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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ralph Bunche Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

Roughly bound by E. College St. on the north, Landrum St. on the east, Twyman street & number. Court on the south, and S. Lewis³ St. on the west. NA not for publication
city or town Glasgow NA vicinity
state Kentucky code KY county Barren code 009 zip code 42141

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
David L. Morgan David L. Morgan, SHPO 07-13-04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Daniel J. Vize 3/31/04

Ralph Bunche Historic District
Name of Property

Barren Co., Kentucky
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
136	26	buildings
17	25	sites
		structures
		objects
153	51	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
COMMERCE/TRADE/warehouse
SOCIAL/meeting hall
EDUCATION/school

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, BRICK, STONE WOOD
walls WEATHERBOARD, VINYL,
ASBESTOS, ALUMINUM
roof ASPHALT, METAL
other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions of property significance.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions of property characteristics.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1900-1964

Significant Dates

1900

1950

1964

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, determined eligible, designated landmark, recorded by survey, recorded by engineering.

Primary location of additional data:

- Location checkboxes: State Historic Preservation Office, Other State agency, Federal agency, Local government, University, Other.

Name of repository:

Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 93.56 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 16 596820 4094415
Zone Easting Northing
2 16 597165 4094250

3 16 597110 4093560
Zone Easting Northing
4 16 596715 4093220

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Donna G. Logsdon, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Logsdon & Logsdon Architects date 12-8-03

street & number P.O. Box 10 telephone (270) 528-4698

city or town Hardyville state Kentucky zip code 42746

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Ralph Bunche Historic District

Barren County, Kentucky

6. Function or Use – continued

Historic Functions

RELIGION/ religious facility
RELIGION/church-related residence
LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

Current Functions

RELIGION/ religious facility
RELIGION/church-related residence
LANDSCAPE/unoccupied land

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Colonial Revival, Late-Gothic Revival

LATE VICTORIAN/Victorian

7. Narrative Description

The **Ralph Bunche Historic District**, located in Barren County, Kentucky, is composed of 188 properties that contain 125 primary buildings, eleven secondary buildings and 18 sites that contribute to the district's sense of place and time. The overall historic character of the district is strong despite the 21 primary buildings, five secondary buildings and 24 sites that are non-contributing. Buildings designated as non-contributing in this district were either modified to the extent that the building was no longer contributing to the historic district or constructed after the period of significance. Except for the non-contributing buildings, the district still retains much of the same appearance as it did at the end of the period of significance, in 1964.

The **Ralph Bunche Historic District**, in general, encompasses part of a nineteen-block area of primarily residential buildings dating between 1900 and 1964. The beginning date, 1900, indicates the year when the first African-Americans made their home on Saw Dust Trail, now Sam Terry Avenue, in Glasgow, Kentucky. The date, 1964, is when the Ralph Bunche School closed as the only all African-American school in Glasgow, Kentucky. While this date extends into the last fifty years by ten years, the date reflects the time period that Glasgow was finally experiencing the effects of integration, approximately ten

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Barren County, Kentucky

years later than some parts of the United States. Although we are distant from it, the date 1964 is considered the end of the period of significance because it closes a chapter in the life of the only all African-American school in Glasgow. Therefore, buildings and sites dating prior to 1964 were evaluated to determine their contribution to the significance of the **Ralph Bunche Historic District**.

The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** developed primarily east of South Lewis that bisects Glasgow's central business district a few blocks north of this district. Glasgow's residential neighborhoods developed adjacent to the central courthouse square after the town was established in 1799 because a cohesive group of historic commercial buildings occupied individual lots around the court square and there was an ample water supply that flowed from the Big Spring and provided for the needs of this developing community. Glasgow eventually became a wholesale center that supplied county stores in southern Kentucky and northern Tennessee (Goode, c, 1995: 171-172). It is the combination of these major factors that facilitated the continued growth and development of Glasgow.

Architecturally, the district's distinct character is defined by a majority of one- and one-and-a-half story wood-frame residential buildings that were constructed on narrow lots as a direct result of the three wards that were established in 1878, including this district that was noted as the area south of Main (Goode b, 1990: 5). Several commercial buildings, warehouses, churches and a school remain in this district as a reminder of the growth and development that shaped Glasgow's only African-American neighborhood.

Ralph Bunche Historic District Boundaries

College Street roughly binds the proposed **Ralph Bunche Historic District** on the north, Landrum Street on the east, Wyman Court on the south and South Lewis Street on the west. According to a map of Glasgow dated 1810, the northern portion of the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** was laid out in a grid pattern as an extension of downtown Glasgow (See Fig. 1). By 1879, the entire city expanded the grid pattern with the proposed **Ralph Bunche Historic District** located in the southeast corner of downtown Glasgow (See Fig. 2). Long, narrow blocks were divided in half lengthwise and evenly divided into lots between College Street and Back Street, now known as Bunche Avenue. Large parcels of land were located south of Bunche Avenue and east of South Lewis Street in 1879. Today, this area remains primarily the same except for one small residential development on Cheatham Street and Joe T aylor Avenue.

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Historically known as the Kingdom, the proposed **Ralph Bunche Historic District** was owned by whites but primarily occupied by African-Americans after 1900. The houses were superior to many of those where the “poor whites” lived and the yards and gardens more carefully tended. The churches were painted or whitewashed and meticulously clean and airy and handcrafted with skills enhanced by religious devotion (Goode b, 1990: 8).

The proposed **Ralph Bunche Historic District** covers 93.56 acres and contains 188 lots. It encompasses part of a nineteen-block area representing a period of significance from 1900 to 1964. See Fig. 3, Ralph Bunche Historic District Map.

Ralph Bunche Historic District Building Characteristics

The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** contains the most cohesive group of early residential, commercial, religious and educational buildings that were constructed in a nineteen-block area a few blocks southeast of the county courthouse in Barren County, Glasgow. Of the 188 properties in district, there are 125 primary buildings, 11 secondary buildings and 18 sites that contribute to the district. Of the 125 contributing principal buildings, 1, or 1%, date between 1850 and 1899; 55, or 44%, date between 1900 and 1929; 59, or 47% date between 1930 and 1949; and 10, or 8% date between 1950 and 1964, the end of the period of significance. Most of the contributing buildings are primarily one- and one-and-a-half story wood-frame residential buildings with gabled or hipped roofs on narrow lots.

Estimated Date of Construction	# of primary buildings	% of primary buildings
1850 to 1899	1	1.0
1900 to 1929	55	44.0
1930 to 1949	59	47.0
1950 to 1964	10	8.0
Total	125	100.0

The majority of these buildings have remained intact for over 50 years and are exemplified by the fact that this cohesive collection of early-twentieth century residential buildings reflect elements from a variety of architectural styles. The most common architectural styles found in this district are the

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Bungalow/Craftsman, Ranch, and Folk Victorian. Wood is the most common building material in the neighborhood followed by vinyl, aluminum, and brick or stone veneer. Roof types are predominantly front or side gable and hip. Shed and gabled dormers and chimneys project through some of the asphalt or fiberglass shingle roofs. Wood columns often support front porch roofs.

