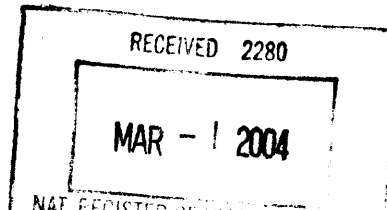


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 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 First Baptist Church of Boulder

other names/site number 5BL.6271

2. Location

street & number 1237 Pine Street [N/A] not for publication

city or town Boulder [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Boulder code 013 zip code 80302

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Signature of certifying official/Title: Georganna Cortez, State Historic Preservation Officer, Date: 2/18/04

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [X] entered in the National Register
[ ] determined eligible for the National Register
[ ] determined not eligible for the National Register
[ ] removed from the National Register
[ ] other, explain

Signature of the Keeper: Gordon Beall, Date of Action: 4/14/04

First Baptist Church of Boulder  
Name of Property

Boulder County/ Colorado  
County/State

**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 count previously listed resources.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	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.**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

(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 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS-  
Late Gothic Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE; CONCRETE  
walls BRICK; STONE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof CERAMIC TILE  
other STAINED GLASS  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

First Baptist Church of Boulder  
Name of Property

Boulder County/ Colorado  
County/State

## 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

### Periods of Significance

1925-1926

### Significant Dates

1925-1926

### Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

MARTIN, ORR AND MARTIN

### Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society



**National Register of Historic Places  
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Boulder County/ ColoradoSection number 7 Page 1**DESCRIPTION**

First Baptist Church of Boulder is prominently located on the northwest corner of 13<sup>th</sup> and Pine Streets. The property consists of two lots and is bounded by Pine Street to the south, 13<sup>th</sup> Street to the east, a mid-block alley parallel to Pine Street on the north, and Trinity Lutheran Church on the west. Directly west of the nominated building is an ancillary facility also owned by First Baptist Church. Referred to originally as The Children's House, and more recently as Pine Street Commons, it is attached to the main church building only by a covered walkway and is not included in the boundary.

**Architectural Design**

The plan is roughly "L" shaped, with the long leg oriented north/south (parallel to 13<sup>th</sup> Street) and the shorter legs of the wings running east/west. Both legs continue to the sidewalks along Pine and 13<sup>th</sup> Streets. A three-story square tower is located at the junction of the red clay tile cross-gabled roof. Original blueprints called for a 12:12 slate roof, but apparently an alternate of flat red clay tile was accepted. The gabled ends have a raised parapet capped by concrete coping. The tower, visible from and oriented to the street intersection, marks the main entry to the church. The entire length of the building's north side adjoins and extends directly to the alley pavement. The west side has a covered walkway, which leads to a small exterior courtyard space and the 1967 Children's House. The northern section of the west side jogs outward at the shorter cross axis of the building and borders a small parking lot, which is accessible from the mid-block alley. Grass, shrubs, and mulched foundation plantings cover the ground in the area between the intersection and the main entry. There is no landscaping to the west and north of the building.

The church sits on a raised platform 2-3 feet above the Pine and 13<sup>th</sup> Street sidewalks, with the main level approximately seven feet above sidewalk level. The basement level is partially below grade, but it is fenestrated on all sides with multi-light windows. The red brick building sits atop a rusticated pre-cast concrete base, which provides the sill line for the lower level windows. A pre-cast concrete belt course articulates the location of the main floor level. In plan, there is a rectangular nave, with a large projecting wing on the east, and a projection on the west that is equivalent to the width of a stairwell in dimension. This combination of projections results in a slightly irregular "L" shaped floor plan. Exterior brick chimneys pierce the gable peaks of the east and west projections while an interior chimney is off-centered on the north wall. A small set of steps, located at the southeast corner of the property adjacent to the intersection of 13<sup>th</sup> and Pine Streets, leads to the main entry at the base of the tower. The pointed arch entry with double doors sits atop another five steps and opens onto a mid-level stair landing, 4'-4" below the main level. There are three other building entries that similarly occur at mid-level landings: one on the east side of the tower, one at the south-east corner of nave, and one on the west side under the covered walkway. All of these mid-level landing entries are the same: wood double doors with pointed arch surrounds, small rectangular art glass panels in the upper portion- two to a door, and decorative hardware. A fifth entry at the top of the ADA ramp on the west side is a simple wood paneled door. The east-facing, gabled entrance at the south end of the south section has a pointed arch entry with wood double-doors and a divided light, art glass transom. Small rectangular art glass panels are paired on the upper section of each door. Decorative hardware with Gothic arch detailing surrounds the handle. Narrow art glass windows appear on the north and south sides of this entrance projection. Above this gabled projection is a triple window with fixed outside panels and a fixed central panel with a hopper at the bottom, all done in art glass.

