

56-1426

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1. Name of Property

historic name Westminster Presbyterian Church
other names/site number McNP-160
Related Multiple Property NA

2. Location

street & number 2732 Broadway

NA	not for publication
NA	vicinity

city or town Paducah
state Kentucky code KY county McCracken code 145 zip code 42003

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:
___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date 6-22-17

Kentucky Heritage Council/State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register ___ determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register ___ removed from the National Register
other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 8-2-2017
For

Westminster Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

McCracken County, Kentucky
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- Private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

Work in Progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Gothic Revival

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt shingle

other: _____

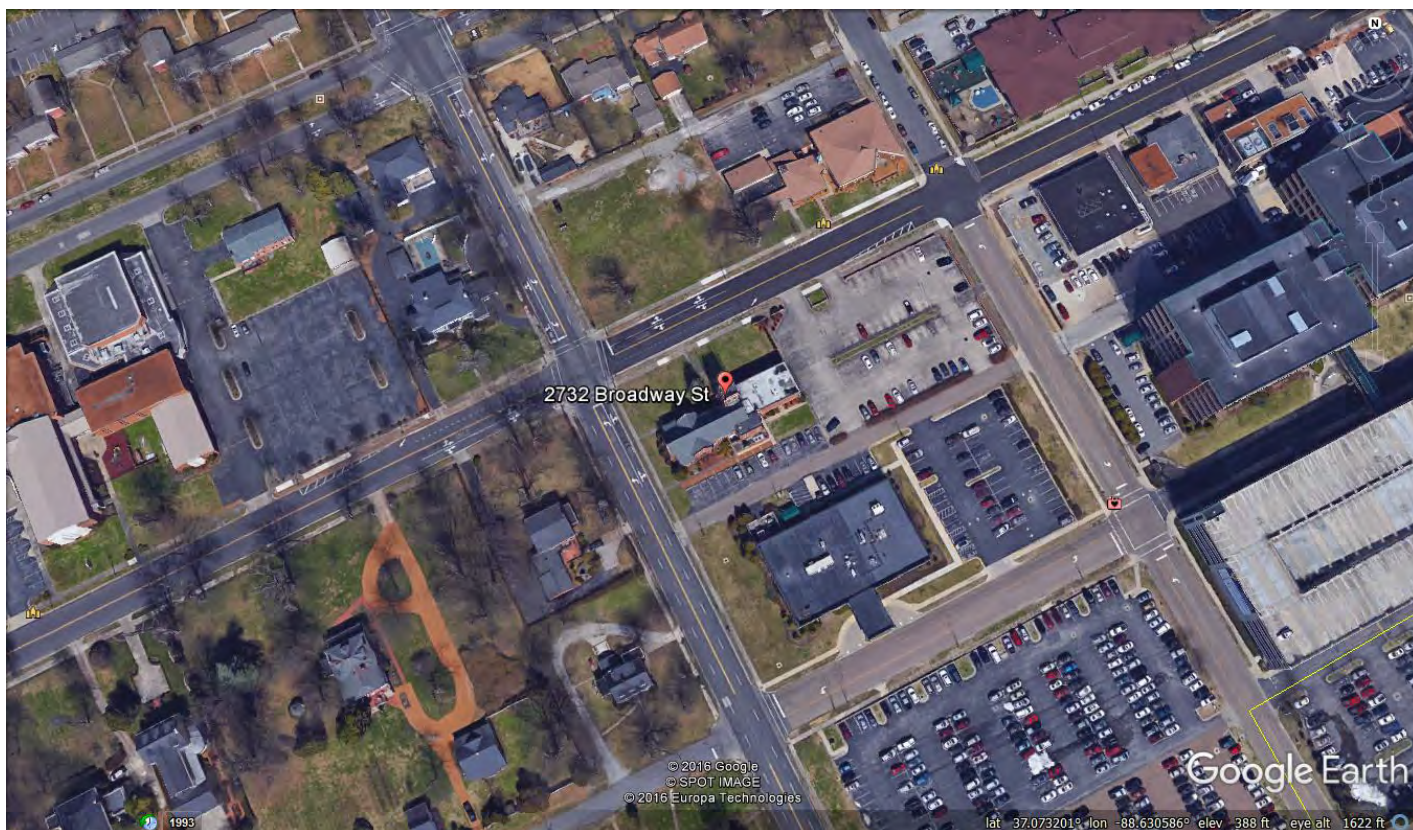
Narrative Description

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Summary Paragraph

The Westminster Presbyterian Church (MCNP-160) is located on a corner lot of Broadway and 28th Street, in Paducah, McCracken County Kentucky. The church was constructed in 1951, at the beginning of a large population influx into the city of Paducah. There is an asphalt parking lot along the south elevation and on the adjacent lot to the east at the rear of the building. The surrounding neighborhood consists of mixed use development. The building has a modernized Latin Cross-plan, late-Gothic Revival style, two-story sanctuary, balcony, and a two-story educational wing and basement. It was built with concrete masonry walls covered with a brick veneer, a metal roof truss system, and poured concrete foundation. The building is in excellent condition and continues to retain integrity through workmanship, design, location, setting and materials. It is immediately recognizable as a product of its time and a building that served an ecclesial function. The area proposed for listing is less than one acre, and includes one contributing building.



Westminster Presbyterian Church

Latitude 37.073201°

Longitude -88.630586°

Paducah, McCracken County, Kentucky

Character of Site and Surrounding Area

The land on which the church sits is flat, currently has no large trees, and has a neatly landscaped green space on the west and south elevations and sidewalks along the entire perimeter (Photo 1). A parking lot is located to the east of the education wing, which was part of the original parcel (Photo 2). The Baptist Health Hospital Complex encompasses a large property directly south and east of the church's boundary. The structure faces Joe Clifton Drive (28th Street), a prominent north-south thoroughfare and primary transportation route connecting Mid Town to the north and south side of the city.

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Photo 1



Photo 2

Paducah's residential neighborhoods lie two blocks north of the nominated property. They include the Jefferson Street Historic District which was well established by the turn of the 20th century. The area west of 25th Street up to 38th Street, which includes the nominated property, was annexed into the City limits in 1927. This was the last large annexation of City Limits until 1951. The Westminster Presbyterian church is located on the skirts of the west end of this annexation. Pockets of residential development began in the newly annexed area west of 28th Street with upscale residential neighborhoods, such as Wallace Park, Colonial Heights, Afton, Arcadia and Avondale. After the landmark flood of 1937, this area became more attractive for commercial and residential development but did not begin to fully develop until the mid-1950s. The land for Carson Park was donated by Luther Carson, owner of the Paducah Coca-Cola Plant in 1937, which coincides with the construction of his new plant at 3141 Broadway, three blocks to the west of Westminster Presbyterian Church (See Figure 1 - Sanborn Map).

Commercial development is prevalent along 28th Street up to Noble Park and heading south to Irvin Cobb Drive and along the Broadway corridor which is a thoroughfare that goes directly to historic downtown. The majority of the newly annexed area north and south of Jefferson Street did not develop until the mid-1950s.

