

1563

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 First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
other names/site number Woodruff Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church

2. Location

street & number 300 West Georgia Street not for publication
city or town Woodruff vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Spartanburg code 083 zip code 29388

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Mary W. Edmonds 12/9/04
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register Edson H. Beall 1/26/05
 See continuation sheet. Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
 determined eligible for the
 National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the
 National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain):

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property

Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

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

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

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

1

buildings
sites
structures
objects
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)

Category: Religion

Subcategory: Religious Facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Religion

Subcategory: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Romanesque Revival
Second Gothic Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Brick
walls Brick
Wood
roof Metal
other

Narrative Description

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

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property

Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

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.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a 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

1911

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Proffit, Luther D.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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 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:
Woodruff A.R.P. Church, Woodruff, S.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

The First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff (since 1953 Woodruff Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church) is an eclectic structure, incorporating both Second Gothic Revival and Romanesque Revival elements. The building's rectangular plan, hipped roof with cross-gables on the south and east sides, and a two-story tower at the southeast corner all replicate a plan utilized in Romanesque churches. The building, however, is constructed of brick veneer over a wood frame, instead of the heavy stone generally employed in Romanesque architecture. The main stained glass windows reflect the Romanesque Revival style with their traditional arched design, while the pointed arch windows on the tower suggest a late Gothic Revival style. The church fronts onto West Georgia Street, one of the important streets in Woodruff, and is near to downtown and the main business thoroughfare. In addition, many of the lots around the church building contain homes, demonstrating the bridge the church creates between the public, commercial section of Woodruff and the private, residential neighborhoods. The lot also includes large, mature trees, some of which date to before the construction of the church.

The church is located near the main business district of Woodruff, creating a transition between the commercial area to the east and a more residential concentration to the west. The building is constructed on a solid brick foundation, with brick veneer covering the wooden frame. The entire roof is covered with standing seam metal and has a simple, boxed cornice on all sides. Like the building itself, the roof form is also eclectic; it is hipped over the majority of the structure, but there is also a cross gable that is the focal point of the south and east elevations. Since these are the most visible sides of the church from the primary approach, this roofline element creates the look of a fully gabled structure. Other sections of the roofline included portions that are independently hipped, pyramidal and shed, showing the progression of the building's growth.

The church fronts onto the north side of West Georgia Street, with the primary elevation, the south side, facing the street. The roofline of this side of the church contains one of the cross gables off the main hipped roof. The main element of this elevation is a large, arched, Palladian stained glass window centered within the gable, at the lower level. A smaller one-over-one double-hung sash, stained glass window is located to the west of the larger window. All of these openings have brick sills and are highlighted by decorative brick drip moldings and label moldings, which are connected to each other by a brick stringcourse. Above the large arch is a circular, louvered vent, which is surrounded by its own decorative brick molding.

To the east of the front gable is the two-story tower, at the southeast corner of the church. The tower has a crenellated parapet wall over a flat roof with cantilevered boxed and bracketed eave, another element reflecting the late Gothic Revival style. This tower contains the main entrance to the church, which consists of a stained glass, Gothic arch over two six-paneled wooden doors. There are four concrete steps leading up to a flat, concrete floored, single story portico. A low brick wall surrounds the portico and there are three squared, wooden piers at each front corner of the portico, supporting a pediment. Single, square wooden pilaster responds are located at the rear of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

the porch and on either side of the entrance. The pediment, painted white to distinguish it from the brick structure, has a plain raking cornice, a plain frieze featuring decoratively carved cushion capitals on the front and side elevations, and a vertical paneled tympanum. In the tower's belfry above the main entrance are paired, elongated, louvered arched vents. The eastern exposure of the tower has a single, stained glass pointed arch window on the first story, which complements the pointed arch over the south doorway. Above this window, in the belfry of the tower, just as on the southern side, is a pair of long, arched vents.

The eastern side of the church mirrors the southern side. It also contains a cross gable off the main hipped roof. Another large, Palladian arched, stained glass window is centered within this elevation, and a single, one-over-one double-hung sash stained glass window is located to the north of the large arch. Above the large arch is another circular vent. All of these openings, like the openings on the southern gable, are detailed with decorative, brick drip moldings and label moldings, connected by a brick stringcourse. To the north of this cross gable is a single-story, two-bay hipped projection from the main hipped roof. In the south bay of this projection, next to the cross-gable, is a secondary entrance to the building. This entrance, with its single light transom, is reached by seven concrete steps that have a plain iron handrail. Above the door, supported by decorative brackets, is a wooden pediment, with simple raking and horizontal cornices and a beaded board tympanum. To the north of this entrance bay projection is a one-over-one, double hung window.

