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

#### **National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only received JAN 3 / 1984 date entered

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Nam	ne				
historic First	Baptist Church,	First African	Baptist	Church and pars	onage
and/or common					
2. Loca	ation				
street & number	209;-211 West	Jefferson Stre	<del>eet</del>		not for publication
city, town	Georgetown,	vici	nity of		
state Kentu	cky •	ode	county	Scott	code
3. Clas	sification				
Category district building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition NA in process NA being considered	Status  X occupie  unoccup  work in  Accessible  yes: res  yes: uni  no	pied progress stricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prop	erty			
name <sup>Trust</sup>	tees, First Bapti	st Church, c	o the Re	v. Thomas Stubble	efield, Pastor
street & number	209 West	Jefferson St	reet		
city, town	Georgeto	wnvici	nity of	state	<b>K</b> Y
5. Loca	ation of Le	gal Desc	riptio	n	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	Scott Count	ty Courth	ouse	
street & number		East Main a	at North	Broadway	
city, town		Georgetown		state	· KI
6. Rep	resentatio	n in Exis	ting S	urveys	
title Supplemen	nt, Survey of His	torio Sitos h	nas this prop	erty been determined	eligible?yes _X_n
date 1979	in Ken			federal _x_ s	
depository for su	urvey records	Kentucky Herit	age Coun		
city, town		Frankfort		state	∍ KY

#### 7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
_x_ excellent	deteriorated	unaltered	_X_ original site
good	ruins	_x_ altered	moved date
fair	unexposed		

#### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

First Baptist Church and its parsonage represent the oldest black congregation of Christians in Georgetown, Kentucky, a city of 10,972 population, the county seat of Scott, a northcentral Kentucky county of 21,813 population. The city was settled in 1786 and very early became associated with wealthy farmers and millers who used slaves in the cultivation of and processing of hemp, the first important "money crop" of this inner Bluegrass region. There was also considerable interchange of this culture with that of the Mississippi Valley as the various interrelated families acquired plantation lands in the Deep South. Georgetown is 11 miles northwest of Lexington and 18 miles east of Kentucky's capitol city, Frankfort. Scott is bordered on the west by Franklin and Owen counties, on the south by Woodford and Fayette, on the east by Bourbon and Harrison, and on the north by Grant. First Baptist Church lies two blocks north of Georgetown's Main Street Commercial District, Expanded, and about 200 feet east of the Royal Spring Branch, source of the city's water supply and the raison d'etre for Georgetown. An alley extends from Jefferson Street, which this property faces from the south, to Washington Street on the south, between the church and parsonage (photos 1, 2).

The brick meetinghouse of First Baptist Church was completed in 1870 and is

The brick meetinghouse of First Baptist Church was completed in 1870 and is the oldest building constructed especially for black congregations in Georgetown. Its parsonage has been called one of the finest residences for black ministers and dates from 1923. The church and parsonage face north about 400 feet west of North Broadway (U.S. 25), the city's major north-south thoroughfare.

The church building is constructed of brick set on a basement foundation of long blocks of ashlar. Interior and exterior detail reflect the highly developed skils of black craftsmen. A splash course of bricks three bricks high rises from the foundation with top bricks of the course on the sides tapering outward to deflect rainfall (photos 3, 4). The only alterations to the exterior have been the closing and filling in with brick of the twin tudor-arched entrances on either side of the main facade and the opening of a central entrance. These former openings have stained glass windows set above them in tudor-arches. There is a trio of tudorarched windows above the central square-headed entrance, which has a transom. A stone plaque giving the name and date of the church is positioned within the front gable, along with a circular iron-grilled attic vent and an S-anchor for a tie-rod. An effect of corner pilasters was originally achieved with the front roofline cornice terminating about a foot from the corner and being met by returning cornices of the side walls; this effect has been somewhat modified in recent years by new guttering. Four tudor-arched double-hung windows pierce the sides between pilasters. Chimneys for pot-bellied stoves project through the sides of the roofs, which are covered with shingles (earlier roofs were metal). The building is painted with red oxide paint.

The interior of the basement has served through the years as church school and activity rooms, and has been improved as the prosperity of the church has made improvement possible. The sanctuary occupies most of the main floor. A vestibule extends across the front of the church; it contains stairways to the basement and an access to the unfinished attic. The vestible has three doors opening to the sanctuary, a larger one in the center.

