

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000476

Date Listed: 6/17/93

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Property Name

Carroll
County

TN
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrus
Patrick Andrus
Carl Signature of the Keeper

6/17/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

U.T.M.: The U.T.M. coordinate is revised to read:
A. 16 363200 3999620
(The error represents a simple transcription in the easting and northing values)

Period of Significance:
The Period of Significance is amended to read: **1888-1892, 1922** in order to justify the contributing nature of the twentieth-century manse building.

This information was confirmed with Claudette Stager of the TN SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

476

RECEIVED 413

MAY 3 1993

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 an 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 First Cumberland Presbyterian Church - McKenzie

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 305 North Stonewall Street N/A not for publication

city or town McKenzie N/A vicinity

state Tennessee code TN county Carroll code 017 zip code 38201

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.)

Herbert L. Hays 4/21/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, Tennessee Historical Commission
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Patricia Andrews 6/17/93
Date of Action

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Carroll Co., TN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Structure

RELIGION: Church-related Residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious Structure

RELIGION: Church-related Residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

GOthic REVIVAL

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT, slate

other CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1888 - 1892

Significant Dates

1888 - 1892

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McDonald Brothers, Louisville

(McDonald, Harry P. & McDonald, Kenneth)

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): N/A

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Cumberland Presbyterian Church Archives
Memphis, TN

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Carroll Co., TN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.29

McKenzie, TN

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

1	6	3	6	3	6	2	0	3	9	9	9	2	0	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

3

Zone		Easting						Northing						

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 John Linn Hopkins

organization Preservation Consultant date January 1993

street & number 974 Philadelphia Street telephone (901) 278-5186

city or town Memphis state TN zip code 38104

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 First Cumberland Presbyterian Church - McKenzie

street & number 305 N. Stonewall Street telephone (901) 352-2440

city or town McKenzie state TN zip code 38201

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

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

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page # 1 First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
McKenzie, Carroll County, Tennessee
=====

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of McKenzie was built between 1888 and 1892 at the northwest corner of North Stonewall and West Church Streets, about two blocks west of the Town Square of McKenzie (pop. 5,168, 1990 Census) in northwestern Carroll County, Tennessee. Associated with the complex are two other free-standing structures, the Manse (309 N. Stonewall St., 1920), built on an adjoining lot to the north of the church, and the Education Building (1961), built to the west immediately behind the church.

The church is situated on a lot which slopes from west to east, with the church and the Manse raised upon a low terrace above the right of way for North Stonewall Street. The gently rolling topography of the irregularly gridded street plan of McKenzie slopes away from the church to the south and east, thus placing the church at the end of a prominent viewshed visible from the Town Square along the line of Cedar Street. The church thus forms an important visual landmark in the daily lives of all citizens in the McKenzie community.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church structure is a one-story, load-bearing brick masonry structure set on a raised basement. The church is a Akron Plan-type, designed in the Gothic Revival style with Chateausque influences in its two-story steeple. The plan of the church gives the impression of an L-shaped plan wrapping around the forward-projecting steeple, with the main sanctuary located in a larger gable-front block to the north of the steeple and the Sunday School rooms located in a smaller side-gable block to its south. The roof of the sanctuary and Sunday School wing are covered with asphalt shingles.

The main entrance to the church is contained in the eastern face of the steeple, accessed by a series of steps above the sidewalk and set within a Gothic-arched surround. The double entrance doors contain Queen Anne-influenced, irregular-gridded, stained glass multi-lights above two panels, with a single stained glass transom above. The steeple of the church rises a full two stories to a corbeled brick modillion cornice, topped with molded frieze broken with rolled modillion blocks. The corners of the steeple are supported by stepped buttresses; each step capped with a skew block. Gothic-arched, one-over-one double-hung sash lights are featured on the first and second levels of the steeple, each capped with a corbeled Gothic-arched hood. The slate-roofed spire rises sharply on four faces from its flared cornice; each roof face has a tall vented spire dormer topped with a tall hip roof that reflects the pitch and flaring base of the spire itself.

