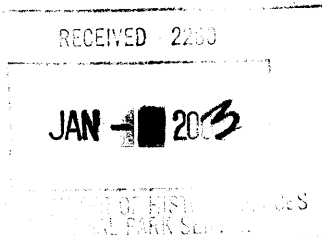


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH

other names/site number St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church FMSF# JA1771

2. Location

street & number 4476 East Jackson Street N/A  not for publication

city or town Marianna N/A  vicinity

state Florida code FL county Jackson code 063 zip code 32448

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 12-20-02  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida 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) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Bell

2/12/03

**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)

RELIGION: church

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT: not un use

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

**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.)

**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**

1921

**Significant Dates**

1921

**Significant Person**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

unknown

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

Name of Repository

# \_\_\_\_\_

St. Luke Baptist Church  
Name of Property

Jackson Co., FL  
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	6 7 0 0 4 0	3 4 0 5 6 2 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 Pender, Sarah/Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation, Department of State date December 2002

street & number 500 S. Brononugh St 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 St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church

street & number 2871 Orange Street - PO Box 5806 telephone

city or town Marianna state FL zip code 32447

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

**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

**SUMMARY**

Saint Luke Baptist Church is located at 4476 East Jackson Street, Marianna, Jackson County, Florida. The two-story, brick church was constructed in 1921, replacing a wood frame church building that was constructed on the same site in 1888. The church closed in 1985. The building is in the Gothic Revival Style with pointed windows and doors, two lateral towers on either side of a central nave, and the steep gable roof. The west tower has a polygonal roof/steeple, and includes a belfry. The pointed and round windows contain stained glass.

**SETTING**

The church is prominently located on one of the highest points in central Marianna, less than a half-mile west of the Chipola River, and one block South of U.S. 90, the city's main East/West thoroughfare (Photo #1). The church is a landmark to the community, and visible from the U.S. 90 easterly approach to the city. Two blocks to the west is the Jackson County Courthouse which serves as the center of the downtown commercial establishments located along East Jackson Street. The original church parsonage is located on the lot west of the church building (Photos #2&3). To the south is a residential neighborhood. The high ground surrounding the church slopes downhill to the east, south, and west, within a quarter mile.

**PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

**Exterior**

The two-story church has a basement, and complex gable roof surfaced with asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are constructed of solid brick. The brick walls are 16" thick at the basement level, and 12" thick for the upper elevations. Stained glass fills all the windows of the second floor except those that were replaced in the early 1990s. The basement has clear glass windows.

The south, main façade has a tower on each side of a gable roofed central nave (Photo #4). The western tower is taller, and contains a belfry with wooden louvers and a wooden shingled gable. A polygonal roof that forms a steeple, topped with a cross, surmounts the tower. The tower to the east has a castellated parapet. At the first story level are two pointed windows in the main wall. At the second story above the two windows is a round stained glass window centered in the main wall. Each tower has a rectangular window filled with two stained glass panels.

Each tower contains a double-door entrance, surmounted by a pointed transom. There are a door and rectangular window at the basement level. The double entrances are accessed by a double return stairs with quarter-turn stairs (Photo #5). The double return begins with two centrally located concrete steps at the basement level. The brick stairs have cheeks with concrete caps. At the first landing are down steps accessing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2 **ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

two basement doors under the stairs. In the corner beside the east main doors is a marble cornerstone (Photo #6).

The east and west elevations display the length of the building. Evenly spaced cross the basement level are six rectangular windows (Photos #7&8). A rectangular window is in the tower at the southeast corner, and a door enters under the double-return stairs. The first story contains five pointed windows, with a sixth small one second from the north corner of the east elevation. On the west elevation, second from the north corner window are single doors on the basement and first story levels. The first story door is accessed by an exterior concrete stairs. The broad side of the gable roof is visible, and each elevation has a cross gable containing a louvered vent. A square brick chimney pierces the roof slope near the south end of the west elevation, and one pierces the roof slope near the north end of the east elevation.

The north elevation is a straight wall with five rectangular windows at the first story, and five windows at the basement level (Photo # 9).

