



65

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 SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

other names/site number FMSF#DU243

2. Location

street & number 226 North Laura Street N/A not for publication

city or town Jacksonville N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL countv Duval code 031 zip code 32202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Barbara C. Mattick / DSHPO 1/23/2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the property is:
- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
 - determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 - removed from the National Register.
 - other, (explain) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action
3-13-2013

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"N/A"

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals: Late Gothic Revival

foundation STONE
walls STONE

roof ASPHALT
other STAINED 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.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
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

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1902-1962

Significant Dates

1903

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hawkins, J.H.W., architect

McCarrel & Sloane, builder

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	4	3	6	6	4	0	3	3	5	5	3	8	7
	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 Boruff, Katherine; McEachin, Joel/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date January 2013

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Jacksonville; attn: Joel McEachin, Historic Preservation Planner

street & number 117 West Duval Street telephone 904-255-7859

city or town Jacksonville state FL zip code 32202

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

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

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church is located at 226 N. Laura Street, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. The 1902-1903, Late Gothic Revival Style church is built of gray granite. The two-story church has a basement, and the sanctuary portion is one-floor with high ceilings. The irregular foot-print is built close to the lot-line of the downtown property. Located on a corner, a prominent feature to the building and neighborhood is a square engaged crenellated tower at the northeast corner, steep roofs, Gothic pointed windows with stained and leaded glass, and a rose window above the main entrance.

SETTING

The Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church is located on the southeast corner of North Laura and West Monroe Streets, south of Hemming Plaza in downtown Jacksonville (Photo #1). Situated in a 1920s commercial district, the church faces east-southeast. The buildings in this area range from two-story commercial structures to the first Chicago Style skyscrapers in Jacksonville (Photo #2). City Hall at St. James, on the opposite side of Hemming Plaza, was the first large-scale adaptive use project in downtown; the city rehabilitated the St. James department store for use as City Hall in 1998. The church is four blocks north of the St. Johns River and the Main Street bridge.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

This Gothic Revival Style church is brick construction faced with rubble Georgia granite. Doors and window openings are framed in smooth Indiana limestone. Limestone is also used for detailing battlement and tower cornices, the water table, buttress caps and the building's steps.

In 1976, architect Mellen Greeley, who worked as a draftsman for the church's architect, stated that the granite used in building Snyder Memorial Methodist Church came from the 1896 Armory that burned in the 1901 fire.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Exterior

The east, main façade has three main sections and faces onto Laura Street (Photo #1). At the north corner is an engaged two-story-plus crenellated bell tower which has buttresses on its corners. A single Gothic arched window is at the first story, and a tall louvered vent is at the second story. To the south of the tower is the gable end of the main body of the church, which contains the centrally located main entrance (Photo #3). The main porch is accessed with five limestone steps flanked with masonry cheeks and metal hand railings. The double-paneled wooden door is topped with a pointed transom filled with a three-part leaded window. The doors have a limestone surround surmounted with a carved stone ornament. The entry is a part of a one-story gabled vestibule with canted sides, buttresses, and a limestone capped parapet. Short pointed arched windows are in the canted sides of the vestibule, and a single pointed window is in the first-story wall south of the vestibule. A large limestone rose window is in the main wall above the vestibule. The main roof parapet is capped with limestone and a stone Celtic cross is at its peak. South of the two-story gabled center of the elevation is a one-story extension with a flat roof and a crenellated limestone parapet, and two windows composed of pairs of leaded glass windows with the mullion composed of a rounded column with capitals (Photo #4). A side entry with a pair of doors is recessed in a portico at the southeast corner. Steps and a handicap ramp provide access to the entry (Photo #5). The broad side of a cross-hipped roof is visible above the southern one-story extension. The roof is pierced with two triangular dormers with tri-foil shaped windows filled with leaded glass.

The north elevation fronts onto West Monroe Street, with Hemming Plaza occupying the block to the north (Photo #6). The square engaged tower at the northeast corner of the lot is to the east. It has buttresses on its corners, a Gothic arched window in the first story, and a tall louvered vent at the second story. Three bays marked with buttresses, contain three large pointed windows composed of three lancet sections surmounted with tracery (Photo #7). A shorter two-story engaged square tower extends from the next bay, and serves as a side entrance with a door in the east side of the tower (Photo #8). The tower has a lancet window at the first story, one in the second story, and crenellations at the parapet. To the west of the tower are three single lancet windows with leaded glass (Photo #9). The broad side of the roof is exposed with three triangular dormers between the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

corner tower and side tower, and one dormer to the west of the side tower. All dormers contain a three-part pointed window sash. The east and west wall parapets extend above the roof ridge and are capped with dressed limestone.

