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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

WAR 1 4 1994

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "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 First Christian Church

other names/site number Greater Mount Lily Baptist Church/8ES2181

2. Location

street & number 619 East Gadsden Street (Corner 7th Ave. & Gadsden) n/a not for publication

city or town Pensacola n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL county Escambia code 033 zip code 32501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Suzanne P. Walker / Deputy SHPO 3/8/94
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

for
Edson H. Beal
Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the National Register 4-14-94
Date of Action

First Christian Church
Name of Property

Escambia Co., FL
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

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

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals:

Other: Medieval eclectic

Other: Frame Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stucco

walls Stucco

roof Composition shingle

other Glass

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1913-1921

Significant Dates

1913

1921

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown/Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

First Christian Church
Name of Property

Escambia Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	4 7 9 9 0 0	3 3 6 5 3 1 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Clyde Tripp, Jr./Chairman, Trustee Board & Barbara E. Mattick/Hist. Sites Spec.

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date February 1994

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

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Greater Mount Lily Baptist Church, Inc.

street & number 619 East Gadsden Street telephone (904) 432-0403

city or town Pensacola state FL zip code 32501

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

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

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First Christian Church, Pensacola,
Escambia Co., FL

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REGISTER

Section number 7 Page 1

SUMMARY

The First Christian Church of Pensacola, Florida (known as the Greater Mount Lily Baptist Church since 1972) is located at 619 East Gadsden Street in Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida. The 1913 building is a rectangular, one-story with basement, stuccoed, Medieval eclectic building with front-facing, parapetted gables; a crenellated, flat-roofed, corner, entry tower; and Romanesque entries and windows. The main roof is cross gabled and covered with composition shingles. There are eighteen colorful, well executed, art glass windows which date from the construction of the building.

The main sanctuary is a square space with a cross-access orientation from a canted entrance at the northeast corner to the pulpit at the opposite (southwest) corner. Pews are arranged in a semi-circular fashion. A side sanctuary with several small rooms adjoining it can be separated from the main sanctuary with sliding doors, reflecting the Combination Plan of church design.

The property also includes a contributing frame vernacular Fellowship Hall, built in 1921, and a noncontributing, cement block day care center, dating from c1973.

SETTING

The sanctuary of the First Christian Church is located on Lots 5 and 6 of Block 11 at the southwest corner of East Gadsden Street and North Seventh Avenue (Photo 1); the associated Fellowship Hall is located immediately to the south (See Site Plan, Photo 2). To the west of the church is a noncontributing, concrete block, day care center (c1973, Photo 3). A vacant lot, owned and used by the present congregation for parking, is located on Lot 1 of Block 11, south of the Fellowship Hall.

The church is located in the western part of East Hill, an area that has been a residential neighborhood since the late nineteenth century.

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PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Church

Exterior

The First Christian Church, at the corner of East Gadsden Street and North Seventh Avenue, is basically a 1-story with basement, rectangular building (Photo 1). A water table surrounds the building. It has cross gabled roofs covered with composition shingles. Parapeted gable ends face the streets on the north and east. A flat roofed, entry tower with corbelling and a crenellated parapet is located at the northeast corner. Two square recesses and a round arched opening (now boarded) are located on the north and east elevations of the tower. Round arches at the first story provide access to an inset, canted entrance in the tower. The main approach to this entrance is a stairway on the north elevation. To the west of the entrance tower, centered under the gable, is a group of three art glass windows that are visually united by a large, 7-light fanlight. An auxiliary entrance with a decorative, gabled door surround is located at the first story at the west end of the elevation. Square windows are located at the ground level.

The east elevation is very similar to the north elevation with the same kind of fenestration. The secondary entrance, which visually balances the one on the north elevation, however, has a more prominent, front gabled roof. To the south of the entrance is an extension of the church with a clip gabled roof. A string of four windows is just below the roof line, over four corresponding round arched windows at the first story level.

The west and south (rear) elevations are much plainer than those on the north and east. They, too, however, have art glass windows; a large chimney and handicapped access ramp and entrance are located on the west elevation (Photo 5).

Interior

The main sanctuary is a square space with a cross-access orientation from a small entrance foyer in the northeast corner (Photo 6) to the pulpit in the southwest corner (Photo 7). The pulpit platform is semi-circular, corresponding to the semi-circular arrangement of the pews. Two aisles divide the pews

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into three sections. A recessed choir platform is located on the west wall, and a baptistry is located behind the pulpit.