**Interior**

The primary access to the church is through the two double-door entrances in the east and west towers. The floors are wooden; the walls are plaster, and the main ceiling is textured tin. Within each door is a small narthex with wooden quarter-turn stairs rising against the exterior walls. Beneath these stairs, wooden quarter-turn stairs descend to the basement. To the west and east of each narthex are two identical rooms. The one on the east side was used by the ushers. The one on the west side was used for communion preparation. The main sanctuary floor slopes from the south to the north; presently there are no pews in the sanctuary. Vertical wainscoting lines the east and west walls, and four stained glass windows fill each wall. The north end of the building behind an arched opening is a recessed central chancel (Photo #10). Beneath the arch the chancel is denoted by a short wooden railing with balusters, and is open at either end. On the wall above the arch is painted the inscription "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism, Eph. 4:5," and two figures, Jesus and John, are painted above the inscription. The painting was done by Roger Glynn. The chancel has three risers for the choir, and a step-down immersion baptismal. Across the north end are curved wooden risers with three distinct areas. Across the center, aligned with the chancel is a riser with three narrow steps on the sides. Adjacent risers in the corners are curved as well with short knee walls (Photo #11). In the north wall by the west corner riser is a rectangular door. In the north wall by the east corner riser is a door with a pointed top. There is one room on the east and on the west side of the chancel. The west room was the pastor's office, and the east room was used by the choir.

The stairway within each narthex leads to a balcony at the south end of the nave (Photo #12). It too has a wooden floor and a solid, paneled wooden railing.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 3

**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

The basement level was used for classrooms and an assembly area, and is accessed by a central door in the south façade, northwest corner, and two stairs in each narthex (Photo #13). Six large square chamfered columns are aligned in two rows through the center of the main great room. Two small rooms with open arched access are in the southeast and southwest corners, and contain stairs. A riser stage spans the north end of the room. Two doors to the north of the stage access a narrow hall that runs east/west and leads to the northwest exterior door. Four doors along the north side of the hall access three rooms. Basement level windows provide light to all the rooms.

**ALTERATIONS**

The basement was used for Sunday School, but did not have a floor until the mid-1930s when a concrete floor was poured. About 1945, the straight rise front steps to the main doors were changed to the present quarter-turn brick steps that contained men's and women's bathrooms underneath them. In the 1950s a baptizing pool was installed in front of the choir, and behind the central pulpit, and new windows with textured clear glass were installed in the basement (History 1961:2). In 1984 a new church was built, and the historic church has remained unused. The theft of several stained glass windows in 2001 resulted in their being boarded up, and some were removed to storage.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1 **ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

**SUMMARY**

The Saint Luke Baptist Church in Marianna, Florida, built in 1921, is nominated to the National Register for significance on the local level under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The church is an excellent example of Gothic Revival Style elements applied to a brick church.

**CONTEXT**

**Historic**

One of the most influential black churches in the region, Saint Luke Baptist Church was founded on the banks of the Chipola River in August of 1867. The first worship service was conducted by the Reverend Samuel Brown, and they sang the hymn "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name (Britt 1913)." Through the historic period, baptisms continued to be held at that place on the river. A member who was a blacksmith allowed his shop to be used as a church (Hill 1961). In July 1888, the church trustees bought Lot #149 in the plan of the Town of Marianna (Jackson, Deed: 1888). Within several years a wooden church on the current site was constructed under the leadership of the Reverend William King, who was pastor from 1888-1894. Under the leadership of Reverend King David Britt, residents of the black and white community of Marianna worked together to build the present brick church in 1921. Many of the more prominent citizens of Marianna's black community were members of the congregation.

The church experienced a period of growth under the leadership of Reverend Britt, (1882-1958). It is not known who designed or built the church, but it is believed that Rev. Britt played a major role in its design. Britt was born in Marianna, on April 14, 1882, the son of H. W. and Fannie Britt. In August 1901, he preached his trial sermon and was granted a license the same day. He was ordained in 1902 by the late Rev. J. C. Blackshear. He attended Florida State Normal College (the present Florida A&M University) two years under the auspices of the State Board of Education. He also attended the Phelps Bible School at Tuskegee Institute, and he held diplomas from Princeton University. Rev. Britt also finished the ministerial course at Florida Normal College. He taught in the public schools for ten years, and for fifteen years taught in some of the best private schools in West Florida. He founded and was the president of the Baptist College, a seminary, and oversaw the building of it on Pennsylvania Avenue. It served as a theological training center, and provided an elementary school for Marianna's black community. Rev. Britt served as pastor of Saint Luke Baptist Church for a total of seventeen years, from 1911-12 and again from 1913-28. When he began he found a dedicated but disorganized congregation. The first year, more than one hundred fifty persons were baptized. As the result of this growth this church was built in 1921. The seventeen years he served as pastor of Saint Luke are affectionately known as the "golden years of Saint Luke" (Down Memory).

