**Form 10-300**

**United States Department of the Interior**

**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**

**Inventory - Nomination Form**

*(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)*

**1. Name**

- Common: Plymouth Congregational Church [a] 8D-398

**2. Location**

- Street and Number: 3429 Devon Road
- City or Town: Coconut Grove
- Congressional District: Eleventh
- State: Florida
  - Code: 12
  - County: Dade
  - Code: 025

**3. Classification**

<table>
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<th>Ownership</th>
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<td>Both</td>
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**Present Use**

- [X] Agricultural
- [ ] Government
- [ ] Park
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Comments
- [X] Commercial
- [ ] Industrial
- [ ] Private Residence
- [ ] Other (Specify)
- [X] Educational
- [ ] Military
- [X] Religious
- [ ] Semi-Public
- [ ] Other (Specify)
- [ ] Scientific
- [ ] Site Unoccupied
- [ ] Unoccupied
- [ ] Preservation Work in Progress

**4. Owner of Property**

- Owner's Name: Plymouth Congregational Church, Inc.
- Street and Number: 3429 Devon Road, Coconut Grove
- City or Town: Miami
- State: Florida
- Code: 12

**5. Location of Legal Description**

- Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc.: Dade County Courthouse
- Street and Number: 73 West Flagler Street
- City or Town: Miami
- State: Florida
- Code: 12

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

- Title of Survey: Florida Historic Sites Survey
- Date of Survey: Summer, 1972
- Federal [ ] State X County [ ] Local [ ]
- Depository for Survey Records: Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Department of State, The Capitol
- City or Town: Tallahassee
- State: Florida
- Code: 12

---

**See Site File Staff for Original Photo(s) or Map(s)**
The Plymouth Congregational Church is situated on a spacious tract of land in Coconut Grove, Florida. The building, patterned after a Spanish Mission Church in Mexico, was designed by Clinton MacKenzie of New York. A Spanish stonemason, Phillippe Feliz Rebron, was commissioned to set the stones. Each of the hand-hewn native limestone blocks was placed by hand during the 18-month period of construction. The one-story stone structure has three doors and two bell towers in the main facade. The main entry is a massive, 300-year old, hand-carved door composed of walnut, backed with Spanish oak, and contains the original hand-wrought iron fittings. The central door is of immense proportions, is semi-circular, and ornamented with stone pilasters supporting an entablature. A niche above this door has a broken pediment above. The central door is flanked by smaller entrance doors leading to side loggias. These side loggias enclose the interior and extend the length of the church in a south to north direction. Evenly spaced posts support the eaves which extend from the gabled roof. The roof covering consists of red Spanish and French tiles. The main facade is perfectly balanced in appearance, and this symmetry is continued in the pair of bell towers which extend upward from the roof line. The bell towers are capped with stone finials, and are notable features of the exterior. A scalloped parapet between the bell towers is also topped with decorative finials. The lower portion of the main facade containing the side doors are joined to the upper portion by large scrolls. The majority of the main facade is heavily covered by dense vine growth. Overall plan of the Church is cruciform, with aisled nave and includes wing extensions at the rear (north) portion of the building. Window treatment consists of diamond-shaped panes in French doors, with semi-circular arched transoms above. There are no windows in the main facade. The exterior and interior walls are formed from irregular hand-cut block of native coral.

The entire complex includes several buildings in addition to the core building; among them are: the sanctuary, the fellowship hall, an office building, a school, and the walled gardens. The sanctuary and gardens are the oldest portions in the complex. The garden on the east side of the sanctuary is walled on three sides, and enclosed on the fourth by the church. Loggias around the walls present the effect of a cloistered courtyard. In the north end of this courtyard there is an open pulpit built of the same coral rock. The west side of the courtyard is not enclosed and is open to the other buildings.

The sanctuary was enlarged in 1953, with additional expansion in 1958. Architect Robert Law Weed designed the additions in a style compatible to the original structure.
The Plymouth Congregational Church plays a major role in the settlement of Coconut Grove, Florida. The growth of this 19th century bay community traces from the earliest settlers in the area who organized the Union Chapel which was the forerunner of Union Congregational Church, founded in 1897. James Bolton, the first pastor, offered incorporation of his congregation into whatever denomination would provide financial assistance, and when the Church of the Pilgrims accepted, the church was renamed Plymouth Congregational Church. The church facility was constructed over an 18-month period, from 1916-1917. However, the history of the congregation and the first chapel began with the establishment of a one-room Sunday School building, erected in 1897.

Earliest known Church records of the Union Congregational Church are dated March 2, 1901. During the first three years of existence, a small chapel was erected on land donated by Commodore Ralph M. Munroe. The names of Coconut Grove's first settlers appear among the list of founders of the congregation, and it is from this standpoint that the Plymouth Congregational Church derives its primary significance. The first Congregationalist minister was Solomon G. Merrick, who became pastor in May, 1901.

Significance of this property relates not only to its direct association with the pioneers of Coconut Grove in the late 19th century, but also to its architectural design. As an outstanding example of Spanish Mission style, it has been recognized by leading architects as one of the finest specimens of Spanish design in the South, as well as being one of the most historic churches in Dade County, Florida.

The Church building represents the history and development of one of South Florida's earliest settlements.
9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Attached Sheet)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: TWO

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

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11. FORM PREPARED BY

MARY K. EVANS, HISTORIC SITES SPECIALIST

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, HISTORY AND RECORDS MGT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, THE CAPITOL

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

12. STATE LIASON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National □ State □ Local □

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

________________________________________
Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

DATE

ATTEST:

________________________________________
Keeper of The National Register

DATE
Major Bibliographical References


Bischoff, William H. "Every Stone in the Church was 'Loved' Into Place," Miami Daily News, 1946.


Historical Museum of Southern Florida and the Caribbean. Special collection including photographs, documents, newspaper articles, and miscellaneous materials relating to Coconut Grove. Miami, Florida.


Miami Herald, November 17, 1922; November 19, 1922.


Overstreet, Mrs. J. D. "The Church in the Garden" (A History of Plymouth Congregational Church from 1897-1950), Coconut Grove, Florida, (n.d.).

