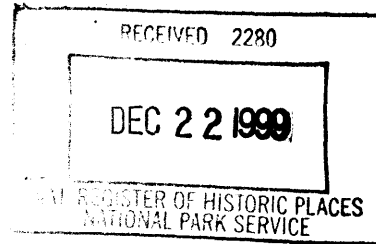


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



OMB No. 1024-0018

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 METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, AT UMATILLA

other names/site number First United Methodist Church of Umatilla

2. Location

street & number 100 West Guerrant Street N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Umatilla N/A ☐ vicinity

state FLORIDA code FL county Lake code 069 zip code 32784

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.)

Janet Linder Matthews
Signature of certifying official/Title

12/8/99
Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

1.27.00

Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Umatilla
Name of Property

Lake 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)

- ☒ buildings
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	1	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(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: church

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Masonry Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other GLASS

Narrative Description

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

Methodis Episcopal Church South, at Umatilla
Name of Property

Lake Co., FL
County and State

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1922

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Rice, Ira A.

unknown

Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Umatilla
Name of Property

Lake Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	3	4	5	6	0	3	1	9	9	9	6	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 Jane Scovil, Franklin Hall/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date December 1999

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (850) 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 Florida United Methodist Conference (office in Lakeland), Trustees of First United Methodist Church of Umatilla

street & number 100 W. Guerrant St. telephone 352-669-2741

city or town Umatilla state FL zip code 32784

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

SUMMARY

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South at Umatilla is located at 100 West Guerrant Street, Umatilla, Lake County, Florida. The one-story brick church was built with an irregular footprint, a complex cross-gable roof, on the southwest corner of Guerrant Street and Kentucky Avenue. The 1922 church contains two entry towers, pointed windows with stained glass, and a pedimented main facade with two classical columns. A non-historic addition extends from the north end of the church. The 1922 construction incorporated the frame shell of an earlier 1886 church building into the Sunday School/north portion of the building. A non-historic picnic shelter is on the west lawn. Additional non-historic church buildings have been excluded from the National Register boundary.

SETTING

The church is located one block west of State Road 59, the main north/south thoroughfare through Umatilla. This section of State Road 59 is the heart of the town's business section which includes the City Hall, Community Center, Chamber of Commerce, and commercial establishments. The neighborhood to the west is residential. The land is rolling, and all streets and yards contain mature oak, and palm trees, and many shrubs. Lakes Enola and Umatilla are approximately ¼ mile to the south, and Lake Geneva is adjacent to church property on the north.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The one-story brick church contains a basement, and a complex roof surfaced with asphalt shingles (Photo #1). All gable ends have sculpted parapets with concrete coping. Cast concrete lintels are used over all windows and doors within the historic portion of the building. Stained glass fills all the windows within the historic portion of the building. A two-story, 1957 addition onto the north end of the church is brick clad concrete block. It forms a breezeway on the first story, and is a complete building on the second story. The addition forms an "L" and continues as a one-story wing to the west. The building is interrupted by a breezeway before continuing west toward a contemporary sanctuary. The National Register boundary ends at the breezeway.

The main, south facade has a gable end roof with a pediment supported by two Doric columns (Photo #2). The pediment has a sculpted parapet. Within the gable end is a large Gothic Styled pointed window composed of four lancets and tracery openings filled with figural stained glass. Flanking the central gable are two square towers on the east and west corners. Each tower contains a recessed porch and double wooden, paneled doors. Each porch is surfaced with stone mosaic, and is accessed by 5 concrete steps with concrete cheeks (Photo #3). At the east corner of the east porch is a cornerstone from the church's 1886 building (Photo #4). Wide pointed concrete lintels painted white provide the arch to each porch. The west tower is smaller and shorter than the east tower. The tower has a single window with center mullion and pointed transom in its

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL

upper wall. The tower is topped with a sculpted parapet which is decorated by a central medallion and horizontal and vertical cornice bands in the Prairie School Style. The tower to the east has a grouping of three pointed openings, half ventilator/half stained glass. The pyramidal roof has a metal finial, and flared eaves with brackets in the Italian Renaissance Style. Visible to the east is the sidewall, including a door into an east elevation extension (Photo #5).

The east elevation has a prominent cross-gable extension (Photo #6). The extension has two and one-half stories with paired rectangular windows in the center of each story, flanked by single rectangular windows. The gable contains a large Roman arched ventilator. The basement level is a concrete band that contains three small windows at sidewalk level. To the south of this extension is a large gabled porch with concrete access ramp. A brick wall containing a large Roman arched opening fronts the porch. From the porch two doors with pointed arch lintels access the extension to the north, and the church sanctuary to the west. A brick chimney pierces the edge of the roof beside the sanctuary door. A cross gable to the south of the porch contains a tall pointed window on the south elevation. A ventilator is within the gable. Two single lancet windows are in the wall south of the large window.