The minister and pulpit stood on the central riser, flanked by the church choir on the west riser, and deacons on the east riser. Deaconesses sat on chairs in front of the east riser. Singing was an important element of worship,



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2 **ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

and hymns were taught and learned person to person since hymnals were few to non-existent. During the historic period, a Ruth Wynn Glenn served as the music director/choir leader. Baptismal ceremonies were performed in the Chipola River where the first worship services were held through the historic period, and into the 1950s, when the baptismal pool was installed (Pender 2002). The traditional baptismal spot is directly east of the 1921 church and Jackson Street. The congregation organized religious revivals held at the church. Sunday School activities were viewed as a large part of the church's mission, as were the education and cultivation of the youth. There were numerous classes, divided into various age groups, that at times filled all areas of the basement. The importance of education for the community's children was reflected in that many High School commencements were held in the church.

**Architectural**

The time span from the 1880's until the Great Depression of the 1930's was an eclectic period in American architecture, with much borrowing from well-documented Colonial American and international historic designs. 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 Gothic, Colonial, Tudor, Chateausque, Beaux Arts Classicism, Italian Renaissance, Spanish, Spanish Renaissance, and Mission Styles of building were national trends. American designers were constantly adapting historic precedents to current uses (Kidney 1978).

The Gothic Revival has been one of the most enduring of historic styles, especially as applied to church construction. A revival of the style took place during the first half of the twentieth century, promoted by architect Ralph Adams Cram. The style is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs sheltering elongated rectangular naves. Towers are frequently utilized to provide entrances, accommodate belfries, and support spires. Castellated parapets are occasionally used. Windows frequently have pointed arched tops that are filled with stained glass, and prominent doors also often have pointed tops. Exposed wooden roof trusses are frequently present, acknowledging the heritage of medieval construction techniques. Ornamentation often is expressed in wood carving. American Protestant denominations often varied the church form, reflecting the different liturgies of worship.

Many popular Protestant congregations located in urban areas in the late 19th century faced the difficulty of accommodating large numbers of worshipers. Because of the high cost of urban property limiting the size of church construction, church plans began to reflect theater and auditorium planning to seat large numbers, and retain good acoustics and visibility. Rather than long narrow buildings, auditorium plans had assembly areas with wider proportions. The focus of the worship was on the minister and pulpit, usually with the choir and organ/piano providing a backdrop. Floors were canted toward the pulpit so members of the congregation in the rear could see well. Walls were plaster, and enclosed ceilings, rather than open rafters, reverberated sound better. Seating was arranged with side aisles, eliminating the central aisle in many cases, so more people could be centrally seated near the pulpit (Jaeger 1984: 53,54). Between the last decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

Great Depression, auditorium planning dominated church construction among the Protestant denominations. Architects, journals, and denominational groups produced and distributed church plans, so that they were widely available (Jaeger 1984: 73).

**SIGNIFICANCE**

The design of St. Luke Baptist Church incorporates many elements of the Gothic Revival Style, with its pointed arch windows, towers on either side of the central nave, the prominently accentuated steep gable roof and the emphasis on the verticality of the entire structure. One tower has a polygonal pointed roof with a spire, and the other has castellated parapets. The stained glass windows and the round window at the entrance end of the building complement the Gothic design. The engineering of the building is substantial with a continuous concrete foundation and solid brick walls 16 inches thick at the basement level, and 12 inches at the main story. The six basement chamfered posts that support the main floor are massive.