The sanctuary is a very impressive room. Its poplar floors are carpeted. The ceiling rises above the plaster cornices along a low pitch and is covered with finished sections of beaded pine (photos 5, 6). The original ceiling was plaster. The front part of the church is set off as a pulpit area, the recessed section having a tudor-arched vaulted ceiling with three stained glass windows at the back and doors on either side leading to basement stairwells and antercoms. Windows have plaster hoodmolds; in all the church has 18 stained glass memorial windows. The pine ceiling

#### 8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	reX religion science sculpture _X social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1870, 1923	Builder/Architect		

#### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

First Baptist Church of Georgetown, Kentucky represents the oldest black congregation of the city of Georgetown, one of the oldest black congregations of the State of Kentucky, and is housed in the first building erected in Georgetown especially for blacks. The first Baptist Church of Georgetown was erected on this lot in 1815. In 1847 or 1848 the building and lot were turned over to the black members of the congregation when when the white members erected a new building in the vicinity of the newly developed Georgetown College. When the congregation reformed after the Civil War, it carried the title of First African Baptist Church. It was later vernacularly called First Colored Baptist Church.

Georgetown's first Baptist congregation was late in being started due to the fact that the founder of the city, the Rev. Elijah Craig, became pastor of Great Crossing Baptist Church 3 miles away when he moved to Kentucky in 1786. The Georgetown congregation organized in 1810, and slaves were baptized as mon-voting members and entered into the records along with their white owners. The first building was probably frame, although at least one source refers to it as brick. In the early years black members developed their gifts of preaching and were often permitted to "exhort" among the brethren of their own race; some moved on to becoming ordained ministers. Kentucky's first black Baptist church developed in Lexington in an organic sort of way: Peter Duerett, known as "Brother Captain," gathered together a congregation of sorts around 1801, and finally, in 1824, it was admitted as a congregation to the Elkhorn Baptist Association.<sup>2</sup> The earliest move to establish a separate congregation from blacks within a single co ngregation of mixed races was made by Louisville's First Baptist Church in 1829. In 1840 the black members of Stamping Ground Baptist Church, nine miles northwest of Georgetown, began holding their own meetings and attending to their own discipline, and in 1850 a building fund was begun for their own meetinghouse. The first general meeting of Kentucky black Baptists took place "shortly after the slaves were freed."4

Two events led to the relocation of Georgetown's white congregation on its present site on East College and South Hamilton streets. In 1829 the Kentucky Baptists organized a college and located it in southeast Georgetown. In 1840 Howard Malcom became president of the college; he urged the church to move to the college neighborhood. This move became complete in 1848, at which time the blacks were given the older church for their use under the watchcare of the parent which, which was to be called Georgetown Baptist Church. 5 A 99-year-lease was made to the black congregation in 1867, and in 1956 permanent title was made.

The first pastor was the Rev. George Washington Dupee, a slave born in Gallatin County in 1826 and reared in Woodford and Franklin counties. Converted to Christianity in August 1852, he was licensed to preach in 1846 and in 1851 was ordained to the ministry by the Rev. J.M. Frost, pastor of Georgetown Baptist Church, and President J.L. Reynolds of Georgetown College. At this time was pastor of the Georgetown blacks. On Jan. 1, 1856, while still preaching for the Georgetown church, he was sold at auction at the Scott County courthouse door. Dr. W.M. Pratt, Lexington pastor, and others bought him and then permitted him and his congregations to purchase his freedom. At this time Rev. Dupee was also pastor of Pleasant Green Baptist Church in Lexington. In 1862

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Gaines, B.O. A 1961, rep Judd, Romie D.	n. Scott County Bicont		rch Histories: A Collection.
1961, rep Judd, Romie D.	History of Scott Cour	tennial Committee, 197	etown: Frye Printing Company,
	rint of 1904 volumes.	(2 vois.). deoige	comi. Fige Illiting company,
	"A Brief History of t	he Georgetown Baptist	Church," pamphlet (continued)
10. Geog	raphical Data	<u> </u>	·
Acreage of nominate	d property @ half acre		3 - 24 - 000
Quadrangle name	Georgetown , KY		Quadrangle scale 1:24,000
<b>A</b> [1,6][7]1,3[5	5,2,5   4,2 3,2 0,0,0	В  ,   ,	
Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easti	ng Northing
c L L			
E		FLL	
$G \square \square \square$		H	
Verbal boundary d	escription and justification	n Parsonage lot; begin	ning on south side of Jefferson east side of alley, turn at h 53' to beginning. Church son to Washington street, south to east 80'4" to beginning. Alle
right angle, fo	east corner, west aron llow alley south 53',	turn east 59'7", nort	h 53' to beginning. Church
along alley 163	on west side of alley, east 86'4, north 16	of to Jefferson Stree	t, east 86 4 to beginning. Alle
	counties for properties ov		
state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code
11. Form	Prepared By		
	Ann Bolton Bevins		
organization	Kentucky Heritage Coun	ncil date	December 13, 1983
street & number	Capitol Plaza Tower	telephoi	ne (502) 564-7005
city or town	Frankfort	state	КҮ
12. State	Historic Pre	servation Off	icer Certification
	cance of this property within the	he state is:	
The evaluated signific			

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and possibly the wainscoting are the result of a 1923 redecoration. (A gable-to-the-back section attached to the center of the south end accomodates the pulpit area.)

