

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 25 2005

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 Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church

other names/site number Primitive Baptist Church/AL04893

2. Location

street & number 804 S.W. Fifth Street N/A not for publication

city or town Gainesville N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Alachua code 001 zip code 32601

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. Matlock / DSHPO for Survey & Registration 8/23/05
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) _____

for
Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action 10.5.05

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.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/Masonry Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls COQUINA CONCRETE

roof COMPOSITION SHINGLES

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

ETHNIC HERITAGE: Black

Period of Significance

ca.1935-1955

Significant Dates

ca.1935

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

UNKNOWN/UNKNOWN

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of Repository

Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church
Name of Property

Alachua, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 7 1 2 8 0	3 2 8 0 1 5 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 Murray D. Laurie, Consultant; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date August, 2005

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

name Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church, Board of Deacons (Mrs. Evelyn Foxx, Church Clerk)

street & number Post Office Box 5073 telephone (352) 870-7013

city or town Gainesville state Florida zip code 32601

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

**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church is a one-story rectangular masonry vernacular structure measuring approximately 40 feet by 60 feet. It was constructed circa 1935 to replace a wood-frame church built on the site around 1900. The building is architecturally significant, as it is believed to be one of the few constructed in Gainesville of coquina concrete block manufactured in St. Augustine. Simple buttresses of the same material as the walls reinforce the building, and the same size blocks with oval-shaped molded holes ventilate the continuous foundation.

SETTING

The Shady Grove Baptist Church is situated on the corner of SW 5th Street and SW 8th Avenue in the Porters Neighborhood, a few blocks southwest of the center of downtown Gainesville, Florida. A mix of small wood frame houses, some of which date back to the early twentieth century, surrounds the church (Photo 1). There is minimal landscaping and the church building is sited on the northeast corner of the lot, very close to the paved street. The large oak trees that gave the church its name are no longer standing.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

The Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church faces east and measures approximately 40 feet by 60 feet. The main entrance is centered in the symmetrical front façade. The front gable is stuccoed, but the walls are of coquina concrete block (Photo 2). Composition shingles cover the gable roof, and the rafters supporting the roof extend out to the edge of the roof on both sides. There is no chimney. The building is constructed of coquina concrete blocks, an artificial, stone like building material. The blocks (each measuring 8x8x16) have a flat surface with narrow beveled edges and are set with a beaded mortar joint. The masonry work throughout is of good quality. The blocks form a continuous foundation and extend twenty-two courses from ground level to the roof. At regular intervals, a block of the same size with an oval hole in the center is set for ventilation in the second course above the ground. Buttresses of the same size blocks topped with a raked capstone of plain concrete are built into each façade to strengthen and stabilize the building (Photos 3, 4, 5).¹ Four windows on each side and two in front have poured concrete lintels and sills and are set with aluminum frame awning windows with four opaque colored glass panes. The fixed window at the center of the rear façade, also set with colored glass in a geometric pattern, has narrow wood muntins and a wood frame (Photo 6). The front entrance is a double door of aluminum-framed glass. Four concrete steps flanked by coquina concrete block wing walls, lead up to the entrance door (Photo 2). A single wood paneled door on the north side of the building is set at the level of the

¹ Ching, Francis D. K. *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, p.262.

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**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

interior floor (approximately two feet from ground level). It was used to bring caskets into the church for funerals (Photo 7). There are no steps up to this door, which was only used for this purpose. There are two single doors in the rear, west end of the building, one with steps, and one with a wooden handicap access ramp leading to the door. Two air-conditioning units are located in the rear of the church building (Photo 4). An addition, used as a kitchen, was built on the south side of the church of regular concrete blocks. It has an outside entrance and is not directly connected to the interior of the church (Photo 5).