All window and door openings have decorative quoin-like surrounds in pre-cast concrete. Pointed arch art glass windows are evenly spaced on each side of the nave (east and west sides) with a large pointed arch art glass window on the south-facing gable. Often called stained glass, these windows are

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specifically noted on the original blueprints as "art glass". Art glass is "characterized by combinations of hues and special effects in transparency and opaqueness". Quatrefoils are at the center of the tracery in the upper portion of the windows. The verticality of these pointed windows is accentuated by regularly spaced buttresses, which are stepped with steeply sloped white caps. On the lower level east and west sides are 4/4 wood-frame double-hung triple windows (inoperable due to paint) centrally placed under the pointed arch windows. The west side has an additional single 4/4 wood-frame double-hung towards the south end. All of the 4/4 windows have frosted glass with a floret pattern.

The south wall of the east wing has two sets of quadruple windows, denoting the first and second stories. The tops of the etched glass panels are curved with corner cut-outs. The etched glass has simulated mullions, giving the appearance of multi-light windows. The two outer windows have fixed upper panels and hoppers at the bottom while the inner two are fixed. The basement level quadruple window has wood-frame double-hung 4/4 lights in frosted glass with a floret pattern. Windows on the east wall of the east wing flank the chimney, one on either side at each level. The uppermost windows have Tudor arches with three fixed panes and a hopper at the bottom of the central fixed panel. Middle level windows consist of flat arches with three fixed panes and a hopper at the bottom of the central fixed panel. The lower level contains triple windows with 4/4 wood-frame double-hungs in frosted glass with a floret pattern. The upper two sets of windows are the same etched glass with simulated mullions found on the south side of the east wing.

The north side of the building, along the alley, consists of twenty-two windows of varying patterns and sizes. The middle band of windows across the wall is taller than the upper and lower levels. Windows with the 4/4s are wood-frame double-hungs, though they are no longer operable due to paint. A couple of these have been boarded over due to broken glass. The most common fenestration pattern is the triple window that has fixed outer panes and a central fixed pane with a hopper at the bottom. All windows have their original frosted glass in a floret pattern. The original coal chute, with the name *Majestic* tacked on, is located on the first level towards the west. Pipes are located on the northwest corner adjacent to the westernmost window covered with louvers. Please see the image below for placement along the wall.



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The west wall of the west-projecting wing has windows flanking the chimney, one on either side at each level. The uppermost windows in the gable face are single narrow openings with art glass. The middle level has triple windows with two fixed outside panes and a central fixed pane with a hopper at the bottom. The main level windows are the same as the middle level, only taller. Any basement level windows are obscured by the ADA ramp. The aforementioned simple wood-panel entry door lies to the south of the windows and provides entry to the office via the ramp. Above this entry is a window opening that has been replaced with a fixed plastic panel. There is also a window above the south-facing west entry double doors that has also been replaced with a fixed plastic panel.

The south wall of the building contains the centrally placed large pointed arch art glass window. Four stepped buttresses are evenly spaced across this elevation. Additionally, there are two single windows placed at either end between buttresses. These windows contain art glass. Below the belt course are the basement windows. These windows are all 4/4 double-hungs with wood frames. The pattern, from west to east, is single, quadruple, single, and they line up nicely with the two small windows and the large pointed arch window above, providing symmetry to this wall. The large window has been covered with solar screening material for at least 30 years.

