



Second Baptist Church and Booker T.  
Washington School Historic District  
Name of Property

Morgan County, Missouri  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	1	objects
2	1	<b>Total</b>

### Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/ church

EDUCATION/school

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/ church

Domestic/single dwelling

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

wood

roof: Asphalt, metal

other:

☒

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Second Baptist Church and Booker T.  
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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.

☒ **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES**

### Areas of Significance

ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK

### Period of Significance

1881-1954

### Significant Dates

1881, 1948

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

unknown

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

### 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): \_\_\_\_\_

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Less than one acre

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>38.428179</u> Latitude:	<u>-92.842345</u> Longitude:	3	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:
2	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:	4	_____ Latitude:	_____ Longitude:

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

\_\_\_\_ NAD 1927 or \_\_\_\_ NAD 1983

1	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	3	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing
2	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing	4	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (On continuation sheet)

**Boundary Justification** (On continuation sheet)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jacob Morris (primary), Missouri SHPO, and Sharon Buckingham  
organization State Historic Preservation Office date 11/18/2019  
street & number 1659 E. Elm Street telephone 573-751-7800  
city or town Jefferson City state MO zip code 65102-0716  
e-mail Jacob.morris@dnr.mo.gov

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

**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.).



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**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.

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

## Photo Log:

Name of Property: **Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School Historic District**

City or Vicinity: **Versailles**

County: **Morgan** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Jacob Morris**

Date  
Photographed: **June 27, 2019**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

### Exterior:

1 of 47: Overall, camera facing northwest.

#### Second Baptist Church:

2 of 47: Second Baptist façade, facing west.

3 of 47: Second Baptist southeast corner, facing northwest.

4 of 47: Second Baptist northeast corner, facing southwest.

5 of 47: Second Baptist north elevation, facing south.

6 of 47: Second Baptist west elevation, facing east.

7 of 47: Second Baptist southwest corner, facing northeast.

#### Booker T. Washington School:

8 of 47: Booker T. Washington façade, facing west.

9 of 47: Detail of inscription on east step, facing west.

10 of 47: Booker T. Washington northeast corner, facing southwest.

11 of 47: Booker T. Washington north elevation, facing south.

12 of 47: Booker T. Washington southwest corner, facing northeast.

13 of 47: Booker T. Washington south elevation, facing north.

#### Landscape:

14 of 47: Landscape view, facing south.

15 of 47: Detail of gravel driveway, facing south-southwest.

16 of 47: Detail of access pipe, facing south.

17 of 47: Detail of gravel parking lot, facing east.

### Interior:

#### Second Baptist Church:

##### First Floor:

18 of 47: Entry vestibule in tower, facing west.

19 of 47: Detail of transom above entry, facing east.

20 of 47: Nave and chancel, facing northwest corner.

21 of 47: Nave and chancel, facing southwest corner.

22 of 47: Nave, facing southeast corner.

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- 23 of 47: Nave, facing northeast corner.
- 24 of 47: East end of interior, facing south.
- 25 of 47: Detail of closet, facing east.
- 26 of 47: Detail of staircase to basement, facing north.

**Basement:**

- 27 of 47: Detail of staircase and storage closet, facing east.
- 28 of 47: North half of dining area and kitchen, facing west.
- 29 of 47: Kitchen pass-through, facing west.
- 30 of 47: Dining area and exit to south exterior staircase, facing southwest corner.
- 31 of 47: Southeast corner restroom, facing east.
- 32 of 47: Central east restroom, facing east.

**Booker T. Washington School:**

**First Floor:**

- 33 of 47: Entry hall, facing east.
- 34 of 47: Detail of doors on north wall of entry hall, facing northeast.
- 35 of 47: Restroom at northeast corner of school, facing north.
- 36 of 47: Detail of north window in staircase hall, facing north.
- 37 of 47: Classroom area, facing west.
- 38 of 47: Classroom area, facing northwest corner.
- 39 of 47: Classroom area, facing northeast corner.
- 40 of 47: Detail of office at southeast corner of school, facing east.
- 41 of 47: Detail of office at southeast corner of school, facing east.

**Basement:**

- 42 of 47: Detail of concrete stairs, facing northeast.
- 43 of 47: North wall of basement, facing northwest.
- 44 of 47: North half of basement, facing west.
- 45 of 47: South half of basement, facing southwest corner.
- 46 of 47: Eastern portion of main space in basement, facing north.
- 47 of 47: Southwest corner of basement showing closet and exit, facing southeast corner.

**Figure Log:**

Figures on continuation pages.

Figure 1. Context map.

Figure 2. Site map.

Figure 3. Photo log of exterior

Figure 4. Photo log and floor plan of Second Baptist Church first floor.

Figure 5. Photo log and floor plan of Second Baptist Church basement.

Figure 6. Photo log and floor plan of Booker T. Washington School first floor.

Figure 7. Photo log and floor plan of Booker T. Washington School basement.

Figure 8. Historic image of Second Baptist Church.

Figure 9. Detail of Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Versailles, Missouri, 1902.

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Second Baptist Church and Booker T Washington  
School Historic District

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**SUMMARY:**

The Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School Historic District is located at 313 South Monroe Street in Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri. The district is located in a predominately residential neighborhood located south of Versailles' commercial downtown area near the south of the town. The lot consists of a relatively flat lot located on the entire eastern part of the block, measuring approximately 180 by 200 feet. Two contributing buildings are situated on the lot. The Second Baptist Church occupies the southern portion, and the Booker T. Washington School the north. A non-contributing, non-historic object is planter and sign assembly also located on the lot.

The Second Baptist Church is a one story frame cross-gabled corner tower church with a full basement constructed in 1881. The tower has a distinctive cross gable roof, and despite recladding in aluminum siding, window replacement, and the addition of an accessibility ramp, the church retains the overall fenestration pattern, massing and proportions. The character defining historic open floorplan with entry vestibule is retained.

Booker T. Washington School is a one-story, side gabled, rectangular plan, red brick building with a full basement. The side gable roof is a metal replacement and wooden stairs lead to entrance vs concrete, but otherwise there have been little changes to the building. The school retains the majority of its historic windows. Built in 1948, this schoolhouse replaced the previous frame schoolhouse, which was moved from the site to another location on Fisher Street shortly before the construction of the current building. The open floorplan with distinctive daylighting pattern, (small, high windows on the chalkboard wall, and expansive windows on the opposite wall, allowing natural illumination) is retained.

The Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School Historic District retains its overall design, location, feeling, and association. Although the alterations to the church are substantial, as a district the school and church retain integrity and are able to convey local significance in the area of ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK as the only notable surviving institutional buildings associated with the African American community in Versailles, Missouri.

**SETTING:**

The Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School property is located at 313 South Monroe Street in Versailles. (Figures 1, 2) Monroe Street has always been the main north-to-south thoroughfare through Versailles. The property is located on the west side of the street, in the southernmost region of the town, in a predominately residential area with a few businesses interspersed along Monroe Street approximately five blocks south of historic town square.

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The property is flat and grassy, without trees or large vegetation. A non-historic concrete sidewalk runs the entire length along Monroe Street. The Booker T. Washington School is roughly centered on the northern half of the lot, and the Second Baptist Church Building is roughly centered on the southern half. The open area between these buildings is a historically significant space, used for gatherings and recess activities. An uncurbed gravel drive extends from West Lafayette Street north of the property, curving between the buildings, exiting on Monroe Street. A rectangular gravel parking area is located south of the Second Baptist Church building, extending to West Dekalb Street. It's unclear when these lots were added. **One non-contributing object** is found on the grounds: A **sign and planter** assembly (Photo 4) in front of the church. Non-historic features include an access pipe (Photo 16) capped with concrete, and a wooden utility pole (Photo 14). It is unknown when the concrete sidewalk along Monroe Street was constructed.

**SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (CONTRIBUTING):**

**Exterior (Photos 1-7, 14):**

The Second Baptist Church building is a one story cross-gable, frame-construction church. The side gables peak slightly below the end gables, and fall short of the ridgeline at the intersection. The roof is three tab asphalt composition shingle. The church sits atop a rectangular-footprint concrete-finished full basement. A square footprint tower with a cross-gable roof is located at the southeast corner of the building. The church is clad in white aluminum siding.

The **façade** faces Monroe Street to the east (Photos 2-4). The elevation is dominated by a slightly projecting tower forming the south corner. The main entrance consists of modern double doors topped by transom centered in the tower. The entrance is accessed by concrete landing and steps. Handrails are iron pipe railing. A modern dimensional treated-lumber accessibility ramp attaches to the landing on the north side. This ramp has a single return extending to the Monroe Street sidewalk. The remainder of the façade is an unadorned gable end with a centered rectangular paired non-historic replacement window. Siding, windows and doors are relatively modern replacement.