A secondary entrance to the church is located to the left of the steeple in the Sunday School wing. This entrance is also contained in an arched

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CONTINUATION SHEETSection number 7 Page # 2 First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
McKenzie, Carroll County, Tennessee
=====

surround, with a stained glass transom above the Queen Anne double-doors. A single Gothic-arched stained glass window is located to the south of the entrance to the Sunday School wing.

The front and side gable ends of the sanctuary and the Sunday School block feature gabled parapets with projecting piers at the apex and above the skew butt. The raking edges of the gabled parapets feature corbeled brackets connected with arches in descending steps. Each corner is supported by engaged step buttresses with stone skew blocks at the steps. The facade of each gable end features a triplet of Gothic-arched stained glass windows, each with a corbeled Gothic hood. Above the arch triplet of the front (east) facade of the main sanctuary is an ocular attic window, with stained glass.

The exterior of the church was very lightly sand-blasted in 1980 as part of a well-meaning renovation program. Unlike similar projects, the effect of the sandblasting has not apparently affected the texture, color or surface integrity of the original, locally-produced brick masonry. Indeed, the work was done with such care that little or no tuck-pointing was needed following the work. It is clear that this work has not effected the integrity of the church's character.

The interior of the church retains much of its original interior detailing and Akron plan. The sanctuary was planned with the altar placed at center against the side (north) wall opposite the Sunday School area. The curved pews are laid out on either side of two radial aisles in successive arcs. In this plan, the main front entrance in the steeple provides access to the sanctuary at the side in the rear, southeastern corner. Upon entering the church at this location, the original Sunday School area lies to the south and the original sanctuary to the north.

The interior of the sanctuary contains many good elements of Gothic Revival styling in its architectural appointments. The ceiling of the sanctuary is paneled with walnut-stained bead board that reflects the cross-gable framing of the church roof. Each peak and valley of the ceiling is expressed with raised paneled ribs; the ribs intersect at the center of the sanctuary with a bull's eye boss. Two other bull's eye bosses on the ceiling are the locations of replacement lighting fixtures.

The upper walls of the sanctuary are plastered. The lower walls feature an original wainscot of reeded bead board topped by a built-up chair rail. The Sunday School area has a wainscot of railroad siding with a chair rail above. Trim surrounding brilliantly-colored stained glass windows and doors is reeded at center with five quirked beads. Each of the stained glass windows is original to the structure, though their makers are unknown. Most of the windows have been dedicated as memorials in the name

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Section number 7 Page # 4 First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
McKenzie, Carroll County, Tennessee
=====

reflecting the development of the existing parking area to the west of the church. The other addition was placed on the side (north) facade as a two-story, gable-roofed addition of two bays in depth, designed in sympathy with the scale and materials of the church and employed for additional Sunday School rooms, church offices, and for the placement of the organ mechanisms behind the organ screen of the sanctuary. Windows of both additions are one-over-one, double-hung sash lights with cast stone sills. The additions were provided with engaged step buttresses reflective of the design of the original structure.

Associated with the main church building are two free-standing, church-related structures:

- a. "Old" Manse, ca. 1920. Two-story, four-bay, frame with brick veneer four-square house with Craftsman influence. Gable-front roof with wide overhanging eaves, covered with asphalt shingles. Brick veneer laid in common bond. Gable-front porch with supported by brick piers with a closed brick balustrade. Windows are four-over-one, double hung sashes, some in pairs. The entrance features a three-light transom above a Craftsman multi-light door. This structure is a contributing element of the church complex. (C)
- b. Education Building, 1961. Two-story, ten-bay, brick-veneered L-plan Sunday School building with Modern Minimalist influence. Flat roof behind parapet wall, covered with asphalt, built-up roofing. Parapet capped with a cast stone coping. Brick veneer laid in common bond. Eleven bays deep along West Church Street facade. Windows are six-over-six and eight-over-eight, spring-hung metal sashes. Entrance contains single-light, double-panel, metal double-doors. The Education Building was "connected" to the rear of the 1952 rear church addition in 1991 by the construction of a covered walkway, supported by brick piers. The Education Building is a non-contributing element of the church complex. (NC)

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First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
McKenzie, Carroll County, Tennessee

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of McKenzie, Tennessee is being nominated under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a locally-significant example of a late-nineteenth century Gothic Revival church building. Criterion exception A is applicable to the structure since its primary significance is derived by its architectural qualities.