A few buildings that deviate from the residential appearance include: the Old Planing Mill (BNG-628) # 112; a warehouse (BNG-616) #57; and the Ralph Bunche Center (BNG-545) # 59.

A majority of the principal buildings in this district have retained their original shape, mass, materials and fenestration. Common alternations that have taken place over the years include: new windows infilling existing openings; awnings; applied shutters; decorative wrought iron columns replacing turned wood columns; and original exterior building materials covered with vinyl or aluminum siding, and brick or stone veneer. Over the years, additions have been constructed to the side or rear of a principal building slightly altering the original footprint. Therefore, the majority of buildings that were determined non-contributing were constructed after the period of significance.

This district is distinguished from other residential neighborhoods in this county seat by the high density of closely related buildings that were constructed near Glasgow's central business district; its close proximity to a major transportation corridor that bisects the downtown commercial district, also known as South Lewis Street; its abundance of wood-frame residences that portray early-twentieth century American architectural styles; materials such as wood, brick, and stone; the workmanship displayed in the details including knee braces, turned wood columns on brick piers, and chimneys; their association to each other; and the feeling they convey as a cohesive unit representing the period of significance from 1900 to 1964.

Integrity

The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** meets National Register Criterion A and is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development because it displays trends that were critically important in the physical development of an African-American neighborhood in Barren County, Kentucky.

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The district has been identified as an area that conveys a strong sense of historical significance through its development as a residential neighborhood that developed along an early transportation route, South Lewis Street, that provided easy access through town and to U.S. 31-W. The district reveals much information about the development of an African-American neighborhood from its earliest days to 1964 when the Ralph Bunche School closed its doors as the only all-African-American School in Glasgow, Kentucky.

The integrity factors that are vital in conveying the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** residential identity and were used in evaluating their eligibility are **location, setting, design, materials, association** and **feeling**. This district is distinguished from other residential neighborhoods in Glasgow by the high density of closely related buildings and their **location** in close proximity to South Lewis Street; their urban **setting** on narrow lots enhanced by large shade trees and low foliage; building **design** in terms of size, scale, massing, and fenestration; **materials** such as wood, brick, and stone; the **association** of the buildings and sites with their identity as part of a residential neighborhood; and the **feeling** they convey as a cohesive unit representing the period of significance from 1900 to 1964.

The integrity of the entire district is extremely high as determined by the criteria outlined below which is supported by the following statistics. The proposed district consists of 125 principal and 11 secondary contributing buildings and 21 principal and five secondary non-contributing buildings. All, except one of the non-contributing buildings was built after the period of significance, 1964.

All of the contributing historic buildings in the district have integrity of **location** since they have remained in the same place they were originally constructed. Their **setting** provides an accurate picture of the historic character of a cohesive residential neighborhood that continues to be viable in 2003.

Integrity of **design** in this district is fairly high. The majority of the buildings have maintained their original scale, massing, materials, patterns of fenestration and proportion. In relationship to architectural design, **design** relates to a series of residential buildings that were constructed to accommodate the needs of a growing commercial center that have retained their character defining features and continue to provide an accurate picture of what early residential housing was like during the early-twentieth century in Glasgow.

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Integrity of **materials** in the district is relatively high because most of the building exteriors have retained their original materials and character defining features that reflect the period of significance. The appearance of the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** today conveys the **feeling** of a historic residential area that is rich in character. This district also retains a high degree of integrity of **association** with the historical events that took place that enticed people to continue to reside here. All 125 contributing principal historic buildings in the district have been reviewed using the criteria outlined below for evaluating the impact of alternatives on the integrity of **location, setting, design, materials, feeling and association**.

Alterations

Common alterations to the contributing historic buildings in the proposed historic district generally fall into four categories: alterations to the exterior fabric including weatherboard facades covered with vinyl or aluminum siding; alterations to original window and/or door openings including the installation of new windows and/or doors, infilling existing openings, making new openings in the exterior walls, applying shutters and awnings; porch modifications including replacing existing columns with decorative wrought iron columns and/or infilling porches with windows and doors; and additions to buildings such as side or rear additions that are similar in scale, size, and massing using building materials that are similar to the principal building.

In the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** for buildings meeting the terms of Criterion A, it has been determined that changes may have occurred in three or four categories outlined above without compromising the overall integrity of **design** for the building. Many combinations exist based on the four typical alterations listed above.

The following factors were taken into consideration in evaluating the impact of alterations: the nature and extent of the alteration; when the alteration took place, and whether the alteration can be easily removed, reversed, or even should be considered a significant part of the history of the building. Alterations reflecting popular building trends, building code requirements, the number of buildings that have similar alterations, and the impact of the alteration on the overall character of the historic district were evaluated.

Materials such as vinyl and aluminum siding have been used to cover wood weatherboards to reduce maintenance costs and periodic painting, while creating

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an historic appearance. In order to reduce energy costs and eliminate the need for repairs, historic wood sash windows have often been replaced with energy efficient aluminum windows. Inoperable shutters have been applied to the sides of windows to accent the openings. Awnings have been installed above window openings to lessen sunlight penetration. Property owners constructed exterior additions to their primary buildings in relationship to their size, scale, and mass, and whether they used similar or contrasting materials when additional building area was required.

Of the 125 principal historic buildings in the newly expanded district, 15, or 12 %, have little or no alterations; 35, or 28 %, have one alteration; 41, or 33 %, have two alterations; 23, or 20% have three alterations; and 9, or 7 % have four alterations.

Number of changes	# of primary buildings	% of total buildings
Little or no alteration	15	12.0
One alteration	35	28.0
Two alterations	41	33.0
Three alterations	23	20.0
Four alterations	9	7.0
Total	125	100.00

Examples of individual buildings displaying changes within the four categories are discussed below.

Buildings with little or no alterations

One building retaining the highest degree of integrity in the district is located at 301 Bunche Avenue (BNG-545) # 39. Built in 1950, this one and two-story brick structure has casement windows and is situated in a large open green space on the south side of Bunche Avenue. It served students who lived in the surrounding community as the only educational center for African-Americans in Glasgow. Today, this building is occupied by pre-school and alternative school students and is an excellent example of a building that has retained all of its character-defining features and has been well maintained over the years.

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Buildings with one alteration

A building with one alteration is located at 411 South Lewis Street (BNG-504) # 2. This one-story wood-frame residence that is three bays wide and one room deep was built in the 1920s. A shed porch roof spans across the front of the residence and is supported by tapered wood columns. A central brick chimney projects through the side gabled metal roof. Although vinyl siding covers this residence, altering its original appearance, it retains all of its other character defining features.

