

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05000316

Date Listed: April 21, 2005

Property Name: St. Augustine Civic Center

County: St. Johns

State: Florida

Florida's New Deal Resources MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for Daniel J. Vison
Signature of the Keeper

April 21, 2005
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 6. Function or Use

“Auditorium” is hereby entered as the historic and current subfunction of the property.

This change was discussed with and approved by the National Register staff of the Florida SHPO.

The Florida State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

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 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 ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER

other names/site number Visitor's Information Center

2. Location

street & number 10 Castillo Drive N/A not for publication

city or town St. Augustine N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county St. Johns code 109 zip code 32084

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.)

Barbara E. Mattick, DSHPO for Survey & Registration
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

3/9/05

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.)

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) _____

for Signature of the Keeper
Daniel J. Kuzia

Date of Action
4/21/05

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
0	1	structures
1	0	objects
2	1	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"Florida's New Deal Resources"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY: Mission Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls STONE: coquina

roof CERAMIC TILES
other _____

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1934-1955

Significant Dates

1934

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Henderich, Frederick A./

Leyvraz, Charles

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	6	9	6	2	0	3	3	0	7	4	0	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Johnston, Sidney/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 2005

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

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 City of St. Augustine c/o William R. Adams

street & number Post Office Box 210 telephone 904-825-5033

city or town St. Augustine state FL zip code 32085-0210

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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 1

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL**

SUMMARY

The St. Augustine Civic Center is located at 10 Castillo Drive in St. Augustine, St. John County, Florida. The one story building completed in 1935 is a good example of Mission Revival architecture. It has a T-shape floor plan, arcaded entrance porch, cross-hip roof surfaced with barrel tiles and partially obscured by a decorative shaped parapet, ashlar coquina stone walls, coquina chimneys, multi-light double-hung sash and casement windows deeply set within the walls, and a poured concrete foundation. The interior contains a reception area, gift shop, museum exhibits, and auditoriums. In 1995, a compatible addition was constructed on the rear (west) elevation of the building. One contributing object, a memorial marker, and one non-contributing structure, a planter with a sign, are on the property. The building contains approximately 16,000 square feet of interior floor space. Executed with a superior level of craftsmanship and being an important landmark on a primary thoroughfare in St. Augustine, the building retains its 1930s character and integrity to a high degree.

SETTING

The seat of government of St. Johns County, St. Augustine, is located approximately forty-five miles south of Jacksonville. The population of the city is 11,592 (2000). King Street serves as the main east-west corridor into the city, and U. S. Highway 1 is the primary thoroughfare along the western side of the city. North of the city, San Marco Avenue forks from U. S. Highway 1 and extends south into the heart of St. Augustine. Just to the north of the historic civic center, the name San Marco Avenue changes to Castillo Drive. Consequently, the building stands at the southwest corner of the intersection of Castillo Drive and San Marco Avenue, which are delineated by the intersection with West Castillo Drive, which runs east-west to the north of the historic civic center. The combined Castillo Drive/ San Marco Avenue corridor also serves as State Road A1A and the business route of U. S. Highway 1. King Street, the Bridge of Lions, and the city's downtown plaza are located approximately six blocks to the south.

The St. Augustine Civic Center faces east on Castillo Drive just north of the colonial city. Located in the San Marco Tract, the broad public property is aligned east/west with Orange Street and West Castillo Drive bordering it on the south and north respectively. The property was never subdivided for residential development, unlike the Abbott Tract and North City neighborhoods farther north. Ripley's Believe-It-Or-Not, an administrative office for the National Park Service, and the grounds of the Castillo de San Marcos (NR 1977) occupy sites to the east of the building. Immediately to the south of the center is the Huguenot Cemetery, which was established in 1821. A parking lot is immediately to the west, beyond which lies a baseball field. Commercial buildings line the properties north of the tract. Vegetation on the Civic Center property consists of mature oak and palm trees and various shrubs and plants.

Several historic districts are in close proximity to the building. Approximately one block to the northeast and across San Marco Avenue lies the southwest corner of the Abbott Tract Historic District (NR 1983). The next

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL

street to the south is the northern boundary of both the Model Land Company Historic District (NR 1983) and the St. Augustine Historic District (NR 1986), both of which extend along Orange Street.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR

The St. Augustine Civic Center has a T-shape footprint. It is constructed with a continuous reinforced concrete footer foundation, and off-grade construction with wooden floor joists. The load bearing walls are coquina masonry. The intersecting hip main roof with ceramic barrel tiles is accented by open eaves, and has a raised decorative parapet at the east elevation. A hip roof on the west portion of the building is connected to the main roof with a narrow connector roof. Three external chimneys pierce the roof on the north, south, and west elevations.

