

**SECTION 106 CONSULTATION
CASE REPORT AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

State Road 100
Reevaluation for Design
From US 1 (SR 5) to SR 9 (I-95)
Flagler County, Florida

Financial Project Number: 237924-1
State Project Number: 73020-1512
Work Program Number: 5112048
Federal Aid Number: F-268-1(3)

Prepared for:

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
District Five

FINAL REPORT

August 1999
(Revised)

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Project

This case report discusses the potential effects to eleven (11) historic structures located in the City of Bunnell, Florida, by the proposed SR 100 (Moody Boulevard) transportation improvement project. These properties were identified during a cultural resource assessment survey (CRAS) conducted for the Reevaluation for the design phase of the proposed project. The SR 100 project was proposed to consider improvements to SR 100 from the intersection of SR 5 (US 1) to SR 9 (I-95) in Bunnell, a distance of roughly 8 km (5 miles). The project extends through Sections 10, 11, 12 and 15 of Township 12 South, Range 30 East and Sections 7, 8, and 9 of Township 12 South, Range 31 East (Figure 1).

The historic structures survey performed for the SR 100 Reevaluation/Design Project (May 1998) resulted in the identification and recording of 40 historic resources. Eleven (11) resources were considered to be potentially significant due to their architectural significance and their roles in the development of Bunnell. A request for a Determination of Eligibility/Multiple Property Listing was prepared for these resources (Appendix A). Included were 400 East Moody Boulevard (8FL107), Dr. Deen House (8FL112), L.A. Jett House (8FL114), Holden House (8FL121), 401 East Moody Boulevard (8FL108), 501 East Moody Boulevard (8FL109), Hendricks House (8FL111), George Moody House (8FL113), Johnson House (8FL115), Flagler County Courthouse (8FL116), and the City of Bunnell Water Tower (8FL196). The remaining resources did not appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing in the **National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)**. The Florida Department of Transportation sent the CRAS and supporting documentation to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) on June 5, 1998 for their concurrence with the findings of this study. FHWA reviewed the information provided by the FDOT Staff, and determined that the eleven (11) structures included as part of the request for a Determination of Eligibility were potentially eligible. Subsequently, they transmitted their concurrence to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on June 26, 1998 (Appendix B). On August 18, 1998, the SHPO Staff concurred with all of the determinations. SHPO Staff also concurred with the determination that the other 29 buildings recorded during the project did not meet the minimum criteria for listing on the **NRHP**.

The City of Bunnell Water Department Pump House (8FL194) located at 1605 East Moody Boulevard was inadvertently included in the list of potentially eligible structures. This building did not appear to meet the minimum criteria for listing on the **NRHP**, and does not appear in the request for a Determination of Eligibility. WHY?

No prehistoric or historic archaeological remains were encountered during the field investigation. No archaeological sites considered eligible for listing on the **NRHP** were identified.

In accordance with the provisions of the **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966**, as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800, this Section 106 Consultation Case Report has been prepared

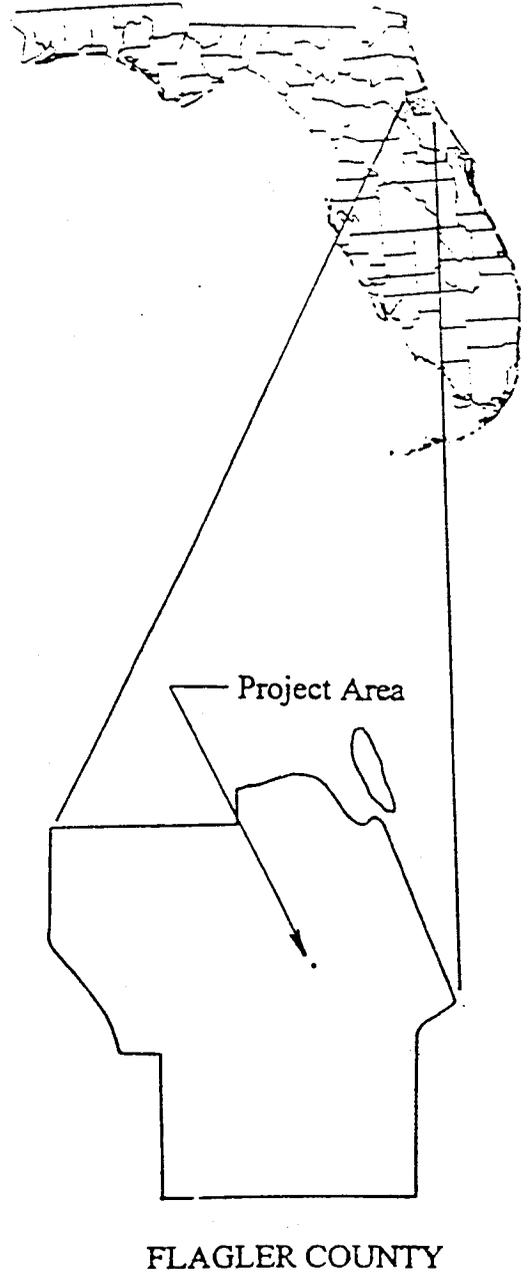
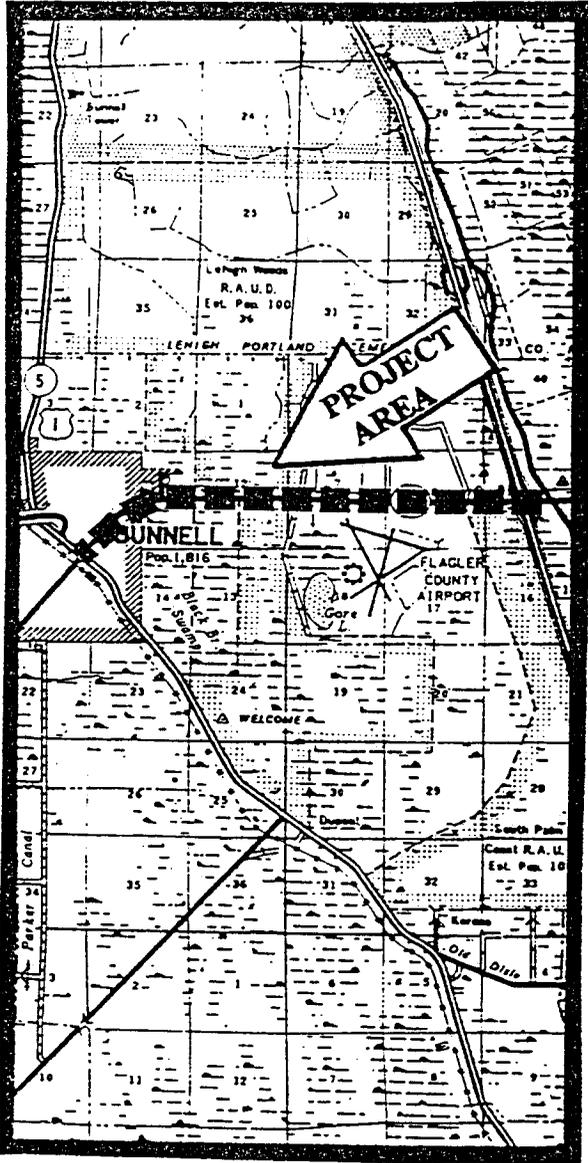


Figure 1: Location map of the State Road 100 Re-evaluation for Design project area in Bunnell, Flagler County, Florida.

State Road 100
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to document the right-of-way impacts to the eleven (11) buildings within the project's Area of Potential Effect (APE) that have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. This report describes the potential effects, both primary and secondary, of the proposed project on these properties. Various alternatives were considered for this project that avoid or minimize these effects, and are summarized in this report.

Much of the project description and the discussion about the proposed project improvements has been taken from the **Preliminary Engineering Report** (Second Draft, December 1988) and a 1999 Reevaluation. Additional information has been taken from the **Noise Report** (May 1989) prepared by Pitman-Hartenstein and Ashe, Inc. Engineers, the **Traffic Report** prepared by England-Thins & Miller, Inc. (June 1988), and the **Air Quality Analysis Report** (May 1989) that were prepared as part of the initial PD&E Study.

1.2 Area of Potential Effect (APE)

For this study, a preliminary Area of Potential Effect (APE) was determined by evaluating the type of improvements under consideration and the possible effects these improvements could have on historic resources. This determination also considered the urban/rural character of the project area. The potential effects from this proposed project include impacts to buildings and/or to the historic fabric on their associated properties, changes to viewsheds, as well as visual, noise, and vibration effects during the road and pond construction. The preliminary field check employed a 100 m (330 ft) preliminary APE for the town of Bunnell and a 30 m (100 ft) APE for the remainder of the corridor from Bunnell to I-95. This investigation identified about 40 historic resources within Bunnell and about 20 buildings between Bunnell and I-95. Many of these buildings, however, lie back away from the SR 100 right-of-way and in most cases are several lots removed from the proposed pond locations. Based on this information, an APE was proposed extending out 30 m (100 ft) from the edge of the existing right-of-way limits and the proposed pond locations. The archaeological survey was limited to the proposed pond locations; the historic structures survey was limited to the narrower 30 m (100 ft) APE along SR 100 and the proposed pond locations.

2.0 Project Description and Need

2.1 Project Description

FDOT has undertaken this Reevaluation/Design Project to evaluate improvement options along SR 100, classified as a principal rural arterial. The limits of the project extend from SR 5 (US 1) to SR 9 (I-95), a distance of 8 km (5 miles). The design year for the proposed improvements is 2024. The purpose of the improvements is to provide a transportation facility that meets projected transportation needs and functions at an acceptable level of service. The existing average annual daily traffic (AADT) volumes (1999) along SR 100 range from 9,900 to 10,200 vehicles per day (vpd). By the design year 2024, SR 100 should be expected to carry AADT volumes ranging from 19,600 to 20,600 vpd.

2.2 Project Need

The need for improvements along the SR 100 corridor between SR 5 (US 1) and SR 9 (I-95) was established based on the existing and projected transportation demands, obsolescence, and safety. Capacity analyses were conducted to identify roadway segments and intersections currently operating at a deficient Level of Service (LOS). The analyses also identified areas that will have a deficient LOS in the future if no improvements are constructed. The capacity analyses evaluated average volume conditions along the project.

The results of the capacity analysis of the existing traffic conditions show a definite relationship between the increase in county population growth and traffic growth along SR 100; therefore, future traffic was estimated on the predicted future population. If no improvements are constructed, the entire section of SR 100 will be operating at a deficient Level of Service (LOS). SR 100 will be operating at LOS E or worse during periods of high traffic demands. LOS ratings of D and E indicate that traffic flow will be restricted so there are frequent periods of traffic stoppage and actual automobile speeds will be much lower than the posted limits.

The daily traffic volume along SR 100 is projected to continue increasing whether or not the proposed improvements are implemented. As mentioned above, if the improvements are not implemented traffic will often be traveling at reduced speeds and will be at a standstill during peak flow periods. In some instances, vehicular backups may extend through intersections during more than one signal cycle. Based on these conditions, the existing roadway facility would be considered obsolete in terms of safety and efficiency; therefore, the transportation system will not be providing an acceptable level of service. Consequently, additional through lanes will be needed on SR 100 to satisfy future demand.

Another area of concern is the safety of SR 100. Safety issues include the types of accidents occurring throughout SR 100, the limited school crossings, and the pedestrian traffic. Between 1982 and 1986, 134 automobile accidents occurred along SR 100. During this period, rear end, left turn and angle collisions were the most prevalent accidents. Over the same four-year period, there were 100 personal injuries, 5 fatalities, and approximately \$2,154,000 in economic loss. It is predicted that the improvement of the roadway from two undivided lanes to four divided lanes will reduce the number of accidents on SR 100. Additionally, changes to traffic signal and intersection design will further decrease accident potential.

As school crossings are located in two areas along SR 100 and the roadway is used as the major transportation route for schoolchildren improvements are necessary. One of the major proposed changes is the addition of sidewalks in the vicinity of the Flagler Palm Coast High School since none presently exist. Also, in order to provide safe and efficient facilities, the improvements may include safety features for pedestrians, bicyclists, runners, and other non-motorized modes of roadway users.

The City of Bunnell's economic base is supported by a wide variety of commercial, industrial, and institutional operations. Within the corridor, SR 100 provides the principal local access to commercial enterprises, residential developments, schools, and churches while also serving

through traffic. It currently provides service to people with origins and destinations within Bunnell, as well as to people who are traveling to and from a location east of Bunnell. Due to SR 100's current and future importance as a transportation corridor, the socioeconomic growth of Bunnell and of surrounding areas will be directly impacted by improvements to SR 100 or to parallel corridors.

3.0 Existing Conditions

SR 100 (Moody Boulevard) is classified as a Principal Rural Arterial. The roadway serves as a continuous corridor extending from Lake City to its eastern terminus at Flagler Beach.

3.1 Typical Sections

SR 100 is primarily a two (2) lane, undivided roadway from east of the Bunnell City limits to SR 5 (I-95).

3.2 Existing Right-of-Way

The existing right-of-way along SR 100 was identified by FDOT Right-of-Way Maps and from Flagler County Tax Maps. For the rural section, the right-of-way is shown generally as 61 m (200 ft) wide on the FDOT Right-of-Way Maps. For the urban sections in Bunnell the right-of-way varies from 24.3 m (80 ft) to 30.4 m (100 ft).

3.3 Horizontal/Vertical Alignment

The existing SR 100 (Moody Boulevard) horizontal alignment is located south of and generally parallel to SR 206 in southern St. Johns County. The existing alignment generally consists of a series of smooth curves, tangents and points of intersect (PI's) as it meanders and traverses in an easterly direction through portions of unincorporated Flagler County and the Cities of Bunnell and Flagler Beach.

The centerline elevations along the existing alignment vary from a low of 2.4 m (8 ft) near the Intracoastal Waterway to a high of 8.8 m (29 ft) at the intersection of Belle Terre Boulevard. In the section from US 1 (SR 5) to Belle Terre Boulevard the elevations increase from a low of 6.4 m (21 ft) at the beginning to 8.8 m (29 ft) at Belle Terre Boulevard. From Belle Terre Boulevard to the western edge of Graham Swamp the elevations decrease to a low of 7 m (23 ft). Through the Graham Swamp area the elevations vary from a low of 3.6 m (12 ft) to a high of 4.2 m (14 ft).

3.4 Soils

The predominant soils found from the beginning of the project in Bunnell to east of I-95 consist of the Pomona, Smyrna, Valkania and Myakka fine sands. These soils of the flatwoods regions are nearly level, poorly drained soils, that have a dark, organic stained subsoil, underlain by sandy material, interspersed with swamps and poorly defined drainage ways.

Most of the surface soil materials identified along the project are within suitable American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Standards for embankment utilization (AASHTO Classes A-3 and A-4). Some A-8 material (muck) may be found near depressional and swampy areas located along side the existing SR 100 roadway. During the final design stages of the project, areas with possible muck materials will be evaluated.

3.5 Drainage

This portion of the SR 100 project lies within two (2) major drainage basins: Black Branch Swamp and Graham Swamp. The general direction of flow for both basins is from north to south. Preliminary drainage patterns were confirmed from existing roadway plans, USGS five (5) foot contour maps, Palm Coast ITT Master Drainage Plans, and field investigations. The majority of the existing drainage system consists primarily of open swales with cross culverts. The exception to this is in the City of Bunnell where a closed drainage system is being used.

The above described drainage systems are under the jurisdiction of the St. Johns River Water Management District (SJRWMD). Black Branch Swamp and Graham Swamp are designated Class III waters by the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (FDER). However, Graham Swamp eventually discharges into Bulow Creek which is an Outstanding Florida Water as defined by Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Chapter 173.041 by virtue of its being within state park boundaries.

The existing facility traverses the 100-year base flood plain in two (2) areas: at the eastern city limits of Bunnell and at Graham Swamp. Based upon Federal Emergency Management Administration's Flood Insurance Rate Maps, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors have been determined for the Graham Swamp and Intracoastal Waterway areas. However base flood elevations and flood hazard factors were not determined for the area near the City Limits of Bunnell.

3.6 Lighting

There is existing street lighting located on the north side of SR 100 in Bunnell from US 1 to the Flagler County Administrative Complex. There is no street lighting on the existing rural section between Bunnell and SR 9 (I-95).

4.0 Historic Context

Present-day Flagler County was sparsely populated until the 1880s due mainly to a lack of transportation facilities and its relatively infertile soils. At this time, developers began to formulate enterprises that would end the isolation of this region. Around 1885, the construction of a railroad spurred growth within the area. Utley J. White, a local lumberman, was responsible for bringing a narrow gauge rail line that ran southeast from East Palatka on the St. Johns River to Ormond on the Atlantic Coast. The rail line route went through Dinner Island, Espanola, Dupont, and the area that now encompasses Bunnell. The developer of Florida's East Coast, Henry Morrison Flagler, purchased White's railroad in 1889 and incorporated the line within his Florida East Coast Railway. Until the completion of the Dixie Highway many years later, Flagler's rail transportation remained the principal means of access into the region (Weaver 1992:6).

As a result of the railroad, most of the county's communities either began developing or expanded. The railroad allowed for local products such as turpentine, timber, and vegetables to be marketed in distant locales. A few years after the railroad was completed, Alvah A. Bunnell established a cypress shingle mill and provided fuel for the wood-burning locomotives. This point along the rail route was soon identified as the Bunnell Stop and would subsequently evolve into the Town of Bunnell (Clegg 1976:55).

Another figure instrumental in the early development of the Town is Isaac I. Moody. Moody arrived in the Flagler County area from Georgia in 1898 to work in the local turpentine trade. By 1903, the community was large enough to require a post office, so the United States Postal Department appointed Moody the first postmaster and his brother, George, was designated assistant postmaster. The same year, Isaac Moody and J.F. Lambert purchased a shingle mill and began accumulating land in the surrounding area. Around 1909, as their land holdings grew to approximately 30,000 acres. The Bunnell Development Company was formed with a small group of investors from Jacksonville: Moody was president, J.R. Sloan of Jacksonville and N. McQueen of Hastings served as vice-presidents, Lambert was treasurer, and Claude Stewart of Jacksonville acted as secretary. Having observed the success of another development west of Bunnell, St. Johns Park, these men immediately located their company headquarters in Bunnell and platted the land into streets and lots (Pioneers of Bunnell 1988:2).

From the time the Bunnell Development Company formed, development within the town rapidly increased. By the beginning of the second decade of the 20th century, according to the local city directory the population was already at 200 residents. In 1911, the Florida State Legislature passed an act incorporating the town, although the incorporation was not legal until 1913. Property sold quickly as new residents flocked to the area to build houses, establish businesses, and clear land for farming (Clegg 1976:56). The company opened up a branch real estate office in Chicago where Thomas A. Verdenius was general manager. Verdenius also published a promotional newsletter devoted to the development known as the *Bunnell Home Builder* which his wife, Stacy, edited. The company heavily advertised in Chicago and trips were arranged for potential buyers from the North to visit Bunnell. The farms developing in the Bunnell area were typically small but prosperous. Potatoes were the predominant crop; however, sugar cane, corn, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, and cowpea hay were also grown (Clegg 1976:58).

In the 1910s, economic growth in Bunnell was steady. Moody was the chairman of the St. Johns County Commission at this time. One of his major accomplishments was to encourage road building in the county, particularly in the areas surrounding Bunnell (Clegg 1976:58). Transportation improvements during the 1910s and 1920s would prove to be instrumental in the development of Bunnell. Following Moody's lobbying, a road was built from Bunnell to Hastings. A couple of years later in 1915, the road was paved with brick and incorporated into the Dixie Highway. The Dixie Highway soon became one of the most important routes in the State. The passage of a \$650,000 bond in 1915 allowed the highway to link Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Hastings, Espanola, Bunnell, and Flagler Beach (Historic Property Associates 1987:16).

The Bunnell Development Company erected a two-story commercial building in 1910 at the corner of Moody Boulevard and Railroad Street that housed the company offices, a bank, post office, offices of Dr. L.A. Carter, and a jewelry store. The Land Company also built the first hotel, the Bunnell Hotel, close to the railroad in order to accommodate visitors to the town. A second hotel, the Pine Grove Inn, was constructed on the corner of Church Street and Moody Boulevard. Another prominent building, the Tribune Building was built downtown around 1913; the St. Johns Tribune along with a supply store and grocery were located in the building. With new residents continually coming to town, the Florida East Coast Railroad constructed the Bunnell Depot in 1913.

Residential construction paralleled the erection of buildings in the downtown. One of the first houses was built for J.F. Lambert of the Bunnell Development Company. Soon after, brothers Isaac and George Moody constructed houses in town. The land development company also donated land to the local school and the original Methodist Church for their buildings. The local paper, the St. Johns Tribune, contained advertisements for Bunnell declaring it was the "model town" while emphasizing the vast agricultural possibilities of the area (St. Johns Tribune 1915).

In order to create a more manageable political unit, a delegation of prominent residents began lobbying for a new county to be formed from the larger St. Johns and Volusia Counties, in 1917. Delegates from Bunnell included I.I. Moody, J.F. Lambert, and J.B. Boaz. Politicians from St. Johns and Volusia Counties agreed on the boundaries of the new county and Bunnell was appointed the county seat. The selection of the county's name was based on Henry Morrison Flagler's connection with the development of the region (Clegg 1976:45). With the population now up to 300 people and its prime location along the Florida East Coast Railroad and the newly constructed Dixie Highway, Bunnell was the new county's economic hub.

The county offices were housed in the 1910 Bunnell Development Company's building for several years. In 1917, the company decided to construct another commercial building adjacent to the railroad tracks on North Bay Street. Known as the Bunnell State Bank Building (**National Register of Historic Places** 1992), this building also contained the land development company's new headquarters, the post offices, and several other businesses. Isaac Moody, president of the bank, died during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Following his death, the land development

company continued operating until the close of the Florida Land Boom in 1926 and the bank remained open until 1932.

The county offices remained in the Bunnell Development Company's building until 1924 when a bond issue was passed to construct a courthouse. The courthouse was designed by noted Jacksonville architect Wilbur B. Tally and completed in 1924. One of the founders of the Florida Institute of Architects, Talley's commissions include churches in Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lakeland, and Tampa and major governmental buildings such as the Palm Beach County Courthouse, Duval County Courthouse Annex, and Duval County Armory. The courthouse's contractor was O.P. Woodcock of Jacksonville, who also worked throughout northeast Florida (Historic Property Associates 1987:16).

By 1920, 2,442 people lived in Flagler County. The healthy economy and affordable farmland drew many people to the area throughout the early- to mid-1920s. During the Land Boom years, a "highly successful" water system was dug in Bunnell for \$100,000 (Nance 1962:219). Unfortunately, like the rest of the communities in Florida, the excitement of the Land Boom came to an end in Flagler County in 1926. The economy and building activity began to lull after the bust when real estate values plummeted. The onset of the national Depression in the 1930s continued to suppress area development. By 1935, 12,277 acres of farmland were being cultivated which a significant 1,000-acre decrease from 1930. Additionally, the number of farms operating in the county declined during this time period. Bunnell remained a largely rural agricultural town and did not experience substantial development or expansion until the late-1940s (Weaver 1992:7-8).

5.0 Alternative Corridor Analysis

5.1 Alternative Corridor Analysis

5.1.1 Corridor A-North

Corridor A is generally north of SR 100 and is centered on the abandoned railroad right-of-way. The corridor begins at US 1 approximately 3.2 km (2 miles) north of the City of Bunnell and is approximately 607 m (2,000 ft) wide as it travels east to its terminus at A1A in Flagler Beach, approximately one (1) mile north of SR 100. This area is moderately developed with residential communities of Palm Coast and includes portions of the Graham Swamp Conservation Area and associated wetlands. Development of an alignment in this area would impose minor adverse impacts to the residential quality of this area because the neighborhood is already divided by the abandoned railroad. Environmental impacts would be considered significant as a separate bridge crossing the Intracoastal Waterway and associated wetlands would need to be constructed at a new location and new construction would also occur in the Graham Swamp Conservation Area and associated wetlands. Development of a design alternate within this corridor would also involve either a new interchange with I-95 or reconstruction of the existing I-95 fly-over of the

abandoned railroad to move the traffic past the Interstate. The cost of constructing a roadway where none presently exists would be considered significant, and re-aligning SR 100 in this area would not preclude upgrading the existing facility. For these reasons, Corridor A was eliminated from further study as a viable Corridor alternative.

5.1.2 Corridor B-1 SR 100

Corridor B-1 is generally centered about the existing SR 100 roadway and is approximately 445 m (1,500 ft) wide beginning at US 1 and ending at A1A in Flagler Beach. The Corridor area is generally bound on the north by land use patterns and to the south by land use patterns and the Flagler County Airport. This area is developed with a mixture of low to high density residential and local commercial uses that are currently bisected by the existing alignment.

Development of a multi-lane facility in this area would be economically practical and would minimize adverse social, environmental and engineering impacts. A multi-lane facility could be developed within this Corridor with little or no physical relocations and minimal right-of-way acquisition. The roadway presently crosses the Intracoastal Waterway and has an existing interchange at I-95. A preliminary cost estimate for right-of-way acquisition and construction suggests that the economic impact of widening the existing SR 100 alignment would not be as significant as constructing an alignment where no roadway presently exists. For these reasons Corridor B-1 was selected as a viable alternative within which further studies were conducted.

5.1.3 Corridor B-2 SR 100 Modified

Corridor B-2 is generally centered about the existing SR 100 roadway except at the westerly portion where it veers northerly at the Flagler County Administrative Complex and connects to the SR 100 overpass at SR 5 and is approximately 445 m (1,500 ft) wide. This area of northern Bunnell is moderately developed with residential communities, an elementary school and includes portion of Black Branch Swamp's associated wetlands. Development of an alignment in this area would impose significant adverse impacts to the residential quality of this area as a couple of existing neighborhoods would be encroached upon by the roadway and several individual residences at Palm Terrace Manor Mobile Home Park and Sawmill Estates would be displaced. The cost of residence relocations, purchasing additional right-of-way and constructing a roadway where none presently exists, would be considered significant. For these reasons, Corridor B-2 was eliminated from further study as a viable Corridor alternative.

5.1.4 Corridor B-3 SR 100 Modified

Corridor B-3 is generally centered about the existing SR 100 roadway except at the westerly portion where it veers northerly approximately at the Praise Assembly Church and connects to the SR 100 overpass at SR 5 and is approximately 300 m (1,000 ft) wide. This corridor, which connects back into the existing SR 100 facility further east than corridor B-2, generally lies to the north of the residential communities and businesses around Bunnell. However, a few residences located at Sawmill Estates, which is a growing residential community, would be impacted by this

alternate and would have to be relocated.

Development of an alignment in this area would not impose significant adverse impacts to the residential quality of this area, however, ~~the cost of purchasing additional right-of-way and constructing a roadway where none presently exists, would be considered significant.~~ For these reasons, Corridor B-3 was eliminated from further study as a viable Corridor Alternative.

5.1.5 Corridor C- South

Corridor C is generally south of SR 100 and gently meanders around residential developments on the western portion before running parallel with SR 100 approximately 3.2 km (2 miles) to the south. The Corridor begins at US 1 approximately 4.8 m (3 miles) south of the City of Bunnell and is approximately 911 m (3,000 ft) wide as it travels to its eastern terminus at A1A. This area is moderately developed with residential communities and includes portions of Bulow Creek and associated wetlands as well as the Intracoastal Waterway. Development of an alignment in this area would impose significant adverse impacts to the residential quality of this area as several existing neighborhoods would be severed and individual residences would be displaced. Environmental impacts would be considered significant as a separate bridge crossing Bulow Creek, the Intracoastal Waterway and associated wetlands would need to be constructed at a new location.

Development of a design alternate in this area would require significant dredge and fill/water quality permitting as well as providing access onto or over I-95. The cost for right-of-way acquisition and construction would be considered significant as a new roadway would be constructed where none presently exists. In addition, development of a design alternate in this Corridor would not include the need for upgrading the existing SR 100 facility. Based on these impacts, Corridor C was eliminated from further study as a viable alternative.

5.2 Alignment Analysis

Within the selected SR 100 Corridor (B-1), a No Build, and seven (7) project alternatives were developed and analyzed. The results of this analysis were compared in an effort to choose the most viable alternative in terms of social, economic, environmental, and engineering impacts. Each project alternative alignment was developed within and/or directly adjacent to the existing SR 100 roadway alignment. Alignment alternatives deviating significantly from the existing were not considered as these would introduce unnecessary adverse social, economic and environmental impacts to the surrounding residential and commercial developments as well as the natural environment. All of the alignments considered involve the same logical termini as well as using the existing I-95 interchange location.

5.2.1 Roadway concepts

From east of the City limits in Bunnell to John Anderson Highway a rural typical section was analyzed. The existing right-of-way width in this area is 61 m (200 ft). The existing land use in this section consists primarily of small residential neighborhoods with scattered commercial establishments. The proposed concepts for this area are centered within the existing right-of-way. Minimal right-of-way acquisitions would be required as the proposed concept is equal to 61 m (200 ft). Using the existing roadway and constructing the typical section to either side of the present roadway was initially analyzed. However, it was determined that this scenario would introduce unnecessary and significant adverse social, economic, and environmental impacts to the surrounding residential and commercial developments as well as impacts to the natural environment.

The existing right-of-way in Bunnell is 24.3 m (80 ft) wide. The existing land use in Bunnell consists of residential housing, churches, businesses and medical establishments. Initially the proposed concept for this area was for a municipal roadway utilizing a closed drainage system. Open drainage or rural typical sections were considered non-viable in this area based on the amount of adverse impacts of right-of-way acquisition, relocations of businesses and residences, and other social, economic and environmental impacts.

Within the SR 100 roadway segment in Bunnell, six (6) project alignment alternatives were considered and analyzed. The following section addresses each of these alternatives in detail. In addition, a No Build alternative, and a Value Engineering Alternative were also considered. A matrix evaluation was used to consider the relative merits of each alternative alignment.

5.3 Alternative Alignments

The alignments of the existing roads in the study area and the possible ways to improve the through traffic lent themselves to the selection of several viable alternative alignments. The following alternative alignments have been considered.

Alternative 1/South Alternative: Add an additional lane in each direction by acquiring right-of-way to the south of the existing SR 100 alignment within the urban segment in Bunnell. This alignment was dropped from further consideration based on the significant number of residences, businesses, and churches that would have to be relocated. This alignment would affect four (4) historic resources determined to be potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Alternative 2/Center Alternative: Add an additional lane in each direction by acquiring right-of-way equally on both sides of the extant SR 100 alignment through the urban section of Bunnell. This alternative was eliminated because it would have impacted a significant number of properties along SR 100. This alternative would notably affect eleven (11) historic resources determined to be potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Alternative 3/North Alternative: Add an additional lane in each direction by acquiring right-of-way to the north of the existing SR 100 alignment within the urban portion of Bunnell. This alternative was also eliminated due to the affect it would have on the properties along the roadway. Seven (7) historic resources determined to be potentially eligible for the NRHP would be impacted by this alignment.

Alternative 4/North Alternative with Modifications: Add an additional lane in each direction by acquiring right-of-way to the north of the existing SR 100 except the in area between US 1 and Pine Street. The right-of-way between Pine Street and US 1 was to remain unchanged as this section contains several significant historic resources. This alternative would effect a number of parcels including several potentially NRHP-eligible properties. Although this alignment was the highest in cost, it was determined to be a viable option until the Value Engineering Alternative was explored further.

Alternative 5/Value Engineering Alternative: Adding 3.6 m (12 ft) outside lanes and a 3.6 m (12 ft) bi-directional lane would expand SR 100. This concept does not require additional right-of-way acquisition or the relocation or demolition of businesses and residences, including NRHP-eligible resources. This alignment was selected as the most feasible option to satisfy the area's transportation needs during the 1988 PD&E Study.

Alternative 6/No Build Alternative: This alternative that would involve no roadway improvements was considered to serve as a reference base. Due to the multiple negative effects that would result from the implementation of this alternative, it has been excluded from consideration.

During the 1999 project reevaluation, two additional alternatives were considered.

Alternative 7/Three Lane Alternative: This alternative maintains an acceptable level of service for 10 to 15 years, but at that time additional lanes would be required to improve capacity. This alternative uses the existing roadway width (40 ft. curb lip to curb lip). It consists of two 14 ft. through through lanes and one 12 ft. bi-directional lane. After further evaluation of this alternative it was determined to be an expensive short term solution to the traffic needs. The three lane project would entail total reconstruction of the roadway due to the following deficiencies:

1. The roadway cross slope exceeds 2% on parking lanes (up to 7%).
2. Most of the vertical alignment on the urban section is lower than 0.3% (between 0.2% and 0.25%).
3. Inlets and manholes have to be raised and the box culvert extended to meet minimum criteria.
4. A right turn lane needs to be added at the intersection of SR 100 at US 1.

This alternative would reduce some of the effects on the eleven NRHP structures.

Alternative 8: The proposed typical section is urban with a design speed of 35 mph. This section consists of two 12 foot and two 11 foot lanes, an 11 foot bidirectional lane and 6 foot sidewalks.

5.4 Preferred Alternative

Due to varying land uses and the functional roadway characteristics of the SR 100 area, the project has been divided into three (3) separate segments for the purpose of analyzing and proposing viable design alternatives for these segments. From east of the City limits of Bunnell to west of the City limits of Flagler Beach, the existing right-of-way is approximately 60.7 m (200 ft), and the road bisects a mixture of residential and commercial areas of sparse density. A four (4) lane open drainage or rural typical section with a 12 m (40 ft) median is recommended for this segment.

In the City of Bunnell, from US 1 to Palmetto Street, a five (5) lane closed drainage or urban typical section with four (4) travel lanes is recommended. The proposed typical section (Figure 2), as recommended by the 1999 Reevaluation, will fit within the existing 24.3 m (80 ft) right-of-way. The proposed typical section is an urban section with a design speed of 35 mph. This section consists of two 12 ft and two 11 ft lanes, an 11 ft bi-directional lane and 6 ft sidewalks. Three corner clips will be needed for total reconstruction of the SR 100 and US 1 intersection. This alternative minimizes the need for additional right-of-way and also minimizes unnecessary adverse social, economic, and environmental impacts from occurring to the surrounding residential and commercial developments as well as the natural environment.

