

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Cumberland Presbyterian Church

AND/OR COMMON

Old Library Building, Lexington Historical Museum

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

112 South 13th Street

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

VICINITY OF

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

#4 - Hon. Ike Skelton

STATE

Missouri

CODE

29

COUNTY

Lafayette

CODE

107

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC
 PRIVATE

 BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE MUSEUM
 COMMERCIAL PARK
 EDUCATIONAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 ENTERTAINMENT RELIGIOUS
 GOVERNMENT SCIENTIFIC
 INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION
 MILITARY OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Lexington Library and Historical Association, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

1905 South Street

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64067

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Lafayette County Courthouse, Recorder of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Lexington

STATE

Missouri 64067

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE

1959

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

STATE

20242

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3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

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5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

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Lafayette County Courthouse, Recorder of Deeds

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FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

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SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior

CITY, TOWN

Washington, D.C.

STATE

20242

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now the Lexington Historical Museum, 112 South 13th Street, Lexington, Missouri is a two-story brick building constructed in a restrained version of the Greek Revival style. The lower floor of the building is approximately four feet below grade on the south and level with grade on the north. The primary (west) facade opens onto 13th Street (Missouri Highway #13).

EXTERIOR

Overall dimensions

This rectangular structure measures approximately 35' along its east and west sides and 50' along the north and south.

Construction materials and colors

The building is constructed of local brick, laid in common bond on limestone rubble foundations. These foundations are clearly visible at the northwest corner of the structure, though they have been painted red. Elsewhere, they are covered with concrete which has been painted red. At an earlier period, the bricks in the main fabric of the building were light, creamy white to pink, either as a result of painting or of their firing and subsequent weathering. In the 1950's the entire structure was painted a deep red. It is now peeling in large areas, revealing the lighter colored brick below.

Embellishments of smoothed, grey limestone occur on the west facade and include a narrow stringcourse at the level of the separation of the lower and main floors, and the simply molded pilaster capitals above. All frames which surround the paired, double-hung windows as well as all sills, lintels, doors and the boxed and pedimented cornice and raking cornice above are of wood and are painted white.

At the west end of the building, rising from the ridge of the gabled, standing seam, tin roof, a wooden cupola is located. It is composed of three sections which are placed vertically and painted white. The lower section is rectangular and simply paneled. It is topped by a molded cornice which is adorned with decorative brackets and pendants. Above, a second, taller, rectangular section rises which is embellished with engaged pilasters, a molded cornice and additional brackets and pendants. Two louvered vents are located on each of the four sides of this section. The third section of the cupola is tall and octagonal in form. It is adorned with engaged pilasters which are similar to those below. Topping it is another molded cornice from which hangs a decorative, perforated vergeboard. Capping the whole is an octagonal, pumpkin groin vault.

The north and south sides of the building are plain except for six corbel courses or brick which run just below cornice level on each side. In addition, soldier

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

1846-1848

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Missouri is significant for its restrained, Greek Revival architectural style. In addition, it holds a prominent position in local history as the earliest surviving home for the Cumberland Presbyterians of Lexington. Its connection to the Cumberlands is particularly important since one of the earliest, pioneer preachers of this congregation was the Reverend Finis Ewing, one of the founders of the Cumberland denomination.

Finis Ewing¹ was born in Bedford County, Virginia on July 10, 1773, the son of Irish immigrant parents.² He spent his boyhood near Nashville, Tennessee and acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek, probably at Spring Hill Seminary near Davidson City, Tennessee.³ By 1794 he had married Peggy Davidson, the daughter of the Revolutionary War hero General William Davidson, and had settled near Russellville, Kentucky to devote his life to farming.⁴

Because of his literary education, Ewing was advised by James McGready, a locally prominent minister of Logan County, Kentucky, that he should become a minister of the Presbyterian Church.¹ This was the period of the Cumberland Revival Movement of 1800 in this area, and the need for preachers was growing beyond the ministry's means to provide them. Consequently, the presbyteries of Transylvania and Cumberland in Kentucky licensed several new ministers in 1802 and 1803 who did not strictly meet Presbyterian educational requirements. Among these men was Finis Ewing.⁵ Ewing and his associates further angered the Presbyterian establishment by refusing to accept the doctrine of fatalism, or pre-destination, which formed a key part of the Westminster Confession of Faith, the basis of Presbyterian belief.⁶

Due to these problems, a commission was organized by the Kentucky synod in 1805 and was granted synodical power by that body to investigate the situation. It met and decreed that Ewing and the other new ministers had been irregularly ordained. As a result, they were barred from preaching pending a passing score on an examination to be given by the commission. The Cumberland presbytery refused to accept this ruling because the organization of the commission had been unconstitutional according to church law since the synod was not authorized to act without a complaint from the presbytery, and there had been no such complaint. In addition, even in the event that the synod were properly empowered to act, it was not authorized to proceed against individuals but only against procedures of the presbytery.⁷ As a consequence of this disagreement, all newly ordained ministers of the Cumberland presbytery were prohibited from preaching indefinitely by the synod.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Beard, Richard. Brief Biographical Sketches of Some of the Early Ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1867.
2. Cordry, Eugene. History of New Lebanon, Cooper County, Missouri. Fort Worth: V.K.M. Publishing House, 1976.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY APPROX 8/10

QUADRANGLE NAME Lexington West

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 5	4 2 4 0 4 5	4 3 3 7 4 5 5	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Part of Lots numbered Two (2) and Three (3), in Block numbered Twenty-six (26), in the First Addition to the town (now City) of Lexington, Lafayette County, Missouri, more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southwest corner

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Noelle Soren, Architectural Historian

April 14, 1978

ORGANIZATION

Dept. of Natural Resources, Office of Historic Preservation

TELEPHONE

P.O. Box 176

314/751-4096

CITY OR TOWN

Jefferson City

Missouri 65102

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE Director, Department of Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

DATE

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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-
2. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue
1963 state
The State Historical Society of Missouri
Columbia, Missouri 65201
 3. Lexington, Missouri: Sesquicentennial, 1822-1972
1972 local
Lexington Sesquicentennial, Inc.
Lexington, Missouri 64067
 4. Missouri State Historical Survey
1978 state
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
-

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2. Ernestine Ernst Seiter, Secretary
Lexington Library and Historical Association, Inc.
1905 South Street
Lexington, Missouri 64067

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arches cap the windows in these areas. The east side (rear) is plain except for an attached, single chimney and the single-leaf, paneled rear exit.