(Number all entries) 9. Major Bibliographical References (con't.) -2-

Plymouth Congregational Church. "This is Our Church," Coconut Grove, Florida, 1964.


Trapp, Mrs. Harlan. My Pioneer Reminiscences. 1940. (n.p.).
ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE FLORIDA

Date Entered JUL 23 1974

Name

Plymouth Congregational Church
Ruskin Women's Club

Location

Coconut Grove
Dade County

Ruskin
Hillsborough County

COPY OF CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION

Also Notified

Hon. Edward J. Gurney
Hon. Lawton Mainor Chiles, Jr.
Hon. Dante B. Fascell
Hon. Sam M. Gibbons
FLORIDA MASTER
SITE FILE

Site No. 8Da 370
1009==
Site Name Plymouth Congregational Church 830==

Other Name(s) for Site

Other Nos. for Site 830==

Type of Site Building 832==

Location of Site:
County Dade 808==

Instructions for locating site (or address) 3429 Devon Road
Coconut Grove, Florida 813==

Ownership:
Owner of Site: Name Plymouth Congregational Church, Inc. 902==
Address 3429 Devon Road 903==

Occupant, Tenant or Manager:
Name Mrs. Ferguson, Church Secretary 904==
Address 3429 Devon Road 905==

Form Prepared By:
Reporter (or local contact):
Name Mrs. Ferguson 816==
Address 3429 Devon Road 817==

Recorder:
Name & Title Evans, Mary K., Historic Sites Specialist 818==
Address Div. of Archives, History & Records Mgt. 819==
Department of State, The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 820==

Date of Site Survey 6-26-72

Previous Survey(s), Excavation(s) or Collection(s) (Enter title of survey, date, whether Federal, State, County or Local, Location of Survey Report(s) and Material's Collected).
Florida Historic Sites Survey
Summer, 1972
State
Division of Archives, History & Records Mgt.
Department of State, The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

Photographic Record Numbers 72-N-03-30-46; 72-N-07-184-188

839==
860==
The Plymouth Congregational Church is situated on a spacious tract of land in Coconut Grove, Florida. The building, patterned after a Spanish Mission Church in Mexico, was designed by Clinton MacKenzie of New York. A Spanish stonemason, Phillippe Felix Rebon, was commissioned to set the stones. Each of the hand-hewn native limestone blocks was placed by hand during the 18-month period of construction. The one-story stone structure has three doors and two bell towers in the main facade. The main entry is a massive, 300-year old, hand-carved door composed of walnut, backed with Spanish oak, and contains the original hand-wrought iron fittings. The central door is of immense proportions, is semi-circular, and ornamented with stone pilasters supporting an entablature. A niche above this door has a broken pediment above. The central door is flanked by smaller entrance doors leading to side loggias. These side loggias enclose the interior and extend the length of the church in a south to north direction. Evenly spaced posts support the eaves which extend from the gabled roof. The roof covering consists of red Spanish and French tiles. The main facade is perfectly balanced in appearance, and this symmetry is continued in the pair of bell towers which extend upward from the roof line. The bell towers are capped with stone finials, and are notable features of the exterior. A scalloped parapet between (cont.)
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The entire complex includes several buildings in addition to the core building; among them are: the sanctuary, the fellowship hall, an office building, a school, and the walled gardens. The sanctuary and gardens are the oldest portions in the complex. The garden on the east side of the sanctuary is walled on three sides, and enclosed on the fourth by the church. Loggias around the walls present the effect of a cloistered courtyard. In the north end of this courtyard there is an open pulpit built of the same coral rock. The west side of the courtyard is not enclosed and is open to the other buildings.

The sanctuary was enlarged in 1953, with additional expansion in 1958. Architect Robert Law Weed designed the additions in a style compatible to the original structure.
**HISTORIC SITE DATA SUPPLEMENT**

**Site Name:** Plymouth Congregational Church

### Present Use (check one or more as appropriate)

- [ ] Agricultural 838
- [ ] Commercial 838
- [ ] Educational 838
- [ ] Entertainment 838
- [ ] Government 838
- [ ] Industrial 838
- [ ] Military 838
- [ ] Museum 838
- [ ] Park 838
- [ ] Private Residence 838
- [ ] Religious 838
- [ ] Scientific 838
- [ ] Transportation 838
- [ ] Other (Specify):

### Period (check one or more as appropriate)

- [ ] Pre-Columbian 842
- [ ] 16th Century 842
- [ ] 17th Century 842
- [ ] 18th Century 842
- [ ] 19th Century 842
- [ ] 20th Century 842

### Specific Dates:

- Beginning: 1917
- Ending: 846

### Areas of Significance (check one or more as appropriate)

- [ ] Aboriginal
- [ ] Archaeological 910
- [ ] Architectural 910
- [ ] Art 910
- [ ] Commercial 910
- [ ] Communications 910
- [ ] Conservation 910
- [ ] Education 910
- [ ] Engineering 910
- [ ] Industry 910
- [ ] Invention 910
- [ ] Landscape 910
- [ ] Literature 910
- [ ] Military 910
- [ ] Music 910
- [ ] Philosophy 910
- [ ] Political 910
- [ ] Religion 910
- [ ] Science 910
- [ ] Sculpture 910
- [ ] Social History 910
- [ ] Theatre 910
- [ ] Transportation 910
- [ ] Urban Planning 910

### Thematic Classification:

- [ ] Aboriginal 912
- [ ] Architectural 912
- [ ] The Arts 912
- [ ] Exploration & Settlement 912
- [ ] Military 912
- [ ] Political 912
- [ ] Society 912
- [ ] Science & Technology 912
- [ ] Other (Specify):

### Statement of Significance (use continuation sheet if necessary)

The Plymouth Congregational Church plays a major role in the settlement of Coconut Grove, Florida. The growth of this 19th century bay community traces from the earliest settlers in the area who organized the Union Chapel which was the forerunner of Union Congregational Church, founded in 1897. James Bolton, the first pastor, offered incorporation of his congregation into whatever denomination would provide financial assistance, and when the Church of the Pilgrims accepted, the church was renamed Plymouth Congregational Church. The church facility was constructed over an 18-month period, from 1916-1917. However, the history of the congregation and the first chapel began with the establishment of a one-room Sunday School building erected in 1897.