Although the exterior of the church is in the Gothic Style, the interior's proportions and arrangements reflect auditorium type church planning. The sloping main floor of the sanctuary, balcony, plaster walls, pressed metal ceiling, and broader width to length are in keeping with auditorium church planning. The central minister's riser, flanked by risers for choir, deacons and deaconesses, are architectural elements that are evident of a minister/pulpit focused ceremony and visual display. Pews were arranged in three sections with side aisles, which again reflected typical auditorium seating arrangements. Despite the neglect of the last eighteen years, the church is structurally stable, and retains its historic integrity and character to a high degree. Through its ambiance, St. Luke Baptist Church contributes to the sense of time, place, historic associations, and character of the city of Marianna.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number   9   Page   1   **ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Britt, Rev. K. D., D.D., "Church At Work or a Partial History of St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church," Marianna, Florida: Times-Courier Print, Marianna, Florida, 1913.

"Down Memory Lane with Doctor King David Britt," n.d., n.p., Church Archives, St. Luke Baptist Church.

Hill, Dea. O.H., M.L. Clay, Harold Wynn, Rev. A.H. Parker, "History of St. Luke Baptist Church," u.p., 1961. Church Archives, St. Luke Baptist Church.

Jackson County Deed Book P, page 94, 30 October 1888.

Jaeger, A. Robert, "The Auditorium and Akron Plans: Reflections of a Half Century of American Protestantism," M. A. thesis Cornell University, 1984.

Kidney, Walter C. The Architecture of Choice: Eclecticism in America 1880-1930, New York: George Braziller, 1978.

Pender, Sarah S., Trustee. Informant, 2002.

"St. Luke Missionary Baptist Church 125<sup>th</sup> Church Anniversary Program," 1992. Church Archives, St. Luke Baptist Church.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 10 Page 1

**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

West ½ of Lot #150 in the Plan of Marianna. Deed Book P, Page 94. The boundary runs approximately 135 feet north, and 125 feet east, from the northeast corner of St. John St. and Jackson St.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The boundary includes property historically associated with the St. Luke Baptist Church of Marianna, Florida. Originally deeded as lot #149, the lot was expanded and split between #149 and #150 when the north extension of St. John's Street through the block was closed.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photo \_\_\_\_\_ Page 1

**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

**PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST**

1. St. Luke Baptist Church, 4476 East Jackson Street, Marianna
2. Jackson County, Florida
3. Sarah Pender
4. April 2002
5. St. Luke Baptist Church
6. Main, south façade, and east elevation, looking northwest
7. Photo #1 of 13

