

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 96000327

Date Listed: 3/29/96

First Baptist Church of Orange
Property Name

Orange
County

CA
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Paul B. Surgen
Signature of the Keeper

3/29/96
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

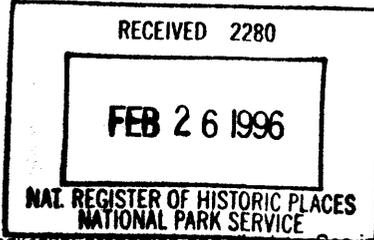
The historic church meets Criteria Consideration A as a religious property that derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction. [Discussion of the criteria consideration was omitted from the original nomination form.]

This information was confirmed with Marilyn Lortie of the California Office of Historic Preservation.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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OHP

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 "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 Orange

other names/site number First Missionary Baptist Church; Antioch Baptist Church

2. Location

street & number 192 S. Orange Street not for publication

city or town Orange vicinity

state California code CA county Orange code 059 zip code 92668

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.)

Carl J. Stoll 2/20/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
California Office of Historic Preservation
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:)

Signature of the Keeper *Dal B. Ferguson* Date of Action 3/29/96

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1 (barn)	buildings
	0	sites
	0	structures
	0	objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious facility

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian:
Gothic
Queen Anne

foundation brick
walls weatherboard
roof fiberglass
other stone portions of foundation

Narrative Description

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

Situated on a prominent corner in "Old Towne Orange", the First Baptist Church of Orange is a fine example of Late Victorian architecture with Gothic and Queen Anne influences. Constructed in 1893, the church experienced some changes in 1912. These changes, moving the tower out and adding a gabled section, did not affect the overall Victorian character of the building. The Victorian features include fish-scale-shingle-clad gable faces, stained glass windows, a square tower with double doors, a row of arched windows on the north side, a Victorian porch on the south side, and narrow shiplap siding. In 1922 a barn was moved to the back of the church and converted to a social hall. The building, which was of board-and-batten construction, will be returned to its original appearance as part of the rehabilitation. The property retains its historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1893

1912

Significant Dates

1893

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Orange Public Library

First Baptist Church of Orange
Name of Property

Orange County, CA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 11 | 421170 | 3738590 |
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 Diann Marsh
organization N/A date October 15, 1995
street & number 321 E. Eighth St. telephone 714/541-2441
city or town Santa Ana state CA zip code 92701

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 Gary Mead
street & number 135 S. Cambridge St. telephone 714/997-5036
city or town Orange state CA zip code 92666

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.

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The steeply-pitched gabled roof of the single-storied baloon frame church building provides an important and dramatic design element, typical of Victorian architecture. The main gabled section runs east and west, with the east facade facing Orange Street. A matching gable is located to the south and also faces east. The rear section of roof is in the shape of half a hip, fitting against the back of the main gable. The social hall section, located at the back, is topped with a north-south-facing gabled roof. Enclosed eaves border the roof of the church portion, and returns decorate the north and south corners of the front gables.

The imposing corner tower, which lost the top two-thirds of its roof during the 1933 earthquake, is in the process of being restored to its original shape by the owner.

Front facade:

The square tower which forms the southeast corner is typical of Victorian church architecture and conveys a sense of welcome at the most visible corner of the building. The steeply-pitched Gothic-style entrance form is capped by a pair of triangular transoms. The double doors, which were replaced with plain wood doors in recent years, will be refitted with doors more appropriate to the originals. A trio of arched vents, containing wood louvers, accent the square two-story bell tower. A double-hung window is located above the entrance doors. The enclosed eaves are accented with carved brackets with molding-trimmed panels between each pair. The tower roof, shortened in 1933 after the earthquake, is in the process of being replicated in its original form.

Narrow shiplap siding, accented with corner boards, covers the exterior of the church. A large arched stained glass rose window, filled with intricate Gothic-style tracery, is centered in the northernmost front-facing gable face. Rows of fishscale shingles extend downward from the gable for two feet on each side of the window. They end at the bottom of the window sill, and are bordered with narrow strips of wood on the sides. The smaller gable in the center is centered with a pair of arched windows. The original glass, removed several years ago and replaced with plastic panels, will be replicated when finances permit. For the time being, the plastic panels have been replaced with plain glass.