Development of the Site of Westminster Presbyterian Church

The land for the church at 28th and Broadway was purchased in August of 1947 for \$30,000. The cost of the 1951 church came to a total of \$135,000, with funds coming from the congregation, a grant from the Board of National Missions, and a bank loan. The church commissioned well-known church architect Thomas West Gardner from Nashville, Tennessee to design the new church building. Throughout his career, Gardner designed over 120 church buildings in the region. A construction contract was awarded to H. Wallace Tanner and Son from McCracken County and a groundbreaking ceremony was held on October 1, 1950. The first service was held in the basement in July of 1951.

In 1962, Phase II of the church was completed. With the congregation doubling, the need for a larger educational facility, classrooms, and fellowship hall was apparent. In addition to the educational wing,

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the church also added a parking lot to the east of the church and additional parking spaces on the south side elevation (See Figure 2 - Site Plan).

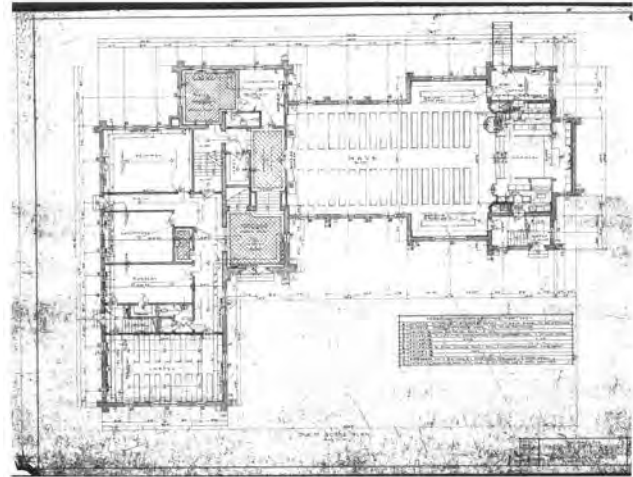
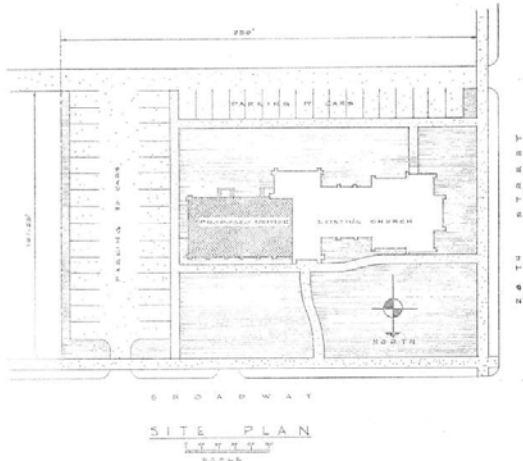


Figure 2, Westminster Presbyterian Church site plan

Figure 3, floor plan

Exterior Description

The Westminster Presbyterian Church exhibits a Late Gothic Revival Style in post-WWII Paducah. The main body of the church, housing the nave and sanctuary, faces west on 28th Street. It is designed in the Latin Cross-plan with concrete block walls with light reddish orange brick veneer exterior walls. Its long nave is punctuated by transepts and a bell tower at the northeast corner (Figure 3- Floor Plan). The bell tower is the most prominent feature on the front (north) elevation; it is accentuated by cast stone finials, large arched clerestory windows and carved detailing that embellishes the buttresses and window surrounds (Photo 5). It contains the main entry into the building, with a set of arched batten doors accentuated by oversize black wrought iron hinges and entry handle and small window. The door is adorned by a smooth cast stone archivolt and flanked by copper lanterns (Photo 6).

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Photo 5, Main entrance, North side



Photo 6 Main entrance, North side

The west elevation features a front-facing gable, simple in design, with tiered buttresses topped with cast stone caps and a large rose stained glass window in the center. A prominent stone cross pinnacle vertically reaches to the sky at its peak. A limestone belt course separates the basement level from the sanctuary, and casement windows trimmed in cast stone are symmetrically placed within the basement foundation (Photo 7).



Photo 7



Photo 8



Photo 10

The north and south elevations of the nave are identical in design; each has three distinct sections. The transept projects from the nave symmetrically. In the center, it is flanked on the west side by a truncated wing with a shed roof. That wing contains a portal into the sanctuary located at the front corner, with simple limestone drip molds, batten doors, and a set of concrete steps. A set of vertical fixed windows with solid stained glass and limestone surrounds are adjacent to a brick pier that

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delineates the section. Each pier is topped with triangular limestone cap embellished by a trefoil representing the *Trinity* (Photos 8 and 9).

The transept itself contains a triple lancet limestone window with decorative tracery, colorful stained glass and gothic brick lintel with cast stone keystone. A soldier brick course continues across the elevation at the termination of the lintel. A stone cross is prominently displayed in the center of the transept gable (Photo 10). A limestone belt course separates the basement level from the main level. Two metal casement windows are symmetrically spaced within the transept, providing light into the original church basement. The remaining portion of the nave elevation contains three cast stone double lancet windows with a rose oculus, decorative tracery and stained glass. Identical gothic brick lintels enhance each window (Photo 11). At the southeast corner, a 28' x 18' section was constructed opposite of the entry tower to house the church and pastor offices and the boiler room. It contains two pairs of symmetrically spaced stained glass windows on each elevation and piers with limestone caps (Photo 12).

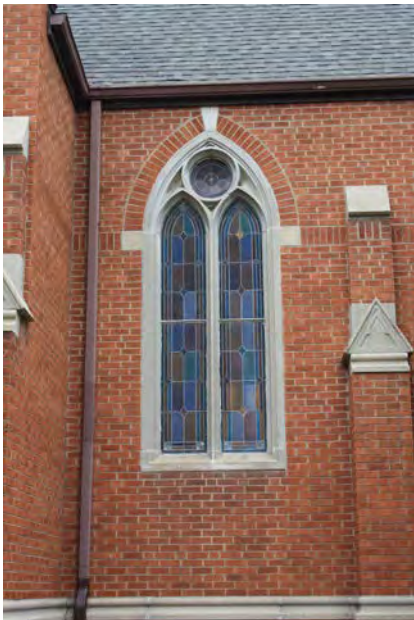


Photo 11



Photo 12

Education Wing

In 1962, the education wing was added on the rear of the building. It flows easily into the original church, utilizing similar design elements, though in modest application. Measuring approximately 40' wide by 55' feet long, the two-story brick addition has a flat roof with symmetrically spaced metal casement windows within six bays separated by brick piers mimicking the original church buttresses on both the north and east elevations. Each pier is topped with limestone embellishments, brick arched lintels and colored glass. A limestone belt course defines the foundation from the first level. The rear elevation has a metal entry door centered on the elevation at the second floor with an exterior metal staircase providing access to the parking lot. Entry doors are located on the south elevation in the southwest corner and midway down the south elevation (Photos 13 and 14). The interior has a common hallway on each level with classrooms and bathrooms. The room housed the primary classroom, children's choir room, and nursery. The largest classroom is located at the east end of the addition, which was the kindergarten room and adult classroom (Figures 4 and 5 –

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Addition Floor Plan). An entry door opens to the exterior metal stair at the east side of the room (Photos 15,16, and 17). The walls are constructed of concrete block with terrazzo tile throughout and the original wood gothic classroom doors remain intact. The new phase of construction is separated by a concrete block wall with wood entry doors and hallway into the educational wing (Photo 18).