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

6. Parsonage House on the adjacent lot to the west, looking north
7. Photo #2 of 13

6. Drive between church and parsonage, looking north
7. Photo #3 of 13

6. Main, south façade, looking north
7. Photo #4 of 13

6. Main entry steps, looking northwest
7. Photo #5 of 13

6. Cornerstone beside east main doors, looking north
7. Photo #6 of 13

6. South and east elevations, looking northwest
7. Photo #7 of 13

6. South and west elevations, looking northeast
7. Photo #8 of 13

6. North elevation and corner of west elevation, looking east
7. Photo #9 of 13

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

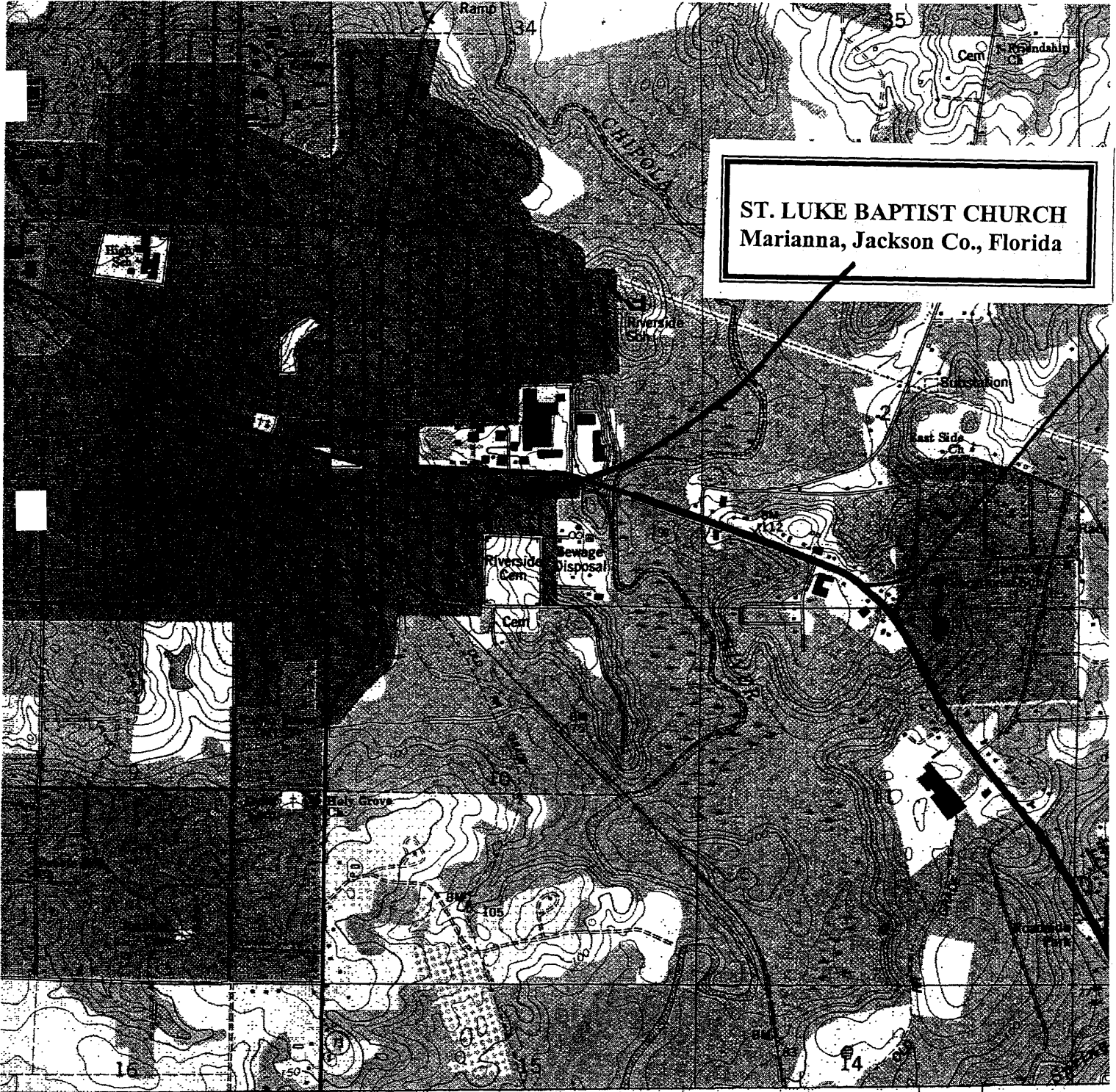
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Photo \_\_\_\_\_ Page 2

**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH, MARIANNA,  
JACKSON COUNTY, FLORIDA**

---

- 6. Interior north end of main floor, looking north
- 7. Photo #10 of 13
  
- 6. Center and west risers in sanctuary, looking west
- 7. Photo #11 of 13
  
- 6. Balcony and textured metal ceiling, looking northeast
- 7. Photo #12 of 13
  
- 6. Basement, looking south
- 7. Photo #13 of 13



**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH**  
Marianna, Jackson Co., Florida

1 770 000 FEET

670

671

12°30'