The First Cumberland Presbyterian Church was first organized in McKenzie with nineteen members on July 17, 1867, originally named as the Bethlehem Cumberland Presbyterian Church (First Cumberland, pg. 2). The current site of the church was acquired in 1870, though full title to the property did not pass into the church's hands until 1872. The original frame church was begun in 1872, though it is apparent that the building was not completed until ca. 1874. A photograph of the original building suggests that its location was roughly in the place of the existing church building, perhaps removed slightly farther from the right-of-way of North Stonewall Street.

The *Minutes* of the Session of the church indicate that the original frame building was soon found to be too small for the growing congregation. The Session first considered a move to establish a new church building on February 5, 1887 (*Minutes*, 1887). Fundraising woes proved to forestall the initiative in earnest for more than a year. The funding prospects for the organization must have improved by May of 1888 when the Session re-appointed a committee to "present to the next meeting of the Session a Plan specifications (sic) and estimated cost of a brick church building..." (*Minutes*, May 5, 1888). One month later, the building committee had made progress on the issue and was "instructed to have Prof. St. Clair draft a design" (*Minutes*, June 18, 1888). It is suspected that St. Clair may have been an instructor with Bethel College, the Cumberland Presbyterian seminary based in McKenzie.

Likely as a result of the recommendation of St. Clair, the building committee was instructed by the Session on June 18, 1888 to "correspond with McDonald Bros. of LouisKy (sic)". One week later, the committee was empowered to "contract with McDonald Bros. for plans & specifications complete provided they would furnish full drawing of the church with them for \$100.00" (*Minutes*, July 2, 1888).

The McDonald Brothers firm of Louisville, Kentucky was formed by Harry P. McDonald (1848-1904) and Kenneth McDonald (1852-1940) in 1878. The brothers developed a wide-ranging practice in Louisville and in surrounding states, specializing, to a degree, in the design of churches. At the time they were called by the McKenzie congregation, the brothers were involved in one of their largest commissions, the construction of the Western State Hospital at Bolivar (NR 6/25/87), begun in 1888 and completed in 1892 (Herndon, pgs. 126-127). While it is possible that the

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First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
McKenzie, Carroll County, Tennessee
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McDonald Brothers may have visited the McKenzie site in developing its design while visiting the work in Bolivar, such a visit is not revealed in the Session *Minutes*. Other notable commissions carried out by the firm include Louisville projects like Calvary Episcopal Church (1888), Walnut Street Baptist Church, and the Southern Exposition Building of 1883. Elsewhere, the brothers are known for their work in the design of the State Capitol of Kansas in Topeka, the Gibson County Courthouse in Princeton, Indiana, the Washington County Courthouse in Salem, Indiana, the Kentucky State Prison at Eddyville, and the Sevier County Courthouse in Sevierville, Tennessee (1895-96, NR 3/24/71). The brothers parted business company in 1892, with Harry McDonald continued in practice with others in the Louisville area up to the time of his death in 1904. Kenneth McDonald left private practice to work with a construction firm in Louisville as an in-house design and construction supervisor.

Construction of the McKenzie church began in late September of 1888, as indicated by the report of the pastor of the congregation, T.W. Cannon: "We are gathering materials on the ground for the erection of a new church house for our McKenzie congregation. The house will be of brick and of good size... It will cost, when finished, about five thousand dollars. Will commence work in a few days. It will be the best church house in town." ("Cumberland Presbyterian", September 20, 1888).

