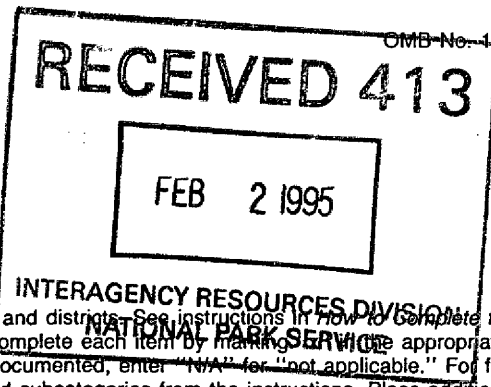


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for 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 the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 Calvary Episcopal Church
other names/site number 5JF420

2. Location

street & number 1300 Arapahoe Street N/A not for publication
city or town Golden N/A vicinity
state Colorado code CO county Jefferson code 059 zip code 80401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
James Edward Hestman January 25, 1995
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State Historic Preservation Office
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Entered in the National Register 3/3/95 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 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1867

Significant Dates

1867

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Calvary Episcopal Church

Calvary Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Jefferson County, CO
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	13	481050	4400250
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carolyn Ann Moore (& HLW)

organization _____ date 8/1994

street & number 2060 Tabor Drive telephone (303) 233-1206

city or town Lakewood state CO zip code 80215-1116

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 SHPO or FPO.)

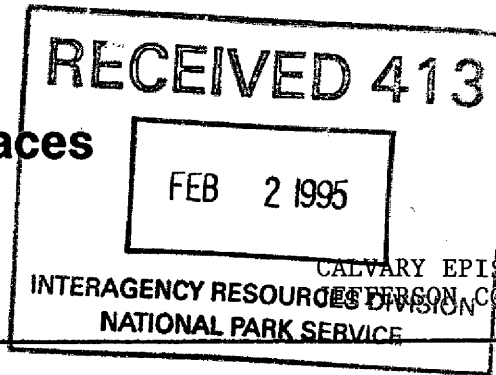
name Calvary Episcopal Church Attention: The Reverend Wengrovius

street & number 1320 Arapahoe Street telephone (303) 279-2188

city or town Golden state CO zip code 80401

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

The east-west streets of the city of Golden are laid parallel to Clear Creek, thus causing a 45° discrepancy to true compass directions. To effectively describe the location of the Calvary Episcopal Church, the directions will be given as though the streets were laid on the cardinal compass points.

The Calvary Episcopal Church is a red brick building whose architecture is representative of Gothic Revival design. It is part of the early development of the city of Golden from 1867. The Church structure was enlarged in 1902 with a late Gothic Revival addition and was enlarged again in 1954 with a red brick addition at the rear of the Church.

The Church, on the southwest corner of 13th and Arapahoe Streets in Golden, Colorado, is a one-story gabled roof structure. It is of common bond red brick with carved stone arches above Gothic openings. Brick pilasters buttress the exterior walls. Originally the church was on a gentle rise above the street, but when the street was dropped, prior to 1940, the slope became much steeper requiring twenty-eight modern concrete steps, which begin at the corner of 13th and Arapahoe Streets and ascend to the main entry door of the projecting narthex.

The exterior landscaping exists only on the north and east sides of the building. All landscaping dates from the 1980's. A series of flagstone veneer retaining walls, with limited planting space, constitutes the north side. The east side has the same rock retaining wall which abuts the streetside public sidewalk and raises with the slope in a series of elevated levels. Immediately in front of the east wall is a level area with grass and flagstone pavers. There are some deciduous shrubs and a number of low evergreen shrubs along the retaining walls on both the east and north.

From the entrance stairway a flight of steps leads to the narthex. The entrance doorway has a lancet Gothic archway with architrave trim; the entire roof is of asphalt shingles. The door, below a glazed transom, is of grained wood and has six panels, three vertical in the center, one horizontal above and two horizontal panels

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO**DESCRIPTION** (continued)

below the center panels. The steps leading to the entrance stoop are of modern concrete with a flagstone veneer. The east narthex doorway extends into an open gable end with wooden returns and double staggered brackets set on the vergeboard. The main gables on the northwest and the southeast have triple staggered brackets and molded wooden returns at the eaves enclosing the gable ends.

At the north corner, about two feet above the ground, is a corner stone inscribed "CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH/September 26, 1867". There is a small cross in the center. Typical of the watertable stone course of the ashlar stone foundation, the corner stone is pecked and has chiseled margins.

