Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED OCT 28 1976

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS **TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS 1** NAME HISTORIC Elizaville Presbyterian Church AND/OR COMMON Same 2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER Kentucky 32 NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Elizaville VICINITY OF 07 COUNTY CODE STATE CODE Kentucky 021 Fleming 069 **3 CLASSIFICATION** CATEGORY **OWNERSHIP** STATUS **PRESENT USE** DISTRICT PUBLIC XOCCUPIED ___AGRICULTURE ___MUSEUM XBUILDING(S) X PRIVATE ___UNOCCUPIED __COMMERCIAL ___PARK ___STRUCTUREBOTH ___EDUCATIONAL -PRIVATE RESIDENCE __SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE ___ENTERTAINMENT **X**RELIGIOUS х __OBJECT YES: RESTRICTED IN PROCESSGOVERNMENT ___SCIENTIFIC BEING CONSIDERED ___YES: UNRESTRICTEDINDUSTRIAL ___TRANSPORTATION ___NO _MILITARY -OTHER: **4 OWNER OF PROPERTY** NAME Congregation and Board of Elders; James N. Shanklin, Chairman STREET & NUMBER Kentucky Highway 32 CITY, TOWN STATE Elizaville Kentuckv VICINITY OF **5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION** COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Fleming County Courthouse STREET & NUMBER Court Square CITY, TOWN STATE Kentucky Flemingsburg

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

| Survey of Historic Sites in Ke | entucky (Supplement | nt) |
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DATE 1976 ____FEDERAL XSTATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

| DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS | Kentucky Heritage Commission | |
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| CITY, TOWN | | STATE |
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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Elizaville is a small town set on rolling hills in the western tip of Fleming County. The town is situated at the junction of two roads that connect the eastern part of the county and the county seat, Flemingsburg, with Nicholas County on the west and south, and Mason County on the north. The cross roads are at the bottom of hills that rise on all corners from the intersection. The Presbyterian Church faces north on the south side of the road at the eastern edge of the older portion of town (see Map 3). The ground slopes at a considerable grade down toward the west (the cross roads) and south behind the church. The latter slope allows a grade-level entrance to the lower floor of the church, with the main (upper) entrance directly on the road.

The church building consists of a rectangular Flemish-bond brick block with a wellproportioned gable facing front and rear, and a large octagonal tower over the entrance. There are six bays, somewhat unevenly spaced, along each side, which are two stories high toward the rear. The facade is broken only by the centered main entrance with a plain flat-headed stone lintel.

The gable is strongly defined by a molded, projecting cornice that extends across the base to form a pediment. This cornice also extends continuously around the sides of the building. The wooden sills and lintels of the rectangular windows on the sides are also plain.

The tower, set astride the ridge of the roof just back from the facade, provides the dominant visual interest. Although one might be tempted to question whether a Gothic tower would have been applied originally to a Grecian church, that seems to be the case here. The tower is fully octagonal. The eight-sided pedestal has paneled sides. The pointed-arched louvered openings of the lantern, which is defined by fine cornices above and below, occupy most of the space available on the sides. At the base of the spire is another set of blind openings, with low triangular eaves above, making a continuous zigzag below the shingled surfaces of the spire proper. There is a fine brass ball at the tip.

The unusual extent to which the building has been unaltered is indicated by comparison of a turn-of-the-century photograph with a view from the same angle today (photos 1 and 2). Unlike many buildings of the period, the brick has never been painted, leaving the fine masonry exposed.

