

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

FEB - 4
139

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 KNIGHT, W.A. BUILDING

other names/site number Peninsular Building, Greenleaf & Crosby Annex, FMSF# DU7587

2. Location

street & number 113 West Adams Street N/A not for publication

city or town Jacksonville N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county 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 for Survey & Registration 2-3-05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 of the Keeper Date of Action 3/15/05

W.A. Knight Building
Name of Property

Duval 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	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

Historic Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville

9

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: trade

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE: trade
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements:
Commercial Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other STEEL

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

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

COMMERCE

Period of Significance

1920-1954

Significant Dates

1920

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/am

Architect/Builder

Marsh & Saxelby

O.P. Woodcock

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

W.A. Knight Building
Name of Property

Duval Co., FL
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 3 7 4 2 0	3 5 5 5 1 4 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 Lisa King/Robert O. Jones, Historic Preservationist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date January 2005

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

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Lisa King, Vice President Langton Associates

street & number 118 West Adams Street telephone 904-598-1368

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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1 **W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The W.A. Knight Building is located at 113 West Adams Street, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. The 1920 building constructed for W.A. Knight has three stories, a basement in the southern portion, a brick exterior, and a flat asphalt roof. The façade of the building is divided into three horizontal zones. The first story is divided into three bays, two with commercial display windows and entrances, and a vestibule for a stairway to the other stories. The second and third stories are separated by decorative belt courses, and have a series of windows with 6/1 double-hung sashes. A prominent galvanized metal dentil cornice is at the roofline. The building was designed by the noted architecture firm of Marsh & Saxelbye, and constructed by O.P. Woodcock. The building was altered in 1976, and was rehabilitated in 2002.

SETTING

The W.A. Knight Building was also known as the Peninsular Building, and the Greenleaf & Crosby Annex. The building is on the north side of West Adams Street between North Laura Street and North Hogan Street, in the central business district of downtown Jacksonville. The densely developed area is arranged on an orthogonal street and block plan. One block to the north is Hemming Park, and four blocks to the south is the St. Johns River. The building is sited between the twelve-story Greenleaf & Crosby Building (1927) to the east, and three commercial buildings to the west, including the four-story Levy Building (1927) at the northeast corner of West Adams and North Hogan Streets (Photo #1). Immediately north of the Knight Building, along West Monroe Street, are located several commercial buildings adjacent to Hemming Park that include the Snyder Memorial Methodist Church (1903), now the headquarters for the River City Band.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

Covered by a flat built-up roof, the W.A. Knight Building is a rectangular, three-story, brick-clad, steel building that includes a basement. The south elevation is divided horizontally by cast stone belt courses and an overhanging galvanized dentil cornice. Being sited on the interior of the block between a multi-story office building and a two-story commercial building, elements of the east, west, and north elevations of the Knight Building are not visible from the public right of way.

The south elevation displays the three-part block design being visually divided into three distinct horizontal sections (Photo #2). The first section on the street level is composed of three bays that have storefronts and a lobby entrance to the upper floors. A canopy that cantilevers over the sidewalk protects the lobby entrance. The remaining two floors, which originally housed a variety of professional office uses, are visually divided by cast stone belt courses and capped by an overhanging cornice constructed of galvanized metal. The two bays to the west are filled by broad plate-glass display windows that frame a pair of centrally located doors with large

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square lights. The doors and plate glass windows of the three bays are capped by transom windows filled with rectangular divided lights like those in the upper sashes on the second and third floors. Cast stone knee-walls are beneath the display windows. Centered above each bay are three decorative diamonds created by projecting brick.

The fenestration on both the second and third stories is identical. It includes five window pairs containing wooden, 6/1 double-hung sashes (Photo #3). The sill of the second and third floor window pairs are created by the full width cast stone belt course that is visually supported by a slightly projecting soldier's course. The use of vertically placed bricks to form a soldier's course is also used to define the lintels that top both the second and third floor windows. The soldier course lintels of the third story window pairs also support an additional cast stone belt course. Between this belt course and the projecting cornice is a wide masonry soldier course. The prominent overhanging cornice decorated with a row of modillions continues the strong sense of horizontality of the south elevation. The roof parapet above the cornice is capped by a soldier's course with cast stone coping. A decorative iron balcony is located immediately below the central window pair on the third story (Photo #4). The balcony is flanked by cast stone panels with a floral motif set within the brick.

The north, east, and west elevations are of the same brick as the southern elevation but with none of the detailed course-work or ornamental elements. The east and west elevations (Photos #5&6) have five sets of window pairs on the second and third floors. The north elevation has six windows on the third floor (Photo #7). The vertical elements of the fire escape were removed to comply with the fire code, while the horizontal portions were retained and now serve as a balcony. Serving as the rear of the building, and fronting onto an alley, the north elevation has three doors at the first floor, one for the fire stair exit, and two to the first floor retail bays.