The façade or east elevation (Photo #1) is the foot of the T-footprint of the building, measures sixty feet across, and fronts onto Castillo Drive. The facade displays much of the building's Mission Revival Style character. The random-range quarry face coquina walls typify St. Augustine's colonial building material heritage. Accented by a large shaped parapet with a central shield and flanking pairs of statuary niches, the main entrance is protected by a three-bay, full-width, elevated, arcaded porch with cornice returns. The shield displays the coat of arms of the kingdoms of Castille and Leon. The archivolt of the central arch rests on Tuscan columns, a feature shared with the inner haunches and spring lines of the flanking arches. The outer supports for the flanking arches, however, consist of square columns, providing the building with a subtle contrast of forms. Both the Tuscan and square columns display simple, molded architraves. A six-step concrete stairway provides access onto the center of the porch, which protects three openings into the interior. Each opening has two sets of doors: solid-wood tongue-in-groove exterior doors suspended on wrought-iron hinges and accented by grills-and-wickets, and fourteen-light French interior doors. The elevation is interrupted by a cross-hip extension that projects twenty feet to the north and south, forming the head of the T-shape of the building (Photo #3). Within the extension on both the north and south ends, two arched openings face east, one containing an emergency exit, the other is filled with four-light casement windows accented with a fanlight.

The north and south elevations (Photos #2&3) of the main block are nearly identical and have the cross-hip roof and the extensions of the building's T-shape design. The north elevation on the main block of the building has four bays, which are divided by sloped buttresses (Photo #3). Each bay has arched openings. The easternmost bay is open and its arches frame the front porch. The three additional bays are filled with ten-light casement windows and fanlights. A sloped ramp runs east from the southern extension of the elevation and attaches to the façade porch (Photo #4).

The extension on the north elevation is identical to that on the south elevation, and measures fifty-seven feet across (Photo #5). It is punctuated by two arched openings filled with four-light casement windows; an arch at either end of the extension flank five rectangular, double-hung sash windows with six-over-six lights. The

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 3

ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL

fenestration is both irregular and asymmetrical, interrupted by a distinctive chimney with offset flue plates, a pointed hood, arched vents, and barrel tile surfacing (Photo #6).

The west elevation of the original civic center measures 100 feet wide and has arched openings filled with casement windows and fanlights (Photos #7&8). A sloped ramp (Photo #9) extends approximately thirty feet parallel to the elevation, terminating into a narrow glass-enclosed, roofed connection that joins the original building to a modern addition. The roofed connection has walls framed in wood and finished in glass and glass filled doors.

The rectangular addition measures eighty-four feet by thirty-four feet (Photos #9&10). It is removed from the west elevation of the main block by thirteen feet. It is set back seven feet from the wall planes of the north and south elevations of the original building. The setback of the addition and use of a largely glass connection leaves the original west elevation of the historic building visible. The addition has a hip roof with barrel tiles, open eaves, coquina walls, and paired and single arrangements of six-over-six-light double-hung sashes in rectangular windows. The east elevation of the addition has vertical wood siding and a single double-hung sash window. The north elevation of the addition has a pair of six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows. The west elevation has paired arrangements of six-over-six-light double-hung sash windows at either end, flanking four double-hung sash single windows with six-over-six lights. The south elevation of the addition has the same appearance as the north elevation, with the exception of steps in place of the sloped ramp.

INTERIOR

The interior floor space covers approximately 13,000 square feet in the original building, and has five primary spaces. These spaces are a reception hall, two auditoriums, a gift shop, and museum. The floors are wooden, the ceiling is open to the roof, and the walls are plaster with pilasters at the same intervals as the buttresses on the exterior.

The front doors open into a large reception hall which has a ticket sales counter (Photo #11). The reception hall is a voluminous space that extends between the exterior walls and rises to the roof (Photo #12). The hall reveals the massive truss framework and roof decking. The exposed trusses consist of adze-hewn rafters and beams fashioned into king post-and-strut and tie-beam arrangements. Wrought-iron chandeliers with exposed light bulbs are suspended from the rafters. Coquina pilasters with molded architraves project beyond the plastered north and south elevation walls into the hall, respectively (Photo #13). The interior pilasters support the roof's tie beams.

The space is divided by a three-quarters height castellated wall which has balconets, crown moldings, and parapets. It has three arches that mirror the arcaded porch, and access a walk-in display and ticket sales counter. This display unit separates the reception area from two auditoriums that occupy the spaces farther west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 4

ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL

The auditoriums are equal in size, and have single door entrances in the east walls, inclined floors, auditorium seating, rear exits, and a shared projection booth at the west end (Photos #14&15). A central partition rises to the roof. The exposed rafters, pilasters, and wrought-iron chandeliers remain in the auditoriums.