Cannon's boast was not an idle impression of the quality of the church that arose on the site. The design provided by the McDonald Brothers was an early example of the evolving type of the "Akron Plan" churches, a type that was to become very common later in the decade and in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The design of the exterior of the structure is quite sophisticated, making it even more striking in importance as a local landmark-- reviews of published local histories suggest that it is the only known architect-designed structure from the nineteenth century surviving in the community today. With the exception of the First Presbyterian Church (USA) of McKenzie, built in 1910 at 213 North Stonewall, there are no other historic church buildings known to survive today in McKenzie or its immediate vicinity. In spite of small side and rear additions in 1952 and a light sandblasting of the exterior brick in 1980, the integrity of the exterior design and texture remains largely uncompromised. Upon its completion, the building became an important visual landmark for the community, a role that continues today.

Finishing the church was not an easy task for the Elders of the congregation. Though the *Minutes* of the Session meetings are somewhat vague, they suggest that work must have proceeded in "fits and starts" as monies were made available. A photograph of the original church building was taken at or soon after construction of the second church began, indicating that the original church was moved to the south side yard of the lot during its construction. The congregation continued to meet in the original church until the new one was completed. The removal of the old

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First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
McKenzie, Carroll County, Tennessee

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church did cause some difficulties, because in March of 1890, the Session moved to "appoint committee to examine tower on old church and have it taken down if necessary" (Minutes, March 31, 1890); a task reported as completed "at a cost of \$10.40, and ...the old lumber sold for \$3.75" (Minutes, May 5, 1890).

There are no conclusive records to indicate when the church was completed and formally dedicated, with the exception of the passing notice by the Session that the "building committee reported that their work was done" (Minutes, August 1, 1892). Even so, it seems as though the church was not placed in service until a few weeks later, perhaps just before October 9, 1892, when Robert Crawford and Birdie Johnson were married in the church following the regular Wednesday night prayer service (First Cumberland, pg. 3). Formal dedication of the church was not held until the retiring of the construction debt of \$8,000 on October 9, 1898, six years after the building had been placed in service (First Cumberland, pg. 4).

Unfortunately, the church Session Minutes also do not reveal some of the more intriguing questions about the church construction, such as who the contractor for the work may have been, who executed its fine stained glass windows, who built the pews, or who designed and built its pulpit. Even so, it is clear that the design for the church and its many individual elements were very sophisticated for such a modest, smaller-city congregation in West Tennessee.

The "Akron Plan" of church design arose from the movement to provide separate Sunday School education specialized largely by the age and sex of the congregation. A common method of providing for classrooms was to subdivide spaces from the main sanctuary through the use of folding, side-sliding or sash-like partitions, which could be opened to the auditorium for large audiences as needed. While the Akron Plan approach provided many churches with great flexibility for many generations, it also is clear that the Akron Plan was not seen by church architects as the sole solution for accommodating church functions, especially in churches experiencing dynamic growth. It is clear from period church plan books that the flexibility afforded by folding or sliding partitions also afforded the flexibility to move the partitions to new locations or remove them entirely to fit the demands of the growing church.

In Church and Sunday-School Buildings by P.E. Burroughs, published in 1917 by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, there are examples of plans for new or remodeled buildings which show that the movable partitions of the Akron Plan churches were not necessarily intended as permanent parts of a building's plan. While the volume is largely devoted to the planning of new buildings, there are several designs for buildings which may be permanently expanded by removing the Sunday School partitions, or by providing new Sunday School additions. For example, the plan of C.W. Bulger & Son (Plan XXI, pgs. 70 and 71) is a

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Section number 9 Page # 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES
=====

Burrows, P.E., Church and Sunday-School Buildings. (Nashville: Sunday School Board, Southern Baptist Convention, 1917)

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, "Cumberland Presbyterian", Vol. XLVII, No. 11, September 19, 1888. Contained in the collections of the Archives of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Center, Memphis, TN.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, McKenzie, Tennessee, "Minutes of the Meetings of the Session", 1881-1888; 1888-1900. Unpublished MS, contained in the collections of the Archives of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Center, Memphis, TN.