A central three-story square tower is located at the inside corner of the "L" and has the pointed arch main entrance with heavy, paneled, glazed, wooden, double doors. The tower is topped with a pre-cast concrete belfry with such ornate details as a crenellated parapet, quatrefoils, corner piers, and large lancet openings with smaller lancet shapes in the tracery. The lancet openings are placed two to a side on each side of the tower. Additionally there are two rectangular openings on the south wall, centrally located above the main entry. The one directly above the door surround has the simulated multi-light etched glass in its opening. The upper opening is quite narrow and has a piece of etched glass in place. This pattern is repeated on the east tower wall with an additional art glass opening adjacent to the entry.

The interior of the nave is highlighted by a vaulted wood ceiling and is terminated by the sanctuary. On one side is a baptistry, which features a tile mosaic interior with the other side balanced by a doorway leading to a side entrance. Sets of three Gothic arches, in a stepped pattern, flank the sanctuary, further continuing the use of Gothic Revival elements. Interior light fixtures appear to be mostly original when compared with early photographs and display the quatrefoil. There is an upper floor balcony overlooking the main level seating area with an oak-paneled railing. Pews in both areas reveal the quatrefoil atop a Gothic arch on the ends. Other interior details include stairs with carved oak railings and posts, and decorative fireplace elements.

**Program and Layout**

On the lowest level, the area directly below the north-south sanctuary and nave consists of a large room used for meetings and miscellaneous rooms used for storage. At the north end, there is a large kitchen with original counters and divided light windows (see historic image on page 6). The men's restroom and boiler/mechanical room on the west and a small elevator and women's restroom on the east flank the kitchen space. In the wing which projects eastward beyond the tower stair along the short axis of the building is another meeting room with a fireplace on the east wall. The fireplace has some of the same pre-cast concrete quoin-like elements displayed. Original doors remain throughout.

The main level houses the church pews, leading to the sanctuary, featuring a raised area (originally used by choirs), a baptistry, and an organ chamber. In addition to religious services, music recitals and

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concerts are held in this worship space. The space enjoys acoustic properties that are well recognized and appreciated by the local music community and has been used for music recordings. At the north end of the nave is a generous pre-function lobby space, separated by an original folding partition wall of wood doors. These doors contain art glass in Gothic arch openings at the top as well as Gothic arches and quatrefoils in the door hardware. Adjacent and/or adjoining rooms include several offices, a small (old) elevator and a small kitchenette. The east wing provides another large meeting and reception space appointed with a fireplace on the east wall, directly above a similar space below. The fireplace is simple with a decorative floral band across the mantel, in what appears to be concrete.

The third floor houses the balcony in the main church, multiple small meeting rooms and offices, and small restrooms. This area is used for the children's nursery, Sunday School classrooms, a teen meeting room, office space and storage. There are two stairwells, one on either side of the nave, and they provide access to all three floors. Both stairwells exhibit decorative carving and ornamentation. The elevator does not serve this third level. Access to the tower consists of two trap doors.

**Alterations**

The most architecturally significant alteration resulted from the purchase of a new organ in 1973, which necessitated covering the large stain glass window on the south gable wall. This window, located behind the sanctuary, was covered with a false gypsum board wall on the interior to cover the organ pipes. In addition, this addressed another issue that had troubled the congregation: the southern exposure of this large window created significant glare problems during daytime worship services. The window is still visible from the exterior, along with the tracery, though the art glass has been covered with a solar screening material. The window is not visible on the interior though the recessed arch where it sits remain intact (see photo #9).

The only other apparent exterior alteration is the addition of a ramp from the northwest parking lot to the building. This ramp is in bad repair and is too steep to meet current ADA standards. It is constructed of metal, which has rusted through in places, and a poured concrete deck. The ramp is located towards to the rear of the building and is not visible from the front or sides.

The interior has had a few alterations throughout the years. The vaulted ceiling of the nave was covered with tongue-in-groove paneling; reportedly this was to enhance the acoustical properties of the space. A large second floor area north of the balcony has been subdivided with some additional wall partitions to create a nursery, storage, and other spaces. An elevator was also installed, at an unknown date, between the first and second floors since there is no rest room on the main floor. This elevator, however, is quite old and small; it has a folding gate and does not meet current ADA accessibility standards.