The ceiling of the sanctuary is complex, centered around an octagonal recess (Photo 8). Panels extend from each side of the octagon toward the exterior walls. The areas between the central recess and the arched art glass windows are vaulted, conforming to the shape of the window arches (Photos 9 & 10). A similar vault is above the pulpit, and an arched recess is above the baptistry curtains behind the pulpit (Photo 11). Modern spherical chandeliers and a modern metal chandelier provide artificial lighting (Photo 6).

To the south of the main sanctuary is a secondary sanctuary or Sunday School area, which, as originally designed, can be separated from the main sanctuary by sliding doors (Photos 12 & 13). The Pastor's Office, with a canted entrance, is located in the southeast corner of this area. Three small classrooms and a restroom are located along the south wall, and a Church Office occupies the east wall (Photo 14).

Just north of the Church Office is a turned stairway to the basement or ground level (Photo 15). This area contains restroom facilities, and classrooms and storage rooms arranged around two central meeting areas (Photo 16).

Original art glass windows in the church are one of the most distinctive features of the building. The most elaborate ones are in the main sanctuary, but they are found throughout the first floor of the church. Many of the more than twenty-two windows are memorials or gifts of the 1913 Sunday School classes (Photo 17). Most are rather plain (Photo 18), but some depict landscapes and one shows Jesus sowing seed (Photo 10). All have geometric borders.

Alterations

One of the most outstanding aspects of the First Christian Church is its extremely high level of architectural integrity. The only changes made in the sanctuary areas include the padding of the original pews; the installation of modern light fixtures, air conditioning, and entry doors; and the remodelling of the restroom to make it handicapped accessible. The original art glass windows and woodwork have been maintained. The original room configuration remains unchanged. The original sliding doors

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to separate the two sanctuary areas remain. In 1992, the basement area was refurbished to upgrade the restrooms. A few doors were replaced, but as much of the original fabric as possible was retained. A ramp has been built on the rear elevation to provide access for the handicapped.

Fellowship Hall/Sunday School Building

Exterior and Interior

Immediately south of the church building is a frame vernacular Fellowship Hall, built in 1921 (Photo 19). The exterior is covered with asbestos siding (probably dating from the 1940s), but the original drop siding is visible underneath it. Like the southern end of the church, it has a clipped gabled roof covered with composition shingles. The main (east) elevation has a central, double aluminum door entrance sheltered by a gabled porch supported by brackets. The doors are approached by five concrete steps with concrete cheeks. The entrance is flanked by single, wooden sash windows, and a rectangular vent is located above the door at the roof line. The north and south elevations have single sash windows in the east half, and two exits in the west half (Photos 19 & 20). The west elevation has a central exit flanked by two single windows (Photo 21).

The interior of the building is a large hall approximately 34 feet wide. There are no central supports; the ceiling is supported by large 8 x 14 inch wooden beams approximately 32-34 feet long. A stage with a beaded backdrop is located at the west end of the hall (Photo 22). Doorways flank the stage, leading to a kitchen and rest rooms (Photo 23). Plumbing fixtures in the rest rooms date from 1928. The floors, walls, and ceilings are finished wood.

Alterations

The Fellowship Hall is little altered. The exterior is covered with asbestos siding (date unknown), the original entry doors have been replaced, and Luan panelling has been applied to some of the kitchen walls.

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SUMMARY

The First Christian Church (known as the Greater Mount Lily Baptist Church since 1972) is significant under Criterion C as the best known example in Florida of the use of the Combination Plan (a combination of the Akron Plan and the Auditorium Plan), a floorplan devised for ecclesiastical buildings after the American Civil War. The frame vernacular Fellowship Hall shows a high level of craftsmanship and a use of wood that would be difficult to achieve today. Both the main church building and the fellowship hall retain a very high level of architectural integrity.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Greater Mount Lily Baptist Church was built in 1913 by the congregation of the First Christian Church of Pensacola. That body had been constituted and incorporated in 1906. Although the land for the church was bought in April 1906 (Deed Book 44, page 14), the First Christian Church members did not build right away, but met in various places: first, in a tabernacle at Gregory and Alcaniz Street, and then in an old library building on East Chase Street. The present building was dedicated in November 1913. The art glass windows were installed as part of the original construction, donated by various Sunday School classes. In 1921, a Recreation/Sunday School hall (Fellowship Hall) was built just south of the church building (Historic Records Survey, Survey of Church Records, 1930s).