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, "A Historic Church Looks to the Future". (First Cumberland Presbyterian Church: 1980)

Hedgepeth, Mary Poynter, Victorian to the Beaux Arts. Unpublished Master's Thesis on the careers of Harry P. and Kenneth Mc Donald, University of Louisville, Kentucky, 1981.

Herndon, Joseph, Architects in Tennessee. Unpublished Master's Thesis, Columbia University, New York City, NY, 1975.

Steve Rogers, Tennessee Historical Commission, Personal Interview, September 23, 1992.

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Section number 10 Page # 10 BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION/JUSTIFICATION
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Verbal Boundary Description

The property in nomination is located at the corner of North Stonewall and West Church streets in McKenzie, Tennessee, being a slightly irregular lot with 202 feet of frontage on North Stonewall and 278 feet of frontage along West Church Street, as shown on the enclosed Carroll County property tax map #12-L, delineated by the heavy black dashed line.

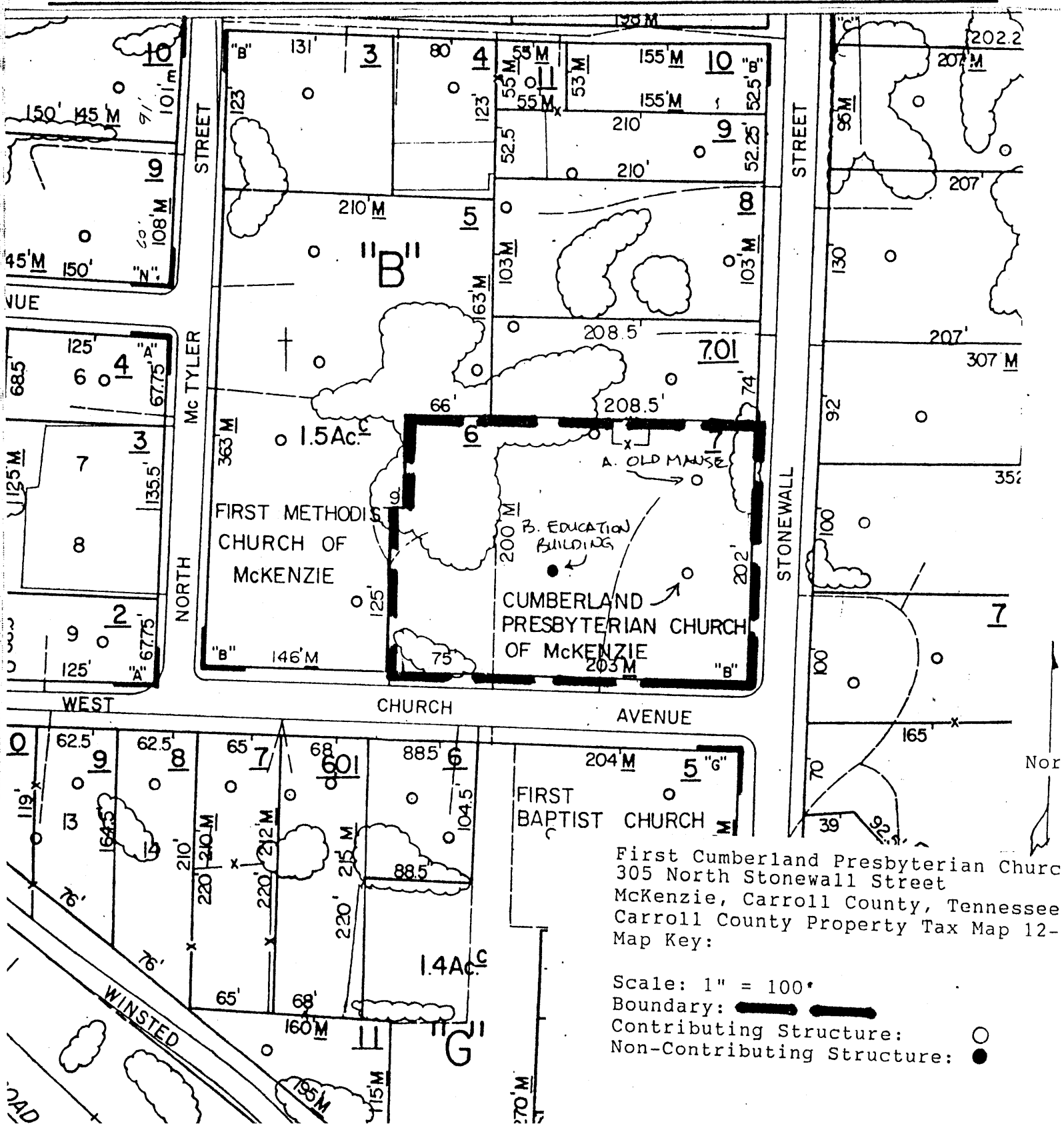
Boundary Justification

The property in nomination contains all that property historically and currently associated with the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church of McKenzie, Tennessee.




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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
 305 North Stonewall Street
 McKenzie, Carroll County, Tennessee
 Carroll County Property Tax Map 12-
 Map Key:

Scale: 1" = 100'
 Boundary: 
 Contributing Structure: 
 Non-Contributing Structure: 

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Photograph List

First Cumberland Presbyterian Church
305 North Stonewall Street
McKenzie, Carroll County, Tennessee

Photographers: John and Judy Winters
Date: May, 1992
Negatives: Tennessee Historical Commission

Photograph 1 of 22

View of the front (eastern) facade from North Stonewall Street, facing west. The original Sunday School wing is at left.

Photograph 2 of 22