The west elevation is closely adjacent to the building to the west, leaving only enough room for a pedestrian walkway access. Seven windows are in the first story wall of the main building block, and three are on the second story.

The south elevation is closely adjacent to the building to the south, leaving only enough room for a pedestrian walkway access. There are two rectangular windows in the south wall of the one-story eastern extension. The cross hipped extension is filled with seven symmetrically arranged tall rectangular windows. Three small basement windows are at ground level. A triangular dormer is in the hipped end. The broad roof of the main building block is visible with three dormers.

Interior

The interior of Snyder Memorial has oak floors, plaster and wooden walls, and exposed rafters in the sanctuary. The wooden wall finish includes paneling and wainscoting with chair rails. The main windows in the sanctuary and Sunday School room are filled with figural subject stained glass (Photo #10). Other windows are diamond pattern leaded glass. Two stained glass windows were installed in the narthex in 1961 and 1963, honoring two of the church's former pastors.

The sanctuary/nave (48' x 62') is aligned east to west with a central aisle and two side aisles that accessed two sections of wooden pews. The raised altar area to the west has curving platforms and a kneeler dividing the space from the nave (Photo #11). Centered in the west wall above the altar area are pipes for the organ. The ceiling has exposed scissor trusses and hammer-beams of varnished yellow pine (Photo #12). The pews and altar have been removed.

The tower on the north elevation adjacent to the chancel provides access from the outside to the auditorium, chancel, and west hall (Photo #13) which contains a minister's parlor

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 4

**SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

(Photos #14&15), kitchen (Photo #16), and a bathroom. The hall also has steps that go to the second floor which contains one room above the parlor and kitchen (Photo #17). The Akron Plan is incorporated into the church's arrangement with meeting spaces immediately south of the auditorium, within the hipped extension were used for Sunday School classes (Photos #18&19). An infants' room is to the west, and two rooms were in the one-story east extension (Photo #20). Two main Sunday School rooms were in the center of this space, with two pocket doors that separated the rooms from the auditorium. When opened, the Sunday School rooms were exposed to the main worship service. To the west of these rooms along with the infants' room is a library space. A gymnasium and meeting room are located in the southwest portion of the church.

The second floor is accessed by the stairway in the west hallway. The landing enters into a large room spanning the west end of the building. Access into a room in the north tower is gained from the northeast corner of this room.

The main northeast belfry tower is accessed only from the first floor. A winding stairway rises to the top, where a bell is located.

ALTERATIONS

During World War I, that southwest portion of the building was added to create a gymnasium and provide services to military personnel stationed in Jacksonville. The roof was originally slate but was changed to asphalt composition shingles in 1982. An ornate wooden pinnacle or spire at the roof ridge above the Sunday School rooms, was removed about the same time. A handicapped ramp, flower boxes and railings were added between the 1940s and 1960s. The church building has changed little over the last 110 years and retains its original character.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, built in 1902-1903, is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Social History and Architecture. Snyder Memorial was consistently engaged in social welfare and community betterment activities since its inception. The church is an excellent example of a Late Gothic Revival Style church, as well as having an Akron Plan interior arrangement.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Like the rest of Florida, Jacksonville was slow to recover after the Civil War which had drained manpower while leaving the economy in shambles. However, by the end of the 1860's Jacksonville began to draw new settlers and visitors who were attracted by Florida's subtropical climate. With its superior rail and steamship connections, the city soon became a popular tourist destination. Billed as the "The Winter City in a Summer Land," the number of winter visitors in the city grew from 14,000 in 1870 to 100,000 by 1885. By 1886 the city featured numerous churches and a synagogue, a high school, a hospital, a theatre, a library association, as well as numerous banks, shops, railroads, wharves, and elegant hotels such as the St. James and the Windsor fronting the city's Hemming Park.

The Great Fire of May 3, 1901, was the signature event in the history of downtown Jacksonville that redefined the architectural character of the city during the first half of the twentieth century. The fire started west of downtown at noon, and within an hour destroyed over 2,300 buildings located on 148 city blocks, causing an estimated 15 million dollars in property damage. Although only seven people lost their lives as a result of the fire, 8,677 people were left homeless. Destroying the oldest and most densely populated area of the city, the fire consumed twenty-three churches, ten hotels (including the grand St. James and Windsor), as well as almost all-public buildings such as the courthouse and city hall.