Interior

The interior of the church is an open auditorium with white plastered walls and an acoustical tile ceiling (Photos 8, 9, 10). A small vestibule with double wood doors provides access to the main body of the church (Photo 11). A broad arch at the west end of the church frames the raised choir area. On either side of the choir area, accessed by louvered wood doors, are bathrooms and storage areas. A small office is located on the left side. The narrow hallways lead to the rear exit doors. The rear, west wall of the sanctuary is ornamented with a fixed window set with opaque colored glass in a geometric pattern. This window appears to be older than the other windows. Directly in front of the choir is the platform raised about one foot from the main floor that covers the baptizing pool. This carpeted stage area is furnished with a pulpit and three Gothic-style chairs (Photo 10). A communion table and smaller tables are set on the main floor in front of the platform, and movable wooden pews are arranged on either side and in front of the sanctuary. Red carpeting covers the aisles and stage area, but the floor beneath the pews and in the choir is uncarpeted. The wood baseboards are ten-inches high with quarter round molding at the base. Ceiling fans with globe light fixtures are suspended from the ceiling and there are two additional hanging light fixtures in the rear of the church.

Alterations and Additions

The original asbestos shingle roofing shown in a 1951 photograph (see Figure 4), has been replaced by composition shingles, and the original windows, which pivoted out, have been replaced by aluminum-framed awning windows set with opaque colored glass. The gables on the front and rear façade, originally faced with horizontal weatherboard, are now stuccoed and painted white. The chimney that can be seen in the old photograph has been removed, but on the interior the base of the chimney can still be seen high up on the south wall. According to the church history, the addition on the south side of the church, used as a dining room, was built during the 1950s. It measures approximately 18 feet by 40 feet and is constructed of plain concrete blocks with a small entry porch on the east end and a shed roof. It has a separate window air conditioner and is not accessible from the interior of the church. During this period, when The Reverend R. J. Gainous was pastor, the building was re-roofed. On June 28, 1959, the marble cornerstone was set in the northeast corner of the front facade. It reads: *Shady Grove /P. B. Church / Organized 1912 / By Rev. M. Edward /Erected by Rev. R. Gainous.*

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**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

In 1980, the church roof was replaced again and the handicap access ramp was added to one of the rear entrances. In the mid 1980s, ceiling fans, a public address system, and central heat and air conditioning were installed. The small vestibule was added in the rear of the church around 1990.² The large vacant lot across the street is owned by the church and is used for parking.

² Mae Thomas. "History of the Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church,." January, 2005.

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Section number 8 Page 1

**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church, organized in 1894, is significant under Criterion A for its association with Porter's Quarters, an African American neighborhood in Gainesville, Florida, first settled late in the nineteenth century. During the Civil Rights Era, the local NAACP committee held meetings at Shady Grove Church. The present building, constructed in the 1930s, replaced an earlier wood frame building that appears on the 1922 Sanborn Map. Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church is also significant under Criterion C for its architectural qualities. It is a one-story rectangular building constructed of coquina concrete blocks, manufactured in St. Augustine, Florida. It is believed to be the only structure in Gainesville built of this distinctive building product. The masonry vernacular building is in good condition and still serves its original function.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Porters Addition (sometimes referred to as Porter's Quarters) is one of the oldest African American neighborhoods in Gainesville, founded late in the nineteenth century by Dr. Watson Porter, a Canadian physician. Dr. Porter purchased a large portion of land southwest of the center of the town, had the land platted as Porter's Addition in 1884 (recorded in 1898) and sold lots exclusively to African Americans.¹ He encouraged the purchasers to plant gardens and cultivate crops that would enable them to become self-sufficient.² According to the documentation of the area in 1980, Porters Addition is important to regional and local history and black history and settlement patterns as it represents a post-Reconstruction pattern of urban development by whites for blacks.³

During the last half of the nineteenth century, Gainesville grew from a small village to a large town, the county seat of Alachua County. Porters Addition, located close to the railroad station and the city's main industrial quarter, was a racially unified neighborhood of mostly small, one-story wood houses, with a few stores and churches. In contrast to the Fifth Avenue and Pleasant Street neighborhoods located north of University Avenue in Gainesville, where Lincoln High School and the more prominent churches, businesses, and professional offices associated with the African American community were located, Porters was a working-class area with unpaved streets. Children had to walk to other parts of town to attend school, and city services

1 Alachua County Records. Plat Book A, page 54.

2 Jane Landers, "The Negro Community in Gainesville, 1868-1890" Manuscript in collection of P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida, 1982, page 14.