A vestibule (Photo #16) and gift shop (Photo #17) occupy the space to the north, of the ticket counter and auditoriums. The walls of the vestibule are finished with coquina and those of the gift shop with plaster; the floors of both are carpeted. A full-height chimney with ashlar coquina keystone, brackets, chimney breasts, mantle, and a brick firebox and hearth rises along the north wall of the gift shop.

Similar in dimension and features, but on the south side opposite the gift shop, is a vestibule and museum (Photo #18). The museum also contains a full-height chimney (Photo #19).

To the west of the auditoriums is a covered connection to the modern addition (Photo #20) that provides handicapped access to the rear of the building and public restrooms, maintenance storage, two offices, and employee break-room. The exterior walls of the original building are interrupted only by tie beams that support the connector roof. The western door and window openings along the elevation remain intact, although the doors have been removed.

ALTERATIONS

The main alteration was the west addition built in 1995 to bring the building into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and provide additional restrooms. Well-executed, the addition is semi-attached to the original building with a narrow connection. Set back from the rear and wall planes of the original building, the addition and its connection leave exposed the walls of the original building. The addition relates to the historic building through the use of coquina walls and tiled hip roof. The addition is differentiated from the historic in that the hip roof is lower than the main block; the windows are all rectangular; and the stone is set in random ashlar, rather than regular courses.

In the 1990s, the auditorium space, and partition with display and ticket sales counter was divided off from the open assembly hall. Since 1995, the gift shop and museum have occupied spaces formerly used as women's and men's clubrooms and restrooms, resulting in little alteration and no change in circulation patterns. The restrooms were converted into office, storage and lounge areas.

CONTRIBUTING OBJECT

Near the southeast corner of the property adjacent to the Huguenot Cemetery is a memorial marker (Photo #21). Fabricated with coquina in 1935, the marker consisted of a base that measures eight feet long by five feet wide,

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 5

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL**

and an upright tablet eight feet high and five feet wide. A missing bronze tablet that was attached to the coquina tablet identified the building, the New Deal project, and illustrated a shield.

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURE

At the northeast corner of the property stands a planter (Photo #22) with a sign that identifies the building by its current use, the Visitor Information Center. The planter was installed on the property in the 1980s and measures approximately six feet wide by twelve feet long, and consists of coquina stem walls and caps, a sign, and plantings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 1

ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL

SUMMARY

The St. Augustine Civic Center is nominated to the National Register for local significance under Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History and Architecture. The building is significant for its association with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal agencies. Combating unemployment and assisting communities with improving their infrastructure, the New Deal program represented the growing importance of government at the local, state, and federal levels during the Great Depression. The building was used by numerous public service groups, and for public educational, and entertainment events. It is an excellent example of the Mission Revival Style designed by the locally prominent architect Frederick Henderich. The design is consistent with national and statewide trends in architecture. It retains its original features and integrity to a high degree. The building is nominated under the "Florida's New Deal Resources Multiple Property Submission," (MPS) under the historic associated context "New Deal Florida Historic Context, 1933-1943," and the F.1 property type, "Buildings."

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The St. Augustine Civic Center is located just north of the colonial city in a land division known as the San Marco Tract. During the First Spanish and British periods, the area was clear cut as a defensive perimeter north of the Cubo Line and the Castillo de San Marcos. In the second Spanish period, governors awarded land grants to Jose Barrera and Agustin Santano as part of the Mil y Quinientas, that is, fifteen hundred Spanish yards representing the effective cannon range from the Castillo de San Marcos. In 1840, F. Y. Vail combined the two grants under single ownership, and in 1883, General Isaac Crofts acquired the properties. Crofts constructed the five-story San Marco Hotel, thereby lending the name to the larger tract of land. Inspired by the general's hotel and St. Augustine's colonial heritage, Henry Flagler began converting the city into a winter Newport for wealthy tourists. The San Marco Hotel burned in 1897, after which the St. Augustine Golf Club converted the property into a golf course. In 1922, Elizabeth Ketterlinus, a local philanthropist, purchased the tract and conveyed it to the City of St. Augustine in 1928.¹

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

In the 1930s, St. Augustine's residents, organizations, and the municipal government made use of several federal programs to improve the city's infrastructure. In 1931, the St. Augustine Junior Chamber of Commerce conceived the idea for a civic center, and hired architect Frederick Henderich to draft plans for the building. The organization approached the city government about its construction at the Castillo Drive site, but officials reported that inadequate public finances would prohibit the development of the project. In 1933, the municipal