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(Cont’d.)
Remarks & Recommendations:

Major Bibliographic References:


Bischoff, William H. "Every Stone in the Church was 'Loved' Into Place," Miami Daily News, 1946.

"Church Beautiful at Coconut Grove," Miami Herald, April 14, 1912.


(con't.)
settlers appear among the list of founders of the congregation, and it is from this standpoint that the Plymouth Congregational Church derives its primary significance. The first Congregationalist minister was Solomon G. Merrick, who became pastor in May, 1901.

Significance of this property relates not only to its direct association with the pioneers of Coconut Grove in the late 19th century, but also to its architectural design. As an outstanding example of Spanish Mission style, it has been recognized by leading architects as one of the finest specimens of Spanish design in the South, as well as being one of the most historic churches in Dade County, Florida.

The Church building represents the history and development of one of South Florida's earliest settlements.
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Plymouth Congregational Church. "This is Our Church," Coconut Grove, Florida, 1964.


Trapp, Mrs. Harlan. My Pioneer Reminiscences. 1940. (n.p.).
PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
3429 DEVON ROAD

Designation Report

City of Miami
REPORT OF THE CITY OF MIAMI PLANNING DEPARTMENT

TO THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION BOARD

ON THE POTENTIAL DESIGNATION OF

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

3429 DEVON ROAD

AS A HERITAGE CONSERVATION ZONING DISTRICT

Prepared by Joseph C. Eaton 11-19-82
Historic Preservation Consultant

Accepted by Charles E. Patten 11-30-82
Chairman, Heritage Conservation Board

Designated by the Miami City Commission

Ordinance No. 9620
Date MAY 31 1983

20
### CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. General Information</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Significance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Historical Information</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Architectural Information</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Planning Context</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. HC Zoning Elements</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Bibliography</td>
<td>72</td>
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</table>
I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Historic Name:
Plymouth Congregational Church

Current Name:
Plymouth Congregational Church

Location:
3429 Devon Road
Miami, Florida 33133

Present Owner:
Plymouth Congregational Church
c/o William C. Lewis
401 Miracle Mile
Coral Gables, Florida 33134

Present Occupant:
Plymouth Congregational Church
3429 Devon Road
Miami, Florida 33133

Present Use:
Religious

Present Zoning District:
R-1

HC Zoning Overlay District:
HC-1

Boundary Description of HC Zoning District:
The lot shown as "Church" on the amended plat of PLYMOUTH COURT, as recorded in Plat Book 4 at page 78, of the Public Records of Dade County, Florida; and the southwesterly 50 feet of the southeasterly 200 feet of that portion of Lot "A" of the plat of EWANTON HEIGHTS, as recorded in Plat Book B at Page 52 of the Public Records of Dade County, Florida, lying northwesterly of Main Highway, Miami, Florida.
HC Zoning Classification:
Historic Site

Dade County Historic Survey Rating:
Architectural Significance - 1
Historical Significance - 1
Contextual Significance - 1
PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
3429 DEVON ROAD

[Map of location]

[Site plan of building]

location

site plan

24
II. SIGNIFICANCE

Statement of Significance:

Plymouth Congregational Church is significant for its association with the early development of Coconut Grove. In addition, the church is an outstanding example of Spanish Mission style architecture and is particularly noteworthy for the excellence of its design, details, materials, and craftsmanship.

Organized in 1897, Plymouth Congregational Church was founded by some of the most influential pioneer citizens of Coconut Grove. Solomon G. Merrick, father of George Merrick who developed Coral Gables, became pastor in 1901 and was the first Congregationalist minister to serve the Church. Plymouth Church expanded rapidly as Coconut Grove developed and outgrew two chapels before erecting the present structure in 1916.

Plymouth Congregational Church is also significant as an outstanding example of Spanish Mission style architecture. The building's twin bell towers, curvilinear gable roof, and elaborate front entrance are important elements of the entire composition. Also noteworthy is the building's stonework, laid by a single stonemason, a Spaniard named Felix Rebom.

Relationship to Criteria for Designation:

Plymouth Congregational Church is eligible for designation under the following criteria:

3. Exemplifies the historical, cultural, political, economic, or social trends of the community.

   Plymouth Congregational Church is a reflection of the development of Coconut Grove from its pioneer days and has served as one of the most significant religious institutions in that community.

5. Embody those distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style, or period, or method of construction.

   Plymouth Congregational Church is an outstanding example of Spanish Mission style architecture, particularly evident in its twin bell towers, curvilinear gable roof, and side arcades.

7. Contains elements of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship of outstanding quality, or which represent a significant innovation or adaptation to the South Florida environment.

   Plymouth Congregational Church is especially noteworthy for its outstanding stonework, enriched classical door surround, elaborate front door, and twin bell towers.
III. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Date of Erection:
1916-1917

Architect:
The architect for Plymouth Congregational Church was Clinton McKenzie of New York, a nationally-known church architect.

Builder/Contractor:
The stonemason for Plymouth Congregational Church was Felix Rebom.

Historical Context:
Plymouth Congregational Church had its start in 1897 when the Union Congregational Church was founded by Rev. James Bolton. During the first three years, a small chapel was erected on what is now Grand Avenue and Virginia Street on land donated by Commodore Ralph Munroe. A larger structure was built on McFarlane Road, now the site of the American Legion hall, during Solomon Merrick's pastorate.

In 1915, Rev. George Spaulding urged the membership to invest in real estate. The church purchased a tract of land in Coconut Grove, subdivided it, and sold enough lots to begin construction of the present church building on a portion of the land. The original part of the church was begun in June, 1916, and completed in August, 1917.

The major period of growth for the church occurred between 1947 and 1971, when membership increased from under 100 to nearly 2,000. The church also expanded physically to meet its growing needs. A major addition to the church was completed in 1954, and additional buildings, including educational units, a church office building, and a fellowship hall, were added in 1959. Plymouth Congregational Church continues to function as a major institution in Coconut Grove.
IV. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Description of Building:

Plymouth Congregational Church was constructed as a one story rectangular structure. Topped with a gable roof covered with corrugated clay tiles, the building is constructed of native oolite limestone.