3 Florida Site File 8AL2316. Porter's Quarters Historic District, 1980.

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**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

such as police protection and trash collection were minimal.⁴ Twenty years ago the dwellings in Porters were relatively homogeneous, concentrated and without many intrusions. Since then, newer homes have been built, but for the most part these are of the same scale as the older buildings and are occupied mainly by African American families.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church has been an important community institution in the Porters Neighborhood for more than a century. The land on which the church stands was purchased in 1900, but church records indicate that the church was organized in 1894.⁵ In 1900 Watson Porter and his wife Olivia A. Porter sold to Thomas T. Sweat and Jackson Stanley, Deacons of the Primitive Baptist Church, Lot number 27 of the O. A. Porter's Addition to Gainesville, for the sum of thirty dollars to be "maintained and disposed of as a place of Divine Worship for the use of the ministry and membership of the said Primitive Baptist Church of Gainesville, Florida." The warranty deed was dated January 20, 1900.⁶ The 1922 Sanborn Map shows a wood frame church on this lot, but between 1928 and 1948, Sanborn maps indicate that the present masonry church had replaced this wood structure.⁷ (see Figures 1, 2, & 3)

A study carried out in 1938 describes the Shady Grove Baptist church as being exceptional in that it had large oak trees surrounding it. The sociologist conducting the study remarked that by the mid-1930s electrical power was available "even in the humblest structures, such as the Primitive Baptist Church in the Porters Section."⁸ Oral interviews with older members of the church and the Porter's neighborhood indicate that the present block building was in place by the mid-1930s. One neighbor reported that the members of the church donated twenty-five cents for each block.⁹ A resident who moved to the neighborhood in 1935 recalls that the building looked much as it does today.¹⁰ Another resident who moved to a house across the street in 1948 recalls that the present coquina concrete block building was in place at that time, but the cornerstone was added at a later date. He also recalls a large oak tree just to the northeast of the building and another near the southwest corner,

4 Linda Miklowatz, "Porters Quarters: Town Within the City is Not the Gainesville Most Folks Know." *Gainesville Sun*. August 15, 1974, p. 7. Brenda Webber. "Porters Quarters: A Neighborhood Divided, Struggling to Join the Present." *Gainesville Sun*, June 22, 1980, p. 1A.

5 Mae Thomas. "History of Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church", January, 2005.

6 Alachua County Records. Deed Book 51, Pages 230-232.

7 Sanborn Maps, 1922, 1928, 1928-1950.

8 James Loren Miller, "Negro Life in Gainesville: A Sociological Study." Master's thesis, University of Florida, 1932, pp. 57, 66, 83.

9 Janie Williams. Interview, January 30, 2005. Mrs. Williams, a member of the Alachua County School Board, is a life-long resident of the neighborhood. She recalled that her mother often commented on this amount per block, which made it possible for each member to donate to the building project.

10 Lucille Perkins: Interview January 30, 2005. Mrs. Perkins, born in 1918, moved to the Porters neighborhood in 1935 with her mother.

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**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

confirming Miller's 1938 description. A large bell, now in storage, once stood near the front entrance and was used to call the congregation to services.¹¹

Although it is later than the period of significance (1935-1955), it should be recorded that the Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church played an important role in the Civil Rights era in Gainesville, late in the 1950s and into the 1960s. The local NAACP committee met in one of four churches in the city, churches whose pastors and congregation were in support of the efforts of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. and others to break down the barriers of segregation between the races. Oral interviews with those who took part in the meetings to plan the integration of Gainesville public schools and other public places reveal that one strategy was to announce a meeting at one of the larger, more prominent churches, but, to avoid harassment and disruption by those who opposed the NAACP, to meet an hour earlier at Shady Grove, located deep in the poorest part of the city.¹²

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The soft yellow tone of the coquina concrete blocks of the Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church is distinctive in Gainesville, but quite common in St. Augustine, where the blocks became a popular building material in the early part of the twentieth century. It is likely that the Shady Grove blocks were manufactured by the North City Stoneworks in that city, according to research by architectural historian David Nolan, who has photographed coquina concrete blocks just like this in a structure, built in St. Augustine in the 1920s.¹³ The masonry construction of the Shady Grove church, although simple and unadorned, is of high quality. The buttresses provide ample structural support and the oval vent holes placed in the continuous foundation provide ventilation for the space beneath wooden joists that support the wood floor about two feet from the ground.