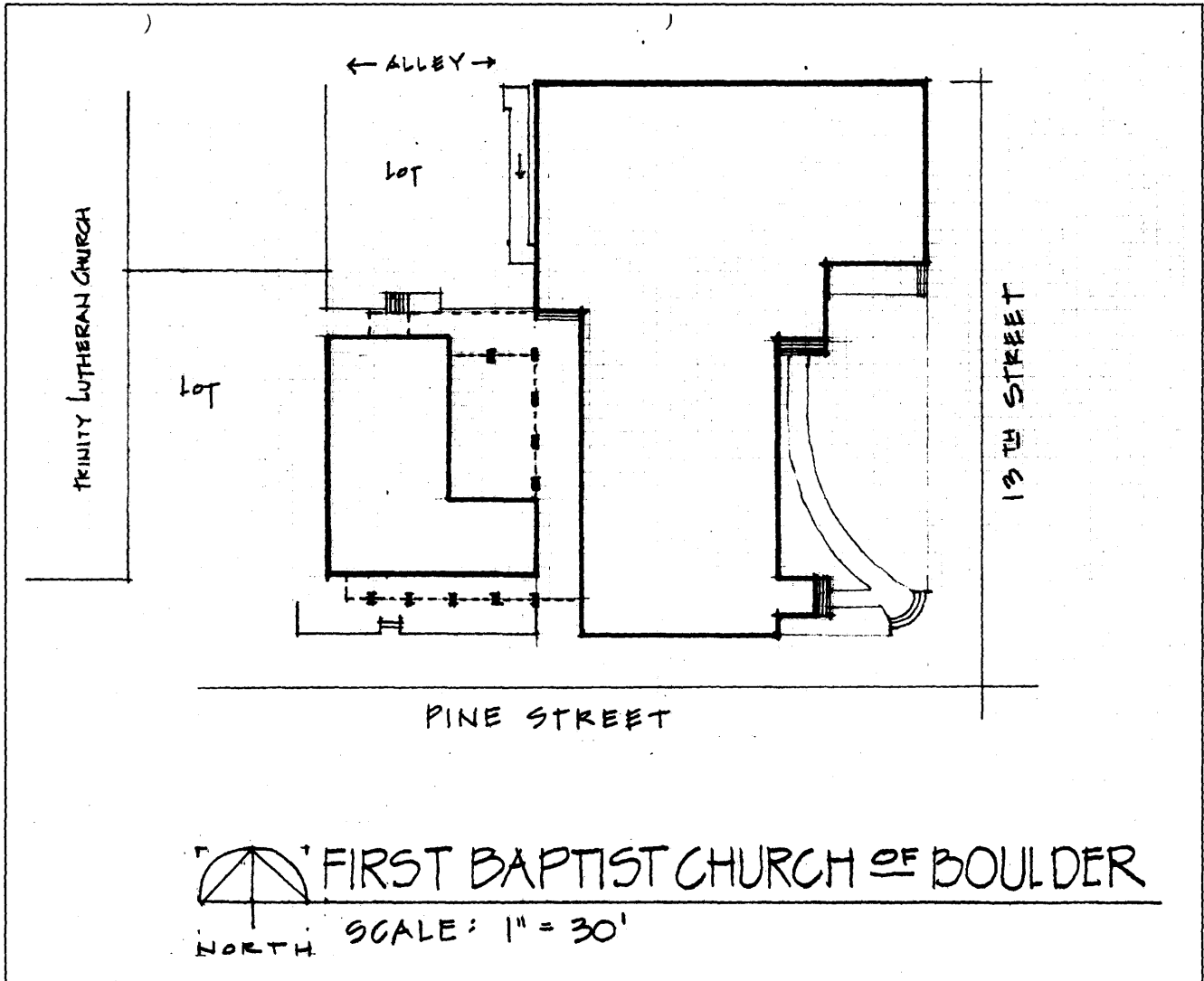
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

