

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name First Christian Church

other names/site number HIC-8

Related Multiple Property NA

2. Location

street & number 201 North Washington Street

NA
NA

not for publication

city or town Clinton

vicinity

state Kentucky code KY county Hickman code 105 zip code 42031

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 XC ___D

Signature of certifying official/Title Craig Potts/SHPO Date _____

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 _____ Date of Action _____

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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.)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: _____
walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt shingles
other: _____

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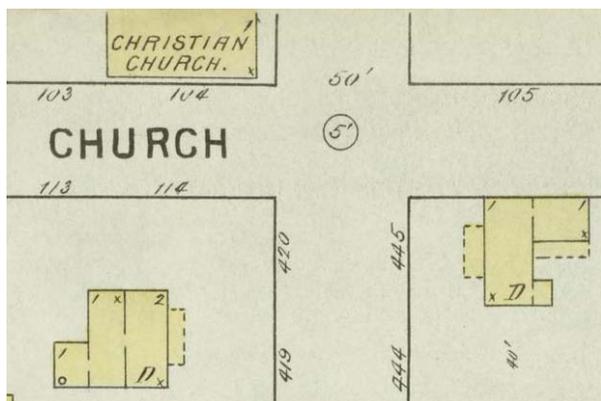
Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

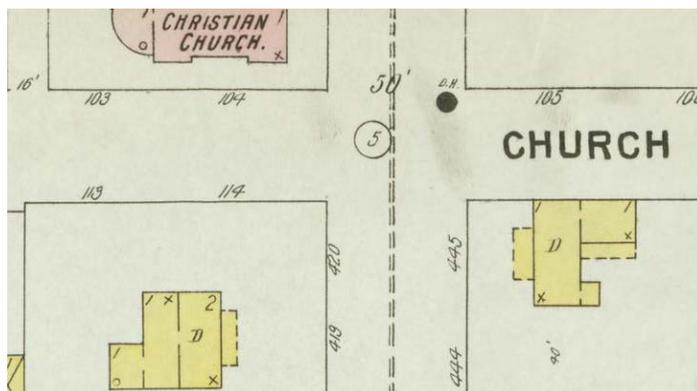
The First Christian Church (HIC-8) is located in Clinton, seat of Hickman County, Kentucky. It sits on a lot of approximately 1½ acres. The building occupies a corner lot northwest of the intersection of North Street and Washington Street (also US Highway 51). The church sits at the north edge of the historic downtown, where the north side residences meet the downtown. One block directly south of the church stands the Hickman County Courthouse, in the center of town, at the northwest corner of Washington Street and Clay Street. The nominated area consists of one contributing building. The building is being interpreted for its architectural values.

Character of and History of Site

The property is a flat site with two large trees at the north side of the lot. On the west side of the church is a driveway. The Hickman Christian Church group had occupied this site at least by 1876, when they erected their first worship house, a clapboard covered building. That church burned in 1896. The current church was completed in 1899, replacing the burned church.



Detail of Sanborn Map 1, Clinton KY, 1894
Wood frame Christian Church at top



Detail of Sanborn Map 1, Clinton KY, 1899
Brick Christian Church at top

Exterior Description

The Hickman Christian Church was built in 1899. The main entry to the church is on the Washington Street (east) side, near the building's southeast corner. A ramped wheelchair entry has been added to the North Street (south) side. The church has a Romanesque styling, resulting from the semi-circular arches over the windows and door openings. The facades facing the streets, on the east and south, have one-story brick buttresses topped by a stone cap. The windows have stone sills and brick arch lintels. The brick of the church is laid in common bond, with no header course.

The building has a squarish plan, with each side divided into 3 structural bays, each bay defined by large window or door openings. Several of the bays rise to a steeply pitched hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles and capped with a sheet metal cross. A prominent one-story flat-roofed addition was added to the building's north side in 1966; it contains class and meeting rooms. White wood molding and trim boards form the cornice. The building's formal massing imparts a heavy effect.

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The church's windows display a variety of types and effects. Several windows on the south and east sides—the primary façades—are stained glass. On the south and east sides, the focus of each side is a central bay containing a tripartite stained glass window that rises two floors. These windows light the sanctuary, each comprised of a larger central window flanked on each side by a narrower window. A decorative wooden spandrel separates the upper stained glass window from the lower one; that upper window terminates in a semi-circular arch. Elsewhere, many of the historic windows are double hung sashes capped with a semi-circular arch. Semi-lunette dormer windows are present in several faces of the hipped roofs that cap the bays, and those dormers are topped by long thin decorative finials.