The congregation of the First Christian Church eventually outgrew this facility, and on June 12, 1972, for the sum of one dollar, conveyed the property to Greater Mount Lily Baptist Church. This congregation has taken great pains to maintain the buildings, retaining their historic character.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Combination Plan

The Combination Plan is an interior arrangement, used primarily by nonliturgical churches. It incorporates two different plans, the Akron Plan for the Sunday School classroom area and the Auditorium Plan for the sanctuary or worship area. The concept of the Akron Plan is attributed to Lewis Miller, an industrialist who was trying to devise a way to make the use of

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Sunday School space more efficient. His idea was to have small classrooms separated from a larger, central space by flexible partitions or sliding doors. With such an arrangement, when individual class time was over a simple removal of the partitions would enable the classes to join together into one group without having to go from one location to another. It was first used in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Akron, Ohio in 1868.

Although the idea was Miller's, it was the architect George Washington Kramer who implemented and promoted the plan. Kramer's designs also included his own distinctive Auditorium Plan for the sanctuary (Jaeger 1984:165-170). This design was distinguished by a horseshoe or semi-circular pew arrangement. A pulpit platform was usually located in one corner of the building, with the entrance to the sanctuary at the diagonally opposite corner. The church organ and choir were usually placed behind the pulpit, and the altar-table, with a baptismal basin, was often placed in front of the pulpit. Usually the floor was inclined toward the pulpit (White 1964:126-128). When combined with the Akron Plan, small classrooms adjoined the large worship area, usually to the side, separated from the larger area by movable partitions, such as sliding doors or screens. From the pulpit in the corner, the preacher could easily address people in both the auditorium and the Sunday School area (Figures 1, 2, & 3). This plan provided a very flexible and cost effective church arrangement that was highly suitable for the concepts of worship and Sunday School instruction that were in vogue at the time.

Kramer was one of the most prolific church designers in the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, enjoying an official position as the primary architect for the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) and the Christian Church. He published plan books annually (Jaeger 1984:169). His Combination Plan was very popular from the late 1880s through the 1920s, but was gradually abandoned as more and more churches began to build separate facilities for Sunday School classes. Writing in 1964, James White states that, although many such churches still existed, after World War II, many were remodeled and lost their distinctive features.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The First Christian Church, built in 1913, is an excellent example of the use of the Combination Plan in ecclesiastical design. Virtually unaltered, it displays all of the hallmarks of

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the plan, including an inclined sanctuary floor with a semi-circular pew arrangement which is focused toward the pulpit in the corner of the room. The main entrance, true to the form, is in the opposite corner. Adjoining the main sanctuary is a secondary sanctuary or Sunday School area composed of a large space surrounded by small rooms. The original, large, sliding doors to separate this area from the main sanctuary remain in place. A baptistry is located behind the pulpit to accommodate the Christian Church's practice of baptism by immersion. The basement includes typical large central spaces surrounded by smaller rooms. In addition to the plan of the building, the church is architecturally significant because of the workmanship displayed in the solid wood pews, stained glass windows, and ceiling details in the sanctuary.

To date, only a few other examples of churches which use the Combination Plan or elements of the Akron or Auditorium Plans have been identified in Florida: Citra Baptist Church in Marion County (1893), St. James AME Church in Sanford, Seminole County (1913, NR 1992), and the First United Methodist Church in Perry, Taylor County (1917). Citra Baptist Church is the earliest known example of the Combination Plan in the state. The original church building has a classic Auditorium Plan sanctuary adjoined by small rooms, all of which retain their integrity to a high degree. The church has been slightly altered, however, by the addition of a wing to the northwest corner of the building. St. James AME Church employs the Auditorium plan only, and does not have adjoining Sunday School rooms. The exterior plans of the First United Methodist Church and the First Christian Church are the same (except that the First Methodist Church employs the Mediterranean Revival style), suggesting that they came from the same plan book. The interior plans of both churches closely conform to the plan as described by White, an authority on ecclesiastical design. The Methodist church in Perry, however, has been altered somewhat on the rear with a modern addition. The virtually unaltered First Christian Church, therefore, is the best known example of the use of the full Combination Plan in Florida, displaying classic applications of both the Auditorium Plan and the Akron Plan.

The exterior of the First Christian Church reflects the use of a Medieval architectural motif, something which is unusual in Pensacola. A variety of Medieval features are employed. The most prominent of these is the squat, square, corner entry tower with a crenellated parapet and Romanesque arches. Such arches

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are also used at the secondary entrances and above the tripartite windows and on the main elevations. Other Medieval influences are seen in the fairly steeply pitched, parapeted, gable roof over the main sanctuary area and the clipped gable roof and clerestory windows on the Sunday School area. The Fellowship Hall also has a clipped gable.