Buildings with two alterations

An example of a building with two alterations is located at 528 South Lewis Street (BNG-509) # 169. Built in the 1920s, this one-and-a-half story wood-frame T-plan residence has two front entries. Wood knee braces support the overhanging eaves. Original wood-frame screens cover the windows. Decorative wrought iron columns replace wood columns. A shed dormer projects through the side gabled roof. Although aluminum siding covers the exterior, it has retained most of its original character defining features and contributes to the overall character of the district.

Buildings with three alterations

One building that has three alterations is located at 615 South Franklin Street (BNG-491) # 121. Constructed in the 1930s, this residence is a one-and-a-half story, wood-frame, central-passage double pile Bungalow with two gabled dormers projecting through the side gabled roof. Tapered wood columns rest on brick piers supporting the front porch roof overhang. Alterations to this residence include a one-story wood-frame rear addition; vinyl siding that covers both the main residence and addition, and applied shutters. The addition blends in with the overall appearance of the structure. Although these modifications have altered the building's original appearance, the siding and shutters can be removed in the future.

Buildings with four alterations

A building with four alterations is located at 205 East Brown Street (BNG-535) # 110. This one-and-a-half story, wood-frame residence Bungalow was constructed in the 1920s. Shutters have been applied to the windows, decorative

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wrought iron columns on brick piers support the porch roof, an addition has been constructed to the rear of the building and vinyl siding now covers the entire building exterior. Although these modifications currently alter the appearance of the residence, they are not uncommon and do not detract from the Bungalow style.

Non-contributing buildings

An example of a building that was determined non-contributing due to the numerous physical changes that have altered the building exterior over the years is located at 308 Bunche Avenue (BNG-499) # 162. Built in the 1930s, this one-story wood-frame residence has new windows with applied shutters, a new roofline that incorporates a rear addition, and vinyl siding covering the exterior walls and some of the original window openings. These changes have modified its original appearance to the extent that it is no longer contributing to the historic district.

List of Resources

The following **List of Resources** identifies each property with a code number that is keyed to the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** map. The **BNG-** number refers to a Kentucky Historic Resources Inventory form that has been completed on each property noted. The **Stories** column indicates the height of the building. **Materials** indicates the type of building materials such as wood-frame, brick, brick veneer, concrete block or other materials. **Alter** refers to the number of alterations that have taken place on each property as outlined above. **Date** refers to the estimated or actual date of construction. **Evaluation** notes the number of principal and secondary buildings that are either contributing or non-contributing. The designation **OB** refers to the number of outbuildings, or secondary buildings, including garages and storage sheds. The total number of principal buildings, secondary buildings and sites determined contributing and non-contributing are tabulated at the bottom of each page of the chart.

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List of Resources

Ralph Bunche Historic District

Code	BNG-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alter	Date	Evaluation		
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC	
1	503	403-407 S. Lewis Street	X				X				X		2	1930s	1	
2	504	411 S. Lewis Street	X				X						1	1920s	1	
3	--	413 S. Lewis Street		L	O	T							--	1973		1
4	537	105 E. Brown Street	X				X						3	1920s	1	
5	505	501 S. Lewis Street		X			X						2	1930s	1	
6	--	503 S. Lewis Street		L	O	T							--	1996		1
7	506	507 S. Lewis Street		X			X						1	1930s	1	10B
8	539	210 E. Brown Street		X			X						1	1920s	1	
9	--	212 E. Brown Street	X							X			--	1980s		1
10	540	605 S. Lewis Street	X				X						2	1920s	1	
11	589	110 James Street	X				X						4	1940s	1	
12	588	111 James Street	X				X						1	1920s	1/2OB	
13	587	109 James Street	X				X						3	1940s	1	
14	--	105 James Street	X				X						--	1979		1
15	--	701 S. Lewis Street		L	O	T							--	1970s		1
16	609	703 S. Lewis Street		X			X					Stone	4	1930s	1	
17	541	705 S. Lewis Street		X			X						2	1940s	1	
18	542	801 S. Lewis Street	X				X						0	1920s	1	
19	618	901 A S. Lewis Street		X			X						1	1920s	1	
20	619	901 B S. Lewis Street	X				X						2	1930s	1	
21	617	903 S. Lewis Street	X				X						2	1930s	1	
22	591	1005 1/2 S. Lewis St.	X				X						2	1930s	1	
23	592	1009 S. Lewis Street	X				X				X		1	1950s	1	
24	594	1208 S. Lewis Street	X				X						2	1940s	1	
25	--	Roseville Road		L	O	T							--	1950s	1	
26	593	1112 S. Lewis Street	X				X						1	1930s	1/10B	
27	--	Roseville Road		L	O	T							--	1980s		1
28	--	602 S. Lewis Street		L	O	T							--	1960s	1	
29	--	900 S. Lewis Street		L	O	T							--	2001		1
30	595	103 Cheatham Street	X				X						3	1930s	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS															21	2
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS															3	1
TOTAL SITES															2	5

WD-WOOD FRAME, BR-BRICK, BV-BRICK VENEER, CB-CONCRETE BLOCK, C-CONTRIBUTING, NC-NON-CONTRIBUTING, OB-OUTBUILDING

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List of Resources

Ralph Bunche Historic District															
Code	BNG-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alter	Date	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5+	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
31	494	105 Cheatham Street	X				X					2	1950s	1	
32	544	109 Cheatham Street	X				X					2	1950s	1	
33	596	113 Cheatham Street	X				X					2	1930s	1	
34	623	115 Cheatham Street	X				X					3	1950s	1	1 OB
35	597	117 Cheatham Street	X				X					2	1940s	1	
36	--	119 Cheatham Street		T	R	A	I	L	E	R		--	1980s		1
37	598	121 Cheatham Street	X				X			X		3	1940s	1	
38	599	123 Cheatham Street	X				X					2	1940s	1	
39	600	131 Cheatham Street	X				X					1	1940s	1	
40	--	133 Cheatham Street		L		O	T					--	1970s		1
41	624	135 Cheatham Street	X				X					3	1940s	1	
42	605	137 Cheatham Street	X				X					4	1940s	1	
43	604	138 Cheatham Street	X				X					1	1950s	1	
44	603	136 Cheatham Street	X				X					1	1950s	1	
45	602	134 Cheatham Street	X				X					3	1950s	1	
46	601	130 Cheatham Street	X				X					4	1940s	1	
47	--	126 Joe Traylor Ave.	X				X					--	1980		1
48	625	122 Joe Traylor Ave.	X							X		2	1950s	1	
49	606	120 Joe Traylor Ave.	X				X					2	1920s	1	
50	--	118 Joe Traylor Ave.		L		O	T					--	1940s	1	
51	--	114 Joe Traylor Ave.		L		O	T					--	1900	1	
52	607	108 Joe Traylor Ave.	X				X					2	1940s	1	
53	608	106 Joe Traylor Ave.	X							X		1	1940s	1	
54	620	901C S. Lewis Street	X				X					1	1920s	1	
55	--	Joe Traylor Ave.		T	R	A	I	L	E	R		--	1970s		2
56	--	South Lewis Street		T	R	A	I	L	E	R		--	1970s		1
57	616	610 South Lewis Street	X								X	0	1940s	2	
58	615	600 South Lewis Street		X			X					1	1930s	2	
59	545	301 Bunche Ave.				X			X			1	1950	1	
60	549	101 Scott Street				X	X					1	1900s	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS													25	5	
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS													0	1	
TOTAL SITES													2	1	

