

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 25 1980
DATE ENTERED AUG 26 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

John Gregg Fee House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

NW of Germantown

CITY, TOWN

Chatham Germantown

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF

07

STATE

Kentucky

CODE

021

COUNTY

Bracken

CODE

023

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERICAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. James T. Norris

STREET & NUMBER

Box 213

CITY, TOWN

Ashland

VICINITY OF

STATE

Kentucky 41101

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Bracken County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Brooksville

STATE

Kentucky

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Survey of Historic Sites in Kentucky

DATE

1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

Kentucky Heritage Commission

CITY, TOWN

Frankfort

STATE

Kentucky

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Bracken County, Kentucky, located on the Ohio River in the northeastern part of the state, is largely a rural area comprised of small towns and villages. The land varies from gently rolling to steeply formed hills and valleys. A total of 204 square miles is contained within the county and the population is about 7,227 inhabitants.

The John G. Fee house is located about four miles due east of Brooksville, the county seat and approximate center of the county. The structure sits on a high ridge facing west and away from the Sunny Fork of Locust Creek.

The early 19th century structure has a two-story, hall-parlor plan with Flemish bond brickwork. Jack arches top the window openings and the main entrance is capped by a transom. Mouse-toothed brickwork decorates the cornice above. Partially exposed exterior chimneys flank the main block which sports a 20th century porch. A one-story frame ell projects from the rear of the main block, with an enclosed shed addition. The interior woodwork is simple with paneled doors and chairrailing in the parlor. The mantels on the first floor have unbroken shelves, and a double frieze flanked by fluted pilasters. The second floor mantels were replaced with Victorian grates.

No related outbuildings are extant and the boundary includes the main house only.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

John G. Fee, a Presbyterian minister, was one of Kentucky's most vocal and staunch abolitionists of the 19th century. He was the founder of Berea College, the first college in the United States established for the specific purpose of providing an integrated education for blacks and whites. Through his work at Berea, he did much to further the education and support the equality of black people prior to and long after the Civil War.

The abolitionist movement in Kentucky preceded her admission into the Union, and intensified up to the Civil War. Most early Kentucky churches had anti-slavery leanings, but the Baptists and Methodists were the strongest in opposition. They preached that slavery was a sin against God, unlike some other abolitionists who saw it merely as a factor detrimental to the Southern economy.

John G. Fee was born in Bracken County in 1816 in the brick house built by his father on Locust Creek and where he grew up. He decided early in life that he desired to become a preacher of the Gospel, obtaining his education at Augusta College (see Augusta College Historic Buildings, listed on the National Register February 20, 1980) and Lane Theological Seminary in Ohio. The immorality of slavery was impressed upon Fee at school and although his parents were slaveholders, he determined to work for its abolition. He was a Presbyterian minister for many years but withdrew from the denomination in 1847 because of their persistent support of slavery. Fee then traveled about within Kentucky and parts of Ohio, preaching the sin of slavery. His views were not always well received and he was often persecuted for his stance.

In 1853, Fee was invited to preach in Madison County in central Kentucky. His anti-slavery pamphlets had come to the attention of Cassius M. Clay, an emancipationist who was also a large landowner. Clay offered Fee some land to establish a church/school within a small community of non-slaveholding residents. The place was named Berea, after a town in the New Testament noted for its open-minded citizenry. Fee built his church and began his lifelong dream--to have a school and teach anyone, regardless of race, caste, or creed. By 1858, the school was known as Berea College (see Lincoln Hall, listed on the National Register December 2, 1974), and the following year the constitution which still guides the school was written:

The purpose of this college shall be to furnish the facilities for a thorough education to all persons of good moral character, at the least possible expense, and all the inducements and facilities for

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Fee, John G. John G. Fee, An Autobiography. Chicago: National Christian Association, 1891

"Lincoln Hall." National Register Nomination Form, Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM NOT VERIFIED
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre

QUADRANGLE NAME Germantown

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 1 6 | 2 3 9 6 2 0 | 4 2 8 6 7 0 0

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B | |

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C | |

D | |

E | |

F | |

G | |

H | |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated area is a line parallel to and thirty feet from the foundations of the building.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jayne C. Henderson, Historian

ORGANIZATION

DATE

May, 1980

Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

502/564-3741

104 Bridge Street

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Frankfort,

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Donna C. Hopkins

TITLE

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, 6-1980

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

W. Ray Luce

DATE

8/26/80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *Kristin J.O. Connell*

DATE

8/25/80

CHIEF OF COMMISSION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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John Gregg Fee House
Bracken County, Kentucky

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

manual labor which can be reasonably supplied by the Board of Trustees shall be offered....This college shall be under an influence strictly Christian and as such opposed to sectarianism, slaveholding, caste, and every other institution or practice.¹

Soon after, however, John Brown's raid upon Harpers Ferry almost destroyed Berea College. A mob of Madison County citizens, believing the Bereans to be in support of Brown, drove them from the state, many of whom moved to Cincinnati. Berea College subsequently closed. During the Civil War Fee spent most of his time raising money for the school and in 1865, he returned to Berea. With the financial help of the American Missionary Society, the School soon reopened.

Berea suffered another major setback in 1904, when the school lost a Supreme Court case in which they contested prevailing "Jim Crow" laws which established segregation in the classroom. However, due to the dedication and farsightedness of John Gregg Fee, Berea College survived and continues to operate under the original constitution he created.

Fee's childhood home in Bracken County is the only known extant house in Kentucky intimately associated with this nationally significant figure.

¹Berea's constitution as quoted in the "Lincoln Hall" National Register nomination form, Kentucky Heritage Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky.

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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Jayne C. Henderson, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Kentucky Heritage Commission

STREET & NUMBER

104 Bridge Street

CITY OR TOWN

Frankfort,

DATE

May, 1980

TELEPHONE

502/564-3741

STATE

Kentucky

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

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TITLE

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, 6-1980

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ATTEST: *Kristin J.O. Connell*

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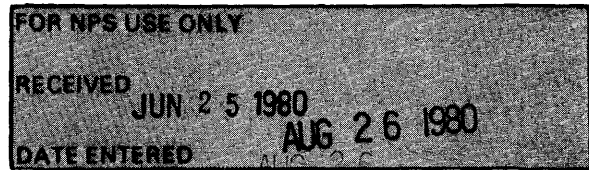
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