INTERIOR

The main floor of the building is entered atop the double-wide stairs on the west facade and through a vestibule paneled in narrow tongue and groove boards. The entire main floor is contained in one large room which is painted white throughout except for its tan, asphalt linoleum floor. A broad podium rises 8" at its east end. This room has a high ceiling which is covered with embossed tin squares which feature rococo floral motives and acanthus and lozenge decoration. Two large, squared medallions, each with vestigial supports for its former chandelier, are located in this ceiling design near the center of the room. At the west end, the upper portion of the enclosure for the entrance vestibule is edged with a decorative balustrade of spindles and spools which is topped by an undulating bulls'-eye cornice. Near-by, a steel pole rises which helps to support the tower above.

The lower floor of the building is the location of a large room to the west, which is known as the Cumberland Room, and a kitchen, utility area, restroom and vault to the east. The entrance to this floor is on the west facade, at street level, near the southwest corner of the building. The rear exit opens off of the kitchen at the east end. The Cumberland Room is capped with another tin-paneled ceiling embossed with a field of rosettes which is surrounded by panels of fleur-de-lis and floreated lozenges and edged with an egg and dart molding.

ALTERATIONS

Originally designed as a church, this building has had few documented alterations.² These include the following:

1. During the period when the building served as a land bank (1934-1949) the vault was installed at the northeast corner of the lower floor. Due to this installation, the window in that area of the north facade was bricked-up.
2. No trace of the original, entrance stair rail remains. The present, wrought iron rail was made and installed in the 1950's. Its design is based on that of the entrance rail from the fifth branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri (1845-1846) which was located in the present Elk's Club Building at the corner of 8th and Main Streets in Lexington. A fragment of the original entrance rail remains on the west side of this building.³
3. In the early 1950's, the exterior, brick walls of the building were painted red with epoxy paint.

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4. During a major restoration in 1975 the cupola was repaired and painted, the roof was repaired, the exterior wood trim and the entire interior were painted and the vault was cleaned and fumigated.
5. At an unknown date, the multi-light, two-sash windows were replaced with paired, four-sash windows of frosted glass. In 1976 the frosted glass was replaced with clear panes.
6. In 1976 the building was tuckpointed.

SITE

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located at the eastern edge of downtown Lexington, Missouri. The building is surrounded by civic and commercial structures on three sides. To the north, fronting on 13th Street, is the former post office, now the Lexington R-V Education and Administration Building, a structure designed in the Renaissance Revival style, and its accompanying parking lot. To the south, at the corner of 13th Street and Franklin Avenue, the historic, Gothic Revival Christ Episcopal Church (1848) is separated from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church by a narrow alley. To the west and across 13th Street are several commercial structures and their associated parking lots. To the east, just beyond the museum's property line, the land drops and becomes the back yard of one of the houses on Main Street.

PRESENT STATUS AND CONDITION

The building is presently owned by the Lexington Library and Historical Association, Inc., and it has served as a museum since 1976. It is in excellent condition structurally, and its only major problem is the peeling paint on its exterior, brick walls. Due to the friable nature of the local brick and to the permanent, binding nature of epoxy paint the Association has been advised against sandblasting. In addition, they have been warned that other forms of paint removal would not be satisfactory for epoxy paint.⁴

FOOTNOTES

1. The appearance of this church and its cupola resembles that of a Greek Revival church of wood in Nepaug, Connecticut which was built about 1840. See Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles (Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969), p. 43.

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2. Information on the alterations of the building is taken from the draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, completed by Ernestine Ernst Seiter, Secretary of the Lexington Library and Historical Association, Inc., and from personal correspondence with Mrs. Seiter by the Office of Historic Preservation, August 9, 1977.

3. Lexington Sesquicentennial, Inc., Lexington, Missouri: Sesquicentennial, 1822-1972 (Higginsville: Advance Publishing and Printing Co., 1972), p. 47.

4. Statement by Ernestine Seiter, phone conversation, April 7, 1978.

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Ewing and the Cumberland Revivalists hoped that the Presbyterian General Assembly, the body which was to give a final ruling in the argument, would set things right at their meeting in 1807. Yet, though the assembly agreed that it had been improper for the Kentucky synod to suspend ordained ministers, it decreed that it could not come to a definite decision in the matter because proper procedures had not been followed in bringing the case to their attention. In addition, it was decided that the assembly could not rule in the case because there was no legal means of appeal provided for in cases in which men had been irregularly tried and found guilty.⁸

Due to these actions, Ewing, Samuel King and Samuel McAdam reorganized the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as an independent ministry in Dixon County, Tennessee in 1810.⁹ In three years the presbytery grew to a synod, and in 1814, its official adoption of a revised version of the Westminster Confession, which was framed by Ewing and others, marked the real, spiritual birth of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination.¹⁰