The double front doors have four flat panels each; they and the paneled jambs are simple but elegantly proportioned (photo 3). It is curious, however, that the entrances lack the trim that appears on the lower-story windows, which turn down and inward at the corner, subtly suggesting a Greek key motif (photo 5). The entrance to the lower floor on the



| ·1900- | COMMUNICATIONS | INDUSTRY INVENTION | POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | OTHER (SPECIFY) |
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| <u>X</u> 1800-1899 | | EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | PHILOSOPHY | TRANSPORTATION |
| 1700-1799 | ART | ENGINEERING | MUSIC | THEATER |
| 1600-1699 | X_ARCHITECTURE | EDUCATION | MILITARY | SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| 1500-1599 | AGRICULTURE | ECONOMICS | LITERATURE | SCULPTURE |
| 1400-1499 | ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | CONSERVATION | LAW | SCIENCE |
| PREHISTORIC | ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | COMMUNITY PLANNING | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | X RELIGION |
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of the oldest standing Presbyterian churches in Fleming County is the Elizaville Presbyterian Church, constructed in 1860. For many years it was one of only two churches in the small but prosperous agricultural crossroads community of Elizaville (Collins, p. 230). Its pastor at that time was the Reverend Henry Scudder, who served the church for over fifty years, one of the longest pastorates in Kentucky church history. The church building, perched on the side of a hill, is a handsome example of Greek Revival architecture, with an interesting spire that features "Gothic" pointed arches in the lantern. The church is plain but substantial, well-proportioned and well-built. Thanks to the continuing interest and concern of the congregation, which traditionally has included members of many of the most prominent families of the area, the church is not only remarkably intact but also well-maintained. Among rare surviving features is an intact "slave gallery" that contains some of the pews from the original 1854 church, destroyed in a storm in 1860 and replaced by the present structure.

Elizaville, approximately five miles due east of Flemingsburg, the county seat of Fleming County, which is located at the edge of the Bluegrass area northeast of Lexington, was incorporated in 1819 and named for the daughter of John Cochran, who built the first cabin there. The county was formed in 1798, and is characterized in the western portion by gently rolling hills. The east and northeast sections, which abut eastern Kentucky, are hilly or mountaineous, but with fertile creek bottom well suited for farming (Collins, p. 230). In the 19th century the county was a prosperous collecting and exchange point for the products of both coal- and timber-rich eastern Kentucky and the northeastern Bluegrass region, as well as the Ohio River basin to the north.

The church was organized in 1852 with forty-six members who had withdrawn from the Presbyterian church at Flemingsburg. The Reverend James L. Lapsley was the * church's first minister, serving the congregation until 1856. The first church building, constructed in 1854, was destroyed in a storm in 1860. The second building was erected in 1861 some 400-500 yards distant from the original site and on another road.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Atlas of Bath and Fleming Counties, Kentucky (Philadelphia: D. J. Lake Co., 1884).

Collins, Richard, and Lewis Collins. History of Kentucky, Vol. II. 1874, p. 230.

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| Julian L. Dorsey | | ······································ | WEL:GM | |
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Elizaville Presbyterian Church

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west side also has double doors, but with only two long panels each (photo 5). The large eight-over-eight-pane windows of the ground floor (photo 5) may resemble the original windows of the sanctuary above, although there is a firm belief among members of the congregation that the handsome geometric-patterned colored glass of the upper sash windows is original. In any case, it has restrained coloring and a bold pattern in keeping with the overall character of the building (photo 4). The interior has always been as plain as possible, although at the turn of the century there was a pressedtin ceiling (photo 6). The large, well-lit sanctuary is reached from an enclosed narthex or vestibule across the front.

The rear south wall is completely unadorned, giving additional prominence to the impressive Gothic Revival chairs and altar table (photo 7). The pews are slightly curved to conform to the radiating aisles; they appear to be identical to those shown in the 1903 photograph. Of golden oak, they have lavishly carved pointed-arch recessed panels and foliate arm-rests at the ends.

At the north end of the church, over the narthex and reached by a stair, in the northeast corner of the vestibule is the former slave gallery (photo 8). Originally there was a separate entrance for blacks just south of the facade on the east wall of the building. The gallery is set high up, close to the ceiling. It has a plain rail and is furnished with several plain wooden pews believed to have been saved from the original 1854 church; others of these pews are utilized in the Sunday school room on the ground floor (photo 9). Aside from the light fixtures and carpet, which have been renewed periodically through the years, there are virtually no other changes in the sanctuary.