The southwest (front) facade is highlighted by a curvilinear gable surmounted by twin bell towers. The main entrance is located in the center bay and features an enriched classical door surround. The door itself is approximately 375 years old and came from a monastery in the Pyrenees Mountains. Made of hand carved walnut backed with oak, it still retains its original hand wrought iron fittings. Smaller doorways on either side of the main entrance lead to side loggias which enclose the interior. Round arches supported by piers comprise these side elevations.

The church was enlarged in 1954 by the addition of two transepts and a new chancel. This addition, designed by Robert Law Weed, changed the plan of the church from rectangular to cross-shaped.

Description of Site:

Plymouth Congregational Church is located on the corner of Devon Road and Main Highway, and the lot is enclosed by a wall of oolite limestone. A garden on the east side of the sanctuary is walled on three sides and enclosed on the fourth by the church. Loggias around the walls present the effect of a cloistered courtyard. An open garden is located to the west of the church.
Plymouth Congregational Church
3429 Devon Road
Southwest (front) facade
1982
Plymouth Congregational Church
3429 Devon Road
Southwest (front) and southeast facade
c. 1920
(Historical Association of Southern Florida)

29
V. PLANNING CONTEXT

Plymouth Congregational Church is situated in the midst of a stable single family residential neighborhood. The church has a large congregation, which values the historic significance of the buildings. No significant change is anticipated within the boundaries of the proposed HC-1 zoning overlay.

The church also owns several acres of land in addition to the area included within the proposed HC-1 zoning overlay boundaries. This additional area is not fully utilized by church related facilities, and may be subject to future development. Such development should be in accord with the existing R-1 zoning height and bulk regulations to avoid negative impacts on the historic site.
VI. HC ZONING ELEMENTS

Boundaries:

The boundaries of the HC zoning district have been drawn to include only that tract of land immediately surrounding Plymouth Congregational Church. Although other portions of the property are historically related to the church building, it was the decision of the Heritage Conservation Board to maintain the boundaries of the Interim Heritage Conservation Zoning District. This should not be construed as a precedent-setting decision, but rather as the grandfathering of a previous decision.

Major Exterior Surfaces Subject to Review:

All four facades of Plymouth Congregational Church and all surfaces of all other existing improvements or structures (walls, loggias, etc.) on the site shall be considered major exterior surfaces subject to review.

Major Landscape Features Subject to Review:

The major landscape features subject to review shall include all features which are subject to requirements for tree removal permits, as set forth in Chapter 17 of the City Code.
VII. BIBLIOGRAPHY


"The History of Plymouth Congregational Church." Brochure, Plymouth Congregational Church, Miami, Florida.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places, Nomination Form for Plymouth Congregational Church.
News Release

CONTACT: Jim Parks or David Fountain  224-2171
TWX Number: 810-931-3677

August 16, 1974

National Register

(Tallahassee)---Two buildings of historic significance in Dade County, a home and the site of a Revolutionary War fort in Pensacola have been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

Robert Williams, director of the Florida Department of State Division of Archives, History and Records Management, made the announcement which signals national recognition of the historic importance of these representative glimpses of Florida's past.

In Dade County, the latest listings include the Coral Gables City Hall, built in 1927; and the Plymouth Congregational Church in Coconut Grove, a fine example of Spanish Mission architectural style, built in 1917.

In Pensacola, the site of Ft. George, built by the British in 1778, has been singled out for recognition. Preservation work is already underway on the little that remains of this fort where one of the few Revolutionary War battles in Florida took place. Also in Pensacola, the Clara Barkley Dorr House, built in 1871, has been listed on the National Register as one of the best-preserved examples of post-Civil War classical revivial architecture. Over $16,000 in state grant money was recently awarded as Florida's contribution to a $65,000 restoration project underway on the property.

80A 390
TO:      Bill Thompson
FROM:    Rodney Little
SUBJECT: Certificates

Could you please prepare certificates for the sites listed below?

Coral Gables City Hall
Plymouth Congregational Church
Clara Barkley Dorr House
Site of Fort George (1778-1781)
Centro Asturiano
Chapin House
Ruskin Women's Club
MEMORANDUM

TO: Dean Kane
FROM: Rodney Little

SUBJECT: National Register Entries

Please prepare news releases for National Register additions listed below. I have enclosed a copy of the form for each for your information. Thank you. (Please return the National Register nomination forms when you are finished.)

Site of Ft. George
Escambia County

Plymouth Congregational Church
Dade County

Ruskin Women's Club
Hillsborough County

Coral Gables City Hall
Dade County

Centro Asturiano
Hillsborough County

Chapin House
Hillsborough County

Clara Barkley Dorr House
Escambia County

Date: 8/12/74

gen-19
1-5-71


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**COPY OF CONSTRUCTIONAL NOTIFICATION**

Also Notified

Hon. Edward J. Gurney
Hon. Lawton Mainor Chiles, Jr.
Hon. Dante B. Fascell
Hon. Sam M. Gibbons
Mr. Robert Williams, Director  
Division of Archives, History and  
Records Management  
Dept. of State  
401 East Gaines Street  
Tallahassee, Florida  32304

Dear Mr. Williams:

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the following nominations to the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation on February 21, 1974.

1. 1415 North Franklin Street, Hillsborough Co.
2. Stovall House, Hillsborough Co.
3. Levick House, Hillsborough Co.
4. Bay City Walking Dredge, Collier Co.
5. Cape St. George Light (ACLL 134), Franklin Co.
6. First Coconut Grove School House, Dade Co.
7. Ted Smallwood's Store, Collier Co.
8. Plymouth Congregational Church, Dade Co.
9. The O'Reilly House, St. Johns Co.
10. El Jardín, Dade Co.
11. Coral Gables City Hall, Dade Co.
13. Ruskin  Women's Club, Hillsborough Co.
15. Union Railroad Station, Hillsborough Co.
17. Chapin House, Hillsborough Co.
18. El Centro Espanol of West Tampa, Hillsborough Co.

When the properties have been placed on the National Register you will receive a copy of Congressional notification.