The arts and crafts era style parsonage was erected in 1923 by men of the \$7,000 . Built of dark wire-cut bricks, it has a congregation at a cost of partial basement, two floors, and an attic. The gable faces Jefferson Street. Four large stick style brackets are placed under the wide overhanging front eave, and the steep sides of the roof slope off to wide overhangs. There is a centered door and double windows on either side of the door. The second floor has a pair of regular width windows in the center and more narrow ones on either wide. Windows are doublehung. There is a rectangular small attic window with two sections of sash which have six panes apiece. The brick porch extends most of the legth of the facade, the low hip roof being supported by two large tapered wooden piers set atop squat brick piers with stone shelf. Ledges enclose the porch except at the entry. Set within the ledges are round-headed brick arches. There is a frame pantry attachment with shed roof at the back. This house includes a pastor's study to the left of the entrance, the large living hall-room to the right, a dining room, den, and kitchen room in the back, and three bedrooms and two bathrooms. Floors are oak.

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Rev. Dupee resigned and was succeeded at Georgetown by the Rev. Euben Lee, who was pastor for 14 years and baptized some 975 persons into the church. Under his leadership the present meetinghouse was constructed.

On August 28, 1867 the Georgetown Times announced: "The colored people of the Baptist denomination propose building a new church. They are calling upon the whites for aid, many of whom have contributed very liberally. The church will be built upon the site of the old one." Fund raising continued, and on June 10, 1868, the paper announced that "\$303 has been taken up at a single collection." By 1870 the building was completed at a cost of \$8,250.9 In 1882, the congregation, recovering from an 1878 division which resulted in the formation of Zio n Baptist Church, had a membership of 472. The figure grew to 600 by 1904. A second schism resulted in the formation of the present Chambers Avenue Christian Church in 1920-1921. When First Christian Church rebuilt in 1894, the tower bell was sold to First Baptist Church for \$100. The black congregation took it down to the Royal Spring and baptized it.

A number of improvements and alterations have been made to the building. Stained glass windows were installed in 1904. A baptistry was built in 1917. A major redecoration of the sanctuary took place in 1923. Parsonage construction was completed the same year, the result being "one of the finest church parsonages owned by Kentucky Negroes." During the 1948 pastorate of the Rev. E.B. Dunbar, a furnace and electric organ were installed. Under the recent pastorate of the Rev. C.E. Brown, the congregation was honored by the Kentucky Historical Society-Kentucky Department of Transportation historical marker program.

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



First Baptist Church

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published in 1965 by Georgetown Baptist Church.

Masters, Frank M. <u>A History of Baptists in Kentucky</u>. Louisville: Kentucky Baptist Historical Society, 1953.

Singer, J.W. A History of the Baptist Church of Stamping Ground, Kentucky, 1795 - (Stamping Ground, 1970), 44.

Warner, Gracie, church historian, provided much of this information. END NOTES

1. Romie D. Judd, "A Brief History of the Georgetown Baptist Church," (Georgetown, 1965, 7.

2. Frank M. Masters, <u>A History of Baptists in Kentucky</u> (Louisville: Kentucky Baptist Historical Society, 1953), 343-344.

3. Masters, 345; J.W. Singer, A History of the Baptist Church of Stamping Ground, Kentucky, 1795 -- (Stamping Ground, 1970), 44.

4. Masters, 348. (eds.),

5. Bevins, Ann and J. Robert Snyder, Scott County Church Histories:

A Collection (Georgetown: Scott County Bicentennial Committee, 1979), 2627; Jud, 11.

6. Judd, 11; Bevins & Snyder, 32; Scott County Deed Books 8-466 and 84-150.

7. Masters, 345.

8. "First Baptist Church: One Hundred Twelfth Anniversary," monograph published in 1963, pages not numbered.

9. B.O. Gaines, A History of Scott County, vol. I, (Georgetown, 1904,

reprinted 1961 by Frye Printing Company), 66.

10. "First Baptist Church: One Hundred Twelfth Anniversary," op. cit.