The rebuilding of Jacksonville began within a few days of the Great Fire. Many businesses destroyed by the blaze were soon reopened, operating out of tents and

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

temporary wooden structures. Architects, builders and entrepreneurs flocked to the city and designed buildings that reflected contemporary national trends. Within three years, the number of new buildings exceeded the number that burned. Out of the ashes of wooden buildings rose those made of stone, brick, concrete and steel. The Great Fire led to the growth of residential suburbs. Although many people rebuilt on their existing downtown lots, many more moved to Jacksonville's expanding suburban neighborhoods.

In downtown Jacksonville, intensive building activity took place during the first three decades of the twentieth century. By the end of 1914, when economic panic hit and World War I broke out in Europe, downtown Jacksonville was largely rebuilt from the fire. Buildings dominating the skyline before the First World War reflected both the traditional classical and colonial antecedents as well as the progressive Prairie School designs championed by architect Henry John Klutho. Gothic Revival, as used for Snyder Memorial, came late to Florida. Fostered by the 1849 writings of John Ruskin, the style had its heyday in the United States from 1870s - 1900s. The 1880 book, *Gardner's Commonsense in Church Building* transported high style - or rough approximations of it - to bonanza towns like Jacksonville after the fire.

The buildings of the 1920s demonstrated the eclecticism, ornamentation, and Mediterranean influence of the Florida real estate boom. The opening of the St. Johns River Bridge in 1921, and the rapid growth of the automobile also changed downtown after the war. By the time of the collapse of the Florida Land Boom in 1926 much of the area of downtown Jacksonville had been developed. The extent of commercial development and building construction in downtown Jacksonville was unprecedented. The suburbanization of Jacksonville continued, as it did across the country, leaving the downtown churches to help remedy the growing urban ills of the coming decades.

Context for Trinity Methodist Episcopal /Snyder Memorial Church

In 1870, Jacksonville had a population of 6,912, and Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was founded by a small group of northern Methodists who had been worshipping with the Presbyterians for five years. Trinity was led by the Rev. John S. Swain, a prominent Midwest Methodist minister. Swain took a job working with Union troops and freedmen in 1864, during the Civil War, and was later instrumental in establishing an African

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

American congregation initially called Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, now Ebenezer United Methodist Church, in Jacksonville. Along with Swain, the Trinity Church's first Board of Trustees included local businessman Calvin Robinson and Ossian B. Hart. Hart was the son of Jacksonville's founding father, Isaiah David Hart, who was a member of Florida's Supreme Court and Florida's Governor when he died in 1874. For \$5,400 the Methodist group bought two lots, 210 feet on West Monroe Street and 105 feet on North Laura Street, as the church site. Services began in March 1870, although their two-story frame structure was not completed until Fall of 1871. This building had a chapel on the first floor and the pastor's residence on the second, with both floors encircled by wide verandahs.

From the beginning, the new Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was involved with Jacksonville's social concerns. From 1875-1877, this Methodist chapel was home to Duval High School in the first two years of its existence. Rev. M. F. Swain, son of the first minister, was the principal. As the city grew the congregation grew, requiring a larger church. A new building was started on March 6, 1878, with construction advancing as donations were received. The first services were held in the new building in June of 1880, only to have it and the old chapel-parsonage burn down one month later.

Regular services began in the third building to house the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in January of 1882. The church and parsonage were completed in 1885. The pastor expanded his ministry to include neighborhood prayer groups. This outreach resulted in the creation of Livingston Memorial Methodist Church (later called St Mark's Church), Elizabeth Swain Memorial Church (1886), and Fairfield Church (1899) in Jacksonville, as well as other churches in nearby communities and around Florida. The Rev. Dr. Edmund Bowman Snyder (pastor, 1890-1895) preached to standing-room-only crowds. With the 30,000 troops that were stationed in Jacksonville as part of the 1898 Spanish American War came typhoid fever. Church members ministered to the soldiers and opened the church to army chaplains for the large number of funerals resulting from the epidemic.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Jacksonville's Great Fire on May 3, 1901, destroyed Trinity Methodist Church once again. Only the pulpit, the cabinet organ, four hymnals and some membership records were saved. The next day a sign appeared in the still-warm ashes: "This church shall rise again." The Methodist Church Extension Society, set up to aid the creation of new churches, claimed the ground since it made the original payment of the property in 1870. To satisfy the Society's claim, church member Charles O. Livingston bought the west 52 feet of the property for \$5,400. This gave the church enough money to obtain clear title to the rest of the property. Livingston built his own home on that western portion of the site. After his death in 1909 the home became the Livingston Mission Fund offices, established in his will "for the building and maintaining of Methodist churches in Florida." Over \$1.5 million in funds assisted over 150 churches and was administered by the Snyder Memorial Church Trustees over the century.