Wide concrete steps lead to the front entrance, and a small lawn adds interest to the area between the sidewalk and building.

South (Almond Street) facade:

The south side of the tower, a steeply-pitched gable centered with a large Gothic-style stained glass window, and a delicate Victorian porch form the architectural interest of the Almond Street facade.

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A stairway, not original, has been removed from the back of the tower, allowing the original view of the large stained glass window to be reclaimed. The stairway ended at a door where a double-hung window was originally located. The window, which matched those on the south and east sides of the tower, will be replicated. The south facade of the tower, with its carved brackets, molding-trimmed paneled frieze, trio of louvered vents, and centered Gothic-style window, has not been altered.

The large gable is clad in the original fishscale wooden shingles. The foot-wide band of plain wood shingles which flanks each side of the stained glass window is edged in a narrow band of wood. The enclosed eaves, which continue downward on the west side, feature a return which forms a cornice above the small Victorian-style porch. A turned post supports the corner of the porch while turned balusters form the balustrade. The porch floor and steps have been replaced with concrete floor and steps, probably in the 1940's. Diamond-shaped cutouts and carved brackets decorate the frieze at the top of the porch. The original door, replaced by a plain wooden door, will be replaced with one more appropriate for the style of the building.

The hipped roof section which runs across the back of the sanctuary was constructed at two different times. The east half was original to the 1893 church and the west half was added in 1912. The siding, eaves and roof shape match the original. This section contains three new four-over-four double-hung windows and another entrance, sheltered by a shed-style extension of the roof. Concrete steps, edged with a pipe railing, lead to the concrete landing.

The rear section of the building was brought to the property in 1922. A former barn, the building was clad in board-and-batten siding and served as a social hall. Covered in stucco about five years ago, the social hall will be returned to its original board-and-batten appearance.

North Facade:

The north facade, which faces the parking lot, is graced with enclosed eaves, carved brackets, and the original arched windows. A trio of arched windows in the center features a larger window in the middle with a smaller window on each side. Paired arched windows flank the center grouping. The windows contain plain glass.

The center section was built at two different times. The section on the east was part of the 1893 church. In 1912 the west half was added on and features the same narrow shiplap siding, enclosed eaves, A small enclosed porch will be restored to its original appearance and serve as the main entrance from the parking lot.

The westernmost rear section, part of the old social hall, is now clad in stucco, but will be returned to its original board-and-batten appearance. There are no windows on this side, but a vent will be added near the gable peak.

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West (Rear) facade:

The social hall building, originally a barn, was moved here in 1922. Now stuccoed, this section of the building will be returned to its original board-and-batten appearance. Five windows and three doors, none original, look out onto the alley.

Interior:

The large sanctuary (or auditorium) contains several architecturally-significant original features, all of which will be preserved and restored.

The carsiding that covers the ceiling and the top two-thirds of the room is being cleaned and will be repainted.

The tongue-in-groove wainscotting, alternating boards of pine and darker redwood, is being stripped of its later paint coats and will be revarnished to match the original finish.

The sunburst over the altar will be varnished and restored to its original beauty.

The two doorways, with rosettes in the top corners, will be restored, using the original trim. Some infill of the wainscotting will be necessary.

The pine floor will be refinished. A raised section will be built along the north side, but the original floor will be retained underneath.

The 1912 pews will be used throughout the restaurant wherever appropriate.

The two large stained glass windows will be cleaned by the gentlest means possible and preserved. All window openings, sashes and trims will be preserved.

The tower entrance will have doors appropriate to the style of the church, replacing the plain wood doors installed several years ago. A doorway, added to the back of the tower, will be installed in the location of a doorway that was sealed over several years ago.

The center section, behind the auditorium, will become a coffee bar and kitchen facilities. It and the social hall building at the rear have been altered many times throughout the years, and contain no original features or architectural elements.

The owner plans to follow the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation while rehabilitating the building as a restaurant.