WD-WOOD FRAME, BR-BRICK, BV-BRICK VENEER, CB-CONCRETE BLOCK, C-CONTRIBUTING, NC-NON-CONTRIBUTING, OB-OUTBUILDING

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Ralph Bunche Historic District

Barren County, Kentucky

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Ralph Bunche Historic District

Code	BNG-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alter.	Date	Evaluation		
			1	1.5	2	2.5	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC	
61	---	103 Scott Street	X							X			---	1980s		1
62	612	107 Scott Street	X				X						3	1940s	1	
63	626	109 Scott Street	X							X			0	1930s	1	
64	613	111 Scott Street	X				X						3	1940s	1	
65	550	113 Scott Street		X			X						2	1920s	1	
66	---	115 Scott Street	X				X						---	1970s		1
67	551	117 Scott Street	X				X						3	1930s	1	
68	552	119 Scott Street		X			X						4	1930s	1	
69	---	118 Scott Street		L	O	T							---	1980s		1
70	553	114 Scott Street	X				X						4	1920s	1	
71	554	112 Scott Street	X				X						5	1930s	1	
72	---	110 Scott Street		T	R	A	I	L	E	R			---	1970s		1
73	543	108 Scott Street	X				X						1	1920s	1	
74	556	106 Scott Street		X			X						3	1930s	1	
75	557	104 Scott Street		X			X						2	1920s	1	
76	611	612 S. Franklin Street	X				X						2	1940s	1	
77	--	610 S. Franklin Street		T	R	A	I	L	E	R			---	1970s		1
78	--	S. Franklin Street		L	O	T							---	1970		1
79	---	206-208 Mill Street		L	O	T	S						---	1980s		5
80	558	210 Mill Street	X				X						4	1930s	1	
81	559	212 Mill Street	X				X						3	1920s	1	
82	560	300 Mill Street		X			X						2	1920s	1	
83	561	302 Mill Street		X			X						2	1930s	1	
84	562	306 Mill Street	X				X						0	1900s	1	
85	563	121 Mill Street	X				X						0	1900s	1	
86	564	400 Mill Street	X				X						0	1930s	1	
87	565	402 Mill Street	X				X						0	1930s	1	
88	566	404 Mill Street		X			X						1	1920s	1	
89	570	307 Mill Street		X		X	X						0	1930s	1	
90	614	111 Landrum Street	X				X						4	1940s	1/1OB	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS															23	4
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS															1	0
TOTAL SITES															0	7

WD-WOOD FRAME, BR-BRICK, BV-BRICK VENEER, CB-CONCRETE BLOCK, C-CONTRIBUTING, NC-NON-CONTRIBUTING, OB-OUTBUILDING

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Barren County, Kentucky

List of Resources

Ralph Bunche Historic District															
Code	BNG-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alter.	Date	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
91	610	305 Mill Street	X				X					3	1920s	1	
92	571	301 Mill Street	X				X					0	1930s	1	
93	---	508 S. Franklin Street	X							X		---	1980s		1
94	574	506 S. Franklin Street		X			X					2	1940s	1	
95	---	504 S. Franklin Street	X							X		---	1971		1
96	---	103 E. Brown Street		L	O	T						---	1963		1
97	575	408 S. Franklin Street	X				X					0	1920s	1	
98	576	406 S. Franklin Street	X				X					3	1920s	1	
99	577	404 S. Franklin Street	X				X					2	1920s	1	
100	---	500 E. College Street		L	O	T						---	1970s		1
101	---	502 E. College Street		L	O	T						---	1970s		1
102	578	504 E. College Street	X				X					2	1920s	1/10B	
103	---	506 E. College Street		L	O	T						---	1960s		1
104	579	508 E. College Street	X				X					2	1920s	1	
105	580	510 E. College Street	X				X					3	1920s	1	
106	581	512 E. College Street	X				X					4	1920s	1	
107	582	514 E. College Street	X				X					3	1920s	1	
108	533	209 E. Brown Street		X			X					2	1920s	1	
109	534	207 E. Brown Street		X			X					1	1920s	1	
110	535	205 E. Brown Street		X			X					4	1920s	1	
111	536	201 E. Brown Street		X			X					3	1920s	1	
112	628	400 E. College Street	X							X		1	1856	1	20B
113	627	402 E. College Street	X								Metal	---	1980s		1/10B
114	488	501 S. Franklin Street	X				X					0	1920s	1	
115	---	503 S. Franklin Street		L	O	T						---	1930s	1	
116	489	605 S. Franklin Street	X				X					1	1930s	1	
117	489	607 S. Franklin Street	X				X					1	1920s	1	
118	629	609 S. Franklin Street	X							X		0	1947	1	
119	---	611 S. Franklin Street		L	O	T						---	1930s	1	
120	490	613 S. Franklin Street	X									2	1920s	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS													21	3	
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS													1	3	
TOTAL SITES													2	4	

WD-WOOD FRAME, BR-BRICK, BV-BRICK VENEER, CB-CONCRETE BLOCK, C-CONTRIBUTING, NC-NON-CONTRIBUTING, OB-OUTBUILDING

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Barren County, Kentucky

List of Resources

Ralph Bunche Historic District															
Code	BNG-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alter.	Date	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
121	491	615 S. Franklin Street		X			X					3	1930s	1	
122	493	619 S. Franklin Street	X				X					1	1920s	1	
123	---	621 S. Franklin Street		L		O	T					---	2002		1
124	495	623 S. Franklin Street	X				X					1	1920s	1	
125	496	410 Bunche Avenue	X				X					---	1975		1
126	497	408 Bunche Avenue	X				X					1	1920s	1	
127	---	Bunche Avenue		L		O	T					---	1930s	1	
128	498	718 S. Morgan Street		X			X					1	1930s	1	
129	---	710 S. Morgan Street		T	R	A	I	L	E	R		---	1970s		1
130	---	706 S. Morgan Street		L		O	T					---	1970s	1	
131	---	S. Morgan Street		L		O	T					---	1900s	1	
132	525	704 S. Morgan Street	X				X					1	1900s	1	
133	---	700 S. Morgan Street		L		O	T					---	1994		1
134	526	103 Wade Avenue		X			X					0	1900s	1	
135	---	105 Wade Avenue										---	1997		1
136	---	Wade Avenue		L		O	T					---	1990s	1	
137	527	106 Wade Avenue		X			X					5	1920s	1	
138	---	604 S. Morgan Street										---	1966		1
139	528	102 Mill Street		X			X					3	1920s	1	
140	529	104-106 Mill Street		X						X		2	1930s	1	
141	---	108 Mill Street		L		O	T					---	1900s	1	
142	530	107 Mill Street	X				X					2	1930s	1	
143	531	105 Mill Street		X			X					3	1930s	1	
144	---	Mill & Morgan Streets	X							X		---	1980s		1
145	---	502 S. Morgan Street		L		O	T					---	2002		1
146	630	500 S. Morgan Street	X							X		3	1920s	1	
147	586	304 E. Brown Street		X			X					3	1930s	1	
148	517	505 S. Morgan Street				X		X				2	1930s	1	
149	---	507 S. Morgan Street		L		O	T					---	1960s	1	
150	583	511 S. Morgan Street		X			X					2	1930s	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														16	5
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS														0	0
TOTAL SITES														6	3