The Church Extension Society donated \$5,000 back to the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church for its rebuilding and the congregation raised \$6,000 more. William P. Snyder, a Pittsburgh businessman and son of the Rev. Dr. Edmund Bowman Snyder donated \$20,000 in memory of his father, allowing the church to be built more quickly. In gratitude, the name of the church was changed to Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Work on the church began in October of 1902, with the first worship service being held December 27, 1903 (Figure #1). As typical of most large buildings in downtown built immediately after the Great Fire, the church was constructed of masonry - granite and limestone trim - built to stand for years to come. In an interview in 1976, Jacksonville architect Mellen C. Greeley, who worked as a draftsman for the church's architect, J.H.W. Hawkins, stated that the granite rubble used in building Snyder Memorial Methodist Church came from the 1896 Armory, which also burned in the 1901 fire.

Social Welfare

Snyder Memorial Church was involved in helping people after the Great Fire, during two depressions; the yellow fever and typhoid epidemics. The church nave was used for worship services as well as lectures, literary readings and concerts. A gymnasium and several classrooms were added to the back of the building during World War I to provide

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 5

**SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

service to thousands of troops stationed in Jacksonville. The church sheltered survivors of the Roosevelt Hotel fire in 1963, and championed such causes as civil rights, fair housing and migrant worker's rights.

Throughout the century, the Snyder Memorial Church maintained an "open door" policy for anyone in need. With the Panic of 1914 when homeless, jobless, hungry men thronged Hemming Park, the church arranged for indigent people to periodically sleep in the church and provided them with free medical clinics, clothes, food and counseling. During World War I, there was a large influx of troops at Camp Johnston and the city's shipyards were active in the war effort. To accommodate the young men's needs, in 1917 the church added a new section at the rear portion of the building, providing a gymnasium and several classrooms. William Snyder again donated roughly half the funds of the \$20,000 cost of this building expansion. During World War II, Snyder Memorial Church was designated as the activities center for Methodist military personnel. The parlor and gym were open every day to men and women from the Navy bases. Since then the YWCA, Boy Scouts and other groups have used these facilities.

Community services were an integral part of the church's life. As early as 1901, Snyder Memorial joined with other churches in united Thanksgiving services. From the 1920s, once a week "spiritual clinics" was held for anyone in need of personal counseling, noon-day services were held three times a week, and the church was open daily for prayer and meditation by anyone passing by. Membership reached an all-time high of 598 people in 1949, but dropped from then on due to the exodus to the suburbs. Many of the new churches being built in the burgeoning residential areas were given funds by the Livingston Mission Fund. At the same time Snyder Memorial was assisting the creation of other Methodist churches, it was working hard to create relevant activities to attract downtown workers and hotel visitors.

Music played an important role at Snyder Memorial. In 1947, tubular chimes were added to the 1903 Hook and Hastings pipe organ. The chimes were taken from a massive pipe organ that was removed from the Burgoyne mansion in Daytona Beach. In 1958, an electronic carillon was installed. During the 1950s organist Ralph G. Copeland played hymns at noon every weekday. In 1954, organist William E. Pugh, Jr. began a series at the church of "Evenings with the Fine Arts," which he continued until his death in 1964. The

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 6 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

programs included exhibits of paintings, sculpture and photography as well as vocal and instrumental music.

The Reverend Mr. Robert John Gisler, who served as pastor at Snyder Memorial from 1951 - 1963, the longest of all the church pastors, had a major role in interdenominational and interfaith activities in Jacksonville. Gisler encouraged and implemented cooperative projects among all religious bodies, including prayer groups, study courses and direct involvement in local and state legislation. On August 27, 1960, at the height of the first race riot in the streets of Jacksonville, the mayor and other officials met in Trinity Chapel with Gisler, seeking a peaceful resolution to the mayhem outside while at the same time providing a safe sanctuary to the Civil Rights demonstrators gathered in Hemming Park.

The social activism of Snyder Memorial's ministers continued to 1999 through the urban ministry of the Reverend Linda Standifer. In the late 1960s, understanding among all races and among all economic classes was promoted, bringing mutual concern to bear on such problems as housing, alcoholism and schools. In the 1990s, the church served breakfast to as many as 350 homeless people on Sunday mornings.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Gothic Revival Style

Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church exemplifies the Gothic Revival, a style predominately used for church construction and popular during most of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century. A product of the Romantic Movement in Europe during the early nineteenth century, the Gothic Revival Style captured the essence and symbolism of Christian medieval architecture and culture. In America, the Gothic Revival Style was more popular between 1840 and 1870, however, its use in the design of religious and educational buildings continued well into the twentieth century sometimes being referred as the Late Gothic Revival. The Gothic Revival Style was initially popularized in the United States by the work of Alexander Jackson Davis, the most prolific Gothic Revival architect in the country. Plans for Davis' Gothic Revival cottages and houses were widely distributed in the 1830's, 40's and 50's through the popular publications of pioneer landscape architect and designer Andrew Jackson Downing.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 7 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Features of the Gothic Revival Style include generous use of pointed arches, steeply pitched gable roofs usually with one or more cross gables creating asymmetrical massing. It included the use of decorative detailing such as ornate window tracery, foliated ornaments, oriel and leaded glass windows, battlements, and towers often with crenellation. Residential examples often used ornamental bargeboards, clustered columns, and bay windows.

Akron Plan Interior

Snyder Memorial has an interior arrangement modified after the Akron Plan. The Akron Plan is an interior spatial plan that was first used in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Akron, Ohio, where it got its name. Reflecting a national movement toward child education, the Methodist denomination was at the forefront of the Sunday School movement. Sunday School rooms were positioned adjacent to the main sanctuary that were usually in the auditorium form with curved pews. Sliding or folding doors could open and close between the two spaces. This was so the children and adults could participate in the same opening and closing of the worship program. During the worship service the children would receive instruction adjusted to their age group. At Snyder Memorial the Sunday School rooms adjacent to the auditorium were revealed by re-coiling the yellow pine pocket doors between them.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

J.H.W. Hawkins was a New York architect attracted to Jacksonville by the construction opportunities produced by the Great Fire of 1901. Hawkins was responsible for the design of numerous downtown commercial buildings, as well as several significant residences. In addition to the Snyder Memorial Church, Hawkins designed the Herkimer Block (136 East Bay Street, 1902); the original Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank (101 East Bay Street, 1902); and the McConihe Buildings (1902, site of the Independent Life/Modis Building on East Bay Street). Although he had no formal architectural training, he designed some of the largest residences in Jacksonville, including the homes of Senator J. P. Talliaferro, W. S. Ware, Alex Sabel, J. E. Cohen and S. B. Hubbard. (*Southward the Light of Progress Shines, Illustrated & Descriptive, 1905, Jacksonville, Florida*, Illustrated & compiled by

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 8 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

the Industrial Advertising Company of America, Kinderhook, New York). The H.S. Griggs Residence (2956 Riverside Avenue, 1914) was one of the first documented uses of reinforced concrete for residential construction in Jacksonville. Hawkins worked in Jacksonville for just under twenty years. Just as much of his earlier life in New York is unknown, Hawkins' fate after 1920 is not known.

The construction firm of McCarrel & Sloane was founded in Charleston, South Carolina, by Robert McCarrel who came to Jacksonville in 1902 to direct construction of the Trinity Methodist Church (Snyder Memorial Methodist Church). In 1903, his company received the contract for the construction of the St. Johns Episcopal Cathedral, completed in 1906. McCarrel invented and marketed a concrete block known as "Compo Stone." After establishing a large manufacturing plant in the city, McCarrel went on to construct several concrete block residences, including 127 and 137 West Seventh Street. His company was able to manufacture several kinds of concrete blocks that varied in texture depending on use.

Features of the Gothic Revival Style are reflected in the Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church in its square crenellated bell tower, a steep pitched gable roof, pointed-arch windows and doors, buttresses, stone surrounds for doors and windows, and a rose window finished with art glass and stone traceries. The Gothic Revival Style is further emphasized at Snyder Memorial by the use of the granite exterior wall fabric, triangular dormers and pinnacles.

The interior and its arrangement has significance also as an example of a modified version of the Akron Plan, where Sunday School classes were held immediately adjacent to the sanctuary, and doors separating the spaces were opened and closed at the beginning and end of the worship service, so that the children could receive instruction suitable for their age groups.

Completed in 1903, the building was continuously owned and utilized by the Methodist Church until 2000, when it was sold to the City of Jacksonville. The church retains its historic architectural integrity to a high degree. Based on comparisons with early photographs, original plans, and the building permit record, Snyder Memorial Methodist

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 9

**SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

Episcopal Church has most of its original and historic fabric and has no significant alterations to the basic design.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 2

**SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Pt L5 L6 Block38 Harts Map; OR Book #12185 page 1909.
Parcel # 073750-0000

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The property boundary encompasses the property historically associated with the Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 1 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHOIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, 226 North Laura Street, Jacksonville
2. Duval County, Florida
3. Andrew Waber, exterior photos; Joel McEachin, interior photos
4. September 2012, exterior; November 2012, interior
5. Snyder Memorial viewed from West Monroe Street
6. Photo #1 of 20, looking southwest

Items 1-4 are the same for the following photographs.