From 1812, Ewing served as the half-time pastor of the Lebanon Church in Christian County, Kentucky and as a circuit-riding preacher to the surrounding area.¹¹ In 1820 he moved in a wave of Kentucky emigration to Cooper County, Missouri where he founded the New Lebanon Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a theology school.¹² This church was named after Ewing's former congregation because so many of its members had moved with him to Missouri to become members of his congregation there.¹³

Ewing remained in New Lebanon for twelve years and was noted in the area for his belief in the education of slaves and their emancipation after having received the necessary practical knowledge to earn a useful living.¹⁴ In 1821 Finis Ewing was appointed postmaster in his town, which he forever afterward called Ewingsville, Missouri. This was the second post office to be established in Cooper County.¹⁵ Ewing owned vast tracts of land in the county, and he erected a substantial brick house there. In 1831, however, he left the New Lebanon presbytery, and by 1832 he had settled in Lexington, Lafayette County, where his boyhood friend, President Andrew Jackson, had appointed him Registrar of the Land Office.¹⁶

By 1835 Ewing had organized and built a brick church building, locally called the Brick Church, on land deeded to the Cumberlands, four miles south of Lexington. In addition to the church building, the Cumberlands constructed a large tabernacle and twenty-two log cabins to provide for camp meetings and religious gatherings which drew as many as 10,000 people.¹⁷ Subsequently, a division of the congregation occurred. Ewing's Lexington congregation and the local, old school Presbyterians united and jointly built a frame church building in Lexington, on lot 73, in January, 1839, with Ewing as one of its founding trustees.¹⁸

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Finis Ewing died in Lexington in 1841¹⁹ but his church continued to thrive. The frame building was occupied by the Cumberlands until 1845 when plans were made to construct the Greek Revival Cumberland Presbyterian Church on South 13th Street. This building was erected between 1846 and 1848, though the deed was not recorded until 1865.²⁰ The lower floor was constructed immediately, but, due to a lack of funds, the main floor was not completed until 1848. Eight years later the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination met in the building.²¹

From 1875 to 1876 a private school for boys was conducted in the Cumberland Church building. Its headmaster was James Lane Allen (1849-1925), a well-known novelist, writer of poems and short stories and a native of Lexington, Kentucky.²²

In 1879 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was sold for \$2,000 to the Lexington German School Society, an organization conceived to educate the expanding, local German population.²³ This organization rented Sunday use of the main floor of the building to the German Evangelical Trinity Church (now Trinity United Church of Christ).²⁴ This organization used the building until late in 1923 when their present building at the corner of 14th Street and Franklin Avenue was completed.²⁵

In 1924 the Lexington Library and Historical Association was incorporated. This group purchased the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and established a public library on the main floor.²⁶ In 1974 the library was moved to new quarters. During this thirty year period the lower floor of the building served as a land bank (1934-1949) and as a meeting room for many civic organizations such as the Chamber of Commerce, Girl Scouts, American Legion and the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.²⁷

The present museum was opened in 1976 on the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington (September 20, 1861). In July, 1977 the Association received as a permanent gift the entire collection of the Pony Express Heritage and Art Gallery in San Rafael, California. This collection had been amassed by the late Col. Waddell F. Smith, the great-grandson of William Bradford Waddell, a Lexingtonian and one of the founders of the Pony Express (1859).²⁸

The survey of Missouri's historic sites is based on their selection as they relate to theme studies in Missouri history as outlined in "Missouri's State Historic Preservation Plan." The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, therefore, is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places as an example of the themes of "Architecture", "Society", "Fine Arts and Humanities" and "Education."

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FOOTNOTES

1. Ewing was given this unusual name because his parents intended for him to be the last of their twelve children. See Allen Jackson and Dumas Malone, eds., The Dictionary of American Biography, Vol. IV (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931), 233.
2. Ibid.
3. Richard Beard, Brief Biographical Sketches of Some of the Early Ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1867), p. 31.
4. Beard, p. 31 and Jackson and Malone, eds., Vol. IV, p. 233.
5. Jackson and Malone, eds., Vol. IV, p. 233.
6. The doctrine of pre-destination was not consistent with the idea of the rebirth of the soul through faith which was preached by the Cumberland Revivalist ministers. Consequently, the Cumberland denomination sought a middle position between the strict Calvinist ideas of fatalism and the less reputed, more permissive beliefs of the Arminist sect. While the Calvinists believed that salvation was unconditional only to the elect and the Arminists held that salvation was uncertain to all, including saints, the Cumberlands believed that salvation was unconditional only to saints and conditional to everyone else, even sinners. They preached that the only elect were those who complied with the gospel's teachings which they had learned to understand at the time of their election, when they had been "born again". Under these tenets, everyone was eligible for revival if they sincerely desired to become a part of the church. This creed provided the basis for the popularity and the propagation of the Cumberland denomination in the nineteenth century. See E.B. Crisman, Origin and Doctrine of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church (St. Louis: Perrin and Smith, 1877), pp. 102-103. Others hold that the main difference between Ewing's beliefs and those of the Presbyterian establishment was based on his idea that a Classical education was not necessary for ordination since to preach to the average American one only needed a command of the English language. See Henry C. Levens, History of Cooper County, Missouri (St. Louis: Perrin and Smith, 1876), p. 159.
7. Crisman, p. 30.
8. Crisman, pp. 37-40.