WD-WOOD FRAME, BR-BRICK, BV-BRICK VENEER, CB-CONCRETE BLOCK, C-CONTRIBUTING, NC-NON-CONTRIBUTING, OB-OUTBUILDING

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Barren County, Kentucky

List of Resources

Ralph Bunche Historic District															
Code	BNG-	Address	Stories				Materials					Alter.	Date	Evaluation	
			1	1.5	2	2.5	WD	BR	BV	CB	Other			C	NC
151	584	513 S. Morgan Street	X				X					2	1950s	1	
152	---	601 S. Morgan Street		L	O	T						---	1950s	1	
153	518	603 S. Morgan Street	X				X					4	1930s	1	
154	---	S. Morgan Street t		L	O	T						---	1950	1	
155	519	607 S. Morgan Street	X				X					1	1930s	1/1OB	
156	520	701 S. Morgan Street	X				X					1	1920s	1	
157	521	703 S. Morgan Street	X				X					0	1920s	1	
158	522	705 S. Morgan Street	X				X					4	1930s	1	
159	---	707 S. Morgan Street		L	O	T						---	1950s	1	
160	523	709 S. Morgan Street	X				X					2	1920s	1	
161	524	715 S. Morgan Street	X				X					3	1930s	1/1OB	
162	499	308 Bunche Avenue	X				X					---	1930s		1
163	500	306 Bunche Avenue	X				X				Stone	1	1940s	1	
164	---	304 Bunche Avenue		L	O	T						---	2002		1
165	501	302 Bunche Avenue	X				X					2	1920s	1	
166	---	209 E. Brown Street		L	O	T						---	1950s	1	
167	---	536 S. Lewis Street		L	C	T						---	1980		1
168	---	530 S. Lewis Street		L	O	T						---	1980s		1
169	509	528 S. Lewis Street	X				X					2	1920s	1/1OB	
170	510	526 S. Lewis Street	X				X					4	1920s	1/1OB	
171	631	524 S. Lewis Street	X					X				0	1900s	1	
172	511	522 S. Lewis Street	X				X					2	1920s	1/1OB	
173	512	518 S. Lewis Street	X				X					1	1920s	1	
174	513	516 S. Lewis Street	X				X		X			1	1920s	1/1OB	
175	514	514 S. Lewis Street	X				X					1	1920s	1	
176	---	512 S. Lewis Street		L	O	T						---	1930s	1	
177	---	510 S. Lewis Street			X				X			---	1970s		1
178	585	506 S. Lewis Street	X				X		X			1	1946	1	
179	--	S. Lewis Street		L	O	T						---	1980s		1
180	---	E. Brown Street		L	O	T						---	1980s		1
181	538	206 E. Brown Street	X				X					2	1927	1	
TOTAL PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS														19	2
TOTAL SECONDARY BUILDINGS														6	0
TOTAL SITES														5	5

WD-WOOD FRAME, BR-BRICK, BV-BRICK VENEER, CB-CONCRETE BLOCK, C-CONTRIBUTING, NC-NON-CONTRIBUTING, OB-OUTBUILDING

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Ralph Bunche Historic District

Barren County, Kentucky

8. Statement of Significance

The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** meets National Register Criterion A and is significant within the historic context: "African-American Heritage in Glasgow, Kentucky 1900-1964." The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** helps us to understand the important role African-Americans played in the growth and development of Glasgow as a regional population center from the turn-of-the century and continuing through the first half of the 20th century. This neighborhood is an excellent example of an African-American community in Barren County because it retains a high concentration of buildings, sites and structures that are associated with the African-American community in Glasgow that continues to thrive today.

In order to establish the significance of the **Ralph Bunche Historic District**, the evolution of this community, beginning with the history of African-Americans in Kentucky, where they came from, why they settled in Barren County and specifically why they inhabited this section of Glasgow will be discussed in the historic context: "African-American Heritage in Glasgow, Kentucky 1900-1964". The community's origins, as well as segregation, integration, employment opportunities, and land ownership patterns will reveal the important events shaping Glasgow's African-American experience in the 19th and 20th centuries. Physical evidence depicting the growth and development of the most cohesive group of historic African-American buildings, sites and structures in Glasgow will offer insight into the location, style and materials used in domestic architecture, religious, commercial and educational resources that remain intact in this neighborhood.

The period of significance 1900-1964 reflects the growth and development of the **Ralph Bunche Historic District**. The beginning date, 1900, indicates the year when the first blacks made their home on Saw Dust Trail, now Sam Terry Avenue, in Glasgow, Kentucky. The ending date, 1964, indicates when the Ralph Bunche School closed as the only all African-American school in Glasgow, Kentucky. The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** was named for the school, which was named for a prominent African-American, Ralph Bunche, (1903-1971). Although Bunche was orphaned at the age of eleven, he became the first African American to earn a PhD in Political Science from Harvard University in

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Ralph Bunche Historic District

Barren County, Kentucky

1934 and was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950. He organized and chaired Howard University's department of political science, while traveling extensively to research colonialism in Africa. During World War II he joined the Department of State and quickly became the first African American to head a division. Bunche moved to the United Nations in 1948 where he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in mediating conflicts in the Middle East. He became undersecretary general in 1968, the highest rank held by an American at the UN. At his death in 1971, he left behind a legacy as a distinguished statesman and arbiter of world peace (Ralph Bunche Postcard).

African-American Heritage in Glasgow, Kentucky 1900-1964.

Background

Early Kentucky black settlers came from plantations primarily in Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas. Irish, Scotch, and German immigrants brought black slaves here at the time of the first permanent settlements at Harrodsburg and Boonesborough in 1775. Planters immigrated to the Bluegrass area initially and later to the western portions of the state, bringing their slaves with them (Karan, 1977: 28). The first census taken in Kentucky, specifically Harrod's Fort in 1777, showed the earliest white settlers possessed nineteen slaves (Martin, 1988: 200).