To the north of the large gable extension is the two-story 1957 addition made of concrete block with a brick face (Photo #7). Groupings of metal awning sashes are on both stories. One bay to the north is a open breezeway on the first story which is accented by a protruding concrete wall. The breezeway accesses church offices (Photo #8), and a hall to the south leads to a door into the historic portion of the church.

The north elevation has a bricked two-story block, diminishing to a one-story, concrete block extension to the west with metal awning sash windows (Photo #9). The 1957 block addition abutted the historic building's north elevation (Photo #10). The one-story west wing has a covered walkway along the south elevation (Photo #11). The wing contains classrooms (Photo #12). The extension is interrupted by a breezeway (Photo #13), before continuing to the west. This breezeway defines the limit of the nomination's boundary.

The east elevation has a gable extension with two rectangular windows, and an arched top ventilator within the gable (Photos #14&15). A concrete basement level exists within this extension and the portion of the historic building to the north. The wall of the sanctuary contains a large, pointed window with four lancets like that on the south elevation, and a single lancet window. To the north are two-story walkways and the two-story portion of the block addition (Photo #16). From the east side of the church is an excellent view of the complex roof arrangement with its sculpted parapet and contrasting treatments to the tower's roofs (Photo #17).

Interior

The interior of the church is primarily accessed through the tower entrances. The east tower contains a narthex which opens through double doors to the sanctuary. The interior has original oak floor boards laid diagonally. The walls are plaster, and the ceiling is covered with pressed metal panels (Photo #18). Long wooden pews are arranged with a central aisle and two side aisles (Photo #19). The altar, pulpit, and choir area is in the north wall. This area is elevated, and recessed, with canted walls and low, coved ceiling. In the west wall is a pointed screen that covers organ pipes. To the east and west of the altar area are doors through the west wall into the Sunday School area. The three large figural stained glass windows are centered within the

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**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

south, east, and west walls (Photos #20-22). The remainder of the stained glass is of ornamental patterns. Behind the altar area walls are classrooms on two floors, accessed by wooden stairways (Photo #23). The rooms are arranged in a "U" shape around the altar walls. The rooms had served as Sunday School rooms but are currently used for storage (Photos #24&25). Most wooden floors are carpeted, and the walls and ceiling are plaster. Wooden stairs lead to the basement that is being used by a ceramics class (Photo #26). A kitchen is within the northeast corner. A storage room and an unused restroom are present. A door to the south accesses an old furnace in a crawl-space. The floor joists under the sanctuary are diagonal.

The two-story portion of the 1957 addition contains offices, and the one-story portion contains classrooms. Its concrete floors are linoleum covered, the walls are drywall, and the ceiling is acoustic tile.

ALTERATIONS

In 1940, the sanctuary floor, which had sloped toward the altar in the northeast corner was leveled by raising the floor. The elevated stage area where the altar is currently located was enclosed, blocking the congregation's view of the Sunday School classrooms and wooden balcony. Organ pipes were installed in the extension in the west wall that had housed the choir, and the area was enclosed except for an arched screen. In the 1950s, auditorium seating in three groupings was replaced with straight wooden pews in two groupings. Many original auditorium seats are used in the current choir, and are stored in the historic Sunday School rooms (Photo #24). In 1957, the addition onto the north of the building provided expanded office and classroom space. In the 1960s a central air-conditioning system was installed. The sanctuary served as the main worship center until 1987 when a new sanctuary building was completed on the western portion of the church property.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE

A covered, wooden, picnic pavillion is located on the church's west lawn adjacent to the bend in the 1957 addition (Photo #16). It is non-historic and does not contribute to the significance of the nomination.

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Section number 8 Page 1

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

SUMMARY

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South at Umatilla is nominated to the National Register for significance on the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The church was designed by local architect Ira A. Rice, and is an excellent example of eclectic mixing of styles in a brick building. The church contains elements of Gothic, Classical, Prairie, and Italian Renaissance Styles. The non-historic addition made minor alterations to the historic fabric and does not diminish the church's historic character.

CONTEXT

In 1886, the Methodist congregation in Umatilla built a front gabled, frame church with a belfry and ornamental stained glass windows (Photo #27). The church fronted south, on the corner of Guerrant Street and Kentucky Avenue, the same orientation as the current church. The congregation was on a preaching circuit, which meant that there was not a minister every Sunday. Many of the growing town's more prominent citizens were members of the congregation. The town of Umatilla was not incorporated until 1904.