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9. Crisman, p. 32.
10. Jackson and Malone, eds., Vol. IV, p. 233. See supra, note 6.
11. Crisman, p. 29.
12. Beard, p. 31.
13. W.F. Johnson, History of Cooper County, Missouri (Topeka: Historical Publishing Co., 1919), p. 270. For a description of this building see Levens, p. 159.
14. Eugene Cordry, History of New Lebanon, Cooper County, Missouri (Fort Worth: V.K.M. Publishing Co., 1976), p. 36. Finis Ewing was a slave owner.
15. Ibid. The first one was at Boonville, Missouri.
16. Cordry, p. 37 and statement by John Ryland Wallace, personal interview, March 28, 1978. This reference to Cordry also features an old photograph of Ewing's home in Cooper County.
17. History of Lafayette County, Missouri (St. Louis: Missouri Historical Co., 1881), p. 437. This land was later divided and sold, but the fate of the buildings is not mentioned in the histories. See William Young, Young's History of Lafayette County, Missouri (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen and Co., 1910), p. 170.
18. Young, p. 170.
19. Finis Ewing and his wife were the parents of thirteen children and seventy-four grandchildren. One of his sons, William Lee Davidson Ewing (1795-1846), served in the Illinois house and senate, as Governor of that state and as a U.S. Senator from Illinois. Another, Thompson McGready Ewing (1798-1871), was a member of the Kentucky legislature, served as a Presidential elector and was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention in 1845. See Cordry, p. 38.
20. Young, 170. The first church was sold to Calvin L. McGrew in 1849 and was later destroyed by fire.
21. Young, p. 171.

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CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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22. John Ryland Wallace, "The Library Building." (Lexington, Missouri: The Lexington Library and Historical Association, Inc., 1952). (Mimeographed.) Allen's formative years were spent in study, teaching and tutoring and he earned an M.A. from Kentucky University (Transylvania College) in 1877. Three years later he was selected to fill the chair in Latin at Bethany College in West Virginia. Allen wrote many short stories, poems and articles concerning his native Kentucky and other subjects for publications such as Harper's and the Atlantic Monthly. Some of his more well known works include The Flute and the Violin and Other Kentucky Tales and Romances (1891), A Kentucky Cardinal (1894) and Aftermath (1895). See Jackson and Malone, eds., Vol. I., p. 195-196.

23. By 1879 German immigrants and their descendants formed a significant part of the population of Lafayette County. The first Germans came to western Missouri about 1838, though records are scanty. Most were from families which originated in Hanover and Westphalia in Germany. The majority came as farmers who were lured by the rich agricultural lands of the area and by speculators in and owners of land who needed buyers for their vast acreage in order to turn a profit. Because the Germans were willing and able to pay top prices for the land, speculators encouraged their immigration, and their profits were immense. After the Civil War, news of the successful farming in western Missouri spread to other parts of the state and many new German settlements were formed. For example, many farmers from Warren County, near St. Louis, moved to the vicinity of Higginsville, a few miles from Lexington. The majority of these emigrants had their roots in Lippe-Detmold, and they induced their relatives to come and settle in several areas, including Lexington. These German communities organized their own churches, schools and community societies to keep their heritage alive. An indication of the large German population in the area and of the attempts by the English speaking population to co-exist and successfully deal with German speakers can be seen in the fact that between the years 1868 and 1873 the Lexington Public School employed a succession of five teachers of German. Due to the low salary which the system could afford to pay, the position was often vacant and was eventually discontinued. See Lexington Sesquicentennial, Inc., Lexington, Missouri: Sesquicentennial, 1822-1972 (Higginsville: Advance Publishing and Printing Co., 1972), p. 43, Young, pp. 51-58, History of Lexington's Public Schools (Lexington: R-V School District Board of Education, 1962), p. 17 and statement by John Ryland Wallace, personal interview, March 28, 1978. After the building was purchased by the German School Society, the congregation moved to a frame building, three miles south of Lexington, called the Edenvew Church. This building was later razed. See Young, p. 171.

24. History of Lafayette County, Missouri, p. 441.

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25. Lexington, Missouri: Sesquicentennial, 1822-1972, p. 61 and data excerpted from the draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form, prepared by Ernestine Seiter, Secretary, Lexington Library and Historical Association, Inc., October 5, 1977.
26. Lexington, Missouri: Sesquicentennial, 1822-1972, p. 42.
27. Dankers Lauderdale, "Lexington Public Library." (Lawrence, Kans.: Historic American Buildings Inventory Work Sheet completed as part of coursework for a degree in Architecture, 1970). (Mimeographed).
28. The home office of the Pony Express was in Lexington, Missouri at the corner of 10th and Main Streets, the present site of Nicola's Lounge. Mr. Waddell's Lexington home at the corner of 13th and South Streets later became the Baptist Female College and is now the Lafayette Apartments. See Lexington, Missouri: Sesquicentennial, 1822-1972, p. 44.

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CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

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ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

3. Crisman, E.B. Origin and Doctrine of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. St. Louis: Perrin and Smith, 1877.
4. Data excerpted from the draft National Register Inventory-Nomination Form, prepared by Ernestine Seiter, Secretary, Lexington Library and Historical Association Inc., October 5, 1977.
5. History of Lafayette County, Missouri. St. Louis: Missouri Historical Co., 1881
6. History of Lexington's Public Schools. Lexington: R-V School District Board of Education, 1962.
7. Jackson, Allen and Malone, Dumas, eds. The Dictionary of American Biography, Vols. I and IV. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1931.
8. Johnson, W.F. History of Cooper County, Missouri. Topeka: Historical Publishing Co., 1919.
9. Lauderdale, Dankers. "Lexington Public Library." Lawrence, Kans.: Historic American Buildings Inventory Work Sheet completed as part of coursework for a degree in Architecture, 1970. (Mimeographed.)
10. Levens, Henry C. History of Cooper County, Missouri. St. Louis: Perrin and Smith, 1876.
11. Lexington Sesquicentennial, Inc. Lexington, Missouri: Sesquicentennial, 1822-1972. Higginsville: Advance Publishing and Printing Co., 1972.
12. Seiter, Mrs. John. "Old Library Building Part of Lexington Heritage", Lexington [Missouri] Advertiser, November 29, 1974, p. 6.
13. ----- . Personal correspondence with the Office of Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, August 9, 1977.
14. ----- . Telephone conversation with the Office of Historic Preservation, Missouri Department of Natural Resources, April 7, 1978.
15. Wallace. John Ryland. "The Library Building". Lexington, Missouri: The Lexington Library and Historical Association, Inc., 1952. (Mimeographed.)