5. Laura Street view, looking north
6. Photo #2 of 20

5. Main entrance, looking west
6. Photo #3 of 20

5. East elevation one-story extension, looking southwest
6. Photo #4 of 20

5. Southeast corner entrance, looking west
6. Photo #5 of 20

5. North elevation, looking south
6. Photo #6 of 20

5. North elevation window, looking south
6. Photo #7 of 20

5. North side tower entrance, looking west
6. Photo #8 of 20

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number Photos Page 2 **SNYDER MEMORIAL METHOIST
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

5. Windows in west end of north elevation, looking south
6. Photo #9 of 20

5. Interior, figural stained glass window, looking north
6. Photo #10 of 20

5. Interior, sanctuary, looking west
6. Photo #11 of 20

5. Interior, sanctuary, looking east
6. Photo #12 of 20

5. Entrance to parlor and hallway, looking west
6. Photo #13 of 20

5. Parlor, looking toward kitchen, looking southwest
6. Photo #14 of 20

5. Detail of parlor fireplace, looking west
6. Photo #15 of 20

5. Kitchen, looking north
6. Photo #16 of 20

5. Hallway and stairway to second floor, looking north
6. Photo #17 of 20

5. Main Sunday School class room, looking north
6. Photo #18 of 20

5. Main Sunday School class room, looking east
6. Photo #19 of 20

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

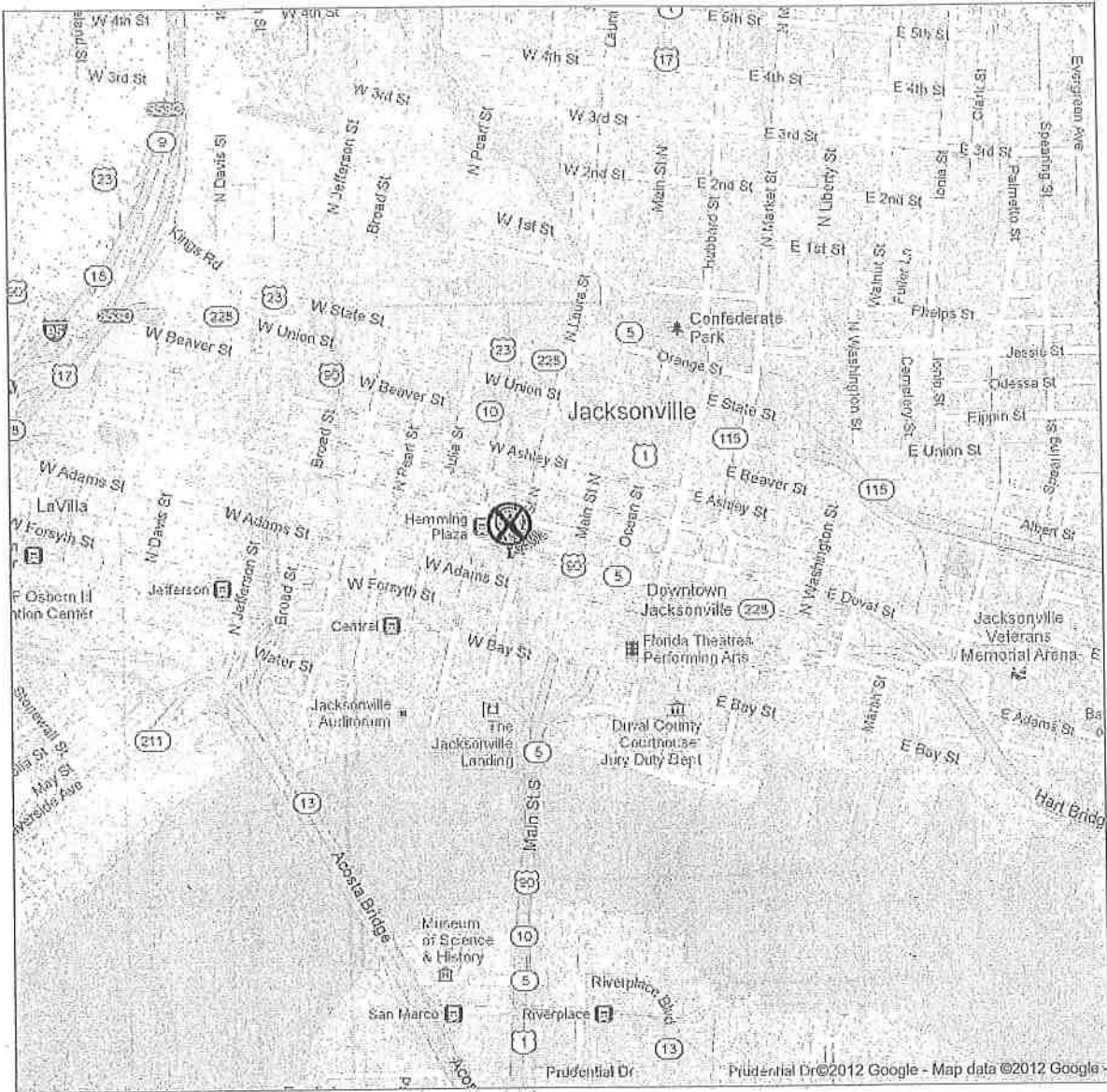
Section number	Photos	Page	3	SNYDER MEMORIAL METHOIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA
_____	_____	_____	_____	