From Palmetto Street to the east end of Old Moody Boulevard, the proposed typical section is a four lane divided curb and gutter, urban section with a design speed of 45 mph. Although there is a need for right-of-way north and south of the existing road, no right-of-way is required from the City of Bunnell Water Tower (8FL196), the only NRHP eligible property located along this segment of the roadway.

Since the existing sidewalk on the north side of SR 100 is in excellent shape, the possibility of using the existing sidewalk should also be investigated thoroughly in the development of the construction documents. One of the obvious reasons for leaving the existing sidewalk in place is because of the savings in cost of constructing a new sidewalk. Also it will not be necessary to obtain construction easements on the northern side of the road because no work is planned or should occur in this area. This will introduce cost savings in obtaining construction easements because of the smaller total of easements required.

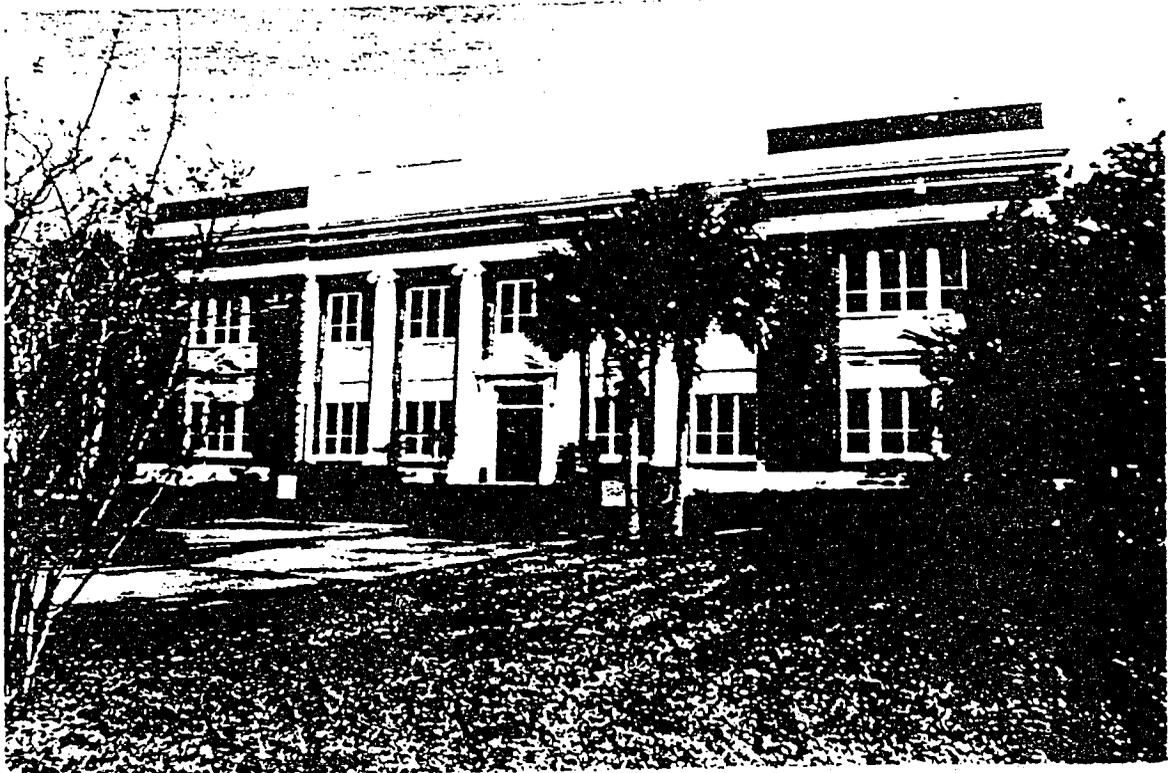


Figure 3: Photograph of the Flagler County Courthouse (8FL116).

6.0 Significant Historic Resources

6.1 Flagler County Courthouse (8FL116)

The Flagler County Courthouse (Figure 3) is located on the south side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) between Church and Pine Streets (Figure 4). The Courthouse occupies Block 133 of the original town plat of Bunnell in the core of the town's business district. This public building was constructed around 1926 in the Neo-Classical style. This three-story steel skeleton is sited on a large poured concrete slab foundation. The exterior brick cladding reflects common American bond. A projecting cast concrete cornice, underscored with dentils, a brick frieze, and a crown molding defines the flat roof. The front facade of the building features a recessed central block divided into five bays that are marked by massive engaged ionic columns. Two original wings, which are one bay in width, flank the central block. Fenestration consists of metal single-hung sashes with light arrangements of one-over-one, grouped in patterns of three and four. The first and second story windows are stacked in recessed rectangular openings, separated by wooden spandrels.

This building reflects the Neo-Classical style and features elements including overall symmetry, engaged Ionic pilasters, a centrally located entrance marked by a classical pediment and a transom light, and classically inspired frieze panels with circular motifs. Additionally, porticos

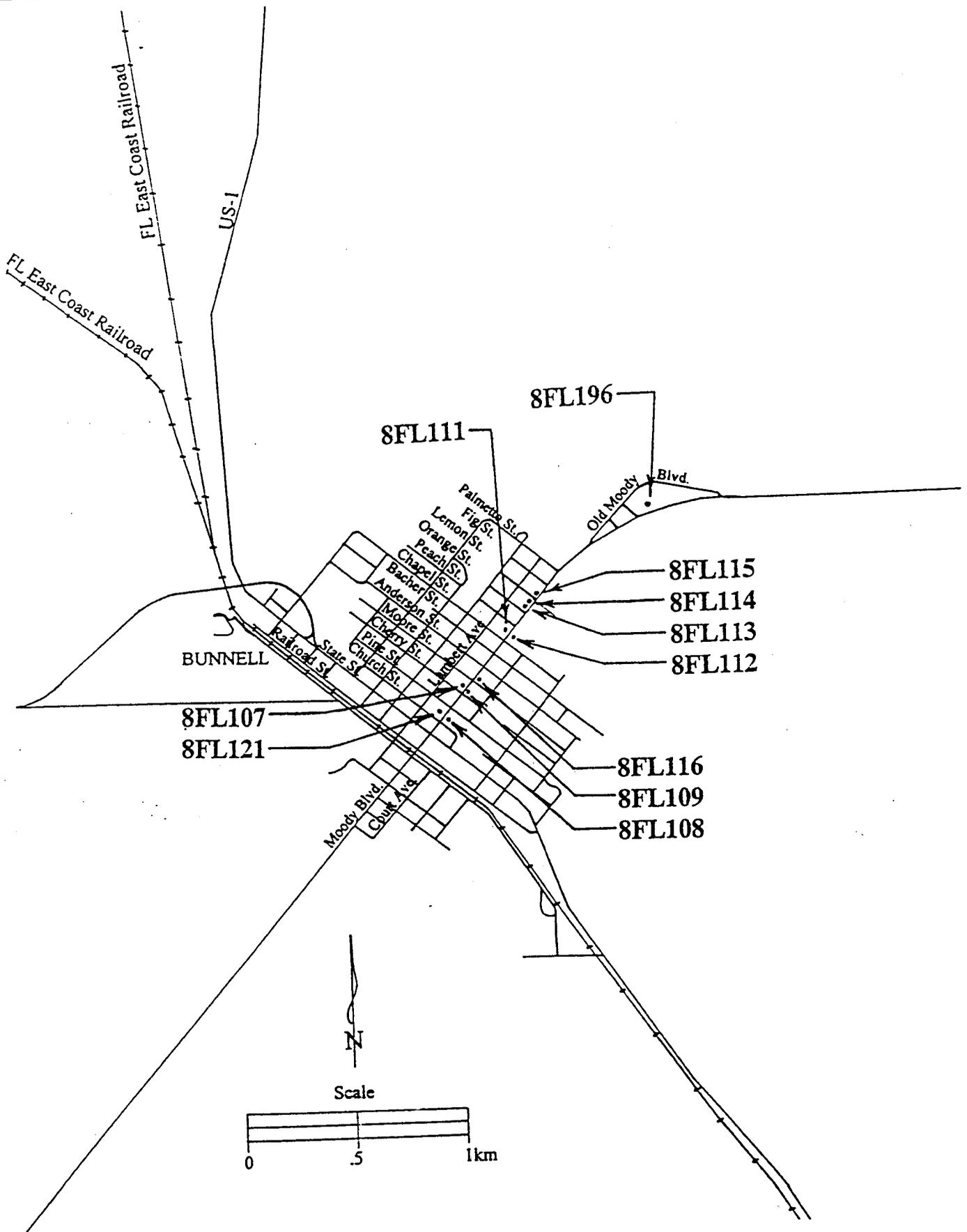


Figure 4: Map showing the locations of the eleven (11) determined eligible historic structures documented during the CRAS.

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in the Ionic order project from the front and rear facades. The roofline parapet marked by a cornice, dentils, and a crown molding accompany the other elements in representing the Neo-Classical style.

Alterations to this structure consist of massive additions attached to the east, west, and south elevations. These additions, although nonhistoric, are constructed of brick and are consistent with the historic portion of the building. In addition, all original double-hung wood windows have been replaced with metal single-hung sashes. These nonhistoric windows have been placed in the same openings and resemble the historic fenestration. Currently, the Flagler County Courthouse is occupied and remains in excellent condition.

Statement of Significance

Based on its prominent site, design, massing, and historical associations, the Flagler County Courthouse is the most significant civic building in Bunnell. Throughout the history of the United States, courthouses have represented the economic aspirations, pride, and ideals of the community. The physical appearance of these buildings was meant to represent the idealistic goals of the residents. The Neo-Classical Flagler County Courthouse embodies the architectural tradition of courthouse design. With its symmetrical and massive proportions, Ionic engaged columns, entablature, and parapet, the buildings captures the classical features of the style.

The Flagler County Courthouse is significant in the area of Government for its association with the establishment of Flagler County and the appointment of Bunnell as the county seat. The building maintains architectural significance as it was designed by notable Florida architect Wilbur Talley and represents the Neo-Classical style. Consequently, the Flagler County Courthouse is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Government and Community Planning and Development and Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

6.2 Holden House (8FL121)

The Holden House (Figure 5) is located on the north side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) between Church and Pine Streets (Figure 4). The building occupies Lot 12 of Block 134 of the original town plat of Bunnell. It is situated across Moody Boulevard from the Flagler County Courthouse. The Holden House was constructed around 1918 in the Craftsman bungalow style. The rectangular wood frame structural system sits on a continuous brick foundation. The two-story massing is clad in weatherboard and the side-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles; wood shingles are evident in the east and west gable ends. A large front-gabled dormer extends from the south slope of the roof. This screened structure features a fully-glazed door flanked by original wood windows. A shed dormer is situated on the north slope of the roof. The three-bay, full-width, deep-set front porch features battered coquina block piers set on coquina block pedestals. Concrete steps mark the central entrance bay and slender wood battered piers set on coquina pedestals. A solid brick rail connects the front porch piers. This porch is located under the shed extension of the side-gabled roof. Two exterior brick chimneys are



Figure 5: Photograph of the Holden House (8FL121).

present on the east and west walls. Original fenestration consists of double-hung wood windows, featuring a single-light bottom sash, with top sashes of five, four, and two. Windows are found in pairs and in groups of three.

This building embodies the Craftsman bungalow style which consists of features such as the large gabled and shed dormers, the deep-set front porch, exterior chimneys, exposed wood rafter ends and triangular and a generous use of fenestration. Another aspect important to the representation of the Craftsman style includes the use of indigenous materials in the construction of the building. The Holden House exhibits the use of coquina block, a native stone quarried in northern Florida. In addition, apothecary glass is evident in the gable ends. The first owner of the house, Thomas Holden used broken apothecary glass from his pharmacy for decoration on the house. This use of this material, significant to the first owner of the home reflects the philosophy of the American Craftsman style.

Modifications to this building include the enclosure of the porte cochere on the east elevation by the use of metal awning-type windows. A small addition, exhibiting vertical wood siding and a shed roof has been attached to the north facade. Furthermore, a poured concrete wheelchair access ramp with a metal pole railing extends from the west end of the front elevation. Currently, this building is known as the Holden House Museum. It is owned and operated by the Flagler County Historical Society. It has been recently rehabilitated and remains in excellent condition.

Statement of Significance

The circa 1918 Holden House was constructed by S.M. Bortree for his daughter and son-in-law, Thomas Holden. Holden was the town pharmacist and actively involved in local business, civic, and political affairs. The house remained under the Holden family's ownership until Flagler County purchased it in the early 1980s. The Holden House is representative of the planned housing promoted by the Bunnell Development Company and their publication, the *Bunnell Home Builder* during the initial two decades of the 20th century. Located directly across from the Flagler County Courthouse on the main east-west thoroughfare in Bunnell, the Holden House maintains a prominent site within the town. Additionally, this residence is an excellent example of the Craftsman style. The historic physical integrity of the house has been retained over the years despite a few modifications. The massing, roof shape, historic materials, decorative features, porch, and the majority of the windows remain intact. The Holden House is representative of Bunnell's architectural fabric dating from the early 20th century. Based on its architectural significance and associations with the early history of Bunnell, this property is considered to be potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.

6.3 401 E Moody Boulevard (8FL108)

This building (Figure 6) is located on the southeast corner of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) and Cherry Street (Figure 4). It occupies Lots 3-6 of Block 95 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This rectangular building was originally constructed as a private residence around 1926. The one-and-one-half story Craftsman bungalow style building exhibits a wood frame structural system sited on a stuccoed pier foundation, infilled with wood lattice. Exterior walls are clad in textured stucco and the cross-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Two small gabled dormers with paired wood windows extend from the south slope of the roof. Two brick chimneys are present; one is located on the exterior west wall and the second is situated on the interior south slope of the main gable roof. Fenestration consists of original one-over-one double-hung wood sashes with mutins present in the top sash creating a geometric pattern. Battered stuccoed piers set on a solid stuccoed rail support the one-bay, full-width, deep-set front porch. This porch is situated under a front-gabled roof. The front entryway includes a prairie-influenced glazed door, flanked by a set of three windows separated by mullions.

This resource embodies the Craftsman bungalow style by the use of a low-pitched cross-gable roof, the deep-set front porch supported by battered piers, and the application of exposed wood rafter ends and triangular lattice-type vents in the gable ends. In addition, the prairie-influenced geometric mutins in the fenestration and the presence of gabled dormers enhance the representation of the style.



Figure 6: Photograph of 401 E Moody Boulevard (8FL108).

Alterations include a small gable-roofed addition of the east elevation. It features a set of double French doors flanked by twenty-light fixed wood windows. This addition is accessed by a nonhistoric wood wheelchair ramp with a wood open railing. Currently, this building is owned by the First Baptist Church of Bunnell and functions as the church annex. It remains in excellent condition.

Statement of Significance

401 Moody Boulevard exemplifies the Craftsman style of architecture. This building maintains excellent integrity that is expressed through the retention of its roof shape, exterior siding, decorative features, windows, and massing; there is minimal loss of historic materials. Furthermore, the resource contributes to the architectural fabric of Bunnell as a one of the few extant examples of Land Boom-era architecture in the area. Within the Town, Craftsman style houses or Bungalows served as model homes of the Bunnell Development Company. Subsequently, homes like 401 Moody Boulevard were the predominant type of residential structures in the area prior to 1930. Based on its architectural and historical significance, this building is considered potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 7: Photograph of 400 E Moody Boulevard (8FL107).

6.4 400 E Moody Boulevard (8FL107)

This structure (Figure 7) is located on the north side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) between Cherry and Moore Streets (Figure 4). This residence occupies Lots 1-4 of Block 96 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This one and one-half story building was constructed around 1926 in the Frame Vernacular style. The rectangular wood frame structural system sits on brick piers with wood lattice infill. Exterior walls are clad in weatherboard and the cross-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Exposed rafter ends are evident under the roof eaves. An exterior brick chimney is situated on the west wall. On the south facade, slender battered piers set on a solid brick rail support a one-bay entry porch situated under a front-gabled roof. The front entrance features a French door flanked by multi-paned side-lights. Fenestration consists of original nine-over-one double-hung wood sashes found mostly in pairs and groups of three. False wood shutters flank windows throughout the house.

Although this building reflects the Frame Vernacular style, which is defined by a common, largely unornamented design, it exhibits Craftsman bungalow-influenced elements such as a low-pitched roof and generous fenestration. The front porch also features Craftsman elements such as battered piers. A partial-width porch, simple weatherboard siding, and the cross-gabled roof represent the Frame Vernacular style.

Alterations are limited to false wood shutters that flank the windows throughout the building and an addition on the north elevation. A wood fence was recently erected around the property. A nonhistoric metal shed is located on the property. Currently, this residence is occupied and in excellent condition.

Statement of Significance

The former Boaz House at 400 East Moody Boulevard maintains architectural significance as an early example of the Frame Vernacular housing within the town. The integrity of the house has been maintained over the years. The massing, roof shape, historic materials, decorative features, porch, and windows all remain intact. Additionally, this building contributes to the architectural fabric of Bunnell as a representative example of Land Boom-era building stock. Historically, this house is associated with W.C. Sullivan, a prominent and politically active citizen who owned the Standard Oil tanks in town. He would supply fuel to the various service station franchises in the area. Based on its architectural and historical significance, 400 East Moody Boulevard is considered to be eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

6.5 501 E Moody Boulevard (8FL109)

This circa 1925 structure (Figure 8) is located on the south side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) between Moore and Anderson Streets (Figure 4). This building occupies Lots 3-6 of Block 85 of the original town plat of Bunnell. It was constructed in the Frame Vernacular style and has a rectangular plan. The two-story wood frame structural system sits on a brick pier foundation. Exterior cladding consists of wood drop siding and the pyramidal roof is covered with 5-V crimp sheet metal. Exposed wood rafter tails are evident under the roof eaves. Two chimneys are present; one is located on the exterior west end and the second is situated on the interior south slope of the roof. A small one-bay entry porch is located on the north elevation. It is situated under a small front-gabled roof and supported by square wood posts. Fenestration consists of double-hung wood sashes with light patterns of one-over-one, set in simple wood surrounds and covered by original wood frame screens.

This building represents the Frame Vernacular style that includes the simple rectangular two-story massing, limited decoration and the use of available materials such as wood siding and sheet metal. The small entry stoop and the brick piers and chimney further illustrates the simplicity of the structure.

Modifications consist of a one-story addition attached to the west facade. This extension features a gable roof with wood shingles in the gable end, multi-light metal jalousie-type windows, and a half-glazed wood door. A second one-story historic addition is located on the south side. A nonhistoric carport is situated to the south of the house. The building remains in good condition and is currently occupied.



Figure 8: Photograph of 501 E Moody Boulevard (8FL109).

Statement of Significance

Clarence Pellicer, the county tax collector around 1925, reportedly constructed this Frame Vernacular residence at 501 East Moody Boulevard. The building exemplifies Bunnell's early 20th century building stock and is one of the few remaining intact buildings that era. It maintains excellent integrity through the retention of its original massing, roof shape, historic materials, decorative features, and windows. This property also contributes to the architectural fabric of the town as a representation of Land Boom-era building activity. Subsequently, based on its architectural and historical significance, 501 East Moody Boulevard is considered potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development and Criterion C in the area of Architecture.

6.6 Dr. W.H. Deen House (8FL112)

This building (Figure 9) is located on the south side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) between Chapel and Peach Streets (Figure 4). This property occupies Lots 7-10 of Block 38 of the original town plat of Bunnell. It was built circa 1918 in the Frame Vernacular style. The two-story wood frame structural system sits on a continuous concrete foundation. The rectangular exterior is clad in weatherboard and wood shingles. The side-gabled and hipped roofs are sheathed in composition shingles. A front-gabled wall dormer extends from the north slope of

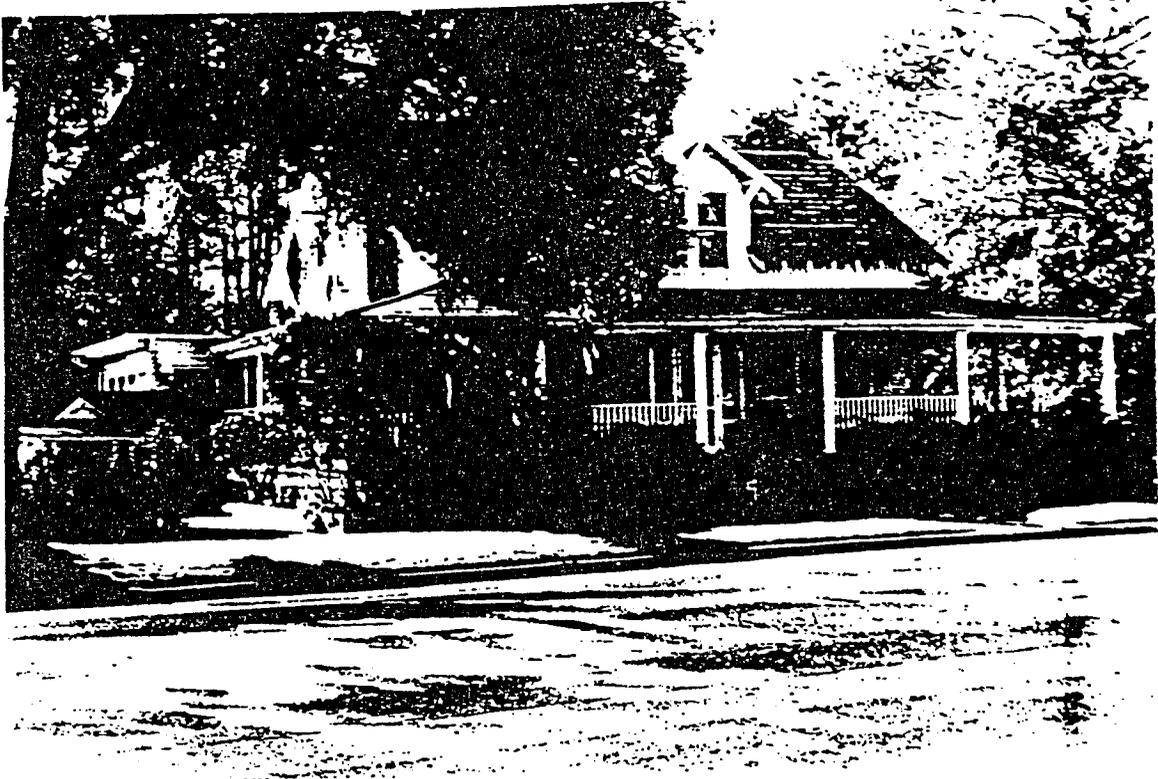


Figure 9: Photograph of the Dr. W.H. Deen House (8FL112). 805

the main roof. Exposed wood rafter ends and triangular knee braces are evident under the roof eaves. Two brick chimneys are present; one is situated on the exterior east wall and the second is located on the interior north slope of the roof. A five-bay entrance porch spans the width of the front facade and wraps around the east and west facades. On the east elevation, the porch is a screened area; on the west side, it becomes a port cochere. Square wood columns connected by a turned balustrade support the front portion of the porch. The entrance consists of a central fully-glazed wood door, flanked by vertically emphasized wood side-lights. Fenestration consists of double-hung wood sashes with light patterns of one-over-one. Windows are found in singularly and in pairs.

This building represents an eclectic combination of styles. It embodies the Frame Vernacular style for its use of simple materials such as wood siding. Its two-story rectangular massing echoes the common design found frequently in northern Florida. This structure also consists of Craftsman bungalow-influenced elements such as simple wood decoration in knee braces and rafter ends. Other Craftsman elements include the generous use of fenestration and a porte cochere. One last style influences the appearance of this residence: the Neo-Classical cottage subtype applied to residential construction. Elements include a hipped roof, a projecting central dormer and a colonnaded porch (McAlester 1994:343). This building exhibits all of these features.

Alterations are limited to a flat-roofed wood frame addition attached to the southeast corner of the screened porch area. It features weatherboard siding, exposed wood rafter ends and metal awning windows. A small nonhistoric wood frame playhouse is located directly east of the house; it was constructed to mimic the appearance of the main building. Currently, this resource is occupied and in excellent condition.

Statement of Significance

The Dr. W.H. Deen House possesses significance based on its associations with Dr. Deen, a prominent Bunnell citizen. Dr. Deen was the Department of Agriculture's Farm Demonstrator for Flagler County. In addition to its connection with the developmental history of the area, the Deen House also maintains architectural significance. This residence is one of the most prominent buildings in Bunnell with its Frame Vernacular, Craftsman, and Neo-Classical features. It also maintains a high degree of integrity as the original massing, roof shape, historic materials, decorative features, porch, and windows are extant. Consequently, this property is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.

6.7 Ray Hendricks House (8FL111)

This Craftsman bungalow style building (Figure 10) is located on the north side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) between Chapel and Peach Streets (Figure 4). It occupies Lots 10-12 of Block 39 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This structure was built circa 1918 and has a rectangular plan. The two-story wood frame structural system sits on brick piers with sheet metal infill. Exterior walls are clad in weatherboard and the side-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Wood shingles and triangular knee braces are featured in the gable ends. A large front-gabled dormer extends from the front slope of the roof. It features a screened area inside. Two brick chimneys are present; one is located on the exterior west end and the second is situated on the interior north slope of the roof. A four-bay porch is evident on the front facade. It features slender batter columns set on larger concrete piers. The east side of this porch has been screened. Fenestration includes eight-over-one double-hung wood sashes set in simple wood surrounds.

The two-story rectangular massing, the large front-gabled dormer, and the deep-set, full-width porch represent the Craftsman bungalow style. The use of wooden knee braces, wood shingles and concrete piers further demonstrates the Craftsman style.

This building's physical integrity is completely intact except for few alterations, consisting of the partially screened porch and the addition of nonhistoric roofing material. A nonhistoric one-story garage apartment is located behind the residence. This residence is in excellent condition and currently occupied.

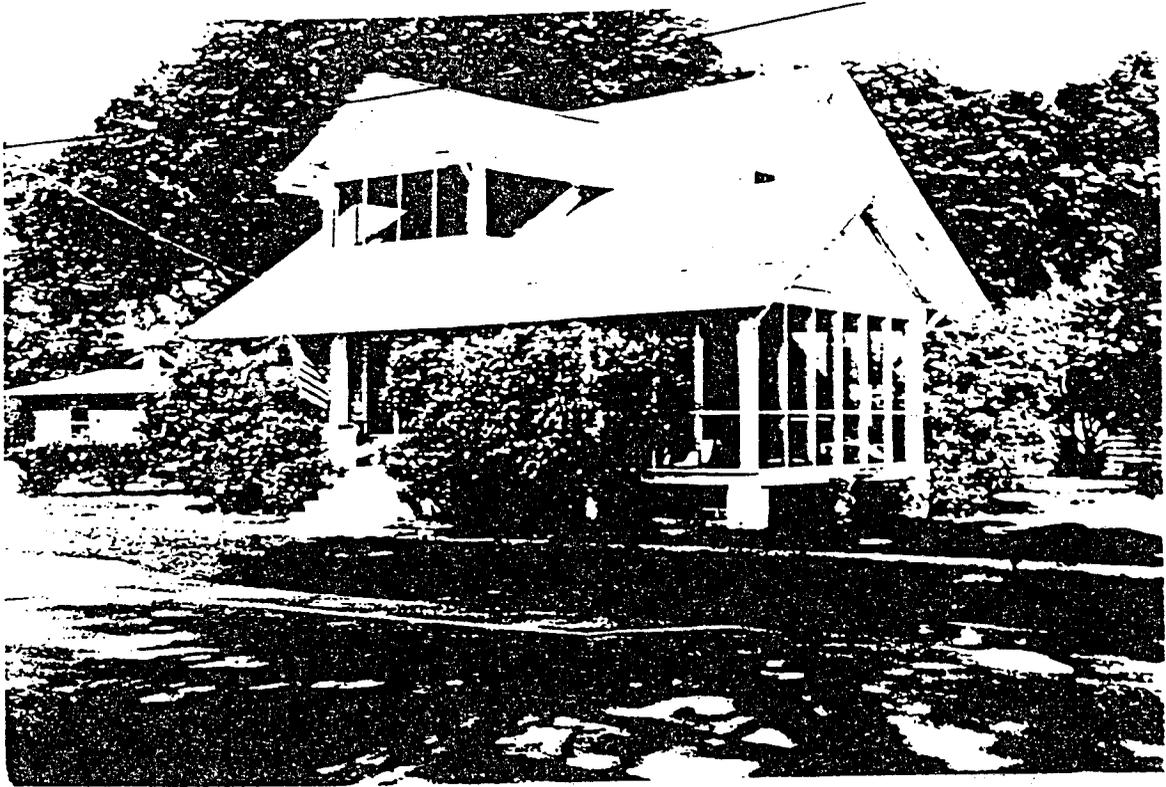


Figure 10: Photograph of the Ray Hendricks House (8FL111).

Statement of Significance

As a representative example of the Craftsman style promoted and constructed by the Bunnell Development Company, the Hendricks House maintains architectural significance. This early 20th century residence retains a high degree of integrity expressed through its predominantly intact features. This building also contributes to the historic fabric of the area as it represents the architectural evolution and development of Bunnell. Associated with the Bunnell Development Company that greatly influenced the growth of the town, the house possesses historical significance. Consequently, the Hendricks House is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development

The George Moody House is an example of the Craftsman bungalow style. It exhibits a horizontal emphasis with wide overhanging roof eaves. The use of indigenous materials such as coquina block on the porch and the porte cochere embody the philosophy of the American Arts and Crafts movement. The gabled dormer, mixed exterior cladding, and the generous use of fenestration add to the representation of the style.

This building's historic fabric remains completely intact except for the replacement of roofing material. An historic wood frame garage featuring a side-gable roof and wood shingle cladding is located directly behind the Moody House. It remains in fair condition. The main residence is currently occupied and in excellent condition.

Statement of Significance

6.6 The George Moody House maintains historical significance based on its associations with prominent local citizen George Moody. George Moody was the brother of Isaac Moody, president of the Bunnell Development Company and the town's leading businessman, civic leader, and politician. Beyond his connection with his brother and the development of Bunnell, George was instrumental in the early establishment of the nearby Flagler Beach community. George constructed numerous buildings in Flagler Beach including the Ocean City Casino in 1916. George Moody's efforts in Flagler Beach were comparable to his brother's activity in Bunnell. When Flagler Beach was incorporated in 1925, George Moody was appointed mayor.

The Bunnell Development Company was responsible for the construction of the circa-1917 George Moody House. The development company promoted Craftsman style houses or Bungalows as the preferable building types for Bunnell. Plans of model homes were published in the *Bunnell Home Builder* and commissioned by many homeowners including George Moody. The distinctive appearance of this building with its coquina exterior also makes this a notable structure. A coquina quarry was located along the road heading to Flagler Beach which probably accounts for the use of this material in the George Moody House design. Based on its architectural significance and associations with the development and planning of Bunnell, the George Moody House is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development.

6.9 L.A. Jett House (8FL114)

This one-story residence (Figure 12) is located on the north side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) between Orange and Lemon Streets (Figure 4). It occupies Lots 11-12 of Block 20 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This building was constructed around 1924 in the Frame Vernacular building tradition. The rectangular exterior plan has a wood frame structure and sits on concrete block piers. Wood shingles comprises the exterior cladding and the front-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Two brick chimneys are present; one is situated on the exterior east wall and the second is located on the interior north ridge of the roof. Exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces are evident under the roof eaves. On the south elevation, a secondary front-gabled roof covers a one-bay porch. It is supported by square wood posts and



Figure 12: Photograph of the L.A. Jett House (8FL114).

features a slatted wood balustrade. Fenestration consists of vertically emphasized double-hung wood sashes with light patterns of one-over-one. Windows appear singularly, in pairs and in groups of three.

This building reflects the Frame Vernacular building tradition that is represented by a simple, non-professional design. The simple roofline, window patterns, and partial-width porch embrace the style. This residence also includes some Craftsman bungalow features such as the use of triangular wooden knee braces as decoration and the generous use of fenestration.

Modifications to this building include a small addition attached to the north facade. It features plywood siding and a shed roof. A bay window has also been added to the east elevation towards the rear of the building. It features four double-hung wood windows. Currently this building is vacant and in good condition.

Statement of Significance

As one of the few remaining intact early 20th century buildings, the Jett House at 1002 East Moody Boulevard is an excellent example of Frame Vernacular architecture within Bunnell. The integrity of the house is excellent; the original massing, roof shape, historic materials, decorative features,

porch, and windows are extant. Furthermore, this residence contributes to the historic fabric of the area as a representation of the Land Boom-era building activity. Based on its architectural and historical significance, this building is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.



Figure 13: Photograph of the Johnson House (8FL115).

6.10 Johnson House (8FL115)

This building (Figure 13) is located on the north side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) between Lemon and Fig Streets (Figure 4). It occupies Lots 1-3 of Block 16 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This one-and-one-half-story residence was built circa 1926 in the Craftsman bungalow building tradition. It rectangular wood frame structural system sits on a continuous concrete block foundation. Exterior cladding is a combination of weatherboard, wood shingles, and board and batten. The side-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles and features a shed dormer on the south slope of the roof. The dormer exhibits a central wood light flanked by fixed diamond patterned windows. A brick chimney is situated on the center interior ridge of the roof. A three-bay porch supported by concrete block piers set on a solid concrete block rail is located on the south elevation. Fenestration consists of original double-hung wood sashes with light patterns of one-over-one set in decorative window surrounds. Original wood frame screens are extant.

This building represents the Craftsman bungalow style that includes features such as a full-width, deep-set front porch, a central roof dormer, and the use of local materials. The decorative window surrounds and the mutins creating diamond patterns in some of the fenestration further exhibit the style.

Alterations consist of a substantial addition on the north facade. It features a flat roof and metal jalousie windows. The original roofing surface has also been replaced. This building is currently vacant. The view of this building is obscured by overgrown vegetation. It is in fair condition.

Statement of Significance

The Johnson House at 1101 East Moody Boulevard maintains architectural importance as an example of Bunnell's early 20th century building stock. Minor changes have occurred to the building since its historic period including the addition to the rear elevation. Overall, the building retains its original materials, roof shape, detailing, and windows. The Bunnell Development Company encouraged craftsman homes and were the predominant building type constructed in the town prior to 1930. This Craftsman building contributes to the architectural fabric of Bunnell as a representation of Land Boom-era construction activity. Consequently, the Johnson House is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C in the area of Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Community Planning and Development.