¹American State Papers, *Public Lands*, 5 Volumes, (Washington, D.C.: Duff and Green, 1834), 5:414; Works Projects Administration, *Spanish Land Grants in Florida*, 5 Volumes, (Tallahassee: Works Projects Administration, 1940), 3:179-181; Deed Record AAA, p. 552, 554, Deed Record H, p. 23, Deed Record O, p. 521, 548, Deed Record 47, p. 95, Clerk of Court, St. Johns County Courthouse; Michael Scardaville, "The Public Burying Ground," St. Augustine, HSAPB, 1978, p. 1-3.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL**

Section Number 8 Page 2

government applied to the Public Works Administration (PWA) for a grant and loan to construct the building, but the application was rejected. In mid-1933, the city applied to the Civil Works Administration (CWA), which was replaced later that year by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). A subsequent application to FERA was approved in October 1933. In addition to FERA, both the City of St. Augustine and the County of St. Johns contributed financial resources to the project, which cost \$68,000 to complete. Local contractor and city commissioner Charles Leyvraz supervised construction, which was completed in March 1935. The project spanned the mayoral terms of E. J. Wishard, Sr. and Walter B. Fraser. Other elected officials and organizations who also supported the project included E. G. Kuhn and V. J. Mickler, and the St. Augustine and St. Johns County Chamber of Commerce. City manager Eugene Masters played a vital supervisory role in the application process to the federal agencies and the completion of the project.²

Over 1,000 residents of St. Augustine and St. Johns County and various state and local officials attended the dedication of the building on 14 March 1935. In an elaborate ceremony, Julius Stone, Jr., Florida's FERA administrator, presented the building to the city. The keynote speaker was state senator William A. MacWilliams. Representing Governor David Sholtz, MacWilliams by then had entered his fourth decade of service in the Florida Legislature. He first represented St. Johns County in 1899 in the house, and voters returned him to the Legislature twelve more times. In 1921, he served as president of the senate and two additional terms in the upper house during the Depression decade. Public officials recognized during the ceremony for their support and efforts to complete the project included city manager Eugene Masters, E. J. Wishard, Sr., and Walter B. Fraser. A founder of St. Augustine's historic preservation movement, Fraser initiated a national committee to preserve what remained of the city's physical history and secured funding for the effort from the Carnegie Foundation. Fraser played an important role in the civic center, helping to procure coquina for the building to accurately reflect the city's Colonial Period construction heritage.³

Over the following year, the building hosted a number of events, primarily conventions and entertainment. Organizations making use of the facility included the DeMoly Hebrew Association, Flagler Hospital Auxiliary, Florida State Medical Association, Firemen's Convention, Girl Scouts of America, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Junior Service League, Ketterlinus High School PTA, Ladies' Auxiliary of the VFW, Mechanical Division of the Florida East Coast Railway Company, Order of the Eastern Star, St. Augustine Exchange Club, St. Augustine Library Association, and Townsend Plan Club. Various public lectures were also delivered in the first year, a tradition that persisted for several decades. The civic center also served as the winter home of the St. Augustine Tourist Club, which held its annual and monthly meetings there for two decades. In the mid-1930s, the tourist club's membership reached 700. The tourist club operated the building until the mid-1950s, after which the St. Augustine-St. Johns County Chamber of Commerce administered its operations. In 1983,

²*St. Augustine Record*, 20 October 1933, 13, 14, 15 February 1935, 14 February 1936.

³*St. Augustine Record*, 3 August 1933, 14 February 1936.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 3

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL**

the City of St. Augustine leased the operations to a private vendor, but in 1992 reassumed direct control of its management.⁴

MISSION REVIVAL CONTEXT

Mission Revival Style of architecture was popular in the United States from the 1890s until 1920, in areas where Spanish Colonial construction had occurred such as the Southwest and Florida. The most common identifying features include prominent parapets on the main roof or porch; tiled roof surfaces with wide, open eaves. The porches are supported by massive, often square piers or columns, and the use of arches and arcades. The most common surface is stucco. About half of the buildings have symmetrical facades. Most have prominent single-story porches, and few are precise copies of Colonial constructions. There is little surface ornament except for the occasional decorative tile or stone carving.