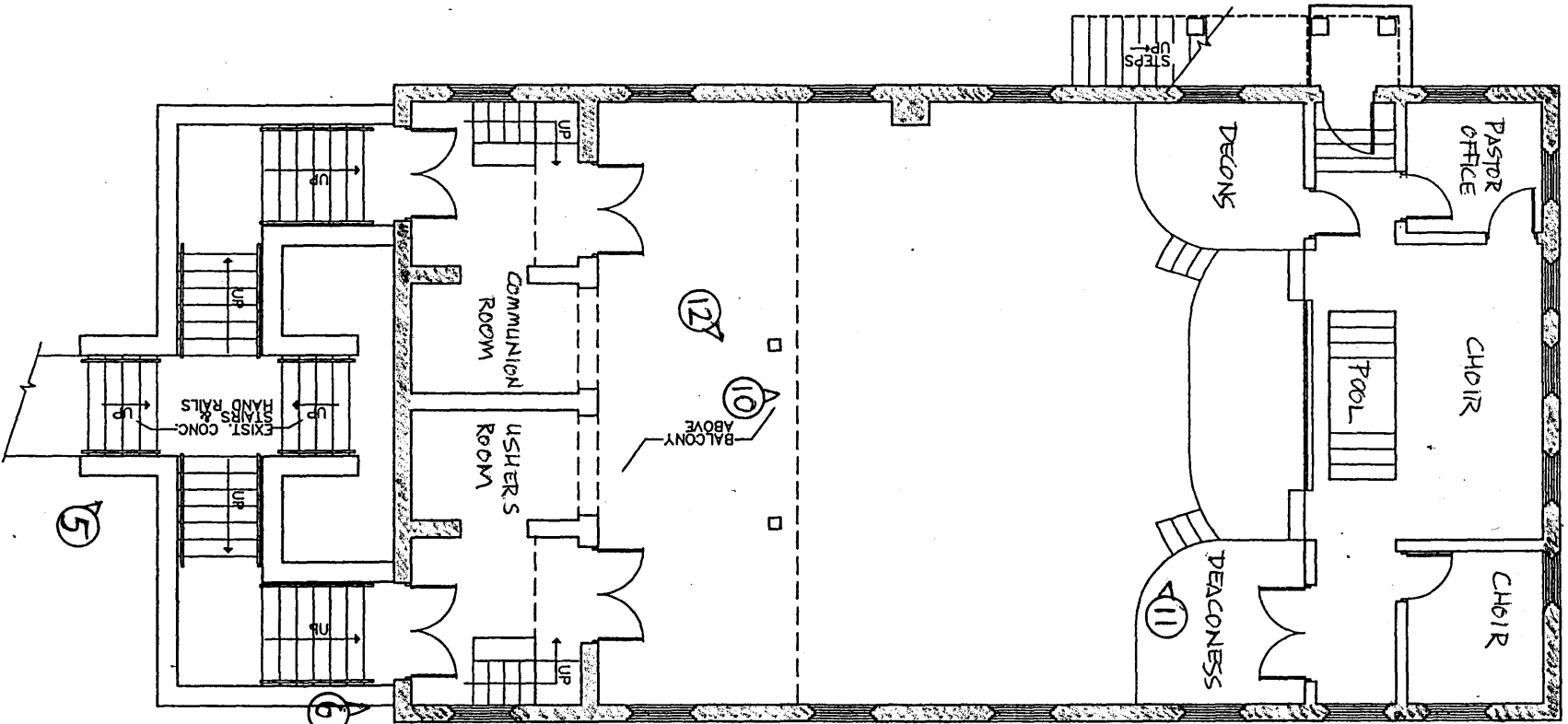
672

**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH**  
Marianna, Jackson Co., Florida

Floor Plan & Photo Diagram

**FIRST FLOOR PLAN**

1/8" = 1'-0"



SHEET N  
SHEET EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN  
RENOVATIONS TO  
ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH

JOB NO.  
H-9706  
DATE  
6/17/87  
DRAWN BY  
C.C.