Interior

The building has two ground floor retail spaces, a lobby accessing an elevator and stairway, and the upper two floors containing twelve apartments, six on each floor. The apartment configuration retains the original hallways, and doors.

All original interior finishes in the retail spaces were removed by previous owners, and new interiors have been built to suit new tenants. New mahogany entrance doors and full-length side-lights with large lights replicate the original doors in style and placement. The open-air vestibule has floor tiles as does the interior vestibule (Photo #8). The stairwell is wooden with paneled newels and square balusters. Original marble wainscoting is around the walls. The walls and ceiling are plaster (Picture #9).

On the second and third floors, original floor tiles are in the elevator lobbies, and chair rails are in the lobby at the third floor. Plaster walls have been repaired, and the original maple wooden floor and plaster ceilings are present. Doors featuring obscure glass upper lights, framed by obscure glass windows on either side,

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**W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE,
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characterized the hallways (Photo #10). Some of these window pairings featured original building occupants' corporate names. These have been retained in place, though inoperable because they do not meet contemporary building codes. A new wall has been built behind them. New apartment entrance doors that replicate the original and meet the building code are used. The hallways retain their commercial office character. The apartments retain their original windows, window trim, baseboards, and wood flooring (Photos #11&12). New partition walls are of dry wall. A new fire stairway is at the north end of the halls.

ALTERATIONS

In the 1970s remodeling of the retail areas resulted in the removal of original finishes, and the installation of new doors and surfaces on the store fronts. The transoms were covered with metal sheeting, and floor tiled entrances were removed. Windows and doors on the north elevation's first story were bricked in. The office configurations on the second and third floors were changed; paneling was added over existing walls, doors and windows; and acoustic drop ceilings were added.

The Knight Building was rehabilitated under the federal tax credit program in 2002. The transom covering was removed and brick surfaces repaired. The store fronts were restored. The doors, sidelights, and floor tile entrances were replicated. The main roof-line cornice was repaired. The suspended marquee over the lobby was replicated. A new elevator was installed into the existing elevator column. An internal fire escape stairwell was installed at the north wall of the building. The exterior fire-escape doors and one window in the north elevation were bricked in, and descending fire-escape ladders were removed. Two bricked-in doors in the north wall's first story were reopened. Repairs were made to the original floors, stairway, plaster walls and ceilings throughout the building. The second and third floor office spaces were reconfigured to accommodate apartments while retaining the historic public circulation patterns and materials.

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**W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

The W.A. Knight Building is nominated to the National Register under Criteria A and C for local significance in the areas of Commerce and Architecture. The building is nominated under the multiple property cover "Historic Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville, Florida." Its associated historic context is "Jacksonville During the Great Florida Land Boom, 1920-1927," and the associated property type is F.1, "Historic Commercial Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville, 1901-1927." The W.A. Knight Building is one of the city's finest examples of the three-part commercial building type. The building housed a group of doctors that became a significant medical resource for the city. The building's offices also housed the Diamond Interlachen Sand Company and Shands and Baker, Inc. The two firms combined and became a statewide and regional mining operation within the historic period.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Jacksonville served as Florida's dominant commercial and financial center during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The W.A. Knight Building was one of several office buildings constructed along West Adams Street during the Land Boom years of the 1920's. Part-time St. Augustine residents, William A. and Ann S. Knight, whose family owned a wholesale grocery company in Zanesville, Ohio, initiated construction of the building. The W.A. Knight Building was utilized by a variety of commercial and business operations, including two that became noted Jacksonville institutions. Riverside Hospital, a prominent institution, grew from a group of physicians housed in the building, and Florida Rock Industries, Inc. developed from two firms located in the building.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

During the construction of the Knight Building, a group of physicians invested in the custom construction of a portion of the building. The third floor of the W.A. Knight Building was designed to include an operating room, x-ray room, and elevator that would accommodate stretchers for the third floor. Fifteen medical offices were on the third floor, and a portion of the second floor was leased to physicians as well as for general business use. According to a 1921 city directory, physicians with offices in the Knight Building included Dr. Edward Jelks, Dr. Turner Z. Cason, Dr. Harry A. Peyton, Dr. James V. Freeman, Dr. H. Marshall Taylor, Dr. Royal H. Mayhew, and Dr. Clarence D. Rollins. Several years earlier, Dr. Jelks had practiced with Dr. Carey Rogers who owned Riverside Hospital, specializing as a surgery facility. Rogers asked Jelks, Peyton, and Cason to purchase his hospital, and they did. Operating Riverside Hospital as a partnership, they developed it into a major service and educational center (Mosely; 1976).