ARCHITECT

A native of New York City, Frederick A. Henderich graduated from Columbia University with a degree in architecture. In 1905, he arrived in St. Augustine, where he worked as an architect for the Florida East Coast Railway Company. The thirty-fifth architect to register with the Florida State Board of Architecture, Henderich subsequently organized a private practice. He gained recognition for his residential designs in St. Augustine, especially Bungalow Style dwellings with wood shingles, palm-tree porch posts, and coquina fireplaces and chimneys. His residential designs include 178 Avenida Menendez, 21 Water Street, and several homes on South St. George Street. In 1910, he designed the Solla-Carcaba Cigar Factory at Riberia Street (NR 1993). During the 1920s, Henderich employed Spanish Colonial Revival styles on many buildings, including the Flagler Hospital (demolished), Plaza Bandstand, Excelsior School (contributing resource to the Lincolnville Historic District, NR 1991), and much of the campus of Florida Memorial College (demolished). His conjectural plans for the La Leche Chapel in North City presaged later historic preservation activities. In 1925, at the height of the Florida Land Boom, Henderich was elected president of the Florida State Architectural Association. In 1937, he collaborated with John Walter Wood and M. F. Hasbrough in the innovative design of Marine Studios (NR 1987). The St. Augustine Civic Center was Henderich's principal work in St. Augustine during the Great Depression years. He had just completed a term as president of the Florida Chapter of the American Institute of Architecture when he died of a heart attack in 1941.⁵

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The St. Augustine Civic Center is a good example the Mission Revival Style applied to a civic building and developed during the New Deal. The center displays a distinctive shaped parapet and random ashlar coquina

⁴ *St. Augustine Record*, 13, 14, 15 February 1935, 14 February 1936; 14 February 1985; 17 January 1992, 17 May 1993.

⁵ William R. Adams, "Historic Sites and Buildings Survey of St. Augustine," Unpub. Mss. St. Augustine, 1980), 136-137.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 4

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL**

walls instead of the more commonly used stucco. The hip roofs have broad, open eaves and are surfaced with barrel tiles. The symmetrical façade is spanned by an open porch with a three-arch arcade supported by Tuscan columns and squared columns engaged with buttresses on the outside corners. A carved stone plaque is in the crest of the parapet. Arched doors and windows are in the east, south, and north elevations. Wrought iron chandeliers were used in the interior in the keeping with the Spanish Revival Style.

Currently used as a visitor information center, the historic civic center remains in excellent condition, is relatively unaltered, and retains its integrity. The interior of the historic civic center retains its original distinctive design features, use, and circulation pattern to a high degree. The installation of the display/ticket counter is a structure independent of the building. The interior additions auditorium partitions left exposed the roof truss work and retained the spaciousness characteristic of the assembly hall.

The addition to the west of the building was accomplished with a minimum of intrusion to the original building. Connected to the original building without destroying any significant historic features, the addition is differentiated but compatible with the 1935 building through its features, materials, scale, and setback. The narrow wooden and glass connection left most of the original west elevation exposed. The addition was accomplished with similar but differentiated style and materials.

Coquina an important traditional building material in St. Augustine, was introduced during the Spanish Colonial Period. The city's major historic landmark, the Castillo de San Marcos, was assembled with the material in the late 1600s. The 1935 civic center was the last major coquina building constructed in St. Augustine. Coquina is northeast Florida's most distinctive, indigenous building material. It was quarried adjacent to St. Augustine, and at Rockledge in Brevard County on the central Florida coast. Its use was largely discontinued after the Colonial Period as it was difficult and expensive to acquire, and is a very limited natural resource. Beyond St. Augustine, only a few Florida cities contain New Deal public buildings executed with coquina, including the Bunnell Civic Center, Daytona Beach Bandshell (NR 2001) and the Tarragona Tower and Arch, Holly Hill Municipal Building (NR 1993), and New Smyrna Beach City Hall (NR 1990). The St. Augustine Civic Center contributes to the sense of time, place, and historical development through its ambiance, linkage, and character to the built environment of St. Augustine during the New Deal.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 9 Page 1

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns County, FL**

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 1

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Parcel # 196050=0001

(1-A) San Marco Tract City Part of Lot 1; Visitors Information Center approx 130'x 120'.

See attached scaled site plan. The boundaries of the St. Augustine Civic Center are Castillo Drive on the east, the north boundary of the Huguenot Cemetery (Public Burying Ground) on the south, the east side of a sidewalk that extends behind the building on the west elevation, and south line of a parking lot on the north.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries enclose the civic center and memorial marker that are historically associated with the property. Taking in as much of the property associated with the historic building as possible without including modern infringements, the boundaries exclude the cemetery to the south and modern parking facilities to the north and west.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL**

Section Number **Photo** Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. 10 Castillo Drive, St. Augustine
2. St. Johns County, Florida
3. Sidney Johnston
4. 2003
5. Sidney Johnston
6. East, facade, facing west
7. Photo # 1 of 22