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ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

-
16. Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles.
Cambridge: M.I.T. Press, 1969.
17. Young, William. Young's History of Lafayette County, Missouri. Indianapolis:
B.F. Bowen and Co., 1910.

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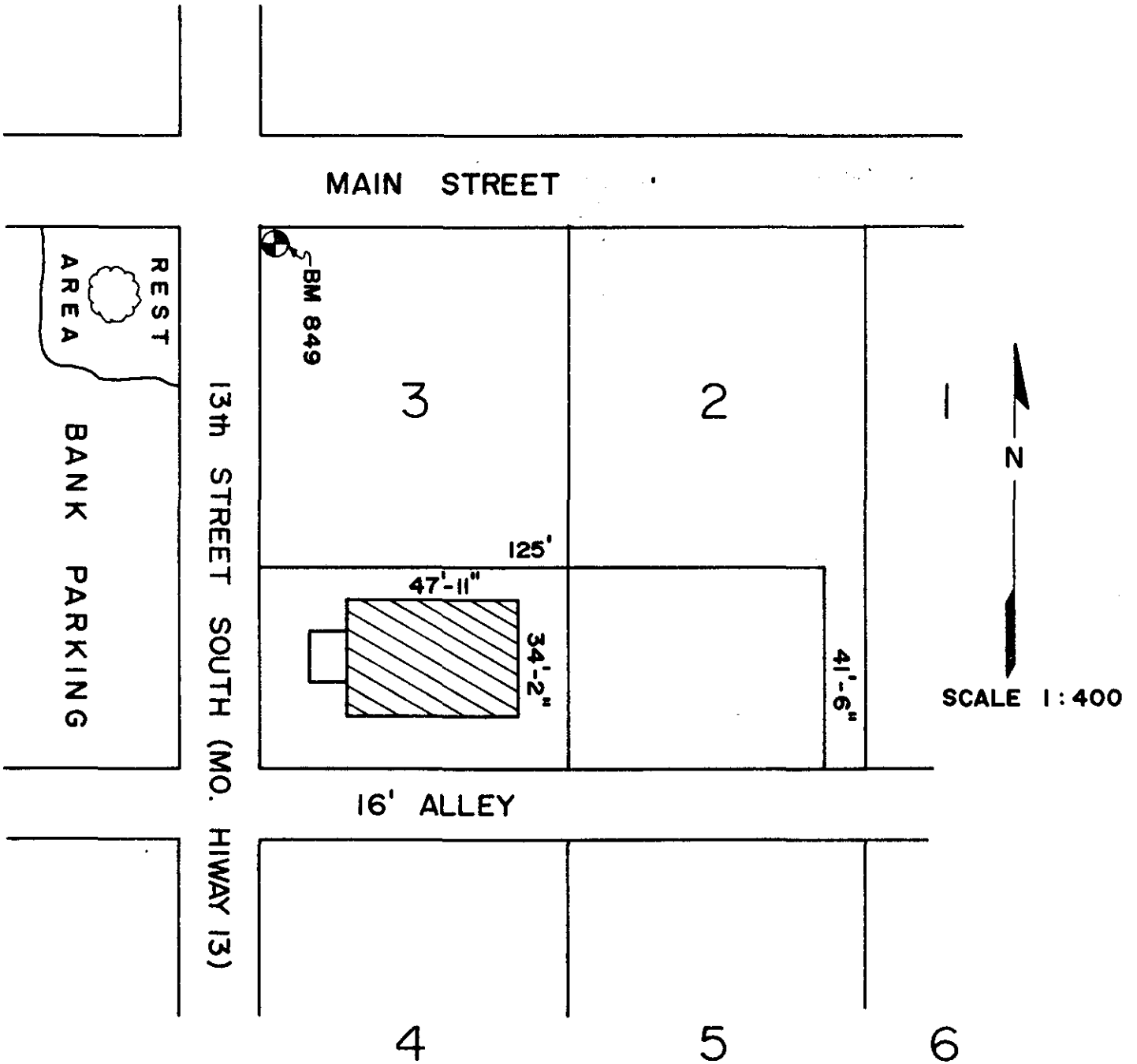
CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