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Elizaville Presbyterian Church

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Dr. Henry M. Scudder (1833-1911) who took over the pastorate of the small church in 1858, was born in Princeton, New Jersey. As a child he moved with his parents to Maysville, Kentucky, where he later had the opportunity to work at the Maysville <u>Eagle</u> with Lewis Collins, widely known Kentucky historian. Scudder was graduated from Center College in Danville, Kentucky, in 1855 and completed his theological training in Danville in 1858. From there he became the pastor of the Elizaville Presbyterian Church where he remained for over fifty years.

In 1870 Scudder became the pastor of the Carlisle Presbyterian Church in neighboring Nicholas County and divided his time between the two churches. He was **an extremely** popular and respected member of the community and was, of course, greatly beloved by his congregation at Elizaville.

Some of the early families who were members of the church include the Pattons, Ewings, Finleys, Darnalls, Campbells, Abneys, Vanzants, Howes, Caldwells, Plancks, Glens, Knights, Kincades, Dorseys, Armstrongs, Thompsons, Guthries and Gallighers.

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Elizaville Presbyterian Church

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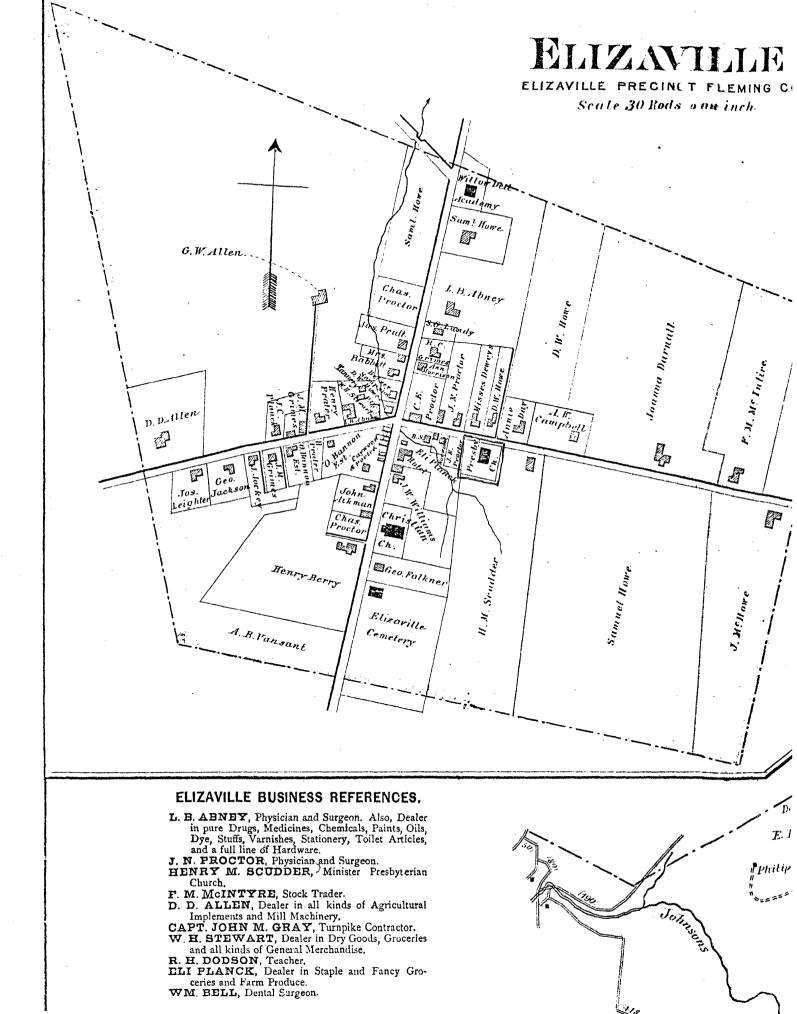
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Talley, Dr. William. 'History of Kentucky'' (Unpublished work compiled from the <u>Fleming Gazette</u>), 1952.