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

6. North elevation and east, facade, facing southwest
7. Photo #2 of 22

6. South elevation and extension, facing west
7. Photo #3 of 22

6. South elevation, facing northwest
7. Photo #4 of 22

6. North extension, and rear, west elevations, facing southeast
7. Photo #5 of 22

6. Chimney on north elevation, facing south
7. Photo #6 of 22

6. South elevation and extension, facing north
7. Photo #7 of 22

6. Addition, connection, and south extension, facing north
7. Photo #8 of 22

6. North elevation of addition, facing southwest
7. Photo #9 of 22

6. West and north elevations of the addition, facing southeast
7. Photo #10 of 22

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL**

Section Number Photo Page 2

6. Reception hall, facing northwest
7. Photo #11 of 22

6. Reception hall, facing southeast
7. Photo #12 of 22

6. Reception hall, facing southwest
7. Photo #13 of 22

6. North auditorium, facing northeast
7. Photo #14 of 22

6. South auditorium, facing west
7. Photo #15 of 22

6. North vestibule, facing northeast
7. Photo #16 of 22

6. Gift shop, facing northwest
7. Photo #17 of 22

6. South vestibule and museum, facing west
7. Photo # 18 of 22

6. Museum, facing northwest
7. Photo #19 of 22

6. Interior of connection to the addition, facing north
7. Photo #20 of 22

6. Memorial marker, facing southwest
7. Photo #21 of 22

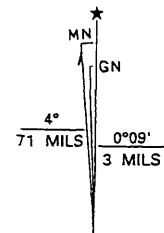
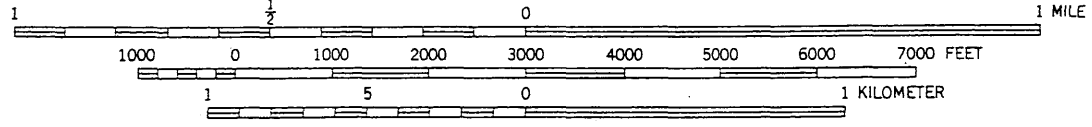
6. Planter, facing north
7. Photo #22 of 22



00 FEET 1467 20' R. 29 E. R. 30 E. MOULTRIE 3.8 MI. BUNNELL 29 MI. 1470 1471

VERMONT HEIGHTS 6.2 MI.

SCALE 1:24 000



4 GRID AND 1992 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

from 1989 source; no major culture or drainage
changes. Boundaries and names revised 1992

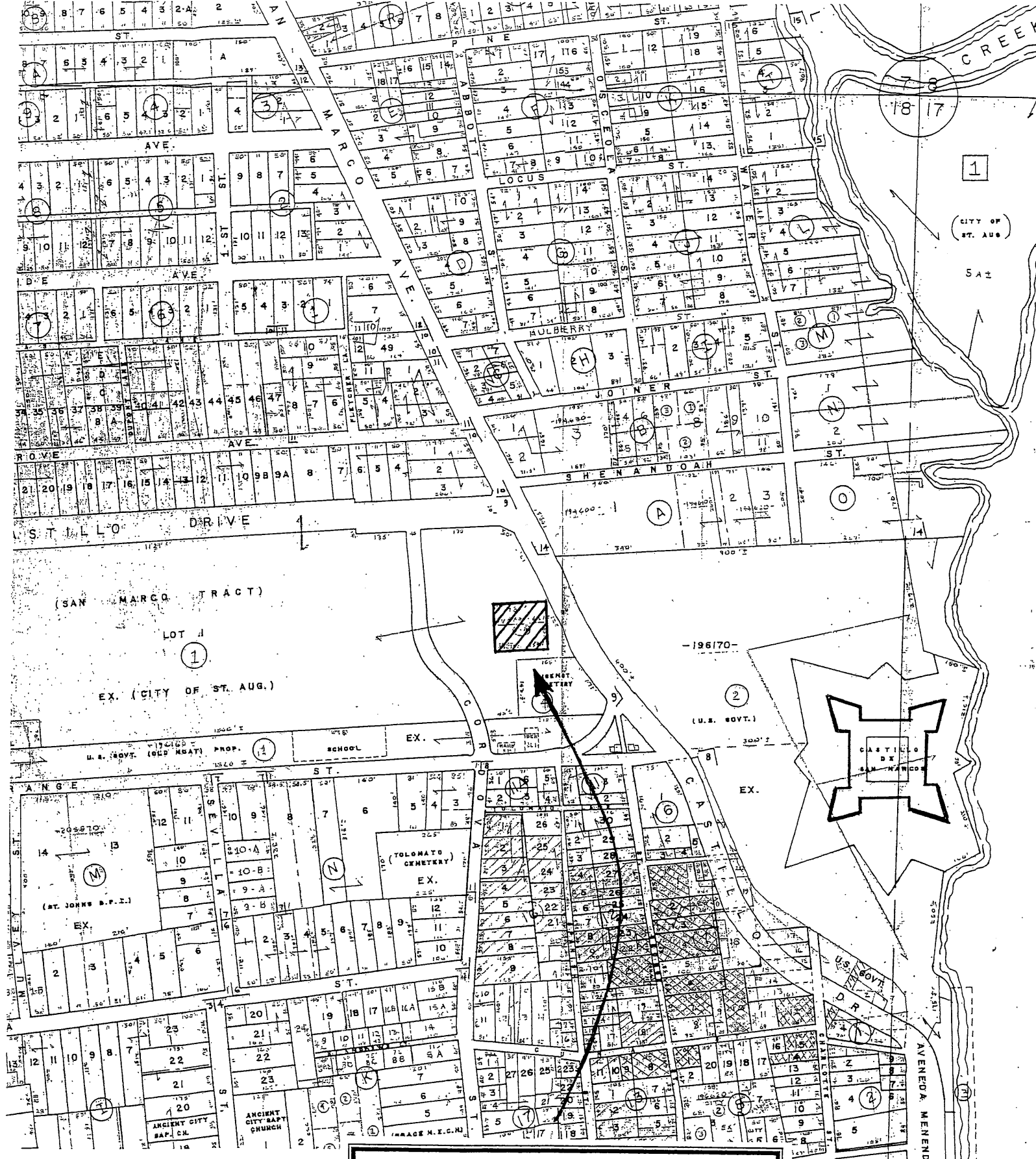
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of other sources. This information not