From Kentucky's earliest days, there were free blacks as well as slaves living in the state. There were 144 free blacks and 12,430 slaves in Kentucky in 1790. The number of free blacks increased to 10,684 by 1860. Some had been granted freedom by their masters. Others came into the state as free men or were born to free parents. Slaves who were freed by their masters were given certificates signed by their master and county official who issued the certificate. These "free papers" were very important. Some were sold back into slavery if the papers could not be produced or had been destroyed (KCHR, 1971: 5-12).

By 1790, only one-quarter of Kentucky's white families held slaves and most of these families held less than five slaves each. The typical slaveholding family kept a cook and a farm laborer and perhaps one or two young slaves to groom the horses or help with the housekeeping chores (KCHR, 1971: 5).

Historically, blacks in the Pennyryle Region were brought here or were born into this area as slaves and left or continued to reside here as freemen (Martin, 1988:

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208). By 1800, nearly 20% of Kentucky's aggregate population of 220,000 was slave (Martin, 1988: 202). That same year, only 9% were slaves in Barren County. The percentage increased in successive decades with 15% in 1810, 19% in 1820, 20% in 1830, and 24% in 1840. Between 1850 and 1860 the percentage held steady (Martin, 1988: 209-211). Farms raising wheat, oats, corn, livestock were worked by slave labor. After the land had been cleared, larger farms developed, needing more slaves to raise tobacco and hemp. Even as late as 1860, there were five families in the state that held as many as 100 slaves (KCHR, 1971: 5). After the Civil War, blacks left the farms and began moving to the cities (Karan, 1977: 28).

Long-term census records show dramatic increases in black populations prior to 1865, and steady losses of blacks from counties during subsequent decades. In the years between 1880 and 1980, all but one county in the Pennyryle Region lost black population, some of which were ten percent black. In 1880, Barren County ranked fourth among thirty-nine counties in the region with 18% of the population being black. Successive decades saw a decrease in the black population with 17% in 1890, 11% in 1930, 10 % in 1940 and 5% in 1980 (Martin, 1988: 208).

The early decline of African-Americans in post-bellum Kentucky may have been due in part to the slave trade or plantation owners who left the state and took their slaves south to grow cotton because it was more profitable than the production of hemp, cereals, or livestock (Karan, 1977: 28). Other reasons for the late decline included: the lure of better jobs in northern industries; the indignity of legal segregation; the lack of educational opportunities with only two-four year colleges open to blacks; and no graduate courses available for blacks (KCHR, 1971: 73).

African-Americans came to Glasgow from the surrounding area including Hiseville and Fountain Run in Barren County, Burkesville in Cumberland County, Lafayette, or Center, in Metcalfe County and Hart County in the early-1900s (Glover interview). This migration to the city echoes the statewide trend that was seen at the turn-of-the-century when Kentucky's black population began to change from a rural to an urban population. In 1890, 28% of Kentucky's blacks lived in urban areas - cities with a population of 2,500 or more. In 1900, 35% of Kentucky's blacks lived in urban areas. In 1910, 42% lived in urban areas. By 1960 71% lived in urban areas (KCHR, 1971: 68). In 1970, about 80% of Kentucky's blacks lived in urban areas of 2,500 people or more, whereas 50% of

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whites lived in towns and cities. About 4% of the black population lived on farms, mainly in some Purchase and Pennyroyal counties. About 50% of all Kentucky blacks lived in the state's two largest cities, Louisville and Lexington, most metropolitan blacks lived in inner cities (Karan, 1977: 28).

The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** is an excellent example of a well-developed African-American community that has retained the majority of its historic resources including educational and religious facilities as well as commercial and residential buildings within a nineteen-block area in Glasgow, Kentucky. Subsequent paragraphs provide a brief overview of the evolution of these extant resources in order to validate the significance of the proposed historic district.

Education

Once African-Americans gained their freedom, many migrated from farms to urban areas in order to experience independence, purchase land, find gainful employment, raise a family and begin a new life. One of the hardships they faced was the hurdle of education. Kentucky never prohibited educating either free blacks or slaves, as did most southern states (KCHR, 1971: 15). Some slaves were taught to read and write by their master or mistress, while others were allowed to attend school. A few schools were taught by free blacks. Church-sponsored Sunday schools also taught them to read the Bible (KCHR, 1971: 7).

Private churches and benevolent groups opened schools to educate blacks in 1865 in Louisville. Fifteen schools were in operation in Kentucky in 1866. By 1869 the number grew to 354 day and night schools with 377 teachers serving 15,022 pupils; 170 Sunday schools with 993 teachers serving 11,244 pupils and 4 high schools with a total of 912 pupils. These were mostly one-room one-teacher schools that operated only about three months of the year (KCHR, 1971: 39).

An act of the General Assembly in 1883 combined funds for black and white schools that could be distributed with no distinction on account of race. Many districts that had not already done so, established schools for black children. This provision was written into the state constitution in 1891, although it clearly stated that white and black children should attend separate schools. In 1890, 56% of Kentucky's black population could not read and write, however, by 1910, the percentage was reduced to 28% (KCHR, 1971: 39).

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Since the early-1900s, there have been three schools in Glasgow for blacks. The first school was a two-room schoolhouse known as the Normal School that may have been located on South Lewis Street (Stockton interview). No physical evidence of this school exists today.

The second school, known as the Glasgow Training School, was in existence from 1909 to 1949. This two-story wood-frame building was five bays wide and two piles deep with a side gabled roof and two chimneys. The school was built with funds from a wealthy black named Stephen Landrum, (1846-1923), also known as "Uncle Steve." Landrum was born a slave on October 9, 1846, of slave parents according to the 1850 Census of Barren County. Elizabeth Landrum, a white slave holder that came to Kentucky from Virginia, owned Stephen and his parents. Steve Landrum became a free man after the Civil War and the ratification of the 13th amendment, and kept the slaveholder's last name. Though without formal education, he was able to mentally add, subtract and multiply ("Black", 2002).

He lived on Dog Alley, now James Street, and worked around town at various jobs. Landrum was well respected by both whites and blacks. He accumulated most of his wealth in real estate investments and became a prominent man in the Glasgow community, a benefactor of his race and was very charitably inclined. At one time he was one of the wealthiest black citizens of Glasgow, owning property on Back Street, now Bunche Avenue, South Lewis Street, Morgan, and Franklin Street within the district, as well as property on Broadway and certain buildings on the square, outside the district. He also donated the land for the Ralph Bunche School and some of the land for the First Baptist Church. The city of Glasgow honored Mr. Landrum by naming "Landrum Street" after him on the eastern edge of the proposed historic district ("Black", 2002).

The third and existing school is the Ralph Bunche School (BNG-545) # 59. Built in 1950, this two-story brick edifice was the only all-black school in Glasgow that offered classes from 1st - 12th grades until 1964 (Glover interview), when the school temporarily closed. In 1965, public schools were integrated throughout Kentucky (KCHR, 1971: 65). The overall percentage of black students was small. In a few districts there were more than 20% black. Therefore, a small number of black students attended predominantly white schools (KCHR, 1971: 103).