By 1934, business offices for the Diamond Interlachen Sand Company and Shands & Baker Inc., were located in the W.A. Knight Building. Under the direction and ownership of Thompson S. Baker, James R. Shands, and

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William A. Shands, these two companies combined and expanded to include the Interlachen Concrete and Tile Company by 1940, and the All Florida Sand Company by 1950. A Gainesville resident, William A. Shands went on to establish an outdoor advertising company, and a long career in the Florida Senate beginning in 1941. During the 1940's, Baker and Shands continued to acquire existing sand and rock operations, such as the Williston Shell Rock Company, Central Sand, and Lansing Rock. Their operations crossed Florida and extended into adjacent states. These companies and mining operations organized or acquired by Thompson S. Baker and William A. Shands form the nucleus of today's Florida Rock Industries (Baker "History of Florida Rock"; 1998).

Marsh & Saxelbye Architects

The W.A Knight Building was designed by the noted Jacksonville architectural firm of Marsh & Saxelbye, and constructed by O.P. Woodcock. William Mulford Marsh (1889-1946), a native of Jacksonville, began his architectural practice around 1912. Prior to joining in partnership with Harold Saxelbye in 1919, Marsh designed several Prairie-style buildings in Jacksonville. Harold Frederick Saxelbye (1885-1964) born in Hull, England, came to New York to practice architecture in 1904. In 1913 he moved to Jacksonville to design the Mason (Mayflower) Hotel. After a brief association with architects Talley & Summer, Saxelbye entered a partnership with Marsh that lasted twenty-seven years. During the period between 1919 and 1946, Marsh and Saxelbye was the most prolific architectural firm in Jacksonville, especially during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920's. The firm is noted for many excellent commercial, institutional, and residential designs in Jacksonville and throughout the state.

Many elaborate residential designs by Marsh and Saxelbye are found in Jacksonville's San Marco, San Jose Estates, Avondale and Ortega areas. Other noted commercial and institutional designs by the firm include the Levy Building, 135 West Adams Street (1927); Hildebrandt Building, 300 West Adams Street (1926-7); Taliaferro Memorial Building, 256 East Church Street (1923-24); Title and Trust Company of Florida, 200 East Forsyth Street (1928)(NR 1990); Greenleaf & Crosby Building, 208 North Laura Street (1927); Atlantic National Bank Annex, 118 West Adams Street (1925-6)(NR 1997); Olmstead Motor Company Building, 802 North Laura Street (1927-28); South Atlantic Investment Building, 37-41 West Monroe Street (1925); the Western Union Building, North Laura Street (1930-31); U.S. Post Office & Courthouse, 311 West Monroe Street, in association with Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia and James D. Wetmore of Washington D.C.; and the Crane Company Building, 1007 West Bay Street (1930).

One of Jacksonville's most prolific builders during the first half of the twentieth century, Owen Preston Woodcock, a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, began his own construction company on 1897. In business for over fifty years, the O.P. Woodcock Company built numerous landmark structures in Jacksonville, including the Professional Building, 126 West Adams Street (1914); the Masonic Temple, 410 Broad Street (1912-16)(NR 1980); the commercial building at 643 Edison Avenue (1924); John Gorrie Junior High School, 2525

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College Street (1923-24); the Lane Drug Company Building, 2665 Park Street (1942); Willow Branch Library, 2875 Park Street (1920-30); Kirby-Smith Junior High School, 2034 Hubbard Street (1923-24); 1926 addition to the Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant, at the St. Johns River, (1924); Elizabeth Swain Memorial Methodist Church, (1925); and the concrete section of the original Gator Bowl. The company constructed all of the buildings and residences that were part of the original San Jose Estates Development (NR 1985), including the San Jose Country Club, the San Jose Hotel (Bolles School), the San Jose Estates Administration building (San Jose Episcopal Church), and entry gatehouse. After Woodcock's death in April of 1953, the company continued to be operated by a relative, Ira Kroger.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Nominated under the Property Type F.1 "Historic Commercial Buildings of Downtown Jacksonville 1901-1927," the W. A. Knight Building is an excellent example of the building type known as two-part commercial block. The type was a common design of small-scale masonry commercial buildings in the United States between 1850 and 1950. The façade of the three-story building is clearly delineated into two zones of use: the store-fronts for retail on the first story, and banks of sash-filled windows at the second and third stories, indicative of office or domestic use. The building exhibits eclectic style references rather than a unified historic style. The balanced three-bay, first story, cast stone belt-courses separating the three stories, and prominent classical cornice at the roof line gives the building formality. The multi-light sashes and transoms, ornamental brick work, and ornamental cast stone inserts present a Victorian Period historic allusion. The W.A. Knight Building retains a high degree of physical integrity.