Although there is no direct documentation concerning the architect of the First Christian Church, it is highly likely that one of Kramer's plans was used, perhaps one out of a catalog he created for the Christian Church. Design No. 23 from his 1910 catalog entitled The Twentieth Century Church is remarkably similar to the First Christian Church in Pensacola in both its interior and exterior design (Figure 3).

The Fellowship Hall at the First Christian Church, though vernacular in design, is significant because of the craftsmanship and extensive use of wood in its interior.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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thesis, Cornell University, 1984.

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Interior Architecture, 1870-1940. N.Y.: Van Nostrand
Reinhold, c1988.

Kramer, George Washington. The Twentieth Century Church, Part I.
Louisville, KY: Board of Church Extension of the Methodist
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Nance, Ellwood, C. Florida Christians: Disciples of Christ.
Winter Park, FL: The College Press, 1941.

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White, James F. Protestant Worship and Church Architecture.
N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1964.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 5 & 6, Block 11, of the East King Tract, East of Tarragona Street, in the City of Pensacola, Escambia County, Florida, according to the map of said City copyrighted by Thomas C. Watson in 1906.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the city lots that have historically been associated with the historic cultural resources of the First Christian Church.

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Photo _____ 1 _____
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-
- 1 1) First Christian Church, 619 E. Gadsden Street
 2) Pensacola, Escambia Co., FL
 3) Clyde Tripp, Jr.
 4) November 1993
 5) Bureau of Historic Preservation, Tallahassee
 6) N & E elevations, camera facing SW
 7) 1 of 23

Unless noted otherwise, items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs.

- 2 6) E elevations of the Fellowship Hall & Church, camera
 facing NW
 7) 2 of 23
- 3 6) Non-contributing Day Care Center, N elevation,
 camera facing S
 7) 3 of 23
- 4 3) Barbara E. Mattick
 4) December 1993
 6) S elevation of Church, camera facing NW
 7) 4 of 23
- 5 3) Barbara E. Mattick
 4) December 1993
 6) W elevation of Church, camera facing E
 7) 5 of 23
- 6 6) Interior of Main Sanctuary, camera facing NE
 7) 6 of 23
- 7 6) Main Sanctuary, showing pews, pulpit, and choir
 loft, camera facing W
 7) 7 of 23
- 8 6) Main Sanctuary, detail of ceiling, camera facing NE
 7) 8 of 23
- 9 6) Stained glass windows on E wall of Main Sanctuary,
 camera facing E
 7) 9 of 23

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-
- 10 6) Stained glass windows on N wall of Main Sanctuary,
camera facing N
7) 10 of 23
- 11 6) Vault over pulpit and in front of baptistry in Main
Sanctuary, camera facing SW
7) 11 of 23
- 12 6) Main Sanctuary as viewed from the Secondary
Sanctuary, camera facing N
7) 12 of 23
- 13 3) Barbara E. Mattick
4) December 1993
6) Secondary Sanctuary as viewed from the Main
Sanctuary, camera facing S
7) 13 of 23
- 14 3) Barbara E. Mattick
4) December 1993
6) Church Office, camera facing SE
7) 14 of 23
- 15 6) Stairway to basement, camera facing E
7) 15 of 23
- 16 3) Barbara E. Mattick
4) December 1993
6) Basement of church, showing large space surrounded
by small Sunday School rooms, camera facing NNE
7) 16 of 23
- 17 6) Typical window donated by the Sunday School class of
1913
7) 17 of 23
- 18 6) Typical stained glass windows near a secondary exit
in the NW corner of the Main Sanctuary, camera
facing W
7) 18 of 23
- 19 6) Fellowship Hall, main (E) elevation, camera facing W
7) 19 of 23

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Photos

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- 20 3) Barbara E. Mattick
 4) December 1993
 6) Fellowship Hall, S elevation, camera facing N from
 adjacent vacant lot used by the church for parking
 7) 20 of 23

- 21 3) Barbara E. Mattick
 4) December 1993
 6) Playground W of Church and N of Fellowship Hall
 (between the Church and the Day Care Center),
 camera facing SE
 7) 21 of 23