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Salaries for black teachers were lower in Kentucky than for these teachers in other states. The black teacher was paid about 20% less than the white teacher for doing the same job in Kentucky (KCHR, 1971: 73). Many black teachers lost their positions when black schools closed and the rate of transferring black teachers to desegregated facilities was slow. In 1970 there were 1,559 black teachers as compared to 1,439 teachers in 1956. Black pupils increased from 40,000 in 1956 to 64,429 in 1970 showing a decline in the ratio of black teachers to black students. For the school year 1965-66, 90% of Kentucky black pupils were attending racially desegregated facilities (KCHR, 1971: 107).

The Ralph Bunche School reopened in 1967 after being closed for a period of three years during integration in Glasgow. Starting in 1967, the newly integrated school functioned as a 6th grade center until 1990. It was during this time period that white students were bussed to this school and whites began living in the neighborhood. Since 1990, a Pre-School and an Alternative School have occupied the Ralph Bunche School. Former African American community leader Luska Joseph Thomas Twyman served as a Glasgow City Councilman, a Deacon, Mayor from 1972 until 1986, and Principal of the Ralph Bunche School from 1950 until 1969 (Glover interview). The Ralph Bunche School is the only original black school that remains in Glasgow. It is valued by the citizens of this community and continues to be a major influence and a tribute to the achievements and successes of the lives of African-American students that have passed through these doors.

Religion

Another strong influence that boosted the African-Americans' educational opportunities in the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** was their religious faith. Religious activities increased as the African-American population grew in Glasgow from the late-1800s to the mid-1900s. The earliest African-American church in Glasgow was formed by a slave and both whites and blacks worshipped together in the same facility for a period of time. While three churches that served this African-American community from the mid- to late-1800s are described below, only two churches are located within the proposed **Ralph Bunche Historic District**.

The First Baptist Church in Glasgow, Kentucky was organized under the leadership of Dr. Peter Murrell, a slave who was born in 1823, with 69 members

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Ralph Bunche Historic District

Barren County, Kentucky

in 1867. As a result of the Emancipation Proclamation, a committee was formed in the Glasgow Baptist Church to make plans for segregation of the former slave worshippers with Rev. N.G. Terry, pastor, officiating the black worshippers. Rev. Terry ordained Peter Murrell for the gospel ministry to lead this new organization. In 1867, the First Baptist Church was organized and was the first Negro church in Barren County. Pastor Murrell held church services in a house until the first edifice was constructed. The church building was a one-story wood-frame building that had two separate entry doors on the front façade; one for men and one for women, with three windows along the sides and an open square shaped cupola. Murrell was pastor of the church until his death in 1905 ("Souvenir", 1952: 5-7). The church also owns five acres of land one-and-one-half miles south on U.S. 31-E known as the Barlow Cemetery where Dr. Peter Murrell was buried.

A one-story brick edifice that was three bays wide with a bell tower that stood three stories tall was constructed for the First Baptist Church. Gothic arched windows pierced the façade ("Souvenir," 1967: 5). This church was destroyed by fire on October 27, 1972. The next Sunday, the congregation met at the Bunche Sixth Grade Center. On February 10, 1974 they returned to their new church facility. Dedication of the dining room enlargement took place July 3, 1988 ("Souvenir," 1988: 2). This church is located on South Lewis Street, however, is not part of the proposed district because the date of construction is ten years after the period of significance ends in 1964.

The second church is the Hopewell Baptist Church (BNG- 529) # 140, located at 104 Mill Street. Celebrating its 100th anniversary in 1983, this one-and-a-half story wood-frame building was built circa 1920 and was bricked by 1983 (The 100th, 1983). Remaining in good condition, it is one of two churches in the proposed district.

Johnson Chapel C.M.E. Church (BNG-538) # 181, located at 206 E. Brown Street, is the only Colored Methodist Episcopal church in the district. It began when black preachers traveled throughout the south, building houses of worship and setting up institutions for learning for their people, in an attempt to organize their own religious denominations. On October 27, 1866, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church South organized a movement to set themselves apart from the White Methodist Episcopal Church South. Therefore, the Trustees of the Colored M.E. Church South and the Trustees from the First Baptist Church jointly purchased property from the Robertson's, south of Glasgow on the Gamaliel

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Road, what is now known as South Lewis Street. The deed was recorded on September 24, 1869 under joint ownership. From 1869 until 1871, both congregations used the church for their religious worship with the Methodists using the church on the first Sunday of each month. The word "South" was dropped in 1871 (Johnson, 1986).

In 1871, the Colored M.E. Church moved their congregation from the property on South Lewis Street into a remodeled blacksmith shop on the corner of Lewis and Wayne Streets and worshipped here until 1876. Then the Trustees purchased the land where the present church stands in 1877. Services were held in the church on this site until 1889 when a new church was dedicated as the Johnson's Chapel C.M.E. Church. In 1921, the present parsonage on Brown Street was purchased. In 1924, the church was torn down and the present church began construction. While under construction the congregation met at the Christian Church. In 1925, the congregation moved into their uncompleted church. In 1927, the church was completely furnished and the cornerstone laid (Johnson, 1986).

Today, this one-story wood-frame building is three bays wide and consists of a tower structure with gothic windows on the first floor and a narrow window on the second floor, a central bay with tall gothic arched windows, and a third bay with one central door. New windows were installed 1947, a new furnace was installed in 1951, an annex was constructed in 1962, and a new ramp was added in 1981. A new parsonage was purchased in 1961 (Johnson, 1986).

Commerce

In Barren County, the earliest occupation recorded for African-Americans was working as slaves on farmland. This primary type of work changed over time as African-Americans began leaving the countryside and headed for the city in the early-1900s. During the 1930s and 1940s, blacks migrated to Glasgow to procure better paying jobs. Women did primarily domestic work for whites during the 1950s while black men began working in the service sector such as movers and delivery people for furniture stores and lumber companies or as cooks in restaurants owned by whites. Working at a white-owned restaurant did not give blacks the privilege to eat there (Glover interview).

Downtown Glasgow was off limits to blacks in the early-1900s. African-Americans learned how to navigate through town without entering into the white

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area. No businesses on the courthouse square were owned by African – Americans, thus, their businesses were primarily located in the proposed **Ralph Bunche Historic District** (Glover interview).

Historically, whites owned property in the Ralph Bunche Historic District and whites owned many of the earliest businesses in the proposed district. Several white-owned businesses allowed blacks to work there and purchase items, including Roy Harden's Store. Ren Huffman's Store allowed black men to work as stock clerks in the late-1960s and sold merchandise to blacks. Some white-owned businesses in the district would not allow blacks to even step on their land including Froedge's Barber Shop, # 100, located at 500 East College Street, where only whites could get their hair cut. Herman Matthews' junkyard was a white-owned business that would not sell to blacks (Glover interview). None of these businesses exist today.