Photo 13, Educational Wing



Education Wing hall



Classrooms

Interior Description of Church Building

Primary entry into the original church building is through the bell tower doors. The tower is 13'x16' square with gothic arch entries that lead to the narthex or to the stairway. The flooring throughout the common spaces is terrazzo tile with textured plaster walls (Photo 19). The nave is 67' x 44', with four bays accented by wood trusses, pine ceiling planks, and elaborate gothic stained glass windows (Photos 20 and 21). Red oak pews flank a center aisle leading to the raised chancel area, which contains an elaborate altar, richly decorated choir rails, and two pulpits. A plaster tracery outlines the gothic arch leading up to the chancel. A rose window is featured in the apex of each end of the nave, allowing light to emanate fully into the space. A red oak balcony is located on the east end of the nave (Photo 22). A prayer room is completely intact to the south of the chancel area (Photo 23). The basement houses a kitchen, assembly space and adult classrooms.



Photo 20, Sanctuary

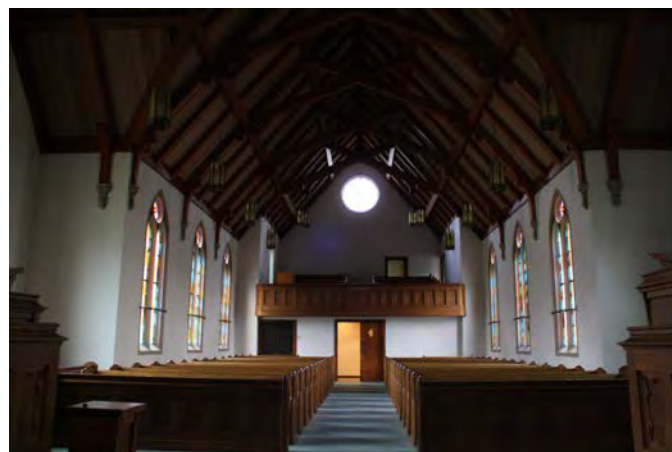


Photo 22, Sanctuary

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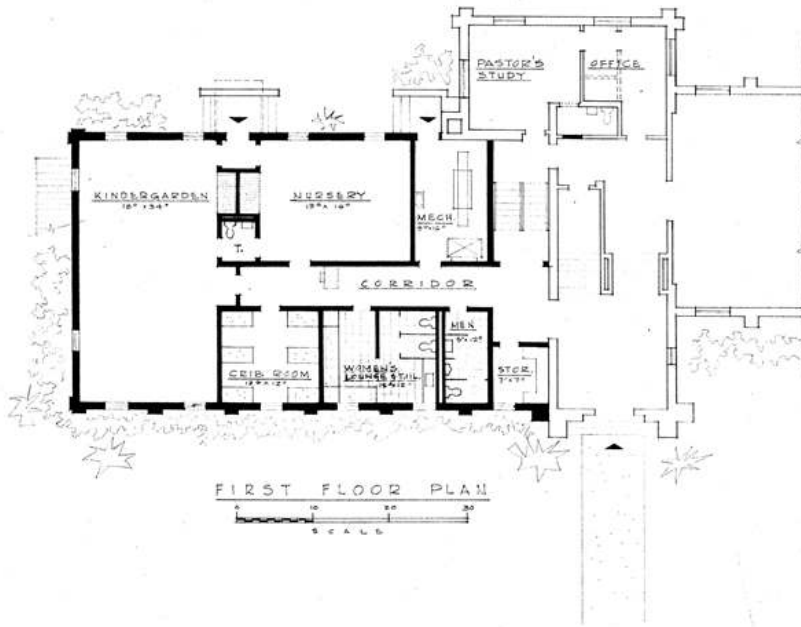


Figure 4, Education Wing, first-floor plan

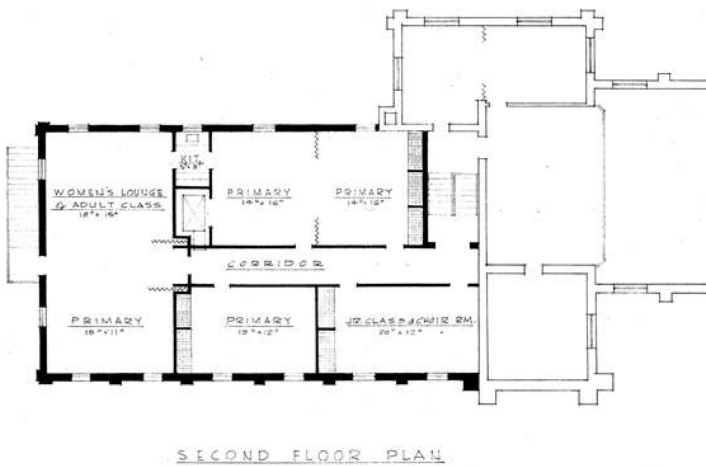


Figure 5, Education Wing, second-floor plan

Changes to Building Since the Close of Period of Significance.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church remains intact from the closing date of its Period of Significance, i.e., 1962. Alterations consist of new carpet, paint, the installation of the wheelchair lift on the stair, and mechanical upgrades done in 1986.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1951, 1962

Significant Dates

1951- Completion of Church Building

1962- Completion of Education Building

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Gardner, Thomas West (Architect of church)

Johnson, G. Anthony (Architect, 1962 education building)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance: This nomination follows the National Register convention for a property meeting Criterion C: the two-year Period of Significance, 1951 and 1962, indicates when the architectural design was conceived and constructed. This Period of Significance recognizes the architectural significance of the building two buildings, the main church and the educational wing.

Criteria Considerations: This property is being evaluated for its architectural significance, which is an acceptable basis for eligibility according to the terms of Criterion Consideration C.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Westminster Presbyterian Church (MCNP-160) located at 2732 Broadway in Paducah, Kentucky, meets the first term of National Register Criterion C—it is a property that has the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction. The type of construction is Late Gothic Revival styling, and the building is significant within that style as discussed in the historic context, "*Post-War Religious Architecture in Paducah Kentucky, 1950 to 1965*". The Gothic Revival style was originally presented in the early ecclesiastical buildings located in the downtown and Lower Town areas of Paducah, with some residential designs demonstrating Gothic influences. The style then had a slight resurgence back to ecclesiastical buildings during the early Post-War period. The Westminster Presbyterian Church exhibits the traditional features of the style: vertical emphasis, a prominent bell tower, simple smooth surface of light reddish-orange brick, steep pitched roof form with cross gables and elaborate stained glass lancet windows. As an early Post-war ecclesiastical instance of the style, it incorporates modern building materials and construction techniques. It is Paducah's first sacred building completed in the Late Gothic Revival style post-1950. With the opening of the Gaseous Diffusion Plant opening in the early 1950s, Paducah experienced unprecedented growth, and church buildings were a vital part of the local landscape. Westminster Presbyterian follows the guidance of the Inter-Denominational Bureau of Architecture's 1945 document, "Planning Church Buildings," using modern structural materials within a conservative wrapper. The 1962 addition continues this emphasis as part of the planned growth of the church. The Period of Significance begins in 1951, the original construction date of the church; the second Period of Significance, 1962, is derived from the education wing's date of construction.