The east façade's entry bay is defined by a pair of wooden doors capped by a semi-circular stained glass transom which is accented by a 2-course projecting arch. On the upper level of that bay, below the cornice level, are 3 double-hung-sash windows. That tower has the semi-circular dormers on all 4 of its sides. The east façade has a small amount of grass from the building foundation and the sidewalk, which has overgrown bushes. A Kentucky Highway marker stands in this landscaped area between the building and the sidewalk.

In the south façade's westernmost (left when facing the building) bay is a simple single wooden door with a small semi-circular stained glass transom. A wooden ramp provides wheelchair access to the door. The central bay has the double tripartite stained glass windows, and the easternmost bay has a double-hung stained glass window in the lower level, and 3 double-hung clear-glass windows in the upper level.



East façade



South facade

The west façade has a polygonal one-story apse lit with clear-glass double-hung windows. The roof is hipped and covered with asphalt shingles.

The north façade is partially obscured by the one-story addition. The portion of the historic façade, still visible, shows a 3-bay façade with similar articulation as on the south and east facades. It contains stained glass windows in approximately the same size and prominence as are found on the south side. If the north and south sides have parallel openings, then the attachment of the addition on the north side occurred where there was a door that matched the south side door location.

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North façade



West façade, partial

Interior Description

The foyer stands just inside the entry doors. This was originally intended to be a bell tower, but a lower ceiling was installed, instead. That ceiling closes off the interior view of stained glass windows from above, that wrap the tower. These windows in the bell tower are solid panes of glass in three shades, yellow, blue and pink.

The foyer has 12" baseboards that line the walls, and thick oak chair rail that lines the middle of the walls as well. Access to the sanctuary comes through two large pine doors with finely crafted hinges. This church has a polygonal plan with central axis. In harmony with its octagonal plan are curved pews. Each pew row is capped with a decorative Gothic pointed arch.



Three large stained glass window sections, each divided horizontally and twice again vertically, form six individual windows which visually dominate the walls of the nave interior. The result of the odd number of window groupings in a room with an even number of walls is an asymmetrical arrangement when viewed from the entrance, but a symmetrical presentation when viewed from the pulpit. Portions of the stained glass bear the names of the patrons of the windows. Portraits, said to be those of J.W. Higbee, and J. M. Samuels, crown two of the three primary stained glass groupings. The letters TPA appear in alternating triangles atop the third. TPA is a fraternal organization still active today.