Some of the largest buildings that remain in the proposed historic district that were owned and operated by whites include the Planing Mill, # 112 at 400 East College Street and the Feed Mill and Hardware Store (BNG-615 & 616), # 58 & # 57, respectively located at 600 and 610 Roseville Road or South Lewis Street. Both of these businesses occupied large buildings and contained items necessary for both races, however, only whites were allowed to come into the store and purchase items through the mid- to late-1960s, when integration slowly changed the perspective of the business owners and blacks were permitted to buy merchandise on their own (Glover interview).

At one time there were two black owned funeral homes in the district: demolished Susie Tinsley's Funeral Parlor and the extant Watts Funeral Home (BNG-585), # 178. Tinsley's Funeral Parlor was located on South Lewis Street in an area of homes that were purchased and demolished by the rural electric cooperative and are not a part of the district. The Watts Funeral Home, however, began in a small building at 306 Bunch Avenue. Owners eventually built a new funeral home in 1946 at 506 South Lewis Street (Glover interview).

Some of the prominent businesses owned and operated by blacks in the district include: Pete Bradley's Barber Shop, # 171 at 524 South Lewis Street; an Infirmary (BNG-543), # 73 at 108 Scott Street; a creamery at 118 Scott Street, # 69 that is now a vacant lot; the Lou Smith Store (BNG- 561) # 83 at 302 Mill

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Street; a soda shop at 413 South Lewis Street, # 3; and Dr. Porter's home and office at (BNG-549), at 101 Scott Street, # 60.

Of all the black owned businesses in the district, Shirley's Backhoe and Heavy Equipment (BNG-513), # 174 at 516 South Lewis Street, began in 1949 and remains open for business today.

Domestic Architecture

Since whites historically owned property in the Ralph Bunche Historic District, black sharecroppers made deals with landowners to either sell them property or rent them houses. Thus, both whites and blacks owned property in the proposed district. However, it wasn't until after integration in the late-1960s and early-1970s did whites live in this area. Houses in this neighborhood were constructed by white property owners and rented to African-Americans beginning in the early-1900s.

Domestic architecture in the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** dates from the early-1900s through the 1950s. Considering the majority of homes are one- and one-and-a-half stories in height and were constructed of wood-frame, it is not surprising that the predominant architectural style in this district is Craftsmen/Bungalow. Architectural features include: knee braces; exposed rafter ends; weatherboard siding; dormer windows; turned wood columns; and spindle work. Although the majority of the homes were constructed between 1900 and 1940, there are a few one-story brick ranch style homes interspersed throughout the neighborhood. One of the oldest houses in the neighborhood is Dr. Porter's home and office (BNG-549) # 60 at 101 Scott Street.

Summary

In the Pennyrile, as in the rest of the state of Kentucky, the imprint of African-Americans exists in its houses, churches and stores in both rural and urban areas (Martin, 1988:213). Considering the lack of formal information available documenting their historic resources and ethnic history, there is a growing interest among both blacks and whites to discover the evolution of African-American communities in Kentucky and the United States.

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The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** is the only intact historic African-American district in Glasgow, Kentucky. This district began with several houses occupied by African-Americans on what was historically known as "Saw Dust Trail," now known as Sam Terry Avenue. Today, only one residence remains intact on this street while four others have been replaced with newer homes in recent years (Glover interview). It is from this small area that the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** grew.

The majority of buildings in this neighborhood were constructed from the 1920s to the 1950s. During that time period, the district was comprised of three churches, three schools, two funeral homes, commercial buildings and residences. At one time there were three grocery stores, a physician, a dentist, two restaurants, a clothing store, and a poolroom (Bush interview) comprising the only African American community in Glasgow. It was originally known as "The Kingdom." Residents had other names for this area including "Glasgow" and "Back Street." When the existing elementary and high school building was constructed in 1950 and named "Ralph Bunche," the community's name changed to reflect the prominent African-American leader.

Over the years, the district has grown due to the influx of low-income housing and a public park in the 1970s and 1980s on the east side. New construction in this area substantiates the fact that this African-American community has continued to evolve despite numerous hardships relating to the ability to gain employment in the immediate area. Currently the district covers part of 19 blocks and encompasses approximately 93.56 acres and is an excellent collection of buildings and sites that reflect the African-American experience in Glasgow, Kentucky.

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Ms. Anna Mansfield, February 24, 2003
Ms. Florence Marie Mason, November 7, 2003
Ms. Savannah Richardson, March 13, 2003
Ms. Louise Stockton, March 26, 2003
Mr. Samuel Terry IV, October 2002 - November 2003
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Mr. Frank Wade, October 2002 - November 2003
Ms. Sara Jane Wade, March 26, 2003

Audio Taped Interviews and hand written notes on file at the Oral History Commission in Frankfort, Kentucky.

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

The **Ralph Bunche Historic District** boundaries are as follows: roughly bounded by East College Street on the north, Landrum Street on the east, Twyman Court on the South and South Lewis Street on the west.

The district includes the following blocks and lots on a series of **Glasgow's Property Identification Maps**. **Map G1**, Block 39, Lots 3-9; Block 47, Lots 5-8; Block 51, Lots 1 & 2; **Map G5**, Block 7, Lots 5, 6, & 8; **Map G7**, Block 2, Lots 9-21, 23, 23A, 24, 26, 30A, 32, & 83; Block 3, Lots 3-5; Block 4, Lots 1-36; Block 5, Lots 1-4, 6-9; Block 6, Lots 1-16, 16A, 18, 18A, 19-25; Block 7, Lots 1-9, 21, 22, 24-27; Block 8, Lots 1-12, 30-41; Block 9, Lots 1, 2, 15-21, 27, 28, 30 & 31; and Block 11, Lots 1-22.

See attached map.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries for the **Ralph Bunche Historic District** were chosen to designate the most contiguous group of residential, commercial, religious and educational buildings located within the immediate area that display the highest degree of integrity representing the period of significance from the 1900 to 1964. Lots situated along the edge of the district were not included because they were: built after the period of significance, 1964; altered to the extent that the original building is no longer visible; or considered part of another district.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04000247

Date of Listing: March 31, 2004

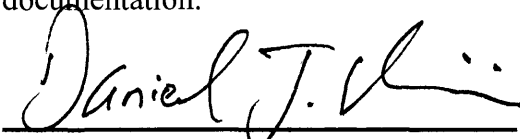
Property Name: Ralph Bunch Historic District

County: Barren

State: Kentucky

none
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for 
Signature of the Keeper

March 31, 2004
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8. Statement of Significance

Ethnic Heritage: Black is hereby added as an area of significance.

Criteria Consideration G is hereby added to reflect the fact that the period of significance for the property extends into the past fifty years.

The Kentucky State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**