This Victorian church fits in well with the "village" concept that Orange residents consider so important. The Plaza Historic District and the mile-square historic residential area are adjacent to and surround the church. They create the character of the heart of the town.

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The First Baptist Church of Orange is significant under Criterion C because it is a fine example of Victorian church architecture and the only remaining Victorian church surviving in the City of Orange**. The two-story tower, steeply-pitched gables adorned with fishscale wooden shingles, stained glass windows, narrow shiplap siding, and original carsiding-clad interior are all significant features of Victorian church architecture. Although there were changes to the 1893 building which involved the moving of the tower and the addition of a gabled section compatible with the existing gable in 1912, the church has retained its character-defining characteristics. On the edge of the Plaza Historic District in downtown Orange, it is listed as a "3" on the DPR 523 Historic Resources Survey Form no. 30-2668-04-394. It retains its integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

**The El Modena Friends Church, constructed in 1888, is now in the City of Orange as a result of annexation. Located approximately 5 miles from downtown Orange, it is connected historically to the town of El Modena.

Context:

The context of this church is primarily architectural. Its Victorian architecture is exhibited by the two-story bell tower, narrow shiplap siding, original stained glass windows, fishscale-shingle-clad gable faces, steeply-pitched multiple gables, and Victorian-style side porch. The interior of the auditorium, clad in the original carsiding on the ceiling and upper walls, and alternating pine and redwood tongue-in-groove wainscotting, is a rare surviving example of interior Victorian church architecture. The rare pine and redwood sunburst has survived and will be restored. The public will have an opportunity to see this authentic room after the planned restaurant opens for business.

Other pre-1915 churches in Orange are the Chapman College Chapel and the El Modena Friends Church mentioned above. The Chapman College Chapel, built in 1909, is a combination Craftsman, Gothic, and Shingle-style building that is very different than the First Baptist Church. It is not Victorian in style.

Historical Data:

The First Baptist Church of Orange, founded in 1886, was one of the first five congregations founded in the village of Orange. A few more than 600 people lived in town at the time. By 1887 it had moved into its own building on the northeast corner of South Orange and East Almond Streets. That building was a plain rectangular building with a front-facing gabled roof.

Soon the building was too small for the growing congregation. In November of 1892 the organization bought the south half of lots 9 and 10 of Block F of the original town lots, located directly across South Orange Street. In 1893 they began this building. It was a departure

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from and a step above the other churches in town in regards to design. Instead of the typical rectangle with steeple in the center of the gabled front facade, the new Baptist Church was ell-shaped, with the bell tower located in the corner of the ell. Elaborate windows in stained glass were centered both the front and side facades, and a Victorian porch provided an entrance on the south side. The old church building across the street was sold to the Orange School District for use as a kindergarten and was demolished several years later.

By 1912 the City of Orange had become a successful agricultural center. The population had grown from 1216 persons in 1900 to 2,920 in 1910. The commercial center, grouped around a central plaza a block north and one block west of the church, was growing rapidly and "had enough stores and shops to supply all of the ordinary wants of the people." Nearly ten miles of sidewalks and streets had been paved and hundreds of beautiful residences built since the turn of the century. By 1910 there were nine religious denominations in Orange. Samuel Armor reports, in The History of Orange County, 1911, that "One of the first acts of the first board of trustees (1888) was to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in the city and this opposition to saloons has been maintained from the incorporation of the city down to the present time. Thus the city of Orange, with much that is good and little that is evil in her makeup, attracts and retains the best class of people for citizens." The Baptists undoubtedly fit well into this atmosphere.

Faced with a need for a larger sanctuary, the congregation added room to the principal space in the building by removing the wall between the sanctuary and the prayer room at its south end, and extending the building by moving the tower out and enclosing its former space, creating the second front gable. The rear section of the church, behind the sanctuary was doubled in size and a pair of double doors installed between it and the sanctuary. *

In 1922 the church was given a board-and-batten barn, which they moved to the rear of the main building. They built a stone fireplace at the north end and made the building into a social hall. Later, the fireplace was removed and the building divided into small rooms.