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**W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Real Estate Number 073747 0000 & 073747 0001

Jacksonville Harts Map, Pt. Lots 2, 3; Recorded O/R 9782-837; Block 38; Historical adjustment.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the property historically associated with the W.A. Knight Building.

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**W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE,
DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

1. W.A. Knight Building, 113 West Adams Street, Jacksonville
2. Duval County, Florida
3. Lisa King
4. October, 2004
5. Langton Associates, 113 W. Adams St.
6. West Adams Streetscape with Knight Building, looking northwest
7. Photo #1 of 12

Items 1–5 are the same for the following photographs

6. South, main façade of W.A. Knight Building, looking northwest
7. Photo #2 of 12

6. South elevation detail showing window, belt course, cornice, looking north
7. Photo #3 of 12

6. South elevation showing balcony, cast stone ornaments, looking north
7. Photo #4 of 12

6. East elevation, looking south
7. Photo #5 of 12

6. West elevation, looking north
7. Photo #6 of 12

6. North elevation, looking south
7. Photo #7 of 12

6. First story vestibule entry, looking north
7. Photo #8 of 12

6. Vestibule interior, looking north
7. Photo #9 of 12

6. Second floor central hallway, looking north
7. Photo #10 of 12

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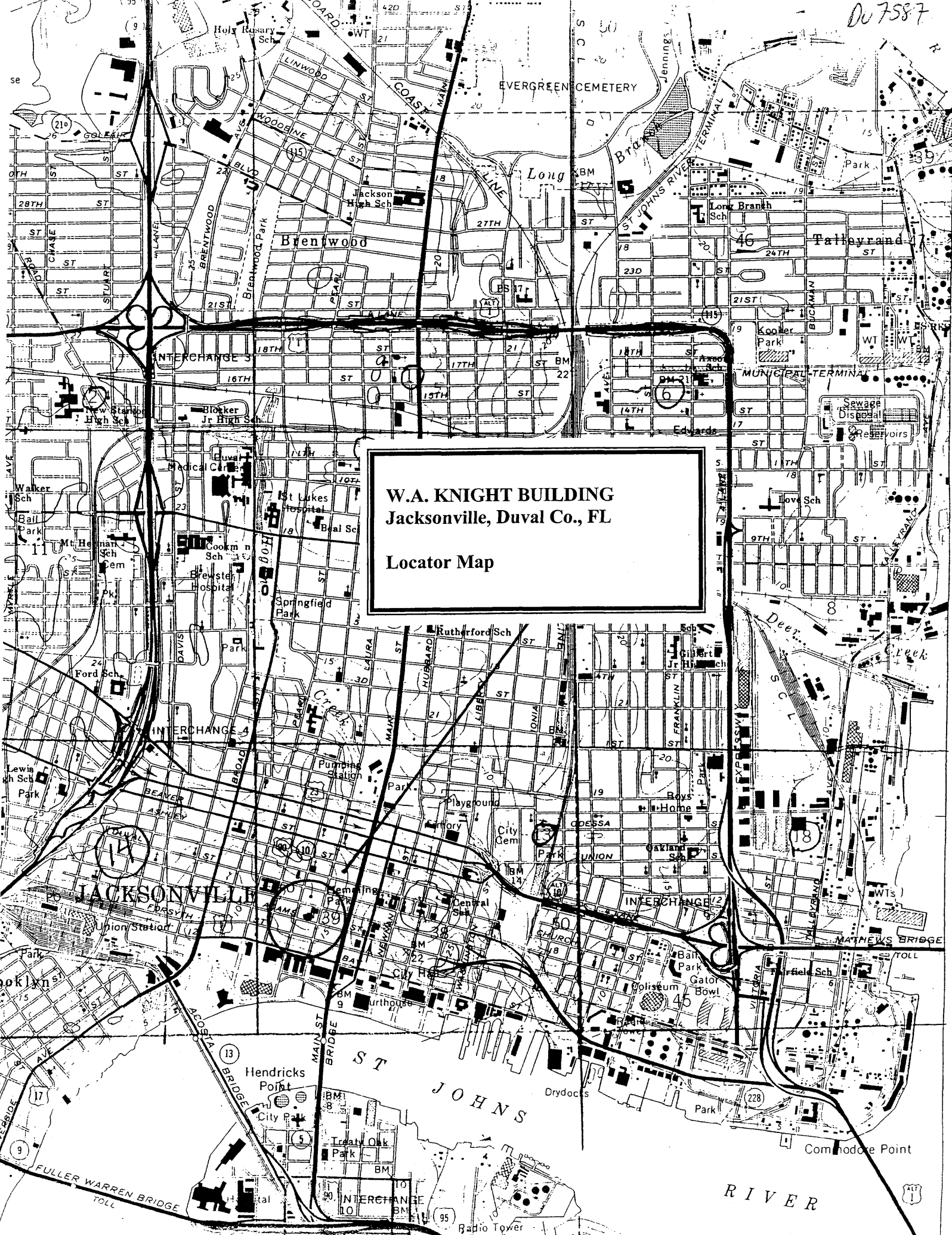
Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 2