At the west corner is a secondary narthex tower added in 1902 with a pyramidal roof. It includes a lancet window with a transom and a brick sill. Its entry door is on the east and is painted white. Adjacent to the tower, and constructed at the same time, is an addition that served as the guild hall. This 1902 addition is compatible with the older Church building; it is one and one-half stories and is built of common bond brick. Two gabled eyebrow dormers with diamond and half diamond panes and architrave trim are located on the north slope of the gabled roof. This addition has a concrete foundation.

The west elevation of the building, the two-story 1954 addition, has two-light awning metal framed windows at the first floor. This addition is a rear secondary addition and is not visible from the street. On the upper story there are three triple casement windows with wood frames. The walls are red brick running bond. The first row of brick above the concrete foundation is soldier course.

The sanctuary on the south wall is a very early addition as evidenced by a ghost doorway where the sanctuary wall meets the wall of the nave. The doorway is represented by a stone tread and a flat brick arch. The brick masonry work is the same as the adjoining walls and the altar window, a gothic arch, has stone voussoirs.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO**DESCRIPTION** (continued)

The east exterior elevation has four bays divided by brick pilasters. Each bay has a lancet window with stone impost blocks to a projecting keystone. The pilasters, extending from the projecting stone foundation, to the open soffit of the eave, have molded wood capitals.

The exterior of the main/east narthex has a ceiling of boarding with projecting corbels. The north lancet Gothic window has enameled glass. The walls are of plaster scored to look like coursed ashlar stone. The interior door from the narthex enters the rear of the nave, is grained, and is similar to the exterior door.

The nave itself has a center aisle and nine rows of pews. In the rear of the nave there are triple lancet Gothic windows with the center window being three feet higher than the flanking ones. They have enameled and colored glazing. The ceiling is of stained wood supported by scissor trusses which float over the walls, creating a ledge at the top of the walling. The exposed roof purlins are attached to the trusses with a mortise-and-tenon joint. Gothic detailed light fixtures hang from brackets attached to molded wooden corbels supporting the trusses.

The interior walls of the nave are scored plaster to look like coursed ashlar stone and are approximately fifteen feet to the ledge and twenty-five feet to the gabled end ridges.

The chancel is a raised platform, approximately eleven by twenty feet. The sanctuary opening is framed by a pointed arch of plaster. The sanctuary itself is raised from the choir and is eleven by twelve feet. In the extreme south wall of the sanctuary there is a Gothic arched window of colored and enameled glass. Bead board wainscoting forms the lower section of the walls in the Chancel and the remainder is of painted scored plaster.

The interior of the 1902 addition that is used as a social hall, includes a rustic fireplace and connects to the 1954 addition through a flat archway. This addition has an upper story with a series of class/social rooms. Painting of the interior of the nave and sanctuary that includes stenciling began in 1991 and is on-going. New oak bead board wainscoting has been installed.

The interiors of the east narthex, nave, sanctuary and chancel contribute to the overall character of Calvary Episcopal Church.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Since its construction in 1867, Calvary Episcopal Church has undergone several alterations. While no written records have surfaced confirming when the sanctuary was expanded, it appears to have occurred not too long after the building was constructed. The brick is the same quality and color as the brick in the original construction. The tower/entrance and guild hall that was added to the west side in 1902 is made from a harder brick of a slightly different color. This side gabled addition with its simplified gothic-arched windows is a sympathetic historic addition and a common response to a congregation's need for a meeting hall. The roof was re-shingled during this period. The current asphalt roof was installed sometime after 1954.

The two-level, 1954 construction to the rear of the building that created classrooms and a kitchen is not readily visible from the street, minimizing its overall impact to the historic portion of the building. Also included in the 1954 construction was a small hipped roof extension off the north elevation of the tower providing an additional entry. A gothic-arched doorway on the east elevation of the tower was partially bricked up to form a window. This small addition is a minimal impact to the north elevation.

The on-going interior painting in the sanctuary is an "interpretive reconstruction of historic ecclesiastical ornament" according to Ken Miller of The Grammar of Ornament, who is doing the work. While the designs, colors and arrangements are not original to Calvary, they represent an appropriate historical presentation of interior designs that developed concurrently with late 19th century church design like that seen in Calvary Episcopal.

Adjacent to the church is a house with yellow metal siding and orange trim. The original 1882 construction was a two-room cottage that became the nucleus for a rectory. Evidence of subsequent additions can be found by examining the trusswork in the attic. During its conversion to offices and classrooms in the 1950s, the building underwent substantial changes including a partial excavation to create a basement with an outside entrance. The building is considered noncontributing due to these extensive alterations.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO**SIGNIFICANCE**

Calvary Episcopal Church is eligible for listing in the National Register under criterion "C" as one of the earliest examples of Gothic Revival architecture on the Front Range. It represents an introduction of this architectural style in Colorado. As this is a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction, the building also meets criteria consideration "A."

Gothic Architecture, which originated in France during the mid 12th century, tends to emphasize height and is characterized by double centered pointed arched Gothic windows. This is plainly evident in Calvary Episcopal with its steeply pitched gabled roofs, tall lancet windows, and projecting narthex and chancel. The triple lancet windows of the north elevation flanked by shorter windows on either side add to the visual height of the walls. The center window extends into the open pediment of the gable end. The leaded enameled window panes of this church are also typical of the American Gothic Revival style. The red brick walls and the Gothic arches of cut stone further align this building with the picturesque Gothic Architecture in the west, as a "remembered" style here combined with classical pilasters forming buttresses. The interior continues this statement on verticality with its distinctive ceiling treatment. As with the roof, the interior ceiling thrusts heavenward leaving rafters and trusses exposed emphasizing the uplifting effect.

The Gothic Revival Style that arrived in this country came by way of England and was less ornate than its French counterpart. Early examples of the style in this state are predominately vernacular and are best characterized by the pointed-arched window, steeply pitched roof, and picturesque composition. Of the Gothic Revival buildings identified in the state inventory, the earliest date from the mid-1860s and are found almost exclusively in the mountain mining towns, such as Georgetown, Silver Plume and Black Hawk. Most of these buildings represent the Carpenter Gothic style, a subtype of the Gothic Revival that is generally wood frame and appointed with decorative vergeboards. Calvary Episcopal Church is identified as the only vernacular Gothic Revival building constructed in the 1860s along the Front Range.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO**SIGNIFICANCE** (continued)

There is another Gothic Revival church in Golden, the First Presbyterian Church, which is listed in the National Register. However this building was constructed in 1872, five years after Calvary Episcopal.

HISTORY

Golden's origins are directly related to the 1858-59 discovery of gold in Colorado. The first Anglo settlers in what would become the city of Golden were gulch miners who placered in the waters of Clear Creek in early 1859. A few months later, a group of eastern businessmen came to the area hoping to profit from the mineral boom. They made plans to form the town of Golden City, which was platted in June of 1859 and eventually incorporated in 1872.

The town saw its very first religious service held in a gambling tent in 1859. Two years later Bishop Talbot visited Golden City and preached. Despite this early visit by an Episcopal Bishop, Golden would have to wait several years before the construction of an Episcopal church would be underway.

Bishop Randall arrived in Denver in June of 1866 and by the winter of 1866-67 was involved with the citizens of Golden in the first organized efforts to erect an Episcopal Church in that town. Reports indicate that Bishop Randall ordered the erection of a chapel in June 1867. Ground breaking began in early September and on the 26th of September the cornerstone was laid for the chapel with the name "Calvary Church." Bishop Randall presided over the ceremony.

The consecration of Calvary Church occurred September 23, 1868 with Bishop Randall presiding. And the following Sunday (the 27th), Reverend William J. Lynd conducted the first regular service in the church.

Upon its construction, this church was only the second place of worship in Golden. Of the seven churches built before 1900 in Golden, Calvary Episcopal is one of two still standing and is the only one still being used for religious purposes.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO

HISTORY (continued)

Bishop George Maxwell Randall made heroic efforts to found other churches and schools in Colorado. Consecrated a Missionary Bishop of the Episcopal Church in 1865 in Boston, he arrived in Denver on June 11, 1866 and immediately recognized the need for advanced education in that community. His first endeavor in Denver resulted in the opening of Wolfe Hall, an Episcopal School of Girls, located as 17th and Champa Streets.

for

In 1868 Bishop Randall received a gift of 12 acres of land in Jefferson County from George C. Welch to be used for school purposes. This land is located where the current Lookout Mountain School for Boys stands at 24th and Jackson Streets in Golden. The cornerstone for Jarvis Hall, the first college building erected in the Colorado Territory was laid on this site on August 25, 1869. After this building was destroyed by a windstorm in 1870, it was reconstructed. At the same time, Matthews Hall and a third building to be used for mining instruction were built. The Territorial Legislature of Colorado, in appreciation of the efforts of Bishop Randall in establishing a mining school, appropriated \$3,872.45 for another building for the campus which became the Colorado School of Mines on February 9, 1874.

Along with his educational endeavors, Bishop Randall consecrated ten Episcopal Churches along the front range of the Rockies from Laramie, Wyoming to Pueblo, Colorado, including Calvary Episcopal. He died September 28, 1873 of pneumonia at age 64. His remains were sent by train to Warren, Rhode Island, where his people were buried.

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Continuation Sheet

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CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO

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CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO

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ORAL DISCUSSIONS WITH:

Donna Miller, Parishioner

Patricia Dunn, Parishioner

Fritz Bart, Parishioner

Reverend John Windgrovius

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 1 and 2 of Block 33 of the South Golden Addition.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

This is the land on which the building sits and the area historically associated with the church since its construction in 1867.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page 10

CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO

PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Information common to all photographs:

Calvary Episcopal Church
Golden, Jefferson County, Colorado

The following information applies to photographs #1 through #7:

photographer: Ann Moore
date of photograph: Spring 1994
location of negatives: Ann Moore
2060 Tabor Drive, Lakewood, CO

The following information applies to photograph #8:

photographer: Harry Olsson
date of photograph: Fall 1994
location of negative: Harry Olsson
659 Partridge Circle, Golden, CO

photograph

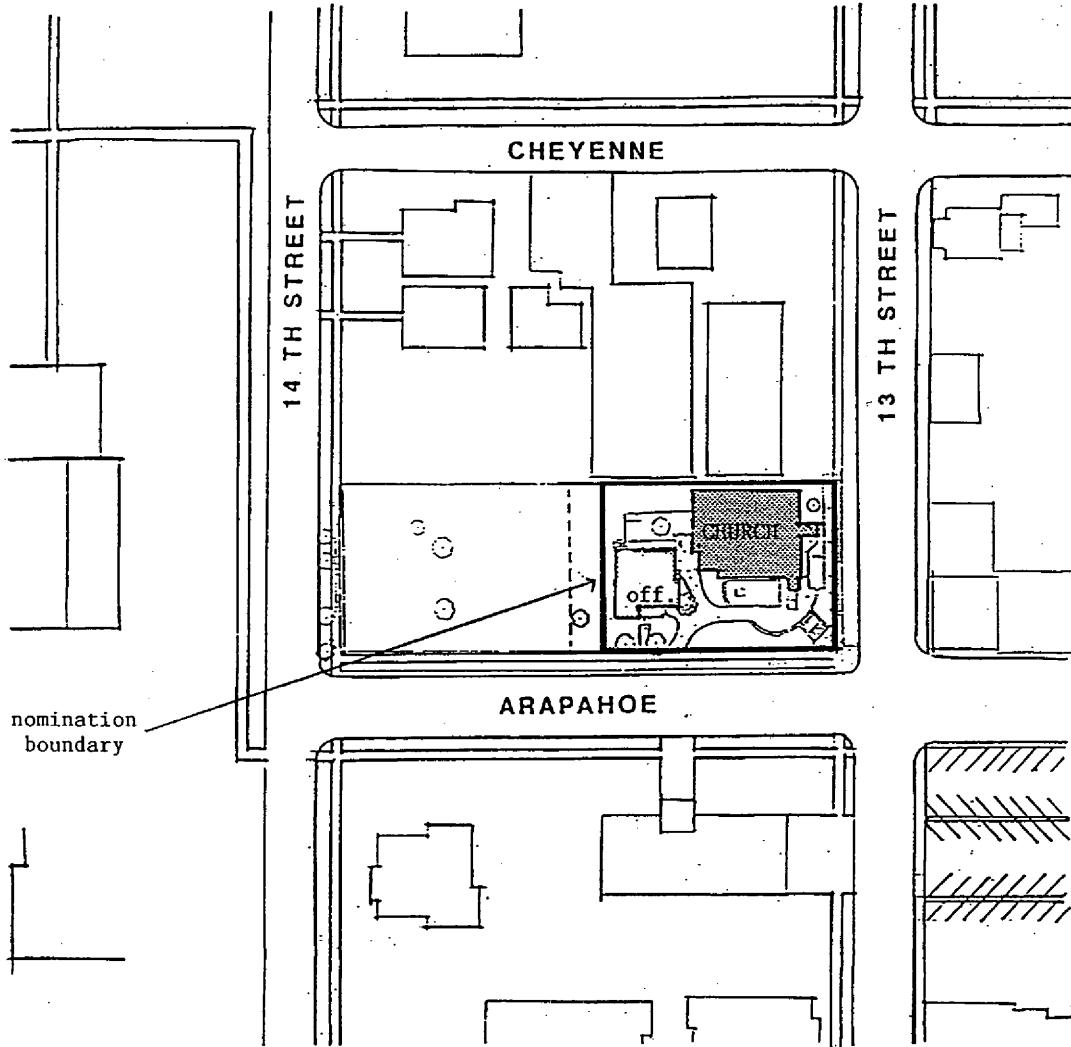
- #1 northerly & easterly elevations - camera facing SW
- #2 easterly elevation - camera facing W
- #3 northerly elevation - camera facing SE
- #4 southerly elevation - camera facing NW
- #5 westerly elevation - camera facing NW
- #6 cornerstone - camera facing NW
- #7 interior of church
- #8 office/classrooms - camera facing S

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Continuation Sheet


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CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO

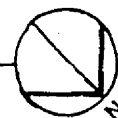


CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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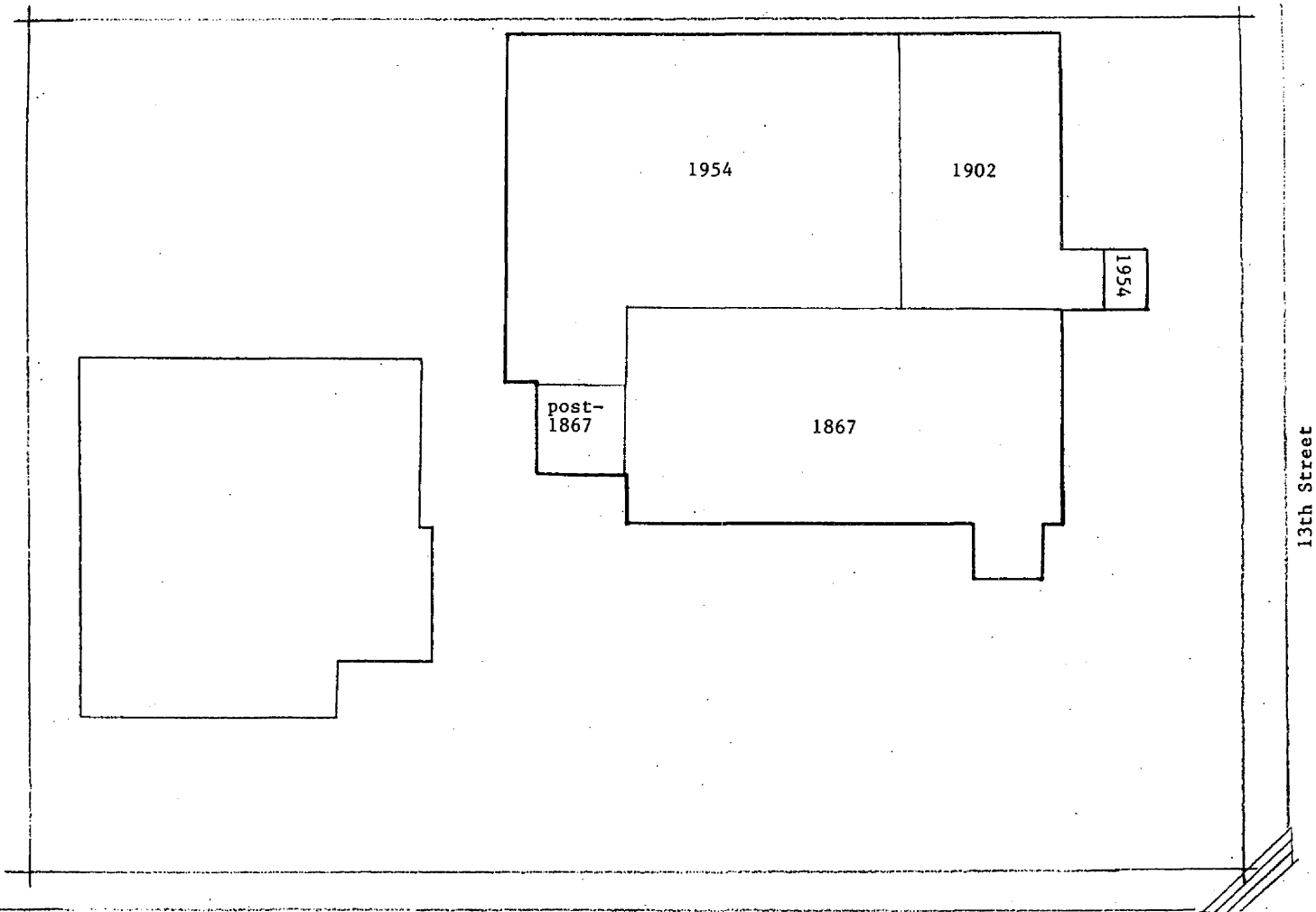


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CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH
JEFFERSON COUNTY, CO

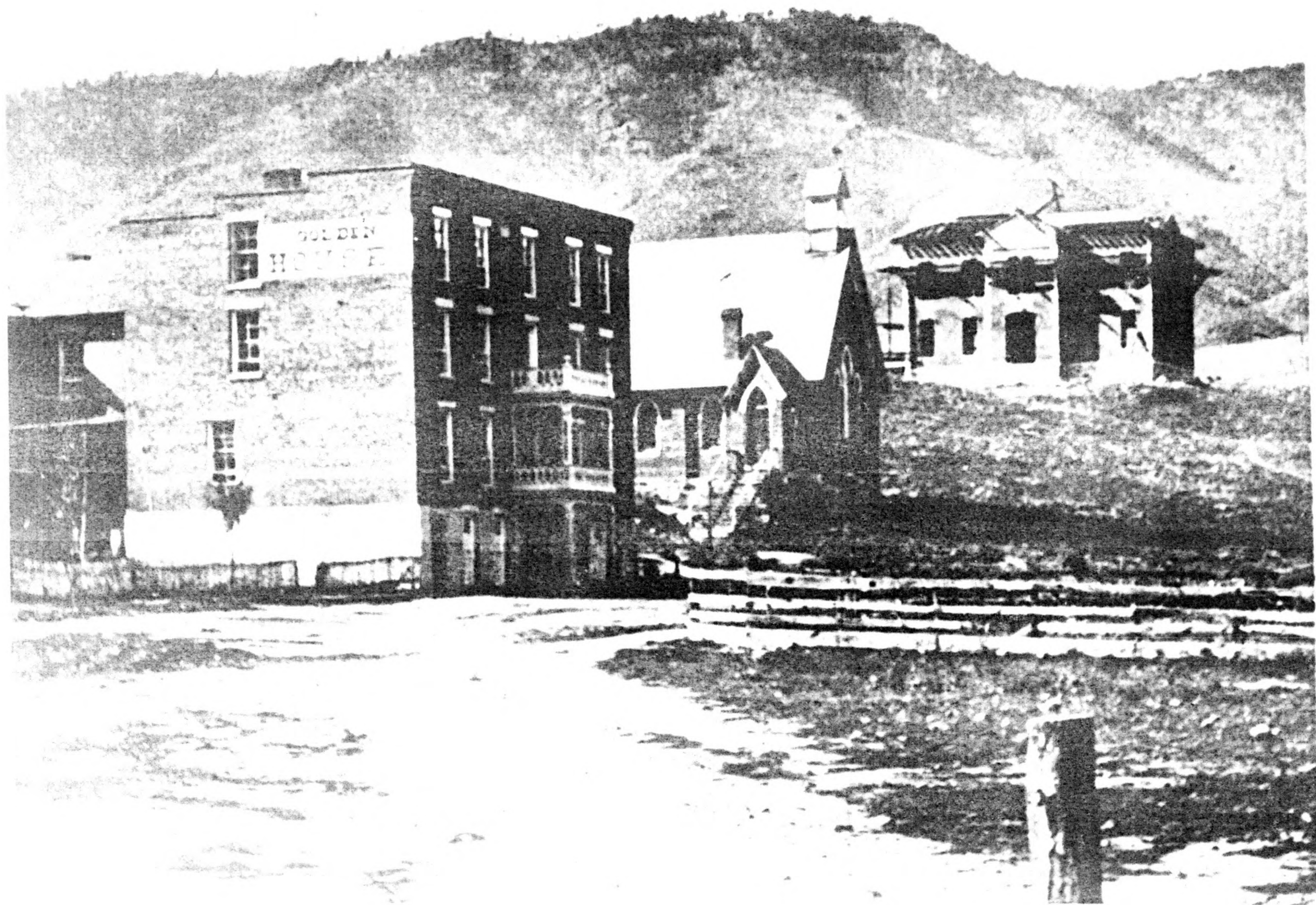


CALVARY EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Arapahoe Street

North 

13th Street in Golden 1873. Episcopal Church in center left.



EL
NO