Historic Context: Post-War Religious Architecture in Paducah Kentucky, 1950 to 1965

Research Sources

A general understanding of local religious and residential development, social and industrial history from 1951 to 1962 was built from the following sources: locally published history books, the informational book by Swift & Staley on the story of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, and local developers, and the City of Paducah Plat maps.

National Context of Post-WWII Religious Architecture

The decades following World War II marked one of the greatest building booms in American History. Personal mobility was enhanced by new roads, including the interstate system. People were moving from the central cities into suburbs. With young families moving to these suburbs, purchasing a house with the G.I Bill, a wave of new births followed—the Baby Boom. This rapid expansion of suburban population led to the construction of types of buildings which anchored communities: schools and churches. The happy combination of growing congregations and postwar prosperity meant that suburban churches could support major building programs.

In 1947, Americans spent \$126 million on church constructions and by 1955 that number was nearly \$734 million. Membership in religious denominations grew faster than the population itself. According to one study, while the US Population grew 26.6 percent from 1926 to 1950, during that same time membership in religious congregations grew 58.9 percent. From 1946 to 1955, an estimated 30 million people joined churches. According to the United Stewardship Council American,

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Protestantism alone grew in membership from 25.4 million in 1941 to over 36 million in 1951, a 42% increase.ⁱ The Department of Commerce statistics showed the country was spending \$2 million a day on the construction of religious buildings by 1950ⁱⁱ. Developing suburbs on the outskirts of cities also meant new congregations and members who needed to be housed. The automobile gave parishioners the ability to drive to church in new suburban areas, creating more socially diverse and culturally varied congregations. Families who moved out to newly established neighborhoods on the edges of cities rather than commute back downtown for worship sought places of worship nearby.ⁱⁱⁱ Many churches sought to be part of these developing neighborhoods. The new churches had to consider ways to make on-site parking available for its members. The view of church planners at the time was “they will not park their bodies if they cannot park their cars.” These suburban areas drew affluent residents, driving up much of the nearby land costs. Despite that, suburban churches typically purchased much larger acreages than their downtown counterparts did.

The Post-war American families sought opportunity to be leaders and builders in suburban church communities rather than junior members amongst older congregations. The boom in suburban church construction provided young members leadership opportunities and more social outlets for the entire family. The new sense of religiosity in America was one of people binding together for a common purpose, perhaps due to fear of communism or simply personal satisfaction or social status it was changing the demands on religious facilities and their design.

The Post-War Planned Church Building

We can see the seeds of Post-WWII church planning within the efforts of multi-denominational leaders who began to discuss sacred space function in the 1930s. The Catholic group, Liturgical Arts Society, formed, along with journals such as *Church Property Administration*.^{iv} Protestant ecumenical efforts, led by the Protestant Home Missions Council, established the Bureau of Architecture in 1934, which strove to enhance effective church planning. The Bureau was comprised of 25 Protestant denominations who published guides of various church designs from their headquarters in New York. Their mission was “to be a clearinghouse of architectural information, to help coordinate denominational efforts, and to better educate clergy, building committees, and architects about the needs of churches and the demands of church construction.”^v Elbert Conover, a Methodist Episcopal minister, became a central figure in these efforts. He was appointed director of the Methodist Church’s Bureau of Architecture in 1924, and became the first director of the National Council of the Churches of Christ of the USA’s Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture. Under his leadership, many of the hallmarks of religious construction were developed, and these continued in the postwar period.^{vi}

After World War II, an unprecedented ecclesiastical construction boom followed people from inner cities to the suburbs. The bulletin, *Planning Church Buildings* (1945), guided the planning process.

ⁱ Price, Jay. When Traditional Could Be Modern. *Kansas Preservation*. Vol. 26, No.2, March-April 2004

ⁱⁱ US Department of commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, “Church Construction Tops One billion Dollars a Year.” *Church Management*, May 1961.

ⁱⁱⁱ US Department of Commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, “Church Construction Tops One billion Dollars a Year.” *Church Management*, May 1961.

^{iv} Ibid. Price.

^v Church Building Consultation Service. Sixteenth Annual report of the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture, January, 1950. New York, NY.

^{vi} Howe, Jeffrey. *Houses of Worship*. page 308.

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The Post-War era had issues that were absent or minimal during the 1920s, such as parking, accessibility to neighborhoods and the expectation of educational and fellowship buildings.

The Bureau placed great importance on the role of the architect in planning a church building or improvement program. Their view called for an exterior design which drew from existing arts and architecture style, and that church design must progress by quiet evolutionary methods rather than radical modern approaches.

The 1945 Guidebook designs left choices in the hands of the associated architects and encouraged feedback from the denominations. The Interdenominational Bureau of Church Architecture recommended Gothic Revival and Colonial Revival, thinking that traditional exteriors were appropriate looks for a house of worship. Guidance given to many Protestant congregations by the Bureau and by Elbert M. Conover leaned toward an architectural form that clearly displays its function on both the interior and the exterior.^{vii} Conover suggested that, “Not one style of architecture is required for an effective exterior design, but that the question to be asked in the Post-War era was, ‘Is the design suitable and expressive of its purpose?’”^{viii}

In the early post-war era, church construction continued with the revival styles of the interwar years. Mainline Protestant denominations such as Episcopalians, Lutherans, Presbyterians and Disciples of Christ preferred a steep roof or at least high interior spaces. The decentralizing of cities and development of suburbs was a revolutionary social change, making new church designs that connected with traditional forms to feel reaffirming. Although executed in contemporary materials with the latest construction techniques, the model for many of these churches still remained Gothic in approach, with soaring interiors, walls of stained glass and elaborate wood trusses. In a society that saw itself as the manifestation of a Judeo-Christian heritage yet also embracing technological change, these “cathedrals” conveyed both tradition and the latest in design.

A study by Dale Dowling of George Washington University suggests the adaptation of Gothic into a modern idiom was due in part to the constant demands from congregations for a Gothic church due to the deeply ingrained association of the style with the House of God. In many cases, such as Westminster Presbyterian Church in Paducah, the congregation sought to become modern but in a cautious, carefully planned method. The times were uncertain politically especially early in the era but it was apparent that society, culture and technology was rapidly changing. The presence of an educated, informed group of experts to help churches make these decisions was perhaps a comfort for a conservative denomination.