- 22 6) Interior of Fellowship Hall, camera facing W
 7) 22 of 23

- 23 6) Kitchen in Fellowship Hall, camera facing S
 7) 23 of 23

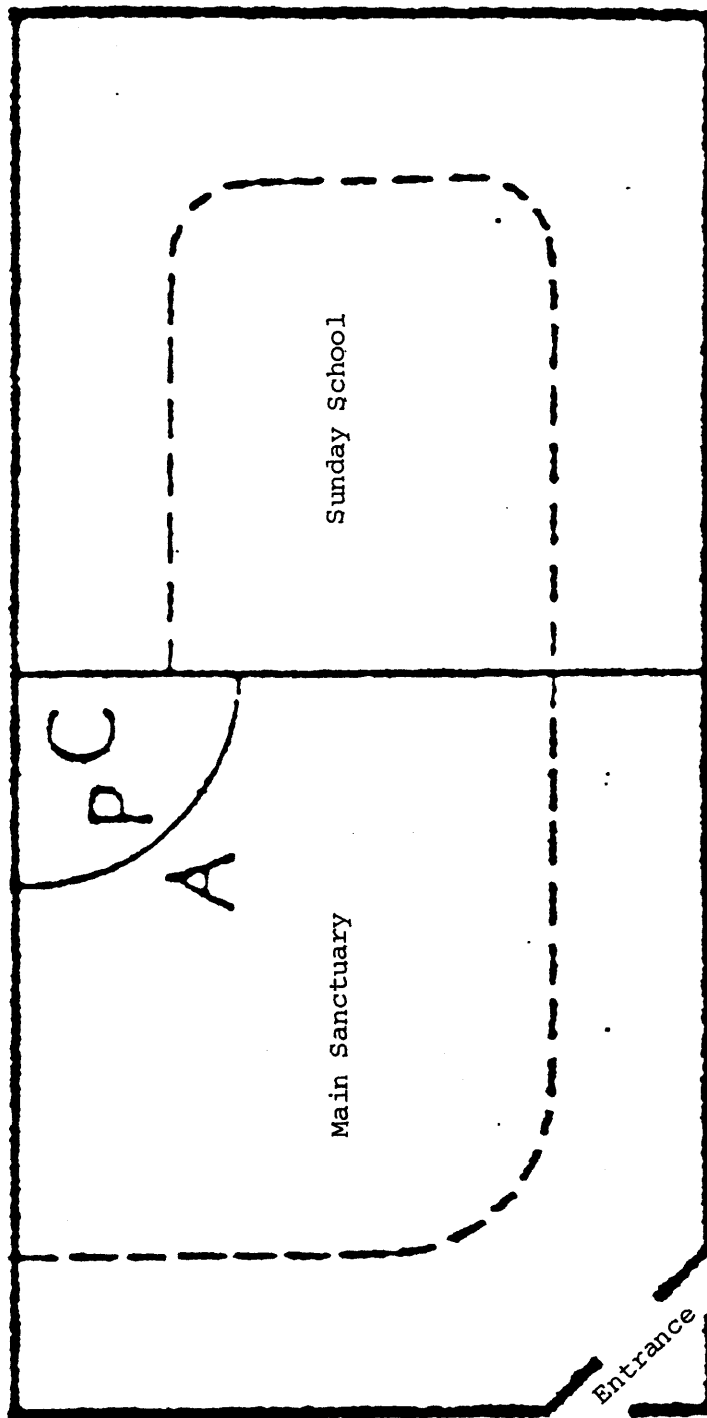
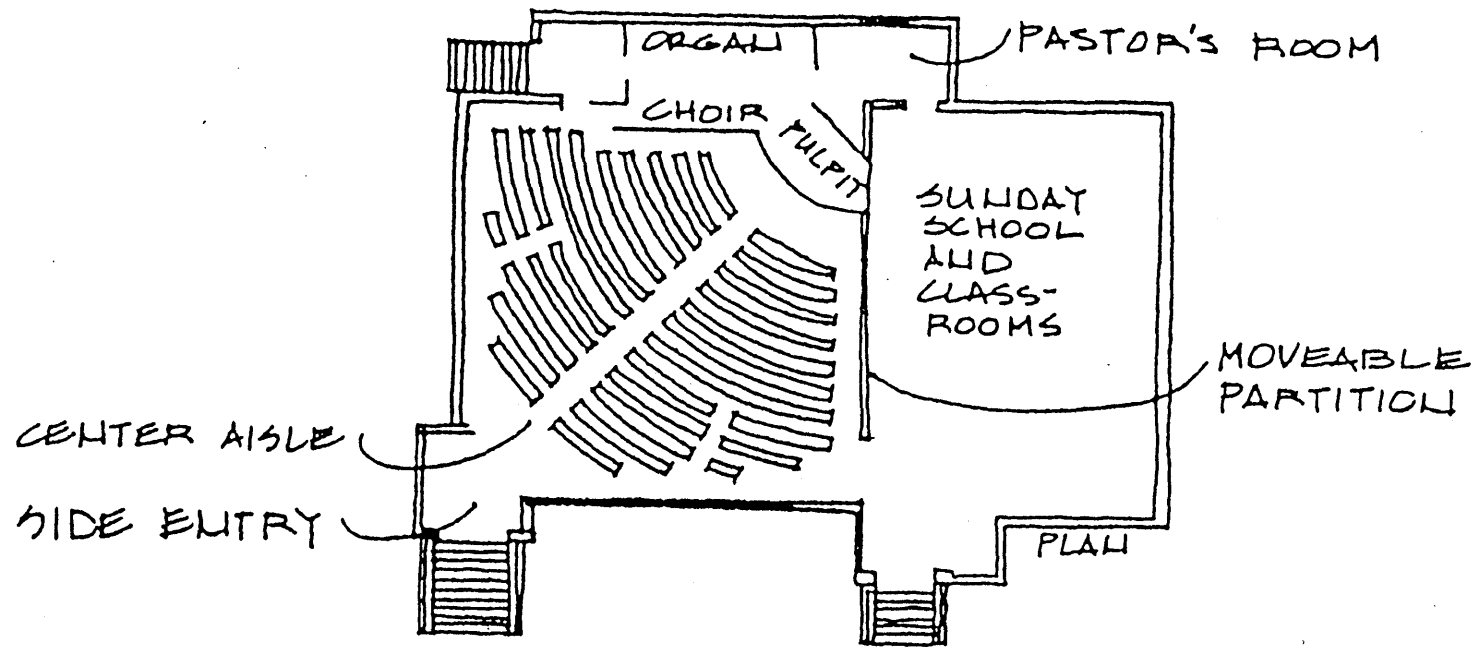


