United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. N	ame					
historic	First	: Congr e gatio	onal Church	of Memp	ohis and Parish Ho	use
and/or con	nmon	Same				
2. L	ocation					
street & nu	umber 234 S	. Watkins S	treet			not for publication
city, town	Memphis		vici	nity of	congressional district	Eighth
state	Tennessee	code	047	county	Shelby	code 157
3. C	lassifica	ation				
Category distric X buildle struct site object	ct publing(s) X privature both Public Act	c te equisition	Status X occupie unoccup work in Accessible yes: res X yes: unr	oied progress tricted	Present Use agriculture commercialX educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence xreligious scientific transportation other:
4. 0	wner of	Proper	ty			
name	F	irst Congreg	ational Ch	urch of	Memphis	
street & nu	ımber 2	34 So. Watki	ns Street			
city, town	M	emphis	vicii	nity of	state	ennessee 38104
5. Le	ocation	of Lega	l Desc	riptic	on	
courthouse	e, registry of deed	s, etc.	Register	of Deeds		
street & nu	ımber		160 North	Main St	reet	
city, town	·		Memphis		state	Tennessee 38103
6. R	epresen	tation i	n Exis	ting \$	Surveys	
title Men	nphis Landmar	ks Commissio	n Survey h	as this pro	perty been determined e	elegible? yes no
date	January 1978				federal sta	
	for survey record	s Memphi	s Landmark:	S Commis:		
city, town	Memphis				state	Tennessee 38103
	11-11-1-1			W		

71 DC3	or ib cross		
Condition X excellent	deteriorated	Check one X unaltered	Check one X original site
good	ruins	altered	moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

unexposed

Description

fair

The First Congregational Church and the Parish House are located on a single lot at the southeast corner of the intersection of Eastmoreland Avenue and South Watkins Street in mid-town Memphis. Facing Watkins Street to the west, both buildings are situated at the western edge of a large residential area known as Central Gardens.

An example of the Georgian Revival style, the building can be considered a high one story, with "Flemish bond" brick walls, a stone water table, a low-pitched gable tile roof with a cupola and a partial basement in the rear (East).

The main entrance facade (West), three bays wide, features a formal portico that is raised above the street level about four feet, with access by wide steps. The style of the classical order is modified Ionic, with single fluted columns flanking the entrance and paired columns at the ends. On the wall behind the portico, paired pilasters are located at the ends; both columns and pilasters are painted wood. Above the wood entablature, the pediment is stucco, ornamented with stucco swag moldings around a center ornamental window. The square entrance vestibule, which supports the cupola and its base, projects into the portico and is accessible by large wooden double doors with glass transom and wood shoulder architrave. Centered in each bay adjacent to the center (door) bay are two vertically arranged windows.

The North side of the building faces the side street and reflects the raised floor level, with stone water table, the side of the front portico and symmetrically spaced windows (seven) with a typically Georgian doorway (Doric) near the east end of the elevation. Three basement windows with areaways indicate the partial basement. There are leader heads and downspouts at each end to carry down rain water from the gutter above.

The South side elevation is similar to the North except that there is no formal doorway taking the place of a window. However, a high brick chimney rising above the ridge is apparent on this facade.

The rear facade (East) is similar in dimensions to the front facade, however there is no portico to interrupt the brick work which rises to the eaves. A painted wooden molding defines the area of a quasi pediment, the brick of which is penetrated by a round attic window that has four stone keystones at the cardinal points. There are three symmetrically placed window groupings with corresponding areaway windows and a stairway that descends to the central basement door.

Windows: The tall 6 over 6 double hung wooden windows are accompanied above by smaller 3-light fixed glass windows, separated by approximately two feet of brick. The small panes are glazed with an obscured glassthat was originally installed. The windows are topped with flat arches and decorated stone keystones. The sills are limestone. All windows are symmetrically spaced.

Doorways and doors: The main entrance doors on the west under the portico are double doors with fixed glazing above, framed in a formal style. The North entrance doors are paneled wood doors with fixed glazing above and are framed in wood in a typical Georgian manner with Doric columns, pilasters and a pediment-like hood with an arched soffit, all in wood.

1

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1900–	archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture X architecture art commerce	Check and justify below c community planning conservation economics education engineering exploration/settlement industry invention	iandscape architectur law literature military music t philosophy politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	Church 1910	Builder/Architect ' Wal	lk C. Jones, Sr.	

Parish House 1926
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The First Congregational Church, constructed in 1910, is significant both as a fine example of the Georgian Revival style and as the work of prominent Memphis architect Walk Claridge Jones, Sr.

A regional leader in the profession, Jones abhorred modern architecture, preferring instead a simplified classical style. The First Congregational Church, with its Ionic portico, rectangular plan and symmetrical fenestration, illustrates this philosophy. Jones, studied draftsmanship under Mathias Harvey Baldwin of the noted Memphis firm of E.C. Jones and Baldwin, also under Major C.C. Burke and H.J. Hain. He became the senior member of Jones and Furbringer, Architects. For many years he was architect for the City Board of Education; among his designs was that of Rozell School, a model of arrangement. He designed the Old North Memphis Savings Bank (now the E.H. Crump Building at Main and Adams); the Jewish Synagogue on Poplar at Montgomery (still in use) following closely the lines of the St. Sophis Mosque in Constantinople; and buildings at Oakville Sanitarium. His grandson, Walk C. Jones III is also a noted Memphis architect today.