The north elevation of the building was originally three bays wide, with the middle bay being a polygonal extension from the main building with its own pavilion roof. The front face of the extended bay has two windows, while each of the side faces has a single window. There is also a single window to the east of the extended bay and a single window to the west. All six of these windows contain one-over-one, double-hung sash. Below the western window is a flat roof, supported by a single brick pier on the northwest corner. This covers a stairway that leads to a door into the church basement. An addition, dating to around 1953, is located on this elevation of the church, to the west of the original three bay building.¹ This is a two bay addition with a low-pitched shed roof. The east bay has a six-paneled entrance door, covered by a pent roof, located at the top of a set of six brick steps. There are simple, iron handrails on both sides of this stair. The western bay is a two-over-two, double-hung sash window. A square, wooden door leads to a crawlspace beneath this addition.

The west elevation of the building also contains a portion of the 1953 addition, since the addition was placed at the northwest corner. This section of the shed-roofed extension also has two bay openings, one with a pair of two-over-two, double-hung sash windows on the northern bay and a

¹ Cynthia Harrington to Heather Carpini, 23 May 2004, collection of Heather Carpini, Columbia, South Carolina. Mrs. Harrington was a member of the Woodruff Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church when the congregation purchased the building in 1953. She states that the kitchen and bathrooms were added shortly after that purchase.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

single two-over-two window on the southern bay. The original portion of the church on this elevation consists of a four-bay extension with a hipped roof, and a single bay to the south of the extension. The far northern bay on the extension is a one-over-one, double-hung sash window. The other three bays have been infilled with brick, as evidenced by their height and the remaining brick window sills and decorative moldings. The most northern of these brick-infilled bays was likely a door, because the bricked in area extends below the brick sill and there is a shadow line from a triangular pediment above the former opening. The enclosure of these openings occurred before 1953.² On the south face of this extended bay is a one-over-one, stained glass window. On the most southern bay on the western elevation is also a one-over-one, stained glass window, and this window has the same decorative, brick molding as the windows on the south and east elevations.

The interior of the church is also significant. The main entrance, on the south elevation, leads into a small vestibule in the first floor of the tower. The stained glass, pointed arch window of the tower is directly to the east. There is also a stained glass, Gothic arch over the doors. Both of these stained glass windows have a fleur-de-lis theme. The vestibule has wainscoting on the lower portion of the wall, with wide baseboards and chair rail. The upper portion of the walls is plaster. The wooden ceiling has a metal projection, with a small central opening, that allows the rope for the tower's bell to be easily accessed. The six-panel wooden doors at the northwest of the vestibule allow access to the sanctuary.

The large sanctuary is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis, with the main entry doors from the vestibule at the southeast corner of the sanctuary. The pulpit is at the northwest corner; is raised two steps off the sanctuary floor and has a plain wooden cross above it. The three columns of pews are oriented towards the pulpit at this corner. The south wall of the sanctuary contains the large, Palladian arched, stained glass window that is visible on the primary elevation of the church. The detailed interior view reveals that this feature is actually a single casement window, with a four pane arch above it, flanked by two double hung, one-over-one windows, with a larger arch, with four trapezoidal segments, surrounding the smaller arch. The large central window has a red shield in the middle, with a castle on it that declares "A Mighty Fortress is Our God." The one-over-one double-hung window visible on the south gable is also on this wall. The same configuration of windows, which are evident on the eastern cross gable, also exists on the eastern wall of the sanctuary. The central stained glass window on this wall also has a red shield with the Holy Bible emblazoned on it. The west wall of the sanctuary contains the choir and organ loft, which is a rectangular opening or alcove with a round-cornered plaster arch recessed into the wall directly south of the pulpit. To the south of this inset is a stained glass, one-over-one window. One of the most unique features of the church is on the northern wall, to the east of the pulpit. There are two,

² Cynthia Harrington, interview by Heather Carpini, 6 May 2004, Woodruff, South Carolina. Loree Anderson, interview by Heather Carpini, 6 May 2004, Woodruff, South Carolina. Both Mrs. Harrington and Mrs. Anderson were members of the Woodruff Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1953, when the building was purchased, and they both state that the openings were bricked when the purchase was made.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

floor to ceiling, cased openings with wooden roll-down doors, an element or feature often found in Akron Plan church construction. These doors form a partition between the sanctuary and the adjacent Sunday school room, but they can be raised into overhead pockets to increase the size and seating of the sanctuary for overflow gatherings. At the eastern corner of this northern wall there is also a cased door opening leading to the Sunday school room.