The same congregation occupied the building until 1957, when the Free Missionary Baptist Church moved into it, and the original congregation moved several blocks away. The Free Missionary Baptists occupied the building until 1980, when the Antioch Baptist Church moved in. Three years ago the building became vacant.

The First Baptist Church of Orange is a fine example of Late Victorian architecture and fits well into the historic atmosphere of the present city of Orange.

*This semi-circular seating arrangement, known as the "Akron Plan", gained popularity for a time among a number of congregations.

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Bibliography:

Allen, Stan; article; The First Baptist Church of Orange 1954 newspaper unknown

Green, Bill; Antioch Baptist Church (Churches in Orange, Twelfth in a Series) magazine article November 13, 1985

First Baptist Church Founded 1886 xerox of a newspaper article of unknown origin.

Advertisement: First Baptist Church of Orange Jan. 17, 1955

Drawing of Orange 1886-7 depicts first church on the corner of Orange St. and Almond St. across the street, to the east of the 1893 building

Sanborn Maps: 1885
 1888
 1894
 1905
 1922
 1937 and 1950 upgrades

Deeds: Book 77 pp 317
 Book 81 pp 178
 Book 81 pp 180
 Book 82 pp 8
 Book 16 pp 292
 First Baptist Church buys new property 3/15/57 03838-0425

Assessment Records for 1893

City Directories: 1886-87, 1910, 1911, 1919 through 1945, 1947, 1952, 1954, 1958, 1961, 1965, 1983

Building Department Records

Survey Sheet: Orange Historic Survey Ser. No. 30-2668-04-394

Orange County Historical Commission: A Hundred Years of Yesterdays; A Centennial History of the People of Orange County and Their Communities 1988

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Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the property are the same as the legal lot line:

Starting from the corner of Orange St. and Almond St., go 58.80 feet along the east boundary line, starting with the edge of the property at the corner; turn west and proceed along the north boundary for 132 feet; turn south and go along the west boundary for 58.80 feet; turn east and go along the south boundary line for 132 feet, to the point of beginning.

Originally the church bought the south half of lots 9 and 10, Block F of the original townsite of Orange. Through the years the property was divided and a house built on the lot on the north. At that time, between 1894 and 1905, the new lot for the church was created and the top half sold. At that time the new parcel became Lot 12, Block F.

Boundary Justification:

Lot 12 is what remains of the property originally owned by the church.

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First Baptist Church of Orange
192 S. Orange St.
Orange, California
Orange County
Taken: March 1995
Photographer: Diann Marsh
Location of Negative: 321 E. 8th St. Santa Ana, CA 92701

Photo No 1: Taken from the southeast, this photo depicts the front facade of the east-facing building. The corner is Almond Street on the left and Orange Street on the right. The top of the steeple was removed following the 1933 earthquake. In 1912 the tower was moved from the apex of the original ell-shaped building to its present location and the southernmost gabled section added to fill in the space between.

Photo No. 2: The east facade of the church, taken from the east. The drain pipe between the two gabled sections covers the seam from the 1912 addition (the section to the left or south). Fishscale shingles and narrow shiplap siding were used to cover both sections and the tower. The doors on the tower are not original and will be replaced with doors more appropriate to the architecture of the building.

Photo No. 3: A view of the front of the church, taken from the northeast. The returns on the gables, the carved brackets, fishscale shingles, and arched windows can be seen from this angle. The rose window in the east (front) facade is original. The original glass has been removed from the arched windows on the north facade, and will be replicated when the owner's budget permits the expense.

Photo No. 4: This close-up of the east (front) facade was taken from the southeast. The original rose window, fishscale shingles, eave returns, and shiplap siding are shown.

Photo No. 5: The north facade, as seen from the northeast. The two pairs of arched windows and triple window in the center are original, but do not contain their original glass. The small shed-style lean-to on the end of the main building was added between 1905 and 1922. The north side of the rear section of the building and the north side of the social hall can be seen at the right of the lean-to.

Photo No. 6: The south side of the church, taken from the southwest, depicts the Almond Street facade. The stained glass window, fishscale-shingle-clad gable, narrow shiplap siding, tower, and small Victorian porch are original. The stairway and the door in the back of the tower at the second floor level are not original and will be removed as part of the rehabilitation process.