Figure 1. Akron Plan (as taken from White, James F., Protestant Worship and Church Architecture, N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1964, p. 127.)

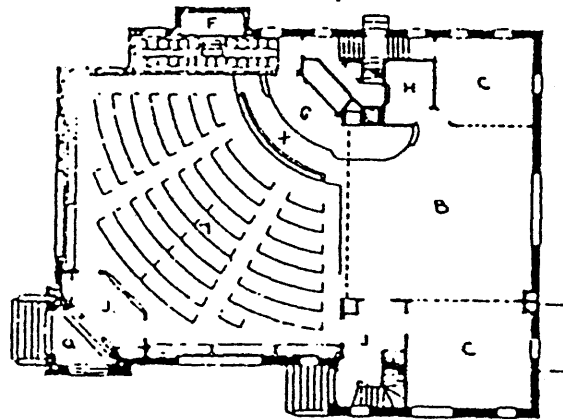
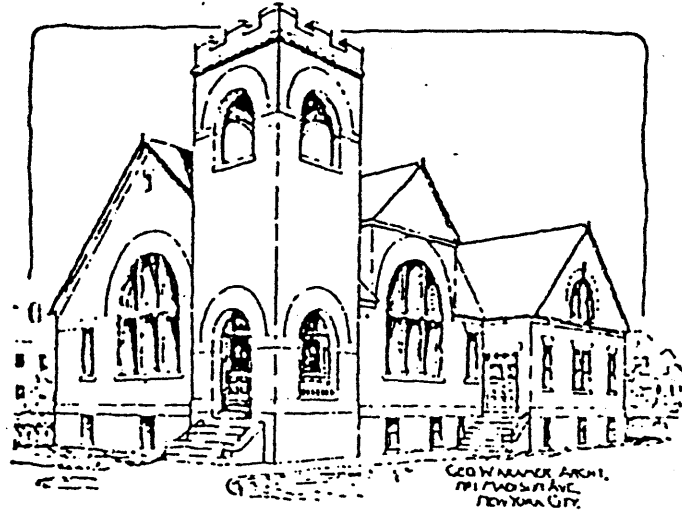
- A=altar-table
- P=pulpit
- C=choir
- *gallery



AKRON PLAN,
SEGMENTED SEATING

Figure 2. Taken from Jennings, Jan and Herbert Gottfried. American Vernacular Interior Architecture, 1870-1940. N.Y.: Van Nostrand Reinhold, c1988, p. 397.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CHURCH.



DESIGN No. 23.

Frame Building, brick veneer, 55x73 ft., sidewalls, 12, centre, 18 ft. Auditorium, 40x10 ft., seats, 212, Chair 23, arranged for small pipe organ, Sunday School, 21x27 ft., class rooms, 12x17 ft. and 15x18 ft. Total seating of S. S. about 300. Rooms either end of S. S. in Gables, about 12x14 ft. each, open into S. S. and seat about 30 each. Complete finished basement. Steam heating, toilets, etc. Bowled floor. Approximate cost, \$7000 to \$9000.