There are many original decorative features in the church. As in the vestibule, the bottom portion of the walls is covered with beaded board wainscoting and has wide baseboards and chair rail. All of these features are painted white, while the plaster on the upper portion of the walls is an ivory color. There is crown molding around all of the walls, which is also painted white, and the wooden ceilings are white as well. Flanking the main door of the sanctuary the walls project about two feet each, creating a small second vestibule at the church entrance. The ends of these projecting walls are squared, white wooden pilasters. Above the capital of each pilaster, wooden beams continue onto the ceiling, crossing in an "X" pattern over the doorway to create a vaulted ceiling of beaded board and cross beams. Similar columns and vaulting treatments are replicated around the sanctuary, at each corner. These beams continue along the ceiling to form a large square on the sanctuary ceiling. At the center of the ceiling is a plain, plaster medallion that surrounds a hanging ceiling fan. The wooden floor is covered with green carpet. The wooden pews are original to the church and are carved with a simple, curved decorative motif. The radiators that were originally used to heat the sanctuary have been retained, although they currently serve only a decorative function. They are made of iron, with a raised, floral decorative pattern on them, and are painted ivory to match the sanctuary walls. A plaque on the east wall of the sanctuary was cast to commemorate the organization of the congregation in 1879 and lists the charter members of the Woodruff Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

North of the sanctuary is the Sunday school room, which is connected to the sanctuary by a post-and-lintel doorway in the north wall, as well as through the wooden roll-down doors. The secondary outside door, in the eastern elevation, leads into a hallway that allows entrance to this room through a post-and-lintel door on its eastern wall. This room is the interior of the extended polygonal bay on the north elevation of the church, and contains four, one-over-one, double-hung windows. The walls are plastered and painted, with a picture molding around the room. There are two columns of pews, facing toward the roll-down doors that open the room into the sanctuary. On the west wall of this room are two sets of bi-fold doors, that allow the room to be opened into the kitchen room to the west.

Throughout the building's history, there have been some minor alterations. The additions of the kitchen and bathrooms occurred ca. 1953, after the church changed hands from the First Presbyterian Church to the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and were necessary to meet the needs of the new congregation. The church retains a remarkable degree of integrity, both on its

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

interior and exterior. The unique floor plan and decorative finishes in the church make it stand out among other buildings in Woodruff as well as among other churches in South Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

The First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff (since 1953 the Woodruff Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church) is a fine example of small town church architecture. The building was designed by prominent Spartanburg County architect Luther D. Proffitt and its combination of architectural styles, both interior and exterior, creates an exceptional structure. The church meets National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its distinctive form and as an excellent example of Proffitt's designs.

The sanctuary was commissioned and constructed by the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff in the early twentieth century. The land on which the building is situated was purchased by the congregation from Bethel Baptist Church of Woodruff in May of 1911.³ Bethel Baptist Church had been the original congregation founded in the community and had likely held this parcel of land since its founding, although the land remained undeveloped until 1911.⁴ The transfer of this lot to the Presbyterians served to expand the religious role of the land, for this was where the congregation chose to build their new church building.

The First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff was founded in 1877, and by 1910 they had laid plans to build a new church on West Georgia Street.⁵ To design this building they hired Luther D. Proffitt, a prominent architect in Spartanburg County who had been practicing since 1904. Throughout his career, Proffitt designed numerous kinds of buildings, but he was most prolific in his church designs. He was a primary architect for at least nine churches in the South Carolina upstate, most of them in the eight year span between 1905 and 1913.⁶ Proffitt's design included a mixture of Romanesque and Gothic Revival styles, as well as unique interior details; Proffitt incorporated this signature style into his other work on religious buildings and another example of it can be seen in his later design of First Baptist Church in Simpsonville. The First Presbyterian Church helped make the building an important structure in the community, for despite hiring a prominent architect to design their new church, they employed local craftsmen to help with the construction. Included among these

³ Spartanburg County Register of Mesne Conveyances, Conveyance Books, Deed Book 4-Y, page 139, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

⁴ Spartanburg County Tax Assessor, Tax Assessment map, 2003, copy; Cynthia Harrington to Heather Carpini, 28 May 2004, collection of Heather Carpini, Columbia, South Carolina. The current First Baptist Church was formerly Bethel Baptist Church. The plot of land directly to the west of the Woodruff Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church site is the site of the First Baptist Church of Woodruff Cemetery, with gravestones dating to the early nineteenth century. The position of this site indicates that it was probably a portion of this lot, which the First Baptist Church (Bethel Baptist Church) has held since at least the beginning of the nineteenth century.