The time span from the 1880s until the Great Depression of the 1930s, was an eclectic period in American architecture with much borrowing from well-documented Colonial American and International historic design precedents. The circulation of portfolios, books, and magazines, devoted to accurate recording and surveys of architectural and art works, became sources for much design inspiration. Based on these works, popular revivals of Colonial, Gothic, Tudor, Chateausque, Beaux Arts Classicism, Italian Renaissance, Spanish, Spanish Renaissance, and Mission Styles of building were national trends. Added to these were the contemporary American styles of Craftsman and Prairie. The various building styles and materials were chosen to suit the given use and cultural context of the project. Eclectic designers followed correct scale, proportions, color, texture, as well as ornament when following a particular style, but they also took the liberty to add their own variations, and synthesize styles. American designers were constantly adapting historic precedents to current uses.

Auditorium and Akron Plan churches were outgrowths of 19th century American urbanism, a religious evangelical movement, and a Sunday School movement. The Auditorium Plan was a way of arranging church layouts to economically accommodate the greatest number of people who could hear the minister and focus on the common worship. In the mid-1800s, dynamic ministers worked with building designers to accommodate greater attendance at services. By the 1870s, refinements of such plans were becoming main-stream among Protestant denominations, and remained popular into the 1920s. Semi-circular seating, often oriented diagonally to the floorplan, within a square or near-square, un-obstructed space, mimicked theater/auditorium planning (see diagram). Floors were often on an angle so that persons in the rear could see the minister clearly. Choirs and organs were often placed in one or two recesses behind the minister's pulpit.

The Sunday School movement resulted from an 18th century English philanthropic movement to educate children, and became incorporated into religious organizations. Since many children worked six days a week, schools were held on Sunday. The movement was adopted in America, and a variety of east coast school

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**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

groups formed the American Sunday School Union in 1824. The Methodist denomination formed their own Union in 1827. American denominations adopted the idea of schools on Sunday for rudimentary instruction as well as moral direction, and by the mid-1800s were incorporating special areas into their church buildings for schools. The Uniform Lesson System for Sunday Schools was adopted for all Protestant denominations in the United States in the 1870s.

The Akron Plan was named for the First Methodist Church, built in 1870, in Akron, Ohio. The plan in its various forms called for separate rooms for instructing various age groups plus a mutual assembly area with minimal movement between the two. The original Akron church school had two floors with classrooms wrapped around a central courtyard with a fountain with fish (see diagram). The superintendent conducted opening and closing lessons, and was stationed against the far wall. Folding doors could be opened to each classroom so all students could see the superintendent without leaving their chairs. A combination plan soon developed which arranged the classrooms across either the rear or the side of an auditorium plan. Both the Auditorium and Akron Plan were dominant in 1900, but by the Great Depression were no longer being built.

The Methodist denominations in the late 19th century and early 20th century were the most numerous of the Protestant denominations. They were also the greatest adopters of the Auditorium and Akron Plans. Founder John Wesley directed Methodist ministers to give special instruction to children, and since 1784, this practice was an instituted standard whenever ten or more children were within a congregation. Methodists were particularly receptive to the Sunday School movement.

SIGNIFICANCE

Ira A. Rice, (1893-1938)

Ira Rice was born in Umatilla, in the Rice Hotel on Rice Street. The hotel was run by his mother, Addie McCredie Rice, and his father, R.F. Rice owned a grocery store. Rice grew up in the town, graduated from Umatilla High School, and attended the University of Florida at Gainesville, where he received a degree from the School of Architecture. He worked for two years with Charles Zebulon Osborne, a local architect/builder and lumber yard owner, who designed several local churches, schools, and many large homes. In 1916, Rice married Esther Ely, and had a daughter, Irene Rice Sewell, who later became the Methodist Church's first secretary. The church hired Ira Rice to design the new sanctuary. He continued to run his architectural business out of his home in Umatilla. He also designed a hotel, two banks, the First Baptist Church, and many large homes in Umatilla, including the Calhoun House, Turner House, Collins House, St. John, and Replinger Houses.

The Methodist Church at Umatilla was Rice's first independent architectural project. The gabled main block, cross gables, and lateral towers were forms in keeping with the Late Gothic Revival Style which was reinforced by the pointed windows. In the center of the main facade is a classical pediment with parapet supported by two large classical columns. The classical gable is flanked by two square towers. The main entry, east tower has Italian Renaissance bracketed eaves beneath a hip roof that is surmounted by an ornamented metal spire. The smaller west tower's roof is hidden by a sculpted, capped parapet with Prairie Style, horizontal

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**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

and vertical, ornamental cornice banding. The east elevation of the historic building contains two prominent Roman arches, located in the side porch, and the gable extension's vent. The church is an unusual, and excellent example of the mixing of early 20th century popular building styles. The architectural integrity of both the exterior, and the 1940s interior is very high.