The tenets of the Primitive Baptist Church require immersion baptism, which in former years was celebrated in local lakes and streams. During the twentieth century some Baptist church buildings began to include a baptizing pool inside the church. The Shady Grove baptizing pool, about five feet deep and lined with concrete, is located at the west end of the church, in front of the choir space. When a baptism is scheduled, the heavy lid over the pool is raised and the pool filled. Although this feature is not visible unless a baptism is in progress, it is nevertheless an important architectural feature as it is built into the structure of the church. The Shady Grove

¹¹ Alexander Foxx and Lois Foxx, Interview January 14, 2005. Mr. Foxx, age 62, and his mother, Lois Foxx, age 94, moved to a house just across the street from the Shady Grove church in 1948. Mr. Foxx attended church and Sunday school at the church and recalled that the church had always looked as it does now, with the exception of the change in the windows.

¹² Joel Buchanan: Interview January 11, 2005. Mr. Buchanan, born in 1948, is a historian of Negro life and archivist at the Smathers Library at the University of Florida. He was a junior member of the NAACP committee in the 1950s. As a teen-ager he was one of three black students who integrated Gainesville High School in 1965.

¹³ David Nolan, Personal communications, January 20, 2005. Mr. Nolan, an architectural historian, compared the blocks in the Shady Grove Church with those of the Butterfield Garage on King Street in St. Augustine, built in the 1920s with blocks made by the North City Stoneworks. The company was still in business in the 1940s. See also Paul Weaver, "Historic Properties Survey of St. John's County, Florida" Master's thesis, 1986, p. 108.

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**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

Primitive Baptist Church is in good condition and still serves its original purpose as a place of Divine Worship and as an important community landmark in Porters Addition.

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**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Alachua County Records. Plat book A, pages 54; Deed book 51, pages 230-232.

Ching, Francis D. K. *A Visual Dictionary of Architecture*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1997.

Landers, Jane. "The Negro Community in Gainesville, 1868-1890," Manuscript in collection of P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida, 1982.

Miklowatz, Linda. "Porters Quarters: Town Within the City is Not the Gainesville Most Folks Know." *Gainesville Sun*. August 15, 1974.

Miller, Edward, "Negro Life in Gainesville: A Sociological Study." Master's thesis, University of Florida, 1938.

Porter's Quarters Historic District, 1980. Florida Site File 8AL2316.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. New York: Chandwyck-Healey, Inc. 1922, 1928, 1928-50.

Thomas, Mae. "History of the Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church: 1894-2005." January, 2005.

Weaver, Paul "Historic Properties Survey of St. John's County, Florida" Master's thesis, 1986.

Webber, Brenda. "Porters Quarters: A Neighborhood Divided, Struggling to Join the Present." *Gainesville Sun*, June 22, 1980, p. 1A.

Interviews:

Buchanan, Joel. Interview January 11, 2005.

Foxx, Alexander. Interview January, 14, 2005.

Foxx, Lois. Interview January 14, 2005.

Nolan, David. Personal Communication, January 26, 2005.

Perkins, Lucille. Interview January 30, 2005; Williams, Janie. Interview January 30, 2005.

