OMB No. 1024-0018

(Expires 5/31/2012)

102)

United	States	Department	of	the	Interior
Nationa	al 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Second Baptist Church of Wayne	
other names/site number Wayne Village Baptist Church	
2. Location	
street & number 69 State Route 230	N/A not for publication
city or town Wayne	N/A vicinity
state <u>New York</u> code <u>NY</u> county <u>Schuyler</u> code <u>097</u>	zip code14893
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>x</u> _nomination request for determination of eligibility meets for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the proced requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property <u>x</u> meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide <u>x_local</u> <u></u>	ural and professional
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Go	overnment
4. National Park Service Certification	
I hereby certify that this property is:	ational Register
determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National R	Register
Jor Joan H. Deall 12.10.1 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action	14

Second Baptist Church of Wayne

Name of Property

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5. Classification

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Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)	Category of Property (Check only one box.)	Number of Res (Do not include prev	ources within Properiously listed resources in the second	erty the count.)
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
x private	x building(s)	1	0	_ buildings
public - Local	district	0	0	sites
public - State	site	0	0	structures
public - Federal	structure	0	0	_ objects
	object	1	0	_ Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a		Number of con listed in the Na	tributing resources tional Register	previously
N/A			0	
6. Function or Use				
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)		Current Function (Enter categories from		
RELIGION/church		RELIGION/chure	ch	
7. Description				
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)		Materials (Enter categories fro	om instructions.)	
Greek Revival		foundation: st	one, concrete	
		walls: wood, vi	nyl	
		roof: asphalt		
		other:		
Narrative Description				

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Second Baptist Church of Wayne Name of Property

Summary Paragraph

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Located in the village of Wayne in northwest Schuyler County, New York, the Second Baptist Church of Wayne (now known as the Wayne Village Baptist Church) is a Greek Revival wood frame and clapboard, temple fronted building with a small enclosed entrance in the facade and two single story additions on the north end dating from 1876/1921 and 1972. The building is rectangular, following the Wren-Gibbs form often found in early to mid-nineteenth century churches of the Federal or Greek Revival style. The Wayne church is of the latter style (Greek Revival), following the classical temple front design, with the gable end facing State Route 230 (south). The church is the only building on the property. It has a stone foundation with a five-step platform rising to the south entry vestibule and bell tower. The south roof end has a two-stage, domed bell tower with a historic bell and the east and west elevations each have three tall, memorial stained glass windows. Two additional windows flank the main entrance in the south elevation (facade). The church exterior features a wide cornice, full height pilasters and white painted flush siding on the façade to simulate stone. The interior retains much of its historic fabric, including two baptisteries, a decorative tin ceiling, original wood flooring and late nineteenth century pews. A graveled parking lot is on the east side of church. Adjacent to it on the east is the Wayne Village Cemetery, a public cemetery in the town of Tyrone that was never associated with the church. A gravel driveway enters from Route 230 and provides community access to both the church property and the cemetery. There is minimal landscaping on the nominated property, limited to a lawn west of the church and perennial shrubs bordering the building's east walkway. Constructed in 1846, the church retains a high degree of integrity to its period of significance (1846-1930.)

Narrative Description

The Second Baptist Church of Wayne is located in the village of Wayne, town of Tyrone, Schuyler County, New York, on the north side of Route 230. It is 220 yards to the east of the center of the village, which is the intersection of NY Route 230, the Old Bath Road, and Wayne Road. Wayne Village along Route 230 consists of a number of nineteenth century homes and a handful of commercial properties in close proximity to the church location. The village is located in Western New York along the border with Steuben County, adjacent to the town of Wayne (Steuben County) and completely located in the town of Tyrone (Schuyler County). The church location is within walking distance of Waneta Lake, sometimes referred to as Mud Lake. The towns of Tyrone, Wayne and the village of Wayne are centrally located between Keuka and Seneca Lakes, two of the Finger Lakes of New York State.