-
- 5. Sunday School class rooms, looking north
 - 6. Photo #20 of 20

Figure #1

Historic Photograph, Snyder Memorial's east façade, 1903.

"Snyder Memorial Methodist Church," Vertical Files. *Jacksonville Historic Preservation Commission*.



SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida

LOCATOR MAP

SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida



Google earth

feet
meters

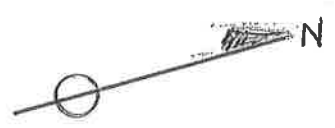
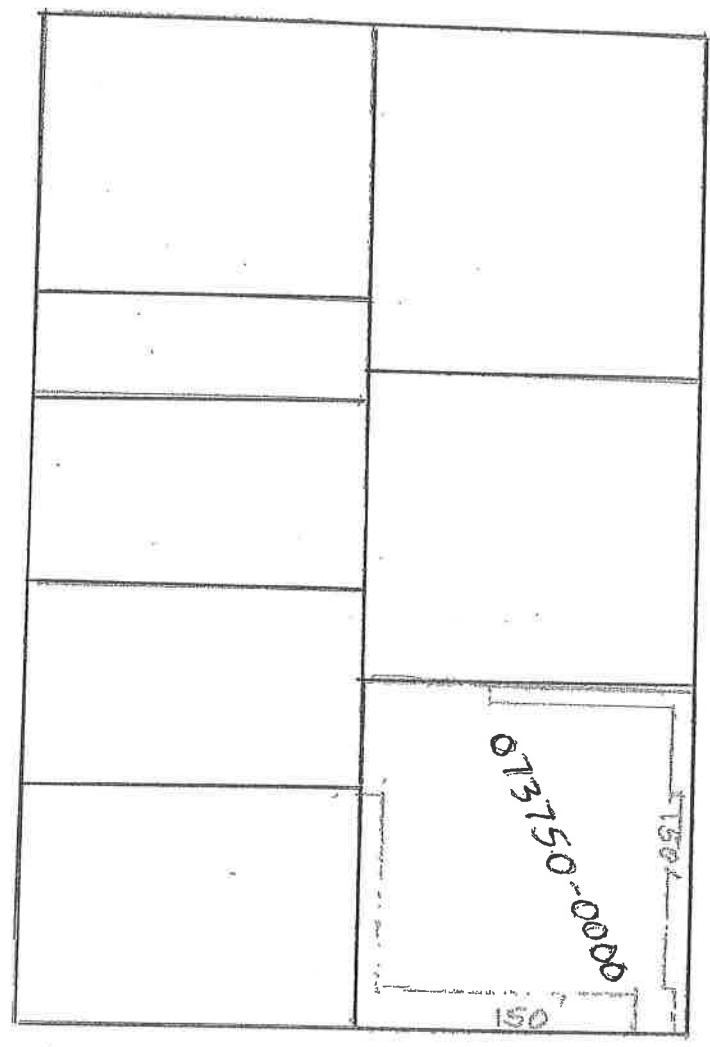


Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church
Zone: 17 Easting: 436640 Northing: 3355387