Sincerely yours,

Marguerite H. Mott  
Chief, Control Unit  
National Register
February 13, 1974

Plymouth Congregational Church, Inc.
3429 Devon Road, Coconut Grove
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

It is my pleasure as Director of the Division of Archives, History, and Records Management to notify you that Plymouth Congregational Church is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with procedures established by the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. As you know, the National Register is the official schedule of the nation's cultural property that is worth saving. Of course, this action in no way affects your property rights.

The nomination is considered for inclusion by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places in Washington. This procedure of evaluation ranges in duration from one to six months. We will notify you immediately when we receive word (if the property should be accepted).

I have enclosed a small pamphlet explaining the National Register in some detail but if you have any additional questions please call me (904/488-1480) or one of my staff members, Randy F. Niranicht, Historic Preservationist (904/488-7365) collect.

Sincerely,

Robert Williams

RW: Nsr

Enclosure
February 12, 1974

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
18th and C Streets, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bill:

Enclosed please find several nominations to the National Register of Historic Places as listed on the attached list. These nominations are worthy of submission to the Register as approved by the Florida Review Committee for the National Register and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Sincerely,

Robert Williams
State Historic Preservation Officer

RW:Nsr

Enclosures (18) nominations
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<th>Name of Site</th>
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<td>Plymouth Congregational Church</td>
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<td>First Coconut Grove School House</td>
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November 7, 1973

Member, Florida Review Committee  
for the National Register of  
Historic Places  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida  32601

Enclosed you will find twenty nominations for consideration in your capacity as a member of Florida's Review Committee for the National Register of Historic Places. As usual, you will find a tally sheet on which to indicate your approval/disapproval and/or comments. Please feel free to mark on the nominations indicating any errors, changes, etc. We decided to include with the nominations a copy of the up-to-date list of National Register sites which have been registered.

We would appreciate having your tally sheet returned by November 28. You need not return the nominations unless you have marked on them to indicate mistakes or requested changes.

We are concerned at the relatively few nominations that we have requested your review of in the last six months. We have completed a great deal of site work but we experienced some problems over the summer months in getting the nominations in final draft form. So between now and the end of December we are going to make an effort to make up for lost time.

Thank you for your prompt return on the previous batch.

Respectfully,

Randy F. Nimmrichter  
Historic Preservationist

RFN: cgl  
Enclosures (20) nominations  
(1) list of N.R. sites
A GLIMPSE AT OUR STORY

The history of Plymouth Church has been written by many dedicated men and women who worked tirelessly with the little they had and who dreamed of what their church could be. The first of these dreams had its beginning with the organization of Union Congregational Church on November 15, 1897. Its four members included the pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. James Bolton.

Much of our church's history is synonymous with the community life of Coconut Grove and has drawn within its influence many of the pioneers whose names are well known in South Florida. Commodore Ralph M. Munroe presented the ground for the original chapel. The records show that the collections for the first three years were $33.22, $80.56, and $40.78. Out of these amounts the entire expense of operating the church was taken — including the cost of coal oil for the lamps — and what was left was paid to the minister. In spite of the small congregation, a church costing $1,300 was built, and for $100 an organ was purchased.

Rev. Solomon G. Merrick became the pastor on May 1, 1901. Mrs. Merrick organized the Woman's Society in September of that year, and a remarkable achievement was revealed in the payment of a $300 debt on the church. Four women, with only a wilderness around them, held church suppers for patrons who had to travel down the coast in schooners. It was a record breaking example of the faith that makes all things possible.
The persistent efforts of many members and a rather unique bit of financing helped build our present church with its garden and cloisters. The Church bought a piece of land, subdivided it, and sold enough lots to furnish the nucleus of a building fund. This, with contributions made by members and interested friends, made our church possible. The old church property was sold and is now the property of the American Legion, located on McFarlane Road. It is now a center of many activities.

The rocks to build the church are a type of flat rock found principally in the section on Sunset Road just south of Cocoplum Plaza. The stonework was done by one man only --- a Spaniard by the name of Feliz Rebom. His tools were a hatchet, trowel, T-square and a plumb-line. Plans were adapted from pictures and plans of a Mexico City mission church. The work was started in June of 1916 and completed in August of the following year. Many leading architects have declared it the finest specimen of Spanish architecture in the South.

Today, sixty-seven years from the time of its founding, our congregation has grown large and its ministries are expanding every day. This constant growth and expansion brings with it Christian challenges -- challenges to be met today and in the future by dedicated men and women with a dream of what our church could be.
IN 1897, A FAM. Methodist minister came to Coconut Grove to enjoy his re-
tirement in a balmy climate. The Rev. James Bolton, a New Englander,
according to hazy memory, although his exact original has never been firmly
established, discovered that life was dull and aimless off the pulpit.

When a group of Coconut Grove pioneers urged Rev. Bolton to establish a church,
he was eager to oblige. He wrote a letter to the Methodist Mission board and urged
its support. He was turned down on the grounds that a Methodist church had al-
ready been chartered in nearby Miami.

Someone suggested that a Congregational Board of Missions might be eager to gain a frontier post in South Florida since the Congregationalists did not have a church in the vicinity.

Rev. Bolton decided theological differences were minor in face of Coconut Grove's need for a church. He wrote the Congregationalists and received, on the next mail steamer, a mortgage commitment for a building plus missionary aid for the support of the minister and his wife.

According to a church history compiled by Mrs. J. D. Overtree, the earliest written records of Union Congrega-
tional Church begin March 3, 1894, when a meeting was held to "present a historical sketch of the church and to re-
organize the church on a more solid basis."

The three years before had been a struggle. A small chapel had been erected on land donated by Commodore Ralph M. Monroe. The collections during the three founding years amounted to $27.93, $390.52 and $400.75.

Through additional donations, the chapel had been built at a cost of $1,500 and it was equipped with a handsome new organ valued at $1,000.

From the beginning, Union Congregational Church was a fashionable house of worship, though not so sincere for its glittering array of Coconut Grove First families. Mrs. Harman A. Trapp and James Walker, along with the Rev. Bolton and his wife, were the four founding members.

Rev. Bolton was obviously a forceful letter writer. Through his diligence in answering correspondence, he found his own successor and also provided the church with its first authentic Congregational minister, Solomon G. Merrick.