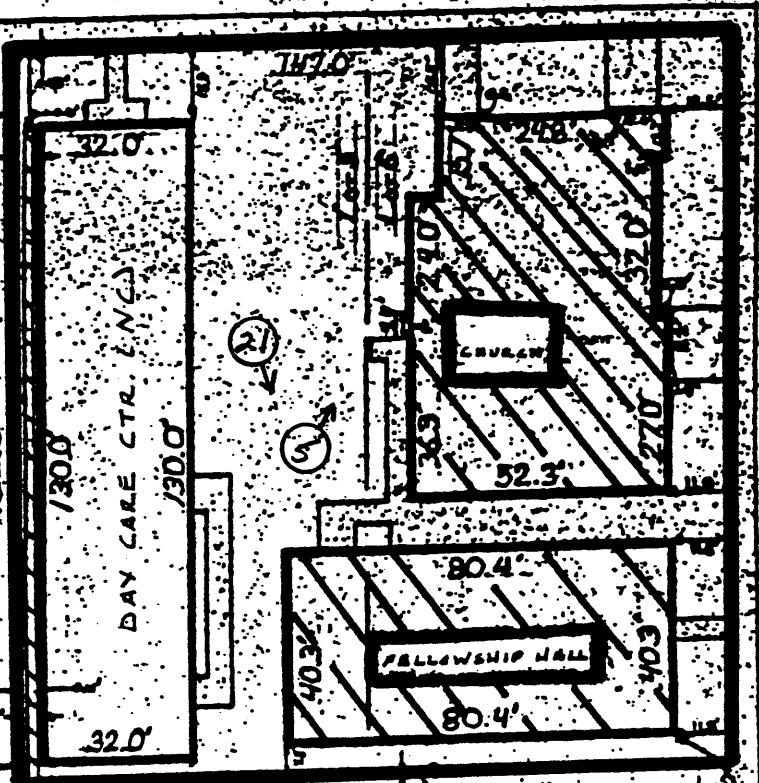
Drawings show basements excavated—sufficient for heating apparatus,—about 9 ft. With but little extra expense this can be finished, arranged for social work, providing the necessary toilets, kitchen, dining and physical exercise rooms, etc.

GADSDEN STREET 50' W

6TH AVENUE 50' W

Lot 4

CONCRETE BLOCK WALL



7TH AVENUE 50' W

JACKSON STREET 50' W

OF FLORIDA:
Except
upon the
property,
city
options

Existing Prop. Cap. 44-37744
 Existing Concrete Monument & Boundary
 Set P.C.P. 11-725
 Set Prop. Cap. 44-325

AREA 91,050 sq
0.728 AC ±

nd 6, Block 11, East
of Pensacola, copy-

1. ORDERED BY GREATER Mt. Lily BAPTIST CHURCH
2. NORTH BASED ON TROCIAS C. WILSON PLAT OR 180A
3. BEARINGS BASED ON ALL
4. DATE OF SURVEY 11-2-92
5. TYPE OF SURVEY SPECIAL PARALLEL
6. THIS SURVEY COMPLIES WITH THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS FOR LAND SURVEYORS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.
7. ALL MEASUREMENTS ACCORDING TO U.S. STANDARD FOOT.
8. IMPROVEMENTS AND ENCROACHMENTS AS SHOWN.
9. REF. USED: EXISTING FIELD WORK AND FIELD MONUMENTATION.
10. PROPERTY ADDRESS: 617 EAST GADSDEN STREET