The vision of the 1945 Planned Church guidebook suggests that the American experience of church extended beyond the limits of the Sunday service: *Planning Church Buildings: Designs, Floor Plans, and Recommendations to Help in Planning Church Buildings for Worship, Religious Education, and Fellowship Activities*. The booklet stated its purpose as intending “to offer suggestions and information needed by leaders in local churches, building committees, and architects concerned with

^{vii} Conover, Elbert M. *The Church Builder*. New York: Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture, 1948.

^{viii} Ibid. Conover.

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new church building and improvement enterprises, and to aid in a study of the work and the building of the *modern* church.”^{ix}

Community Development and Planning became important concerns in Paducah with the influx of workers upon the opening of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant. The recommendations given in the Church Planning guidebook assisted smaller congregations through their construction process. Here is what the guidebook called for:

- A conviction or need on the part of the pastor, some laymen and possible a few workers.
- Secure best available counsel.
- Study the population by age groups, trends, and the community: define the field of responsibility. Take note of other churches and institutions in the community. Study location and sites.
- Study the activities and methods needed in Worship, education, Fellowship and Service, Pastoral Work and Administrations.
- Announce and conduct financial program and plan their financial programs and funding campaigns over an extended period of time.

These suggestions helped building committees and congregations move to the next steps: careful site selection to address the rising needs for future growth of the church, and future construction such as off-street parking for parishioners. A longer-range master plan for the total church program was called for, and these typically included provisions for classroom space. The recommended master plan should include specific rooms and buildings dedicated to education considered critical to the post-war demands and design of the church. Rooms must provide for groups and classes of varying sizes with plans for future enlargement without excessive waste. Children’s rooms must in scale and location be suited to the child. The entire plant must be a unity. Recreational and worship facilities are integral parts of the church program and should not be separated in the building plans.”^x Many congregations felt that the educational building was a way to keep future generations engaged, with the church shaping the children into reverent followers. The popular writings of the era, from Dr. Spock and the growing influence of Freudian psychology, seemed to confirm that parental guidance and family dynamics were the most important factors in shaping children’s personalities and actions. The 1950s construction for the educational buildings emphasized this philosophy, with a move away from small confined classrooms to a new model of education, involving large windows, ample light, open space and furniture that is mobile and scaled to its occupant. The intent was to create a more child-centered learning environment. Many constructions in the 1960s created full campuses of separate buildings or pods surrounding common areas for parochial school instruction. Many churches included educational buildings in their early building program plans, but those additions had to wait until funds were raised.^{xi}

Although churches were still being designed in traditional styles in the 1950s and 1960s, it became more common to see the linear unadorned forms that exemplify modern architecture throughout the country. Within the Post-War stylistic period, common architectural themes emerged, with floor plans

^{ix} Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture. *Planning Church Buildings*. Ed. By Elbert M. Conover. New York: Freidman Press, 1945. page 3.

^x Ibid. Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture.

^{xi} Ibid. Price.

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that ranged from circular to square to elliptical, all in an effort to create a more intimate space between the minister and congregation.^{xii} Many forms emerged that fall under the heading of Mid-Century Traditional in which many architects attempted to balance the need to have a church “look like a church” but to do so in a way that was cost-efficient and with simple lines and reduced decoration. The structure of the building itself became a major part of the church design. Due to financial constraints on churches, many of the congregations chose to simplify their church form with rectangular or square sanctuaries, which reflect a transition from a traditional crucifix plan to a sleek, modern interpretation, including a flat roofline. Although considered extreme by many traditionalists, it offered congregations more space for their dollar, and the flat roof allowed for cheaper construction than the steeply pitched roofs, while providing a more streamlined look that many modern architects preferred.^{xiii} The A-Frame or Tent Church was also a popular Mid-Century form, due to its accessibility and affordability. The A-frame allowed for volume and height that traditional church structures were known for, while keeping pace with styles of the modern architecture field. This form was easily modified and varied greatly throughout the 1960s.^{xiv} One fairly constant detail that remained the same throughout the 1950s in church design was the use of the basilica layout: a rectangle entered through a narthex or vestibule at one end with rows of pews separated by a central aisle in the nave facing down to the cancel and altar.

One significant change to church designs in the Post-War period involved the main entrance to the building. Historically the main doors faced the street; in the 1950s, these entrances were more likely to be at the intersection of the sanctuary and the education wing. This enabled worshipers to enter the Sunday School without having to cross through the sacred space first. It also often allowed them to enter either space from the nearby parking area.^{xv}

Given that so much of the religious constructions of this era were built in repetitive forms rather than unique creations of master architects, the collection of Post-war religious buildings in America could be viewed as modern vernacular designs. The designs evolved locally to bridge the theological and architectural trends to meet the needs and demands of thousands of congregational building committees, architects and communities.

Post-WWII Religious Architecture in Paducah, Kentucky, 1945-1965

The ecclesiastical boom in Paducah, especially in the early Post-war years, grew at an accelerated rate. With the national defense solution calling for nuclear weapons, the five-year construction of the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant led to the employment of approximately 23,000 construction workers and the associated Shawnee Steam Plant and Electric Energy, Inc. sites employing 6,000 workers, these workers needed places to live, and places to go to church.

The earliest construction of Post-War churches in Paducah corresponded with plans by the city for the westward expansion of the city limits and infrastructure and road improvements planned as part of the 1951 Interim General Plan. Westminster Presbyterian Church was the earliest church to make the move westward from downtown Paducah, with construction beginning in October of 1950 and the first service in the sanctuary on June 8, **1952**. The Arcadia Methodist Church (MCNP 1173, Figure 6)

^{xii} Loveland, Anne C. and Otis B. Wheeler. *From Meetinghouse to Mega-church: A Material and cultural History*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2003.

^{xiii} Stewart, John. “Protestants Plan 2010 New churches.” *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. December, 31, 1955 .

^{xiv} “The Tent Form—A Village Gothic for Today.” *Architectural Forum*. Dec 1954, pg. 128.

^{xv} Price, Jay. *When Traditional Could be Modern*. *Kansas Preservation*. April 2004- Vol. 26, No. 2.

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located at 261 Oak Road, was built on the edge of the Wallace Park Neighborhood, a very affluent neighborhood developed in 1927. Construction of the Arcadia church began in early 1951, with the church basement being completed by 1952 for services to be held. Over the next two years, the remainder of the church was completed, and the first service was held July of **1954**.^{xvi} Both of these early Post-war religious constructions held more to traditional revival designs such as Gothic and Tudor Revival, providing a sense of the traditional in the face of new threats such as communism and new atomic technology which Paducah had been thrust into at a national level with the arrival of PGDP.



Figure 6, Arcadia Methodist Church, Paducah



Figure 7, Broadway Church of Christ

Construction began to boom in the Mid-Town neighborhood after the full arrival of the diffusion plant. In **1956**, the Broadway Church of Christ (Figure 7) located at 2855 Broadway, the Broadway Baptist (Figure 8) located at 2435 Broadway, and the Immanuel Baptist Church (Figure 9) located at 3465 Buckner all began building campaigns. In 1966, a new sanctuary building was completed for Immanuel Baptist and the old sanctuary became an educational and recreational facility, with continuing additions through 1989.