Solomon Merrick was a native of Maryland. His wife, Alpha Fink Merrick, was the daughter of a Pennsylvanian who had made a fortune selling patent medicine-tableted, "Fink's Magic Oil."

The Merricks were married young and in the late 1890s, Solomon was assigned to a church in Davie, Fla. This was the heart of Congregational country and considered to be a choice parish.

The Congregationalists first came to this country in the 1630s. Pilgrims founded Plymouth Colony and Puritans established Massachusetts Bay Colony. The Congregationalists traced their history back to the reformation in England. They firmly be-
lieved in a separation of church and state. Congregational-
ists, however, were always active in community work and frequently founded charitable and educational institutions which were not bound to the church.

Some early American congregationalists were John Adams, second president of the United States, and John Hancock, a wealthy merchant credited with financing the American Revolu-
tion. Mrs. Adams (Abigail Smith) was the daughter of a Congregationalist minister.

Harvard College was founded by a Congregationalist in 1636.
Yale, Amherst, Williams, Smith, Wellesley, Rensselaer, Grinnell,
New College, Beloit, Carleton and others are historically asso-
ciated with Congregational churches.

Some Congregationalists were not so broad-minded and academic. The Cottons and the Mothers of Salem, Mass., burned witches.

It was this spirited religious lineage that produced Solomon Merrick. The Merricks had seven children, among them a set of twins. During a cold winter in New England, one of the twins died of the croup. Merrick was beginning to experience signs of ill health and he decided to give up his peaceful, well-established parish to move to a mild climate.

His original source of references when it came to pioneer-
ing was the Congregational Church Directory. Merrick leafed through it and discovered James Bolton, Coconut Grove Mission, Florida.

Merrick wrote to Bolton asking if land was available in the area. Bolton searched carefully, pricing a large addition to his membership if he could satisfy Merrick. Rev. Bolton recom-
mented a 100-acre homestead four miles from Coconut Grove that could be purchased for $1,100. The property included a small frame house.

Solomon Merrick was so impressed with Bolton's description that he mailed a check and bought the plantation sight unseen. Then he headed south with his son, George. It was a long trip. The Merricks were delayed in Jupiter when typhoid hit Miami.
A Vine Place To Get Married

and the area was quarantined. Eventually, father and son landed at Peacock Inn, The Peacock's daughter, Etta, eventually became Mrs. George Merrick.

Merrick and his 12-year-old son immediately began farming the land. They built a two-room cottage and sent for Mrs. Merrick. She arrived with Ethel, Mabel, Helen and Charles in 1890. The youngest son, Richard, now a professor of art at the University of Miami, was born the following year.

Merrick prospered and soon became the grapefruit king of the southeast. He found a lot in common with his Congregationalist friends. The Trapp family had developed a superior grade of grapefruit and were making a comfortable profit shipping it north.

In 1901, Rev. Bolton resigned his pastorate because of declining health and Soledad Merrick became pastor. The church had been located at what is now Grand Avenue and Virginia Street. During Merrick's pastorate, a larger structure was erected at McParlane Road, now the site of the American Legion hall.

Mrs. Merrick organized a women's society in 1901, almost the moment after she unpacked her trunks. The women gave suppers and held sewing bees until they managed to raise $500 to pay off the church debt. Most of the deficit was incurred by the increasing cost of coal oil used for lamps which illuminated evening services.

The major portion of the church entertaining was done at the lavish new Merrick estate, Coral Gables, built in 1896. The Merrick mansion, still standing at 507 Coral Way, had an indoor bathroom, a mammoth porch wherein large gatherings of church women who sipped tea and served fine charity, seven bedrooms and an independent power system. It was the first home in the area to feature electricity.

This elegant "parsonage" gave Union Congregational Church social prestige. The membership grew rapidly as did the church's reputation as a fashionable parish.

Rev. Merrick relinquished his pastorate because of failing health in 1899. He died soon after. Rev. Harry H. James became pastor in January of 1891 and served for two years. During his leadership, a parsonage was built.

Rev. Harley Cole Goddard was the next pastor. He drove a distance of 17 miles each Sunday to conduct the services. In 1915 he was succeeded by Rev. D. B. Spalding of Key West. He led the church for six years, and his pastorate was a productive one.

Rev. Spalding was a businessman. He urged the membership to engage in real estate speculation. The church bought a piece of land in Coconut Grove, laid it out in a small subdivision and sold enough lots to meet the building fund. This next project, along with contributions from parishioners, supplied cash to begin the church building which now stands at Main Highway and Davon Road.

George Merrick, already busy designing and subdividing the Spanish-flavored city of Coral Gables, supervised the architectural concept of the new church. A nationally known church architect, Clinton McKenzie drew the plans. They were adopted from a Mexico City mission church.

Merrick engaged Felix Reuben, a Spaniard, to set the stones for Plymouth Church. With a hatchet, trowel, square and plumb line, he completed the job almost single-handedly within 18 months. His chief assistant was a Negro laborer, George Williams.

Several architects have stated that it is the finest specimen of Spanish architecture in the south, despite the fact that churches in St. Augustine predate it by centuries.

The stones were all donated by the Pin Pierre and Irving J. Thomas Co. The fits surface rock came from a piece of property on Sunset Road south of Coconut Plaza.

Dr. J. DeGarmo Kuykendall succeeded Rev. Spalding in 1921. During his pastorate the manse was built and a small frame parish house was acquired. The same architect designed the manse. George Merrick supplied the matching watch.

Mrs. Arthur Curtis James and W. J. Melouhan were heavy contributors to the church during that period.

The front door of the church was a present from Mrs. James. In 1938, she imported it from an old monastery in the Pyrenees mountains. The hand-carved doors are of walnut bocote with oak. The original, hand-wrought iron fittings were preserved and installed.

Dr. Kuykendall was pastor for 22 years. He was followed, in May 1949, by Rev. Frank T. Weir. Rev. David Justin Davis replaced Dr. Weir in 1947.

Pastor Davis is an energetic, warm-hearted man who has such a dynamic personality that he has increased the church membership from 8,447 to 17,063.