A FOLDER DE

LOCATOR MAP
ST AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER,
St Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida

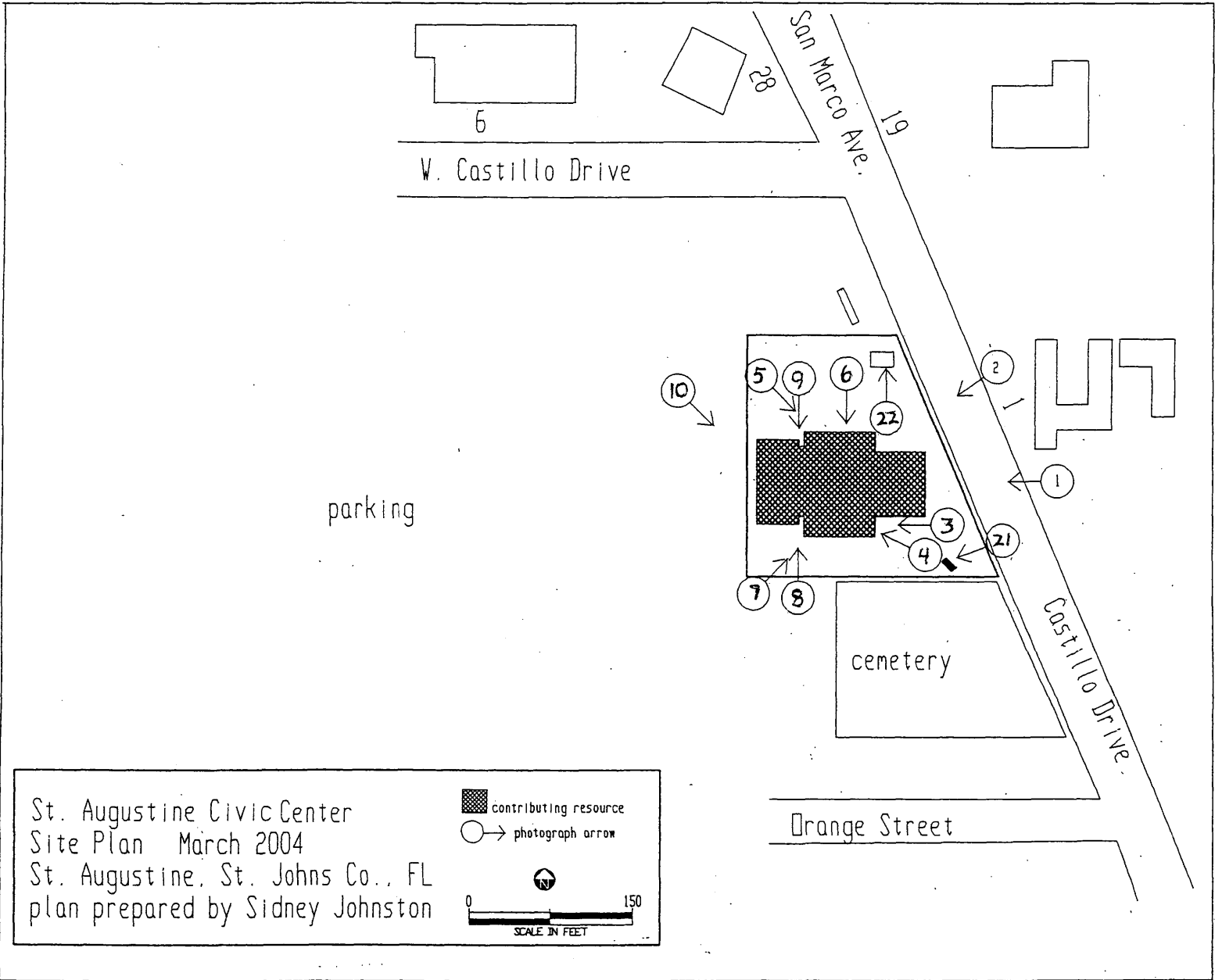
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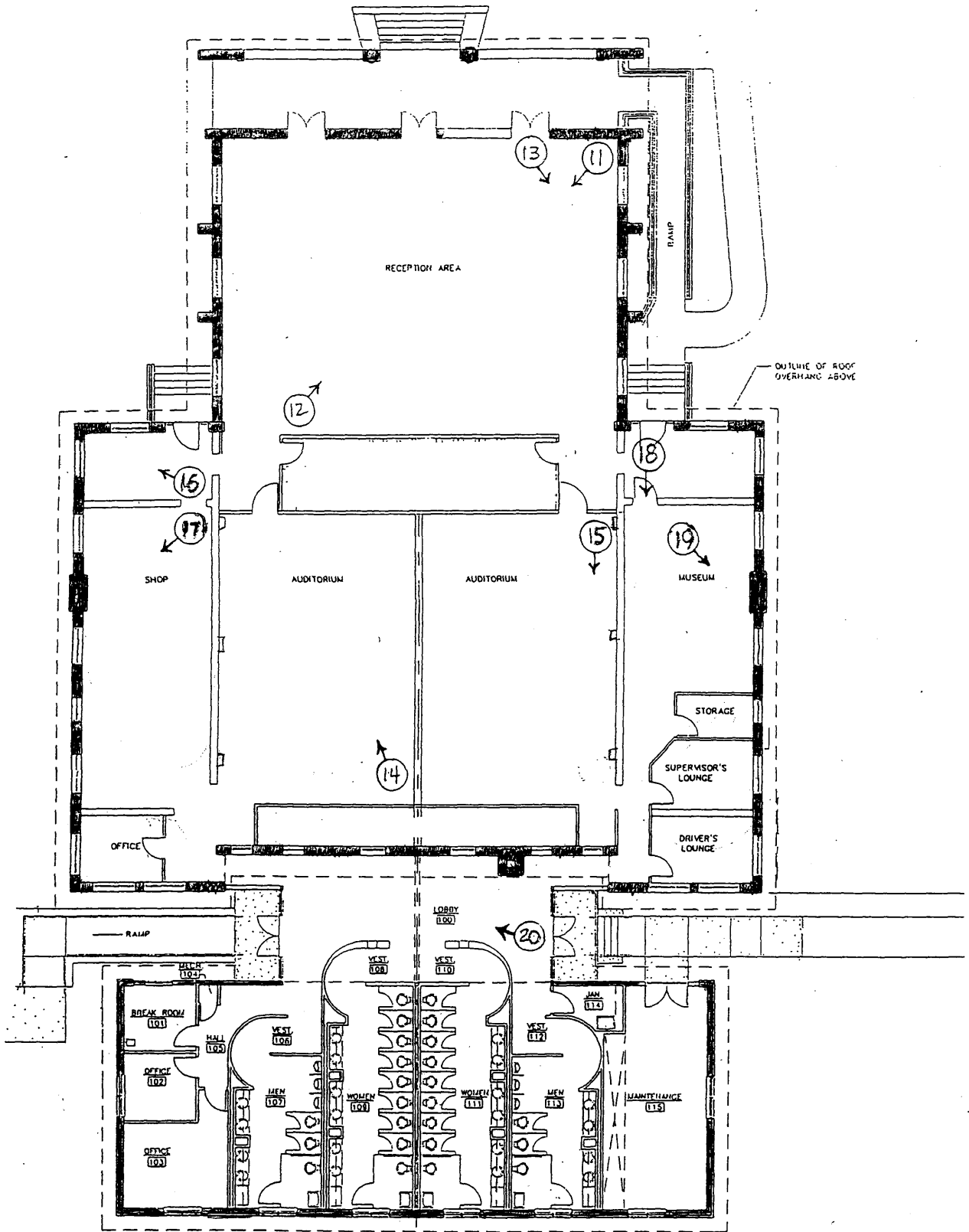
REQUEST



ST. AUGUSTINE CIVIC CENTER
 St. Augustine, St. Johns County, Florida
 LOCATOR MAP







St. Augustine Civic Center
 Floor Plan March 2004
 St. Augustine, St. Johns Co., FL
 plan prepared by Sidney Johnston