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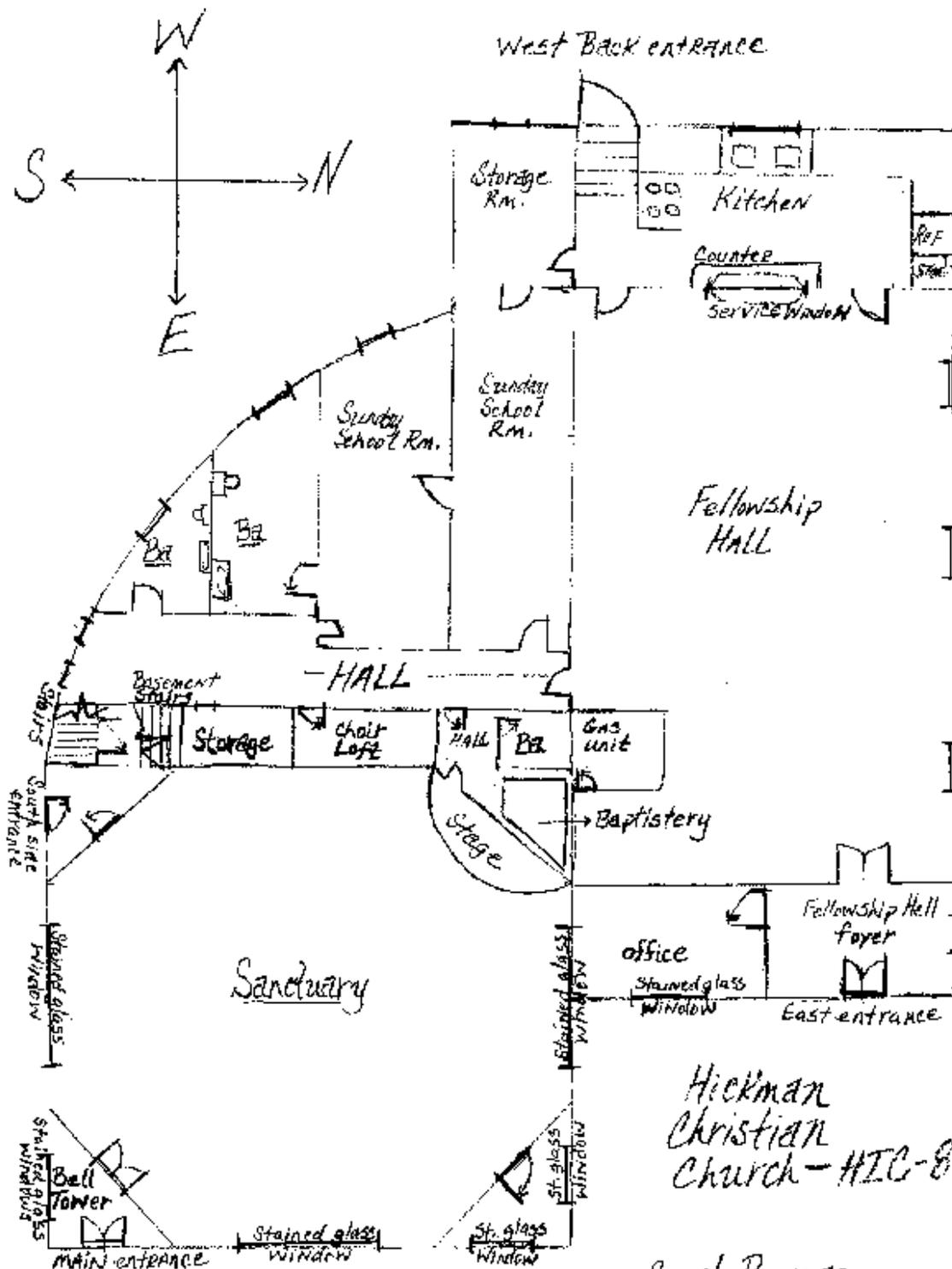
The church has an impressive exposed wood beam vaulted ceiling. The vaulting of the Hickman Christian Church is also what necessitates the use of buttressing, as seen in the tapering brick sections which stand perpendicular to its exterior walls. These buttresses provide the structural support necessary to counter the lateral thrust created by the building's ceiling.

Changes to the Church since the Period of Significance

In 1966 an addition was added on to the original church structure. A fellowship hall was built, which included a full kitchen in the back of the building. A small foyer has been added where the main doors from the front of the church enter the fellowship hall. An office to the left, adjacent to the foyer, contains a small, multi-colored stained glass window located on the east wall. There are wooden, double swinging doors as you pass into the fellowship hall. The layout of the room is a simple long rectangle with pull-out dividers braced to the west wall to create classrooms as needed. The kitchen is located on the west wall and occupies the entire back of the room.

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Hickman
Christian
Church - HIC-8
Sarah Bowman

Floor Plan

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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

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

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1899

Significant Dates

1899

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance : The Period of Significance is 1899, the date of construction, a single year in accord with National Register conventions for a building qualifying for its architectural significance.

Criteria Considerations: This meets Criterion Consideration A. It is a property that was owned by a religious institution, though now is in private ownership. It derives its significance from its architectural design.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The First Christian Church (HIC-8) of Clinton, in Hickman County, Kentucky, meets the first term of National Register Criterion C—it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type of construction. Its type of construction is Romanesque Revival architectural style. The significance of the style is evaluated within the historic context, Romanesque Revival Buildings of the Jackson Purchase Region of Kentucky, 1875-1925. Using the Kentucky Heritage Council survey database, one sees Romanesque style prominently employed in governmental, commercial, and institutional buildings, and less so in residential buildings in far western Kentucky, where the First Christian Church is located. The building is locally significant for providing Hickman County its only recorded instance of the style. The building offers the local population a design that seemed sophisticated relative to others on the local landscape. For a church group intent on announcing the solidity, wealth, and social prestige of their congregation, the Romanesque Revival design provided those messages.