The **north elevation** has three bays, with a symmetrical design (Photos 4-5, 15). D profile gutters are installed, with downspouts located at the corners of the church. All windows are equal-height rectangular units. A paired window assembly is centered under the gable end, and the two flanking single windows are located so the inner edge is in line with the base of the gable. The concrete foundation is visible below the aluminum cladding, and the four evenly-

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spaced original basement window openings are evident. Three of these contain replacement windows. The second-easternmost opening is filled with brick.

The **west elevation** is an unadorned gable end. Is entirely plain, except for a single door offset near the south end of the wall (Photos 6-7). This entrance is accessed by a modern treated dimensional-lumber staircase and landing. The concrete foundation is visible, and features two small non-historic replacement windows.

The **south elevation** (Photos 3, 7, 17) matches the design of the north elevation with two exceptions. The west end is dominated by a tower that projects slightly from the wall. A thin rectangular window is centered in the tower. Near the east end is a small gable roof rectangular ell that encloses a staircase to the basement. It has a door facing the south.

**Interior (Photos 18-32):**

The **main floor** (Photos 18-26) is entered through the double doors in the east wall of the tower (Photo 19), this tower defines the interior space of the entry vestibule, which features double doors in the west and north walls (Photos 18, 24). The doors and trim of the vestibule are historic 5 panel swinging doors with matching trim. The remainder of the main floor is a single open space (Photos 20-22), with the exception of a small closet at the northeast corner of the room (Photos 22-23, 25). The chancel is elevated above the nave by a single step height, and the spaces are otherwise undifferentiated. The main floor has a flat ceiling finished in acoustical tile. Walls are wooden paneling, and carpet covers the floors. Rows of modern chairs provide congregational seating.

The **basement** (Photos 27-32) is accessed through a staircase at the east end of the main floor, descending from the doorway north of the vestibule. The staircase has a single return, and a small closet is located directly below the main floor closet at the northeast corner (Photo 27). A summer beam extends the entire length of the basement east to west, and is supported by two round metal pillars (Photos 28, 30). The northwest corner contains a kitchen with a large pass-through serving window and an entrance to the kitchen is located to the south (Photos 28-29). A staircase to the exterior is located near the southwest corner (Photo 30). Two small restrooms are located at the southeast corner, below the tower and vestibule. Wall and ceiling finishes in the basement are drywall, the floor is gray epoxy paint over concrete (Photos 31-32).

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL (CONTRIBUTING):**

**Exterior:**

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The Booker T. Washington School building is a side gable rectangular red brick building with the main façade and entrance on the east-facing gable end. The brick is laid in common bond atop a concrete full-sized basement. The roof is green metal, with moderate eave overhang. The **main façade** is three bays, with two narrow historic 4-over-4 wooden sash windows flanking a centrally located entrance. Brick engaged columns topped by a small flat roof surround the entrance. The door is topped with a 3-lite transom. Fenestration on the façade is historic except for the door. A poured concrete stoop with five steps forms the approach to the entrance. The top riser has a plaque that reads "Booker T. Washington School". Metal pipe provides handrails on both sides. Non-historic wooden stairs cover the lower 4 stairs on the stoop. The foundation is parged. Openings for basement windows are found on each side of the porch. The north side is blinded with a wood panel, and the south side has a modern replacement casement window sized to the historic opening. The **north elevation** has three small rectangular historic wooden windows evenly spaced near the roofline. All are wooden. The center is a single pane, and the other two are 3-lite windows. Two openings at the foundation for basement windows are blinded by wooden panels. Historic wooden 3 lite windows are visible from the interior. Half round galvanized gutter extends along the roofline with a round downspout at the northwest corner. The west elevation is devoid of fenestration.

The **south elevation** contains two large rectangular windows offset towards the west end of the wall. Each opening contains non-historic paired casement windows set into the original openings. The foundation contains three window openings, and a below ground concrete staircase and stairwell accessing an access door to the basement. The westernmost window is a non-historic casement fitted into the original opening. The remaining foundation windows are blinded with wooden panels. Historic wooden windows are retained behind the panel. The basement door is a non-historic replacement. A metal-pipe safety railing encircles the stairwell. A galvanized half round gutter drains into a round downspout at the southwest corner.

**Interior (Photos 33-47):**

The **main level** is accessed through the east into an entry hall leading to the classroom area. Two doors are set into the north wall. The east door leads into a small restroom. The west door leads into a staircase to the basement. Doors are historic 5 panel, and the trim is consistent with the era of construction. The south wall of the entrance hall has no openings. The entrance hall leads into the main classroom area to the west. The west wall of the classroom is bare. The north wall has two small windows set high in the wall, and the south wall has two large picture windows. The southeast corner is a small office, with a 5 panel door facing west. The ceiling is finished in new galvanized metal. The walls are plaster, and the floors are of wood.

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The **basement** staircase is poured concrete. The basement is formed concrete, with a concrete floor. Unfinished dimensional framing for an unbuilt centrally located wall runs the entire length of the building from east to west. Joists are visible in the ceiling. Vertical furring strips are placed regularly along exterior walls. A small storage room is located at the southeast corner, directly under the mail floor office. A door to the exterior is set in the south wall near this room. Construction and storage materials in the room made securing detailed photographs difficult.

**Integrity:**

The Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School Historic District retains integrity of materials, form, feeling, and association.

The surrounding neighborhood is generally residential, with modest single-family homes placed on rectangular lots, just as it was throughout the period of significance. The lot that holds the two nominated buildings and forms the district boundaries is generally flat and covered with grass, as it was throughout the period of significance. The two buildings are in their original locations, which is important to convey their historical interrelationships.

The Second Baptist Church building massing and design is overall design is retained, expressing church design featuring a prominent corner tower entrance. The building is immediately recognizable as a small rural church. The exterior the building has been reclad in aluminum siding and although the original fenestration pattern is retained, the windows and door assemblies are non-historic replacements. Although these changes have compromised the visual expression of the materials, this building contributes to the district because it still conveys the relationship between the church and the school buildings. The layout of the church reflects the historic use, and historic interior doors and trim are retained in the entry foyer. This is especially important as the district is significant due to its association with the African American community from a social and community standpoint. Significant interior spaces include the open congregational area and also the open basement where important activities took place. A non-historic accessibility ramp is installed near the entrance of the church, as is a sign and planter. Both impact the visual character somewhat.

The Booker T. Washington School appears generally as it did during the period of significance. The distinctive fenestration pattern characteristic of era schoolhouses is retained. The north elevation has only high windows to avoid distractions from the street, designed to allow for placement of large chalkboards on the interior wall. Similarly the west elevation lacks windows for the same reason. The south elevation has large windows, allowing sufficient daylighting for teacher and students. The fenestration is mostly original. Half round galvanized guttering is

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retained. Non-historic wooden stairs have been placed over the original concrete stairs. The interior retains the historic layout, including the large open classroom space.



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N/A

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## SUMMARY

The Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School Historic District, located at 313 South Monroe Street in Versailles, Morgan County, Missouri is locally significant under **Criterion A in the area of Ethic Heritage: Black**. The buildings represent the only known extant resources associated with African American history in the City of Versailles, and they more specifically embody the role of African American churches in supporting all aspects of African American public life, in this case most apparent in the context of education. Constructed in 1881 near what was at the time the southern end of Versailles city limits, the Second Baptist Church is the only remaining historically African American church in the town. The Booker T. Washington School, located on the same property, was the only public school available to the African American community in Versailles during the segregation area, and is the only extant black school in Versailles. These interrelated institutions are the only known extant buildings remaining with any recognized association to the history of the African American community in Versailles.<sup>1</sup>

Although the church building has undergone alterations to materials, it maintains its distinctive form and fenestration pattern and continues to convey its historic and current use. Most importantly it retains its interior layout and significant social spaces, which are essential to understanding the context of the Booker T. Washington School's origin and social role in Versailles. It is also the only extant church historically associated with the local African American community. The other historically African American church in Versailles, the Methodist Episcopal Church was demolished in approximately 1960, leaving the Second Baptist Church and the Booker T. Washington School the only remaining buildings historically associated with the African American community in Versailles.<sup>2</sup> The period of significance extends from **1881**, with the building of the Second Baptist church, through **1954**, when the educational system in Versailles was desegregated and the Booker T. Washington School building's role as a public school ceased. Significant dates include **1881** and **1948**, the construction dates of the church and school buildings, respectively.