6.11 City of Bunnell Water Tower (8FL196)

This county-owned structure (Figure 14) is located on the north side of SR 100 (East Moody Boulevard) just east of the East Moody and Old Moody Boulevard intersection (Figure 4). Erected in 1926, this steel structure is comprised of a 75,000 gallon steel tank on a 100-foot tower. The tank is built of steel plates and features a conical roof. A circular walkway surrounds the tank on its lower half. It rests on four lattice braced legs set on concrete footers. Cross-braced cables are situated on all three levels and all sides of the tower. A plank walkway is situated under the tank and is accessed on its south side.

This tower was in erected 1926 by the City of Bunnell Water Department. It sits on the property along with an historic Masonry Vernacular building and a water tank. The Chicago Bridge and Ironworks (CBI), a company that was started by Horace Horton in 1889 manufactured it. In the latter part of the 19th century, CBI was the technical leader in water tank construction. By the turn of the century, CBI was shipping water tanks to over twenty states including Florida. During the 1910s, the Horton's water tanks were purchased around the United States and Canada. CBI is located in Plainfield, Illinois and continues to manufacture water tanks today.

This structure is known as an elevated water tank. It functions as a municipal part of the City of Bunnell Water department. The tank has remained virtually unchanged since its erection in the Florida Land Boom-era. It has recently been repainted and remains in excellent condition.

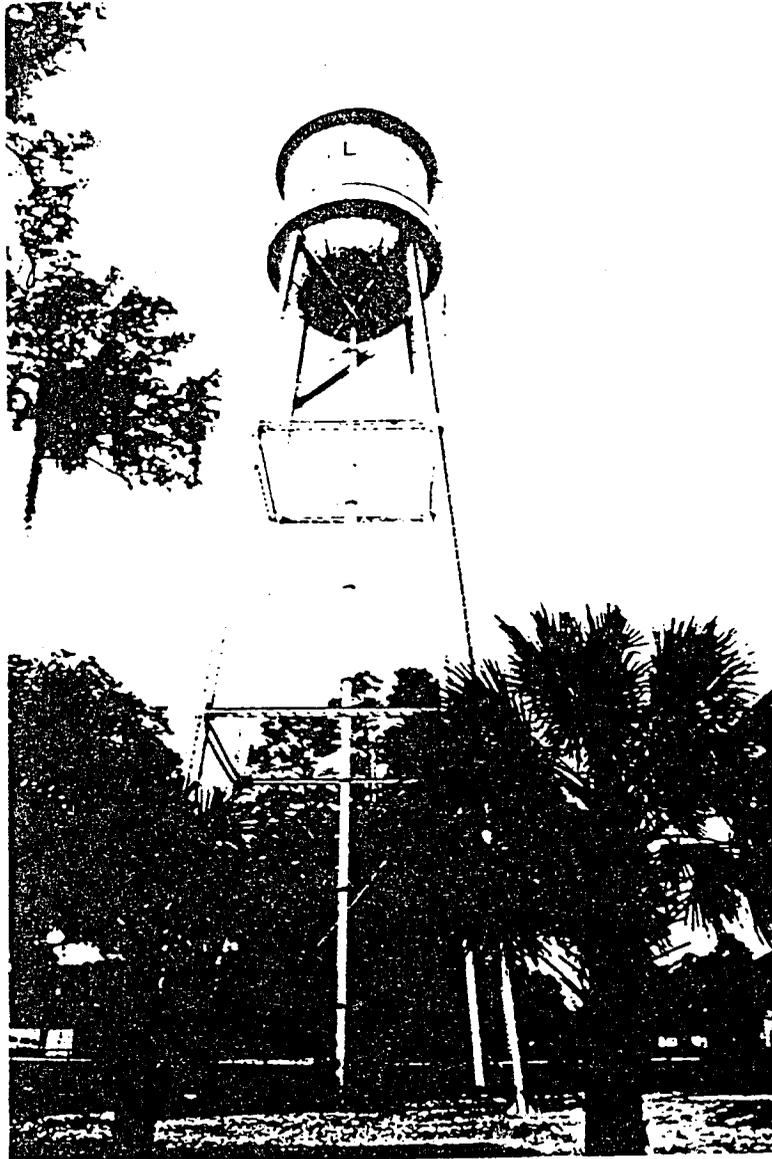


Figure 14: Photograph of the City of Bunnell Water Tower (8FL196).

Statement of Significance

The Bunnell Water Tank is one of the few public works structures remaining from the 1920s Boom period. It represents the initiative of the local government to improve the town's public facilities and stands as an example of early waterworks engineering. The tower is virtually unchanged since it was erected and maintains a high degree of historic physical integrity. For these reasons, this resource is potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Engineering.

7.0 Impacts on Significant Cultural Resources

7.1 Flagler County Courthouse (8FL116)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: The Flagler County Courthouse is sited on the southern side of SR 100 along the portion of the roadway that features one travel lane in each direction. Directly in front of the courthouse is angled parking. Beyond the parking and sidewalk, this building has a front lawn and paved walkway. The property this building is currently situated on, and with which it is historically associated, fronts the existing right-of-way. The proposed improvements along the Preferred Alternative will shift the location of the travel lanes 16.5 feet closer to the historic resource. Therefore, the relationship between the building and the roadway will change. Additionally, based on the plans the angled parking will be eliminated and an improved sidewalk, curbs, and gutters will also be located closer to the historic building. A view of the existing angled parking along SR 100 in front of the Courthouse is shown in Figure 15.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. The Noise Study Report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The proposed improvements along the Preferred Alternative are projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project. As this building is sited further back from the roadway compared to the other historic resources the noise levels may have a lesser effect on the current use of the courthouse.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: Presently, the Flagler County Courthouse remains the county's most important civic building. The building is currently situated in a transitional area where Bunnell's commercial district combines with the city's residential neighborhood. Residential buildings are primarily located to the north and east and commercial and other civic buildings are located to the south and west. The view from the front of the building is of SR 100 and the historic Holden House. Directly to the south, east, and west is parking. To the north are several angled parking spots and the lawn. The proposed improvements along the Preferred Alternative may not noticeably alter the viewshed from the building, but it will change the resource's aesthetic quality. Although the roadway was widened in 1949, it remained a two-lane thoroughfare. The proposed improvements will expand SR 100 into a five-lane roadway moving the travel lanes closer to the historic building. With these improvements, the small town rural character will be transformed into a more urban setting as well.



Figure 15: View of the angular parking in front of the Flagler County Courthouse facing west.

Air Quality: The Air Quality Screen Test conducted for this project was performed at the intersection of Central Avenue and SR 100 in Flagler Beach. The results of the screening indicated that the proposed improvements along the Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the air quality in the project vicinity, and by extension, to this NRHP-eligible historic resource.

Vibration levels: Because the courthouse is sited back from the roadway, it is likely that this resource will not experience a notable increase in vibrations from traffic.

Traffic and vehicular access: At the time the traffic study was prepared in 1999, approximately 9,900 to 10,200 vehicles per day (vpd) traveled on SR 100. The Design Traffic for the year 2024 is expected to be 19,600 vpd within the City of Bunnell. The proposed improvements to SR 100 will eliminate the parking in front of the courthouse and will require that the traffic travels closer to the historic building. The current primary access to the courthouse is from the existing SR 100. Church Street to the west and Pine Street to the east provide access to the property as well. The proposed improvements along the Preferred Alternative will not alter vehicular access to the property.

Holden House (8FL121)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: The Holden House at 204 E Moody Boulevard is located on the north side of SR 100 between Church Street and Pine Street along the portion of the roadway that features one travel lane in each direction. Currently, this building is known as the Holden House Museum and it is occupied by the Flagler County Historical Society. The property on which this building is sited faces SR 100. On-street parallel parking is located directly in front of the building and the current sidewalk is around 1.5 m (5 ft) from the house. The relationship between the existing roadway parking and the front stoop of the Holden House is shown in Figure 16. The project proposes to modify the existing SR 100 two-way traffic into a five-lane (four-lanes with a central turn lane) facility. The roadway will be moved approximately 16.5 ft. closer to the historic resource; therefore, the road will be roughly 18.3 ft from the front stairs leading to the house. Curb and gutter improvements will be necessary and replacement sidewalks may also be required.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. The Noise Study Report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The proposed improvements along the Preferred Alternative are projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been

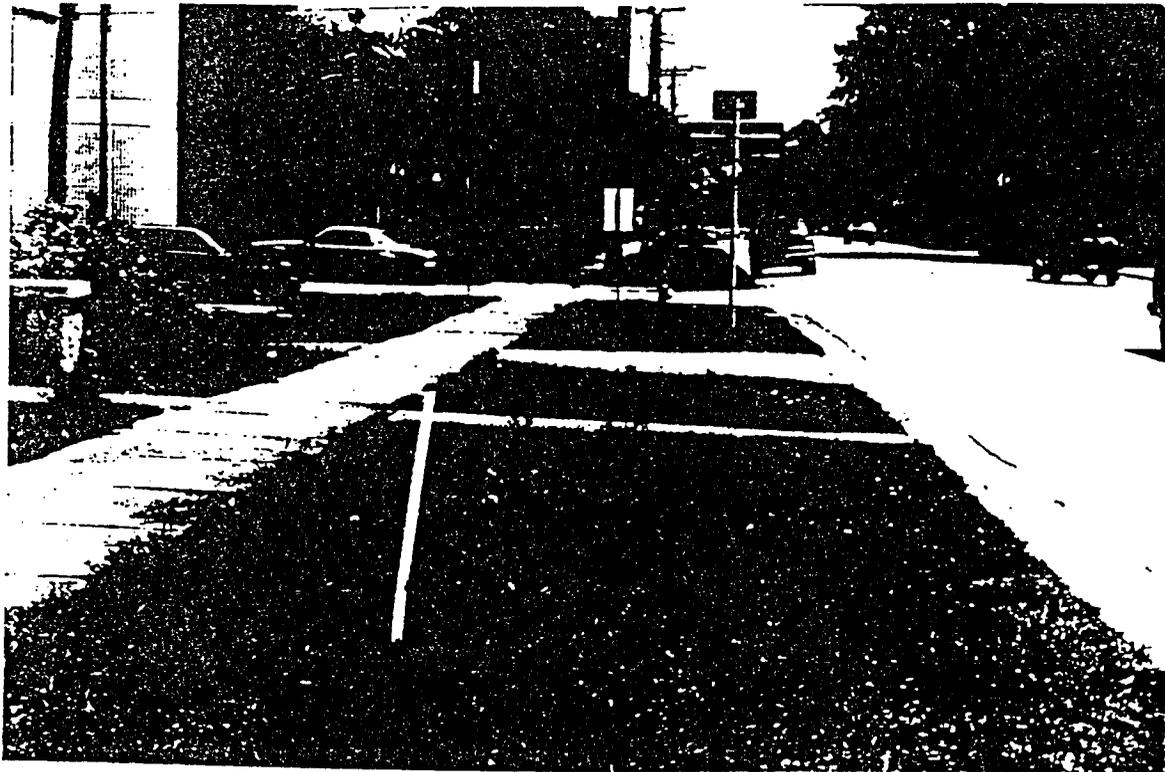


Figure 16: A view of the south side of SR 100 facing east at the Holden House.

considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: The Holden House was constructed on this location around 1918 and originally served as a residence. Today, the building is used as a museum and repository for historical resources and is situated in an area composed of residential and commercial buildings. It is sited directly across the street from the prominent Flagler County Courthouse and maintains a rather important location in the city as well. The viewshed from the front of the building is of SR 100 and the courthouse. The west and east elevations face empty lots. This project proposes the construction of additional travel lanes and a shared central turning lane in this area. The proposed improvements along the Preferred Alternative may not noticeably alter the viewshed from the building, but it will change the resource's aesthetic quality. Although the roadway was widened in 1949, it remained a two-lane thoroughfare. The proposed improvements will expand SR 100 into a five-lane roadway moving the travel lanes closer to the historic building. At this time, the roadway is within very close proximity to the building's front elevation and construction of the proposed improvements will further diminish the small front yard. Additionally, these improvements will transform the rural character of this building's setting into a more urban setting.

Air Quality: The Air Quality Screen Test conducted for this project was performed at the intersection of Central Avenue and SR 100 in Flagler Beach. The results of the screening indicated that the construction of the Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the air quality in the project vicinity, and by extension, to this NRHP-eligible historic resource.

Vibration levels: Due to the proposed closeness of the improved roadway, it is likely that vibration levels will increase.-

Traffic and vehicular access: At the time the traffic study was prepared in 1999, approximately 9,900 to 10,200 vehicles per day (vpd) traveled on SR 100. The Design Traffic for the year 2024 is expected to be 19,600 vpd within the City of Bunnell. The proposed improvements to SR 100 will eliminate the on street parking in front of the building and will require that the traffic travel closer to the historic building. Once the on-street parking is eliminated, the buffer between the historic residence and the traffic will no longer exist. The primary access to the Holden House is from the extant SR 100, and secondary access is from Pine Street. The proposed improvement along the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter vehicular access to the property.

7.3 400 E Moody Boulevard (8FL107)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: 400 E Moody Boulevard, also known as the Boaz House, is sited on the northwest corner of SR 100 (E Moody Boulevard) and Cherry Street. This portion of SR 100 is currently a two-lane roadway and on-street parallel parking is located directly

in front of the house. The lot on which 400 E Moody Boulevard is currently situated, and with which it is historically associated, fronts SR 100. This building was historically constructed as a residence and is currently occupied. Current plans show that the existing SR 100 two-way traffic lanes will be expanded into a five-lane (four-lanes with a central turn lane) facility. The roadway will be moved approximately 16.5 ft. closer to the historic resource; therefore, the road will pass within roughly 12.8 ft. of the wooden fence surrounding the property's perimeter. The relationship between the roadway and the perimeter fence is shown in Figure 17. Sidewalk, curb, and gutter improvements may also be required by the final roadway design.



Figure 17: View of the south side of SR 100 at 400 E Moody Boulevard facing east.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. The Noise Study Report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The proposed improvements along the Preferred Alternative are projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project. As this building is sited further back from the roadway compared to the other historic resources the noise levels may have a lesser effect on the current use of the residence.

7.5 501 E Moody Boulevard (8FL109)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: 501 E Moody Boulevard, also known as the Pellicer House, is sited on the southwest corner of SR 100 (E Moody Boulevard) and Moore Street. This portion of SR 100 is currently a two-lane roadway and on-street parallel parking is located directly in front of the house. The lot on which 501 E Moody Boulevard is currently situated, and with which it is historically associated, fronts SR 100. This building was historically constructed as a residence and is currently occupied. The proposed plans show that the existing SR 100 two-way traffic lanes will be expanded to facilitate a five-lane (four-lanes with a central turn lane) roadway. At this time, there is approximately 26 ft between the house's front stoop and the roadway. The Preferred Alternative would involve the roadway being moved 16.5 closer to the historic residence; therefore, traffic would pass roughly 18.5 ft. from the house. Replacement curbs and gutters will also be installed, and the circa 1949 sidewalks may be replaced.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. According to the Noise Study Report, one noise receptor was placed in front of 501 E Moody Boulevard. The report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The Preferred Alternative, if constructed, is projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: 501 E Moody Boulevard was originally constructed as a residence and continues to be used in that capacity. This resource is currently situated in an area that contains primarily residential buildings, but several commercial enterprises are located across SR 100 to the northeast of the residence. The viewshed from the front of the building includes SR 100 and a commercial building. The west, east, and south elevations face predominantly residential buildings. Construction of the Preferred Alignment will place a five-lane modern transportation facility where a two-lane roadway presently exists. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter the viewshed from the building, but it will change the resource's aesthetic quality. Historically, the roadway was widened in 1949 but it remained a two-lane thoroughfare. The proposed improvements will expand SR 100 and move the travel lanes closer to the historic building. The roadway is presently within close proximity to the building's front elevation and will further intrude into the small front yard. Additionally, the proposed improvement will place the house in a more urban setting rather than the extant rural setting.

Landscaping: The traffic improvements will require the removal of a large pine tree located between the curb and the sidewalk in front of the residence. This tree, shown on the left-hand side of the photograph in Figure 18, is not a significant historic landscape feature.

Air Quality: The Air Quality Screen Test conducted for this project was performed at the intersection of Central Avenue and SR 100 in Flagler Beach. The results of the screening indicated that the construction of the Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the air quality in the project vicinity, and by extension, to this NRHP-eligible historic resource.



Figure 18: View of the north side of SR 100 at 501 E Moody Boulevard facing east.

Vibration levels: Due to the proposed closeness of the improved roadway, it is likely that vibration levels will increase.

Traffic and vehicular access: At the time the 1999 traffic study was prepared approximately 9,900 to 10,200 vehicles per day (vpd) traveled on SR 100. The Design Traffic for the year 2024 is expected to be 19,600 vpd within the City of Bunnell. Based on the proposed improvements to SR 100 the parking in front of the building will be eliminated and traffic will travel closer to the historic building. In addition, the elimination of on-street parking will omit the buffer between the historic residence and the traffic. The primary vehicular access to this house is from Moore Street. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter vehicular access to the property.

7.6 Dr. W.H. Deen House (8FL112)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: The Dr. W.H. Deen House at 805 E Moody Boulevard is located on the southeast corner of SR 100 (E Moody Boulevard) and Peach Street. This portion

of SR 100 is currently a two-lane roadway and on-street parallel parking is located directly in front of the house. The lot on which the Dr. W.H. Deen House is currently situated, and with which it is historically associated, fronts SR 100. This building was historically constructed as a private residence and continues to serve as a residence. Current plans show that the existing SR 100 two-way traffic lanes will be expanded to four-lanes with a central turn lane. The roadway will be moved approximately 16.5 ft. closer to the historic resource; therefore, the road will pass within roughly 11.3 ft. of the porch's front steps. The north side of SR 100 in this vicinity does not have paved sidewalks, nor does it appear to have had them historically. If the improvements along the Preferred Alternative are undertaken, modern curbing, gutters and sidewalks will be constructed.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. According to the Noise Study Report, one noise receptor was placed in front of 805 E Moody Boulevard. The report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The Preferred Alternative, if constructed, is projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: The Dr. W.H. Deen House was originally constructed as a residence and continues to serve in that capacity. The building is currently situated in a predominantly residential area. The viewshed from the front of the building includes SR 100 and the Ray Hendricks House at 802 E Moody Boulevard. The west and south elevations face residential buildings and the east elevation fronts a parking lot. Construction of the Preferred Alignment will place a five-lane modern transportation facility where a two-lane roadway presently exists. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter the viewshed from the building, but it will change the resource's aesthetic quality. The roadway was widened in 1949 but it maintained a two-lane configuration. The proposed improvements will expand SR 100 to five lanes and move the travel lanes closer to the historic building. At this time, the roadway is within very close proximity to the building's front elevation and will further reduce the size of the front yard. Additionally, these improvements will transform the rural character of this building's setting into a more urban setting.

Property takings: The Dr. W.H. Deen House features a circa 1949 historic brick driveway leading to the porte cochere and brick walkway leading to the front porch. The proposed improvements would require the taking of a portion of the driveway and walkway. These features are shown in Figure 19. This taking will impact the historic design of this property.

Landscaping: Two mature historic oak trees are located in the front yard of the Dr. W.H. Deen House. These trees are shown in Figure 19. The current plans will require the removal of these historic landscape features as the improved roadway will travel 16.5 ft. closer to the home.

Vibration levels: Because the improved roadway will pass within close proximity to the Dr. W.H. Deen House, the vibration levels will likely increase.

Air Quality: The Air Quality Screen Test conducted for this project was performed at the intersection of Central Avenue and SR 100 in Flagler Beach. The results of the screening indicated that the construction of the Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the air quality in the project vicinity, and by extension, to this NRHP-eligible historic resource.

Traffic and vehicular access: At the time of the 1999 traffic study approximately 9,900 to 10,200 vehicles per day (vpd) traveled on SR 100. The Design Traffic for the year 2024 is expected to be 19,600 vpd within the City of Bunnell. Based on the proposed improvements to SR 100 the parking in front of the building will be eliminated and traffic will travel closer to the historic building. In addition, the elimination of on-street parking will omit the buffer between the historic residence and the traffic. The existing primary vehicular access to this house is from SR 100. If property is taken from the historic driveway, construction of the Preferred Alternative will deter vehicular access to the property.



Figure 19: Photograph of the south side of SR 100 at 805 E Moody Boulevard facing east.

7.7 Ray Hendricks House (8FL111)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: The Ray Hendricks House at 802 E Moody Boulevard

is sited on the northwest corner of SR 100 (E Moody Boulevard) and Chapel Street. This portion of SR 100 is currently a two-lane roadway and on-street parallel parking is located directly in front of the house. The lot on which the Ray Hendricks House is currently situated, and with which it is historically associated, fronts SR 100. This building was historically constructed as a residence and is currently occupied. The proposed plans show that the existing SR 100 two-way traffic lanes will be expanded to facilitate a five-lane (four-lanes with a central turn lane) roadway. At this time, there is approximately 18 ft. between the house's front stoop and the roadway. The Preferred Alternative would involve the travel lanes being moved 16.5 ft closer to the historic residence; therefore, traffic would pass roughly 11.5ft. from the front of the house. The spatial relationship between the building's front stoop and the existing roadway can be seen in Figure 20. Modern sidewalks, curbs, and gutters may also be installed.



Figure 20: View of the south side of SR 100 at 802 E Moody Boulevard facing north.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. According to the Noise Study Report, one noise receptor was placed in front of the Ray Hendricks House. The report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The Preferred Alternative, if constructed, is projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering

the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: The Ray Hendricks House was originally constructed as a residence and continues to be used in that capacity. This resource is currently situated in an area that contains primarily residential buildings. The viewshed from the front of the building includes SR 100 and the Dr. W.H. Deen House. The west, east, and north elevations face predominantly residential buildings. Construction of the Preferred Alignment will place a five-lane modern transportation facility where a two-lane roadway presently exists. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter the viewshed from the building, but it will change the resource's aesthetic quality. Although the roadway was widened in 1949 it remained a two-lane thoroughfare. The proposed improvements will expand SR 100 and move the travel lanes closer to the historic building. The roadway is presently within close proximity to the building's front elevation and will further intrude into the small front yard. Additionally, the proposed improvements will transform the current rural surroundings to a more urban setting.

Property takings: Similar to the Dr. W.H. Deen House, the Ray Hendricks House features a historic brick driveway located between the curb and the sidewalk to the west of the house (Figure 21). The proposed improvements would require the taking of a portion of the driveway. Consequently, this taking will impact the historic design of this property.



Figure 21: Photograph of the brick driveway at the Ray Hendricks House facing east.

Vibration Levels: Because the improved roadway will pass within close proximity to the Ray Hendricks House, the vibration levels will likely increase.

Air Quality: The Air Quality Screen Test conducted for this project was performed at the intersection of Central Avenue and SR 100 in Flagler Beach. The results of the screening indicated that the construction of the Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the air quality in the project vicinity, and by extension, to this NRHP-eligible historic resource.

Traffic and vehicular access: At the time the traffic study was prepared approximately 9,900 to 10,300 vehicles per day (vpd) traveled on SR 100. The Design Traffic for the year 2024 is expected to be 19,600 vpd within the City of Bunnell. Based on the proposed improvements to SR 100 the parking in front of the building will be eliminated and traffic will travel closer to the historic building. In addition, the elimination of on-street parking will omit the buffer between the historic residence and the traffic. The existing primary vehicular access to this house is from Peach St. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not deter vehicular access to the property.

7.8 George Moody House (8FL113)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: The George Moody House at 1000 E Moody Boulevard is located on the northwest corner of SR 100 and Orange Street along the portion of the roadway that features one travel lane in each direction. At this time, this building is occupied and serves in a residential capacity. The property on which this building is sited faces SR 100. On-street parallel parking is located directly in front of the building. The project proposes to modify the existing SR 100 two-way traffic into a five-lane (four-lanes with a central turn lane) facility. The roadway will be moved approximately 16.5 feet closer to the historic resource; therefore, the road will be roughly 28 ft. from the front stairs leading to the house. Curb and gutter improvements will be necessary to construct the Preferred Alternative; replacement sidewalks may also be necessary.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. According to the Noise Study Report, one noise receptor was placed in front of the George Moody House. The report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The Preferred Alternative, if constructed, is projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: The George Moody House was originally constructed as a residence. The building is currently situated in an area that contains mostly residential buildings. The viewshed from the front of the building includes SR 100. Construction of the Preferred Alignment will place

a five-lane modern transportation facility where a two-lane roadway presently exists. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter the viewshed from the building, but it will change the resource's aesthetic quality. Historically, the roadway was widened in 1949 but it remained a two-lane thoroughfare. The proposed improvements will expand SR 100 and move the travel lanes closer to the historic building. At this time, the roadway is within close proximity to the building's front elevation and will further diminish the front yard. Additionally, these improvements will transform the rural character of this building's setting into a more urban setting.

Property takings: The George Moody House features a historic brick driveway located between the curb and the sidewalk that leads to the porte cochere (Figure 22). The proposed improvements would require the taking of a portion of the driveway. Consequently, this taking will impact the historic design of this property.

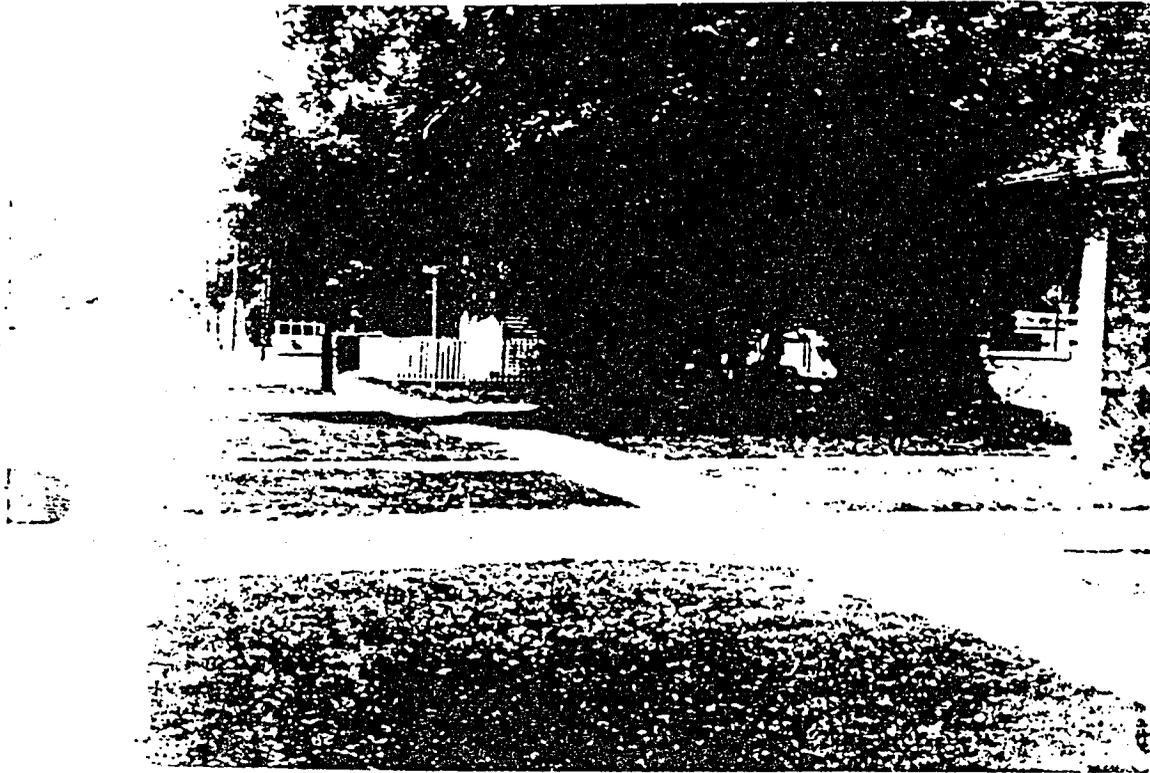


Figure 22: The historic brick driveway at 1000 E Moody Boulevard facing west.

Vibration Levels: The vibration levels will likely increase as the improved roadway will pass within closer proximity to the historic resource.

Air Quality: The Air Quality Screen Test conducted for this project was performed at the intersection of Central Avenue and SR 100 in Flagler Beach. The results of the screening indicated that the construction of the Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the air quality in the project vicinity, and by extension, to this NRHP-eligible historic resource.

Traffic and vehicular access: At the time the traffic study was prepared approximately 9,900 to 10,200 vehicles per day (vpd) traveled on SR 100. The Design Traffic for the year 2024 is expected to be 19,600 vpd within the City of Bunnell. Based on the proposed improvements to SR 100 the parking in front of the building will be eliminated and traffic will travel closer to the historic building. In addition, the elimination of on-street parking will omit the buffer between the historic residence and the traffic. The existing primary vehicular access to this house is from SR 100. If property is taken from the historic driveway, construction of the Preferred Alternative will deter vehicular access to the property.

7.9 L.A. Jett House (8FL114)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: The L.A. Jett House at 1002 E Moody Boulevard is located on the northeast corner of SR 100 (E Moody Boulevard) and Lemon Street. This portion of SR 100 is currently a two-lane roadway and on-street parallel parking is located directly in front of the house. The lot on which the L.A. Jett House is currently situated, and with which it is historically associated, fronts SR 100. This building was historically constructed as a private residence and continues to serve as a residence. Current plans show that the existing SR 100 two-way traffic lanes will be expanded to four-lanes with a central turn lane. The roadway will be moved approximately 16.5 feet closer to the historic resource; therefore, the road will pass within roughly 29.6 ft. of the porch's front steps. Replacement curb and gutters will be required to construct the Preferred Alternative; new sidewalks may also be constructed.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. The Noise Study Report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The Preferred Alternative, if constructed, is projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: The L.A. Jett House was originally constructed as a residence and continues to serve in that capacity. The building is currently situated in a predominantly residential area. The viewshed from the front of the building includes SR 100. The west and east elevations face residential buildings. Construction of the Preferred Alignment will place a five-lane modern transportation facility where a two-lane roadway presently exists. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter the viewshed from the building, but it will compromise the resource's aesthetic quality. The roadway was widened in 1949 but it maintained a two-lane configuration. The proposed improvements will expand SR 100 to five lanes and move the travel lanes closer to the historic building. At this time, the roadway passes close to the building's front

presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The Preferred Alternative, if constructed, is projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: The Johnson House was originally constructed as a residence. The building is currently situated in an area that contains mostly residential buildings. The viewshed from the front of the building includes SR 100 and the Second Hand Rose Thrift Shop. The north, west and east elevations face residential buildings. Construction of the Preferred Alignment will place a five-lane modern transportation facility where a two-lane roadway presently exists. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter the viewshed from the building, but it will change the resource's aesthetic quality. Historically, the roadway was widened in 1949 but it remained a two-lane thoroughfare. The proposed improvements will expand SR 100 and move the travel lanes closer to the historic building. At this time, the roadway is within close proximity to the building's front elevation and will further diminish the front yard. Additionally, these improvements will transform the rural character of this building's setting into a more urban setting.

Landscaping: A mature historic pine tree is located behind the sidewalk in the front yard of the Johnson House. The current plans will not require the removal of this historic landscape feature.

Vibration Levels: The improved roadway will pass a short distance from the historic resource, so it is likely the vibration levels will increase. However, this house is set back further from the road compared to the other historic resources, so vibrations levels will be a lesser concern.

Air Quality: The Air Quality Screen Test conducted for this project was performed at the intersection of Central Avenue and SR 100 in Flagler Beach. The results of the screening indicated that the construction of the Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the air quality in the project vicinity, and by extension, to this NRHP-eligible historic resource.

Traffic and vehicular access: At the time the traffic study was prepared approximately 9,900 to 10,200 vehicles per day (vpd) traveled on SR 100. The Design Traffic for the year 2024 is expected to be 19,600 vpd within the City of Bunnell. Based on the proposed improvements to SR 100 the on street parking in front of the building will be eliminated and traffic will travel closer to the historic building. In addition, the elimination of on-street parking will omit the buffer between the historic residence and the traffic. The existing primary vehicular access to this house is from Lemon Street. The current plans will not alter vehicular access to this building.

7.11 City of Bunnell Water Tower (8FL196)

Relationship to the Preferred Alternative: The City of Bunnell Water Tower is sited along the

portion of SR 100 that is presently a two-lane road. The property on which the water tower is currently situated, and historically associated, fronts onto SR 100. Current plans show that the current two-way traffic on this portion of SR 100 will be expanded to four traffic lanes with a 22 ft. raised median.

Noise Levels: The Noise Study placed noise receptor sites at eighteen locations throughout the project corridor. Receptors R1 through R7, located along the north and south sides of SR 100, are within close proximity to the historic resources determined eligible for the NRHP. The Noise Study Report indicates that the noise levels at the noise sensitive sites averages between 61 and 65 dBA. These noise levels presently approach or exceed the Federal Highway Administration's criteria. The Preferred Alternative, if constructed, is projected to raise the noise levels 5 to 6 dBA above the 1989 noise levels. Various noise abatement measures have been considered for this project. However, due to the lack of property between the buildings and the roadway and the numerous driveways entering the roadway, noise barriers can not be implemented for this project.

Visual and aesthetic qualities: The City of Bunnell Water Tower was constructed in this location around 1926. The viewshed from the tower is not a pressing issue, as access to the structure is limited to maintenance personnel. The view of the tower will not be obstructed in any way by the proposed roadway. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not alter the viewshed from the structure, nor will it notably change the aesthetic quality of the property on which the tower is sited.

Air Quality: The Air Quality Screen Test conducted for this project was performed at the intersection of Central Avenue and SR 100 in Flagler Beach. The results of the screening indicated that the construction of the Preferred Alternative would not significantly impact the air quality in the project vicinity, and by extension, to this NRHP-eligible historic resource.

Vehicular access: The primary access to the tower is along a small roadway that runs along the western boundary of the city's property. Access to the tower is already limited because there is no public use of the structure. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not alter vehicular access to the property.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

In accordance with the provisions of the *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966*, (Public Law 89-665, as amended), as implemented by 36 CFR Part 800, this Section 106 Consultation Case Report was prepared to document the potential for project impacts to eleven (11) determined eligible resources included in the Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida Multiple Property Listing.

This study shows that the proposed SR 100 improvements may effect the noise levels, aesthetic qualities, vibration levels, traffic volumes, and in some cases the landscaping and historic property design of the eleven (11) determined eligible properties in Bunnell.