Figure 8, Broadway Baptist Church, Paducah



Figure 9, Immanuel Baptist Church, Paducah

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The West End Baptist Church (Figure 10) at 324 S. 28th Street, arose in **1959**, with an educational building added in 1962. The African-American congregations also began rebuilding after the war. Rosary Chapel Catholic Church at 711 Ohio was constructed just southwest of the Civic Center Zone in **1958** (Figure 11).



Figure 10, West End Baptist Church, Paducah

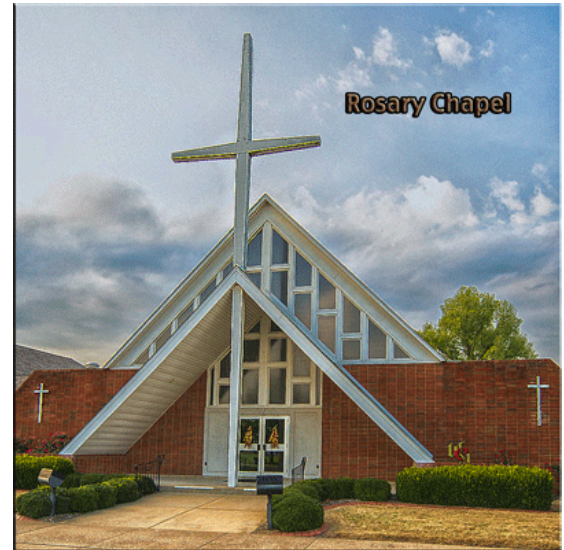


Figure 11, Rosary Chapel Catholic Church

Washington Street Baptist Church (Figure 12) was constructed in **1966**, near the courthouse. The Ninth Street Baptist Church constructed **1965**, (Figure 13). Both exhibit Mid-Century Modern design. The Unity Church of Paducah, at 4600 Buckner Lane, was constructed in **1961** on the outskirts of what was the newly annexed city limits. Both of these late-1950 designs partake in A-Frame or Tent Design. The religious structures of the late-1950s began to evolve into a less strict revivalism, tending toward more of the Mid-Century Modern design and showing an attempt to balance changing values and financial constraints with a worshipping public. The original constructions leaned toward the conservative side of adornment in Paducah, with primarily a towering steeple or applied cross to the facades with lower pitched roofs or a simple square design with minimal adornment.



Figure 12, Washington Street Baptist Church



Unity Church of Paducah, 4600 Buckner Lane

As the era progressed into the 1960s and congregations grew rapidly, churches began to expand their facilities to include educational wings and fellowship halls. Some built completely new

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sanctuaries in bigger more modern design. The Broadway Church of Christ and the Immanuel Baptist Church are good examples of this trend.

The addition of the educational building and fellowship hall is a trend that can also be seen in Paducah's oldest churches that encompass neighborhoods from 22nd Street to the river and within the historic original neighborhoods such as Fountain Avenue, Lower Town, Southside, and the historic commercial corridor. Many of these churches faced challenges of new construction and growth within their historical boundaries due to being locked into an already developed commercial or residential neighborhood.

The Church of St. Francis De Sales located at 116 S. 6th Street within the historic commercial district was built in 1899 in an Italian Renaissance style. Renovations didn't take place with the church until **2010**, when the adjacent building a major renovation was made to incorporate into part of the church adding classrooms and offices. Improvements to the original church and roof were also completed at this time.(Figure 15) The **Broadway United Methodist Church** at 701 Broadway was constructed in 1896 in the Gothic Revival style. The original church was destroyed by fire in 1929 and rebuilt in 1930. In **1965**, the adjacent YMCA Brooks pool and building were acquired by the church and expanded to include classrooms, a kitchen and fellowship hall (Figure 16). **Grace Episcopal Church** at 820 Broadway was constructed in 1873 in the Gothic Revival style. An education wing including classrooms and parish hall addition were added to the east side of the building around and an existing courtyard and east lawn. The plans were developed to carry through the Gothic Revival style of the original building. This project was completed in **1985** (Figure 17).



St. Francis de Sales



Broadway United Methodist



Grace Episcopal Church

St. Matthew Lutheran Church located at 2701 Broadway was originally built in the early 1920s when the Jefferson Street Neighborhood began to expand, but due to egress and handicap issues with the aging congregation, the church demolished the original structure in August of **1991** and rebuilt a wood frame with brick veneer replacement. The original copper steeple still remains on the new building (Figure 18).

Fountain Avenue Methodist Church located at 300 Fountain Avenue was constructed in 1908. In 1945-46, the church sanctuary was reversed and the bottom two stories of an educational addition were added, freeing the original Sunday School rooms for use as office, library, pastor's study and choir rooms. In **1951**, construction of a third floor was completed to add an educational annex and balcony in the sanctuary. (Figure 19) **Margaret Hanks Presbyterian Church** located within the Fountain Avenue Neighborhood was completed on May 17, 1942. In **1964**, a three-story education

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annex was added under the pastoral direction of the Rev. E. Thach Shauf. Adjacent properties were purchased including the Calvary Baptist Church giving the church almost an entire city block for its use. A Christian Life Center was built in **1993**. (Figure #20).



St. Matthew Lutheran



Fountain Avenue Methodist



Margaret Hanks Presbyterian

The St. Paul Lutheran Church located at 211 S. 21st Street constructed in 1932 with the education wing being added in 1973. (Figure 21) **First Presbyterian Church** located at 200 N. 7th within the Lower Town Historic Neighborhood is the second church building for the congregation and was completed in 1888. Forty-four years later, on the night of January 29, 1932, that building was destroyed by fire. The present building built on the same site in December of 1933, in the Oxford Gothic style and constructed of five kinds of rubble stone with a roof of Vermont slate. An educational wing was added in **1958** featuring a fellowship hall and dining area, a kitchen and classrooms. A cloistered walk connects the new addition to the church proper and encloses a garden court planted with memorial gifts (Figure #s 22 and 23).



St. Paul Lutheran



First Presbyterian Church



First Presbyterian Church

Paducah's ecclesiastical construction trends can be broken into several categories based on economic and societal influences during the Post-War years. In the early Post-War years, churches such as Westminster Presbyterian and the Arcadia Methodist Church took the first leaps at construction in the newly developing West End neighborhood. This was a decision based on the anticipated growth of the City and potential growth of their congregations. These churches' design choices suggest that congregations continued to desire familiar and traditional styles for their house of worship. This is a trend found nationally in smaller and in more conservative communities. At the forefront of the ecclesiastical boom, such choices represented a vernacular response of the traditional with modern concepts. Churches such as Westminster Presbyterian thus exhibited prominent Late Gothic Revival design. Between 1956 to 1961 in Paducah, the local designs were constructed to address the rapid influx in population that bombarded the City. Congregations and

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building committees began to build based on more nationally recognized trends, although most congregations could not afford nationally recognized architects to design their buildings. The simplified styles lent to a more viable financial alternative to house larger congregations and incorporated mass produced materials.