## ELABORATION

Versailles is the county seat of Morgan County, Missouri. The county is rural and the economy is primarily based on agriculture. Historical documentation indicates that at the outbreak of the Civil War, the overall sentiment over the war was split relatively evenly, with a slight majority

<sup>1</sup> Kremer, Gary, and Brett Rogers, *African American Schools*, Phase II, Survey #SWAS022, 2000, 115-127 <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf>; William Miller, interview by Jacob Morris, Versailles, MO. June 27, 2019; Sharon Buckingham, interview by Jacob Morris, Versailles, MO. June 27, 2019.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

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leaning unionist.<sup>3</sup> Although residents of agricultural areas in Missouri tended to have secessionist sympathies, this was offset somewhat in areas of German settlement such as Morgan County, since they tended to have moral opposition to slavery.<sup>4</sup> After Emancipation through WWII, the local African American population consisted mostly of formerly enslaved people and their descendants who stayed in the area, working in agriculture, manufacturing, in the service industry, or as domestic workers.<sup>5</sup> The African American community in Morgan County never represented a large percentage of the overall population, always less than 5%, and averaging between 3 and 4 percent in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Despite relatively small numbers, the African American community were continual participants in the community of Versailles. Review of the local newspaper during the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, the *Morgan County Republican*, provides some insight. Every issue included content related to the African American community: a regular section reporting the comings and goings of residents, upcoming events and social functions, and updates from teachers at the Booker T. Washington School.<sup>6</sup> The percentage of the overall population percentage would decrease after WWII. Many would relocate to follow employment opportunities elsewhere, and those that stayed often worked in the local factories founded after the war.<sup>7</sup> By 2010, the population of African American descent would be less than 1% of the total in the county.<sup>8</sup>

### Formation of the Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School

It was not long after the end of the Civil War that the African American community in Versailles soon began to exercise their rights to engage in public life, and the primary

<sup>3</sup> Baker, A. G., *A History of Morgan County and Some of Its People*, (Versailles MO: Versailles Statesman, 1917), Section 5.

<sup>4</sup> See Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase II, 52, available at <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf> for an example in Franklin County.

<sup>5</sup> Baker 1917, Section 5; "Negroes had Important Place in Versailles History," c. 1965 typed transcription from Morgan Historical Society Museum Archives;

<sup>6</sup> The *Morgan County Republican* ran under that name from 1906 to 1914. Although the African American community was represented in the pages, the publication also reflected the realities of the era and of segregation. The society pages that announced the visits and trips of citizens were separated based on race, and the African American community's regular piece was entitled "About the Colored Folks". In addition, educational updates related to the Booker T. Washington School would invariably include some sort of justification of the overall social benefit of minority education, indicating that some segment of the population did not see universal educational opportunity as a self-evident good. Online: <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn90061783/>. Accessed November 19, 2019.

<sup>7</sup> Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase II Survey, 124. Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf>. Accessed December 20, 2019.

<sup>8</sup> United States Census Bureau, "Morgan County, MO," American Fact Finder, 2010, Accessed August 14, 2019, <https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF;United>; States Census Bureau, "1910-1920 Census," Accessed August 14, 2019, <https://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/06229686v20-25ch4.pdf>.

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institutions in which that process occurred were churches. By the 1880s, there were two African American churches in Versailles: the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Second Baptist Church. The local African Methodist Episcopal (A. M. E.) Church was founded in approximately 1870, and the Second Baptist dates to 1881. The A. M. E. Church was razed in 1960, leaving the Second Baptist as the only extant African American Church in Versailles, and possibly in Morgan County as well.<sup>9</sup>

The land for the Second Baptist church was deeded from local Judge James P. Ross to the Trustees of the Second Baptist Church in December of 1878.<sup>10</sup> This donation was contingent upon a few stipulations. "if the property hereby conveyed shall at any time be abandoned and no longer used for church purposes or if said trustees shall at any time attempt to or permit the same to be used for other than church school or literary purposes the title hereby conveyed shall revert to the grantor or his heirs" It is notable that from the beginning, the parcel was designated for educational as well as religious purposes.<sup>11</sup>

The property was conveyed unimproved, and by 1881, the trustees had raised sufficient funds to construct the First Baptist Church building. The church was: built of frame construction, clad in clapboards, and moderately ornamented with scalloped shingles that accentuated gables and steeple (Figure 8).<sup>12</sup> The full basement was large, and was regularly used for both church and public events, such as community-wide dinners.<sup>13</sup>

Soon after construction of the church, a frame school was erected on the north half of the lot to serve the African American school children of Versailles. This modest building contrasts with the large brick school that was located two blocks to the east that was reserved for the white population (Figure 9). The original African American school was in service until the early 1940s, when its condition had deteriorated to the extent that a replacement was needed. Plans for the new school were stalled when WWII broke out. The original frame school building was relocated to the property of Nathaniel Thurston on Fisher Street in Versailles and was later demolished. The new school, finished and opened in 1948, featured brick construction and had a single classroom. Chalkboards were located on the west and north walls, while large windows

<sup>9</sup> Baker 1917, Section 5; Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase II Survey, 124. Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf>. Accessed December 20, 2019; William Miller interview, 2019; Sharon Buckingham interview 2019; Multiple undated newspaper article clippings located in the Morgan County Historical Society date the Second Baptist Church to 1881.

<sup>10</sup> Morgan County Recorder's Office, Deed Record, Book 28, Page 81; Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase II Survey, 124. Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf>. Accessed December 20, 2019.

<sup>11</sup> Morgan County Recorder's Office, Deed Record, Book 28, Page 81.

<sup>12</sup> Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase II Survey, 123-127. Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf>. Accessed December 20, 2019

<sup>13</sup> Ibid. 124; "Important Place in Versailles History," 1-2.

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on the south provided natural light. The new building had indoor plumbing. This new Booker T. Washington School facility was the only school available to the African American community in Versailles from its construction in 1948 to its closure due to desegregation of the Versailles school system in 1954.<sup>14</sup>

**Patterns of Use:**

Once the Second Baptist Church and the Booker T. Washington School were both constructed, they each acted as individual resources, but also interacted during the period of significance. Second Baptist's primary use was as an ecclesiastical building, but it also provided support services to the school, as well as serving as a multi-purpose public building. For example, graduation ceremonies were held inside of the church. Since it was the larger building it was used as the auditorium when needed. For a short period in the 1940s when the old school was unusable and the new one was unfinished, classes were held at the school in the basement of the church.<sup>15</sup> Recess was held in the area between the buildings. According to available documentation, the church was also routinely used for community-wide public events that would attract people unaffiliated with either the congregation or the school, such as an annual summer cookout that would attract everyone from the community, regardless of ethnicity or denomination.<sup>16</sup>

The appearance and layout of the original frame school building on the church property is not well documented. As education in the county and city became formalized, the school was incorporated into the overall local public school system. A summary of enrollment was provided to the newspaper in 1911. Total enrollment in Versailles public schools was 346 students, of these 35 were listed as African American.<sup>17</sup> The Booker T. Washington School was the only African American school in the city. For instance, families that attended the A.M.E. Church would still send their children to the Booker T. Washington School, even though the school was located on the Second Baptist Church property. As was the practice for teachers in Versailles, in 1911 the teacher B. F. Adams provided an update of the school to the county newspaper. This report provides a snapshot of the school operation at the time. He noted that the Superintendent of Schools had visited the school, and discussed truancy laws for children in the district and expressed approval for the work that was being done. Enrollment was 61 pupils, grade range from 1<sup>st</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup>.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase II Survey, 116-117. Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS022-S.pdf>. Accessed December 20, 2019.

<sup>15</sup> "Important Place in Versailles History," 1-2.

<sup>16</sup> "Important Place in Versailles History," 1-2; William Miller interview, 2019.

<sup>17</sup> "Versailles Public School Notes," *Morgan County Republican*, September 7, 1911, 5.

<sup>18</sup> Adams, B. F., "Booker T. Washington School," *Morgan County Republican*, November 9, 1911, 6.

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During the 1910s at the height of Jim Crow segregation policy, public events also served a broader outreach function between the African American community and the community at large. This is most evident in announcements for events posted in the local newspaper. For instance, in 1912, the students of the Booker T. Washington School held a Mother's Day program. The notice mentioned that the program would have entertainment value to the pupils' parents, but also noted that:

It is also hoped that this meeting will interest the Board of Education, and the white people of Versailles generally, causing them to express a deeper interest in negro education. Ignorance is truly a menace civil liberty and a curse to any community that willfully neglects the education of the young, either white or black. Friends of the cause of education are cordially invited.<sup>19</sup>

The event notice called the "Lincoln Day Exercises" was a short program consisting of recitations, music and addresses and contained similar language:

Parents, patrons and friends to the cause of public education and elevation and betterment of the Negro are cordially invited. The names of John Brown, William Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglass and Abraham Lincoln should be revered and honored by every Negro youth of the land and also by the Men who represent the great Republican party formed in 1854.<sup>20</sup>

Both events referenced in these notices were held in the church, since the school did not have sufficient capacity. The language in these announcements illustrated that these events provided a socially acceptable form of outreach and advocacy for the African American community during the segregation era.