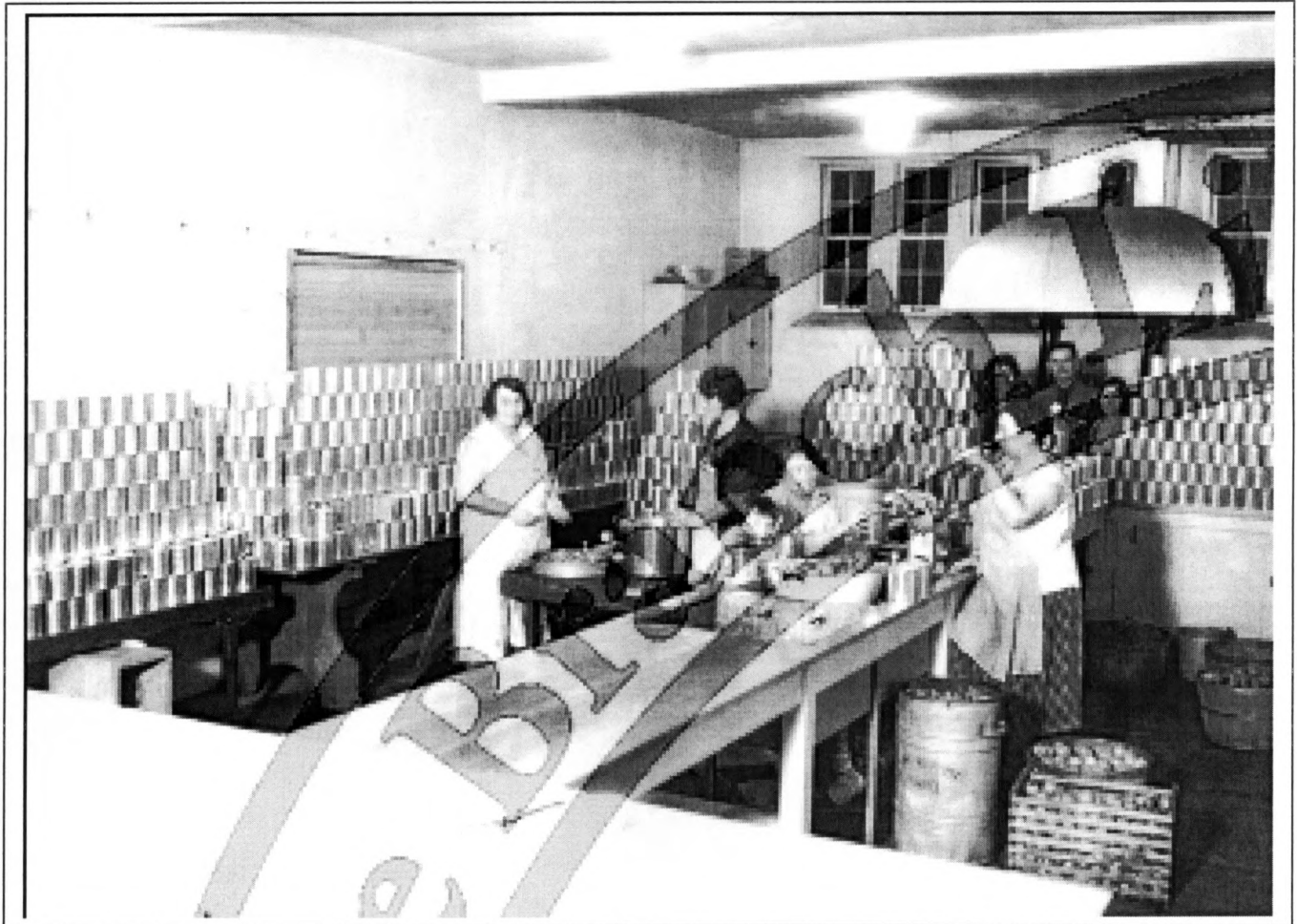
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## Building Footprint



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View of the First Baptist Church kitchen with a group of four women and one child apparently canning applesauce while two other women and a man look on. Cans are stacked all around the walls and apples are piled in crates and bushel baskets.

Photo courtesy of the Boulder Public Library website- #BHS 209-1-6

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Boulder County/ ColoradoSection number 8 Page 7**SIGNIFICANCE**

The First Baptist Church of Boulder is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C as an excellent example of the Late Gothic Revival style. Exhibiting all of the elements of this early 20<sup>th</sup> century style in its square tower, decorative quatrefoils, pointed-arch windows and doors, and buttresses, the church has seen minimal alterations since its construction in 1925-1926. Fine craftsmanship is evident in the details found on the hardware, art glass windows, fireplaces, and woodwork throughout the building, all of which have remained intact over its 79 years in existence. The building retains integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, design, feeling and association.