"50 years Pastor of one Flock Is Unique History." Louisville Herald, June, 1907.

Newspaper clippings from scrapbook of Mrs. Pope Abney Robertson courtesy of Mrs. Virginia Robertson Workman.

Sessional records of Elizaville Presbyterian Church, 1852-1913.

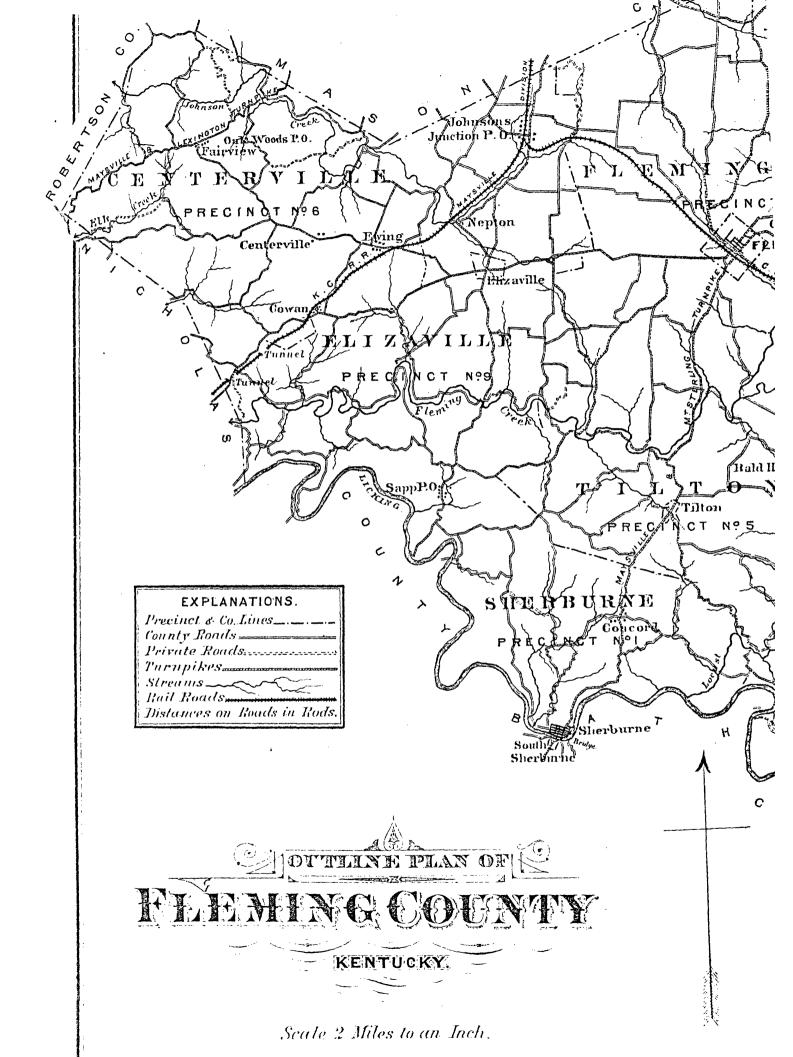


Philadelphia: D.J. Lake & Co. (1884), p. 52.

Elizaville Presbyterian Church Elizaville Fleming County Kentucky

An Atlas of Bath and Fleming Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia: D. J. Lake and Co. (1884).

Map 3. Detail map of Elizaville (church property is indicated by red lines). OCT 28 1976



Elizaville Presbyterian Church Elizaville Fleming County Kentucky

An Atlas of Bath and Fleming Counties, Kentucky. Philadelphia: D. J. Lake & Co. (1884). Map 2. Eastern portion of map of Fleming County. OCI 28 1976