More is known about the physical arrangement and operation of the extant Booker T. Washington School building than about the previous school building. The school had one teacher. The teacher would provide lessons to the higher grades, and the more advanced students would help the younger pupils. The teacher would teach standard curriculum, (such as Math, English, History, Geography, and Citizenship). These lessons were written on the west wall chalkboard. Nearest the teacher, at the southwest corner of the classroom, was the first grade table. The second grade students had individual desks, located near the south wall. The third through sixth grades were located at the east portion, and the seventh and eighth grade were near the north wall. The room at the southeast corner of the school was used as a teacher's office. These spaces are still intact (Figure 6). Dress code was enforced, including the wearing of ties and dresses. The day started with the Star Spangled Banner and the Pledge of Allegiance. Hot lunches were provided, usually prepared by volunteers, often parents of the

<sup>19</sup> "Booker T. Washington School," *Morgan County Republican*, January 18, 1912.

<sup>20</sup> *Morgan County Republican*, February 8, 1912.

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pupils.<sup>21</sup> A graduation ceremony was held in the church for children upon completion of 8<sup>th</sup> grade. African American students who wanted to continue school past 8th grade had no local options. They were either transported to Bunceton, over 20 miles north in Cooper County, or Sedalia, over 30 miles to the northwest in Pettis County, the nearest high schools open to African American students.<sup>22</sup>

**Historical Associations Between African American Churches and Schools:**

The Second Baptist Church and the Booker T. Washington School Historic District in Versailles, described above, is representative of broader relationships found in similar communities both throughout the United States and within the State of Missouri. In Versailles, as in many other towns, the church was used as a multi-purpose public facility that served as an interface between the African American community and the public at large. It was also consistent with historic patterns that the Second Baptist Church building served as a school when needed. Similarly, across the United States, it was relatively common that a local African American church would serve as patron for the local public school during the Jim Crow period of segregation, providing both institutional support and furnishing a site adjacent to the church itself. This is the same association found between Second Baptist and the Booker T. Washington School in Versailles.

*United States*

A general consensus exists amongst historians that in the United States the church has long served a foundational role in the African American community. This role extends outside of the ecclesiastical into other aspects of public life. Churches were often the first institutional buildings African Americans constructed through their own fundraising capacity.<sup>23</sup> The Tennessee statewide Multiple Property Documentation Form historic context for Historic Rural African American Churches in Tennessee, 1850-1970, puts it succinctly, noting that, "For over 100 years, scholars of African American culture, history, and religion-along with writers and commentators over the decades in between -- have consistently pointed to the church as the single most significant institution in African American life, from the late antebellum era to modern times."<sup>24</sup> Similarly, in North Carolina, it was recognized "In a region where whites discouraged black participation in nearly any organized activity, churches provided the single

<sup>21</sup> William Miller (former student of Booker T. Washington School), interview by Jacob Morris, Versailles, MO, June 27, 2019.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Blokker, Laura Ewen, "The African American Experience in Louisiana," (State of Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation, 2012), 70.

<sup>24</sup> Van West, Carroll, "Historic Rural African American Churches in Tennessee, 1850-1970," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1999, Section E Page 1.

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strong institutional framework for Afro-American endeavors.”<sup>25</sup> The State of Louisiana historic context, *The African American Experience in Louisiana* makes a similar assessment, noting, “It is widely acknowledged that churches have played a strong central role in the black community....These buildings sheltered not just religious activities, but also provided the only classroom space available for schools and hosted community gatherings of all kinds.”<sup>26</sup>

This comprehensive and multi-purpose social role of the African American church is often particularly evident in the developmental history of educational institutions serving the African American community.<sup>27</sup> Churches supported education in several ways, sometimes through fundraising, such as when needed matching funds were necessary for construction of Rosenwald Schools.<sup>28</sup> As the Louisiana MPDF notes, school “facilities often ended up being the building that functioned as the heart of the community – the church. Students took their lessons on the same benches – typically made by community members – that served the church on Sundays. Whereas Catholic schools offered religious instruction, it was common for a Protestant church to house a completely secular quasi-public school”<sup>29</sup> Finally, it was relatively common for a school to be built on either the same or on an adjacent parcel to the church. Scholarship has identified this geographic relationship between church and school as a pattern that occurred in multiple states. In North Carolina, “it was the churches that served as community schools or had taken the initiative to construct small school houses for its black children; in many communities, it was the church that donated the two acres or more of land

<sup>25</sup> Obenauer, Kyle and Claudia Brown, “Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina,” National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2015, 24.

<sup>26</sup> Blokker, “African American Experience in Louisiana,” 70.

<sup>27</sup> An exhaustive bibliography supporting the generally recognized role of the African American church as a multi-purpose social institution is outside of the scope of this nomination. The following resources are a representative sample of scholarship on the subject:

**Books:** Anderson, James, *The Education of Blacks in the South, 1860-1935* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988); Frazier, E. Franklin, *The Negro Church in America* (New York: Schocken Books, 1974); Johnson, Sarah Coprich, *The Role of the Black Church in Family Literacy* (Peter Lang: New York, 1999); Lincoln, C. Eric, *The Black Church in the African American Experience* (Durham: Duke University, 1990); Raboteau, Albert J., *Canaan Land: A Religious History of African Americans* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001); Rossell, Christine H., David J. Armor, and Herbert J. Walberg (eds.), *School Desegregation in the 21st Century* (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002).

**Articles and dissertations:** Belt-Beyan, Phyllis M., “*The Development of African American Literacy Traditions: A Family and Community Effort in the Nineteenth Century*” (Ph.D. diss., Kent State University, 1999); Billingsley, Andrew and Cleopatra H. Caldwell, “The Church, the Family, and the School in the African American Community,” *Journal of Negro Education* 60, 3,(1991): 427-440.; Span, Christopher, “I Must Learn Now or Not at All: Social and Cultural Initiatives of Formerly Enslaved African Americans in Mississippi, 1862-1869,” *Journal of African American History*, 1727-1925, 87, (2002): 196-205; Wormley-Thomas, Emma, “The Role of the Black Church in Education,” *Crisis* 85, 5 (1978): 163.

<sup>28</sup> Obenauer, “Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina,” 24; Van West, “Historic Rural African American Churches in Tennessee, 1850-1970,” Section E Page 37.

<sup>29</sup> Blokker, Laura Ewen, “The African American Experience in Louisiana,” 77.



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required for an approved Rosenwald school site.”<sup>30</sup> The Tennessee Rural African American Church Project identified 33 churches that also had public schools built on the same lot, a number that was approximately 9% of all of the properties surveyed. Although this is not a particularly high percentage, it is sufficient to indicate that a school being built on a church lot was a consistent development pattern that occurred over a wide geographic area. Construction dates for these schools ranged from the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century through the last years of segregation.<sup>31</sup> In Louisiana, two one room schoolhouses, the McNutt School of c. 1910 in Rapides Parish and the Phillips School of 1918 in Winn Parish, both were built on the same parcel as the local African American church.<sup>32</sup>

*Missouri*

In Missouri, the relationships between church and school described above mirrors that found in other states. Using data gathered from 1998 to 2002, the comprehensive statewide survey, “African American Schools in Rural and Small Town Missouri,” was conducted in four phases.<sup>33</sup> In this survey, 162 rural African American schools were identified in communities scattered throughout the state.<sup>34</sup> In 43 of the survey communities, it was well-documented that a local African American church had also served as the local school at some point in time. In over a half dozen additional surveyed communities, the survey reported that locals recollected school being held in a church building as well, but these were uncorroborated. In 17 of the surveyed communities, the school was built on property owned by and adjacent to the church, in a similar arrangement to the nominated district in Versailles.<sup>35</sup> For example, in Shelbina, Shelby County, their Second Baptist Church constructed a schoolhouse on the church lot in a similar design, scale, and arrangement to that found in Versailles, and the church was also used to host larger school functions such as graduation, as it was in Versailles.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Obenauer, “Rosenwald Schools in North Carolina,” 24. Rosenwald Schools were the result of an early 20<sup>th</sup> Century educational initiative driven by a partnership between Booker T. Washington and Julius Rosenwald, a Chicago philanthropist. Through matching funds from this program, African American communities were able to build schools.