CONTINUATION SHEET

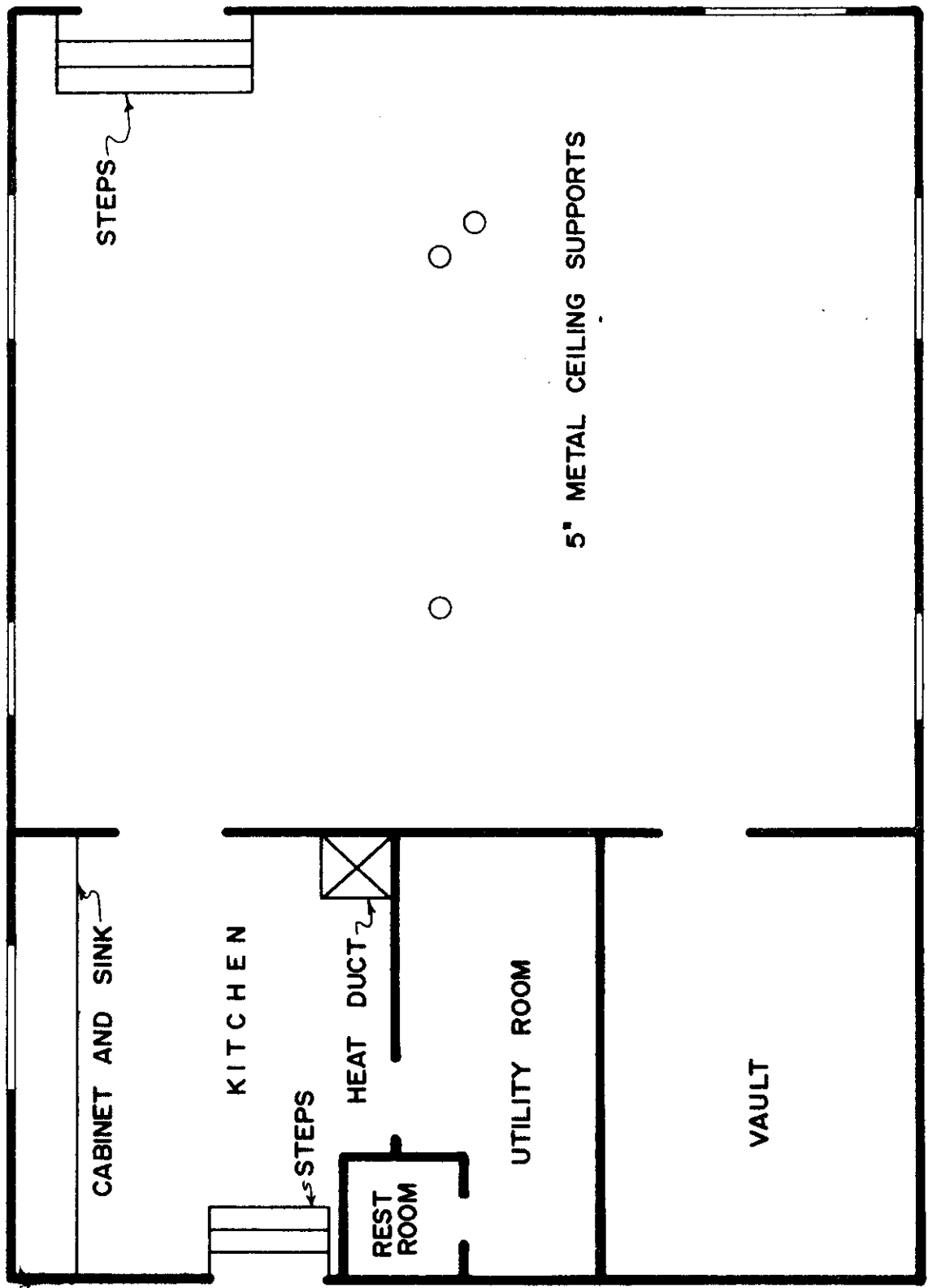
ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

of said Lot Three (3), in Block Twenty-six (26), in said First Addition to the town (now City) of Lexington, running thence North with the West line of said Lot Three (3), forty-one (41) feet and six (6) inches to the southwest corner of the (former) Post Office site, thence East with the South line of the (former) Post Office site one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to a stake, thence South forty-one (41) feet and six (6) inches to the North line of an alley running through the center of said Block Twenty-Six (26) thence West with the North line of said alley one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to the place of beginning.

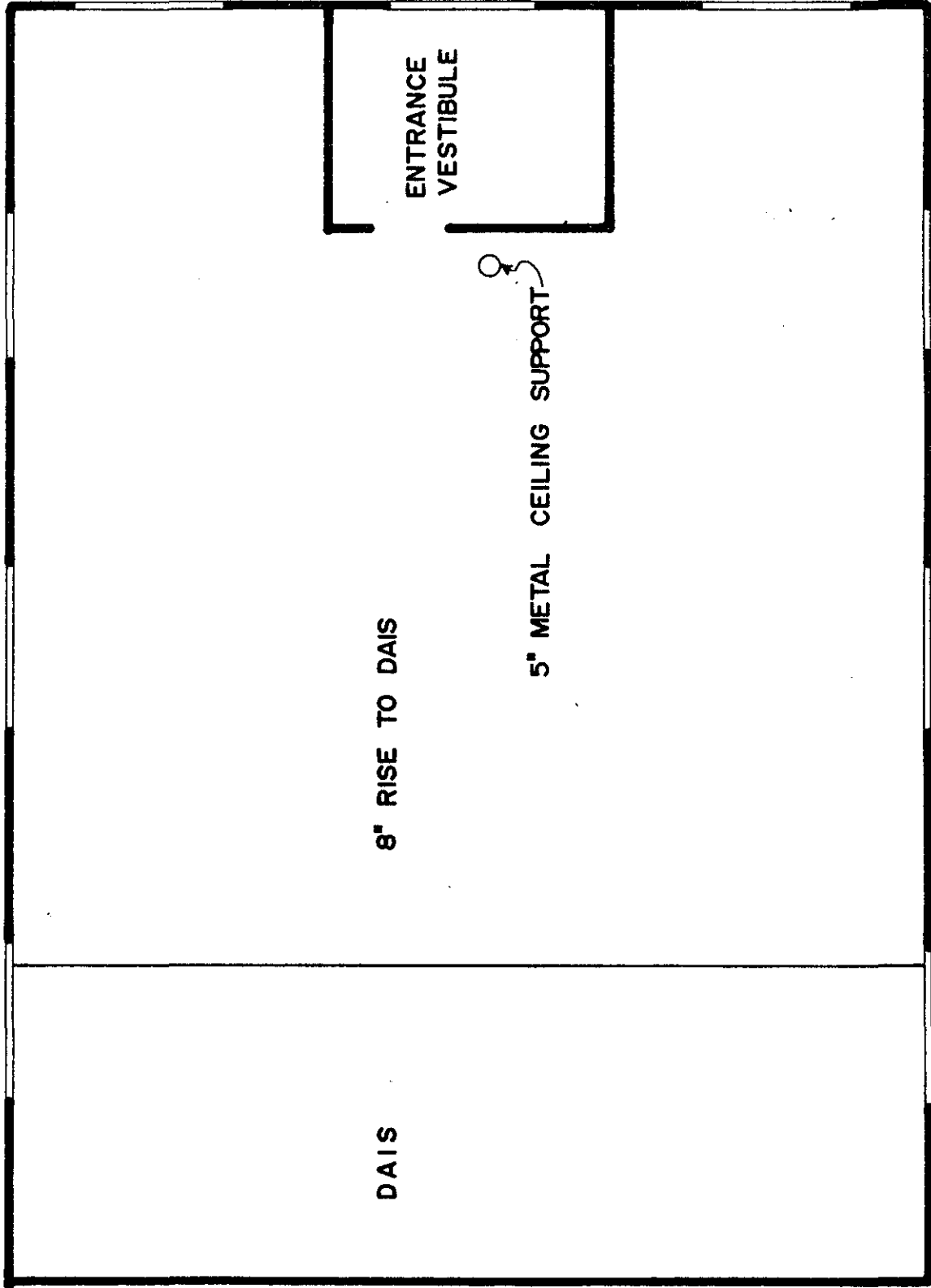
SITE PLAN MAP
CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
LEXINGTON, MISSOURI