The picturesque effect associated with the Late Gothic Revival style is evident in the materials used and the craftsmanship exhibited. According to the book *How to Complete the Ohio Historic Inventory*, "...Late Gothic Revival is simpler...". The use of ornament on the church is present but restrained, indicating a more serene, modern sensibility. The book also states that "... most Late Gothic Revival buildings use brick or smooth ashlar stone wall surfaces accented by large lancet windows with stone tracery". Though pre-cast concrete was employed rather than the often-used terra cotta, the tracery on the lancet (also pointed-arch or Gothic) windows still stands out with its quatrefoil design and contrasting materials. The common elements listed in the Ohio book are all found on the First Church of Boulder: buttresses, pointed stained glass windows, quatrefoils, and handcrafted materials and hardware. Decoration and quatrefoils occur most frequently above doorways and on the tower. This level of artistry and craftsmanship is extended to interior woodwork, doors, stairs, hardware, and handsome detailing around the fireplaces. The door hardware is exquisite with its pointed arch motif, mimicking the pointed arches found throughout the building. Though the large pointed arch window on the south wall has been covered on the interior, it remains intact underneath the drywall and is still visible on the exterior.

Martin, Orr and Martin, Columbus, Ohio architects in practice together from 1924-1927, designed the building in the Late Gothic Revival style, utilizing all of the typical elements of this popular early 20<sup>th</sup> century style. Not much is known about the firm, though the Colonial Revival United Presbyterian Church they designed in Worthington, Ohio is listed on the National Register. Also unknown is how they received a commission for a church in Boulder, Colorado. No records have been found to offer any clue to this mystery. By 1927, Ralph R. Orr left the firm and the Martins continued to practice together from 1927-1937.

First Baptist Church is within what has been referred to as the "Church District" of downtown Boulder and is adjacent to the Downtown and Mapleton Hill Historic Districts. Situated in the same city block are the First Church of Christ Scientist (1926-1931) to the north and Trinity Lutheran Church (1929) to the east. Other churches cited in the Boulder Valley Context Report that are within a two block radius, include: First Congregational Church (1866-1870) at 1128 Pine Street, St. John's Episcopal Church (1903-1905) at 1419 Pine Street, and Sacred Heart of Jesus (1963) at 2312 14th Street. The original First Baptist Church building a few blocks away, at 16<sup>th</sup> & Spruce Streets, was demolished in 1993, leaving this building as the only tangible link to the congregation's early start in Boulder.

**Historical Background**

The 1870s saw many milestones in the development of the community of Boulder and the Colorado territory. By that time, gold had been discovered in both Clear Creek and Boulder Creek. As a result of productive mining claims being staked in Clear Creek Canyon, Golden enjoyed status as the territorial capitol. Closer to Boulder, silver was discovered at Caribou in 1869 and the Red Cloud Mine was

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established in 1872. At that time, the Wells Fargo Stage began operation up the newly opened Boulder Canyon to serve the mining camps. Like Golden, Boulder was well situated at the mouth of a canyon as a supply point for mining operations there. By 1872, the year in which the First Baptist Church was founded, Boulder's population had grown to 5,000. Though they were still frontier towns serving a rough and tumble mining community, they aspired to grow in stature. In 1874, Golden saw the founding of the Colorado School of Mines; the University of Colorado was founded in Boulder shortly thereafter. It was within this context that on October 13, 1872, the First Baptist Church was founded in the home of Mrs. M. C. Tibbets with six members. Judge Granville Berkely was chosen chairman and J.G. Maver was secretary. Mr. Maver served as the first pastor.