**PAUL A. DONORO & ASSOCIATES**  
ARCHITECTS

Professional Seal and License Information



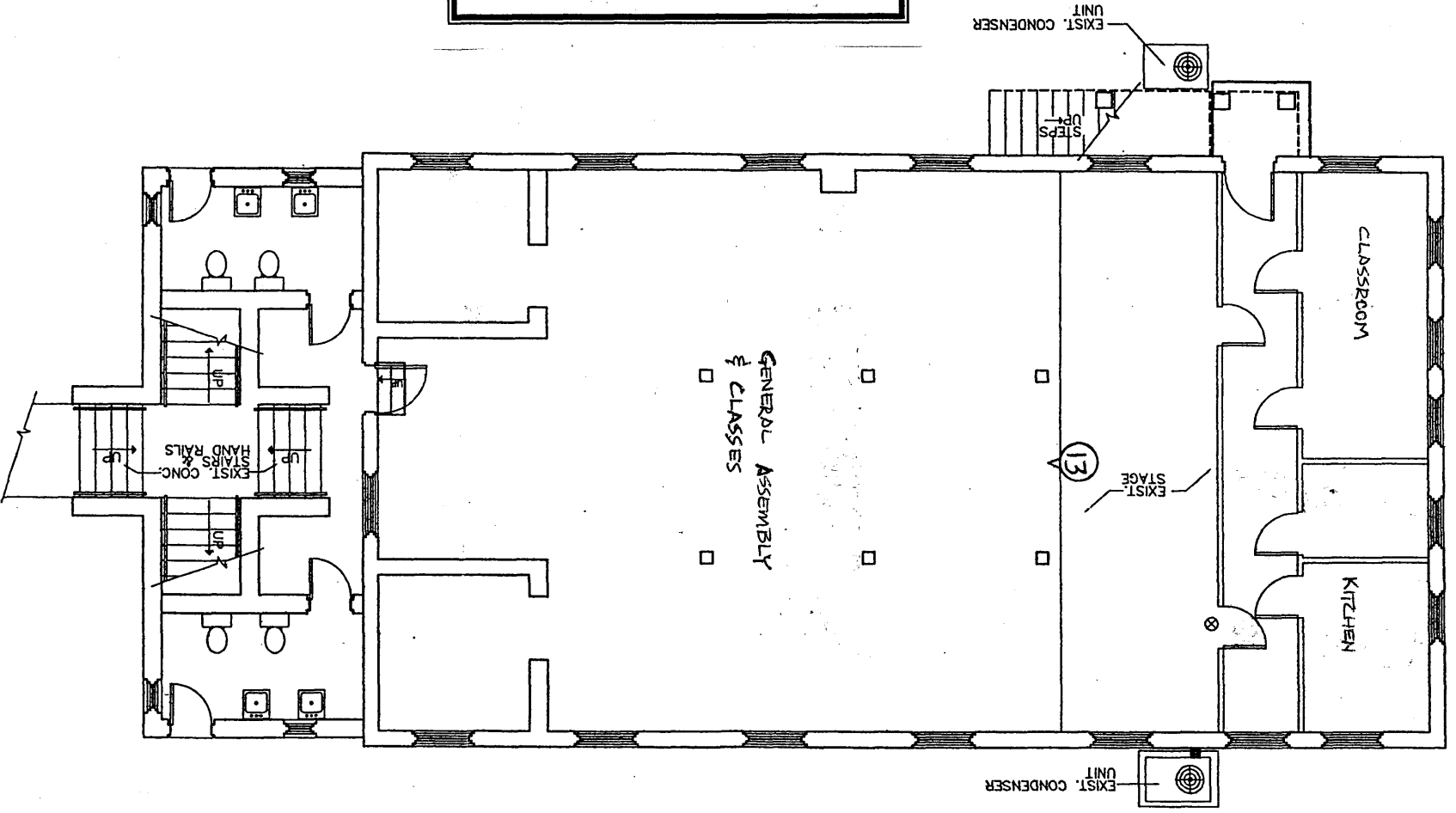


# BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"

**ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH**  
 Marianna, Jackson Co., Florida

Floor Plan & Photo Diagram



SHEET NO. **A-2**

TITLE: SHEET EXISTING BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN  
 RENOVATIONS TO  
 ST. LUKE BAPTIST CHURCH  
 4476 JACKSON ST. S.

JOB NO. 14-8706  
 DATE: 6/17/97  
 DRAWN BY: S.C.D.  
 CHECKED BY: B.H.



**PAUL A. DONOFF & ASSOCIATES**  
 ARCHITECTS

PAUL A. DONOFF & ASSOCIATES  
 ARCHITECTS  
 2910 CALIFORNIA  
 D.V. DRIV. BLDG.  
 (904) 482-5281  
 (904) 482-8808  
 FAX: (904) 482-8808

THESE PLANS AND THE PROJECT DESCRIBED HEREIN ARE THE PROPERTY OF PAUL A. DONOFF & ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS. THEY ARE TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PROJECT AND SITE SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED HEREIN. ANY REUSE OR MODIFICATION OF THESE PLANS WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF PAUL A. DONOFF & ASSOCIATES IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.