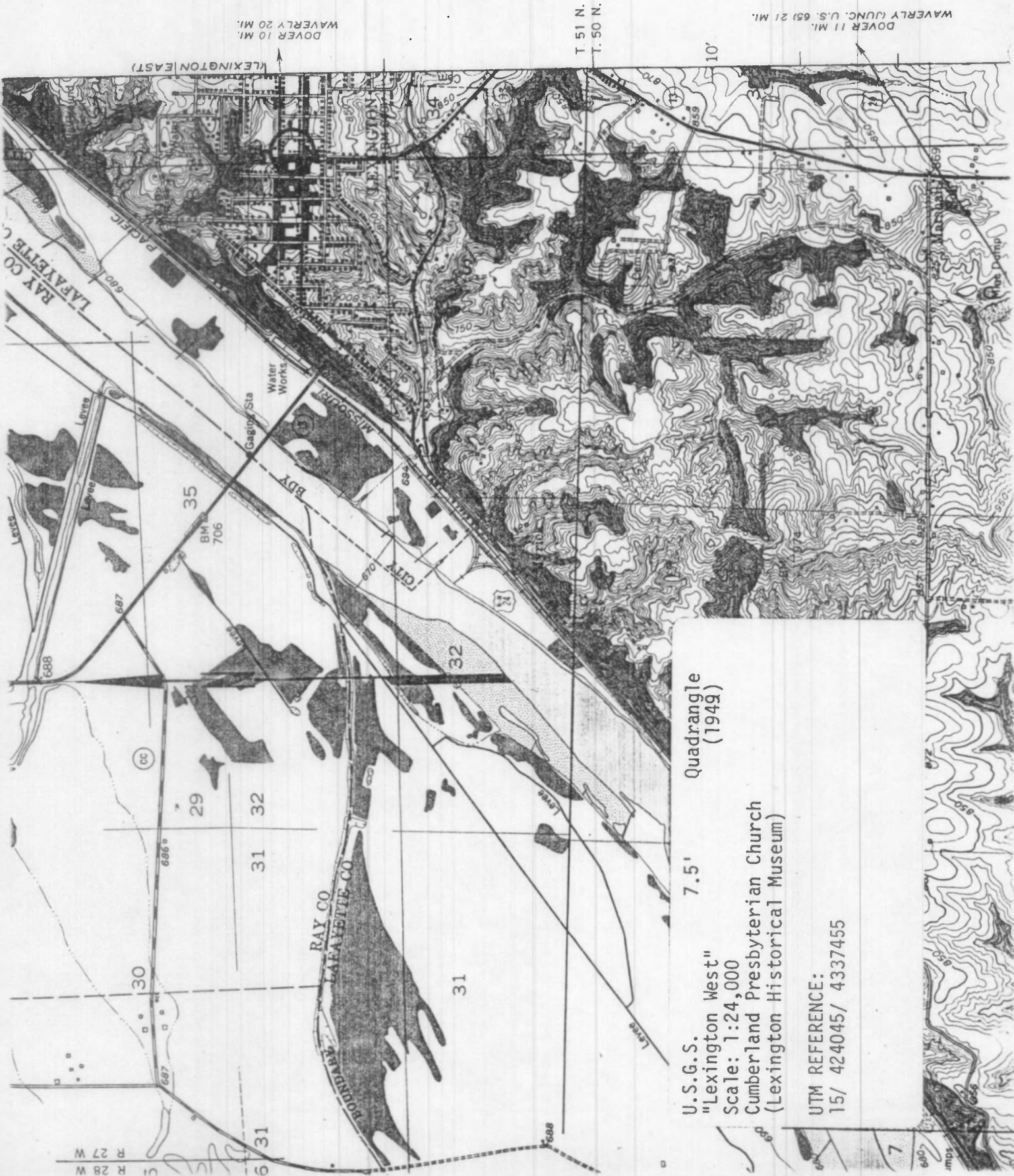


CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
LEXINGTON, MISSOURI



UPPER FLOOR PLAN
CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
LEXINGTON, MISSOURI





"Lexington West"
 Scale: 1:24,000
 Cumberland Presbyterian Church
 (Lexington Historical Museum)

UTM REFERENCE:
 15/ 424045/ 4337455

#318

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

COUNTY: Lafayette

LOCATION: 112 S. 13th St.
Lexington

OWNER: Lexington Library and Historical Assoc., Inc.