As proposed, the Preferred Alternative within the City of Bunnell will be constructed within the existing 24 m (80 ft) right-of-way along SR 100 (Moody Boulevard). The proposed improvement will expand the existing two-lane road with on-street parallel parking to four through lanes and a shared center turn lane. The on-street parking will be eliminated. The travel lanes would extend to within 6.5 ft of the existing sidewalk. The Preliminary Engineering Report suggests that the circa 1949 sidewalk could be retained as it was structurally sound in 1989. However, the stormwater management improvements required for the proposed urban typical section will necessitate its removal and replacement in some areas. Reconstruction of the sidewalk will effect one historic property: 501 E Moody Boulevard (8FL109). There presently is no sidewalk along the south side of SR 100 east of Chapel Street. The construction of new sidewalks would effect one building: the Dr. W.H. Deen House (8FL112).

The Noise Study concluded that the levels of noise recorded in 1989 exceeded FHWA criteria. This study also projected that construction of the Preferred Alternative will increase in noise 5-6 dBA above those levels at many of the NRHP-determined eligible buildings. Increases in noise would likely not effect the Flagler County Courthouse nor the City of Bunnell Water Tower because of their set-back from the road and/or current uses. The set-back of 400 E Moody Boulevard (8FL107) may also buffer this building from the effect of increased traffic noise. Noise abatement procedures were considered for this portion of SR 100, but because of driveways and home/business access points, these procedures could not be effectively implemented.

The construction of the Preferred Alternative will not significantly alter the viewshed from any of the buildings. However, the view of each of the residential buildings will be significantly altered if the Preferred Alternative is constructed. In most cases, the area within the right-of-way between the sidewalk and the existing edge of pavement is maintained grass. Visually, this grass-covered right-of-way appears as an extension of the front lawn. Removal of this area will, in some cases, alter the view of the house from the historic 'in-town' small-lot residence to a more urban 'on-street' dwelling.

Construction of the Preferred Alternative will not have a significant impact on the air quality at any of the NRHP-determined eligible buildings.

Construction of the Preferred Alternative will likely result in an increase in vibration at all NRHP-determined eligible buildings except the Flagler County Courthouse (8FL116), the City of Bunnell Water Tower (8FL196), and 400 E Moody Boulevard (8FL107). The proposed movement of the travel lanes 16.5 ft. closer to these buildings will likely result in an increase in vibration caused by passing automobile and truck traffic.

Construction of the Preferred Alternative will eliminate the on-street parking from the front of all structures except the City of Bunnell Water Tower (8FL196), which does not have on-street parking along SR 100. The general flow of traffic and access to most buildings will not be effected by the proposed improvements. Vehicular access to most of the residential structures are from local side streets, and not from SR 100 directly. Three residences: the Dr. W.H. Deen House (8FL112), the

Ray Hendrick House (8FL111), and the George Moody House (8FL113) still maintain vehicular access along SR 100. Construction of the Preferred Alternative will require the removal of the circa 1949 brick driveways from the front of each house. Both the Ray Hendrick House (8FL111) and the George Moody House (8FL113) have alternate access to side streets.

Most of the on-street landscape features, particularly large, mature oak trees, that are common to many parts of Bunnell are noticeably absent along most of SR 100. This may be the result of the 1949 road improvements, when the existing sidewalks, curb and gutters, and on-street parallel parking were likely installed. Two (2) mature oak trees in front of the Dr. W.H. Deen House (8FL112) would be effected by the proposed improvements.

The Preferred Alternative, will not require any additional right-of-way outside of the existing 24 m (80 ft) right-of-way, except for what are known as "corner clips." Corner clips are right-of-way acquisitions at road intersections that FDOT needs to maintain a clear line-of-sight for drivers of vehicles turning at, or traveling through, intersections. All of the eleven (11) NRHP-determined eligible buildings discussed in this report are sited on lots that extend into the intersections of Moody Boulevard (SR 100) and various side streets in Bunnell. However, it appears that there is adequate right-of-way at each of the intersections to make the intersection modifications necessary to provide for a sufficient turning radius.

NPS Form 10-900-b
(March 1992)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is used for documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information. For additional space, use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

The Settlement and Development of Bunnell, Florida, 1880-1930

C. Form Prepared by

Name/title Amy Groover, Architectural Historian and Susan Hochberg, Historical Technician

Organization Janus Research

date May 26, 1998

Street & number P.O. Box 919

telephone (813) 821-7600

City or town St. Petersburg

state Florida

zip code 33731

D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature and title of certifying official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Historical and Architectural Resources of Bunnell

Florida

Name of Multiple Property Listing

State

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

	Page Number
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	1-3
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	4-7
G. Geographical Data	8
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the multiple property listing.)	9
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	10-11

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 listing. 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 120 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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E. Statement of Historic Contexts

The Settlement and Development of Bunnell, Florida

Present-day Flagler County, historically known as St. Johns County, was sparsely populated until the 1880s due to a lack of transportation facilities and its relatively infertile soils. At this time, developers began to formulate enterprises which would end the isolation of this region. Around 1885, the construction of a railroad spurred growth within the area. Utley J. White, a local lumberman, was responsible for bringing a narrow gauge rail line which ran southeast from East Palatka on the St. Johns River to Ormond on the Atlantic Coast. The rail line's route went through Dinner Island, Espanola, Dupont, and the land that now encompasses Bunnell. The great developer of Florida's East Coast, Henry Morrison Flagler, purchased White's railroad in 1889 and incorporated the line within his Florida East Coast Railway. Until the completion of the Dixie Highway many years later, Flagler's rail transportation remained the principal means of access into the region (Weaver 1992: 6).

As a result of the railroad, most of the county's communities either began developing or expanded. The railroad allowed for local products such as turpentine, timber, and vegetables to be marketed in distant locales. A few years after the railroad was completed, Alvah A. Bunnell established a cypress shingle mill and provided fuel for the wood-burning locomotives; this point along the rail route was soon identified as the Bunnell Stop and would subsequently evolve into the Town of Bunnell (Clegg 1976: 55).

A significant figure instrumental in the early development of the Town is Isaac I. Moody. Moody arrived in Flagler County from Georgia in 1898 to work in the local turpentine trade. By 1903, the community was large enough to require a post office, so the United States Postal Department appointed Moody the first postmaster and his brother, George, was designated assistant postmaster. The same year, Isaac Moody and J.F. Lambert purchased a shingle mill and began accumulating land in the surrounding area. Around 1909, as their land holdings grew to approximately 30,000 acres, the Bunnell Development Company was formed with a small group of investors from Jacksonville; Moody was president, J.R. Sloan of Jacksonville and N. McQueen of Hastings served as vice-presidents, Lambert was treasurer, and Claude Stewart of Jacksonville acted as secretary. Having observed the success of another development west of Bunnell, St. Johns Park, the men immediately located their company headquarters in Bunnell and platted the land into streets and lots (Pioneers of Bunnell 1988: 2).

From the time the Bunnell Development Company formed, development within the town rapidly increased. According to the local city directory, by the beginning of the second decade of the twentieth century the population was already at 200 residents. In 1911, the Florida State Legislature passed an act incorporating the town, although the incorporation was not legal until 1913. Property sold quickly as new residents flocked to the

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area to build houses, establish businesses, and clear land for farming (Clegg 1976: 56). The company opened up a branch real estate office in Chicago where Thomas A. Verdenius was general manager. Verdenius also published a promotional newsletter devoted to the development known as the Bunnell Home Builder which his wife, Stacy, edited. The company heavily advertised in Chicago and trips were arranged for potential buyers from the North to visit Bunnell. The farms developing in the Bunnell area were typically small but prosperous. Potatoes were the predominant crop; however, sugar cane, corn, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, and cowpea hay were also grown (Clegg 1976: 58).

In the 1910s, economic growth in Bunnell was steady. Moody was the chairman of the St. Johns County Commission at this time. One of his major accomplishments was to encourage road building in the county, particularly in the areas surrounding Bunnell (Clegg 1976: 58). Transportation improvements during the 1910s and 1920s would prove to be instrumental in the development of Bunnell. Following Moody's lobbying, a road was built from Bunnell to Hastings. A couple of years later in 1915, the road was paved with brick and incorporated into the Dixie Highway. The Dixie Highway soon became one of the most important routes in the State. The passage of a \$650,000 bond in 1915 allowed the highway to link Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Hastings, Espanola, Bunnell, and Flagler Beach (Historic Property Associates 1987: 16).

The Bunnell Development Company erected a two-story commercial building in 1910 at the corner of Moody Boulevard and Railroad Street which housed the company offices, a bank, post office, offices of Dr. L.A. Carter, and a jewelry store. The land company also built the first hotel, the Bunnell Hotel, close to the railroad in order to accommodate visitors to the town. A second hotel, the Pine Grove Inn, was constructed on the corner of Church Street and Moody Boulevard. Another prominent building, the Tribune Building was built downtown around 1913; the St. Johns Tribune along with a supply store and grocery were located in the building. With new residents continually coming to town, the Florida East Coast Railroad constructed the Bunnell Depot in 1913.

Residential construction paralleled the erection of buildings in the downtown. One of the first houses was built for J.F. Lambert of the Bunnell Development Company. Soon after, brothers Isaac and George Moody constructed houses in town. The land development company also donated land to the local school and the original Methodist Church for their buildings. The local paper, the St. Johns Tribune, contained advertisements for Bunnell declaring it was the "model town" while emphasizing the vast agricultural possibilities of the area (St. Johns Tribune 1915).

In order to create a more manageable political unit, a delegation of prominent residents began lobbying for a new county to be formed from the larger St. Johns and Volusia Counties, in 1917. Delegates from Bunnell included I.I. Moody, J.F. Lambert, and J.B. Boaz. Politicians from St. Johns and Volusia Counties agreed on the boundaries of the new county and Bunnell was appointed the county seat. The selection of the county's name

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was based on Henry Morrison Flagler's connection with the development of the region (Clegg 1976: 45). With the population now up to 300 people and its prime location along the Florida East Coast Railroad and the newly constructed Dixie Highway, Bunnell was the new county's economic hub.

The county offices were housed in the 1910 Bunnell Development Company's building for several years. In 1917, the company decided to construct another commercial building adjacent to the railroad tracks on North Bay Street. Known as the Bunnell State Bank Building (**National Register of Historic Places** 1992), this building also contained the land development company's new headquarters, the post offices, and several other businesses. Isaac Moody, president of the bank, died during the influenza epidemic of 1918. Following his death, the land development company continued operating until the close of the Florida Land Boom in 1926 and the bank remained open until 1932.

The county offices remained in the Bunnell Development Company's building until 1924 when a bond issue was passed to construct a courthouse. The courthouse was designed by noted Jacksonville architect Wilbur B. Tally and completed in 1924. One of the founders of the Florida Institute of Architects, Tally's commissions include churches in Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lakeland, and Tampa and major governmental buildings such as the Palm Beach County Courthouse, Duval County Courthouse Annex, and Duval County Armory. The courthouse's contractor was O.P. Woodcock of Jacksonville, who also worked throughout northeast Florida (Historic Property Associates 1987: 16).

By 1920, 2,442 people lived in Flagler County. The healthy economy and affordable farmland drew many people to the area throughout the early- to mid-1920s. During the Land Boom years, a "highly successful" water system was dug in Bunnell for \$100,000 (Nance 1962: 219). Unfortunately, like the rest of the communities in Florida, the excitement of the Land Boom came to an end in Flagler County in 1926. The economy and building activity began to lull after the bust when real estate values plummeted. The onset of the national Depression in the 1930s continued to suppress area development. By 1935, 12,277 acres of farmland were being cultivated, a 1,000 acre decrease from 1930. Additionally, the number of farms operating in the county declined during this time period. Bunnell remained a largely rural agricultural town and did not experience substantial development or expansion until the late-1940s (Weaver 1992: 7, 8).

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I. Community Development-Related Resources

A. Description

1. Frame Vernacular

The term Frame Vernacular can be interpreted as a misnomer as "vernacular" implies a lack of style. Vernacular houses are designed without imitating a specific style. Vernacular can also describe "the native language or dialect of a particular region or place," and in Florida, the term "Cracker" is sometimes used to characterize Frame Vernacular structures (Haase 1992: 10-11). Most often, they are built by local craftsmen and, in many cases, by the occupants themselves (McAlester 1984:5). This type of construction is the product of the builder's experience, available resources, and responses to the local environment. In Bunnell, the Frame Vernacular structures tend to be one to one-and-one-half stories in height, clad in horizontal weatherboard, and set on masonry piers. The roofs are generally gabled. Fenestration is usually wood frame double-hung sash windows with various light configurations. Typically, ornamentation is limited to exposed rafter tails or Craftsman-influenced knee braces underneath the roof eaves. Several buildings exhibit patterned shingles or cornerboards. Porches are a common feature of the Frame Vernacular style.

The properties included within this category and subcategory include 400 East Moody Boulevard (8FL107), the Dr. Deen House (8FL112), 501 East Moody Boulevard (8FL109), and the L.A. Jett House (8FL114).

2. Craftsman

Inspired by William Morris' English Arts and Crafts movement, Gustave Stickley's aesthetic, and the West Coast architects of Greene and Greene, Craftsman houses were constructed in Florida from around 1910 through the 1940s. The Craftsman structures in Bunnell are clearly distinct from the Frame Vernacular residences. They exhibit a strong horizontal emphasis exhibited through their height and roof line. They are generally one to one-and-one-half stories in height. They employ a variety of exterior materials such as weatherboard, shingles, and stucco. In Bunnell there is the notable use of coquina in the Craftsman house designs. Porches and dormers are also common among this house type; porches are generally supported by battered columns on column bases. Decorative features include exposed rafter tails and knee braces underneath the roof eaves as well as gable vents.

The properties included within this category and subcategory include the Holden House (8FL121), 401 East Moody Boulevard (8FL108), the Hendricks House (8FL111), the George Moody House (8FL113), and the Johnson House (8FL115).

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3. Neo-Classical

The Neo-Classical style is an eclectic renewal of Georgian, Adam, Early Classical Revival, and Greek Revival architecture. Most of the buildings constructed in this style during the early twentieth century were inspired by the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago during 1893. The Exposition's buildings were based on historical precedents and widely copied throughout the United States at this time. The Neo-Classical style is commonly used for public buildings and monuments. The style features classical details and symmetry as the predominant elements of its overall design. Other characteristics of the style include monumental proportions, large sash windows, pilasters, smooth or polished stone surfaces, and simple roof lines.

The property included within this category and subcategory is the Flagler County Courthouse (8FL116).

4. Public Works

The social movements of the late-nineteenth century and early twentieth century led to government concern regarding the well-being of its citizens (Wrenn and Mulloy 1974: 130). This involvement stimulated a number of public works projects that peaked during the Depression years of the 1930s under the Works Progress Administration. Many municipalities in Florida, through the issuance of bonds, improved their public works such as roads, bridges, and water systems during the Land Boom years of the 1920s. This involvement was seen as necessary for the promotion of their communities. Beautification measures, street lighting, sewage systems, and sidewalk construction were typical projects undertaken by cities at this time.

The property included under this category and subcategory is the City of Bunnell Water Tower (8FL196).

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B. Significance

The community development-related resources of Bunnell are primarily significant in the area of Community Planning and Development. The resources that convey the physical design and development of the area are important remnants of Bunnell's historical evolution. The resources that reflect significant patterns of development and/or stylistic periods contribute to the historic fabric of Bunnell and are significant under **National Register of Historic Places Criterion A** in the area of Community Planning and Development.

Resources important to the community development of Bunnell are also significant for their contribution to the area's architectural heritage. The resources associated with this historic context display variety in architectural style, plan, and size, but they are similar in their retention of historic building materials and integrity of design. The resources are additionally significant under **National Register of Historic Places Criterion C** in the area of architecture for embodying forms, methods of construction, styles, and characteristics of the era and region.

C. Registration Requirements

For a residence to be eligible within the community development-related context, it must be historically associated with the development of the community: be the oldest or last known example of its type; and/or maintain architectural significance as an excellent example of one of the previously described architectural styles. They should have most of their historic fabric and features intact and have a high degree of integrity as related to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Properties with significant historical associations or those that are the oldest or last known example may have a lesser degree of physical integrity but must maintain enough of their character to convey their historic qualities.

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G. Geographical Data

The Bunnell Multiple Property Listing (MPL) includes those properties situated within the area along State Road 100 from US 1 to I-95.

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H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods

The multiple property listing of historic and architectural resources in Bunnell is based on an April 1998 cultural resource assessment survey conducted by Janus Research. This survey includes resources along State Road 100 from US 1 to I-95. This survey was performed for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). The original survey identified forty (40) historic resources along the project corridor; eleven (11) of those resources are in the Bunnell Multiple Property Listing area.

During the survey, standard field methods were used to identify and record above-ground cultural resources. All standing structures within the project corridor received a preliminary visual reconnaissance. Any building with features of post-World War II (1949) or earlier construction materials, building methods, or architectural styles was thoroughly inspected and surveyed. Florida Site File (FSF) forms were filled out with field data, including notes from site observations and informant interviews. Black and white photographs were taken, and the locations of each building was recorded on USGS quadrangle maps and aerial photographs. Site sketches of the property, its location in relation to other resources, and significant property features were drawn. The information on the Florida Site File forms was recorded onto a computerized data base. Further information was acquired from an analysis of historic sources such as photographs. Analysis of significance was based on a comparison with other historic buildings in the vicinity. Those properties that best reflected historical or stylistic time periods through the retention of their historic features and conveyance of their historic character were included in the Multiple Property Listing.

The cultural resource assessment survey identified a number of residential and commercial resources. However, the buildings surveyed were predominantly residential and these adequately represent the historic function and style of the area's resources. The community development-related resources are divided into a subcategory by style including Frame Vernacular, Craftsman, or Neo-Classical styles and function such as Public Works

Integrity requirements are based upon a knowledge of existing resources. A property whose main significance is architecture must have a higher degree of integrity than a property significant for historical associations or remaining as the oldest or last known resource of its type. The nominated properties have been chosen since they are exceptional examples of local property types and/or have important local historical associations. The nominated properties are representative of the settlement and development of Bunnell, Florida.

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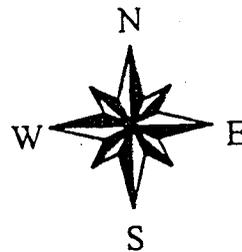
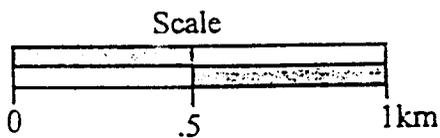
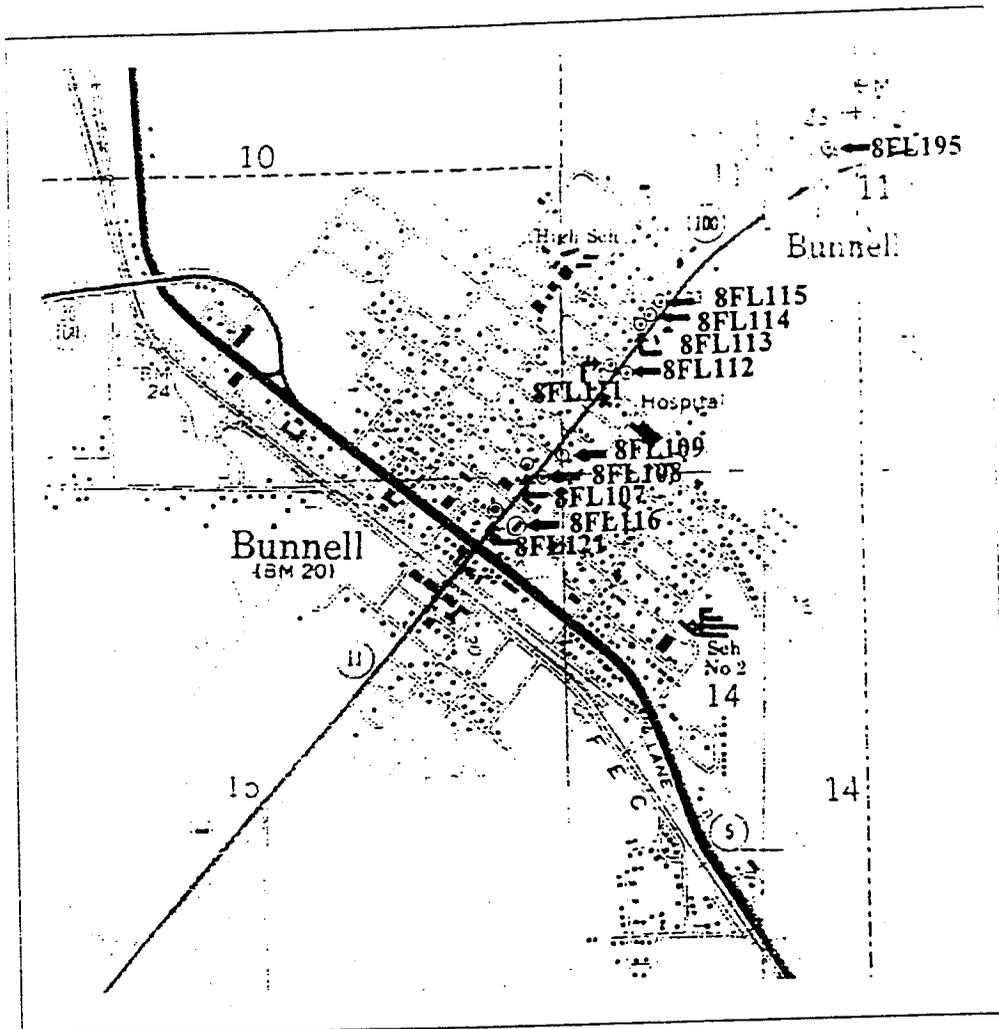
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Bunnell MPL



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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 400 E Moody Boulevard

other names/site number Boaz House/8FL107

2. Location

street & number 400 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A

city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A

state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> I hereby certify that this property is:		
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Fed.

Property Category
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Composition Shingles

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c1926-1949

Significant Dates

c1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Palm Coast Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	475130	3259670	3	___	___	___
2	___	___	___	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Boaz House 400 East Moody Boulevard
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 1

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Boaz House at 400 East Moody Boulevard is located on the north side of East Moody Boulevard, between Cherry Street and Moore Street in Township 12 South, Range 30 East, Section 10 (USGS Bunnell Quadrangle 1970) in Bunnell. This residence occupies Lots 1- through 4 of Block 96 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This one-and-one-half story building was constructed around 1926 in the Frame Vernacular style (Photographs One and Two). The rectangular wood frame structural system sits on brick piers with wood lattice infill. Exterior walls are clad in weatherboard and the cross-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Exposed rafter tails are evident under the roof eaves. An exterior brick chimney is situated on the west wall. On the south facade, a one-bay entry porch situated under a front-gabled roof is supported by slender battered piers set on a solid brick rail. The front entrance features a french door flanked by multi-paned sidelights. Fenestration consists of original nine-over-one double-hung wood sashes found mostly in pairs and groups of three. Windows throughout the house are flanked by false wood shutters.

The Frame Vernacular style is represented by a partial-width porch, simple weatherboard siding, and the cross-gabled roof. Although this building reflects the Frame Vernacular style defined by its simple and largely unornamented design, the house also exhibits Craftsman-influenced features such as a low-pitched roof, generous fenestration, battered porch supports, and exposed structural elements. The battered piers on the front porch are also indicative of the Craftsman style.

Alterations are limited to the application of false wood shutters and a small addition to the rear elevation. A wood fence was recently erected around the property. Two nonhistoric metal outbuildings are also located on the property. Currently, this residence is occupied and remains in excellent condition.

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SIGNIFICANCE

Historically, the Boaz House at 400 East Moody was associated with W.C. Sullivan, a prominent and politically active citizen who owned the Standard Oil tanks in town. He would supply fuel to the various service station franchises in the area. This house maintains architectural significance as an early example of the Frame Vernacular housing within the town of Bunnell. The integrity of the house has been maintained over the years; its massing, roof shape, historic materials, decorative

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Boaz House 400 East Moody Boulevard
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 2

features, porch, and windows remain intact. Additionally, this building contributes to the architectural fabric of Bunnell as a representative example of Land Boom-era building stock. Based on its architectural and historical significance, 400 East Moody Boulevard is considered to be potentially eligible for the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Development and Planning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Boaz House/400 East Moody Boulevard
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 3

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description according to the Flagler County Property Appraiser's Office for 400 East Moody Boulevard: Town of Bunnell Block 96 Lots 1 through 4 except Moody Boulevard right of way Original Record 220 Page 915.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the historic residence and all property legally attached to 400 East Moody Boulevard..

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

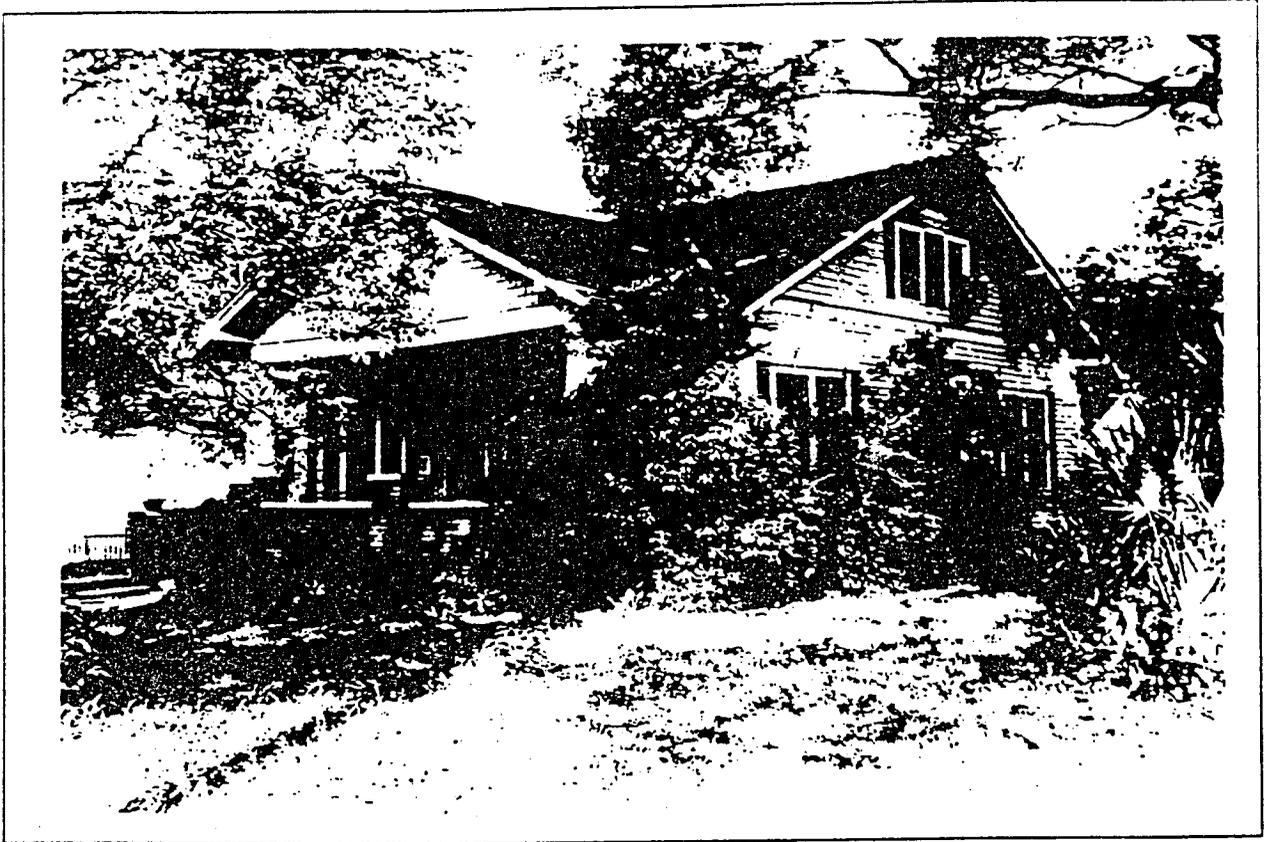
1. 400 East Moody Boulevard
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing North
7. Photograph 1 of 2 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 2)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

6. Facing Northwest
7. Photograph 2 of 2 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 3)

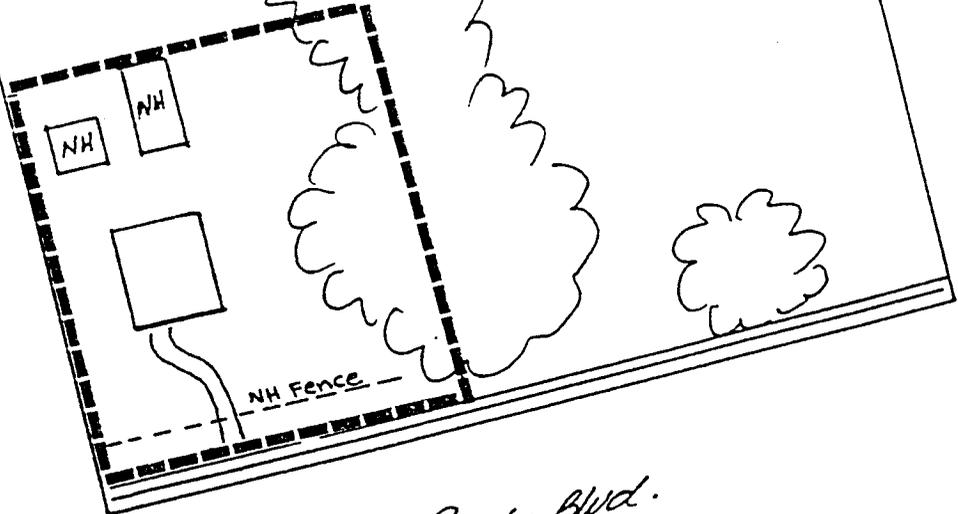


8FL107
400 E. Moody Boulevard
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 2
Facing North



8FL107
400 E. Moody Boulevard
Photograph 2
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 3
Facing Northwest

Not to Scale



Moody Blvd.

Cherry St.

Moore St.

8FL107
400 E. Moody Blvd.

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 401 E Moody Boulevard
other names/site number First Baptist Church Annex/8FL108

2. Location

street & number 401 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A
city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A
state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

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 commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Fed.

Property Category
 (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Craftsman

Materials

(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Stuccoed

walls Stucco

roof Composition Shingles

other _____

Narrative Description

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	475170	3259630	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

First Baptist Church Annex 401 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 2

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The First Baptist Church Annex at 401 East Moody Boulevard is located on the southeast corner of East Moody Boulevard and Cherry Street in Township 12 South, Range 30 East, Section 15 (USGS Bunnell Quadrangle 1970) in Bunnell. It occupies Lots 3-6 of Block 95 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This rectangular building was originally constructed as a private residence around 1926 (Photograph One). The one-and-one-half story Craftsman style building exhibits a wood frame structural system. It is sited on piers covered with a stucco veneer; wood lattice is located between the piers. The exterior walls are clad in textured stucco and the cross-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Two small gabled dormers with paired wood windows extend from the south slope of the roof (Photograph Two). Two brick chimneys are present; one is located on the exterior west wall and the second is situated on the interior south slope of the main gabled roof. Fenestration consists of original one-over-one double-hung wood sashes with mutins present in the top sash creating a geometric pattern. The one-bay, full-width, deep-set front porch is supported by battered stuccoed piers set on a solid stuccoed rail. This porch is situated under a front-gabled roof. The front entryway includes a prairie-influenced glazed door.

This resource embodies the Craftsman style with the use of a low-pitched cross-gabled roof, the deep-set front porch supported by battered piers, and the exposed wood rafter ends, and triangular lattice-type vents in the gable ends. In addition, the Prairie-influenced geometric design of the mutins in the fenestration and main entrance as well as the presence of gabled dormers further enhance the representation of the style.

Alterations include a small gable-roofed addition of the east elevation (Photograph Three). This complimentary addition features a set of double french doors flanked by twenty-light fixed wood windows. The addition is accessed by a nonhistoric wood wheelchair ramp with a wood railing. Currently, this building is owned by the First Baptist Church of Bunnell and functions as the church annex. It remains in excellent condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

First Baptist Church Annex 401 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 4

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description according to the Flagler County Property Appraiser's Office for 401 Moody Boulevard: Town of Bunnell Block 95 Lots 3, 4, 5, 6 except Moody Boulevard right of way located in Sections 10/15 Original record 347 Page 822.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the historic residence and the property legally attached to 401 Moody Boulevard.