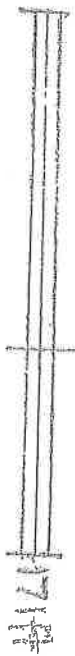
HEMMING PLAZA

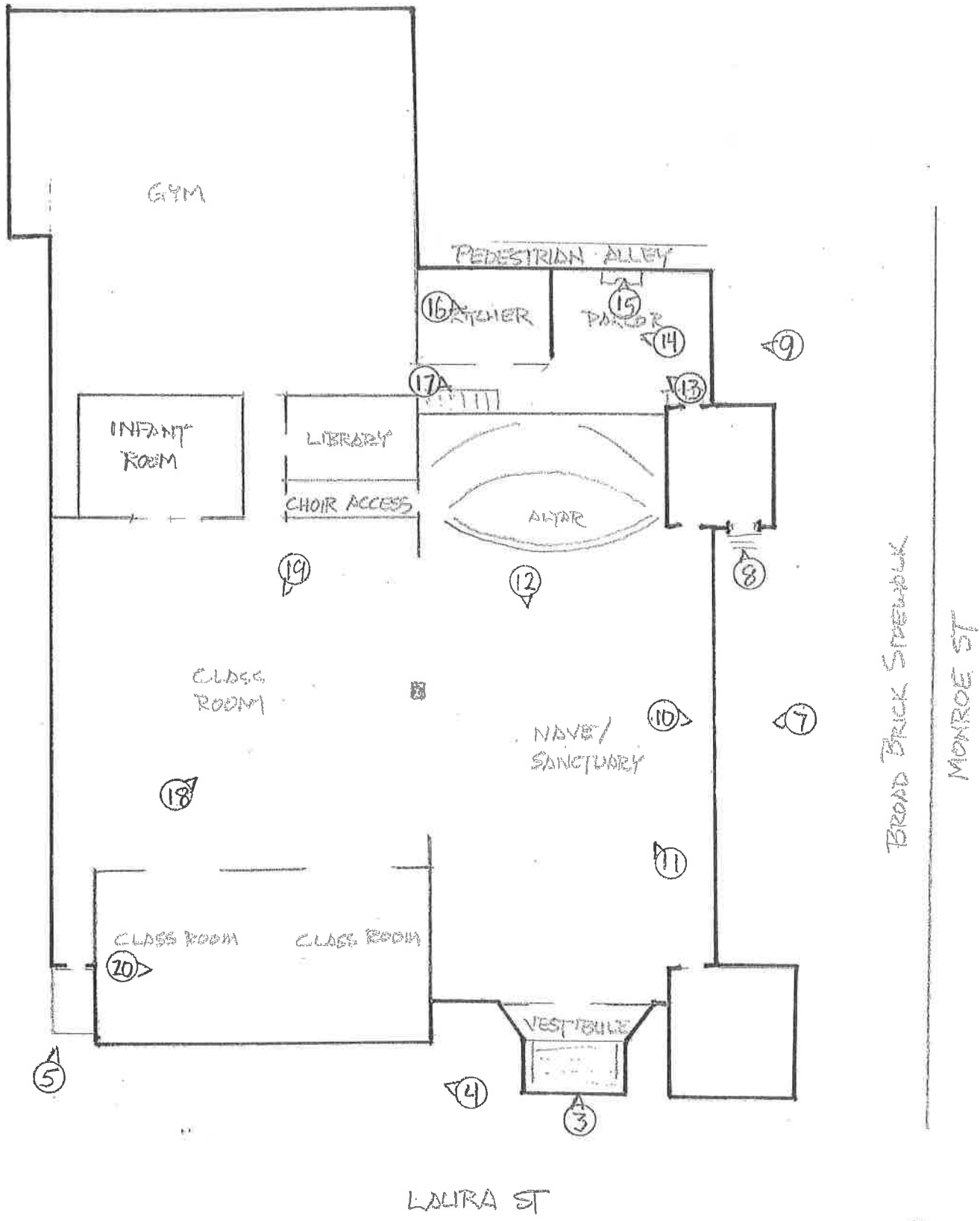
N. MONROE ST

LAURA ST N.

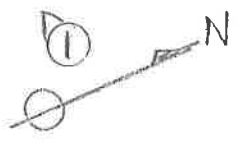


SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Jacksonville, Duval Co., Florida
Site Plan





SNYDER MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida
 Floor Plan & Photo Diagram



2



































FARGO

ONE WAY



NO PARKING
IN FRONT OF
BUS STOP

MINNAPOLIS









Dress

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: FLORIDA, Duval

DATE RECEIVED: 1/25/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/13/13
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 13000065

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-13-13 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT of STATE

RICK SCOTT
Governor

KEN DETZNER
Secretary of State

JAN 25 2013

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

January 23, 2013

Ms. Carol Shull, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Department of Interior
1201 Eye Street, N.W., 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed are the nomination and additional materials (nomination form, continuation sheets, site plan, Google map coordinates, color digital images and disk) for the submission of

Snyder Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida

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

Sincerely,

Barbara E. Mattick

Barbara E. Mattick, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
for Survey & Registration

Enclosures

DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

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