<sup>31</sup> Van West, “Historic Rural African American Churches in Tennessee, 1850-1970,” Section E Page 37.

<sup>32</sup> Blokker, Laura Ewen, “Education in Louisiana,” State of Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation and Tourism, Office of Cultural Development, Division of Historic Preservation, 2012, 47.

<sup>33</sup> Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phases 1-4, 1998-2002.

<sup>34</sup> With the exception of St. Mary in St. Genevieve County, in which the African American school was Catholic, the curriculum was a standard one typical of contemporary public schools. Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase 3, Survey page 275, Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS023-S.pdf>. Accessed November 3, 2019.

<sup>35</sup> Kremer part 4 survey report pages 13-14 provides some examples, although instances are noted throughout in various survey forms. Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS024-R.pdf>. Accessed November 3, 2019.

<sup>36</sup> Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase 3, Survey forms, 291-292. Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS023-S.pdf>. Accessed November 3, 2019.



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The survey recommended nomination of both the Second Baptist Church and the Booker T. Washington School in Versailles to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A as illustrative both of Missouri black history in general and specifically of segregated education in the Jim Crow era.<sup>37</sup>

### Significance of the Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School

The Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School Historic District is locally significant under the National Register Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage for its association with African American history of Versailles. As a historic district, these two historic resources played a vital role in the development of the African American community of Versailles. The Second Baptist Church and the Booker T. Washington School represent the social, educational and institutional center of the historic African American neighborhood in Versailles during the period of significance. This Historic District is the sole intact collection of African American resources remaining in the community today. The period of significance for the Historic District begins with the date of the initial construction of the Second Baptist Church in 1881 and extends through 1954 which was the year schools were desegregated in Versailles, and Booker T. Washington ceased operation as a school. From that point forward, all students in the community would attend the same school. Prior to desegregation, both the Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School were institutions that provided opportunity for the African American community in Versailles to conduct outreach to the community as a whole. Church events such as the annual cookout, and school programming such as the Lincoln Day and Mother's Day events were a socially acceptable way to build cohesion throughout the entire community of Versailles. Once schools were desegregated, the need for these events to serve an outreach role was lessened, since all parents and students in the community interacted in the context of the newly integrated local school. Primarily for that reason, the period of significance ends in 1954.

The Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School Historic District is also significant because it illustrates a widespread pattern of development in which a local African American church and public school would be located adjacent to one another, and the church would act as a supporting institution. This pattern is not unique to Versailles, and although it was not the most common pattern, it regularly occurred throughout rural areas of the United States.

### CONCLUSION

The Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington School Historic District is the last remaining embodiment of African- American community in Versailles that dates from the

<sup>37</sup> Kremer, *African American Schools*, Phase 4, Survey report, 51. Online: <https://dnr.mo.gov/shpo/survey/SWAS024-R.pdf>. Accessed November 3, 2019.

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segregation era, and is a representative example of a recognized physical arrangement between church and public school in which both institutions were adjacent to one another, and the school was placed on church owned property. In Versailles, the physical interrelationships between the two buildings are clearly evident, as are their respective forms. Although the church building has alterations in terms of exterior materials, it remains an indispensable element in the presentation of the historical interrelationships between the two buildings. This Historic District is the last known remaining physical representation of the history of the African American community in Versailles, a community that has been an integral part of Versailles since the antebellum era.

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

Lot 43, Block 12 of the original town of Versailles. This is the east half of the block at the southwest corner of Monroe and Lafayette Streets. See Figure 2 boundary map.

**Boundary Justification**

The current boundary is the same parcel originally deeded to the Trustees of the "Colored Baptist Church" in 1879. The instrument specifies that the property will revert to the heirs of the donor, Judge James P. Ross if it is used for anything other than "church, school, or literary purposes." <sup>38</sup> This property has been associated exclusively and continuously with those purposes since that time and the boundaries of the parcel are unmodified.

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<sup>38</sup> Morgan County Recorder's Office, Deed Record, Book 28, Page 81.

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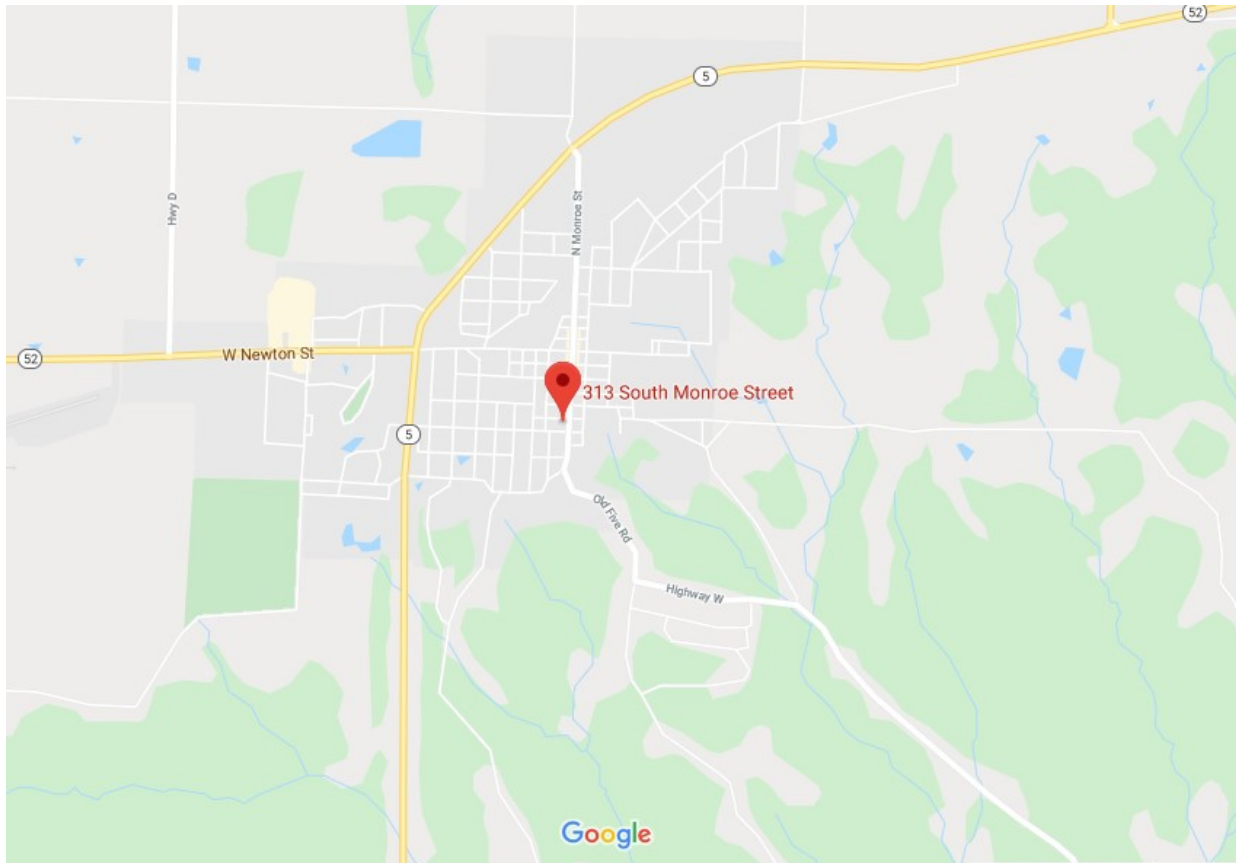


Figure 1. Context Map.



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Figure 2. Boundary Map. Lat. 38.428179 Lon. -92.842345. Source: Google Maps.