Located on the north side of Route 230, the church is sited facing south between a driveway on the east and a large lawn on the west. The driveway separates the building from the village and town-owned cemetery further east, which is not, nor was ever, associated with the church. When viewed from the road, the church is a

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Greek Revival wood frame and clapboard clad building with a two-stage bell-tower topped with a dome. The main body of the church was built in 1846 and is rectangular in shape. The overall form of the building follows that of the Wren-Gibbs pattern of church design with the bell-tower situated forward on the roof. The façade is three bays wide separated by four wood pilasters with Doric order capitals and plinths. Two tall, double-hung stained glass windows are in the outer bays and the center bay has a projecting entrance, added in 1876. The entrance mimics the main façade in that it is temple-like in appearance with a peaked roof with cornice returns and stylized pilasters on either side of the double wood paneled door. A three-light transom is over the door and a church sign is attached to the west pilaster. Secondary doors are on the east and west sides of the entrance projection that consist of a wood paneled door with an arched multi-light window. Beyond the entrance are the roof cornice and the gable end of the roof, which is closed rather than being open as is the gable in the entrance. Five shallow stone steps run the width of the façade and obscure the stone foundation below the water table.

As previously mentioned, a two-stage bell tower capped with a dome sits forward on the roof. The lower stage has vinyl siding which obscures the original wood clapboard and wood simulated quoining. A large wood cornice separates it from the upper part or second stage. This portion has corner pilasters on each side and wooden louvers on all but the north side. A four-sided, metal clad curved dome is centered on the second stage. The bell tower contains the original bell, cast in 1846 at the Andrew Meneely Bell foundry in West Troy (Watervliet), New York, and is still used. Access to the bell tower is through the north addition attic.

Both the east and west elevations feature three evenly placed tall, double-hung stained glass windows and the west elevation has a concrete block chimney that extends from the foundation through the cornice and roofline. The parged fieldstone foundation is also visible in this elevation, whereas the east side has a raised wooden walk and wood latticework hiding the foundation. Clapboards are painted white while the trim is painted gray or brown. The cornice features both colors. The north elevation has a gable end and cornice similar to the façade, but the wall surface has been broken by a two-part one story addition. The section adjacent to the north elevation was built in 1876 and features a recessed entrance on the east and a narrow shed-roofed porch with square support columns. The entrance to the addition is through a glass and wood door set into a wood frame with a transom. A two-over-two double hung window is to the right of the entrance. Beyond this is a single bay extension, dating from 1921, with multi-light sash windows on the north and east sides. In the 1970s, a new Sunday School room was added to the west side of both additions and the additions were then clad with vinyl siding. The foundations of the additions consist of sub-ground level cement block.

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Formal access to the sanctuary is through three sets of doors in the south projecting entrance. The first set is the pair of exterior doors previously mentioned, and beyond these is another pair of doors that are upholstered with a layer of thick carriage canvas with a pattern of multiple inlaid star shapes of unknown date. A set of steps rise from inside the vestibule to the church sanctuary where entrance is gained through another internal set of double doors. The sanctuary is a large, open room with two rows of gently curving pews facing toward a platform on the north end. The floor is oak and slightly slopes, dating from 1876, although the floor itself was refinished in 1996. The pews date from the same period (1876) and are oak with scrolled arm rests, have carved end designs. The raised platform at the north end contains the original zinc lined emersion baptistery and Gothic style furniture. A large, arched doorway is centered in the wall and two additional doors flank the platform. The choir/music area on the left (west) section of the platform is separated from the rest of the space with a low raised panel topped with a railing and balustrade.

Windows in the sanctuary are memorial stained glass, installed in 1930. The artist/manufacturer is unknown. All windows consist of a four-part design and are double hung, no doubt to accommodate ventilation. The top part consists of colored borders dividing the window into two center sections of multi lights of plain colored glass, and a circular inset with religious symbols in the lower portion of the top window. The rest of the window consists of a similar border pattern and a rectangular inset with a memorial inscription near the bottom, allowing it to be easily read. Colored borders differ on each window, as do the insets and memorial inscriptions.

Spanning the entire sanctuary is a pressed tin ceiling that was restored in 1996. It is the sanctuary's most ornate feature and possibly dates from the turn-of-the-twentieth century, although there is no record of when the tin ceiling was added. Other similar installations to churches in the Finger Lakes were recorded between 1890-1920 which roughly correlate with the period when decorative tin was rolled and pressed. A ca. 1930 church photograph shows the tin ceiling. The ceiling consists of Gothic style arches in the cove section and large ceiling panels of a floral center with scalloped borders. Two metal support columns with lonic capitals are at the south end of the building where a gallery was believed to have existed and the columns extend from floor to ceiling. Access to the sanctuary attic is at the south end. The attic shows the original 1846 outward canted purlin and roof truss support system as well as remnants of an original chimney.