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Photo No. 7: The middle portion of the south facade, as taken from the southwest, shows the small Victorian porch to advantage. To the left of the porch a seam at the roof line and parts of a seam in the siding indicate the location of the 1912 enlargement of the back section. The four-over-four windows are new.

Photo No. 8: Taken from the south, this photo shows the rear section of the 1893 church, the connection between the two buildings, and the social hall on the left.

Photo No. 9: Taken from the southwest, this photo shows the west wall of the 1922 social hall. The doors and windows are fairly new. The board-and-batten building has been stuccoed. The stone wall is old; however, the date of construction is unknown.

Photo No. 10: The largest of the two stained glass windows, as seen from the west. Original to the 1893 construction, the glass ranges from light yellow, through a range of roses and purples, and blues.

Photo No. 11: The interior of the sanctuary, as seen from the northwest. The support post in the center denotes the 1912 addition which extends to the rectangular opening in the corner (the tower). It appears that the carsiding paneling material on the walls and ceiling of the 1912 addition, the pine and redwood wainscotting, and the pair of arched windows were taken off the interior walls of the original ell-shaped sanctuary and prayer room and applied to the 1912 addition. The pointed Gothic-style window to the left of the large south-facing stained glass window appears to have been the only window new to the 1912 addition. Note the seam to the right of the window. It indicates the original shape of the prayer room that formed the south-facing ell of the 1893 church.

Photo No. 12: A close-up of the southeast corner of the sanctuary. Carsiding paneling covers the ceiling and upper two-thirds of the walls. It will be sanded and repainted. The wainscotting below is made of alternating pine and redwood tongue-in-groove boards. This creates the light and dark appearance. It will be restained and varnished. The woodwork, with rosettes in the corners, will receive the same treatment. The tower is located through the opening.

Photo No. 13: Taken from the east, this photo features the original sunburst above the original baptismal tank (still under the floor behind the wainscotting). The original floor of the raised altar section was changed to the fan shape in 1912, and was originally rectangular. The door to the right is original. The opening to the left was created in 1912.

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Photo No. 14: Taken from the southeast, this photo depicts the north wall of the sanctuary. The raised altar section on the left was created in 1912. The arched windows are original to the 1893 building; however, the original glass has been replaced with plastic panels. These will be replaced with plain glass until the owner is able to commission an artist to recreate the stained glass panels. The pine and redwood wainscotting is in the process of being stripped of later layers of paint and will be varnished, as it was originally.

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Historic Photo:

This historic photo was taken some time between 1922, when the social hall was moved in, and 1933, when the top two-thirds of the steeple was removed after the earthquake.

Drawings A and B:

These two drawings illustrate that the building, even after the changes in 1912, continues to look much like it did when it was built in 1893. The information was taken from written information, the Sanborn maps, and physical evidence observed as the building is being restored.

Drawing A matches the Sanborn maps of 1894 and 1905.