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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

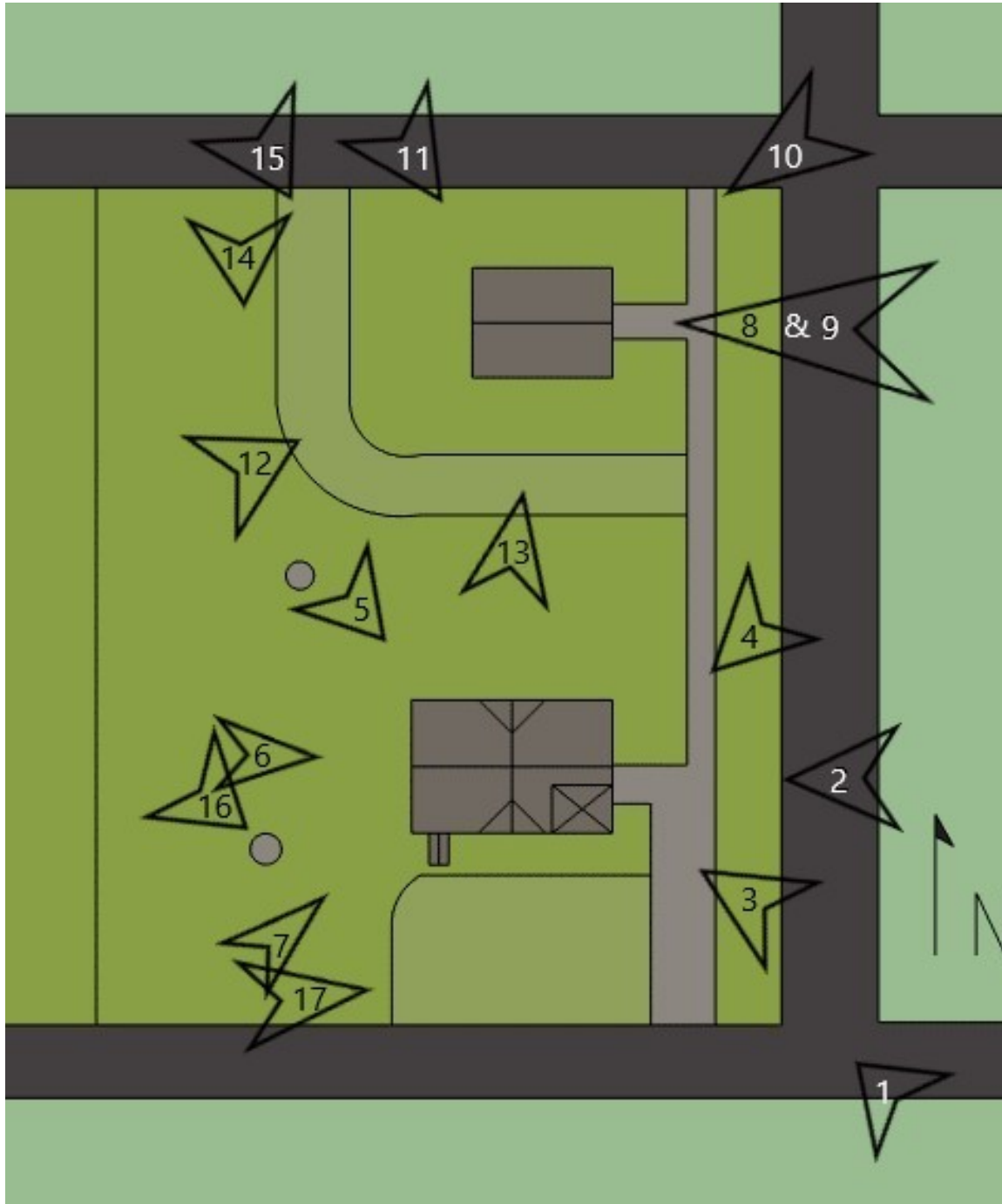


Figure 3. Photo map of exterior.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 24

Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington  
School Historic District

Name of Property  
Morgan County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

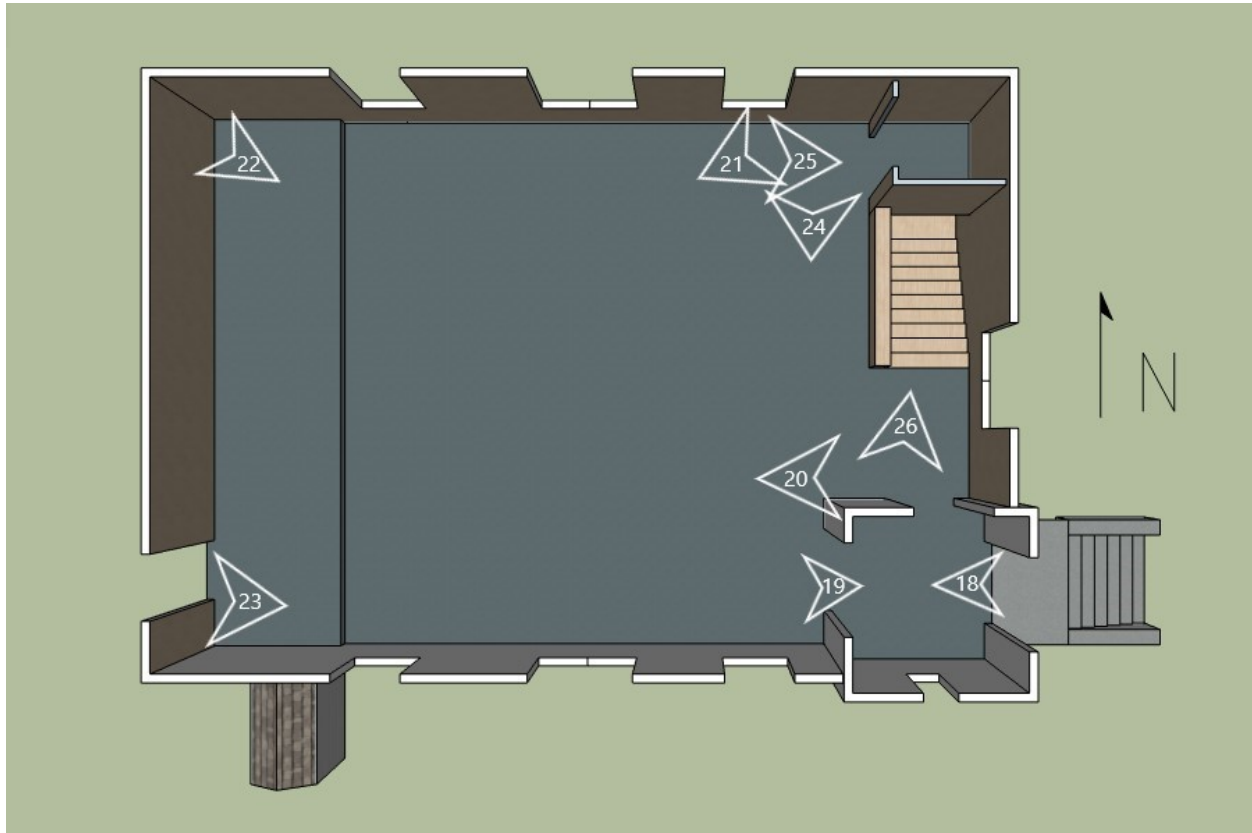


Figure 4. Floor Plan and photo log of Second Baptist Church first floor. Not to Scale.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 25

Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington  
School Historic District