Beyond the north wall of the sanctuary is a multi-purpose room, added in 1876 originally as a Sunday School and meeting room. The arched doors in the platform open onto another platform in the room, which contains a second baptistery installed ca. 1955. Entrance to the room is also gained from the sanctuary through a side

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door to the right of the platform or a second door from the choir loft area that was added in the 1930s when the stained glass windows in the sanctuary were installed. The double arched doors are kept closed and are only opened for special programs. A large closet that was originally part of the Sunday School room was later converted into two bathrooms, eliminating the need for the outhouse that was located behind the church. The original chalkboard that was used when this room was added still exists on the wall. The walls of the room are divided into wainscoting and wallboard dating from between 1949 and 1951. The ceiling is covered with acoustic ceiling tiles and the flooring is inlaid linoleum. The ceiling also has an opening that allows access to the low attic space that extends all the way to the bell tower.

In 1920-21, a kitchen was added to the north end of the Sunday School/meeting room, which included a passthru space. The Sunday School room took on the additional role of being a dining room. The kitchen retains its original wainscoting and wallboard but the floor has been covered with linoleum. The storage cabinets, work tables have been updated, as well as the double-sink, refrigerator, gas stove and gas hot water heater. The furnace for the kitchen and Sunday School room is also located in the kitchen. In 1972, the congregation added another Sunday school room to the west/northwest of the dining room. This large room is linked to the dining room by two doors and can be divided into four rooms with the use of retractable partitions. This addition increases the church's ability to host large gatherings and meetings. The walls are painted sheetrock; the ceiling is spackled, and the floor has inlaid linoleum to match the dining room. The room has four fluorescent lights and five small windows.

The Second Baptist Church of Wayne was built in 1846 to meet the needs of the congregation and the building has been added onto and updated to continue meeting those needs. The building remains on its original location and retains a high degree of integrity in terms of materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The congregation is aware of the historic character of the building and strives to retain it as indicated by the restoration of the tin ceiling and the undergoing conservation of the sanctuary windows. Whenever improvements are considered, these include in-kind replacement of materials as the accepted practice by the congregation.

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8. Sta	tement of Significance	
(Mark "	cable National Register Criteria x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property onal Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions.) Architecture
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.	
x 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.	Period of Significance 1846-1930
D	Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Significant Dates 1846, 1876, 1921, 1930
(Mark "	Tia Considerations x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Significant Person
Prope	rty is:	(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
X A	Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	_N/A
в	removed from its original location.	Cultural Affiliation
C	a birthplace or grave.	
D	a cemetery.	
E	a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	Architect/Builder Daniel Sunderlin (builder)
F	a commemorative property.	
G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.	

Period of Significance (justification)

The period reflects the initial construction (1846) and to when the last major change was made to the sanctuary (installation of windows in 1930).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The church derives its primary significance as an outstanding example of a Greek Revival religious building in rural Schuyler County, New York.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Second Baptist Church of Wayne (now known as the Wayne Village Baptist Church) is significant under Criterion C and Criterion Consideration A in the area of architecture as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century Greek Revival style house of worship, built in a small community in the Finger Lakes region of New York State. The church was one of several Greek Revival era churches that were part of the "Steuben Association," which was founded in 1818 by the congregation in Wayne. The 1846 structure was built on donated land and the design and construction was the result of a building committee selected from members of the congregation. One of the members was Daniel Sunderlin, a farmer/builder who was credited with overseeing the actual construction of the church, which contained distinct Greek-Revival period characteristics found on a variety of local buildings ranging from churches and banks to town halls and even homes. Popular from 1825 to the 1860s, the style featured templefronted façades for buildings like the church in Wayne, indicating that in addition to being a house of worship, it was also the spiritual descendant of Greek democracy. The style remained prevalent in more isolated parts of the country, like the Finger Lakes, fostered by the continued use of published building handbooks that were used by carpenters and builders, such as Sunderlin. The handbooks provided superb drawings and practical advice on construction plans and details (doorways, dormer windows, pilasters, mouldings, columns, etc.). Over the years, the church was given additions for non-worship functions and the sanctuary interior was remodeled, but the exterior Greek Revival features were retained. The Second Baptist Church of Wayne retains a high degree of integrity to its period of significance (1846-1930), especially in terms of workmanship, materials, location, feeling and association.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Historical Context