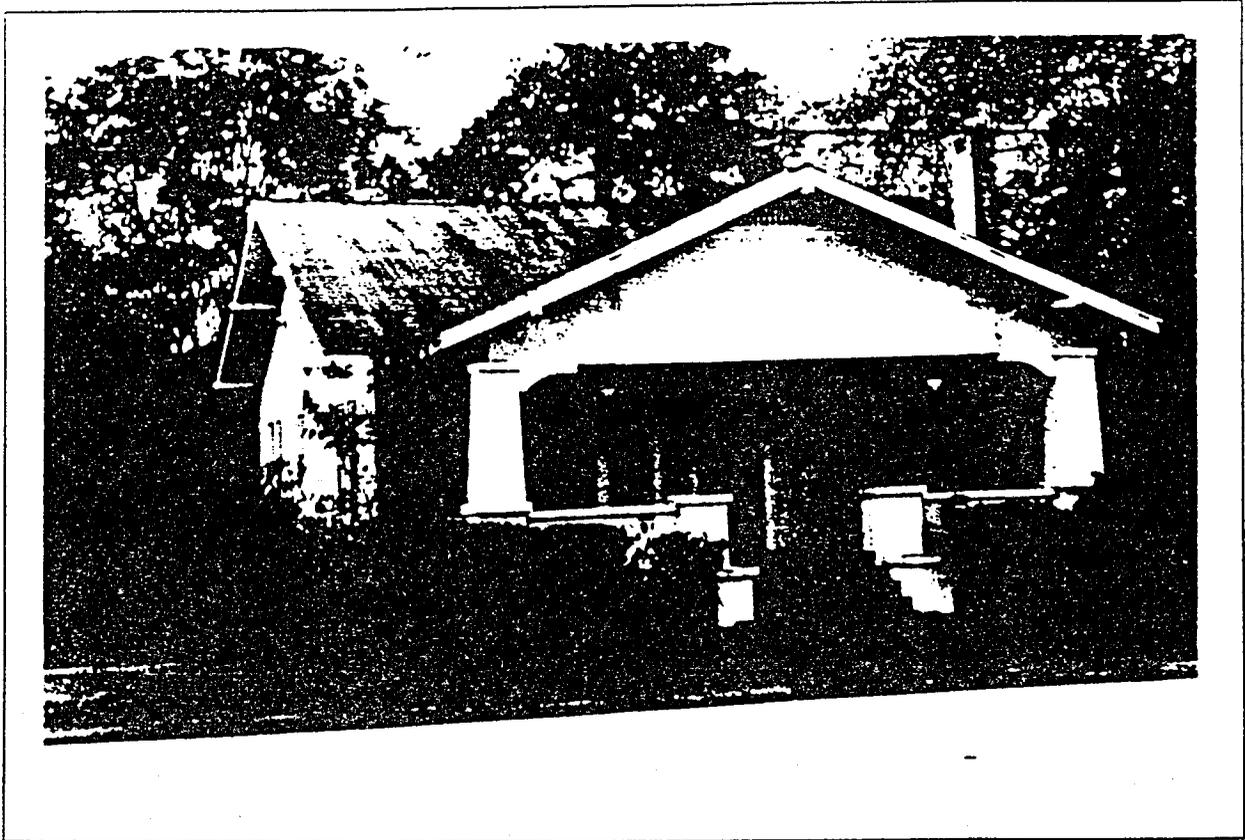
INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. 401 Moody Boulevard
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing South
7. Photograph 1 of 53 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 32A)

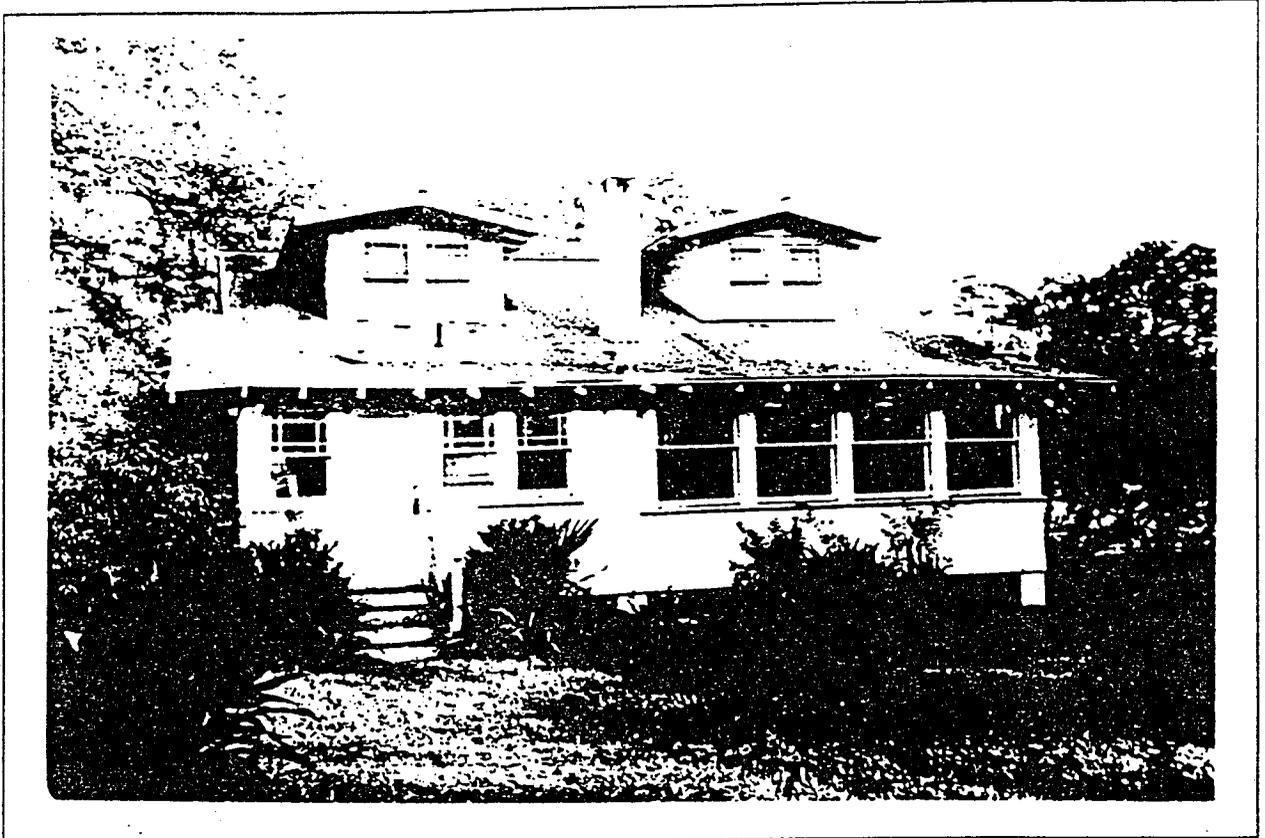
Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

6. Facing North
7. Photograph 2 of 3 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 34A)

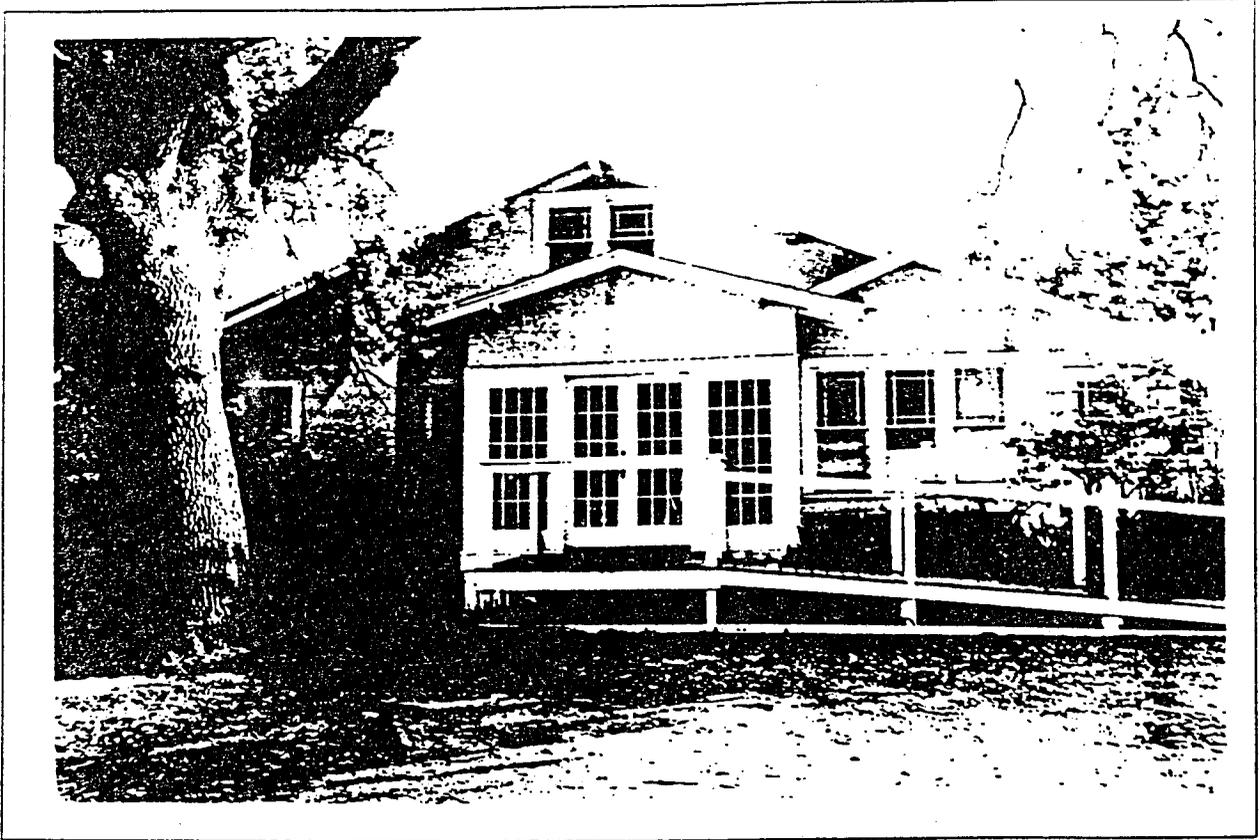
6. Facing Northeast
7. Photograph 3 of 3 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 33A)



8FL108
401 E. Moody Boulevard
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 32A
Facing South



8FL108
401 E. Moody Boulevard
Photograph 2
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 34A
Facing North



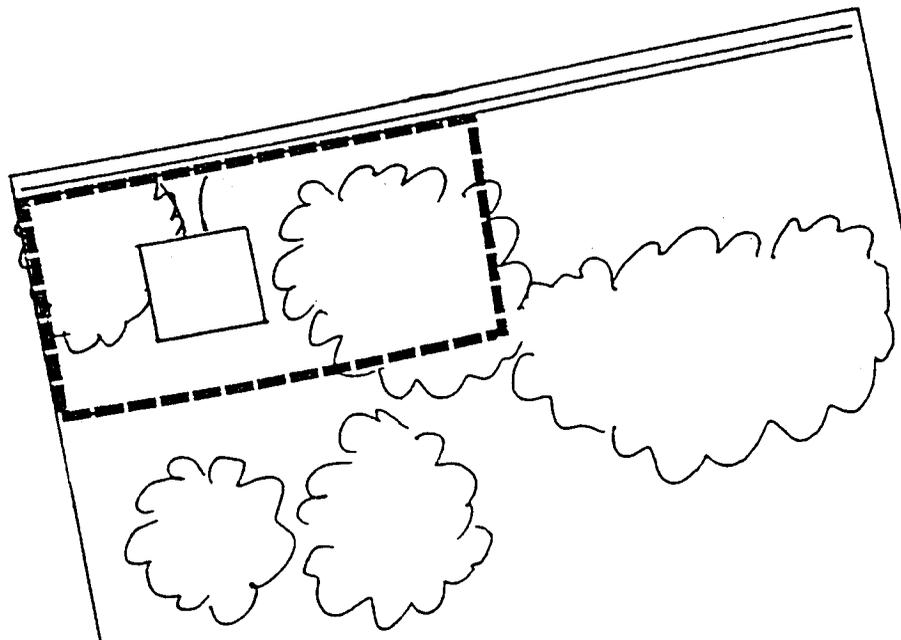
8FL108
401 E. Moody Boulevard
Photograph 3
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 33A
Facing Northeast

Church St.

Moore St.



Moody Blvd.



8FL108
401 E. Moody Blvd.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Pellicer House 501 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 2

eligible for listing on the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Pellicer House/501 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 3

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description according to the Flagler County Property Appraiser's Office for 501 East Moody Boulevard: Town of Bunnell Block 85 Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and portion of vacated alley 88-87 except Moody Boulevard right of way Original Record 480 Page 1343.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the historic residence and all the property legally attached to 501 East Moody Boulevard.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES

1. 501 East Moody Boulevard
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing Northeast
7. Photograph 1 of 2 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 6)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

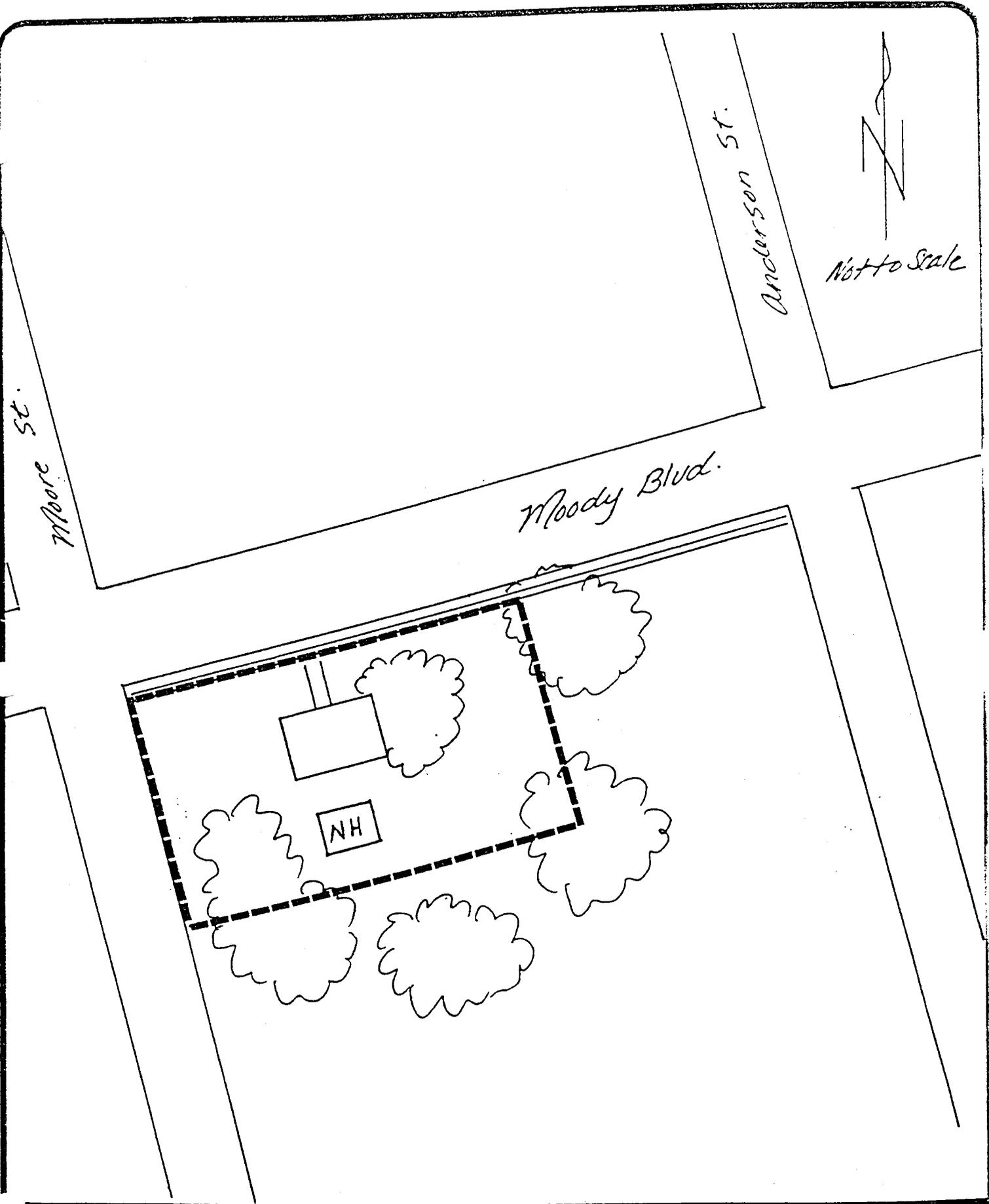
6. Facing North
7. Photograph 2 of 2 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 8)



8FL109
501 E. Moody Boulevard
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 6
Facing Northeast



8FL109
501 E. Moody Boulevard
Photograph 2
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 8
Facing North



FL109
501 E. Moody Blvd.

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 802 E Moody Boulevard
other names/site number 8FL111

2. Location

street & number Ray Hendricks House not for publication N/A
city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A
state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> I hereby certify that this property is:		
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Fed.

Property Category
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Craftsman

Materials

(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Composition shingles

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c1918-1949

Significant Dates

c1918

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Bunnell Development Company

Name of repository:

Palm Coast Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>475360</u>	<u>3259890</u>	3	___	___
2	___	___	___	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Hendricks House/802 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 1

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Hendricks House at 802 East Moody Boulevard is a Craftsman style building located on the north side of East Moody Boulevard, between Chapel Street and Peach Street in Township 12 South, Range 30 East, Section 11 (USGS Bunnell Quadrangle 1970) in Bunnell. It occupies Lots 10-12 of Block 39 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This structure was built around 1918 and has a rectangular plan (Photograph One).. The two-story wood frame structural system sits on brick piers with sheet metal infill. Exterior walls are clad in weatherboard and the side-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Wood shingles and triangular knee braces are featured in the gable ends. A large front-gabled dormer extends from the front slope of the roof; the dormer features screening. Two brick chimneys are present; one is located on the exterior west end and the second is situated on the interior north slope of the roof (Photograph Two) A four-bay porch is evident on the first floor of the front facade (Photograph Three). It features slender battered columns set on larger concrete piers, The east side of this porch is screened. Fenestration includes eight-over-one double-hung wood sash windows set in simple wood surrounds.

The Craftsman style is represented by the house's two-story rectangular massing, the large front-gabled dormer, and the deep-set, full-width porch. The use of wood knee braces, wood shingles, and shell dash concrete piers further illustrates the Craftsman elements.

This building's physical integrity is completely intact except for minor alterations consisting of the partially screened porch and the addition of nonhistoric roofing material. A nonhistoric one-story garage apartment is located behind the residence (Photograph Four). This residence is in excellent condition and currently occupied.

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SIGNIFICANCE

As a representative example of the Craftsman style promoted and constructed by the Bunnell Development Company, the Hendricks House maintains architectural significance. This early twentieth century residence retains a high degree of integrity expressed through its predominant intact features. This building also contributes to the historic fabric of the area as it represents the architectural evolution and development of Bunnell. Associated with the Bunnell Development Company which greatly influenced the growth of the town, the house possesses historical significance. Consequently, the Hendricks House is considered to be potentially eligible for listing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Hendricks House 802 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 2

on the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture
and Community Planning and Development

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Hendricks House/802 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 3

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description according to the Flagler County Property Appraiser's Office for the Hendricks House at 802 East Moody Boulevard: Town of Bunnell Block 39 Lots 10, 11, 12 except Moody Boulevard right of Way located in Section 11 Original Record 117 Page 134.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the historic residence and all property legally attached to 802 Moody Boulevard.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

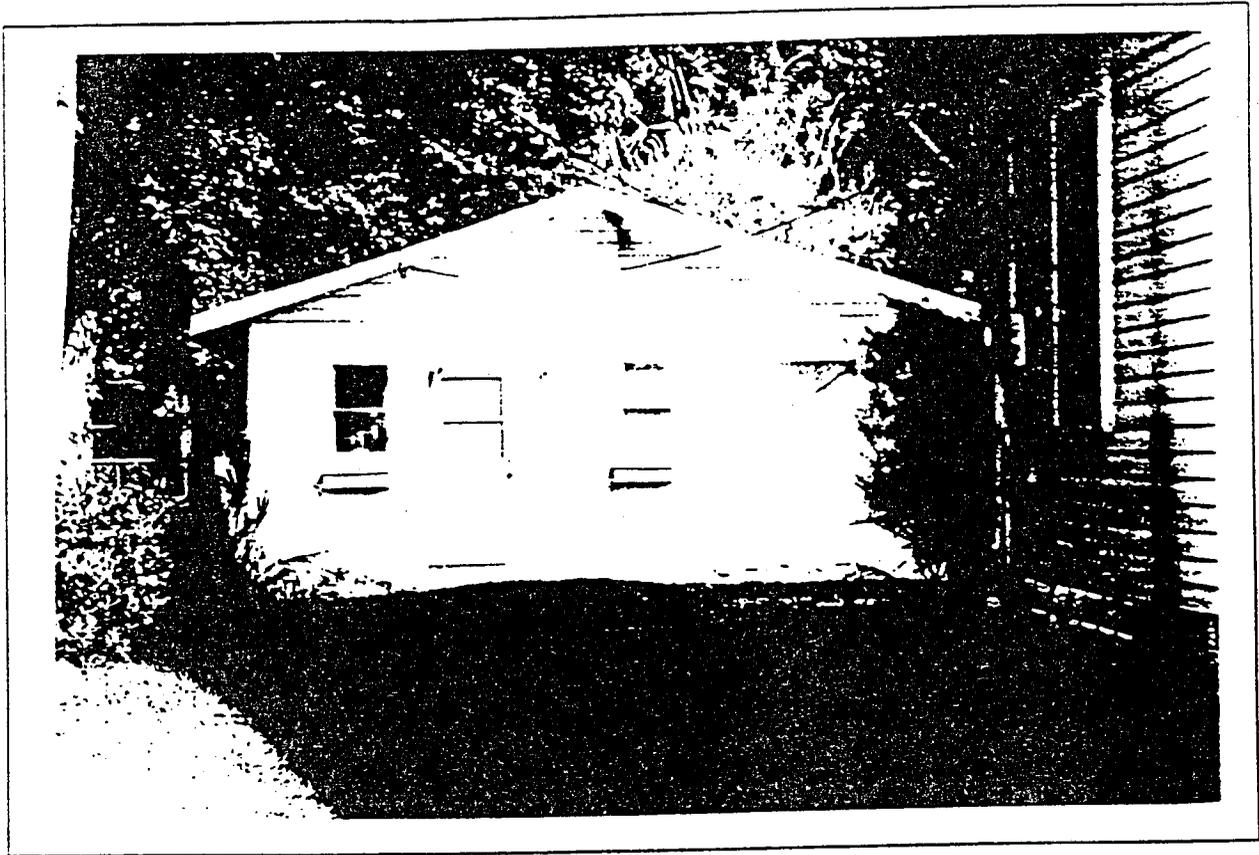
1. Hendricks House
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing North
7. Photograph 1 of 4 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 13)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

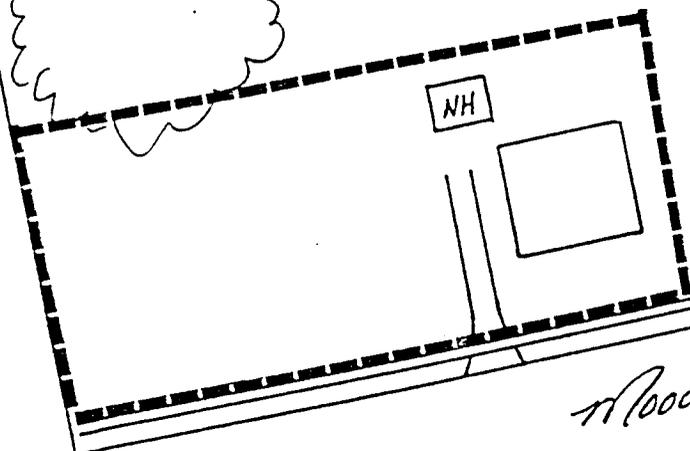
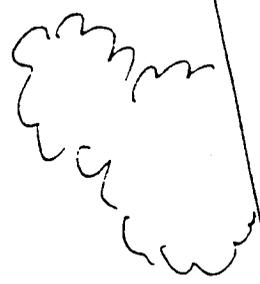
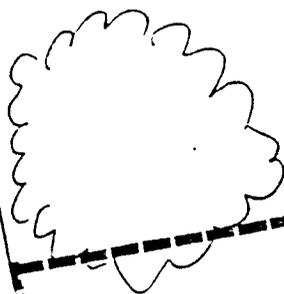
6. Facing Northeast
7. Photograph 2 of 4 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 18)
6. Facing Southwest
7. Photograph 3 of 4 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 15)
6. Facing Northwest
7. Photograph 4 of 4 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 19)



8FL111
Ray Hendricks House/802 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 13
Facing North



8FL111
Ray Hendricks House/802 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 4
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 19
Facing Northwest



Moody Blvd.

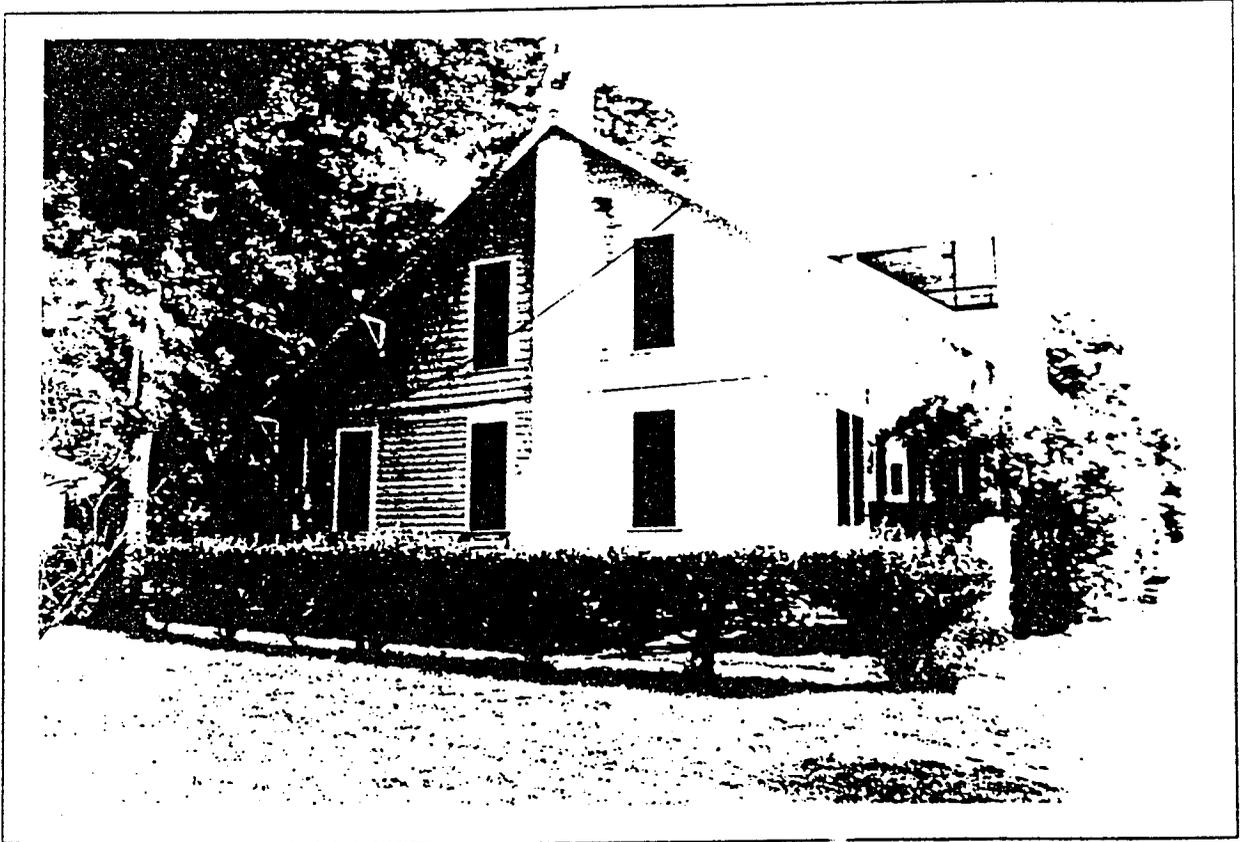
Peach St.

Chapel St.

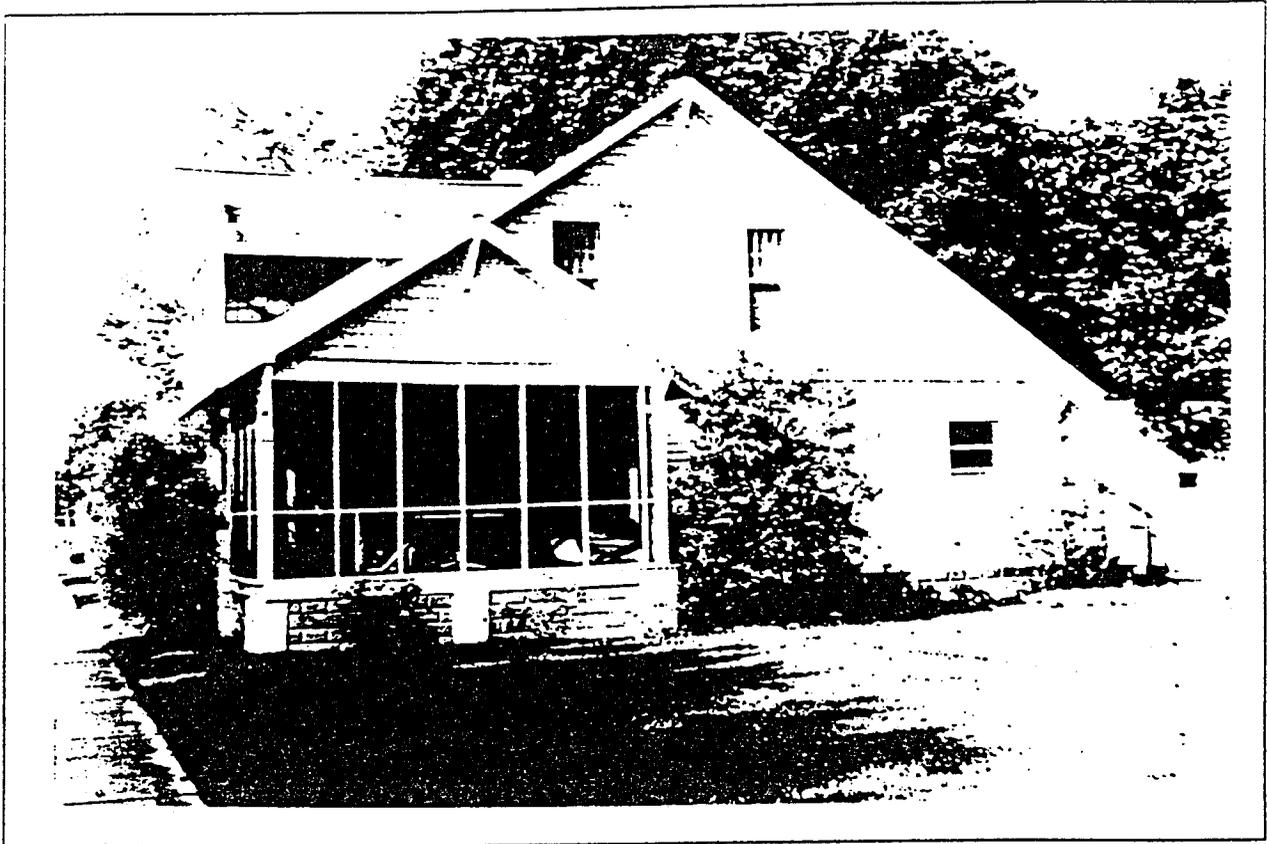


Not to Scale

8FL111
Ray Hendricks House



8FL111
Ray Hendricks House/802 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 2
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 18
Facing Northeast



8FL111
Ray Hendricks House/802 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 3
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 15
Facing Southwest

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 805 E Moody Boulevard

other names/site number Dr. W.H. Deen House/8FL112

2. Location

street & number 805 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A

city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A

state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> I hereby certify that this property is:		
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Fed.

Property Category
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u> buildings
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> sites
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> structures
<u> 0 </u>	<u> 0 </u> objects
<u> 2 </u>	<u> 0 </u> Total

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials

(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Weatherboard

roof Composition shingles

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c1918-1949

Significant Dates

c1918

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Palm Coast Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	475400	3259870	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. W.H. Deen House/805 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 1

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Dr. W.H. Deen House at 805 East Moody Boulevard is located on the south side of East Moody Boulevard, between Chapel Street and Peach Street in Township 12 South, Range 30 East, Section 11 (USGS Bunnell Quadrangle 1970) in Bunnell. This property occupies Lots 7-10 of Block 38 of the original town plat of Bunnell. It was built around 1918 in the Frame Vernacular style (Photograph One). The two-story wood frame structural system sits on a continuous concrete foundation. The rectangular exterior plan is clad in weatherboard and wood shingles. The side-gabled and hipped roofs are sheathed in composition shingles. A front-gabled wall dormer extends from the north slope of the main roof. Exposed wood rafter ends and triangular knee braces are evident under the roof eaves. Two brick chimneys are present; one is situated on the exterior east wall and the second is located on the interior north slope of the roof. A five-bay entrance porch spans the width of the front facade and wraps around the east and west facades. On the east elevation, the porch is screened; on the west side, the porch becomes a porte cochere (Photograph Two). The front portion of the porch is supported by square wood columns which are connected to a turned balustrade. The main entrance consists of a central fully-glazed wood door flanked by vertical wood sidelights. Fenestration consists of double-hung wood sash windows with one-over-one light patterns. Single and paired windows are found throughout the house.

This building expresses an eclectic combination of styles. It embodies the Frame Vernacular style with its use of simple materials such as wood siding. Its two-story rectangular massing echoes a common vernacular design found frequently in northern Florida. This structure also consists of Craftsman-influenced elements such as simple wood decorative elements including knee braces and rafter ends. Other Craftsman elements include the generous use of fenestration and a porte cochere. Additionally, the Neo-Classical cottage subtype applied to residential construction influences the appearance of this residence. Elements include a hipped roof, a projecting central dormer, and a colonnaded porch (McAlester 1993:343).

Alterations are limited to a flat-roofed wood frame addition attached to the southeast corner of the screened porch area. It features weatherboard siding, exposed wood rafter ends, and metal awning windows. A small historic wood frame playhouse is located directly east of the house; it was constructed to imitate the appearance of the main building (Photograph Three). Several historic mature oaks are located in front of the house. Currently, the main house is occupied and in excellent condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Dr. W.H. Deen House/805 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 1

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description according to Flagler County Property Appraiser's Office for the Dr. W.H. Deen House at 805 East Moody Boulevard: Town of Bunnell Block 38 Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, except Moody Boulevard right of way located in Section 11 Original Record 100 Page 427.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the historic residence and all property legally attached to 501 East Moody Boulevard..