The founding of the Congregationalist movement in Memphis was in the year 1862 when Rev. Thomas Eliakim Bliss visited the city, and on March 28, 1864 its full organization was effected with 25 members. This was the first Comgregational Church in both Memphis and the State of Tennessee.

In late 1864 a small frame building was erected at a cost of \$5,000.00 on the north side of the street at 100 Union (old numbering), just east of Third Street. In 1867 this building was replaced with a brick and stone structure, which served as their house of worship until the 1910 dedication to the present church at the southeast corner of S. Watkins and Eastmoreland. No. architectural or structural alteration of the Church's exterior has been made to date.

The church has had several name changes during its life. From 1862 to 1867 it bore the name Union Congregational Church. Successive names were: from 1867 to 1881, First Congregational Church; from 1881 to 1910, Strangers Congregational Church; from 1910 onward it is again the First Congregational Church of Memphis.

Original church blueprints, dated November 3, 1909, are preserved and will be copied for Tennessee Archives depository.

The parish house, which was constructed in 1926, is related architecturally to the church. A period revival house, it employs Georgian decoration.

Because of its architectural significance and as an example of the work of a prominent local architect, the First Congregational Church is an important structure for Memphis.

9. Major Bibliographical References

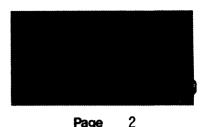
Strangers First by Marshall Wingfield, DD, 1958. Published by Superior Press of Memphis. Copy may be seen at Memphis State University Library, "Mississippi Valley Collection".

Mid-South and Its Builders: 1920. p. 766. biography of architect Walk C. Jones I

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10. Geographica	l Data	the the training	
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UMT References	AC AC	REAGE NOT VERIFIE	Quadrangle scale
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C		D	9 1716 - 2108 1
Verbal boundary description and ju	ustification	•	7° ,. ° ,. *
See Attached Maps	va [†] , ···	334	2425 (40.2°
List all states and counties for pro	perties overl	apping state or county be	oundaries
state	code	county	code
state	code .	county	code
11. Form Prepare	ed By		
name/title George M. Slager (hairman Bo	ard of Trustees and l	Mrs. Eleanor D. Hughes
organization First Congregations			ecember, 1979
		telephone	
city or town Memphis		:∵∵ state 'i i∏	ennessee 38117
12. State Historic	c Pres	ervation Offic	cer Certification
The evaluated significance of this prope		state is:	•
As the designated State Historic Preserved 665), I hereby nominate this property for according to the criteria and procedures	r inclusion in th	or the National Historic Pres ne National Register and cert	ify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preservation Officer signa	ature 🙏	estet & Saye	
title Executive Director, Ter	nnessee His	torical Commission	date 6/3/80
	s included in t	he National Register	date 7/2//80
Keeper of the National Register Attest: Kristin O' Cou	uell		date 7/8/80

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Cupola: The octagonal, louvered cupola is mounted over the square brick base formed by the vestibule below and contains the original bell which is rung for services. The roof of the cupola is painted terne metal over copper sheeting.

Roof: Shape, covering: A low-sloped gable roof with green tile covering.

Interior

Basement: There is a partial basement under the rear of the church only. It contains furnace room.restrooms, kitchen and assembly space.

First Floor: The entrance from the portico opens into the small vestibule which leads to the sanctuary. There are ten rows of cushioned wooden pews up to the pulpit. Behind the pulpit the choir area is situated before the ornamental pipes of the organ (Kilgen-1900) and organ room. Corridors on either side enable one to reach the robe area in the rear.

Second Floor: The tall space in the rear has been divided horizontally in the past to provide Sunday School rooms and a chapel above the first floor robe area.

Attic: The attic is unfinished over the main block.

Stairways: A small open well stairway connects the basement and second floor with the first floor and is located in the corridor to the north of the organ room.

Flooring: The sanctuary is carpeted and the rest, in general, is floored with composition tile. There is some ceramic tile work in the basement under the open well stair.

Wall and Ceiling Finish: The sanctuary is paneled with white painted wood, which is accented with dark stained base and railings. The ceiling of this space is plaster with moldings, painted white.

Lighting: The sanctuary is lighted generally by four simple hanging chandeliers and matching wall bracket lights. The wall bracket fixtures still retain their original gas jets.

Site

General Setting and Orientation: The church is rectangular in plan and faces west. It is located on a corner lot which is landscaped and contains trees and a small parking lot. There is a parish house in the lot to the south.

Parish House

Architectural Character: This house is a mixture of many adapted styles, sympathetically Georgian.

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Exterior

Generally, the building is a one and one half story house with brick veneer, gable roof, a 3-bay facade and a flat-roofed front porch. The first floor exterior walls are veneered with brick that closely match those on the nearby church building; however, the pattern is running bond, rather than Flemish bond. The gables, dormers and a small part of the south elevation is faced with horizontal lapped siding, painted white. Windows are 12 over 12 double hung sash. The porch is supported with paired posts flanking the entrance and a triple grouping at the corners to reflect those on the corners of the church portico and the front entrance door is formal with a broken scroll pediment. The roof pitch appears to be 5 to 12 and is surfaced with black asphalt shingles. There are two brick chimneys, one at each end of the building, that rise about three feet above the highest roof ridge.

Interior

The house plan remains as basically built, but is used for church and Sunday School activities.

Site

General setting and orientation: The house is almost rectangular in plan and faces west. The house is separated from the church to the north by a planted open space about twenty-five feet wide. The asphalt paved parking lot on the east extends to the rear of the house.