The decision to build a new church in the early 1920s included plans to reuse the existing 1886 gabled wooden church. The wooden church was moved to the north of the lot and turned sideways, fronting onto Kentucky Avenue. It had a basement dug under the building, and was elevated so that basement windows were located at sidewalk level. The belfry tower and windows were removed. A second floor was installed to accommodate Sunday School rooms, and the building was clad in brick, incorporating it into the new sanctuary.

The new 1922 church was placed on the original site of the 1886 building. Ira Rice designed the new church to follow the Auditorium and Akron Plans. The pulpit and altar were placed in the northwest corner of the sanctuary, with the folding auditorium seating arranged in arches positioned diagonally across the assembly space. The floor sloped up toward the southeast corner. The choir/music was situated behind the minister in the west extension. The ceiling was flat, and the walls were plaster to enhance the acoustic properties. Sunday School rooms were situated adjacent to the general assembly area along the north side. The rooms were arranged in a "U" with a balcony overlooking the sanctuary. A riser where the children could assemble was located below the balcony, between the sanctuary and Sunday School rooms, in the interior of the "U." The church was built during the last years of the Auditorium and Akron Plan's popularity, and still retains many elements of these plans. In the 1940s the interior's arrangement was changed to what it is today, and these changes reflect the changing tastes in the period's church designs. The center aisle was established; and semi-circular auditorium seating was replaced with straight wooden pews in straight rows. The primary alteration was the enclosure of the riser. The pulpit, altar, and choir, moved from the northwest corner, were centered on the riser. Folding auditorium seating was retained for use within the choir. Because of the shift in taste, the Methodist Church at Umatilla retains elements of three of the most popular forms of church planning in the 20th century: the Auditorium Plan, the Akron Plan, and the axial arrangement.

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Section number 9 Page 1

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

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Section number 10 Page 1

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nomination boundary is a portion of the larger property boundary. The boundary runs approximately 145 feet north, and 200 feet west, from the northwest corner of Guerrant St. and Kentucky Ave. The western boundary runs from the breezeway in the education building and skirts the eastern side of the parsonage. (see site map)

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes property historically associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South at Umatilla. The boundary excludes most of the non-historic buildings associated with the church.

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Section number Photos Page 1

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. First United Methodist Church (Methodist Episcopal Church, South at Umatilla), 100 Guarent St., Umatilla
2. Lake County, Florida
3. Jane Scovil
4. June 1999
5. First United Methodist Church
6. Main (South) façade and east elevations, looking northwest
7. Photo #1 of 27

Items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs.

6. Main (South) façade, looking north
7. Photo #2 of 27

6. Main door into east tower, looking north
7. Photo #3 of 27

6. Cornerstone from 1886 church, looking north
7. Photo #4 of 27

6. South elevation door into west gable extension, looking north
8. Photo #5 of 27

6. East elevation, looking northwest
7. Photo #6 of 27

6. East elevation showing 1957 addition, looking southwest
7. Photo #7 of 27

6. Breezeway through 1957 addition, looking west
7. Photo #8 of 27

6. North elevation, looking southwest
7. Photo #9 of 27

6. Connection of historic church to 1957 addition, looking northeast
7. Photo #10 of 27

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**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

- 6. West wing, looking west
- 7. Photo #11 of 27

- 6. Classroom in west wing, looking north
- 7. Photo #12 of 27

- 6. Breezeway, west end of 1957 addition, looking north
- 7. Photo #13 of 27

- 6. West elevation, looking northeast
- 7. Photo #14 of 27

- 6. West elevation, looking east
- 7. Photo #15 of 27

- 6. West elevation of 1957 addition, looking northeast
- 7. Photo #16 of 27

- 6. Roofline, looking east
- 7. Photo #17 of 27

- 6. Pressed metal ceiling, looking
- 7. Photo #18 of 27

- 6. Interior of sanctuary, looking northwest
- 7. Photo #19 of 27

- 6. Figural stained glass window in east wall, looking east
- 7. Photo #20 of 27

- 6. Stained glass in south wall, looking south
- 7. Photo #21 of 27

- 6. Stained glass in west wall, looking west
- 7. Photo #22 of 27

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**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH
AT UMATILLA, UMATILLA, LAKE CO., FL**