At the end of that first year there were sixteen members, but Mr. Maver had resigned. In 1867, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Williams loaned the first organ to the church. It was a portable "American Cottage" organ, which Mrs. Williams had brought across the plains from her home in Boston. It was reportedly the first organ in Boulder, and the church later purchased it. The church initiated a building committee and requested \$600 from the Home Mission Society for the purchase of land. Throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> century hard times, small membership, and brief pastorates continually challenged the congregation. On September 25, 1875, a building committee was appointed with instructions to build a church. According to a Daily Camera article on the church's 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary, this building was completed in 1877 at 16<sup>th</sup> and Spruce Streets. The church membership grew in the early 1900s and additions were constructed in 1900 and 1906. The membership was reported as 100 in 1898 and 368 in 1910. In 1908, a Kimball organ was purchased for \$1,800 and according to the April 16, 1908 issue of the Daily Camera, it was the first organ of its type in Boulder. Also in 1908, the church voted to join with other churches of Boulder in extending an invitation to the Rev. Billy Sunday to conduct a series of meetings in town at a time when Boulder was publicly debating prohibition. In the next election, the city voted to become "dry" by a substantial majority.

By the 1920s, the church facilities had once again become inadequate. The Rev. J.H. Skeen, who became pastor in 1920, made building a new church his first objective. At his suggestion, the Advisory Board appointed a Policy Committee of fifteen members who soon recommended the purchase of two lots at the corner of 13<sup>th</sup> and Pine Streets, available for \$6,000. They also proposed that Dr. F.H. Divine of New York be engaged to come in the fall of 1921 to conduct a building promotion campaign. These recommendations were accepted and the Policy Committee changed its name to Building Committee.

It was initially expected that \$75,000 to \$90,000 would be sufficient for the construction project, but Dr. Divine proposed a \$125,000 campaign. On January 1, 1925 the construction contract was authorized and on June 18, 1925 the cornerstone was laid under Masonic auspices. Dedication services began on Friday, June 4, 1926 and on Sunday, June 6, 1926, a short farewell service was held at the old church whereupon the congregation marched to the new facility and finished the remaining service. Upon completion of the new building, the old church property was sold to the Pillar of Fire Church for \$10,000. During construction, however, it was determined that the cost with furnishings would exceed the estimate and a bonded indebtedness of \$30,000 was authorized. According to church historian Clarence Kemper, it was later determined that the final cost, including the land acquisition, furnishings and payment of street paving amounted to approximately \$148,000. Rev. Skeen remained pastor until 1928, when he left to become pastor of the First Baptist Church of Colorado Springs.

Used continually as a church since its construction, the building also serves as a gathering place for the local community. In addition to congregation functions, the larger lower level room is used for community meetings and for groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous. Local groups use the smaller room on this level for music lessons and practice.

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**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lots 11-12, Block 149, Boulder Original Town.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property includes the parcel of land historically associated with the church.

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First Baptist Church of Boulder  
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## PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-24 except as noted:

Name of Property: First Baptist Church of Boulder  
 Location: Boulder County, Colorado  
 Photographer: Patricia McNally-Leef, Paul M. Leef  
 Date of Photographs: November 2003  
 Negatives: with photographers

<u>Photo No.</u>	<u>Photographic Information</u>
1	View from corner of 13 <sup>th</sup> and Pine Streets, view to northwest.
2	View from corner of 13 <sup>th</sup> and Pine Streets, view to west.
3	View of south elevation, view to north.
4	View of southwest corner, view to northeast.
5	View of west elevation, above covered walkway, view to southeast.
6	View of northwest corner, view to southeast.
7	View of northeast corner, view to west.
8	East elevation with tower, view to west.
9	Interior- looking towards sanctuary, view to south.
10	Interior- looking towards rear balcony, view to north.
11	Interior- art glass window, view to southwest.
12	Interior- close-up of art glass window, view to west.
13	Detail of oak banister at main (tower) entry stair.
14	Detail of door hardware.
15	Detail of door hardware.
16	South wall of east wing, quadruple window, view to north.
17	Interior- close-up of quadruple window.
18	Close-up of pointed arch art glass window.
19	South elevation of tower, view to north.
20	Detail- top of tower.
21	Gabled entry on south end of east side, view to west.
22	Close-up of ornamentation above main (tower) entry doors, view to north.
23	Top of tower.
24	Main entry door of tower with dedication stone, view to north.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

First Baptist Church of Boulder  
Boulder County/ Colorado

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**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP**  
Boulder Quadrangle, Colorado  
7.5 Minute Series

UTM: Zone 13 / 476170E / 4429840N  
PLSS: 6<sup>th</sup> PM, T1N, R70W, Sec. 30  
SE<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, NW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>, SW<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
Elevation: 5376 feet