⁵ Irby, *Woodruff*, 76.

⁶ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Virginia: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 91, 141-142.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

craftsmen was Dave Anderson, a lifelong citizen of the Woodruff community who worked as a farmer, craftsman and carpenter. It was Anderson who provided the hand-hewn timbers that were used in the framing of the building.⁷ The structure was completed on October 15, 1911, and was formally dedicated on June 9, 1912.⁸

After the dedication of the building, the First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff utilized it for their services until 1953, when they built a new church. The Woodruff Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, which had been organized on June 14, 1879, purchased the building on June 30, 1953, for \$6,400.⁹ This purchase added another chapter to the long religious history of the property, as the Associate Reformed Presbyterians added a kitchen and bathrooms to the church and began to use it for their services.¹⁰ Although the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church has utilized the building since the congregation acquired it, it has allowed other congregations, including the Seventh Day Adventist Church, to hold services in the building until they were able to construct their own buildings.¹¹

⁷ Cynthia Harrington to Heather Carpini, 23 May 2003.

⁸ Irby, *Woodruff*, 76.

⁹ Spartanburg County Register of Mesne Conveyances, Conveyance Books, Deed Book 19-S, page 423, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

¹⁰ Irby, *Woodruff*, 78; Cynthia Harrington to Heather Carpini, 23 May 2004.

¹¹ Cynthia Harrington to Heather Carpini, 23 May 2003.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 12

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

Select Bibliography

Anderson, Loree. Interview by Heather Carpini, 6 May 2004, Woodruff, S.C.

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Harrington, Cynthia, to Heather Carpini, 23 May 2004. Collection of Heather Carpini, Columbia, S. C.

Harrington, Cynthia, to Heather Carpini, 28 May 2004. Collection of Heather Carpini, Columbia, S.C.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 13

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked "First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff" (shown on the tax map as "A.R.P. Church of Woodruff"), on the accompanying Spartanburg County Tax Map # 4-32-3, Parcel 33, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated acreage is restricted to the historic sanctuary and the lot on which it is situated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 14 First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Location of Property: 300 West Georgia Street, Woodruff
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
Location of Original Negatives: S. C. Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road
Columbia, SC 29223

Photographs 1-6, 8, 10, 13-16, 21, 24-25:

Name of Photographer: Susan Ann Davis
Date of Photographs: 4 September 2003

Photographs 7, 9, 11-12, 17-20, 22-23, 26:

Name of Photographer: Heather Carpini
Date of Photographs: 14 July 2004

1. Exterior of church; south elevation.
2. Exterior of church; main entryway in tower at southeast corner.
3. Exterior of church; Gothic arch over main doorway.
4. Exterior of church; southeast corner, showing tower and east elevation.
5. Exterior of church; east elevation, stained glass arches.
6. Exterior of church; east elevation, secondary entryway.
7. Exterior of church; northeast corner, showing east and north elevations.
8. Exterior of church; north elevation.
9. Exterior of church; north elevation.
10. Exterior of church; north and west elevations.
11. Exterior of church; west elevation, showing exterior of choir inset, bricked openings and shadow lines.
12. Exterior of church; west elevation, showing exterior of choir inset, bricked openings and shadow lines.
13. Exterior of church; southwest corner, showing south and west elevations.
14. Interior of church; sanctuary, showing stained glass window on south wall and main doorway.
15. Interior of church; sanctuary, showing faux vaulting in southeast corner.
16. Interior of church; sanctuary, showing stained glass window on east wall.
17. Interior of church; sanctuary, showing faux vaulting in northeast corner.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 15

First Presbyterian Church of Woodruff
Name of Property
Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

18. Interior of church; sanctuary, showing roll-up pocket door on north wall.
19. Interior of church; sanctuary, showing roll-up pocket door on north wall.
20. Interior of church; sanctuary, showing pulpit and faux vaulting in northwest corner.
21. Interior of church; sanctuary, choir inset on west wall.
22. Interior of church; Sunday school room, showing roll-up pocket door on south wall, connecting to sanctuary.
23. Interior of church; Sunday school room, showing roll-up pocket door on south wall, connecting to sanctuary.
24. Interior of church; Sunday school room, showing bi-fold doors on west wall.
25. Interior of church; showing decorative iron radiator and wainscoting on sanctuary wall.
26. Exterior of church; south elevation.