View of the front (eastern) facade from North Stonewall Street, facing generally southwest. The side (north) addition of 1952 is visible beneath the tree canopy at right.

Photograph 3 of 22

View of the front (eastern) and side (southern) facades, facing generally northwest from the line of State Street.

Photograph 4 of 22

View of the side (southern) facade from West Church Street, facing north. The 1952 rear addition to the church is located at center left; the 1961 Education Building is at far left.

Photograph 5 of 22

View of the rear (western) facade and the Education Building from the extreme southwestern corner of the property, facing generally east-northeast.

Photograph 6 of 22

View of the rear (western) facade and the side (northern) facade, including the northern 1952 addition, facing generally south-southeast. The rear of the Old Manse is visible at far left; the Education Building is at far right, with the 1991 covered walkway between.

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Photograph 7 of 22

Best view of the side (northern) and front (eastern) facades of the Old Manse facing generally southwest, with the church visible in the background at left.

Photographs 8, 9 and 10 of 22

Parnoramic view of the main sanctuary from the rear of the sanctuary towards the altar, panning from west to east, facing generally north.

Photographs 11, 12 and 13 of 22

Panoramic view of the sides and rear of the sanctuary from the northwest corner beside the altar, panning from east to south, facing generally southeast.

Photograph 14 of 22

View of the main entrance to the sanctuary from the steeple vestibule.

Photograph 15 of 22

View of the altar, its furnishings and original pedestal pulpit.

Photograph 16 of 22

View of the bead board paneled ceiling of the sanctuary at the crossing of the gabled vaults, meeting at its central boss. The chandelier hanging here is an original fixture of the sanctuary.

Photograph 17 of 22

View of the detailing of the original pews in the sanctuary.

Photograph 18 and 19 of 22

Front and reverse views of one of the two altar vases created for the church by the Moore and Wilbur Pottery of McKenzie.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