In the late eighteenth century, several states had overlapping claims with their neighbors for western lands. In April 1788, Nathaniel Gorham and Oliver Phelps contracted with Massachusetts to buy about six million acres of the Massachusetts property that was actually in Western New York. Massachusetts conveyed title to Phelps and Gorham in November 1788. They had the land surveyed and the entire land purchase area was divided into seven ranges, each six miles wide. Each of these ranges were then divided into six townships, six miles square. By November 1790, they sold only fifty of the six-mile-

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square townships to individuals and farmers looking to establish farms and villages in the west. Many of the early settlers were veterans of the Revolutionary War, some having previously been in the area with the 1779 Sullivan-Clinton Campaign against the Iroquois and their allies. Both Oliver Phelps and later, Charles Williamson, worked to have new roads built through the region and existing roads improved to encourage settlement. Early travel followed trails or was by boat along the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. With so little land sold by 1790, Phelps and Gorham were financially unable to complete their contract with Massachusetts and most of the remaining acreage was sold to Robert Morris of Philadelphia, who was known as the financier of the American Revolution. In 1792, Morris sold the remaining acreage to Charles Williamson, land agent for the Pulteney Associates and the land holding became known as the Pulteney Estates. In March, 1796, Steuben County was formally established, taken from the southeastern part of Ontario County. By 1801, six towns were established in the new county and were known as Bath, Canisteo, Dansville, Middletown, Painted Post and Fredericktown.

Fredericktown was named for Frederick Bartles, a veteran of the American Revolution who had lumbering operations in Bradford, Pennsylvania and owned land in Western New York. In the summer of 1796, Frederick Bartles was offered an enormous sum for his New York lands, but he declined to part with any of it. In 1798 and 1800, he sent a substantial amount of lumber by raft from his mills in Fredericktown to Baltimore, Maryland. Early maps show Fredericktown as part of the present Wayne township (Steuben County). In 1808, the New York State legislature honored the Revolutionary War hero General Anthony Wayne, by renaming Fredericktown as Wayne. In February, 1813, another town, known as Jersey, was formed from the southern part of Wayne, and the next year the Bluff Point area of Wayne and Pulteney was returned to Ontario County from Steuben County. More towns were carved from Wayne in 1822 (Urbana, Barrington and Tyrone). In 1854, the New York Legislature formed Schuyler County, which included the whole towns of Tyrone, Orange and Reading and parts of Wayne and Barrington. The village of Wayne was first settled in 1804, with part of the village in the town of Wayne in Steuben County and part in the town of Tyrone in Schuyler County, a situation which remains to the present. The towns of Tyrone and Wayne were located between Keuka and Seneca Lakes, which contained hills, valleys, streams, rivers, lakes and dense forests that were eventually cleared for farms and vineyards. This area of the Finger Lakes adapted well to lumbering and agricultural production, especially for grapes, produce and dairying, and as lake transportation improved, a summer recreation industry developed.

As settlement in the region increased, communities established churches to support the spiritual needs of the local populace. In 1793, the Rev. Ephraim Sanford, a Baptist minister, settled in the region where he established a Baptist church in Fredericktown and helped to organize the Ontario Baptist Association,

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which covered a very large part of the Finger Lakes, including Steuben County. In response to the hardships of travel through the extensive territory, Baptists living in what became Urbana and Barrington sought to organize a new association of churches. At a meeting held in 1817 in Palmyra (Ontario County), Sanford, along with David Smith and Elisha Tucker, requested permission to form a new association by dividing the Ontario area into smaller congregations. After careful consideration, the Ontario Association was divided into three separate associations with one being intended for the Wayne/Steuben County area, which became known as the Steuben Association. By this time, Sanford was the pastor of the First Wayne Baptist church (having been there since 1794) and his church hosted the first meeting of the Steuben Association. The church also became a leader in establishing new Baptist congregations and in 1819, the church approved of the dismissal of more than 30 of its members to leave to form a second Baptist congregation. By 1840, the Second Baptist church was in need of a new building and the church members held a meeting where it was decided to accept a site given by William Boyer to build a new Wayne meeting house, this time in the small village of Wayne in the town of Tyrone. A total of \$1,550 was raised for the new building and church elder Daniel Sunderlin accepted the task of overseeing its construction. The building was dedicated in 1846, and in 1872, the name was changed to the Wayne Village Baptist Church.