Historic Context: Romanesque Revival Buildings of the Jackson Purchase Region of Kentucky, 1875-1925

The Jackson Purchase Region is the farthest western part of Kentucky made up of 8 counties. These counties are surrounded by water: The Tennessee River on the east, Ohio river on the north, and the Mississippi River on the west. The border with the state of Tennessee forms the southern line of the Jackson Purchase. This area was part of Kentucky when the Commonwealth became a state in 1792, but remained under the control of Chickasaw Indians until 1818. The first county governments to organize the region were Hickman, Grave, and Calloway Counties, all in 1821. Since then, those original counties have been divided, and joined by McCracken (1824), Marshall (1842), Ballard (1842), Fulton (1845), and Carlisle (1886) Counties.

A number of geographic features make the Purchase region a distinct cultural landscape from the rest of Kentucky. The large rivers that surrounded it made it more accessible to steamboat travelers from other states, or by land travelers from Tennessee, than to Kentuckians who traveled by roads. Its soils are different from most soils in the rest of the soils in Kentucky, and land elevations generally lower, and the terrain has less relief than in many parts of the state. Until the era of railroads, the Purchase region remained the most remote part of the state from the Capitol city of Frankfort.

The Purchase is the only part of Kentucky whose land was organized by the rectangular land survey system, which was used to divide the Midwest and Western states of the U.S. The rest of Kentucky was developed through a metes and bounds survey system, which cites physical landmarks—such as prominent rocks or trees—and defines a property's boundary in distances and directions from the landmark reference point. The metes and bounds survey system had been used in England for centuries; it connects the older states of the US in a subtle way with European culture. In places where metes and bounds survey is used, landscape features play a more prominent role in the consciousness of space. In areas using the grid survey, cardinal directions had a greater impact on the first shaping of space that settlers of European descent encountered. The Purchase Region is a hybrid of these two systems. For instance, its county boundaries and network of roads exhibit a greater alignment with north-south and east-west than can be found elsewhere in Kentucky. Yet, the primary automobile roads—built in the early 20th century—find their way from town-to-town in more efficient paths than by adhering strictly to cardinal directions. The development of the Purchase Region by Euro-Americans began with the logic of the grid, but we can see that Kentuckians, who settled the area, shaped their spaces—at least at the macro level—in ways that were familiar to them, and which depart from the grid. The strong

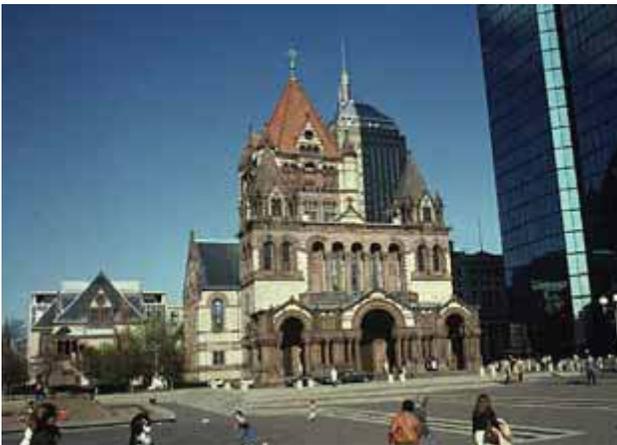
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presence of the rivers surrounding the Purchase Region, both as a transportation corridor for people outside of Kentucky, as well as an impediment to travelers from within Kentucky, should be considered when examining the earliest development of this cultural region.

Romanesque Revival Style nationally

The architectural influences that became Romanesque Revival came to the United States in the mid-19th century, but found little acceptance until the 1870s, when architect Henry Hobson Richardson's distinctive work began to gain public awareness and popularity. Architectural historians have found his masonry designs so compelling that they named one version of the style after him: Richardsonian Romanesque. Richardson's designs found more use in institutional and public buildings, though also in some mansions in the post-Civil War era.