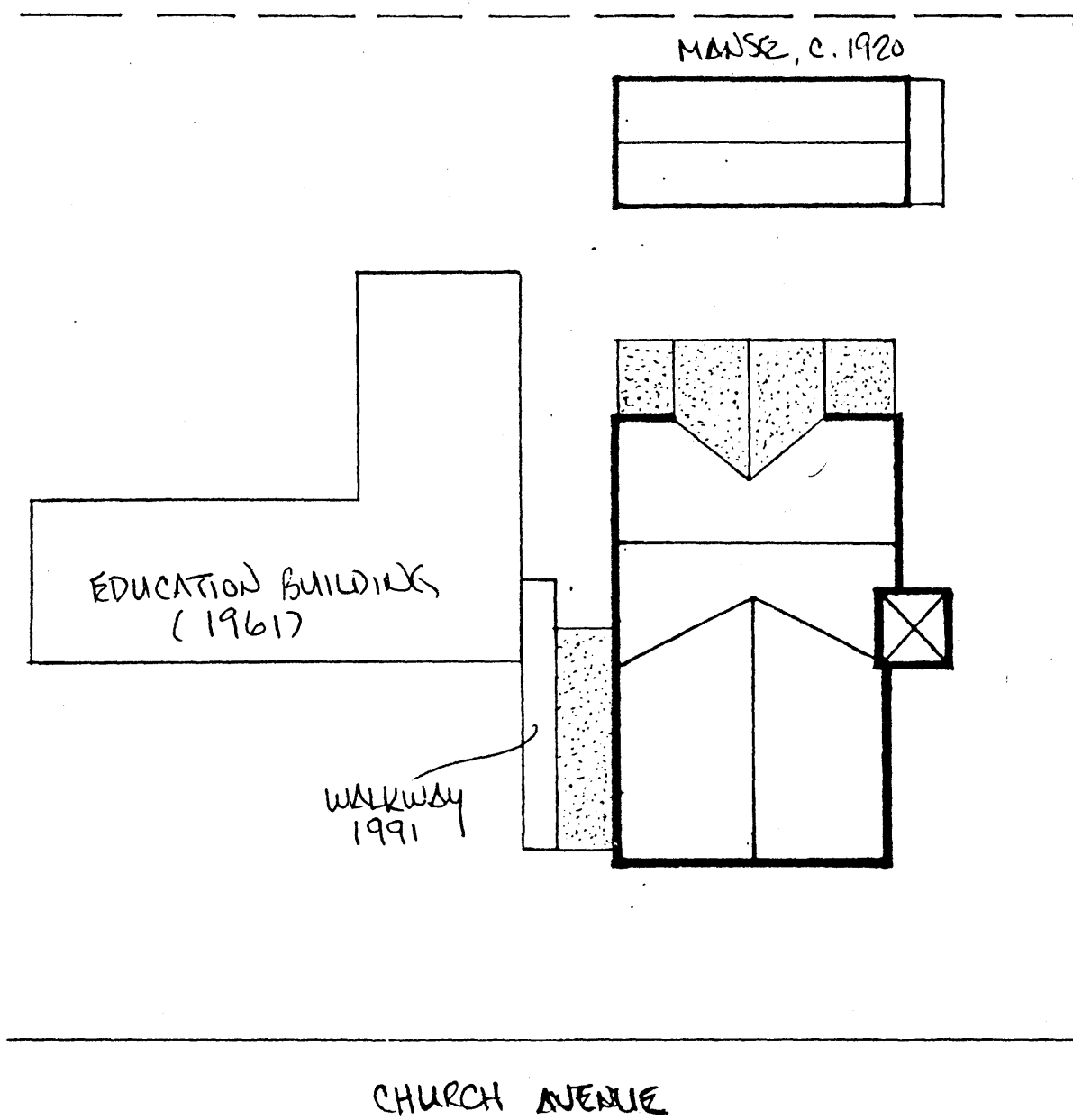
Section number Photos Page # 14
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Photo 20 and 21 of 22

Front and reverse views of the second of two altar vases created for the church by the Moore and Wilbur Pottery of McKenzie.

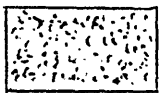
Photo 22 of 22

View of the Moore and Wilbur maker's stamp on the second of the two altar vases, found on the rear edge of the base.



SCHEMATIC SITE PLAN

FIRST CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH, MCKENZIE, CARROLL CO., TN



EXTENT OF 1952 ADDITIONS
TO SANCTUARY



SCALE: 1" = 30' (SCHEMATIC)