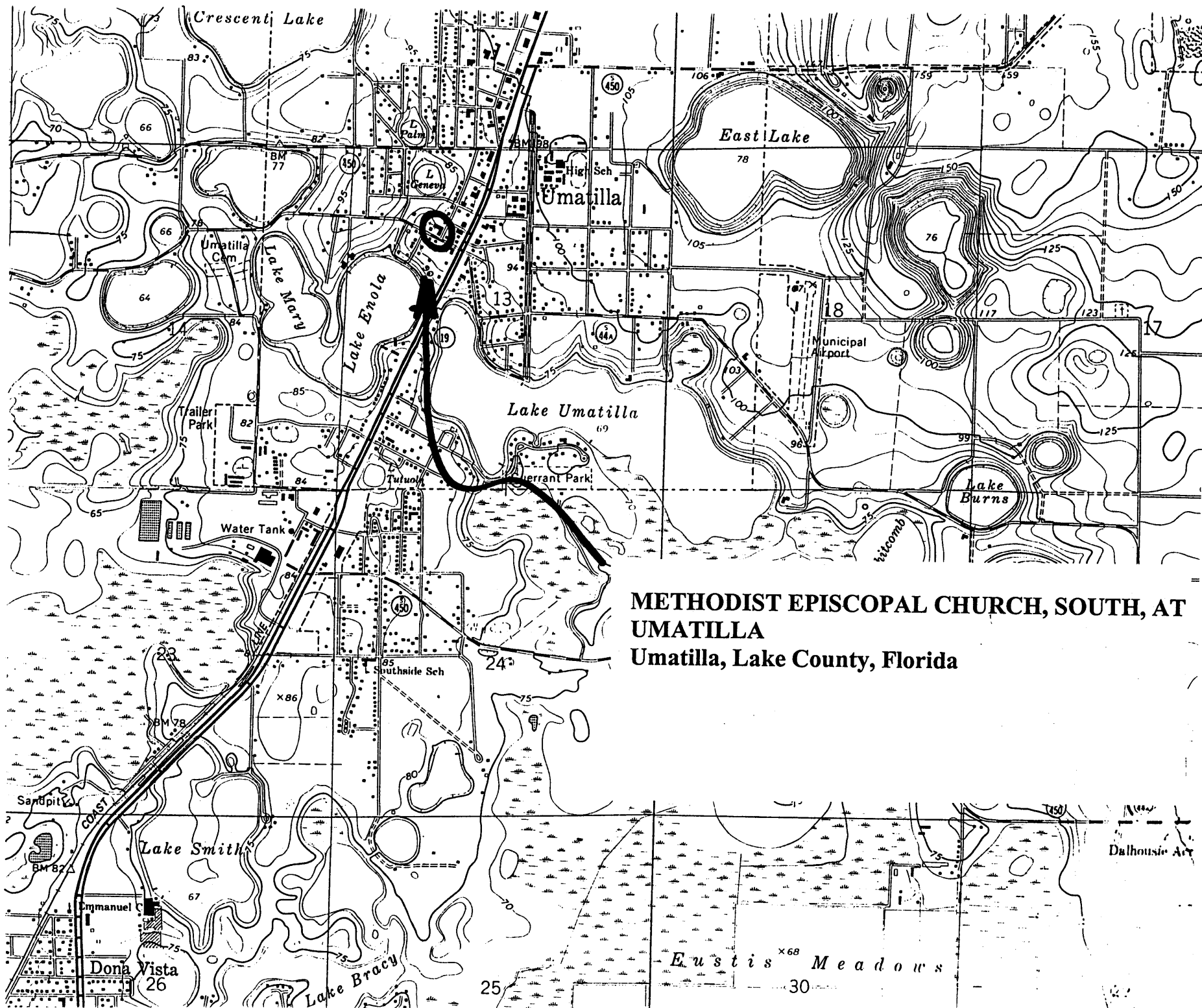
- 6. Sunday School balcony, looking north
- 7. Photo #23 of 27