**W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING, JACKSONVILLE,
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- 6. Second floor apartment interior, looking north
- 7. Photo #11 of 12

- 6. Third floor apartment interior, looking south
- 7. Photo #12 of 12

DW 7587

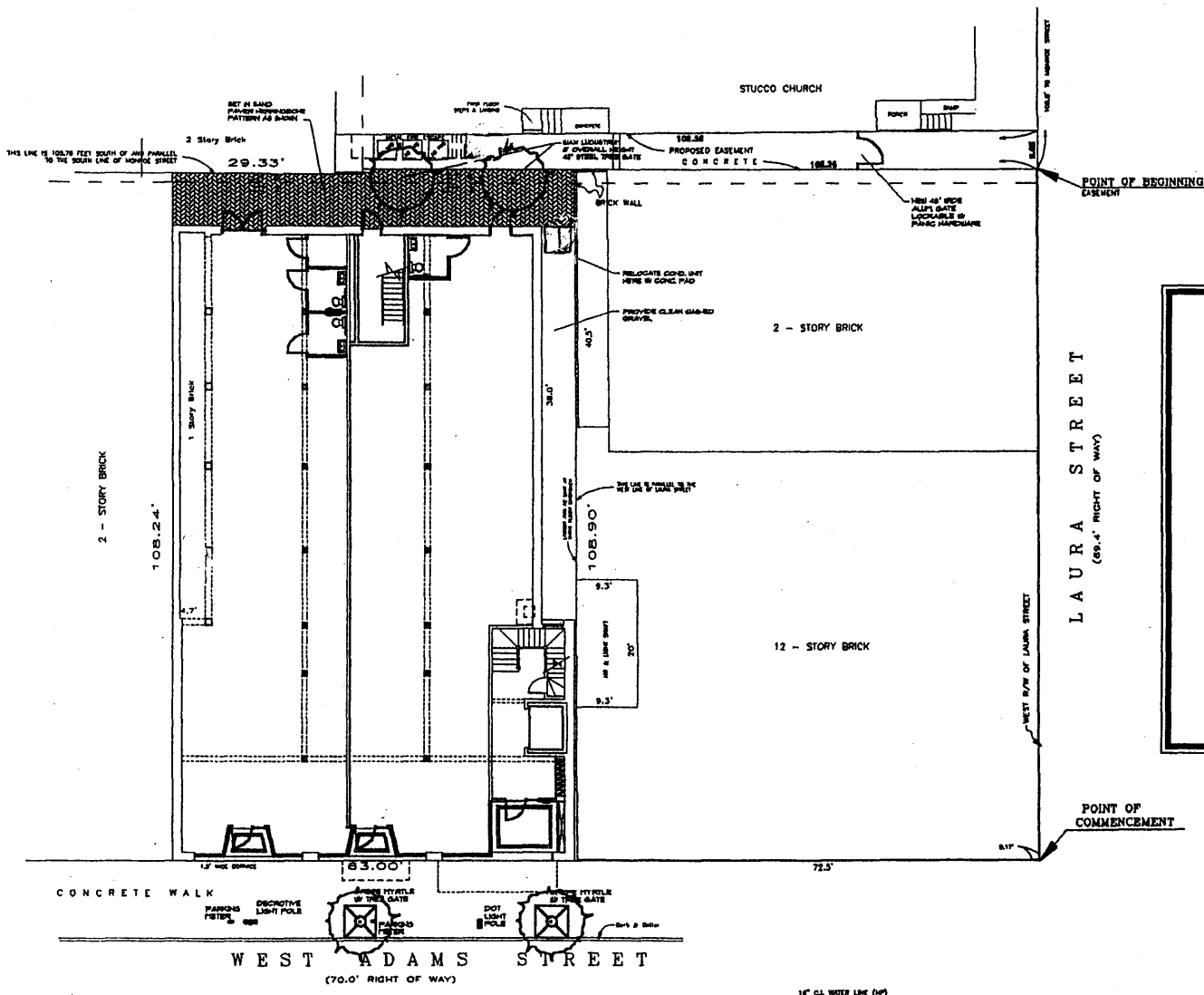


W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING
 Jacksonville, Duval Co., FL