Name of Property  
Morgan County, Missouri

County and State  
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

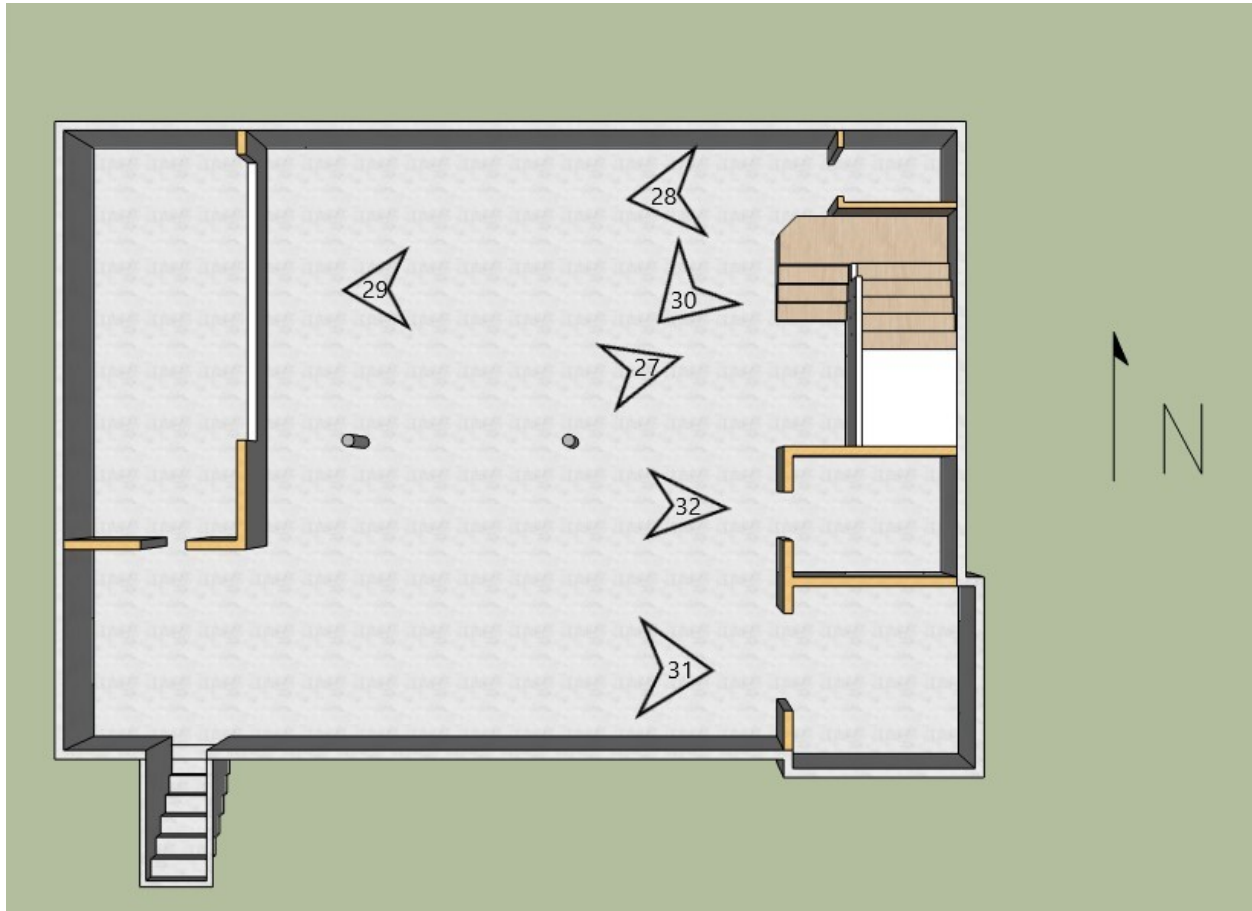


Figure 5. Floor plan and photo log of the Second Baptist Church Basement. Not to scale

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 26

Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington  
School Historic District

Name of Property  
Morgan County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

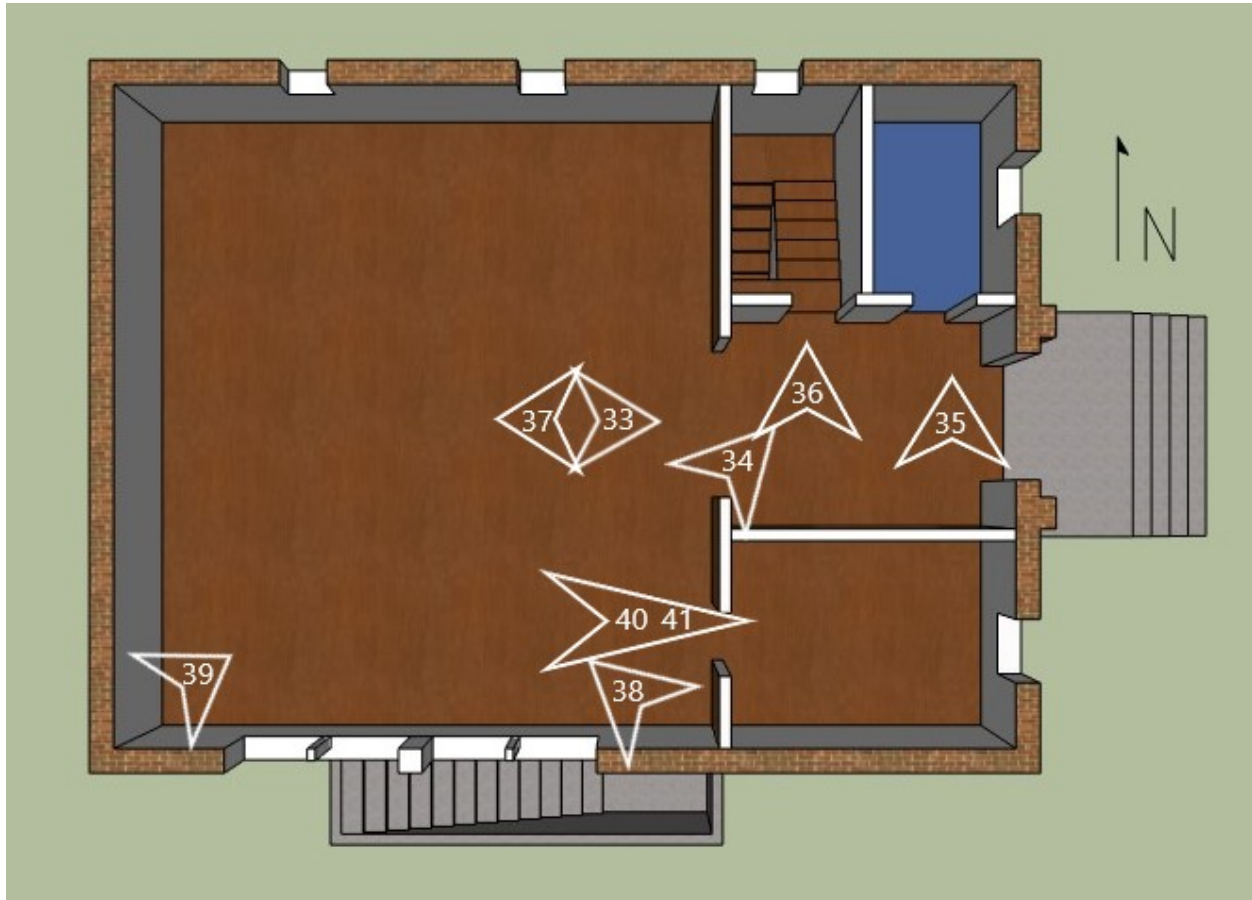


Figure 6. Floor Plan and photo log of the Booker T. Washington School first floor. Not to scale.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 27

Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington  
School Historic District

Name of Property  
Morgan County, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

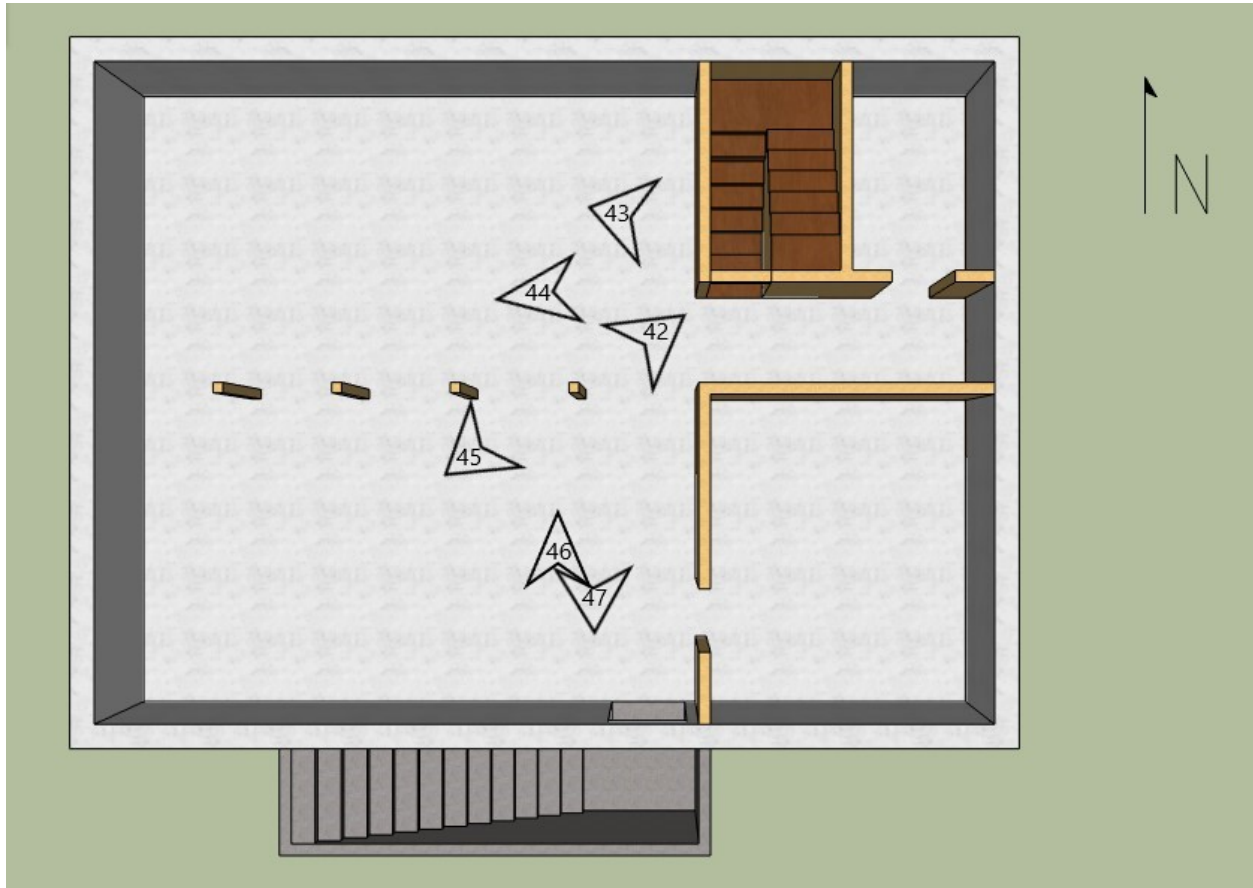


Figure 7. Floor plan and photo log of the Booker T. Washington School basement. Not to scale.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 28

Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington  
School Historic District

Name of Property  
Morgan County, Missouri

County and State  
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

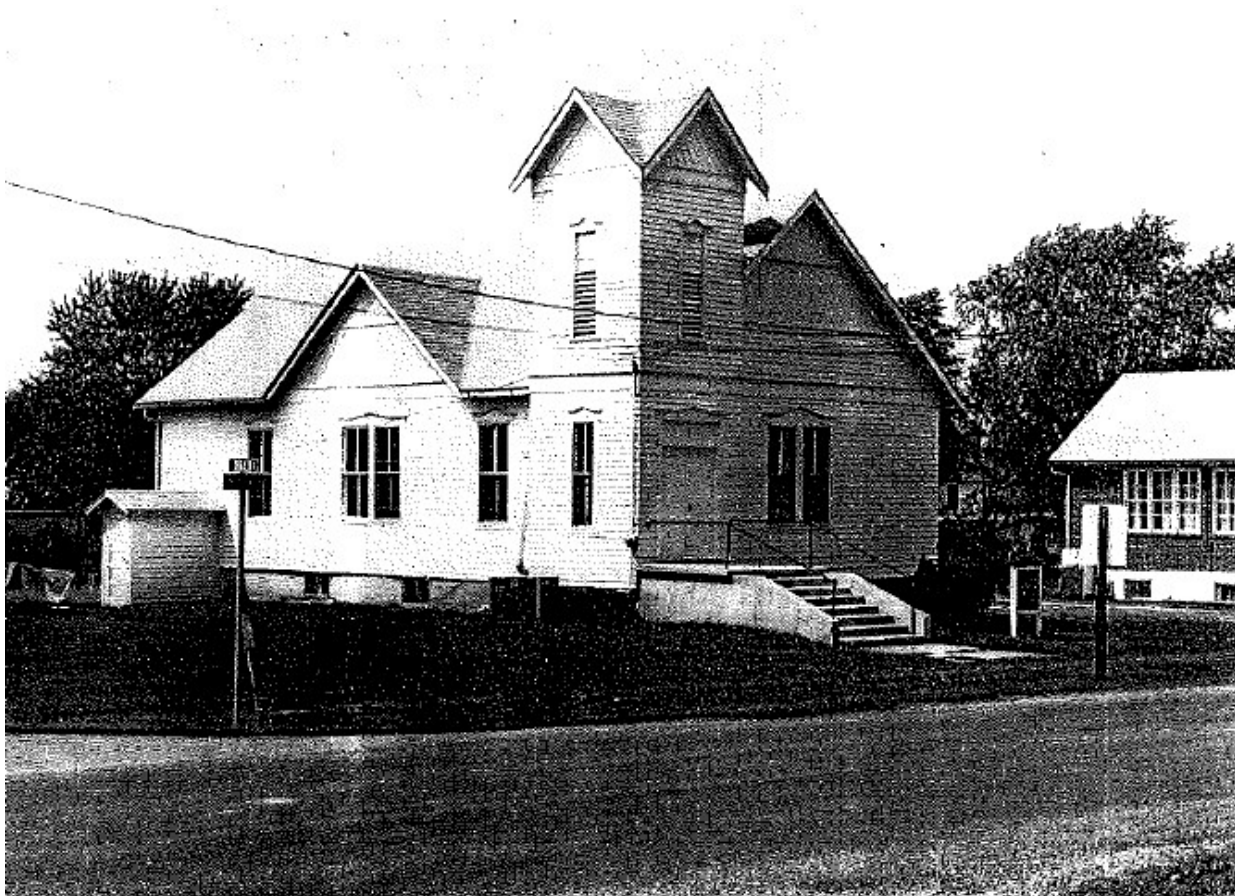


Figure 8. Undated image of church following construction of school in background. Source: Morgan County Historical Society clipping files.

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 29

Second Baptist Church and Booker T. Washington  
School Historic District

Name of Property  
Morgan County, Missouri  
County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

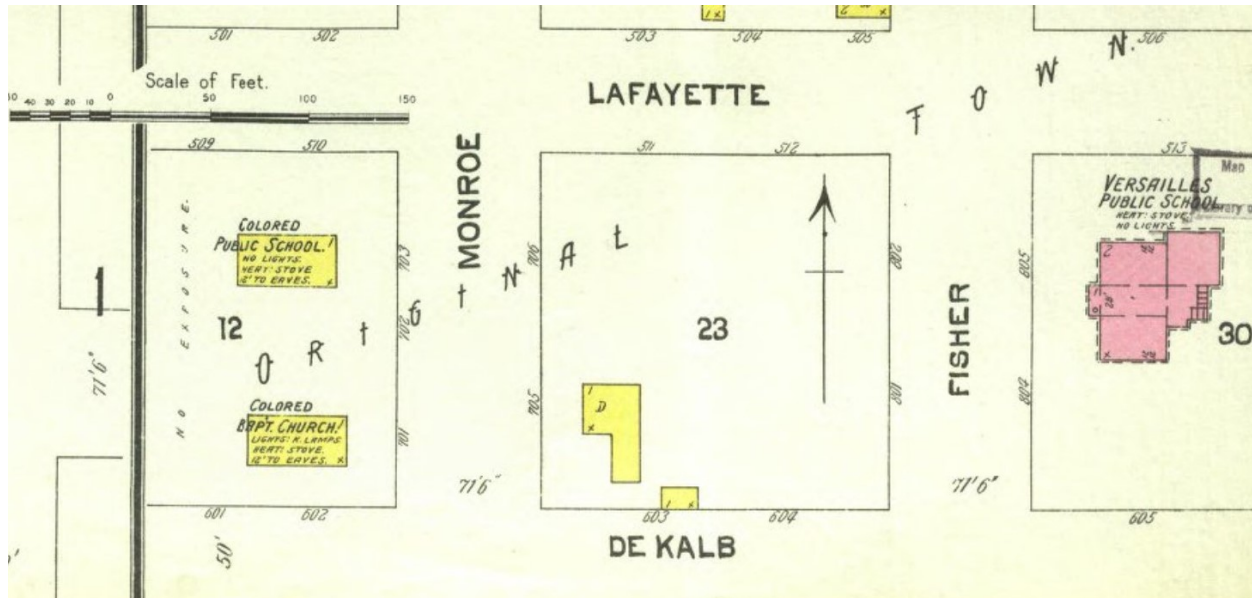


Figure 9. 1902 Sanborn Map of Versailles showing the church and previous frame school building on the approximate location of the current Booker T. Washington School. The brick white public school is at right east of Fisher Street. Source: University of Missouri Library Sanborn Map Collection. Available at: <https://dl.mospace.umsystem.edu/mu/islandora/object/mu%3A149961>









Second Baptist Church

Sunday School 9:30 A.M.  
Worship Service 10:00 A.M.  
Bible Study-Wed. 5:00-6:30 P.M.  
EVERYONE WELCOME









## Second Baptist Church

Sunday School 9:00 A.M.

Worship Service 10:00 A.M.

Bible Study - Wed. 5:00-5:30 P.M.



EVERYONE IS INVITED





















BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SCHOOL





S MONROE ST  
W LAFAYETTE ST

309

































































With **GOD**,  
all things are possible.

Matthew 19:26

#### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me.  
2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me: and I will be merciful unto thousands in the third generation.  
3. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain: for he that taketh his name in vain shall surely be guilty of death.  
4. Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is: and he rested on the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.  
5. Honour thy father and mother: which is the first commandment with promise: that thy father and mother shall be thy Lord: which is the first and great commandment.  
6. Thou shalt not kill.  
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.  
8. Thou shalt not steal.  
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.  
10. Thou shalt not desire thy neighbour's wife: neither his house, nor his land, nor his man-servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is his: for thou shalt desire the Lord thy God: he is the Lord thy God.





*Prayer changes  
things.*
































 STAIRWAY

ROOM



























You will seek me  
and find me when  
you seek me with  
all your heart.  
— Jeremiah 29:13





