Trinity Church, Boston (1872-1877)



Ames Free Library, North Easton, Mass (1877)

The Romanesque style flourished after the 1880s, as other architects attempted to achieve the critical and popular success that Richardson enjoyed. They developed a simpler version of the style, with these characteristics:

- Masonry construction
- Round arches at entrance windows
- Heavy and massive appearance
- Polychromatic stonework on details
- Round towers
- Squat columns
- Decorative plaques

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Some outstanding examples of Romanesque style in Kentucky



Central Christian Church, Lexington
(1894)



Kentucky National Bank, Louisville
(1891)



Union Station, Louisville
(1891)

Romanesque Revival in the Jackson Purchase Region

Statewide, Kentucky has 480 buildings surveyed with Romanesque Revival style. With nearly 100,000 buildings in the entire survey, the style has less than 1% (.48%) presence. The style lends itself to identification with urban areas, as more than half of the instances occur in Lexington (156) and Louisville (105), as well as many larger county seat towns. The style also is strongly identified with the Victorian era. A construction date is given on 428 of the survey forms, with only 19 (4.4%) buildings dating before 1875, 313 (73.1%) dating between 1875-1899, and 96 (22.4%) occurring in the early-20th century.

While the style occupies a small portion of the entire survey population, the architectural significance of the style has been recognized through National Register listing. Of the 480 total buildings statewide, 287 (59.8%) are listed within historic districts, and another 45 (9.3%) are individually listed. It is beyond the scope of this project to test this hypothesis, but a guess is that few other styles have more than 70% of their buildings listed on the National Register. The strong relationship between the style and National Register listing suggests that Romanesque Revival buildings in Kentucky in general are seen to have architectural value or have housed significant activities.

In the Purchase Region, the presence of Romanesque Revival is slightly lower than is found statewide. With 3222 properties surveyed throughout the region's 8 counties, only 14 buildings (.43%) have been recorded with Romanesque Revival style. Even more than statewide, the style occurs in the region's urban areas, with 12 of the 14 (85.7%) in Paducah, the Purchase Region's largest city. By 1891, the Jackson Purchase Region had at least 4 active railroads running through it, connecting it to markets outside of Kentucky. The relative isolation that marked the Purchase Region's culture in the early-19th century, gave way to a greater integration with the national culture by the end of the 19th century, which would have included a taste for fashionable architecture.

The First Christian Church in Clinton is Hickman County's only instance of the style. Without comparison buildings of similar design in Hickman County, recognizing the church's design significance at the local level is more difficult, given that it is not of such design quality that it would illustrate the style in an architectural textbook. Because the Jackson Purchase Region contains a reasonably small sample size, all of the buildings

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are being examined for this context. The buildings fall into 3 groups: churches, commercial buildings, and residential structures.

Romanesque style Churches in the Jackson Purchase Region



Grace Episcopal, McNP-110
HIC-8 Paducah (1874)



First United Methodist Church, CWM-66
Murray (1903)



First Christian Church,
Clinton (1899)

The Kentucky Heritage Council's (SHPO's) survey database yields 3 churches in a search for Romanesque styled buildings in the Purchase region: Grace Episcopal Church in Paducah, First United Methodist Church in Murray, and United Methodist Church of Barlow. The First Christian Church is not among them, as its style is given as Queen Anne, due undoubtedly to its complex façade arrangement. An examination of the church in Barlow shows that its style is mis-attributed; the lack of a bell tower or steeple and its flat roof make it more appropriately labeled as Neoclassical style. The three Romanesque style churches in the Purchase region share a few features: an emphasized steeple or bell tower and the style-defining round-headed windows, masonry construction, and heavy massing. All three buildings have rather varied applications of the style. One common aspect of the buildings—perhaps more a function of their identity as churches than a matter of style—is their emphasis on the vertical, in the form of steeply pitched hipped roofs or a steeple.

Commercial Buildings (all in Paducah)



632 6th Street (date unknown)



Rhodes-Burford Warehouse (est. 1875-1899)



428 Broadway (date unknown)

In all, 10 commercial buildings in Paducah—and nowhere else in the Purchase region—have been recorded with Romanesque styling. The buildings above are typical of those. The majority of the buildings have 3

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structural bays on the main façade, and generally, the door centered in the storefront. The round-arched windows and doors provide the primary stylistic feature on this group of buildings, which includes the following:

