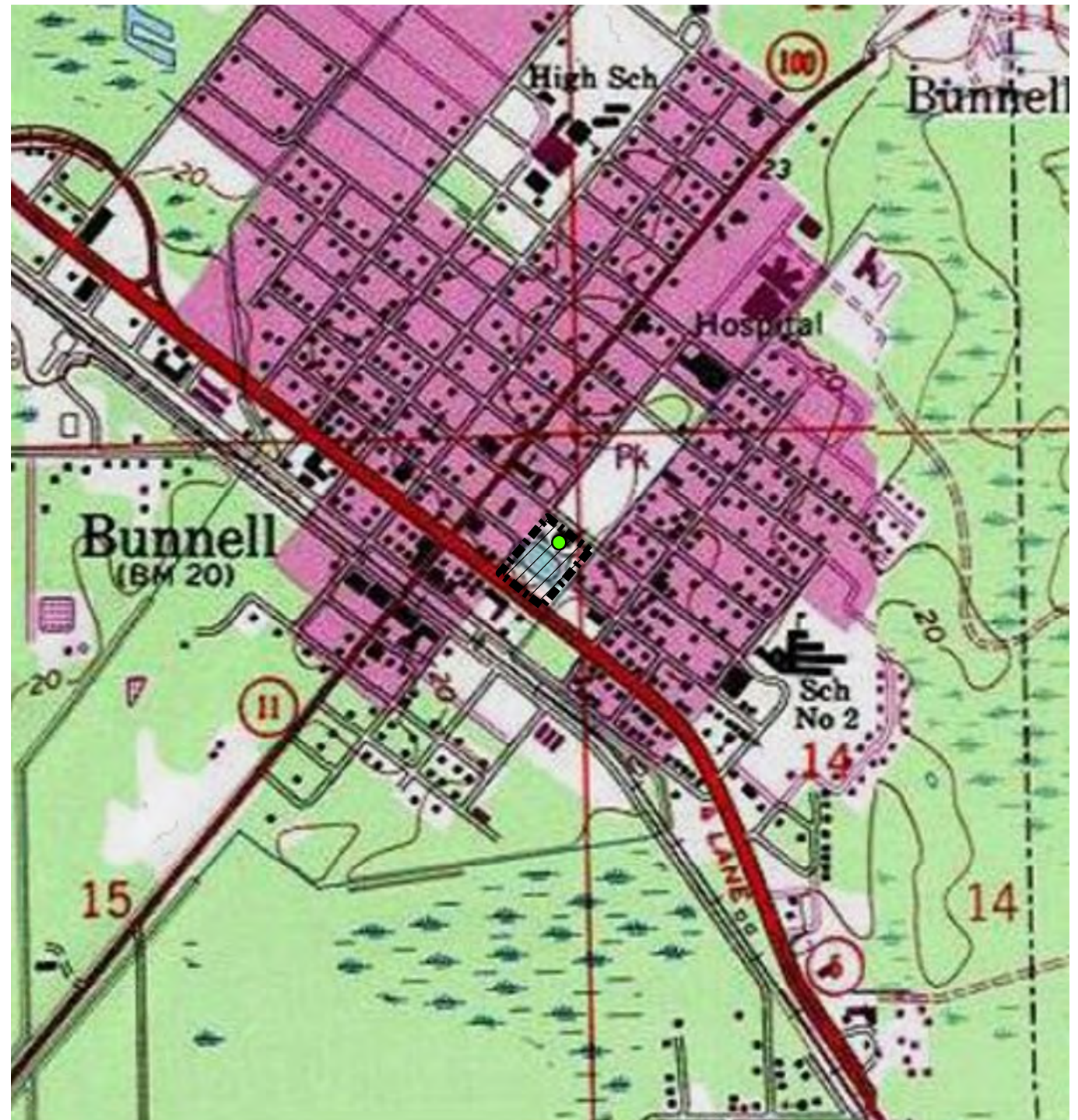
Date: 10/23/2018

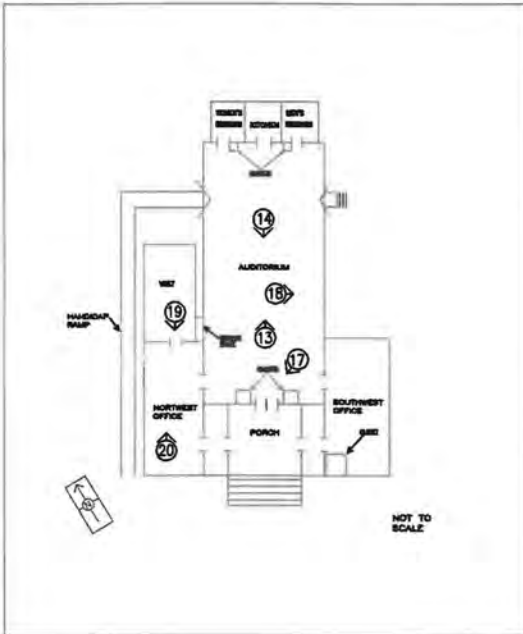
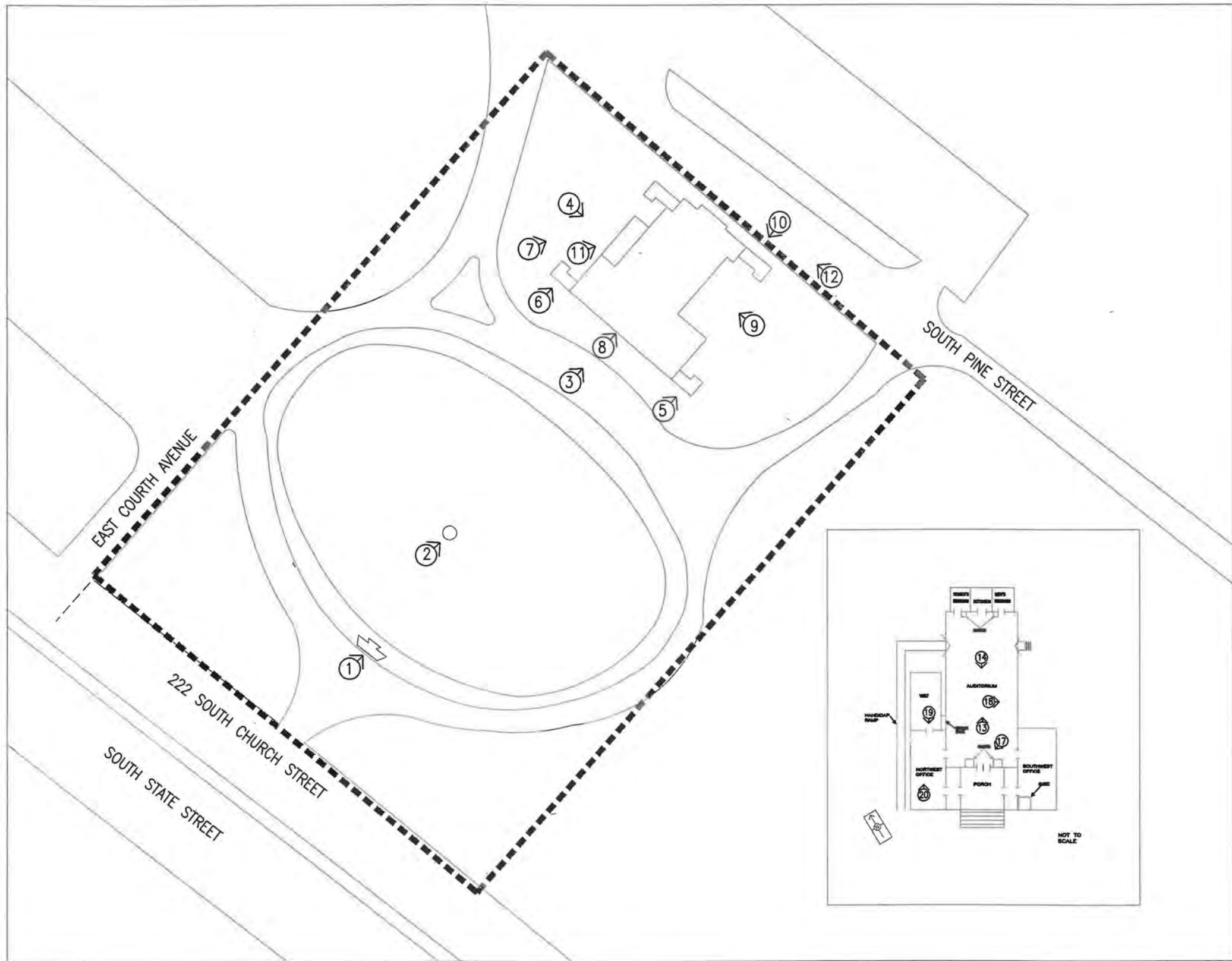
1:12,000

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

0 125 250 500 Meters

Source: © 2013 National Geographic
Society, i-cubed





BUNNELL CITY HALL
 200 SOUTH CHURCH STREET
 BUNNELL (FLAGLER COUNTY), FLORIDA



JAYE
 HISTORICAL

DRAWN BY: W. CARL SHIVER
 DRAWING DATE: SEPTEMBER 2019

MAP REVIEWED BY: CARL SHIVER
 FLORIDA BUREAU OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 P.A. GRAY BUILDING
 500 SOUTH BRONXAVEN STREET
 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32309-0520
 PHONE NUMBER: (904) 245-6333
 TOLL FREE NUMBER: 1-800-7229
 FAX NUMBER: (904) 245-6437

DRAWING NUMBER: _____ SHEET NO. 1 OF 1
 OWNER: PROPERTY
 Tom Foster, Acting City Manager, City of Bunnell,
 P.O. Box 756, City of Bunnell, 32110
 P.O. Box 756, City of Bunnell, 32110. Email: TFoster@BunnellFL.US

PHOTO NUMBERS
 HISTORIC BOUNDARY

SITE & FLOOR PLANS



BUNNELL
CITY HALL

200 S. CHURCH

BUNNELL



**BUNNELL
CITY HALL**

200 S. CHURCH

BUNNELL CITY HALL

200 S. CHURCH









NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME
←

♿
PARKING BY
DISABLED
PERMIT
ONLY



BUNNELL

W.P.
1937



















NO SMOKING
PLEASE PRESERVE
THE CONDITION
OF OUR
HISTORIC FACILITY



EXIT











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 12/21/2018 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: 2/4/2019 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 2/4/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE



RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

December 13, 2018

Dr. Julie Ernstein, Deputy Keeper and Chief,
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Bunnell City Hall (FMSF#: 8FL00102) in Flagler County**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The related materials (digital images, maps, and site plan) are included.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (850) 245-6364 if you have any questions or require any additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Ruben A. Acosta".

Ruben A. Acosta
Supervisor, Survey & Registration
Bureau of Historic Preservation

RAA/raa

Enclosures