ADDRESS: 1905 South St.
Lexington

DATE APPROVED BY A.C.: April 28, 1978

DATE SENT TO D.C.: May 18, 1978

DATE OF REC. IN D.C.: May 22, 1978

DATE PLACED ON NATIONAL REGISTER: November 14, 1978

DATE CERTIFICATE AWARDED
(AND PRESENTOR): June 20, 1979
Larry Brooks

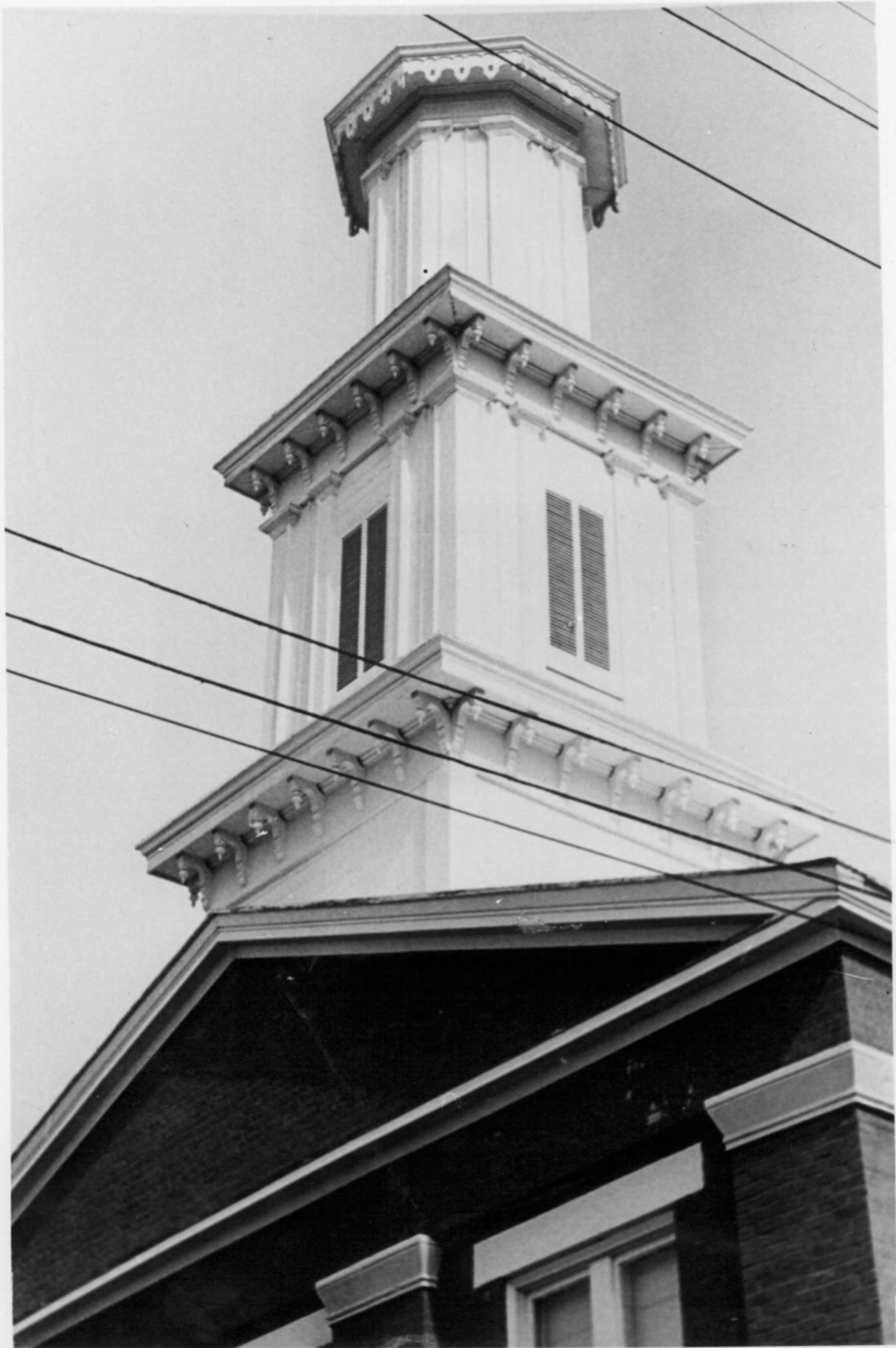
DATE FILE REVIEWED:

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Missouri is significant for its restrained, Greek Revival architectural style. In addition, it holds a prominent position in local history as the earliest surviving home for the Cumberland Presbyterians of Lexington. Its connection to the Cumberland is particularly important since one of the earliest, pioneer preachers of this congregation was the Reverend Finis Ewing, one of the founders of the Cumberland denomination.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH #1
Lexington, Missouri
Photographer: Greg Lemaster
February, 1977
Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo.
65101
West and main facade of the building.



CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH #2
Lexington, Missouri
Photographer: Greg Lemaster
February, 1977
Copy Neg. Loc.: Department of Natural
Resources, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Mo.
65101
Tower at west end of gabled roof, detail.



CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

#3

Lexington, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren
March, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101
South side.



CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

#4

Lexington, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren
March, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Interior, main floor museum, view to south-
west.



CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

#5

Lexington, Missouri

Photographer: Noelle Soren

March, 1978

Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 176,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101

Interior, lower floor, detail of tin ceiling
in southwest corner.