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES

1. Dr. W.H. Deen House
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing South
7. Photograph 1 of 3 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 16)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

6. Facing East
7. Photograph 2 of 3 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 17)

6. Facing South
7. Photograph 3 of 3 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 20)



8FL112
Dr. W.H. Deen House/805 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 16
Facing South



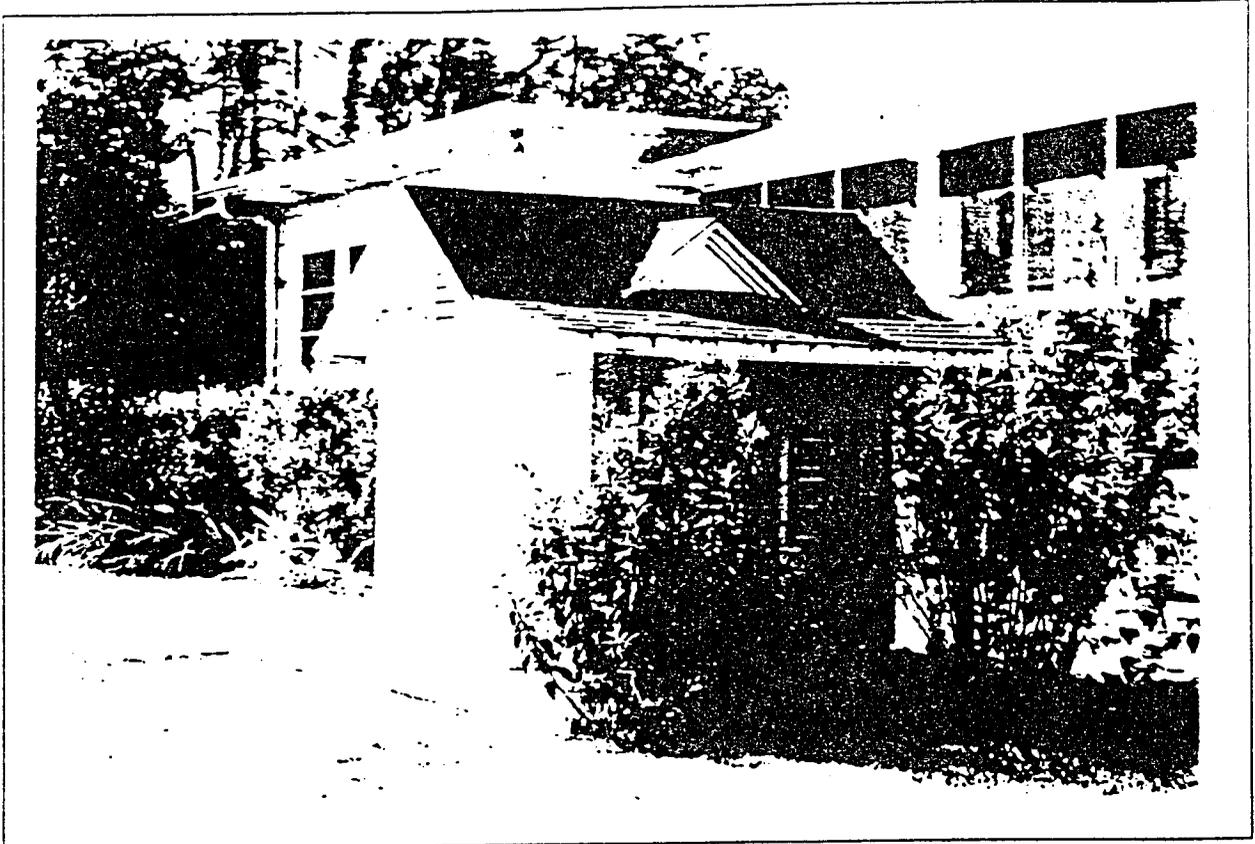
8FL112

Dr. W.H. Deen House/805 E. Moody Blvd.

Photograph 2

Roll 9818-2, Exposure 17

Facing East



8FL112

Dr. W.H. Deen House/805 E. Moody Blvd.

Photograph 3

Roll 9818-2, Exposure 20

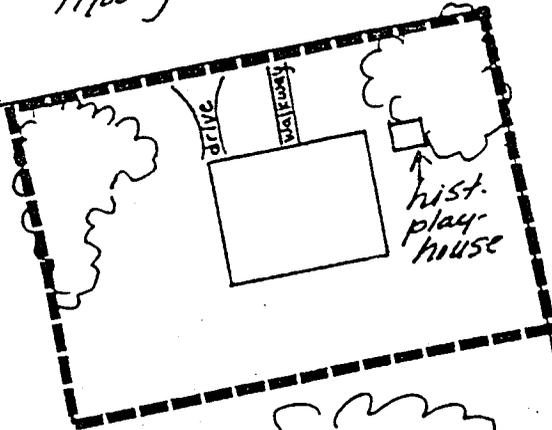
Facing South

Chapel St.

Not to Scale

Peach St.

Moody Blvd.



8FL 112

Dr. W.H. Deen House

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 1000 E Moody Boulevard

other names/site number George Moody House/8FL113

2. Location

street & number 1000 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A

city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A

state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this XX nomination XX 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> I hereby certify that this property is:		
<u> </u> entered in the National Register		
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.		
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register		
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.		
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<u> </u> removed from National Register		
<u> </u> other (explain):		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Fed.

Property Category
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

REVIVALS: Craftsman

Materials

(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Weatherboard

roof Composition shingles

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c1917-1949

Significant Dates

c1917

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Bunnell Development Company

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Palm Coast Public Library

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

George Moody House/ 1000 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 1

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The George Moody residence at 1000 East Moody Boulevard is located on the north side of East Moody Boulevard, between Orange Street and Lemon Street in Township 12 South, Range 30 East, Section 11 (USGS Bunnell Quadrangle 1970) in Bunnell. This circa-1917 rectangular building occupies Lots 1-4 of Block 20 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This building is an excellent example of the Craftsman style (Photograph One). The one-and-one-half-story wood frame structure sits on concrete block piers. Exterior walls are clad in weatherboard and the side-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Wood shingles and vents are located in the gable ends. A large front-gabled dormer with a band of six windows is located on the south slope of the roof (Photograph Two). The dormer also features wood shingle cladding, exposed rafter ends, and triangular wood knee braces under the low-pitched roof. A brick chimney is situated on the interior south slope of the main roof. A deep-set, full-width porch is found on the south elevation. It exhibits three bays and battered coquina piers connecting a solid coquina rail (Photograph Three). A porte cochere is attached to the building on the east elevation. It features a side-gabled roof and battered coquina piers. The front entrance is marked by a central half-glazed door flanked by vertical sidelights. Fenestration consists of double-hung wood sash windows with light arrangements of six-over-one and eight-over-one. Windows are found in pairs and groups of three on the front facade.

The George Moody House is an excellent example of the Craftsman style. It exhibits a horizontal emphasis with wide overhanging roof eaves. The use of indigenous materials such as coquina on the porch and the porte cochere embody the philosophy of the Arts and Crafts movement. The gabled dormer, mixed use of exterior cladding materials, and the generous use of fenestration further represent the style.

This building's historic fabric remains completely intact except for the replacement of roofing material. An historic wood frame garage featuring a side-gabled roof and wood shingle cladding is located directly behind the Moody House (Photograph Four). It remains in fair condition. The main residence is currently occupied and remains in excellent condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

George Moody House/ 1000 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 2

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SIGNIFICANCE

The George Moody House maintains historical significance based on its associations with prominent local citizen George Moody. George Moody was the brother of Isaac Moody, president of the Bunnell Development Company and the town's leading businessman, civic leader, and politician. Beyond his connection with his brother and the development of Bunnell, George was instrumental in the early establishment of the nearby Flagler Beach community. George constructed numerous buildings in Flagler Beach including the Ocean City Casino in 1916. George Moody's efforts in Flagler Beach were comparable to his brother's activity in Bunnell. When Flagler Beach was incorporated in 1925, George Moody was appointed mayor.

The Bunnell Development Company was responsible for the construction of the circa-1917 George Moody House. The development company promoted Craftsman style houses or Bungalows as the preferable building types for Bunnell. Plans of model homes were published in the Bunnell Home Builder and commissioned by many home owners including George Moody. The distinctive appearance of this building with its coquina exterior also makes this a notable structure. A coquina quarry was located along the road heading to Flagler Beach which probably accounts for the use of this material in the George Moody House design. Based on its architectural significance and associations with the development and planning of Bunnell, the George Moody House is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

George Moody House/ 1000 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 3

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description according to the Flagler County Property Appraiser's Office for the George Moody House at 1000 East Moody Boulevard: Town of Bunnell Block 20 Lots 1 through 4 except Moody Boulevard right of way located in Section 11 Original Record 117 Page 530.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

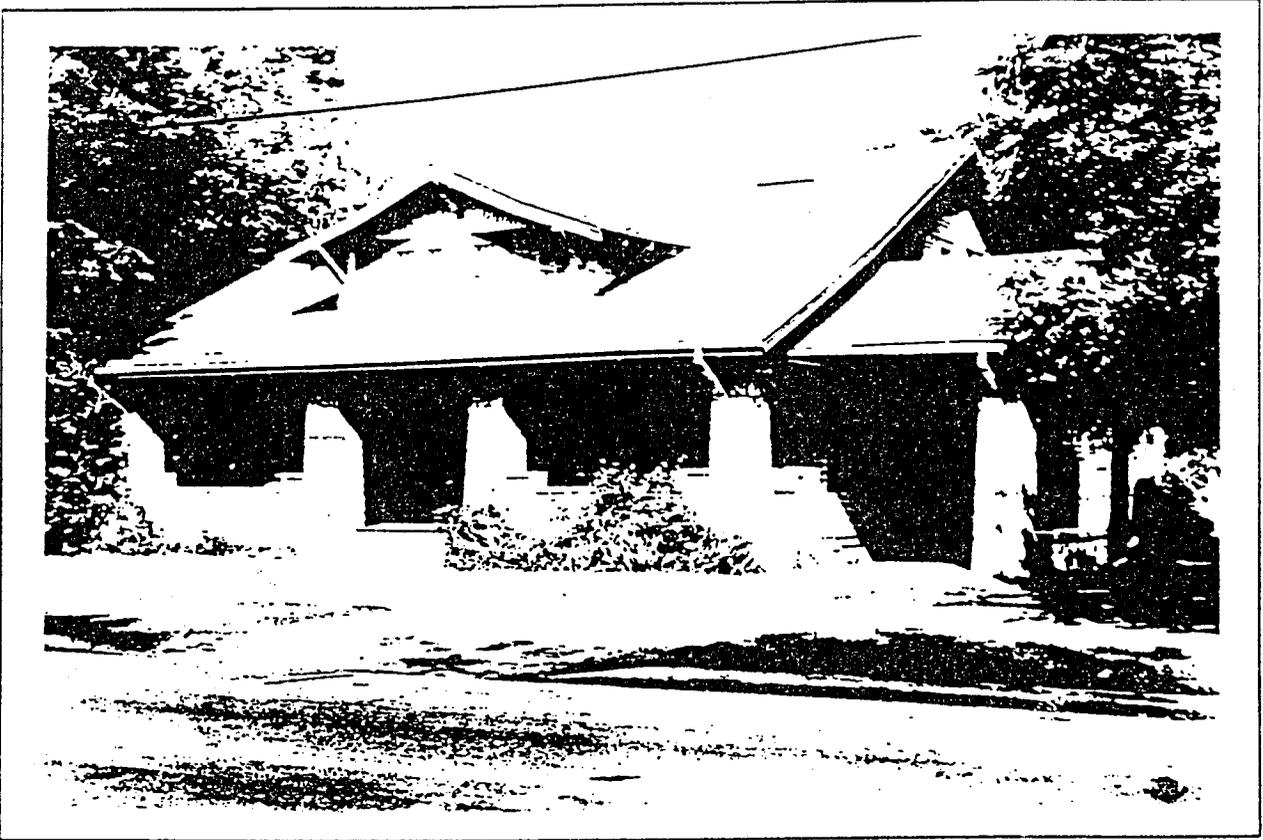
This boundary includes the historic residence and all property legally attached to 1000 East Moody Boulevard.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES

1. George Moody House
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing Northwest
7. Photograph 1 of 4 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 23)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

6. Facing Northwest
7. Photograph 2 of 4 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 24)
6. Facing West
7. Photograph 3 of 4 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 33)
6. Facing West
7. Photograph 4 of 4 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 27)



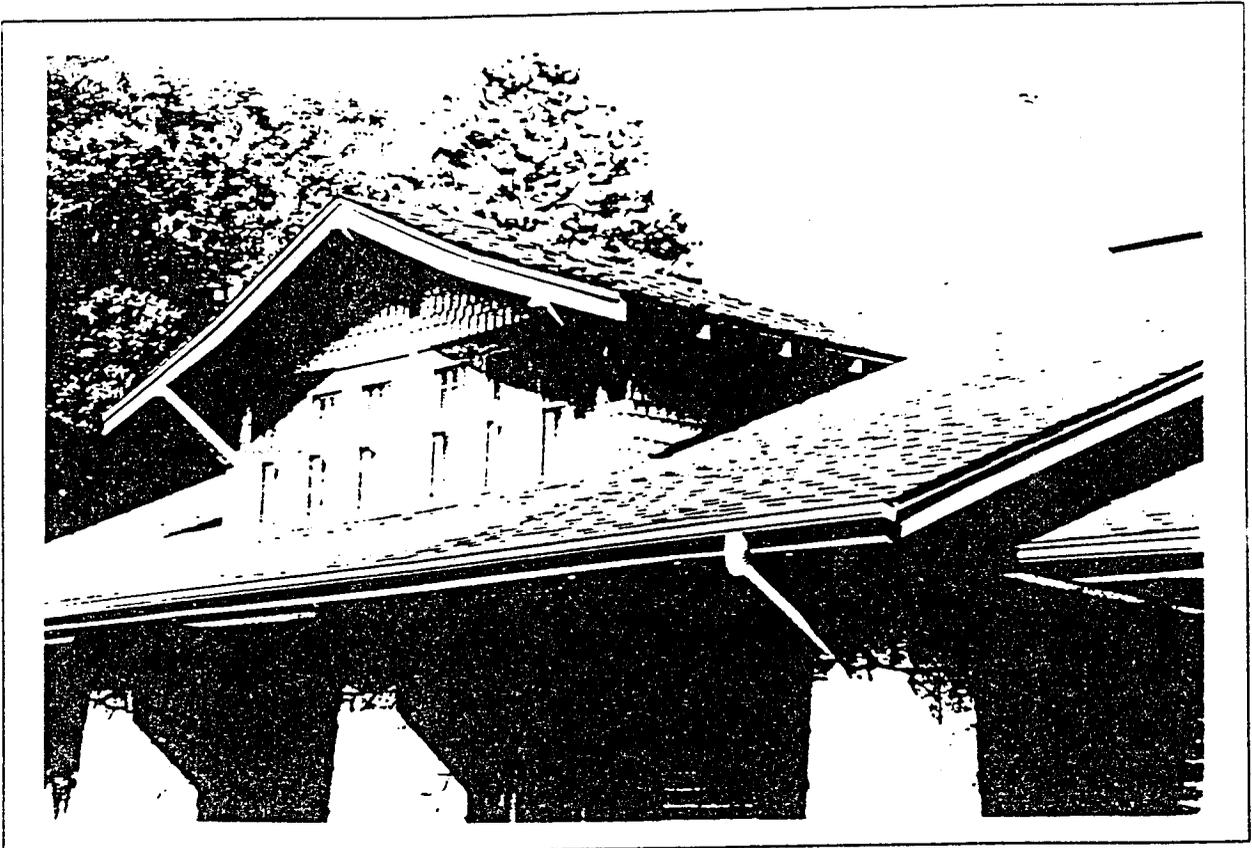
8FL113

George Moody House/1000 E. Moody Blvd.

Photograph 1

Roll 9818-2, Exposure 23

Facing Northwest



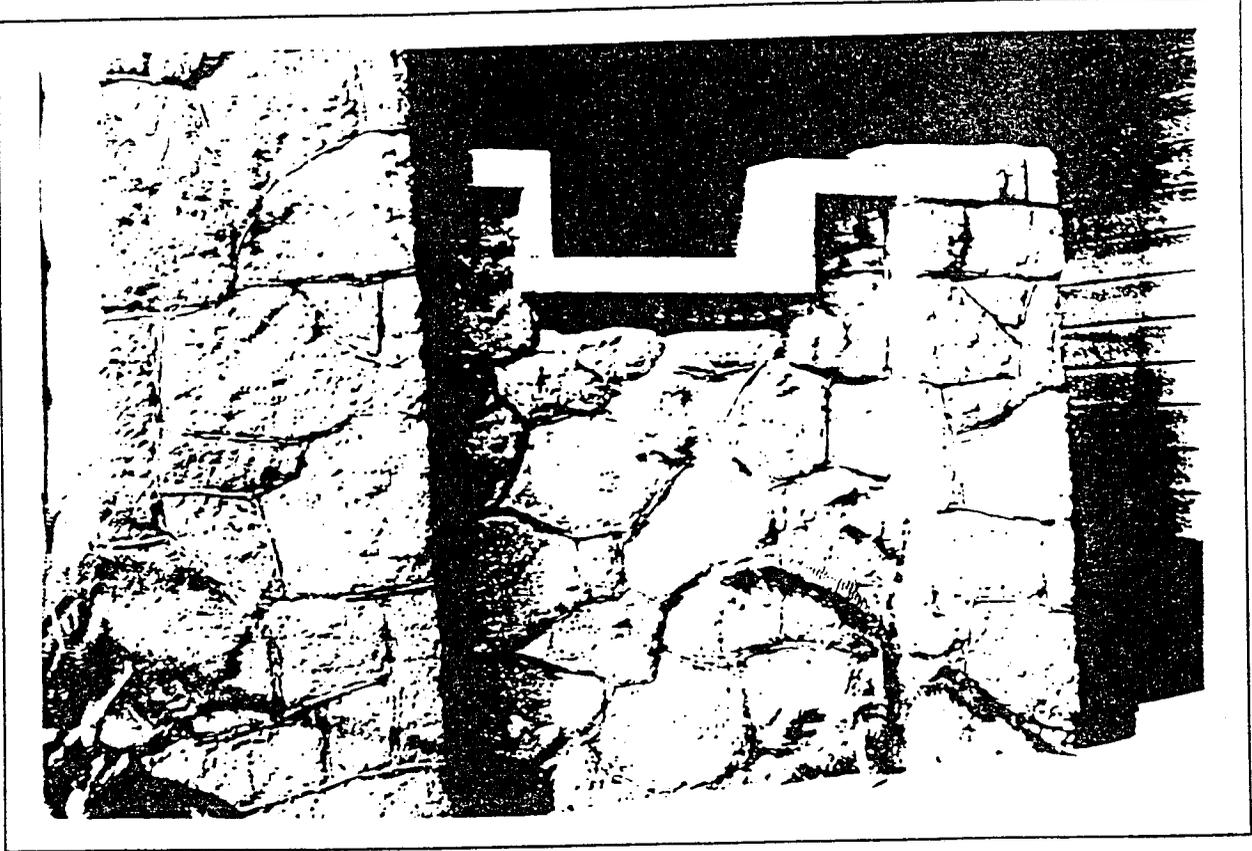
8FL113

George Moody House/1000 E. Moody Blvd.

Photograph 2

Roll 9818-2, Exposure 24

Facing Northwest



8FL113

George Moody House/1000 E. Moody Blvd.

Photograph 3

Roll 9818-2, Exposure 33

Facing West



8FL113

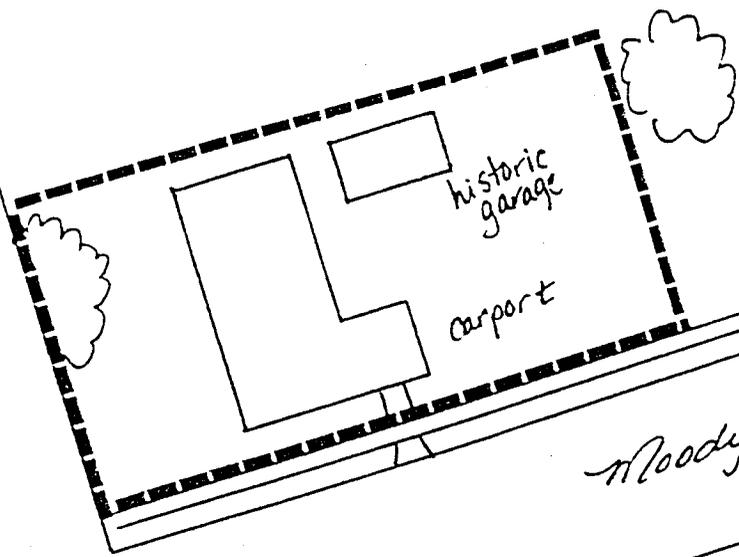
George Moody House/1000 E. Moody Blvd.

Photograph 4

Roll 9818-2, Exposure 27

Facing West

↑
N
Not to Scale



Moody Blvd.

Lemon St.

Orange St.

FL 113
George Moody House

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 1002 E Moody Boulevard

other names/site number L.A. Jett House/8FL114

2. Location

street & number 1002 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A

city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A

state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> I hereby certify that this property is:		
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the		
National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the		
National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Fed.

Property Category
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Frame Vernacular

Materials

(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Wood shingles

roof Composition shingles

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c1924-1949

Significant Dates

c1924

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Palm Coast Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	475430	3260010	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

L.A. Jett House/ 1002 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 1

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This one-story residence is located on the north side of East Moody Boulevard, between Orange Street and Lemon Street in Township 12 South, Range 30 East, Section 11 (USGS Bunnell Quadrangle 1970) in Bunnell. It occupies Lots 11-12 of Block 20 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This building was constructed around 1924 in the Frame Vernacular building tradition (Photograph One). The rectangular exterior plan has a wood frame structure and sits on concrete block piers. Wood shingles comprise the exterior cladding and the front-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles. Two brick chimneys are present; one is situated on the exterior east wall and the second is located on the interior north ridge of the roof. Exposed rafter tails and triangular knee braces are evident under the roof eaves. On the south elevation, a one-bay porch is covered by a secondary front-gabled roof. It is supported by square wood posts and features a turned wood balustrade. Fenestration consists of vertically emphasized double-hung wood sashes with light patterns of one-over-one. Windows appear singularly, in pairs, and in groups of three.

This building reflects the Frame Vernacular building tradition which is represented by its simple, non-professional design. The roofline, window patterns, and partial-width porch illustrate the style as well. This residence also includes Craftsman features such as triangular wooden knee braces underneath the roof eaves and the generous use of fenestration.

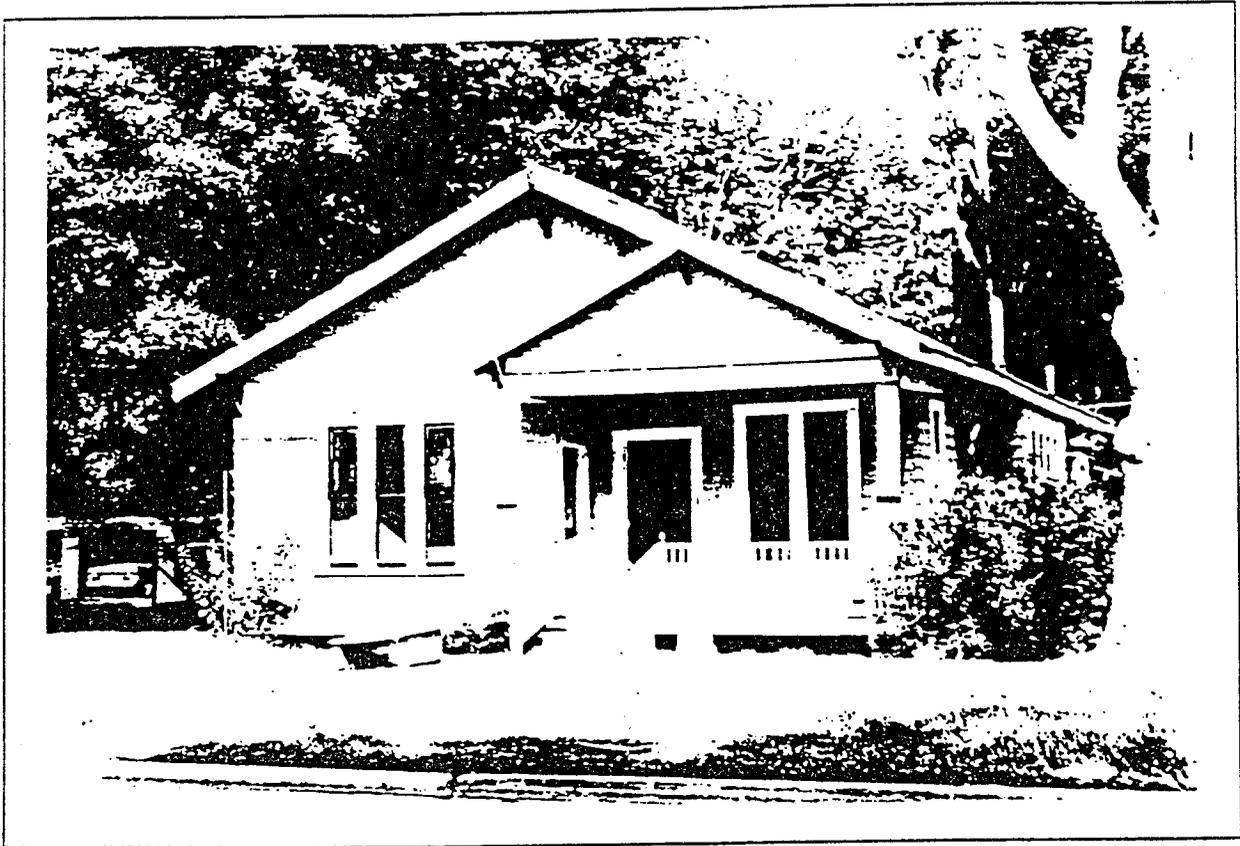
Modifications to this building include a small addition attached to the north facade. It features plywood siding and a shed roof. A bay window has also been added to the east elevation towards the rear of the building (Photograph Two). It features four double-hung wood frame windows. Currently this building is vacant and remains in good condition.

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SIGNIFICANCE

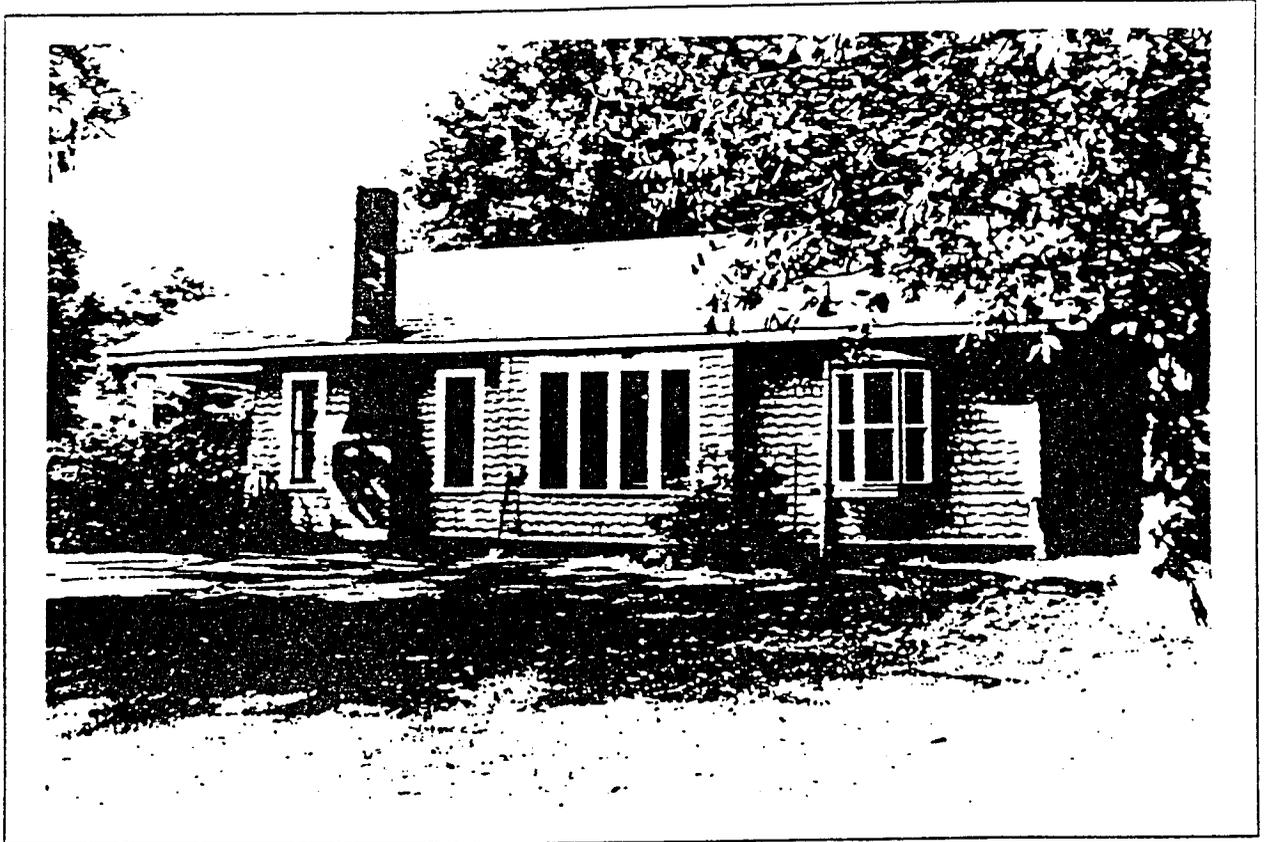
As one of the few remaining intact early twentieth century buildings, the Jett House at 1002 East Moody Boulevard is an excellent example of Frame Vernacular architecture within Bunnell. The integrity of the house is excellent; the original massing, roof shape, historic materials, decorative features, porch, and windows are extant. Furthermore, this residence contributes to the historic fabric of the area as a representation of the Land Boom-era building activity. Based on its architectural and historical significance, this building is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development.

DE



8FL114
L.A. Jett House/ 1002 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 25
Facing Northwest

1012
MILC



8FL114
L.A. Jett House/ 1002 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 2
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 26
Facing Southwest

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 1101 E Moody Boulevard

other names/site number Johnson House/8FL115

2. Location

street & number 1101 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A

city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A

state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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 National Register

other (explain):

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c1926-1949

Significant Dates

c1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Unknown

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Palm Coast Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	475410	3260040	3	___	___	___
2	___	___	___	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Johnson House, 1101 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 1

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This building is located on the north side of East Moody Boulevard, between Lemon Street and Fig Street in Township 12 South, Range 30 East, Section 11 (USGS Bunnell Quadrangle 1970) in Bunnell. It occupies Lots 1-3 of Block 16 of the original town plat of Bunnell. This one-and-one-half-story residence was built circa-1926 in the Craftsman style (Photograph One). Its rectangular wood frame structural system sits on a continuous concrete block foundation. Exterior cladding is a combination of weatherboard, wood shingles, and board and batten (Photograph Two). The side-gabled roof is sheathed in composition shingles and features a shed dormer on the south slope of the roof. The dormer exhibits a central wood light flanked by fixed diamond patterned windows. A brick chimney is situated on the center interior ridge of the roof. A three-bay porch supported by concrete block piers set on a solid concrete block rail is located on the south elevation. Fenestration consists of original double-hung wood sashes with light patterns of one-over-one set in decorative window surrounds. Original wood frame screens are extant.

This building represents the Craftsman style with features such as a full-width, deep-set front porch, a central roof dormer, and the use of local materials. The decorative window surrounds and the mutins creating diamond patterns further exhibit the style (Photograph Three).

Alterations consist of an addition to the north facade. It features a flat roof and metal jalousie windows. The original roofing surface has also been replaced. This building is currently vacant. This building is obscured by overgrown vegetation and remains in fair condition.