We can observe a lot of variability in design during this period of Protestant church construction. In the later part of the era, 1966-1973, churches began to expand their sanctuaries and became grand structures, perhaps to set themselves apart from the multitude of other structures and denominations in the city.

In addition to the new churches throughout this period, the importance of the educational wing to the church and growing population in the City is evident. The educational additions added to Paducah's churches throughout the Mid-Town area and its historical neighborhoods, physically express the changing culture and architectural trends during the 1950-70s. Even the latter additions to the St. Frances De Sales, Grace Episcopal, St. Matthew and Margaret Hanks churches indicate the need to expand their facilities to address the changing needs of society.

The Development of Post-War Westminster Presbyterian Church

The Westminster Presbyterian church was established in 1884 as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Paducah at 6th and Kentucky. The first building was erected in 1894, and in 1906 when the general Assemblies of the Presbyterian and the Cumberland churches united, the church became Kentucky Avenue Presbyterian. The original church building was afflicted by two floods in downtown Paducah, in 1913 and 1937. The 1937 flood had the most devastating effect on the structure, causing irreparable damage to the foundation, plaster and stability of the building.

In 1945, after the beginning of the pastorate of the young and passionate Rev. Charles M. Bunce, the idea of moving the church westward to construct a new building began to become a reality. Bunce came to Paducah from St. Charles, Missouri at the age of 25. He was very possibly influenced in seminary by the education and promotion efforts of the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture, who took on the responsibility as early as 1950, with educating the church constituency, candidates for ministry and lay leaders with the knowledge of effective leadership in programs for church building and in the use of the building.^{xvii} Bunce's knowledge of planning and the ability to work diplomatically not only with his own congregation but with local officials led him to be a highly respected community advocate. Westminster's building committee and Church elders followed the recommended steps of the Bureau's 1945 guide for planning a modern church building, by first identifying its need and having the conviction to proceed. It then requested a survey to be done of Paducah in 1947, of its churches and population trends, to be performed by the Unit of City and Industrial Work of the Board of National Missions. That study revealed the necessity for a new and adequate building to be constructed in the west part of the city, if the congregation was to grow.

The congregation deliberated heatedly over where to locate their new church building resolving on a new church site at the corner of 28th and Broadway in September of 1947. The site was 200' x 162', providing for present needs and future expansion. The church administration officially recommended a new church in a new location but had raised slim funds.^{xviii} The existing church building was sold

^{xvii} Ibid. Sixteenth Annual Report. Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture.

^{xviii} Westminster Presbyterian Church Bulletin, December 1949.

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for \$30,000 to Standard Oil Service Station located directly across the street that was being encroached upon by new developments and needed the lot. The Building Committee employed Thomas W. Gardner of Nashville, Tennessee as the architect to design the new church. A thorough study of the needs and requirements for the new church plant was made by the architect and the Building Committee. The full design of the church and educational wing was laid out in full as defined within the planned guide from the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture. As funds would be acquired, the church would continue with construction in phases. The architect and building committee took great care to follow the Bureau's guidelines following the recommendations for pew spacing and size, aisle width and room height.

On the first Sunday in October, 1950, members and a few visitors gathered at the new site at 28th and Kentucky to have a groundbreaking for the new building. Construction began on the new building shortly thereafter. In July 1951, the congregation moved into the basement of the new church and held its first Sunday service. The announcement of the PGDP plant came in shortly after the groundbreaking ceremony, making the congregation optimistic about the church's growth.

The surrounding public improvements positioned the Westminster Presbyterian Church for significant growth in its new location. With a growing congregation, it also gave the new members from the PGDP an opportunity to become leaders within the church community. Membership in the first six months of 1952 exceeded the number joining the church in all of 1951. Communicant membership reached 252. The annual budget grew to \$20,000 and was easily met by the active congregation. There was a building fund of about \$ 8,000. The largest number of people ever to attend a service at the church according to the church records was 325 on Easter Sunday of 1952. The membership continued to grow, and in 1961, the church undertook a major expansion of the Christian education addition. Construction started on July 26, 1961 for a cost of \$75,000. The church continued to serve the community for another fifty-five years.

In 2016, with declining membership, the Westminster Presbyterian Church merged with the First Presbyterian Church, allowing all assets to remain in the Paducah community. Baptist Hospital, a medical complex southeast of the church, purchased the Westminster Presbyterian church building.

Evaluating the Architectural Significance of the Westminster Presbyterian Church within the context of Post-War Religious Architecture in Paducah, 1950-1965.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church is a significant example of Paducah's interpretation of the Late Gothic Revival style in the context of early Post-War ecclesiastical constructions. As one of Paducah's first religious structures built in the early Post-War years, it helps interpret the importance placed on thoughtful planning by a congregation and its architect in the choice of location, design, and sustainability. It exemplifies the importance placed on guidance from experts such as the Inter-Denominational Bureau of Architecture's 1945 document, "Planning Church Buildings," following the outlined details of the bureau for design for a Modern church remarkably. The Late Gothic Revival design, is a conservative transitional design, indicative of the community and congregation it served. The material, design, and feel are in keeping with the Late Gothic Revival styling in a skillful manner. It exhibits the design elements of the Late Gothic Revival style prominently with emphasis on verticality with its prominent bell tower, steeply pitched roof with cross gables, and elaborate stained glass lancet windows. The nave and elevated interior sanctuary space continue the feeling of ascension with high ceilings and plastered detailing. The decision to build the new church on the

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outskirts of the City's newly annexed boundary continues to enforce its significance in design and placement within the community, with the thought of future development and amenities for parishioners. It also helps interpret the local story of ecclesiastical transition into a Modern era by a congregation and its leader who sought out a planned initiative for its new modern church, becoming a forerunner to other denominations and congregations in Paducah.

Evaluating the Integrity of the Historic Significance of the Westminster Presbyterian Church

This nomination evaluates the significance of the Westminster Presbyterian Church in relation to the context of "Post-war religious architecture in Paducah, Kentucky 1950-1965." A nominated structure will have integrity between its architectural significance and current physical form if it possesses these integrity factors: design, materials, workmanship. If it possesses those integrity factors, it will be said to possess integrity of feeling, which would make it eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church possesses integrity of both **Location and Setting** in that the location is an important part of understanding its significance as a Post-War religious structure in Paducah during the early Post-War years. It was the first ecclesiastical construction to take part in the westward expansion of Paducah during this era. It has not moved and its historic setting remains intact possessing integrity of setting because the relationship remains the same: setbacks, traffic flow, and landscape architecture etc.

A building within Paducah will possess integrity of **Design** if it relates the majority of its exterior features that form the style or construction form. The Westminster Presbyterian Church retains all of its original ornamental elements of the Late Gothic Revival Style but also represents the new construction techniques of the Post-War religious era. Specifically, interior design elements of the sanctuary but also the addition of the educational wing that were outlined in the Planned Church Design book by the Interdenominational Bureau of Religious Architecture.

A building within Paducah will possess integrity of **Materials** if it retains the majority of its exterior surface materials that indicate the style's hallmarks. On both the inside and outside of Westminster Presbyterian Church building, little material change has occurred since its construction. For this reason, the Westminster Presbyterian Church building retains its integrity of materials.