- 6. Classroom with auditorium seats, looking east
- 7. Photo #24 of 27

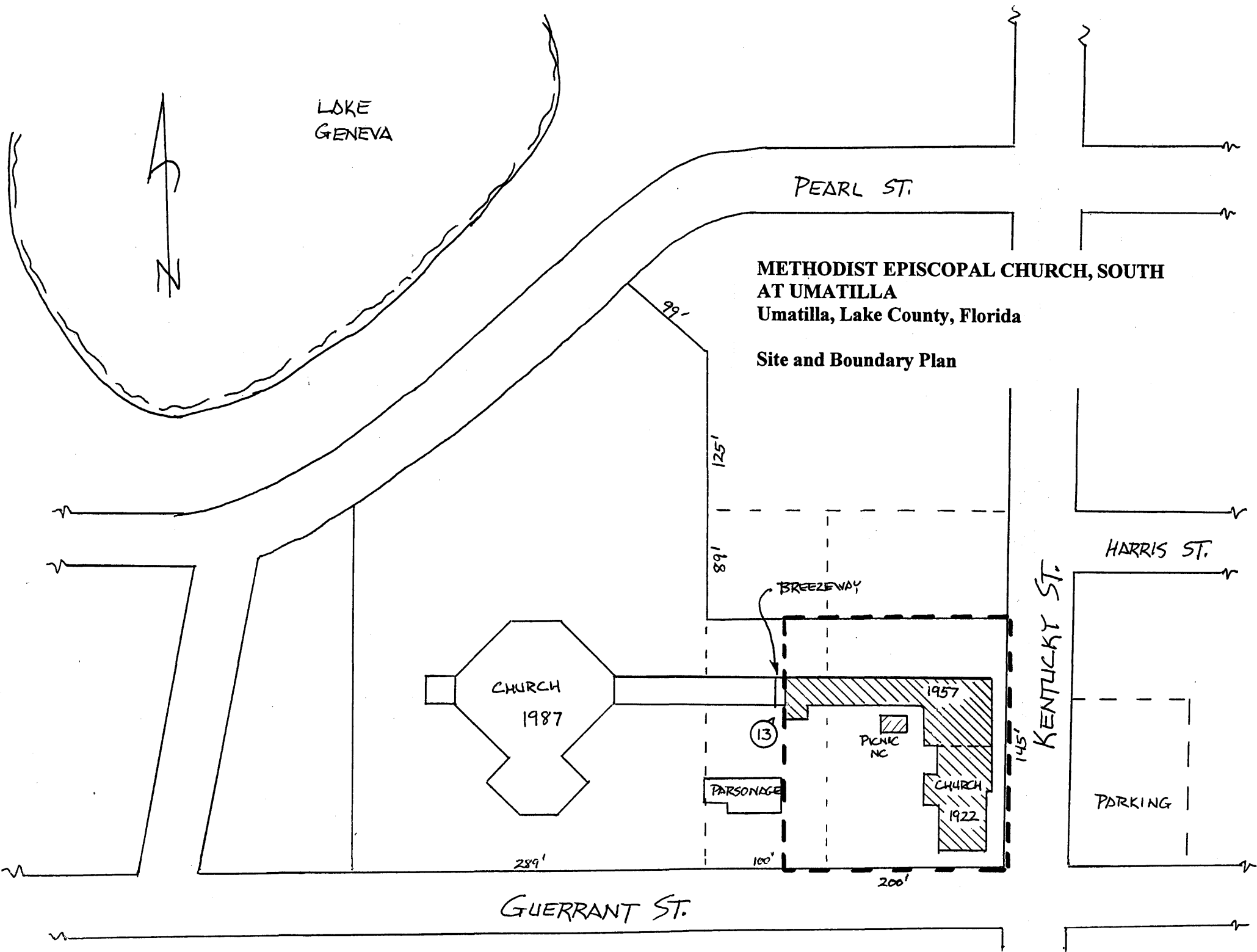
- 6. Classroom, looking north
- 7. Photo #25 of 27