Locator Map

Map labels include: Holy Rosary Sch, LINWOOD ST, WOODBINE ST, COAST MAIN, EVERGREEN CEMETERY, Jennings, Park, Long Branch Sch, Folleyrand, 21ST, 24TH, 23D, 18TH, 17TH, 15TH, 14TH, 13TH, 12TH, 11TH, 10TH, 9TH, 8TH, 7TH, 6TH, 5TH, 4TH, 3RD, 2ND, 1ST, 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, 28TH, 29TH, 30TH, 31ST, 32ND, 33RD, 34TH, 35TH, 36TH, 37TH, 38TH, 39TH, 40TH, 41ST, 42ND, 43RD, 44TH, 45TH, 46TH, 47TH, 48TH, 49TH, 50TH, 51ST, 52ND, 53RD, 54TH, 55TH, 56TH, 57TH, 58TH, 59TH, 60TH, 61ST, 62ND, 63RD, 64TH, 65TH, 66TH, 67TH, 68TH, 69TH, 70TH, 71ST, 72ND, 73RD, 74TH, 75TH, 76TH, 77TH, 78TH, 79TH, 80TH, 81ST, 82ND, 83RD, 84TH, 85TH, 86TH, 87TH, 88TH, 89TH, 90TH, 91ST, 92ND, 93RD, 94TH, 95TH, 96TH, 97TH, 98TH, 99TH, 100TH.

Map labels include: Walker Sch, Ball Park, Mt. Heenan Sch, Ford Sch, Lewis Sch, Union Station, Hendricks Point, City Park, Treat Oak Park, Radio Tower (WJXK), Drydocks, Gator Bowl, Police Museum, Gator Park, City Hall, City Cem, Rutherford Sch, Bial Sch, Springfield Park, Brewster Hospital, Cookman Sch, Medical Center, St. Luke's Hospital, Deerpark, Deer Creek, Sewage Disposal, Municipal Terminal, Reervoirs, Love Sch, Kooler Park, Long Branch Sch, Folleyrand, Park, Jennings, Evergreen Cemetery, Holy Rosary Sch, Lincolnwood, Woodbine, Coast Main, Main St, Duval St, Broadway, Beaver St, Forsyth St, Adams St, Main St Bridge, Fuller Warren Bridge, Matthews Bridge, Commodore Point, River, Interchange 1, Interchange 2, Interchange 3, Interchange 4, Interchange 5, Interchange 6, Interchange 7, Interchange 8, Interchange 9, Interchange 10, Interchange 11, Interchange 12, Interchange 13, Interchange 14, Interchange 15, Interchange 16, Interchange 17, Interchange 18, Interchange 19, Interchange 20, Interchange 21, Interchange 22, Interchange 23, Interchange 24, Interchange 25, Interchange 26, Interchange 27, Interchange 28, Interchange 29, Interchange 30, Interchange 31, Interchange 32, Interchange 33, Interchange 34, Interchange 35, Interchange 36, Interchange 37, Interchange 38, Interchange 39, Interchange 40, Interchange 41, Interchange 42, Interchange 43, Interchange 44, Interchange 45, Interchange 46, Interchange 47, Interchange 48, Interchange 49, Interchange 50, Interchange 51, Interchange 52, Interchange 53, Interchange 54, Interchange 55, Interchange 56, Interchange 57, Interchange 58, Interchange 59, Interchange 60, Interchange 61, Interchange 62, Interchange 63, Interchange 64, Interchange 65, Interchange 66, Interchange 67, Interchange 68, Interchange 69, Interchange 70, Interchange 71, Interchange 72, Interchange 73, Interchange 74, Interchange 75, Interchange 76, Interchange 77, Interchange 78, Interchange 79, Interchange 80, Interchange 81, Interchange 82, Interchange 83, Interchange 84, Interchange 85, Interchange 86, Interchange 87, Interchange 88, Interchange 89, Interchange 90, Interchange 91, Interchange 92, Interchange 93, Interchange 94, Interchange 95, Interchange 96, Interchange 97, Interchange 98, Interchange 99, Interchange 100.



W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING
 113 West Adams Street
 Jacksonville, Duval Co., FL
SITE PLAN