The building retains integrity of **Workmanship** more evidently in the geometric motifs, the design of flow and function and the inclusion of natural elements to provide an internal atmosphere. The features of the building call attention to the congregation's intent to provide a traditional structure but with new materials and design for growing needs of future congregation. Therefore Westminster Presbyterian Church retains its integrity of workmanship.

A building within Paducah possesses integrity of **Feeling** by retaining integrity of Materials, Design, and Workmanship. The Westminster Presbyterian Church, then, possesses the integrity factors which make the property eligible.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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- Church Building Consultation Service. Sixteenth Annual report of the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture, January, 1950. New York,
- Conover, Elbert M. *The Church Builder*. New York: Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture, 1948.
- Howe, Jeffrey. *Houses of Worship. An Identification Guide to the History and Styles of American Religious Architecture* Thunder Bay Press, San Diego, California, U.S.A. (2003)
- Loveland, Anne C. and Otis B. Wheeler. *From Meetinghouse to Mega-church: A Material and cultural History*. Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 2003.
- Paducah Area-McCracken County Interim General Plan, 1952. City of Paducah, Planning and Zoning Department. Minutes of Board of Commissioners. February, 1952
- Price, Jay. *Temples for a Modern God, Religious Architectuer in Postwar America*. Oxford University Press. New York. 2013.
- Price, Jay. When Traditional Could be Modern. *Kansas Preservation*. April 2004- Vol. 26, No
- Stewart, John. "Protestants Plan 2010 New churches." *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. December, 31, 1955.
- US Department of commerce, Statistical Abstract of the United States, "Church Construction Tops One billion Dollars a Year." *Church Management*, May 1961.
- Westminster Presbyterian Church Bulletin, December 1949. ⁱ "The Tent Form—A Village Gothic for Today." *Architectural Forum*. Dec 1954.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Less than one acre

Location Coordinates: Latitude 37.073201° Longitude -88.630586°

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UTM References

1	<u>16</u>	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property corresponds to the McCracken County Property Valuation Administrator (PVA) parcel 2014177740 and as historically associated with Westminster Presbyterian Church and in all respects as conveyed recorded in deed dated September 2, 1947 of record in Deed Book 291, page 404, McCracken County Clerk's Office, Paducah, KY.

Boundary Justification

The property being nominated consists of the original parcel on which the Westminster Church building was constructed. The single contributing resource is found on this parcel. The site retains its integrity of location, setting, and boundary, which leads to the choice of this proposed boundary for the National Register listing.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melinda Winchester
 Organization Winchester Preservation date _____
 street & number 770 Jake Dukes Rd. telephone 270-210-2553
 city or town Grand Rivers state KY zip code 420458
 e-mail melindawinchester@windstream.net

Photographs:

Name of Property: Westminster Presbyterian Church
City or Vicinity: Paducah
County: McCracken
State: Kentucky
Photographer: Melinda Winchester
Date Photographed: November 10, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number: 23 PHOTOS IN ALL

PHOTO #	DESCRIPTION	CAMERA DIRECTION
0001	Façade – North Elevation	Facing south
0002	Parking Lot	Facing west
0003	Baptist Hospital Campus	Facing west
0004	Joe Clifton Drive	Facing Northeast

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0005	Bell Tower Details	Facing southeast
0006	Main Entry	Facing south
0007	West Elevation	Facing northeast
0008	Exterior Nave	Facing south
0009	Interior window	Facing north
0010	Exterior Transept	Facing south
0011	Window Detail	
0012	South Elevation	Facing north
0013	Education wing	Facing west
0014	Rear elevation of education wing	Facing west
0015	Interior education wing	Facing west
0016	Interior education wing	Facing east
0017	Sunday School Class room Education wing	Facing north
0018	Hallway into original church building	Facing west
0019	Interior narthex and stair lift	Facing west
0020	Sanctuary	Facing west
0021	Sanctuary	Facing north
0022	Sanctuary balcony	Facing east
0023	Prayer room	Facing west

Property Owner:

name Baptist Health Paducah Attn: Randy Davis

street & number 2501 Kentucky Avenue telephone 270.415.7792

city or town Paducah State Kentucky

zip code 420003



Westminster
Presbyterian Church

1952 - 2016

SPREADING THE GOSPEL AND
GODS AMAZIN GGRACEFOR 64Y
SHALOM SHALOM





Westminster Presbyterian Church

2732























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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/23/2017 Date of Pending List: 7/18/2017 Date of 16th Day: 8/2/2017 Date of 45th Day: 8/7/2017 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 8/2/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria:

Reviewer Jim Gabbert Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2275 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

A RESOLUTION CONSTITUTING THE FINAL REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW COMMISSION ON THE PROPOSED NOMINATION OF THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH LOCATED AT 2732 BROADWAY TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES.

WHEREAS, a public hearing was held on April 10, 2017 by the Historical and Architectural Review Commission after advertisement pursuant to law, and

WHEREAS, this Commission has duly considered said proposal and has heard and considered the objections and suggestions of all interested parties who appeared at said hearing.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW COMMISSION:

SECTION 1. That this Commission gives its final approval for the nomination of Westminster Presbyterian Church to the National Register of Historic Places.

SECTION 2. That this Resolution shall be treated as, and is, the final report of the Historical and Architectural Review Commission respecting the matters appearing herein.

SECTION 3. That if any section, paragraph or provision of this Resolution shall be found to be inoperative, ineffective or invalid for any cause, the deficiency or invalidity of such section, paragraph or provision shall not affect any other section, paragraph or provision hereof, it being the purpose and intent of this Resolution to make each and every section, paragraph and provision hereof separable from all other sections, paragraphs and provisions.


Paul King, Chairman

Adopted by the Historical Architectural Review Commission on April 10, 2017



MATTHEW G. BEVIN
GOVERNOR

**TOURISM, ARTS AND HERITAGE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL**

DON PARKINSON
SECRETARY



THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE (502) 564-7005
FAX (502) 564-5820
www.heritage.ky.gov

CRAIG A. POTTS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

June 16, 2017

J. Paul Loether, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

We enclose the following nominations, approved by the Review Board at their May 17, 2017 meeting, and asking that these Kentucky properties be listed in the National Register:

- Rock Cabin Camp, Barren County**
- Middlesboro Jewish Cemetery, Bell County**
- E.O. Robinson House, Campbell County**
- Montgomery-Sandidge House, Green County**
- Kentucky Home School for Girls, Jefferson County**
- Devou Park, Kenton County**
- Kellog and Company Wholesale Grocery Warehouse, Madison County**
- West Second Street Historic District, Mason County**
- Westminster Presbyterian Church, McCracken County**
- Harrodsburg Downtown Historic District (Boundary Increase), Mercer County**
- Craig-Peak House, Scott County**

We enclose a revised nomination for a returned property, which we have revised according to the return comments:
Paducah City Hall, McCracken County

We thank you for your assistance in listing these properties.

Sincerely,

Craig A. Potts
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer