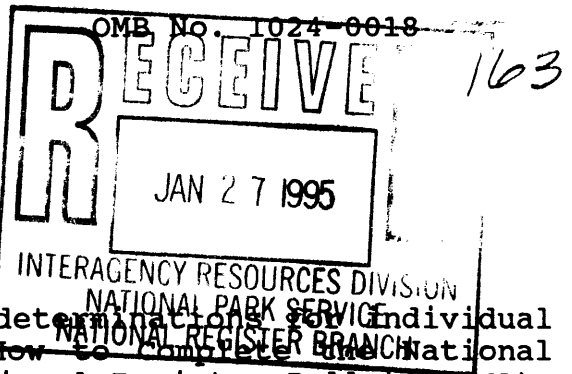


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination of individual properties and districts. See instructions in how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lincoln Industrial Mission/Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church

other names/site number Lincoln Congregational Temple United Church of Christ

2. Location

street & number 1701 11th Street, NW not for publication N/A

city or town Washington vicinity X

state District of Columbia code DC zip code 20001 county N/A code N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally X statewide locally.

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Robert L. Mallett
Signature of certifying official

30 1994
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
(See continuation sheet).
- determined eligible for the
National Register
(See continuation sheet).
- determined not eligible for the
National Register
- removed from the National Register

Edson B. Beall 2/24/95

other (explain): _____

Entered in the
National Register

for _____ Signature of Keeper _____ Date
of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
_____	_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

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 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.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

 SOCIAL HISTORY
 ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1868 - 1944

Significant Dates 1868
 1928

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Howard Wright Cutler

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: _____

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10. Geographical Data

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Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	324280	4308870	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) Square 335, Lot 801.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) The boundary includes the Lincoln Congregational Temple United Church of Christ.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eve Lydia Barsoum / Architectural Historian
organization D.C. Historic Preservation Division date December 30, 1994
street & number 614 H Street, N.W. telephone (202) 727-7360
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Lincoln Congregational Temple UCC
street & number 1701 11th Street, NW telephone _____
city or town Washington state D.C. zip code 20001

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Lincoln Congregational Temple UCC
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D.C. Permit to Build #9778 was issued on June 9, 1928 for Lincoln Memorial Congregational Temple with a Sunday school annex. The building is located at the northeast corner of 11th and R Streets, NW. The building has a longitudinal plan with a portico at one end and the rectangular annex at the other end. The portico is framed by tower-like projections and a rosewindow. The pairs of windows on the side elevations acknowledge the double height nave. The building is brick with limestone and stucco accents. The front portion of the building uses terracotta tiles for its gable- and hip-roofs. The principal roof has a gable shape covered with slate. The annex has flat roofs comprised of slag. The style of the building derives from Romanesque architecture as interpreted in the Italian tradition.

Lincoln Memorial Congregational Temple incorporates a Basilican plan (a single longitudinal nave). In accordance with the Christian tradition, the portico is located on the west facade (11th Street) and the altar faces east. A rose-window and gable- and hip-roofs enhance the west facade and a pair of towers is suggested with "slit" windows, which increase in number as they ascend--typical of Romanesque and "tower" architecture. The most distinguished elements of the building are the four identical columns which comprise the portico. Their importance is emphasized by the fact that they are limestone. The capitals with abstract foliate patterns derive from Byzantine architecture.

The R Street facade expresses the nave as six bays which extend over an above-grade basement. Pairs of arch-head windows are set in a blind arch with a stucco spandrel and brick roundel. The metal, twenty-light windows originally had tinted green glass, they have been replaced with stained glass. The sanctuary is demarcated by a recessed south entrance (in the fifth bay) with a gable roof. The annex extends north, from the third bay. It has two bays, one of which is a flat-roof tower.

The building has a concrete foundation, concrete block walls faced with brick, and terra-cotta tile and slate roofs. The brick is laid in Flemish bond, however the portico only incorporates headers. A variety of brick colors, including glazed dark brown, orange, buff, and red create a variegated pattern and a rich texture. Decorative brickwork is used on each elevation and the west facade is crowned by a corbel frieze--the quintessential Romanesque detail. The building is a rare example of the Italian (11th Century) Romanesque style of architecture in Washington, D.C.

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The Lincoln Congregational Temple UCC is located at the northeast corner of the intersection of 11th and R Streets, NW [Square 335, lot 801 (old lot 2)]. The site has been the place of important events for the African-American community since 1869, the year the American Missionary Association (AMA) began operating a mission there. Lincoln Congregational Temple is a tangible expression of the social and educational heritage of Washington's and the nation's African-American community.

An amalgamation of established missions founded the American Missionary Association (AMA) in 1846 as a reaction to the passivity of some missions concerning slavery. Initially, the AMA provided clothing for runaways on the Underground Railroad. Thereafter, the AMA dispatched teachers and preachers to establish schools and churches.

In Washington, the needs of housing and education of African-Americans had begun to be met in 1863 at the Wisewell Barracks located at 7th and O Streets, NW. The AMA took over the educational activities and provided teachers from the local First Congregational UCC and, later, from Howard University. The physical conditions at Wisewell deteriorated rapidly. As a result, the AMA purchased the lot at the northeast corner of 11th and R Streets, NW and construction was begun on the Colfax Industrial Mission in May 1868. The building, oriented toward R Street, was a two-story, brick building with a slate roof (60' wide x 100' deep). The Colfax Industrial Mission was dedicated on January 7, 1869. Soon after the dedication, the building was renamed the Lincoln Industrial Mission, after the assassinated president. The building was for "the use and education of the colored children of Washington." The classes offered were related to the limited opportunities for African-Americans. They included: reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, home economics, mechanics, and carpentry. The mission also offered job placement services and operated a printing press in the building.

Although the Congregational denomination, from its beginnings, was an integrated sect, First Congregational UCC strayed from the progressive creed. As a result, in late 1879, a group of ten African-Americans, reacting against the local separatist view, formed a religious club. In 1881, the club members united with Lincoln Industrial Mission and founded the Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church. Today, the church recognizes its founding as January 10, 1869, the date of the first Sunday service conducted at Colfax Industrial Mission, and thus is the oldest black Congregational church in Washington, D.C.

Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church remained committed to education. The church was the site of significant events associated with Washington's and the nation's heritage. For example, the American Negro Academy, the first major African-American learned society, was founded there in 1897. Moreover, the first kindergarten in Washington was established there by parishioner Anna Eliza Williams.

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Lincoln Congregational Temple UCC
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In October 1901, Park Temple Congregational Church and Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church merged and became Lincoln Memorial Congregational Temple. Mary Church Terrell, the noted proponent of education and Negro and women's rights during the early-20th century, and her husband, Robert Terrell, a lawyer turned judge and member of the Board of Trade, were founders of Park Temple and advocates of the consolidation between the two influential churches.

Due to the deteriorated conditions of the original building Lincoln Memorial Congregational Temple retained local architect Howard Wright Cutler to design a new building for the site in 1928. Cutler (1883-1948) graduated from Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute in 1904. He ran an office in Rochester until World War I, during which time he, as a major under the Surgeon General, designed hospitals throughout the country, including an addition to Walter Reed Hospital. After the War he moved to Washington. His other work in D.C. includes: Eldbrooke United Methodist Church at 4100 River Road, NW and the renovation of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes' residence at 1720 I Street, NW (demolished).

In the 1950s, Lincoln Congregational was active in the civil rights movement. Its efforts included a successful sit-in, led by Ms. Terrell, which enabled blacks to be served in Washington restaurants. The church was a marshaling site for marches led by A. Phillip Randolph in 1958 and 1959. Parishioners also joined the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and challenged Congress with regard to newly elected representatives in 1964.

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Lincoln Congregational Temple UCC
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BOOKS:

- Fitzpatrick, Sandra and Maria R Goodwin. *The Guide to Black Washington*. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1990.
- Khan, Lurey. *One Day, Levin... He Be Free: William Still and the Underground Railroad*. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1972.
- Melder, Keith, ed. *City of Magnificent Intentions. A History of the District of Columbia*. Washington, DC: Associates for Renewal in Education, Inc., 1983.
- Richardson, Joe. M. *Christian Reconstruction: The American Missionary Association and Southern Blacks, 1861-1890*. Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1986.
- Smith, Kathryn S., ed. *Washington at Home*. Northridge, California: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1988.
- Williamson, Stanley H., ed. *Who's Who in the Nation's Capital, 1926-27*. Washington, DC: Randsell Inc., 1926.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES:

- "A Haven on Riot-Torn Street," *The Washington Post*, May 7, 1972.
- "Congregational Temple Cost \$100,000 to Build," *Washington Afro-American* September 14, 1946.
- D.C. Permit to Built #9778, June 7, 1928.
- "District History," *The Washington Daily News*, December 4, 1969.
- "First Congressional Church Observes 65th Anniversary," *The Pittsburgh Courier*, March 30, 1946.
- "Freedom Seder' Affirms Black-Jewish Bond," *Washington Jewish Week*, April 20, 1989.
- "H.W. Cutler, Architect, Dead at 65," *The Washington Post*, December 20, 1948.
- "Howard W. Cutler, 65, Retired D.C. Architect, Dies of Long Illness," *The Washington Star*, December 20, 1948.
- "Interracial Nursery School Set Up in D.C." *The Pittsburgh Courier*, December 21, 1946.

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Lincoln Temple Retains Law Firm," *The Washington Afro-American*, October 1970.

"Local Church Actively Involved in Program to Aid Families," *The Washington Afro-American*, July 26, 1986.

"Riot Area Project Is Dedicated," *The Washington Post*, May 28, 1971.

"Sirens and Gandhi at Seder," *The Washington Post*, April 5, 1969.

PRIVATE PAPERS: (Located at the Lincoln Temple Archives except where noted.)

"110th Anniversary." Booklet. November 1979.

"1991 Organ Dedication." Booklet. November 1991.

"Anniversary Celebration." Program. October 16, 1988.

Brown, Sterling. *My Own Story*. Washington, DC: Hamilton Printing Co., 1924.

"Church Improvement Report." May 3, 1994.

"Dedication of Memorials and Gifts." Program. October 31, 1954.

Hall, Robert. "Dedication to Industry, the Useful Arts and Christian Education: A Brief History of Lincoln Congregational Temple United Church of Christ, 1868-1960." February 22, 1985. Martin Luther King, Jr. Memorial Library, Washingtoniana Division.

"Dialogue in ecumenics," Program. April 4, 1965.

"Lincoln Congregational Temple UCC." Directory. July 1977.

"Lincoln Temple Day Care Center Welcomes Twenty Children," *The Lincoln Reporter*, December 1964.

"Preview of the History of Lincoln Memorial congregational Temple," ca. 1956.

"Projected Ministry from Lincoln Temple, UCC" September 9, 1964.

"Third March from Lincoln Temple." *The Lincoln Reporter*, April 1965.

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Lincoln Congregational Temple UCC
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OTHER SOURCES:

Bosche Maps: 1857, 1861.

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