The church building remains as a historic landmark as the membership continues to affirm the mission established by its founders from 1817 and the Rev. Ephraim Sanford. The congregation also continues its ongoing membership in the Finger Lakes Association of the American Baptist Churches of New York State and the American Baptist Association. Historically, this church and its first pastor Rev. Ephraim Sanford were the first of a series of individuals, locations, constructions and events that brought the Baptist religious movement to the upstate Finger Lakes Region of New York in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. In addition to his religious duties, Sanford was known for being a keen businessman and for his generosity, refusing to accept payment for his religious services as pastor or association administrator. He remained in those roles until declining health forced him to retire in 1823. At the centennial celebration of the Steuben Association in 1917, it was remarked that fifty two churches were association members at that time and that about 9000 persons were baptized. Over 350 ministers served as church pastors for the association member congregations since the start of the Steuben Baptist Association by Elder Sanford, 100 years before.

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Criterion C & Criterion Consideration D: Architecture

The Second Baptist Church of Wayne features distinct characteristics common to nineteenth century Greek-Revival buildings. The Greek-Revival was a design style that gained popularity in the early nineteenth century after British influence in architecture waned, especially after the War of 1812. In searching for a distinctly American style, parallels were made between ancient Greece being the birthplace of democracy and the new democratic American Republic as the spiritual descendant of Greece. Furthermore, Americans sympathized with Greece in its struggles for independence from Turkey in the 1830s. Versions of classical Greek architecture became popular from roughly 1825 to the 1860s and became so pervasive that it became known as "the national style." It seemed that every American village and city had its share of the temple-fronted churches, banks, town halls and homes.

Church records fail to neither mention if there was an architect or designer for the new church for Wayne nor have any records surfaced giving credit for its inspiration to other nearby Greek Revival churches in Barrington, Tyrone, Second Milo or Altay. What was recorded was that the builder of the Baptist church in the village of Wayne was Daniel Sunderlin. Little is known about Sunderlin, other than he was born around 1790 and moved to the area with his family from Putnam County, New York around 1812. Federal census records indicated that his occupation was listed as a farmer, and farmer/builders were not unusual in the early and mid-nineteenth century.

Builders from the period often followed building manuals or handbooks, such as Asher Benjamin's 1830 book, *The Practical House Carpenter*, which had an enormous influence in directing American architecture towards the Greek-Revival style, away from the earlier classical styles in previous builder's guidebooks. Asher Benjamin (1773-1845) began publishing builder's guides in the late eighteenth century and his pattern books were the first to be written by an American architect. His publications introduced architectural history, style and technique to ordinary builders. These books provided superb drawings and practical advice on building plans, including those for churches, which included details such as circular staircases, doorways, mantelpieces, dormer windows, pilasters, mouldings and columns. Given the absence of architectural documentation for the area's Greek-Revival buildings and houses of worship, Benjamin's 1830 book may have been used to build the Baptist church in the village of Wayne, as well as other similarly designed Greek-Revival Finger Lakes area churches.

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As previously mentioned, the property for the church building was donated, given by William Boyer in January, 1846. Daniel Sunderlin, William Doughty, H.N.Townsend, Jay Swarthout and B.F. Fletcher were chosen as the building committee, largely charged with raising funds. Within a month, they received \$1,500 in subscriptions and Sunderlin initiated construction of the building. On October 28, 1846, the new church was dedicated and a bell installed in the tower. The tower itself was set forward on the roof, near the south end of the building, giving it the appearance of an ancient temple. This street side elevation contained Greek Revival features such as wood pilasters at the corners and between the bays and a wide cornice. The wood clapboard exterior was flush and painted white to simulate stone. In the following years, the exterior remained unchanged except for a new entry vestibule added in the 1870s, but its form followed that of the main façade.