C. H. OVERMAN, C. E. & ASSOCIATES, INC.
 SURVEYORS & ENGINEERS
 270 SOUTH ALCAZAR ST.
 PENSACOLA, FLA.
 922-7192

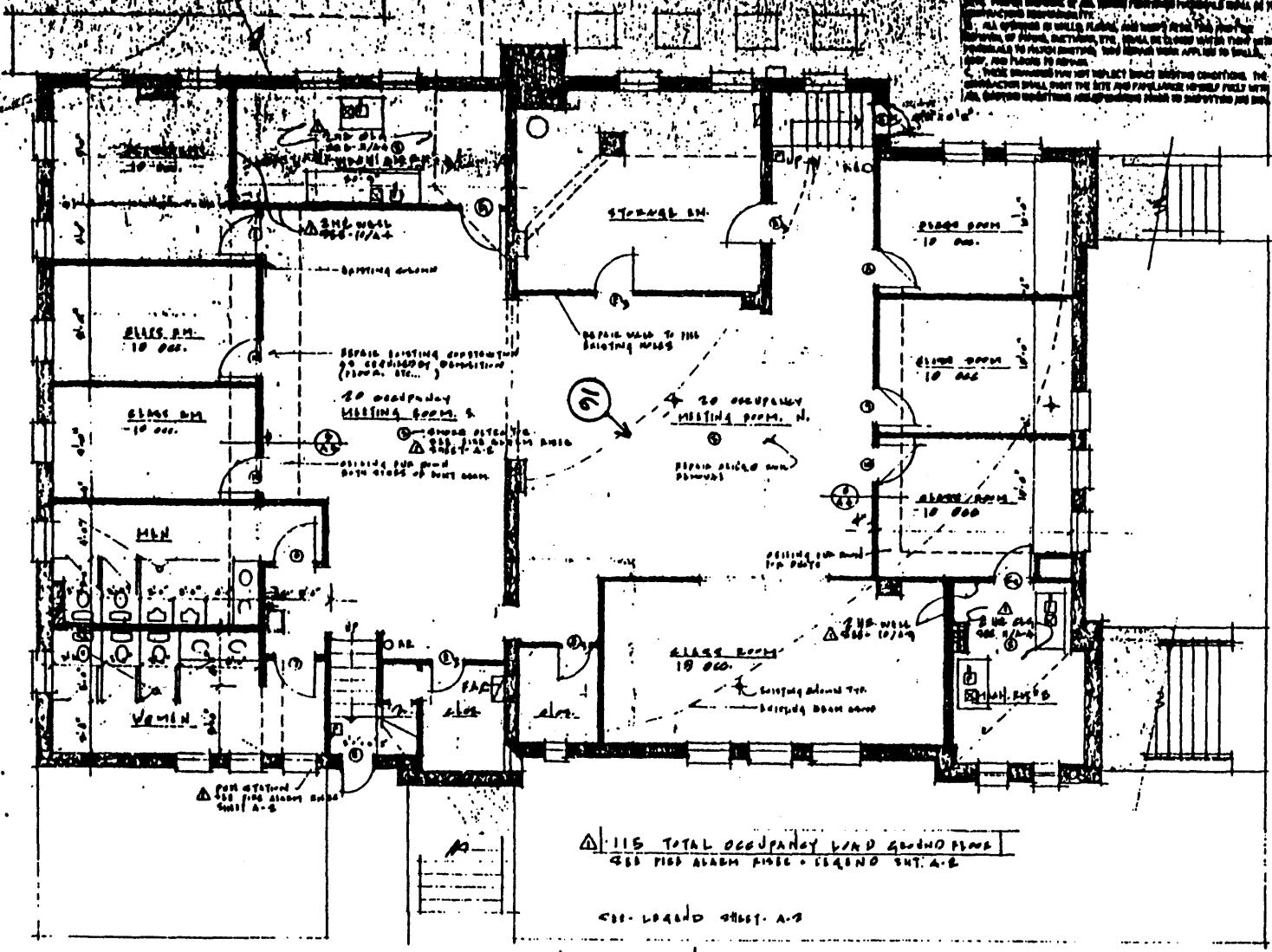
J. A. D... 11-3-92
 REGISTERED FLORIDA LAND SURVEYOR NO. 2843
 ORDER NO. 92-307 DATE 11-3-92 SCALE 1" = 30'
 FIELD BOOK 482 PAGE 32 DWS. NO. B 1alc

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 619 E. Gadsden St.
Pensacola, Escambia Co., FL



DIVISIONS
 Δ 11-14-92

ALL WORKMANSHIP APPROVED BY THE ARCHITECT AND THE OWNER OF THE PROJECT AND ONE TO BE REVIEWED BY THE LOCAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT. THE ARCHITECT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORKMANSHIP. THE ARCHITECT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORKMANSHIP. THE ARCHITECT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORKMANSHIP.



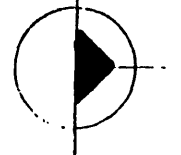
Δ 115 TOTAL OCCUPANCY W/AD. GROUND FLOOR
 SEE FIRE ALARM PLAN - LEGEND SHEET A-B

SEE LEGEND SHEET A-B

GROUND FLOOR 3034 sq. ft.
 GC 14' x 11' 6"

NOTE: VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

GREAT MOUNT LILY BAPTIST CHURCH
 619 E. GADSDEN, PENS. FL.
 ARCHITECTURAL AFFAIRS
 15 E. DESOTO ST., PENS. FL.



7.7 AC
 0111 3-11-92

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 619 E. Gadsden St., Pensacola, Escambia Co., FL