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SIGNIFICANCE

The Johnson House at 1101 East Moody Boulevard maintains architectural importance as an example of Bunnell's early twentieth century building stock. Minor changes have occurred to the building since its historic period including the addition to the rear elevation. Overall, the building retains its original materials, roof shape, detailing, and windows. Craftsman homes were encouraged by the Bunnell Development Company and were the predominant building type constructed in the town prior to 1930. This Craftsman building contributes to the architectural fabric of Bunnell as a representation of Land Boom-era construction activity. Consequently, the Johnson House is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Johnson House/ 1101 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ____ Page 2

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description according to the Flagler County Property Appraiser's Office for the Johnson House at 1101 East Moody Boulevard: Town of Bunnell Block 16 North 35 feet Lot 1 and 11 of Lots 2-3 except Moody Boulevard right of way Original Record 47 Page 543.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the historic residence and all property legally attached to 1101 East Moody Boulevard.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

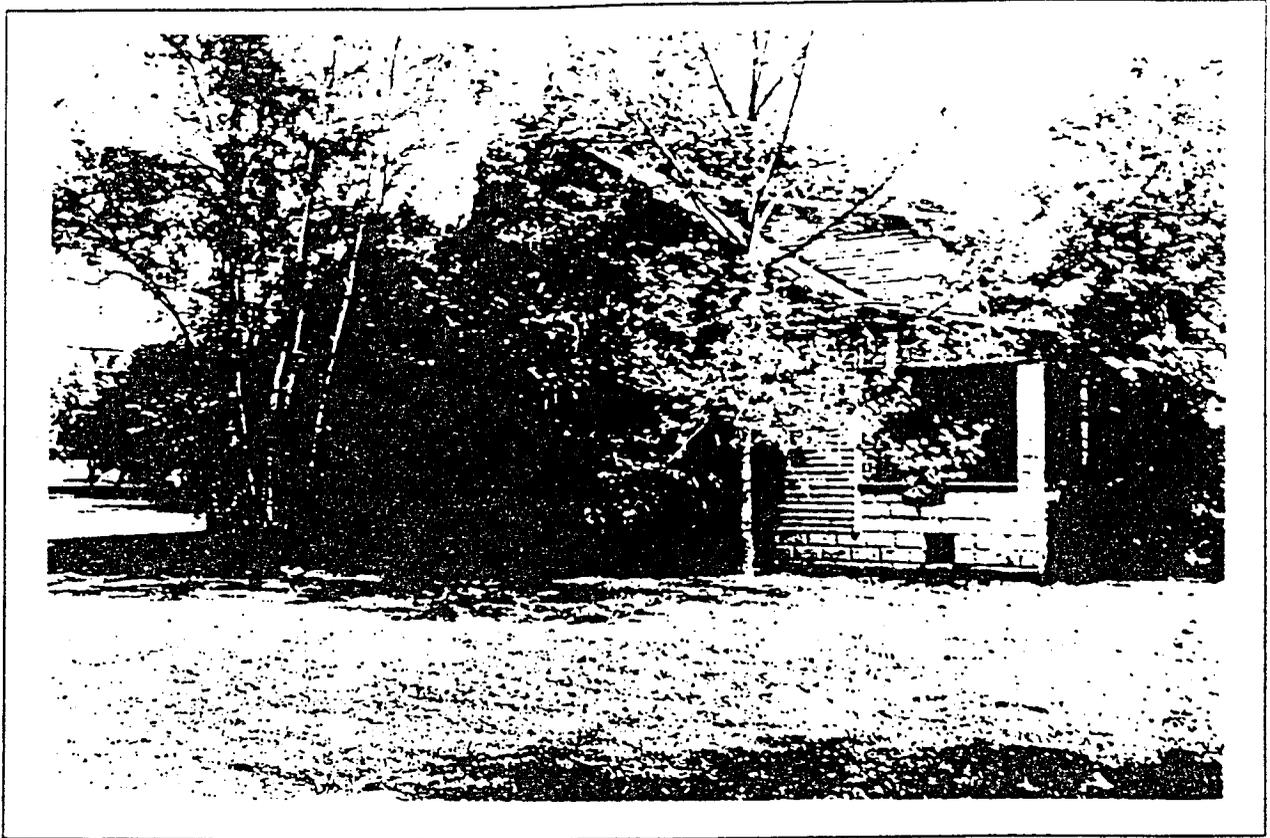
1. Johnson House
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing East
7. Photograph 1 of 3 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 28)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

6. Facing North
7. Photograph 2 of 3 (Roll 9818-2, Exp 32)
3. May 1998
5. Amy Groover
6. Facing West
7. Photograph 3 of 3 (Roll 9818-4, Exp 22)



8FL115
Johnson House/1101 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 28
Facing East



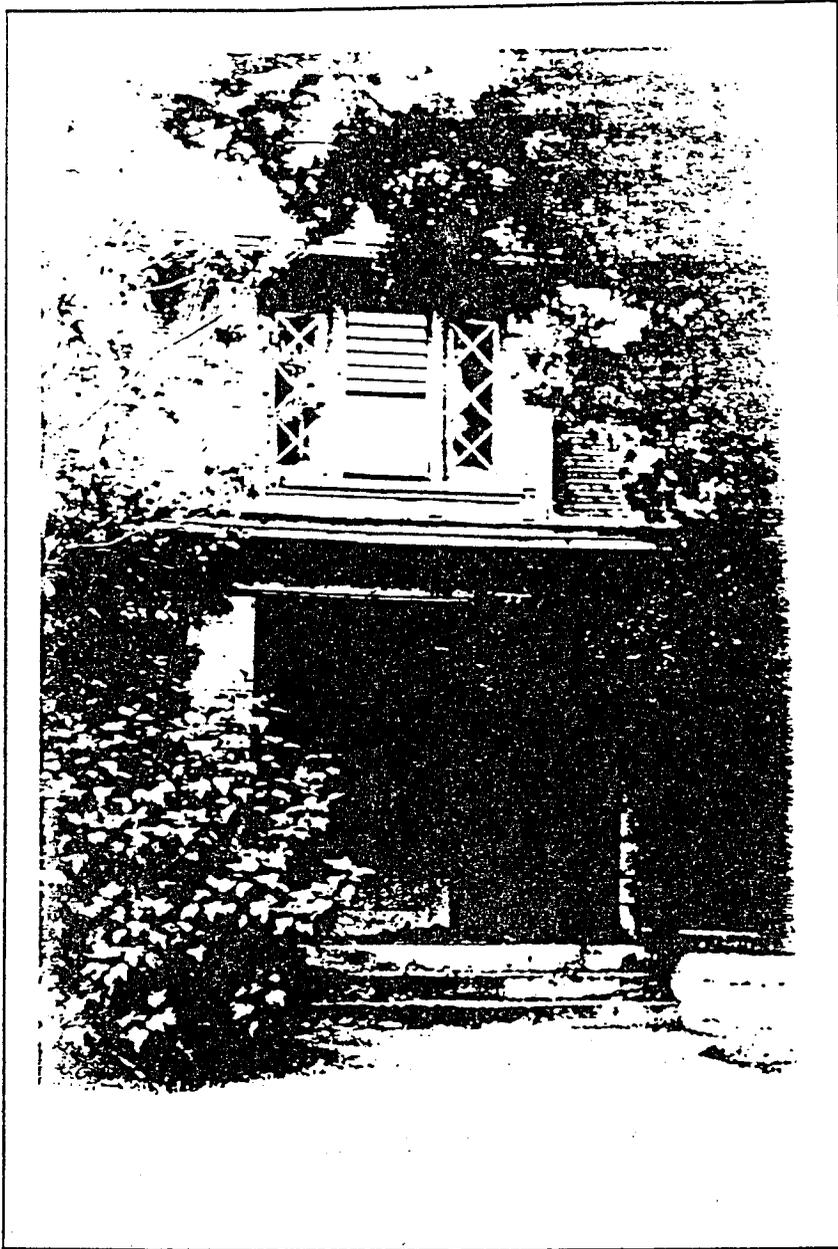
8FL115

Johnson House/1101 E. Moody Blvd.

Photograph 2

Roll 9818-2, Exposure 32

Facing North

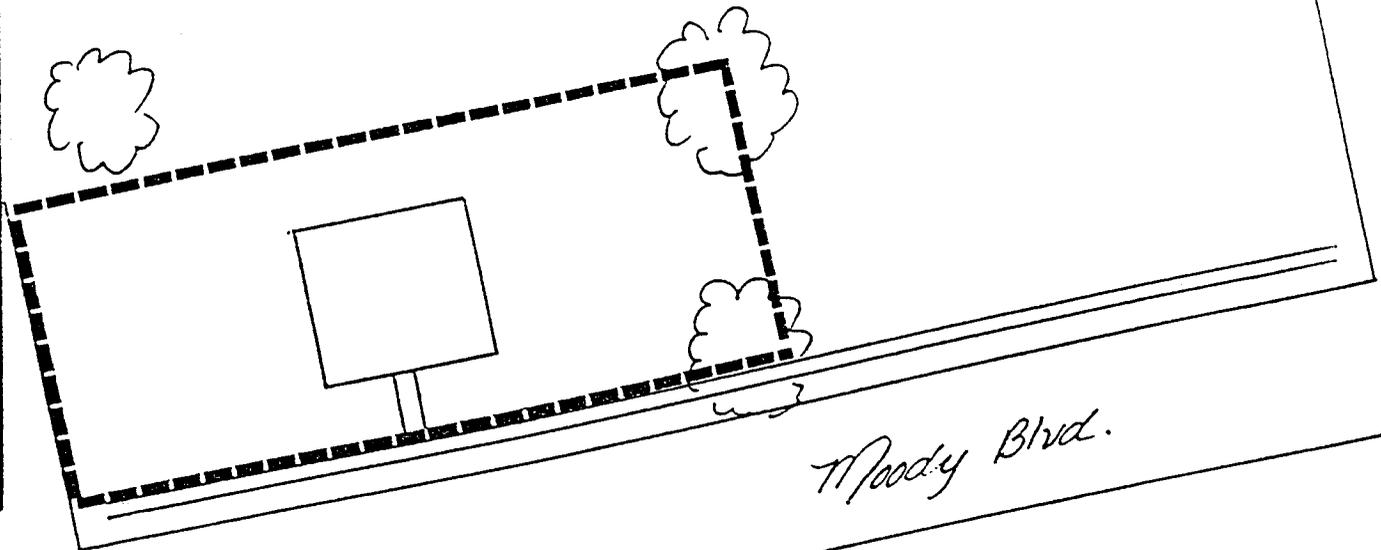


8FL115
Johnson House/1101 E. Moody Blvd.
Photograph 3
Roll 9818-2, Exposure 22
Facing West



Not to Scale

Fig St.



Moody Blvd.

Lemon St.

8FL115
Johnson House

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 Flagler County Courthouse

other names/site number 8FL116

2. Location

street & number 200 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A

city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A

state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination XX 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> I hereby certify that this property is:		
<u> </u> entered in the National Register		
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.		
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register		
<u> </u> See continuation sheet.		
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<u> </u> removed from National Register		
<u> </u> other (explain):		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Fed.

Property Category
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: County Courthouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: County Courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Neo-Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Unknown

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE , GOVERNMENT
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c1926-1949

Significant Dates

c1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wilbur Talley

O.P. Woodcock

Name of repository: Palm Coast Public Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>17</u>	<u>475100</u>	<u>3259470</u>	3	___	___	___
2	___	___	___	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Flagler County Courthouse
Flagler County
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing

Section ___ Page 1

SECTION 7: DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Flagler County Courthouse is located on the south side of East Moody Boulevard, between Church Street and Pine Street in Township 12 South, Range 30 East, Section 15 (USGS Bunnell Quadrangle 1970) in Bunnell, Florida. The Courthouse occupies Block 133 of the original town plat of Bunnell in the core of the business district, along the principal east-west thoroughfare. It is located just north of the Bunnell City Hall in an area delegated as a center of local government activity. This government building was constructed around 1926 in the Neo-Classical style (Photograph One). The two-story steel skeleton has a rectangular plan and is sited on a large poured concrete slab foundation. The exterior red brick cladding reflects common American bond. The flat roof is defined by a projecting cast concrete cornice, underscored with dentils, a brick frieze, and a crown molding. The front facade of the building features a recessed central block divided into five bays which are marked by massive engaged Ionic columns (Photograph Two). Two original wings, which are one bay in width, flank the central block. Fenestration consists of modern metal single-hung sashes with light arrangements of one-over-one, grouped in patterns of three and four; the windows are symmetrically organized. The first- and second-story windows are stacked in recessed rectangular openings separated by wooden spandrels with classical entablatures and circular motifs. Brick steps lead up to the central entrance. In front of the building, a large concrete walkway can be found and a nonhistoric planter/memorial marker is located in the center of the walkway.

This building reflects the Neo-Classical style which is expressed in various elements including the building's overall symmetry, engaged Ionic pilasters, a centrally located entrance marked by a classical pediment and transom light, classical pediments over various windows, and classically-inspired frieze panels with circular motifs. The roofline parapet marked by a cornice, dentils, and a crown molding are other elements which represent the Neo-Classical style.

Alterations to this structure consist of a large addition attached to the rear elevation (Photographs Three and Four). This addition, although nonhistoric, is constructed of brick and is consistent in massing, materials, and scale with the historic portion of the building. Also, all original double-hung wood windows have been replaced with metal single-hung sashes. These nonhistoric windows have been placed in the original window openings. Currently, the Flagler County Courthouse is occupied and remains in excellent condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Flagler County Courthouse
Flagler County
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing

Section ___ Page 2

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

GOVERNMENT, ARCHITECTURE, AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SIGNIFICANCE

One of the most consistently debated issues in Florida politics during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries was the subdivision of counties. As Florida's population expanded and communities grew, Florida's larger counties needed to be divided into smaller, more manageable political units. Various factors including the desire for better roads, representation for formerly unpopulated areas, and the necessity of economic benefits and civic improvements led to the creation of Flagler County from St. Johns and Volusia Counties (Clegg 1976: 67-68).

In 1917, a delegation in support of a new county lobbied the state legislature. Delegates from Bunnell were Isaac Moody, J.F. Lambert, and J.B. Boaz. The legislative delegations from St. Johns and Volusia Counties established the boundaries for the new county. The name Flagler County was selected because of the area's associations with Henry Morrison Flagler and his Florida East Coast Railroad which contributed to much of the development within the region.

Based on its growing population and central location along the railway and the newly constructed Dixie Highway, Bunnell was chosen as the county seat. Initially, the county offices were located in the old Bunnell State Bank Building. The clerk's office was located downstairs and the courtroom was placed on the second floor (Clegg 1976: 67-68).

The construction of the new courthouse was the result of a bond issue. The building was designed by prominent Florida architect Wilbur B. Talley and completed around 1926. Talley practiced in Jacksonville from the turn-of-the-century until the 1920s; at that time, he relocated to Lakeland. Talley was one of the founding members of the Florida Institute of Architects. Several of his notable commissions include churches in St. Augustine, Jacksonville, Lakeland, and Tampa; schools in Starke, Lake City, Ocala, Kissimmee, Orlando, Eau Gallie, and Sanford; and major governmental buildings such as the Palm Beach County Courthouse, the Duval County Courthouse and Annex. In addition to the Flagler County Courthouse, Talley also designed the local high school which was destroyed by fire in the 1970s (Historic Property Associates).

The contractor who worked on the courthouse was O.P. Woodcock of Jacksonville. Like Talley, he was responsible for the construction of many significant buildings in northeast Florida. Much of his work is located in the Springfield, San Jose, and Riverside neighborhoods in Jacksonville.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Flagler County Courthouse
Flagler County
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing

Section ___ Page 3

Based on its prominent site, design, massing, and historical associations, the Flagler County Courthouse is the most significant civic building in Bunnell. Throughout the history of the United States, courthouses have represented the economic aspirations, pride, and ideals of the community. The physical appearance of these buildings was meant to represent the idealistic goals of the residents. The Neo-Classical Flagler County Courthouse embodies the architectural tradition of courthouse design. With its symmetrical and massive proportions, Ionic engaged columns, entablature, and parapet, the buildings captures the classical features of the style.

The Flagler County Courthouse is significant in the area of government for its association with the establishment of Flagler County and the appointment of Bunnell as the county seat. The building maintains architectural significance as it was designed by notable Florida architect Wilbur Talley and represents the Neo-Classical style. Consequently, the Flagler County Courthouse is considered to be potentially eligible for listing on the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criterion A in the area of Government and Criterion C in the areas of Community Planning and Development and Architecture.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Flagler County Courthouse
Flagler County
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing

Section ____ Page 4

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Flagler County Courthouse encompasses Block 133 in the Town of Bunnell.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the historic Flagler County Courthouse and the green space immediately adjacent to the historic building. This does not include the parking lot to the south of the courthouse.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Flagler County Courthouse
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing Southeast
7. Photograph 1 of 4 (Roll 9818-1, Exp. 17A)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

6. Facing Southeast
7. Photograph 2 of 4 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 18A)

6. Facing East
7. Photograph 3 of 4 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 16A)

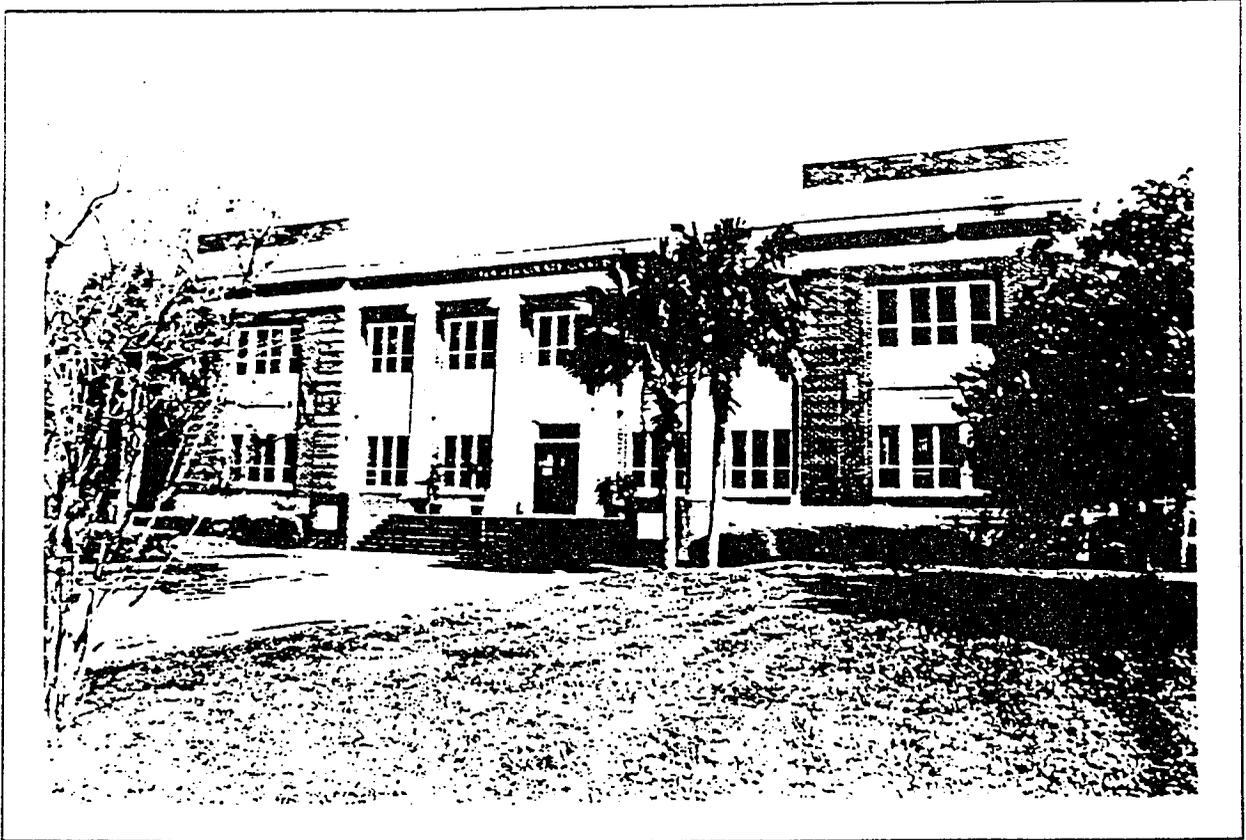
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

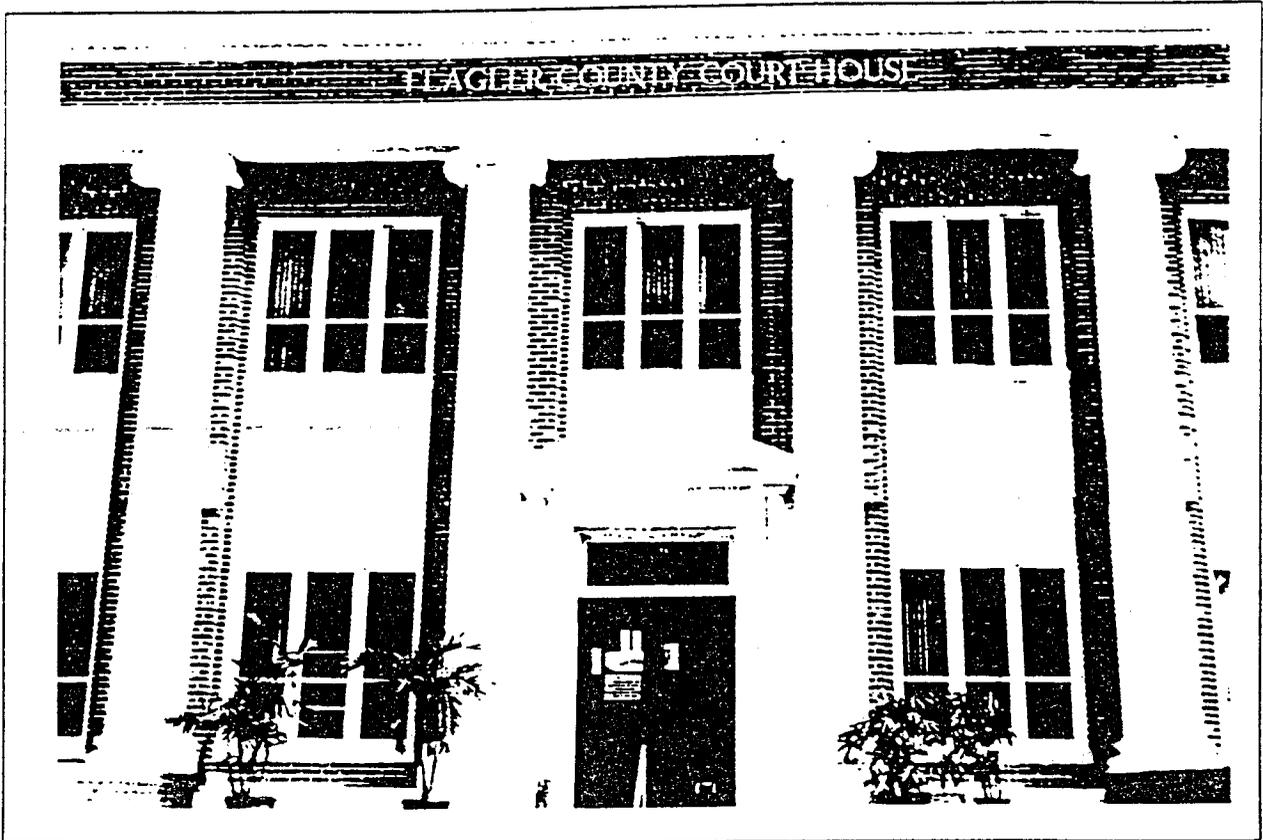
Flagler County Courthouse
Flagler County
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing

Section ___ Page 5

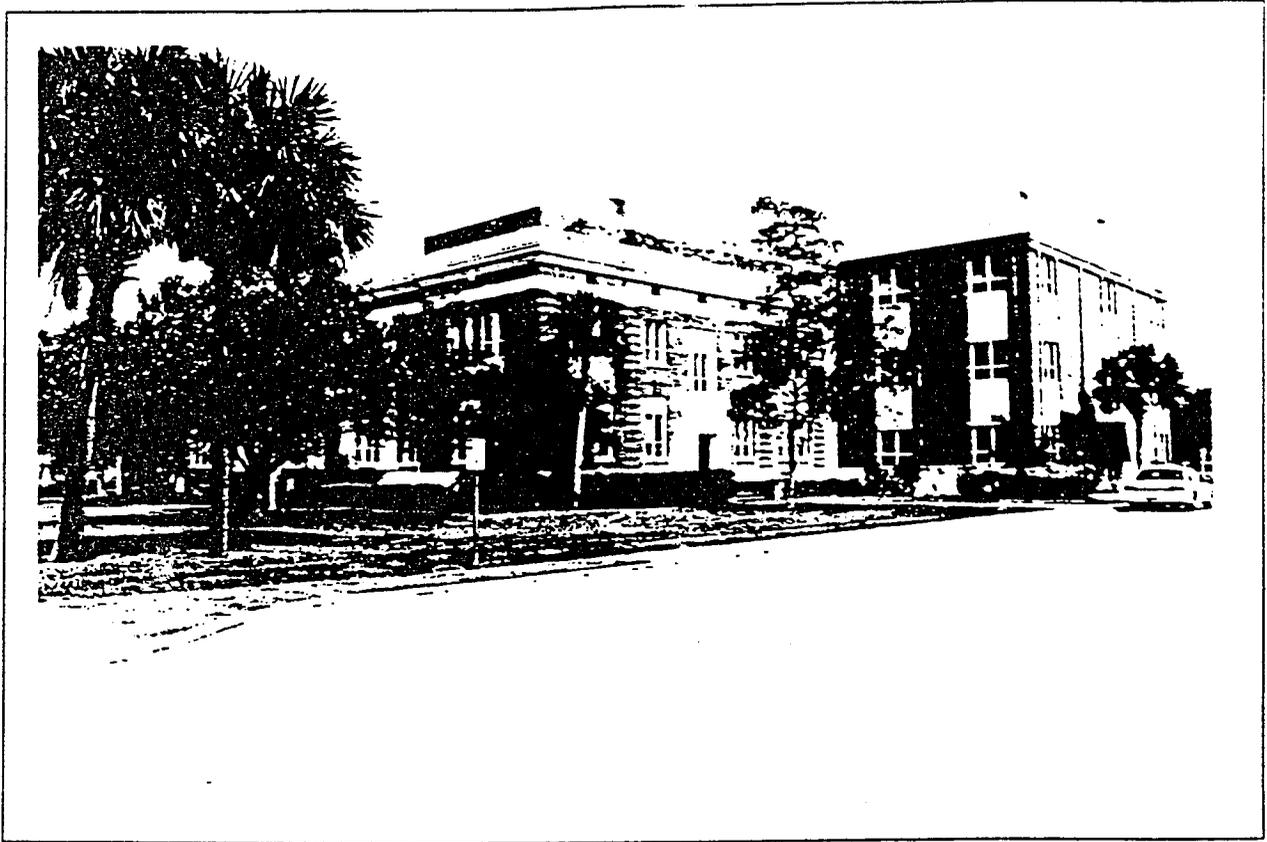
- 3. May 1998
- 5. Amy Groover
- 6. Facing West
- 7. Photograph 4 of 4 (Roll 9818-4, Exp 1)



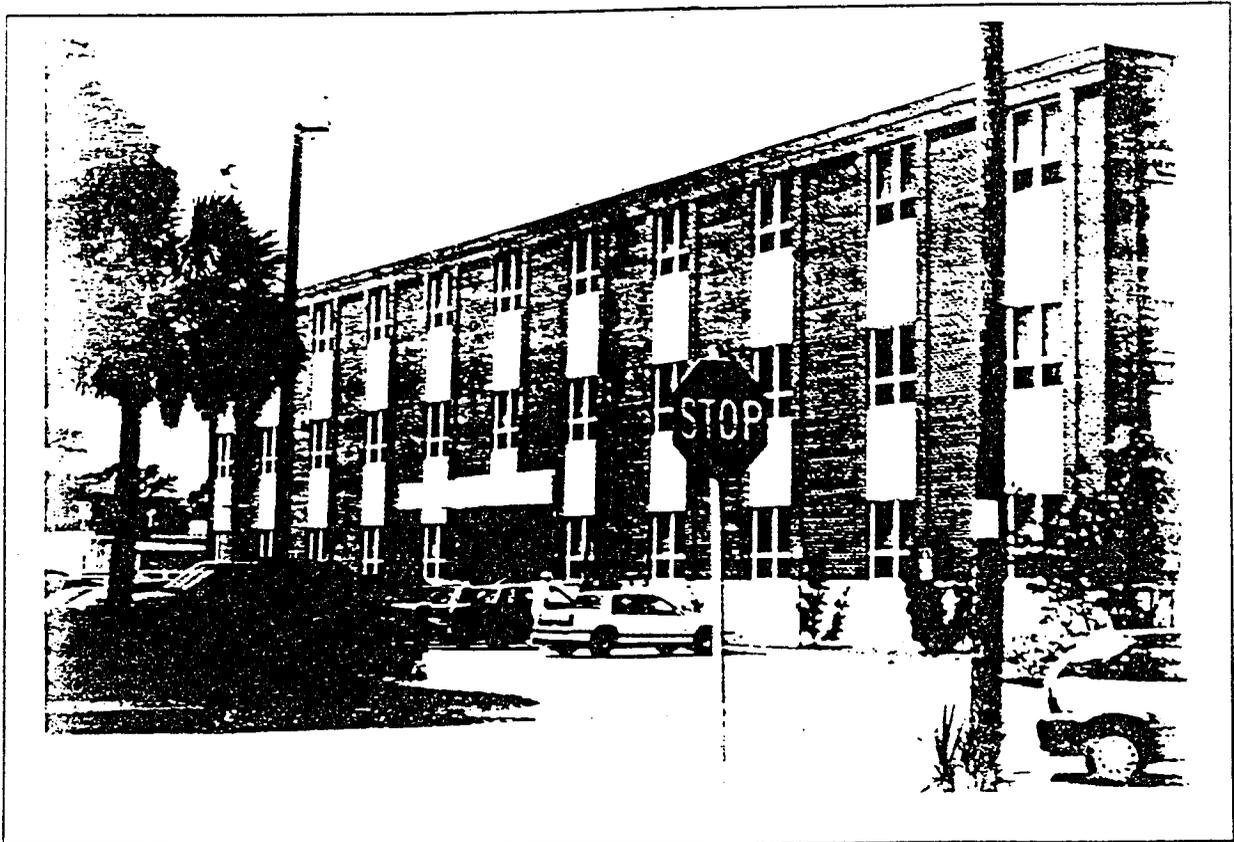
8FL116
Flagler County Courthouse
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 17A
Facing Southeast



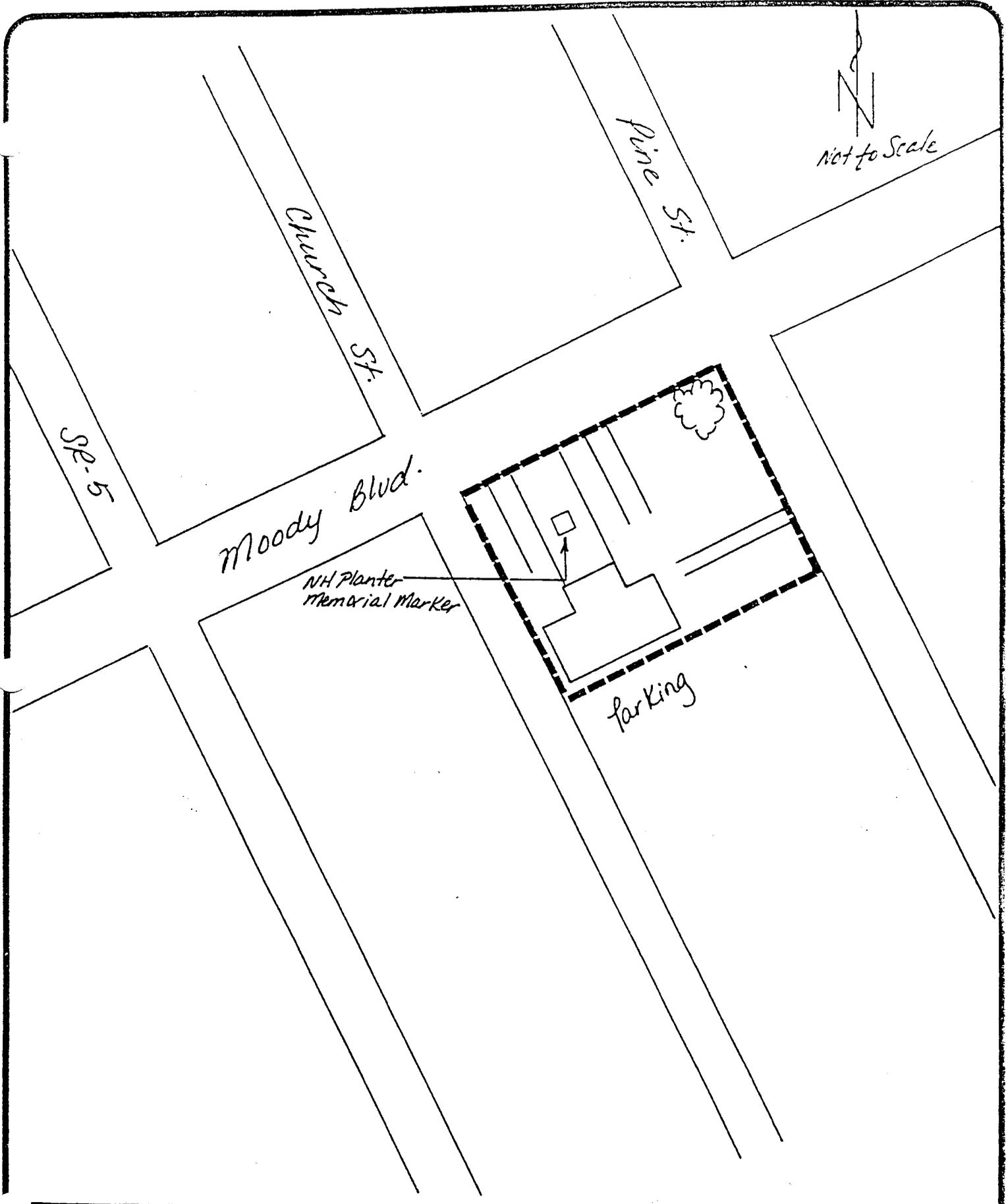
8FL116
Flagler County Courthouse
Photograph 2
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 18A
Facing Southeast



8FL116
Flagler County Courthouse
Photograph 3
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 16A
Facing East



8FL116
Flagler County Courthouse
Photograph 4
Roll 9818-4, Exposure 1
Facing West



8FL116
Flagler Co. Courthouse

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 Holden House

other names/site number 8FL121

2. Location

street & number 204 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A

city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A

state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official

Date

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 commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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 National Register

other (explain):

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Fed.

Property Category
 (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Private Residence

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: County Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY

MOVEMENTS:

Craftsman

Materials

(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard

roof Composition Shingles

other Coquina

Narrative Description

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	475040	3259510	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Holden House
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 3

County and operated by the Flagler County Historical Society. It has been recently rehabilitated and remains in excellent condition.

SECTION 8: SIGNIFICANCE

ARCHITECTURE AND COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SIGNIFICANCE

The circa-1918 Holden House was constructed by S.M. Bortree for his daughter and son-in-law, Thomas Holden. Holden was the town pharmacist and actively involved in local business, civic, and political affairs. The house remained under the Holden family's ownership until it was purchased by Flagler County in the early-1980s. The Holden House is representative of the planned housing promoted by the Bunnell Development Company and their publication, the Bunnell Home Builder during the initial two decades of the twentieth century. Located directly across from the Flagler County Courthouse on the main east-west thoroughfare in Bunnell, the Holden House maintains a prominent site within the town. Additionally, this residence is an excellent example of the Craftsman style. The historic physical integrity of the house has been retained over the years despite a few modifications. The massing, roof shape, historic materials, decorative features, porch, and the majority of the windows remain intact. The Holden House is representative of Bunnell's architectural fabric dating from the early twentieth century. Based on its architectural significance and associations with the early history of Bunnell, this property is considered to be potentially eligible for the **National Register of Historic Places** under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Holden House
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 4

SECTION 9: MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Multiple Property Listing Cover Nomination for Bunnell, Florida

SECTION 10: GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Legal Description according to the Flagler County Property Appraiser's Office for the Holden House at 204 East Moody Boulevard: Town of Bunnell Lot 11 and NW 35 feet of Lot 12 and the NE 30 feet of Lot 2 and the NE 30 feet of NW 35 feet of Lot 1.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This boundary includes the historic residence, nonhistoric concrete outbuilding, and the remaining land legally attached to the Holden House.

INVENTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND FIGURES

1. Holden House
2. Flagler County, Florida
3. April 1998
4. Janus Research/Piper Archaeology
5. Susan Hochberg
6. Facing North
7. Photograph 1 of 5 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 21A)

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs except where noted.