Although it was intended as an American form of architecture, the Greek Revival adopted some previous classical British elements, such as the Wren-Gibbs form of church architecture from the early eighteenth century. Churches designed by Sir Christopher Wren and James Gibbs commonly followed a rectangular form with a forward bell tower that often served as an entrance. Gibbs's plan for St. Martin-in-the-Fields (1727) included a variation with a temple front entrance with a prominent bell tower placed at the edge of the roofline behind the entrance gable end. In America, Wren-Gibbs style churches with forward placed towers were built throughout the eighteenth century and well into the first half of the nineteenth century until the Gothic Revival became the preferred style for church architecture. Daniel Sunderlin (and perhaps the building committee) used the Wren-Gibbs form for the 1846 church, placing a two stage bell tower at the south end of the roofline. The tower was topped with a wood shingled, four-sided dome. In keeping with the Greek Revival, pilasters similar to the south elevation were placed on the tower corners. The wood siding in the tower was flush rather than being overlapped, again to simulate stone, as seen in the south elevation. The siding and pilasters in the first stage were obscured in the late twentieth century when this portion of the tower was covered with vinyl siding.

Any Greek Revival features on the interior were lost when R.B. Stanton came as pastor in 1874 and the sanctuary was completely remodeled/updated. The pulpit was moved from the south end to the north and seating was reorganized following the auditorium plan, with a slightly raked floor and new, gently curving oak pews arranged in rows facing the north platform. The plan included a large pair of paneled doors set into an arch behind the baptistery that could be opened for the Sunday School to be included in the service. During Rev. Stanton's tenure, the enrollment of the Sunday school grew to 200 and it was decided that an addition was needed. A Sunday School/meeting room addition was built on the north end

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of the building. The exterior of the addition was made to blend in with the older 1846 building, in that it was wood frame with clapboard, painted white, but only one and one-half stories in height. A woodburning stove at the back of the addition was used to heat the room. According to church records, the cost for all of Rev. Stanton's additions totaled \$700. Around the turn-of-the twentieth century, the old upper gallery in the south end of the sanctuary was removed and an ornate, pressed tin ceiling was installed. A circa 1910 postcard shows the tin ceiling in the sanctuary and in 1996, it was completely restored.

In 1920-21, the Sunday School Room was extended to include a kitchen addition when Rev. A. C. Rockefeller was pastor, and again, the exterior was made to blend with the rest of the building by being constructed of wood clapboard painted white. In the 1930s, the clear glass windows in the sanctuary were replaced with memorial stained glass windows, each with a separate donor. With changes made between the 1870s and 1930s, the church building retained much of its original 1846 Greek Revival design on the exterior while the interior reflected its late nineteenth and turn-of-the-twentieth century renovations.

In three phases (1874-80, 1930-40 and 1949-52), the congregation made necessary and mostly cosmetic changes to the sanctuary building. In 1992, cosmetic upgrades included painting the interior and exterior of the building, restoring the tin ceiling and making some repairs to the bell tower. Overall, the sanctuary retains the craftsmanship reflective of late nineteenth and early twentieth century religious features/design, while the exterior retains its prominent mid-nineteenth century Greek revival features of temple front and bell tower. Other Greek Revival churches in the area are found in Altay, Barrington, Second Milo, Starkey and Himrod, making the Second Baptist Church of Wayne one of a handful of noteworthy nineteenth century religious buildings in the Schuyler and Steuben Counties region.

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- *Treichler, Bill and Martha. "*Stories of Mt. Washington, Settlers come to Mt Washington". *The Crooked Lake Review,* Fall 2007.

Village of Wayne Baptist Church archives.(single page unidentified typewritten record) Universal Church Records Book, 10/26/1946 -12/4/46.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012) Second Baptist Church of Wayne Schuyler County, NY Name of Property County and State Previous documentation on file (NPS): Primary location of additional data: preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been State Historic Preservation Office requested) Other State agency previously listed in the National Register Federal agency previously determined eligible by the National Register Local government designated a National Historic Landmark University recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # x Other recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # Name of repository: Wayne Village Baptist Church recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 <u>18N</u> Zone	<u>327146</u> Easting	4704256 Northing	3 Zone	Easting	Northing
2 Zone	Easting	Northing	4 Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is indicated by a heavy line on the enclosed map with scale.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property boundary is the same as during the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	K. Swarthout Thomas, P. Reiser, P. Reardon	
organization	Wayne Historical Group	date 11 September 2014
street & num	ber Silsbee Rd. PO Box 182	telephone N/A
city or town	Hammondsport	state NY zip code 14840
e-mail	kmsthomasny@gmail.com	

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Schuyler County, NY County and State

• 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. Key all photographs to this map.