SITE PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



GEORGE BAUER
 ARCHITECTURE
 11 W. 4TH AVENUE
 DELRAY BEACH, FL 33485
 PHONE 861.379.7201
 FAX 861.375.9752

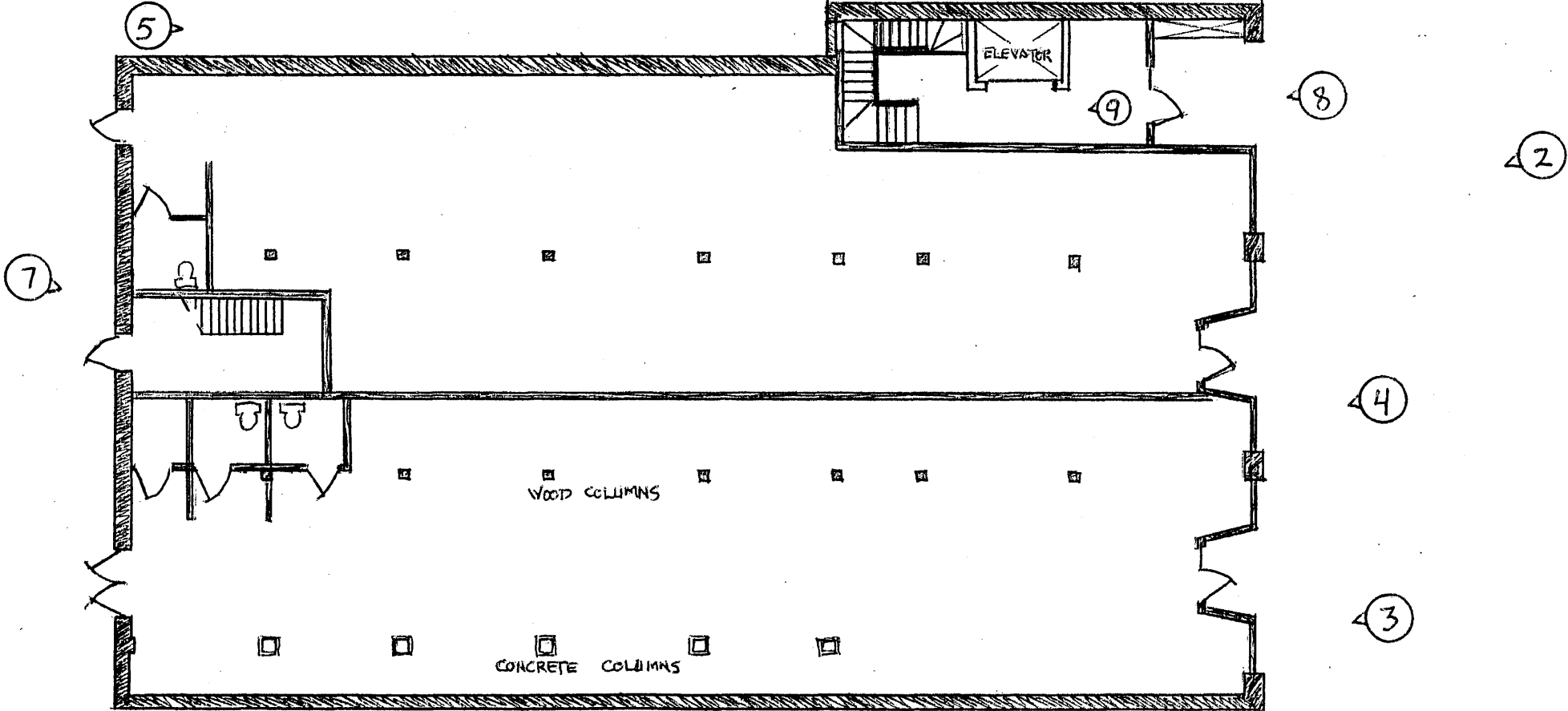
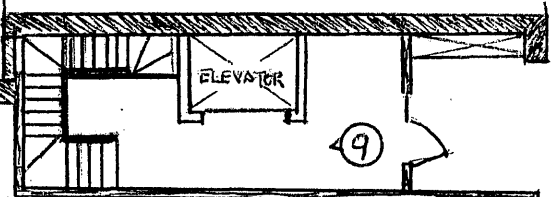
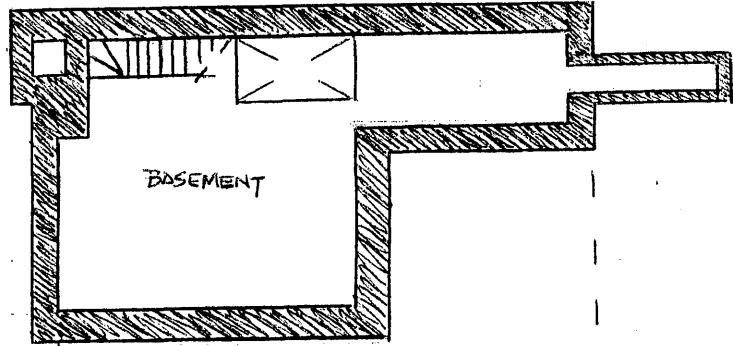
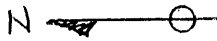
W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING

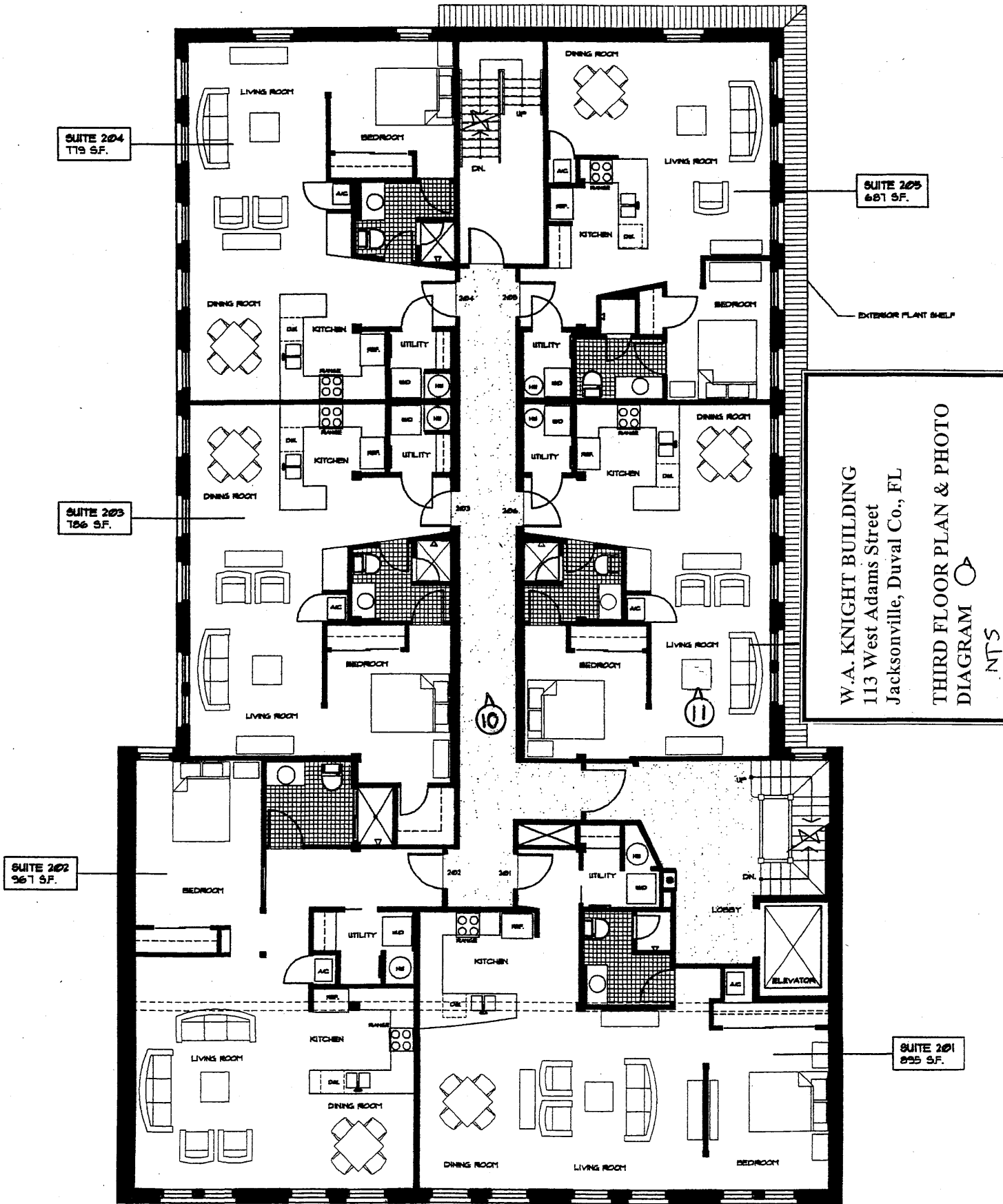
113 WEST ADAMS STREET
 JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

DATE 1-10-00
 PERMITTING REVISIONS



W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING
113 West Adams Street
Jacksonville, Duval Co., FL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN & PHOTO
DIAGRAM
NTS





SUITE 204
719 S.F.

SUITE 205
687 S.F.

SUITE 203
786 S.F.

SUITE 202
267 S.F.

SUITE 201
295 S.F.

W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING
113 West Adams Street
Jacksonville, Duval Co., FL

THIRD FLOOR PLAN & PHOTO
DIAGRAM
NTS

W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING- SECOND FLOOR
113 WEST ADAMS STREET, JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA



SUITE 304
119 S.F.

SUITE 305
164 S.F.

SUITE 303
126 S.F.

SUITE 302
961 S.F.

SUITE 301
833 S.F.

W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING
113 West Adams Street
Jacksonville, Duval Co., FL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN &
PHOTO DIAGRAM
NTS

W.A. KNIGHT BUILDING- THIRD FLOOR
113 WEST ADAMS STREET, JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