SITE_NUMBER	DISTRICT_CODE	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	STATUS_DESCRIPTION
MCNP 23	012 Paducah Market House	EUROPEAN HOTEL	107 2ND	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 49	088	COMMERCIAL BLDG	226 BROADWAY PADUCAH KY	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 60	088 Downtown Commercial	COMMERCIAL BLDG	304 BROADWAY PADUCAH KY	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 62	088	COMMERCIAL BLDG	308 BROADWAY PADUCAH KY	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 66	088	COMMERCIAL BLDG	118 N 4TH & 120	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 71	088	RHODES-BURFORD WAREHOUSES	401 JEFFERSON PADUCAH KY	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 75	088	PADUCAH LIGHT & POWER BUILDING	406 BROADWAY PADUCAH KY	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 79	088	COMMERCIAL BLDG	428 BROADWAY PADUCAH KY	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 91	000	COMMERCIAL BLDG	632 6TH	UNDETERMINED
MCNP 108	000	COMM BLDG	0 JACKSON CORNER WITH 7TH	UNDETERMINED

Residential Buildings (all in Paducah)



Mayor Fisher House (c. 1900)
 901 Jefferson, McNP-119



Sinnott House (n.d.)
 228 9th Street, McNP-113



European Hotel (c. 1867)
 107 Second Street, McNP-23

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- Masonry construction
- Round arches at entrance windows
- Heavy and massive appearance
- Polychromatic stonework on details
- Round towers
- Squat columns
- Decorative plaques

Three individual residences, and the European Hotel (categorized with the commercial buildings), exhibit the style. As with the commercial buildings, the only recorded residences with the style are in Paducah. However, these residences display much more variation than is found on the commercial buildings. Their facades are asymmetrical and complex. These designs required a skilled architect, to hold the composition together in a coherent whole. These buildings used light colored masonry, which contrasted with the brick walls, to draw attention to the building's horizontal lines. The houses have a massive quality and great variety. The house at 335 Seventh Street (McNP-94, built c. 1890, demolished) has a three-story square corner tower. The Mayor Fisher House (McNP-119, c. 1900) plays a three-story circular corner tower against the prominent front gable. The Sinnott House uses limestone to accent the door, window openings, and horizontal banding. In contrast to the rather uniform appearance of the commercial buildings discussed above, these residences differ greatly from each other, and show a certain amount of grandeur, so that their owners could communicate their taste and wealth to the public. These three residences are identified in the Survey database the following way:

SITE_NUMBER	DISTRICT_CODE	HISTORIC_NAME	LOCATION	STATUS_DESCRIPTION
MCNP 94	065	HOUSE	335 7TH	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 113	065 Lowertown	SINNOTT HOUSE	228 N 9TH PADUCAH KY	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE
MCNP 119	065	MAYOR JOHN FISHER HOUSE	901 JEFFERSON PADUCAH KY	N/R DISTRICT CONTRI. SITE

Evaluation of the architectural significance of the First Christian Church within the context Romanesque Revival Buildings of the Jackson Purchase Region of Kentucky, 1875-1925

The design of the First Christian Church of Clinton is locally significant. This building is the only instance of Romanesque style recorded in the county, which makes it important for providing the local landscape with at least one example of this important late-19th –century style. Romanesque style was selected for public buildings, and to a lesser degree, residential structures. Its masonry material, chunky proportions, and heaviness of detail impart a solidity to the buildings on which it is found. The use of the style on the First Christian Church gives all these impressions.

The choice of this style in the 1890s, by the owners of the First Christian Church in Clinton, Kentucky, fits our understanding of style. That is, styles first appear in large urban areas, and then diffuse into smaller towns such as Clinton. The selection of this style in 1899 did not cast the town of Clinton as taking architectural risk; it showed the townspeople as willing to select a style that had established itself as indicative of good taste. Prior to 1899, the several institutional and commercial buildings in the Jackson Purchase region of Kentucky, which

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had adopted the style, gave buildings using the style a connotation of organizational strength, of social heft—that the mass of the building’s material somehow indicated the user’s dependability. A church group would be pleased for their community to think of the church’s members this way. In this way, the church’s style has a social significance.

The church design is also aesthetically significant. Designers had to apply the Romanesque style with variety, countering the weighty effect of the masonry mass with compositional complexity. The more complex the composition, though, the more expensive the overall project construction would be to the client. The design of First Christian Church in Clinton achieved a great deal of surface variety yet retained a compactness that surely kept the project’s budget under control. The choice to build in brick, rather than in stone, also brought economy without sacrificing the overall effect of the style.