- Continuation Sheets
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 2000x3000 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger.

Name of Property: Second Baptist Church of Wayne

City or Vicinity: Wayne

County: Schuyler State: New York

Photographer: Virginia L. Bartos

Date Photographed: 28 August 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

0001 of 0015: South and east elevations of church, view looking northwest from SR 230.

0002 of 0015: Detail view of façade (south elevation), view looking northwest.

0003 of 0015: Detail view of main entrance, view looking northeast.

0004 of 0015: East elevation, view looking west from parking lot.

0005 of 0015: Detail view of east side of bell tower.

0006 of 0015: East side of 1874/1921 addition with north elevation of church visible in background.

0007 of 0015: North elevation of 1874/1921 addition with view of 1972 addition to the right.

0008 of 0015: Southwest end of sanctuary and 1972 addition on left, view looking east.

0009 of 0015: Interior of sanctuary, view looking southeast from pulpit.

0010 of 0015: Interior view of sanctuary looking north from rear entrance.

0011 of 0015: Detail view of south end of sanctuary.

0012 of 0015: Detail view of 1930 memorial window.

0013 of 0015: Sunday School/dining room with views into new Sunday School and kitchen.

0014 of 0015: View of Sunday School/dining room, view looking south into sanctuary.

0015 of 0015: Pass through window into kitchen.

Second Baptist Church of Wayne

Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY County and State

Property Owner:	
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)	
Name Wayne Village Baptist Church	
street & number PO Box 49	telephone <u>607-292-3420</u>
city or town Wayne	state NY zip code <u>14893</u>

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Second Baptist Church of Wayne Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY County and State



STATEMENT OF OWNER SUPPORT

Before an individual nomination proposal will be reviewed or nominated, the owner(s) of record must sign and date the following statement:

We, The Congregation of the Wayne Village Baptist Church, are the owner of the property at

0069 State Rt. 230, Tyrone, NY

(street number and name, city, village or town, state of nominated property)

We support its consideration and inclusion in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

h fp. Ch. Br. Tuster- 10/4/13 (signature and date)

Mailing Address:

Wayne Village Baptist Church

PO Box 49

Wayne, NY 14893

Revised 5/08

Field Services Bureau + Division for Historic Preservation + New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation + www.nysparks.com/shpo

Second Baptist Church of Wayne

Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY County and State



Second Baptist Church of Wayne

Name of Property

Schuyler County, NY County and State

































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Second Baptist Church of Wayne NAME:

MULTIPLE NAME :

STATE & COUNTY: NEW YORK, Schuyler

10/24/14 DATE RECEIVED: DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/14/14 DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/01/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/10/14 DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14001021

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

DECOM /ODTEDTA

TELEPHONE

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N OTHER:NPDIL:NPERIOD:NPROGRAM UNAPPROVED:NREQUEST:NSAMPLE:NSLR DRAFT:NNATIONAL:N COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT	RETURN	REJECT	12.10.14	ATE
ABSTRACT/SUMM	ARY COMMENTS	:		

Westered in The Ratio and Register 01 Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA	
REVIEWER	DISCIPLINE
REVIEWER	DISCIPLINE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



S NEW YORK STATE 2	
New York State Office of Parks,	
Recreation and Historic Preservation	

Division for Historic Preservation P.O. Box 189, Waterford, New York 12188-0189 518-237-8643

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	nn T	24	2014	1

Andrew M. Cuomo Governor

> Rose Harvey Commissioner

15 October 2014

Alexis Abernathy National Park Service National Register of Historic Places 1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Floor Washington, D.C. 20005

Re: National Register Nominations

Dear Ms. Abernathy:

I am pleased to enclose the following three nominations, all on disc, to be considered for listing by the Keeper of the National Register:

Maxbilt Theatre, Delaware County Niagara Falls School District Administration Building, Niagara County Second Baptist Church of Wayne, Schuyler County

Please feel free to call me at 518.237.8643 x 3261 if you have any questions.

Sincerely:

itheen Labrank

Kathleen LaFrank National Register Coordinator New York State Historic Preservation Office