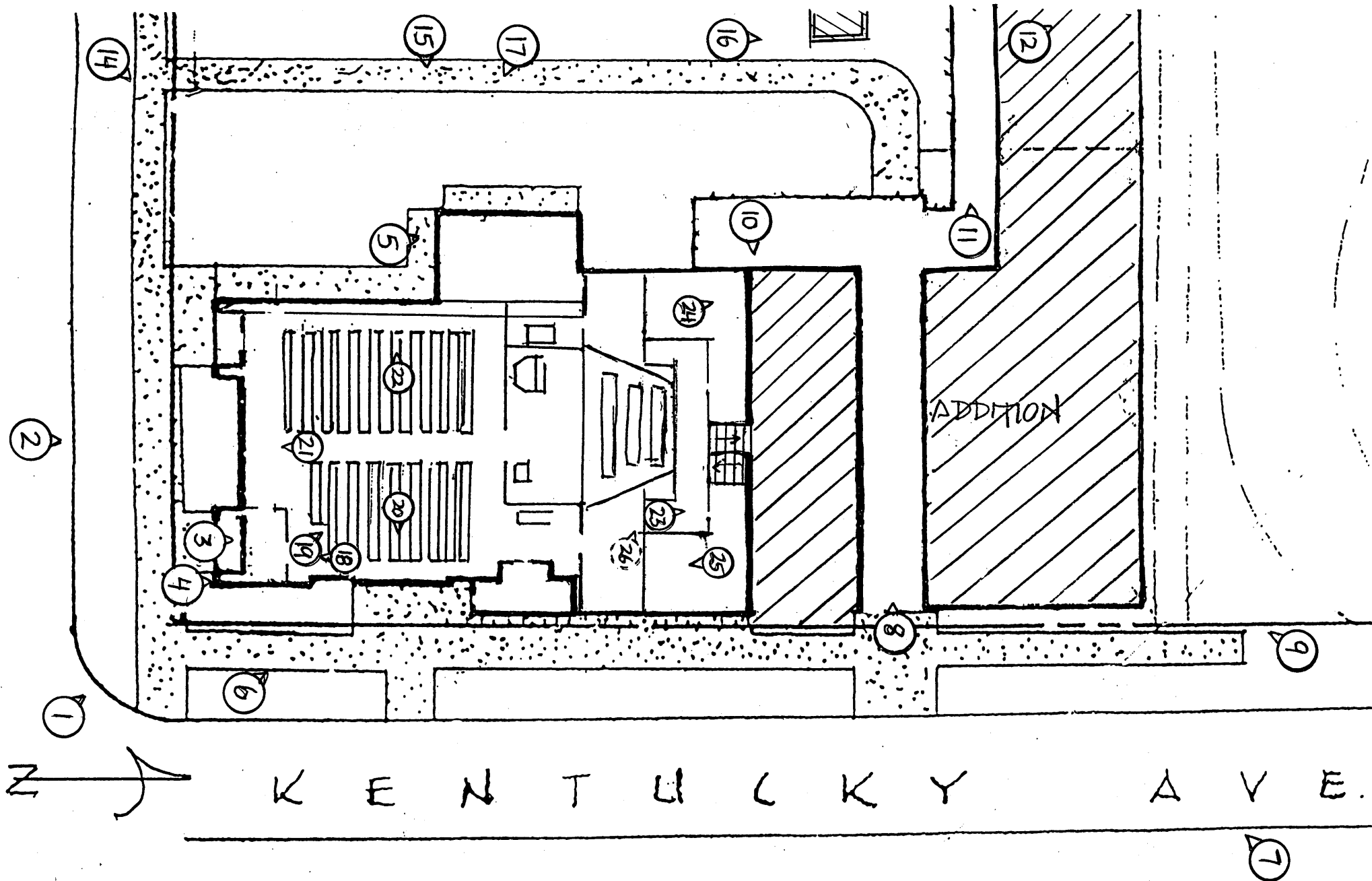
- 6. Basement, looking northwest
- 7. Photo #26 of 27

- 3. Unknown
- 4. Ca.1910
- 5. First United Methodist Church
- 6. Main (south) façade and east elevations, looking northwest
- 7. Photo #27 of 27



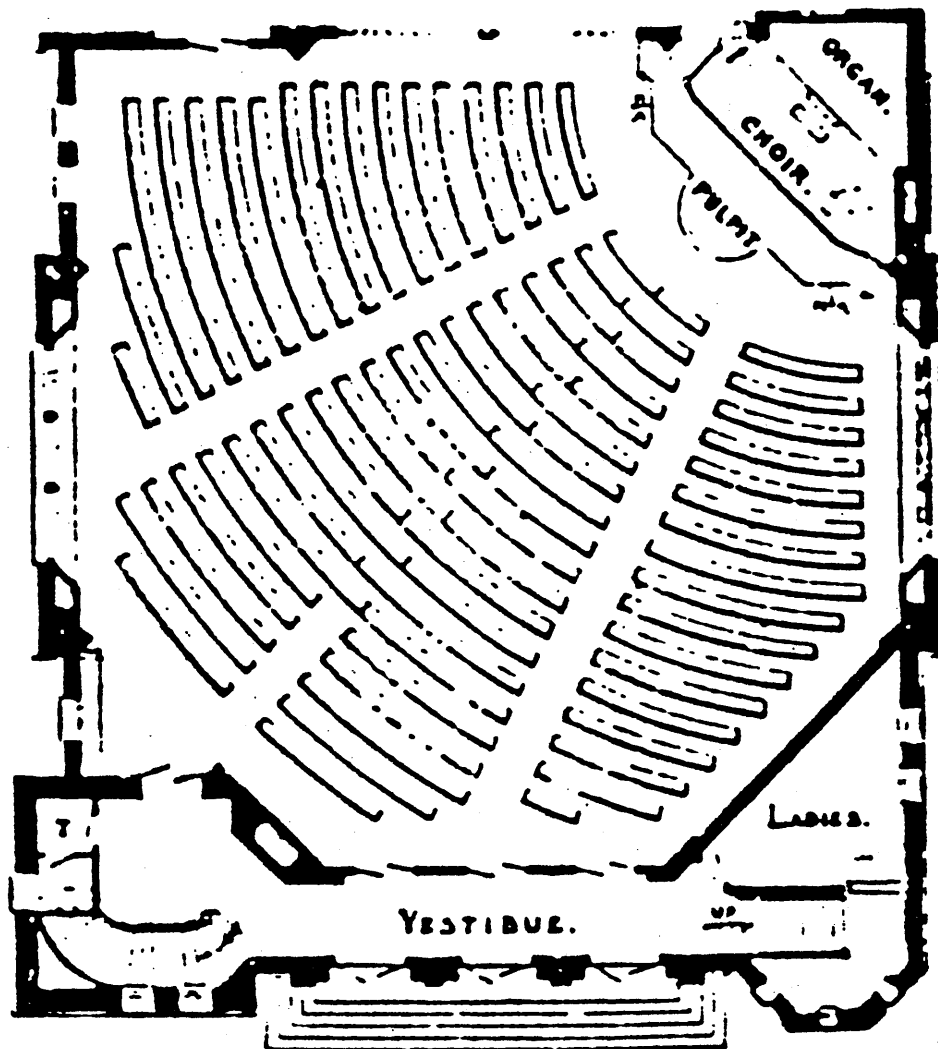
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, AT
UMATILLA**
Umatilla, Lake County, Florida