The building’s design reaches a level of sophistication that is absent throughout the town. The town’s architectural landscape is dominated by buildings with simple rectangular or square plans, symmetrical facades, and articulation that appears more at home in the Federal-era than the Victorian-era of design. An architectural conservatism appears to dominate. One conspicuous public building, the 1884-85 courthouse (HIC-5; NRIS 75000767), has fully-arched windows on its side—a hallmark of Romanesque styling—but its primary façade is so taciturn that its National Register nomination says it “belongs to no clear stylistic realm” (Jewell, Mrs. R.B., Jr., nomination form). The town’s other buildings are comparably simple in their detailing, with little applied design from stylistic families. The single departure from this pattern, among the 13 Clinton forms in the Kentucky Heritage Council survey inventory, is the Emma Johnson House (HIC-12, 1904), which has a slightly complex massing. In light of this sampling from the local architectural arena, the First Christian Church seems exuberant, even giddy. It provides a great deal of relief from the rather blasé presentation of the local townscape.

Evaluation of the integrity between the architectural significance of the Clinton Christian Church and its current physical condition

A building in Hickman County meeting Criterion C, significant as a type of construction—Romanesque style—must have integrity of feeling if it is to convey the essential significance of its architectural type. A building in Hickman County will be said to have integrity of feeling if it has at least integrity of materials and design. The First Christian Church of Clinton retains integrity of not only materials, design and feeling, but also integrity of location, and setting.

A building will possess integrity of **Materials** if it retains the majority of its exterior surface materials that indicate the style’s hallmarks. The First Christian Church of Clinton has this level of materials retention. The interior walls are unchanged. The exterior walls show their historic materials from the building’s date of construction. All windows are also original to the church. There has been some alteration to the materials on the north side of the building, where the addition attaches to the main building. This is not extensive, and is on a secondary façade, the south and east sides being the most prominent sides.

A building will possess integrity of **Design** if it retains the majority of its exterior features that form the style. The First Christian Church has this level of design integrity. Very little of the original features have been altered through removal. The main change is the one-story addition affixed to the north side of the building. That addition was placed on a non-primary façade, a placement that minimizes the impact of the change on the more prominent facades.

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The building retains integrity of **location** and **setting**. The church sits within its traditional landscaping and original site. It stands on the line between residential and commercial zones of the town. The commercial area south of the church remains the same density of business places that populated that same place in 1899. The residential area north of the church has been built up somewhat more densely than it was in 1899, but the property use in that area continues to be residential, as it was in 1899.

The building retains integrity of **workmanship** because it clearly embodies the work of skillful builders. The Romanesque style requires crisp lines and multiple arches to achieve its effect. After more than 100 years, and a great deal of deferred maintenance, the building's workmanship remains visible and an important element of its design.

The First Christian Church possesses integrity of **Feeling** because it retains integrity of Materials and Design. A building in Clinton County, Kentucky, meeting Criterion C and which has integrity of feeling possesses the qualities to make it eligible for listing.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Sanborn Insurance Company. Clinton, Kentucky maps, 1894, 1899.

Jewell, Mrs. R.B., Jr. Clinton County Courthouse. National Register nomination form. On file at the Kentucky Heritage Council, Frankfort Kentucky. 1975.