Plymouth Church has become known as "the Bride's church." The most socially prominent families marry at the altar. Dr. Davis will marry couples who do not hold church membership and he conducts his own ecumenical movement by inviting the pastor of the bride's own church to participate in the ceremony.

June is a heavy month for weddings. This month, about 15 weddings will take place in the romantic, vine-covered church.
THE HISTORY
OF
PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH

* * *

Coconut Grove
Miami, Florida

* * *
Content of Records

By Laws and Amendments (July)

Amendment of Charter of Bylaws and Comp. Co. 1/1947

Amended Charter of Bylaws and Comp. Co.

3/12/1989 - Corporation Record Book 4, Page 57

Amendment to 12/10/1911 - Page 1, Page 2

38 p. 507

I. VI, VIII, X

II. Record - Book 57 - P. 141, 142, 143, 144

The Corporation Minutes -
Comstock Member - January

I. Church Rep. present

Rot. C -

Conclusion of Family - The Women's Fellowship

3/14/1956
PLYMOUTH CHURCH - "The Church in the Garden"
A History from 1897 - 1950

Written by
Mrs. J. D. Overstreet
Church Historian

* * *

The past history and origin of Plymouth Congregational Church is a colorful story. It is a dream come true. It covers the life of the Coconut Grove community. It is not only in time that the church history is synonymous with the community life, but the organization has had a large influence in creating Coconut Grove itself; and has drawn within its influence many of the pioneers whose names are known to the whole Miami territory.

Plymouth Church was formerly known as Union Congregational Church, and was organized November 13, 1897, with four members. One of these was the Rev. James Bolton, who became the first pastor. The other three were Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Harlan A. Trepp and James L. Waller. Mrs. Trepp is still a member - still loyal and devoted as in the days when she had to be janitor, Sunday School Superintendent, and also had to go out and gather in the members herself each Sunday.

The fact that the church belongs to the Congregational denomination is due to a fine spirit of Christian fellowship on the part of Mr. Bolton, who was himself a Methodist. Commodore Ralph K. Monroe presented the ground for a union chapel, with the understanding that it should be used by whatever denomination should accept it. Mr. Bolton suggested that the Congregational Board of Missions would be in a position to undertake the task of establishing a church, and on his recommendation the matter was taken up with the board. The result was that a grant and plans were made for a building, and missionary aid was granted for the support of the minister; and the church became affiliated with the Congregationalists. The earliest written records of the church begin March 2, 1901, when a meeting was called "to give an historical sketch of the church... from its start... and to reorganize the church on a more solid basis."

Mr. Bolton remained as pastor until 1901. The records show that the collections for the three years were $33.22, $80.56 and $40.76. Out of these amounts the entire expense of operating the church - including the cost of coal oil for the lamps - was taken, and what was left was paid to the pastor. The amount which he received was $76.45. In spite of the smallness of the congregation a church costing $1,300 was built, and an organ bought at a cost of $100.

Rev. Solomon G. Merrick became the pastor on May 1, 1901, in which relationship he continued until 1907. Mrs. Merrick organized the Woman's Society in September, 1901, and nothing reveals better the achievements of a determined people than the one incident alone of the payment of a $300 debt on the church by four women, in one year, whose suppers were given and whose sewing was done when they had only a wilderness around them and when their supper patrons had to travel down the coast in schooners. It was a record breaking example of the faith that makes all things possible.
Rev. Merrick was compelled to relinquish the pastorate by ill health; and the pulpit was variously supplied until January 1, 1911, when the Rev. Harry H. Jones became pastor. He remained for two years, and during his pastorate the church gained much strength. During this period a parsonage was built.

Following Rev. Jones, the Rev. Harley Core, who was living at Goulds, became acting pastor, in which relationship he continued for two years—1913-1915. He drove a distance of 17 miles each Sunday to preach, and later to teach in the Sunday School. During this time a debt of $1,100 on the parsonage was paid. He is still deeply interested in Plymouth and his fine Christian character has endeared him in the hearts of all who know him.

He was succeeded by the Rev. George B. Spaulding of Key West, who led the church for six years, 1915-1920; and accomplished the building of the beautiful structure which is an outstanding landmark in Greater Miami. The old church property was then sold and is now the property of the American Legion, located on McFarlane Road, and a center of many splendid activities.

Mr. Spaulding accomplished, by a rather unique bit of financing, and by his persistent effort, the building of the present church and its garden and cloisters. At his suggestion the church bought a piece of land, laid it out into a small subdivision, and sold enough lots to furnish the nucleus of a building fund. This, with contributions made by the members and other interested friends, made possible the erection on the land which was retained, of what many leading architects have declared is the finest specimen of Spanish architecture in the South.

The rocks to build the church were given from property owned by Mr. Fin Pierce of the Irving J. Thomas Co. It is a type of flat rock that is found principally in that section of Dade County, and is surface rock only. This property was on Sunset Road just south of Coco Plum Plaza.

The stone work was done by one man only—a Spaniard by the name of Felix Rebow. Mr. George E. Merrick, developer of Coral Gables, and whose father was a former pastor, secured the services of this master mason. His only tools were a hatchet, a trowel, a T-square and a plumb line. The work was started in June of 1916 and completed in August of the next year. The nationally known architect, Clinton McKenzie, drew up the plans. They were adapted from pictures and plans of a Mexico City mission church.

Dr. J. Delman Kuykendall was called as pastor to succeed Mr. Spaulding on January 1, 1921. During his pastorate the Manse was built and the small frame Parish House acquired. It was good fortune to have as contributors to the church people like Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and Mr. W. J. Matheson. Mrs. James was more than generous, and made it possible to complete the Manse in conformity with the church. The rocks for the Manse were given by Mr. George E. Merrick. The services of the same architect, Mr. McKenzie, were secured.
The building of the Manse was undertaken in 1926 - before the crisis that came in the financial affairs of all Floridians - bank failures, the destructive hurricane, and the "burst" of the real estate boom. Through the generosity of Mrs. James, Plymouth Church was able to carry on. The Manse was beautifully furnished with her aid - most of the furniture being imported.