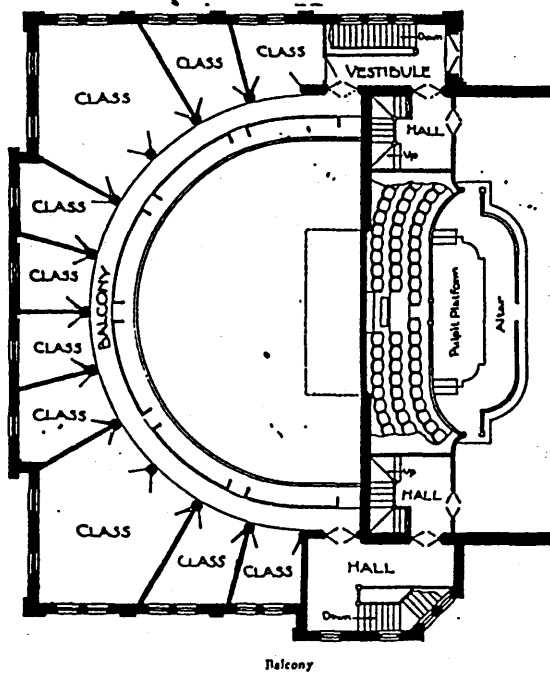
**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, AT
UMATILLA
Umatilla, Lake County, Florida**

**Floor Plan & Photo Diagram
Main Floor**

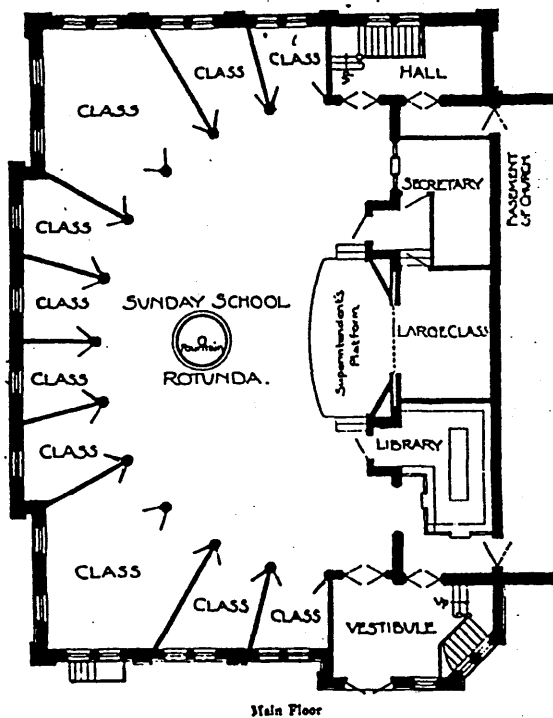


The "Auditorium Plan" Church

FROM
ROBERT JAEGER, "THE AUDITORIUM & AKRON PLANS," P. 254,



BALCONY/ 2ND FLOOR



1ST FLOOR

ORIGINAL AKRON PLAN 1870

FROM
ROBERT JAEGER, "THE AUDITORIUM & AKRON PLANS," P. 149-150.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH AT LIMATILLA
1922 ARRANGEMENT