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Section number 10 Page 1

**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

Verbal Boundary Description

From the northeast corner of S. W. Fifth Street and S. W. Eighth Avenue, run approximately 110 feet east, thence approximately 72 feet south along a chain link fence, thence run approximately 110 feet east, thence run approximately 72 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

This is property purchased in 1900 by the Primitive Baptist Church, being lot 57 of Porters Addition to the City of Gainesville (See Alachua County Records, Plat book A, pages 54; Deed book 51, pages 230-232; See also attached Sanborn Maps)

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Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

PHOTOGRAPHS

NOTE: Information in 1-5 is the same for all photographs

1. Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church
804 S. W. Fifth Street
Gainesville, FL 32601
2. Alachua County, Florida
3. Murray D. Laurie
4. January 14, 2005
5. Murray D. Laurie
6. View of S. W. Fifth Street, Porters Addition, facing north
7. Number 1 of 11

6. View of front façade of Shady Grove Church, facing west
7. Number 2 of 11

6. View of front and north side of Shady Grove Church, facing southwest
7. Number 3 of 11

6. View of rear (east) façade of Shady Grove Church, facing south
7. Number 4 of 11

6. View of south side of Shady Grove Church, showing dining room addition, facing northwest
7. Number 5 of 11

6. View of window on west façade, facing west
7. Number 6 of 11

6. View of side door on north façade of Shady Grove Church, facing east
7. Number 7 of 11

6. Interior view of Shady Grove Church, facing west
7. Number 8 of 11

6. View of interior of Shady Grove Church, facing southeast
7. Number 9 of 11

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**SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**

- 6. View of interior of Shady Grove Church, facing west
- 7. Number 10 of 11

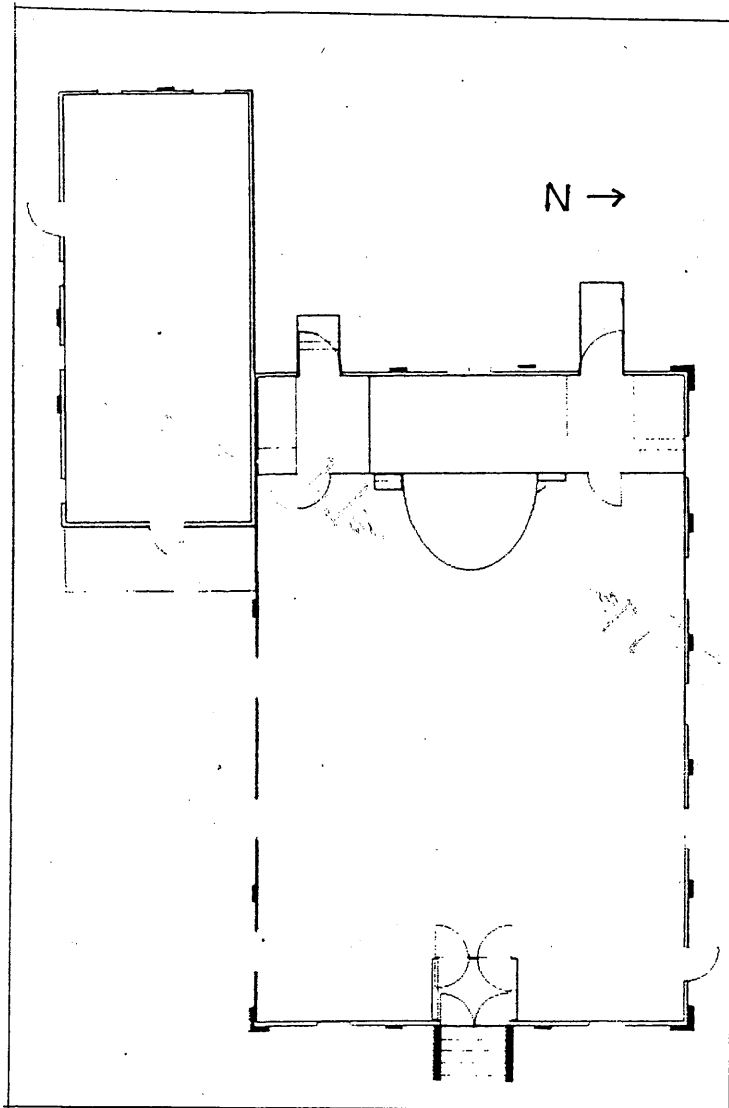
- 6. View of interior rear of Shady Grove Church, facing east
- 7. Number 11 of 11

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SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida



SW 5th Street

SW 8th Avenue

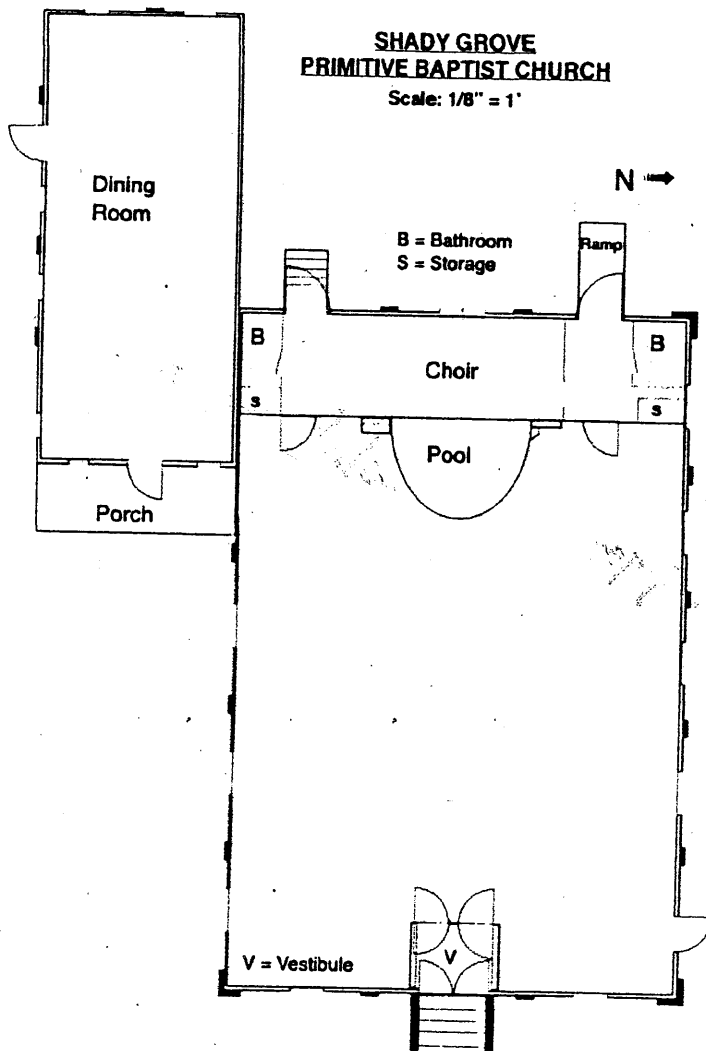
SITE MAP
Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church, Gainesville, Florida

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SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida



SKETCH MAP

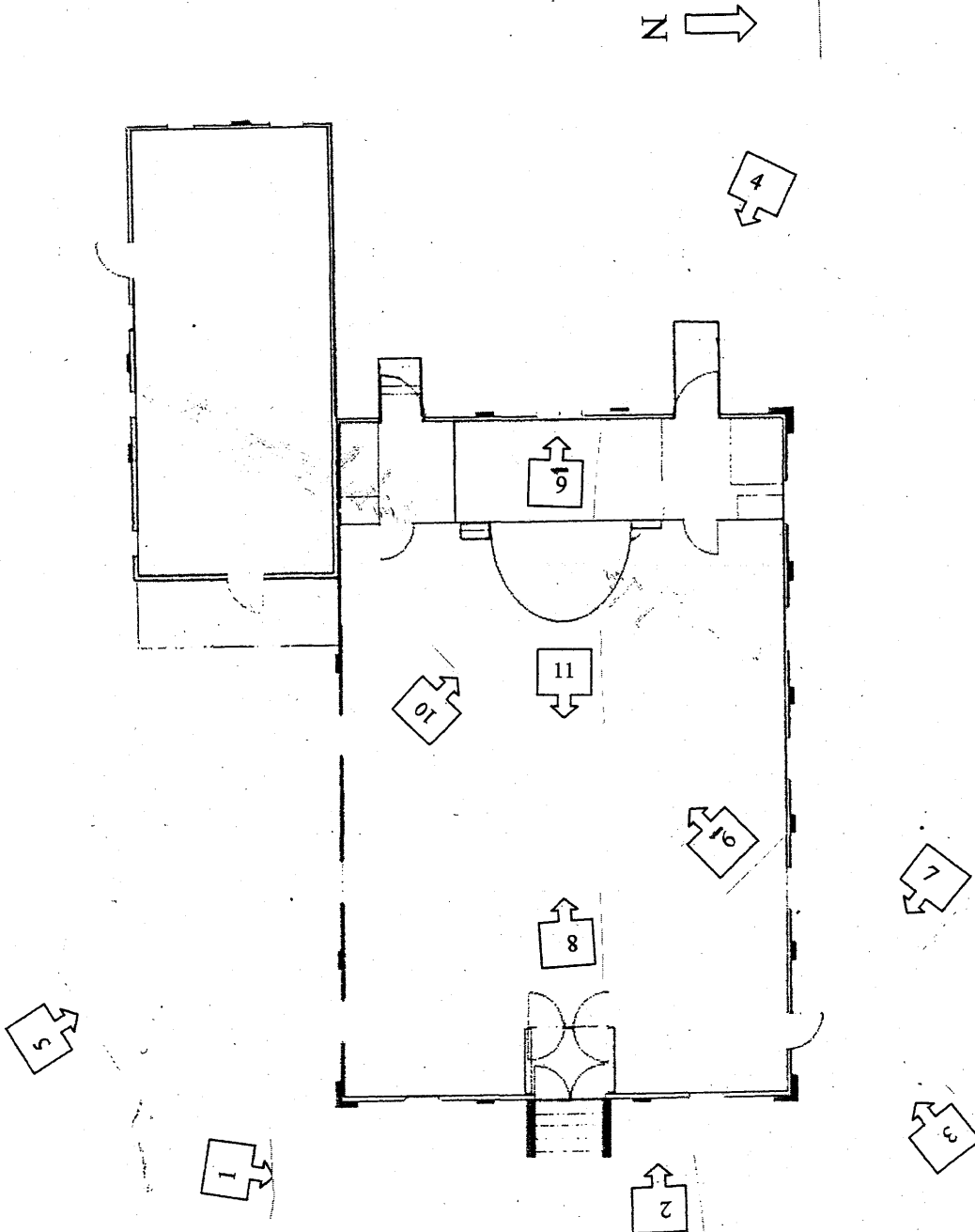
Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church, Gainesville, Florida

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida



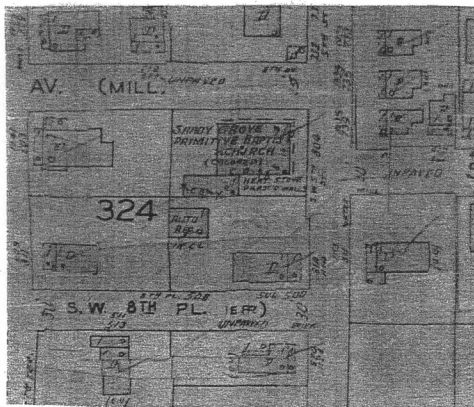
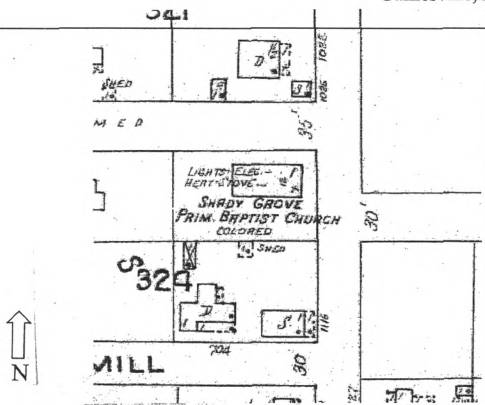
PHOTOGRAPHY VIEW DIRECTIONS
Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church, Gainesville, Florida

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida



SANBORN MAPS

Top: 1922

Bottom: 1928-1950, corrected

Shady Grove Primitive Baptist Church, Gainesville, Florida

SHADY GROVE PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

GAINESVILLE EAST, FL

1994

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