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): _____ HIC-8 _____

10. Geographical Data

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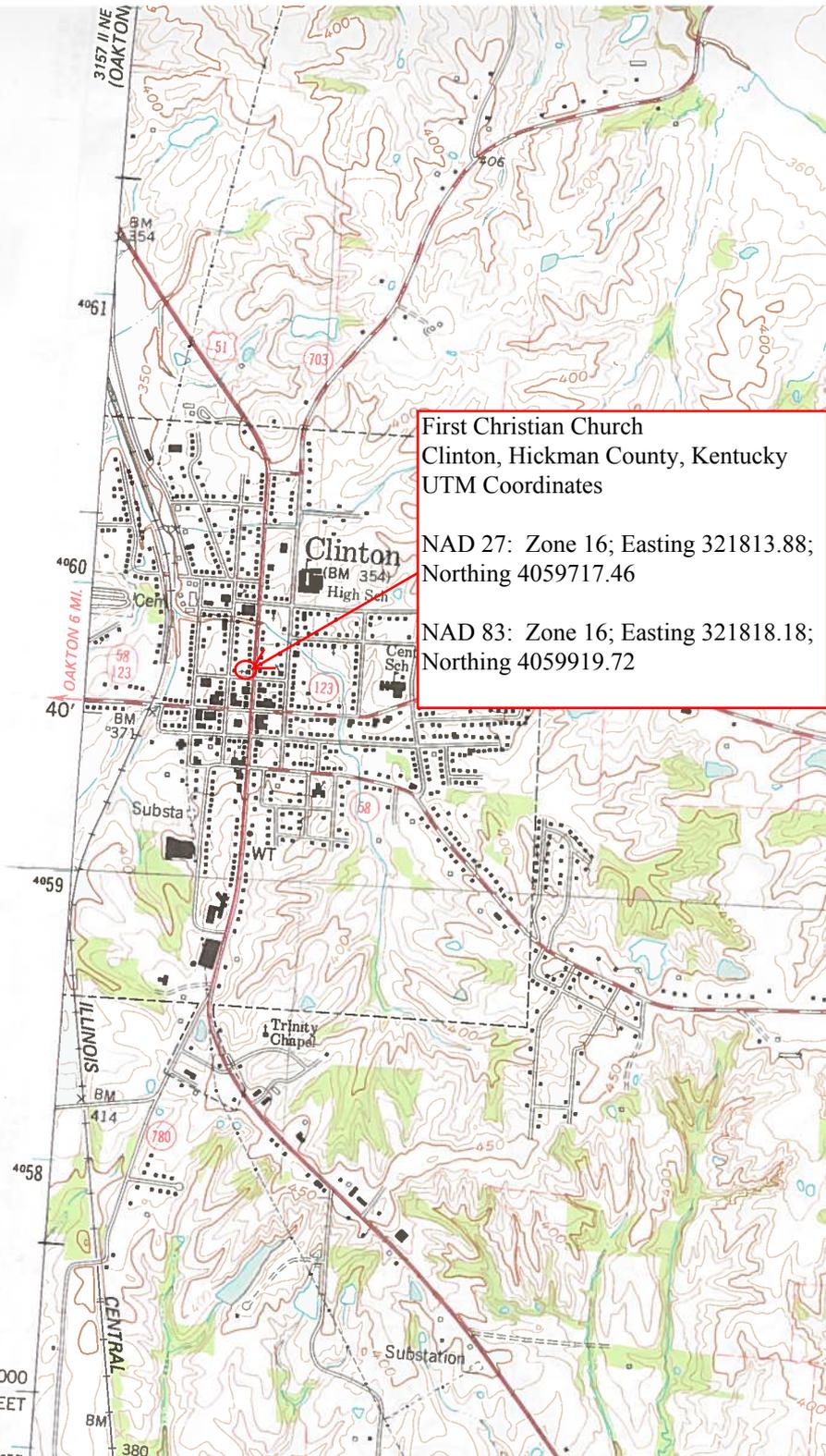
- 2 of 19: detail of ceiling**
- 3 of 19: former pulpit area and music cove, camera facing northwest**
- 4 of 19: detail of ceiling**
- 5 of 19: stained glass window in north wall, camera facing north**
- 6 of 19: music cove, camera facing west**
- 7 of 19: former pulpit area, camera facing northwest**
- 8 of 19: detail of stained glass window**
- 9 of 19: western wall of Fellowship hall, camera facing southwest**
- 10 of 19: south façade, camera facing north**
- 11 of 19: north façade, camera facing south**
- 12 of 19: north façade, camera facing south southeast**
- 13 of 19: north façade, where fellowship hall connects, camera facing south**
- 14 of 19: east and north walls, camera facing southwest**
- 15 of 19: east wall, camera facing west**
- 16 of 19: east wall, camera facing west northwest**
- 17 of 19: historic photograph (ca. 1909), view to southwest**
- 18 of 19: west side of building, camera facing east**
- 19 of 19: west side of building, camera facing northeast**

Property Owner:

name Sarah Bowman

street & number 380 County Road 1027 telephone 270-832-0247

city or town Cunningham state Kentucky zip code 42035



First Christian Church
Clinton, Hickman County, Kentucky
UTM Coordinates

NAD 27: Zone 16; Easting 321813.88;
Northing 4059717.46

NAD 83: Zone 16; Easting 321818.18;
Northing 4059919.72

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