6. Facing Northeast
7. Photograph 2 of 5 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 24A)

6. Facing Southwest
7. Photograph 3 of 5 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 22A)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Holden House
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

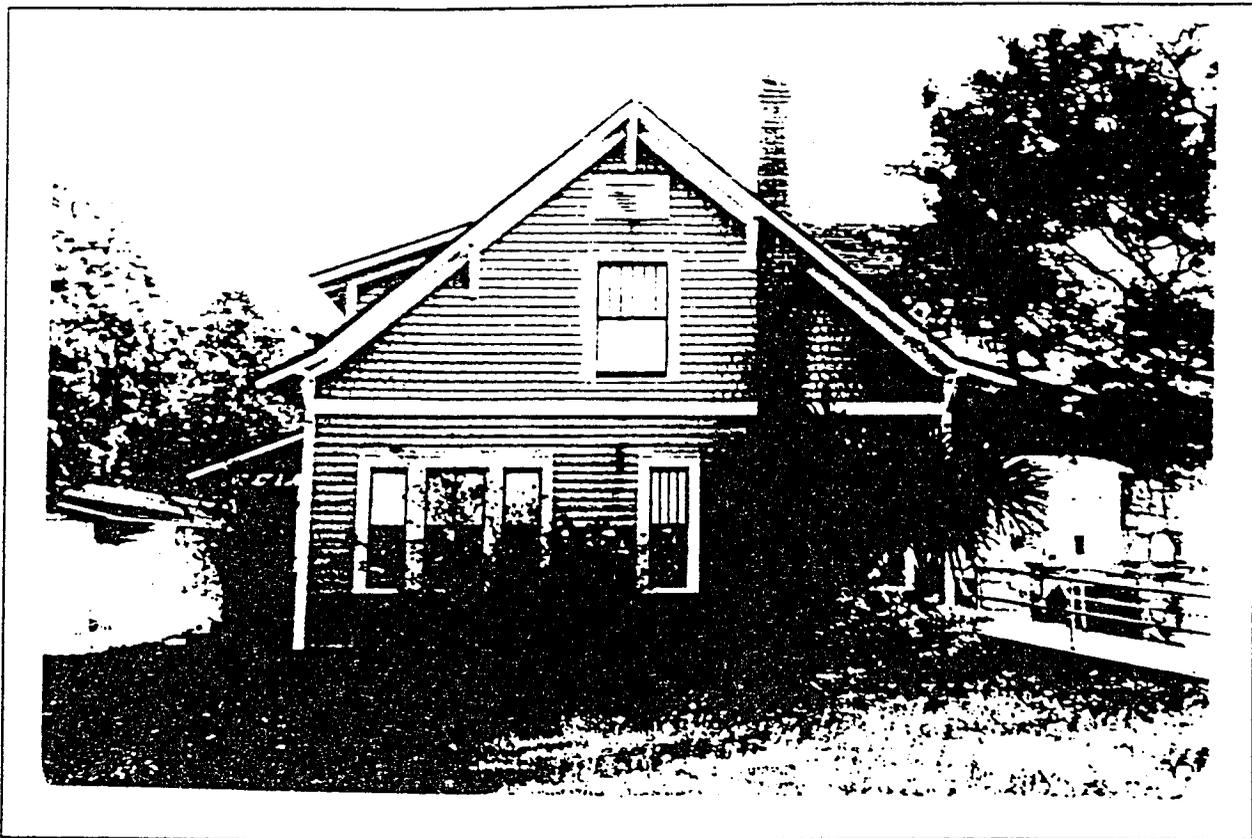
Section ____ Page 5

6. Facing Southwest

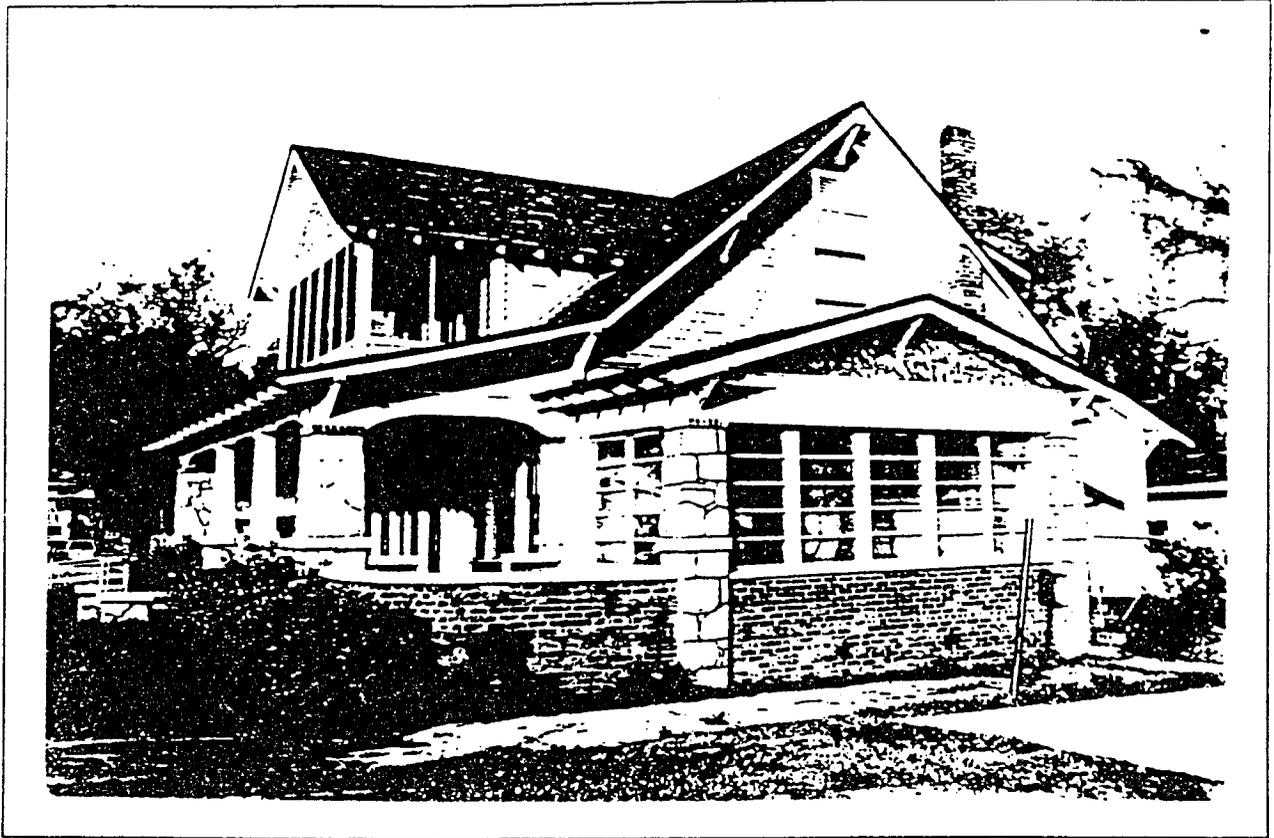
7. Photograph 4 of 5 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 26A)

6. Facing South

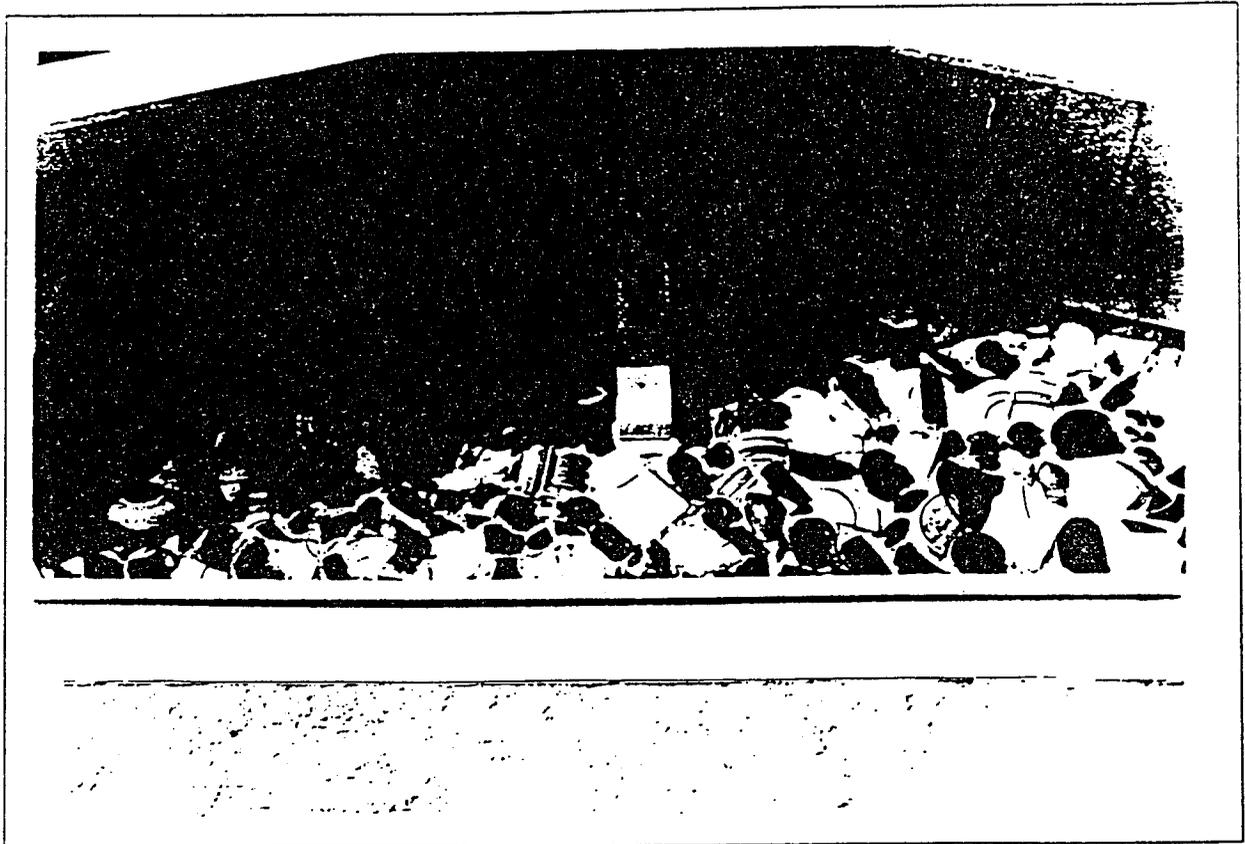
7. Photograph 5 of 5 (Roll 9818-1, Exp 25A)



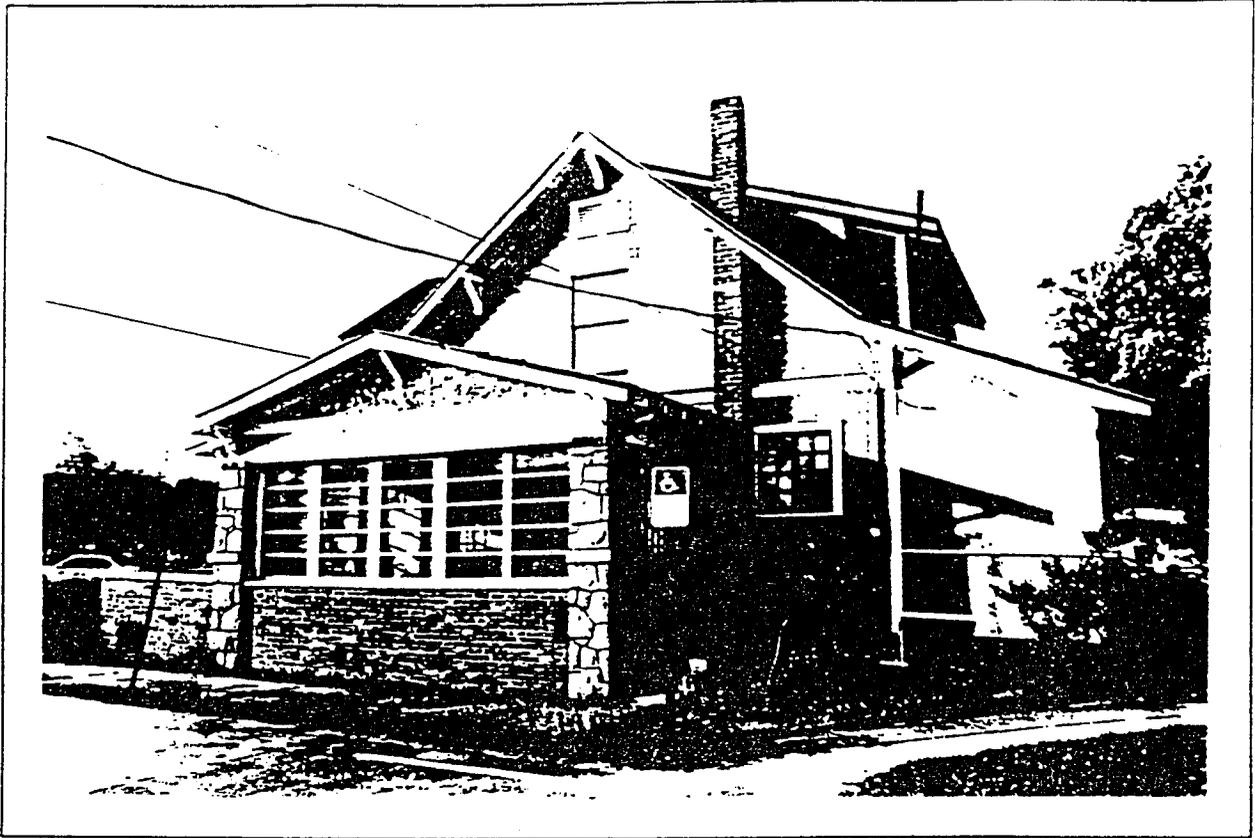
8FL121
Holden House
Photograph 2
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 24A
Facing Northeast



8FL121
Holden House
Photograph 3
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 22A
Facing Southwest



8FL121
Holden House
Photograph 4
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 26A
Facing Southwest



8FL121
Holden House
Photograph 5
Roll 9818-1, Exposure 25A
Facing South

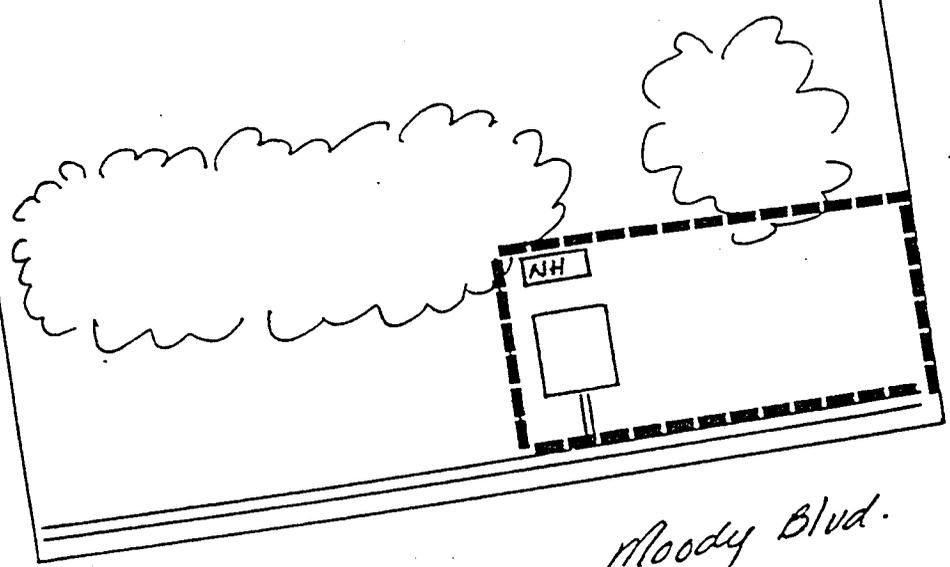


Not to Scale

Church St.

Pine St.

Moody Blvd.



8FL121
Holden House

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 City of Bunnell Water Tower
other names/site number 8FL196

2. Location

street & number 1605 E Moody Boulevard not for publication N/A
city or town Bunnell vicinity N/A
state Florida code FL county Flagler code 035 zip code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

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 commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

<input type="checkbox"/> I hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain): _____	_____	_____

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.)

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT, ENGINEERING
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c1926-1949

Significant Dates

c1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Chicago Bridge and Iron Works Builders

Same

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository:

Palm Coast Public Library

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) <input type="checkbox"/> private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local <input type="checkbox"/> public-State <input type="checkbox"/> public-Fed.	Property Category (Check only one box) <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> object	Number of Resources within Property <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contributing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Noncontributing</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u> buildings</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u> sites</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u> structures</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u> objects</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>1</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>0</u> Total</td> </tr> </table>	Contributing	Noncontributing	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
Contributing	Noncontributing													
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings													
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites													
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures													
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects													
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total													

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

The Historic and Architectural Resources of Bunnell, Florida

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Public Works

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Public Works

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions)

NO STYLE

Materials

(Enter Categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Steel

roof Sheet metal

other _____

Narrative Description

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one hectare (less than one acre)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	475930	3260430	3	___	___	___
2	___	___	___	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 Amy Groover and Susan Hochberg
organization Janus Research date May 8, 1998
street & number P.O. Box 919 telephone (813) 821-7600
city or town St. Petersburg state Florida zip code 33731

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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

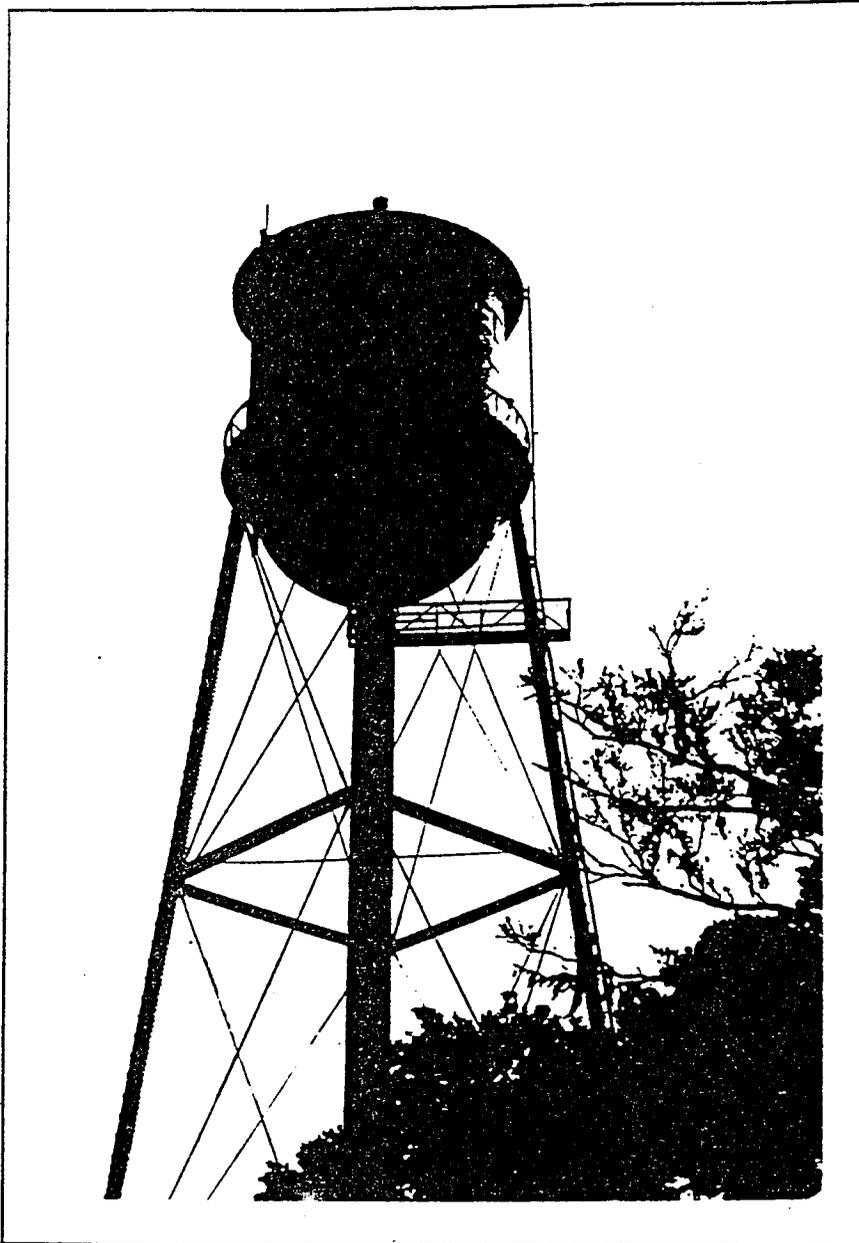
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

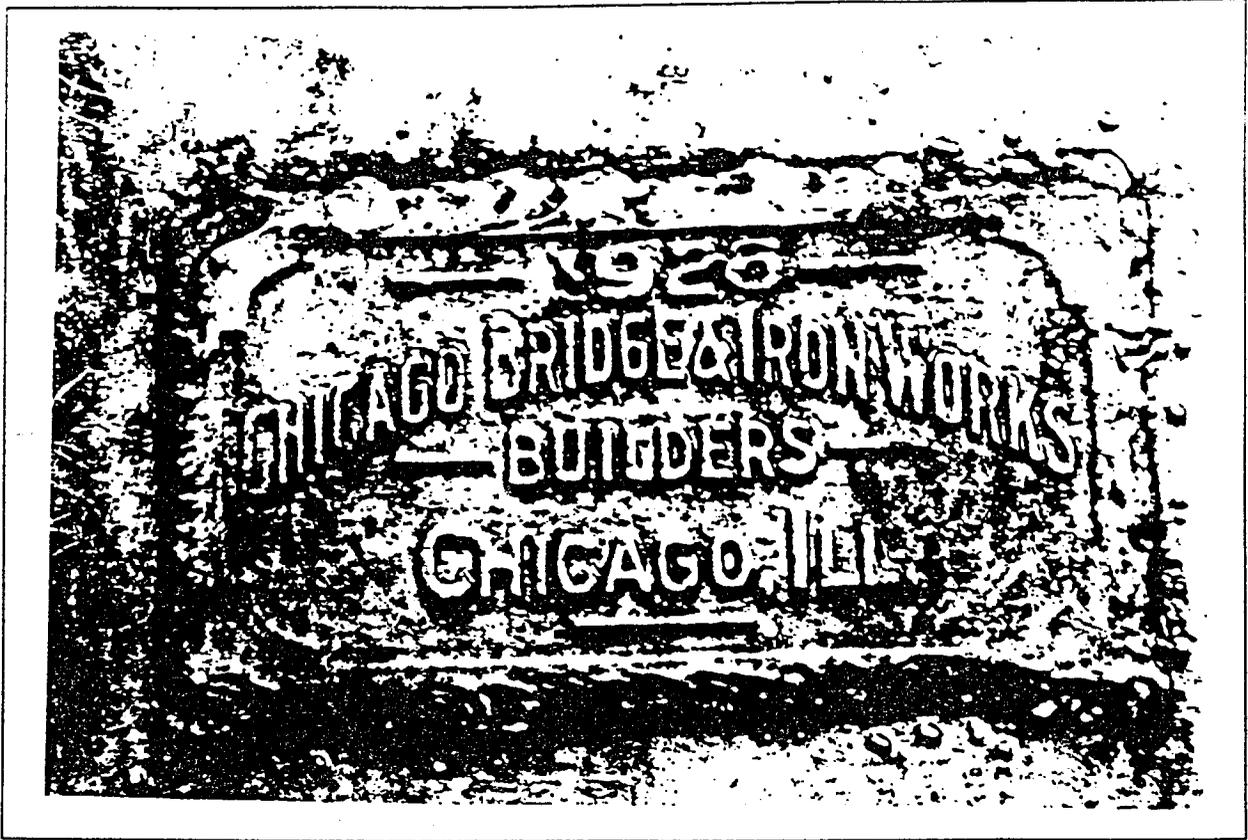
City of Bunnell Water Tower/ 1605 East Moody Blvd.
Bunnell Multiple Property Listing
Flagler County

Section ___ Page 3

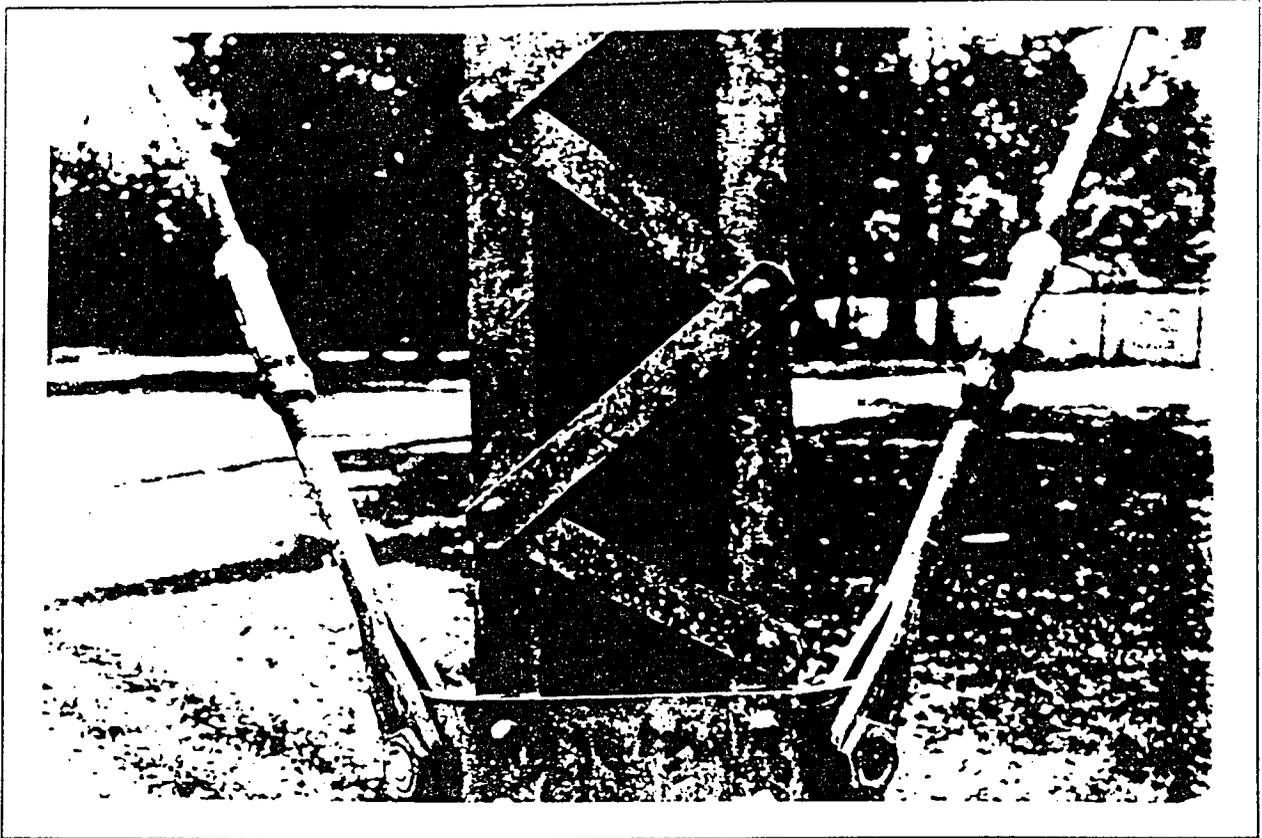
- 6. Facing Northwest
- 7. Photograph 4 of 4 (Roll 9818-3, Exp 9)



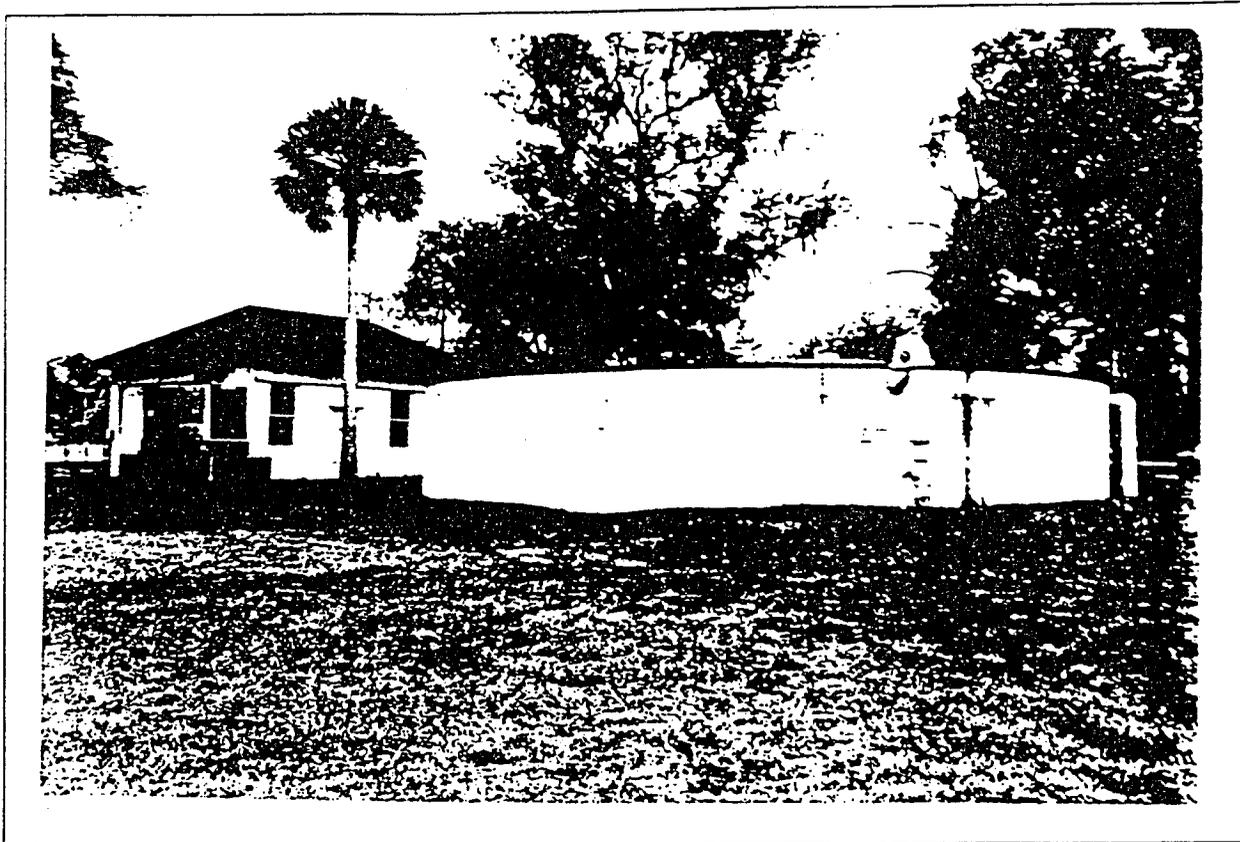
8FL196
City of Bunnell Water Tower
Photograph 1
Roll 9818-3, Exposure 3
Facing East



8FL196
City of Bunnell Water Tower
Photograph 2
Roll 9818-3, Exposure 10
Facing Northeast



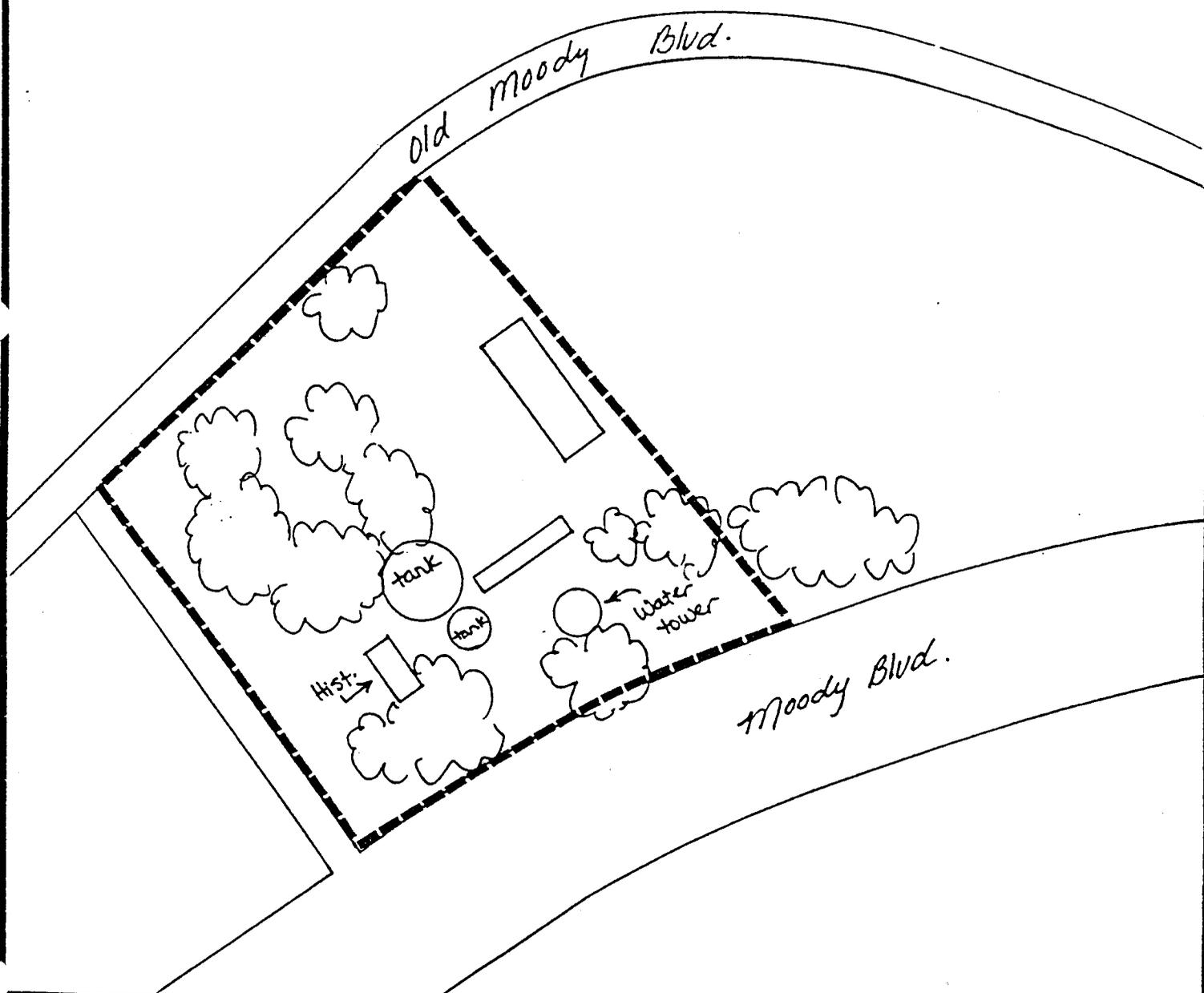
8FL196
City of Bunnell Water Tower
Photograph 3
Roll 9818-3, Exposure 11
Facing East



8FL196
City of Bunnell Water Tower
Photograph 4
Roll 9818-3, Exposure 9
Facing Northwest



Not to Scale



8FL196
City of Bunnell Water Tower

10.0 Appendix B: FHWA/SHPO Project Correspondence