The pipe organ was given by Mrs. James. The cushions in the original pews were given by Mr. W. J. Matheson, who had also contributed substantial sums for the work of the church. On his death a $2,000 bequest was received. The piano in the church was given by the Woman's Society in 1917 in memory of Rev. Bolton, the first pastor. Many of the hymn books were the gift of Mrs. M. L. Stimson; the jardinieres were given by Mrs. E. E. Bartlett; and the flags were presented by Dr. & Mrs. A. T. Hutchinson. The velvet hangings for the altar and the picture of "The Last Supper" in Plymouth Hall were contributed by the Emily B. Stimson Circle. The cross and candlesticks were gifts from Mr. Roy Yeats in memory of his father. Through the generosity of Mr. Frank J. Dick the beautiful new pews were presented to the church in February, 1949, in memory of his wife, Hattie A. Dick.

The ancient front door of the church was presented by Mrs. James in 1928. It came from an old monastery in the Pyrenees Mountains and is about 350 years old. It is made of hand-carved walnut, backed with oak and with the original hand-wrought iron fittings.

Upon the organization of the Coral Gables Congregational Church many members and workers in Plymouth Church transferred to the church in their own community - this was in 1924.

Dr. Kuykendall continued as pastor for 22 years - leaving in May, 1942. To him should go much more credit than shows on any of the records. He truly helped the church through a crisis that would have been fatal to other churches of like size. He was faithful in the discharge of his many duties, and assumed many tasks which did not come within the range of ministerial duties. It was during his pastorate that Plymouth, even though small of membership, increased its prestige in the community and became an important element in the religious and cultural life of Coconut Grove.

Dr. Forrest C. Weir followed Dr. Kuykendall as pastor - coming to Plymouth on November 1, 1942, and continuing through January, 1947. Under his able leadership and organizational ability the church enjoyed one of the best periods of its history. There was probably never greater earnestness and devotion on the part of the members and friends than during the period Dr. Weir was pastor. Due to the war there was a great influx of service men, working people, and families, and the church grew. All departments were reorganized; and Dr. Weir proved no effort was too great if it helped make his work more effective. The acquisition of the large house across the street (the present Manse) was his most notable achievement for the church.
A Christian Endeavor Society was organized at the home of Miss Olga Kent on February 25, 1915, and this organization was active for many many years. Plymouth Neighbors was another active group for many years. All adults of the church attended its affairs—whether they wore "rainbow tees", reading plays, or putting on pageants. The Yomarco Club was organized in 1930, with Mr. & Mrs. Robert Fitch Smith as its leaders. The Pilgrim Fellowship was organized in 1937 with Leona Peacock Gatyton as its first president. In 1948 the Plymouth Laymen’s Fellowship was organized with Mr. Charles Nelson as the first president. In 1949 the Triune Club was formed for young adults between ages 20-30 with Mr. R. Crady Barrs as president.

The history of the Women’s Society is a joy to read. Its work has been the most gratifying story of all the great work that the women of Plymouth have done in a charitable, social and financial way for the good of the church. It has been the one organization that allowed no interruption of its splendid activities, regardless of conditions. The fact, for instance, that it lost its funds totaling $400 in a bank failure in 1930, did not hinder this organization when it was asked to do the needed things—whether it was presenting a flag to the Boy Scouts, filling baskets for the needy, or raising money to repair a leaky roof. It has come a long way since the days of Mrs. Eva Bolton when she came to "Ladies Aid" in a buggy pulled by her horse, Johnny Bookat.

Rev. David Justin Davis followed Dr. Weir, coming to Plymouth on March 15, 1947. No change of ministers had ever happened so naturally. Mr. Davis followed no former pattern, but in his own quiet way went about his work in an efficient and alert manner, but with warmth and friendliness. Under his excellent guidance the interest and devotion of the entire membership continued to expand.

The most outstanding event of his first year was the 50th Anniversary celebration of Plymouth Church. This event received wide publicity and was attended by hundreds of members and friends of the church, together with early pioneers and builders of Coconut Grove. Mrs. Trapp, the only living charter member, was guest of honor. That occasion will long be remembered in the hearts and minds of everyone who attended.

As Rev. Davis’ fame as a friend and preacher spread the attendance at church increased. The total attendance for 1947 was 8,417; in 1948 it was 10,227 and in 1949 it was 12,926. In 1947 he secured 44 new members; during 1948 there were 59, and in 1949 were added 67 members. It was necessary to inaugurate two identical services each Sunday during the winter months to accommodate the crowds.

The need for a social hall and addition to the church, plus Sunday School facilities, became very urgent. With an enrollment of 110 pupils, 11 teachers, a pianist, a secretary-treasurer, and a superintendent, it became apparent Plymouth Hall would have to be remodeled. Greatly needed alterations are now being made, and a complete plan for the future development of the church buildings and grounds will be presented to the entire church membership at an early date.
Plymouth Church is looking forward to a period of even greater achievement in the coming years. The dream of four people in 1897 has developed into "A spot of peace and beauty, where people can rest their spirits, and can find some refreshment of mind and soul in the physical surroundings and in the ministry of music and preaching."

Plymouth Church still has a great work to do and will do it.
PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Miami’s most historic church, in lovely Coconut Grove. Founded in 1897; built of native coral rock. Famous as “The Church in the Garden”.

8DA390
PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Miami's most historic church, in lovely Coconut Grove. Founded in 1897; built of native coral rock. Famous as "The Church in the Garden".

3429 Devon Rd. Miami, Fla.
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<td>3429 Devon Road</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHOTO CREDIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<th>4. IDENTIFICATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>West elevation.</td>
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Div. of Archives, History and Records Management
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>1. NAME</th>
<th>COMMON</th>
<th>AND/OR HISTORIC</th>
<th>NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plymouth Congregational</td>
<td>Church</td>
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<tr>
<th>2. LOCATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STATE</td>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>COUNTY</td>
<td>Dade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOWN</td>
<td>Coconut Grove</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>STREET AND NUMBER</td>
<td>3429 Devon Road</td>
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<thead>
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<th>3. PHOTO REFERENCE</th>
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<td>Div. of Archives, History and Records Management</td>
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<tr>
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<td>March, 1972</td>
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<td>Main facade; southwest elevation</td>
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GPO 932-009