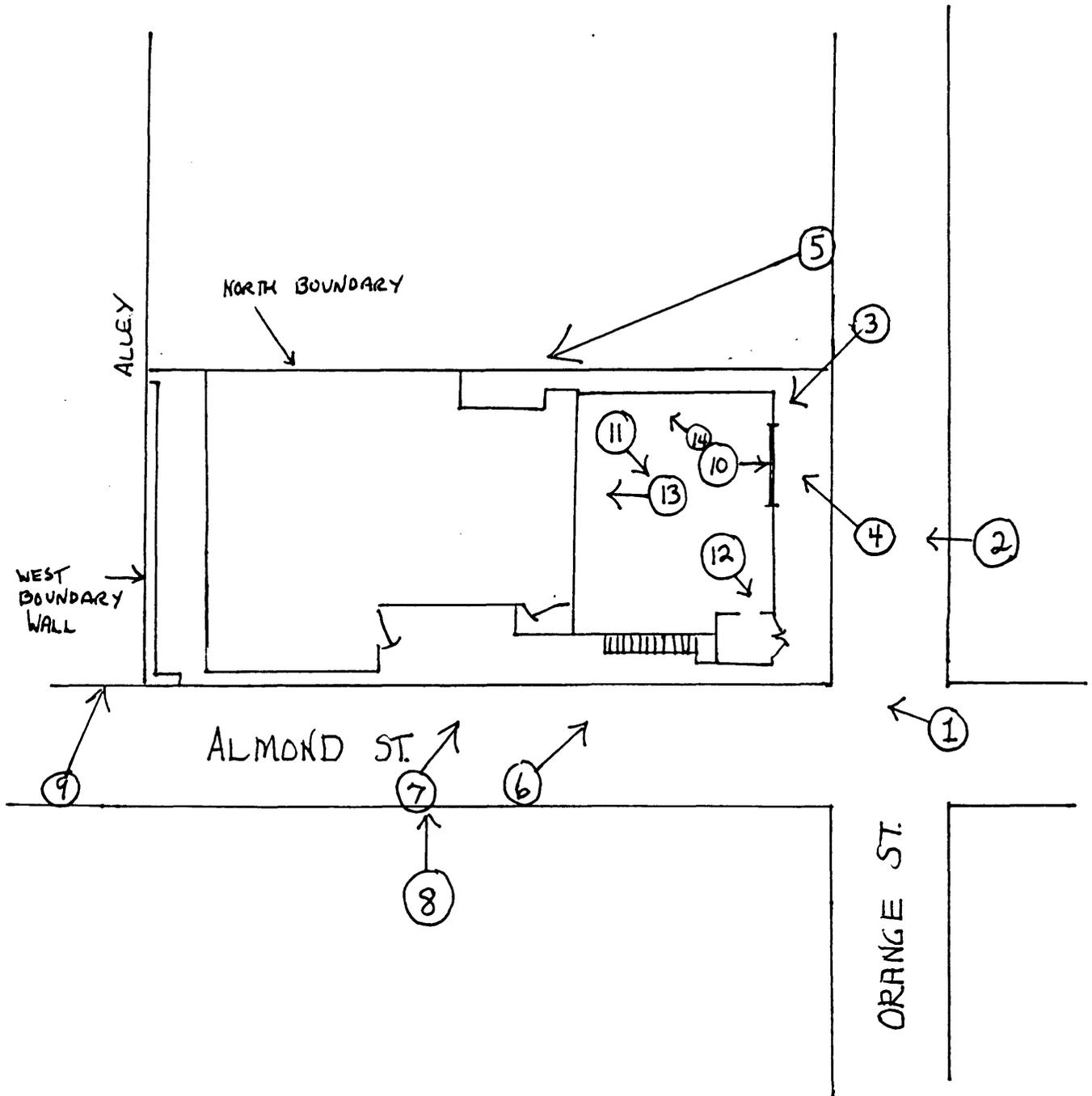
Drawing B matches the Sanborn map of 1922, drawn shortly before the barn that was to become the social hall was moved in. In drawing B the tower has been moved out to its present position and the gabled section used to fill in the space between the tower and the original gable. This happened in 1922.

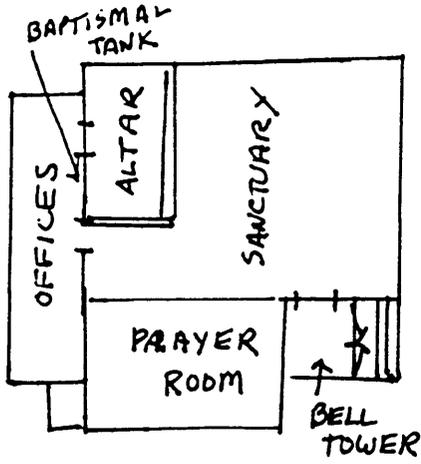
The building retains its original Victorian character and its integrity of:

- location--the building has not been moved
- setting--the building has a small yard in front and on the south side in both cases
- workmanship--the workmanship is the same in both versions of the church
- materials--the use of wood is the same
- feeling--the church conveys the Victorian character in both versions
- associations--in both cases the building is associated with the First Baptist Church and the architecture of the 1890's

Although the overall design differs slightly, the additional section is compatible with the original architecture and the tower is the same.

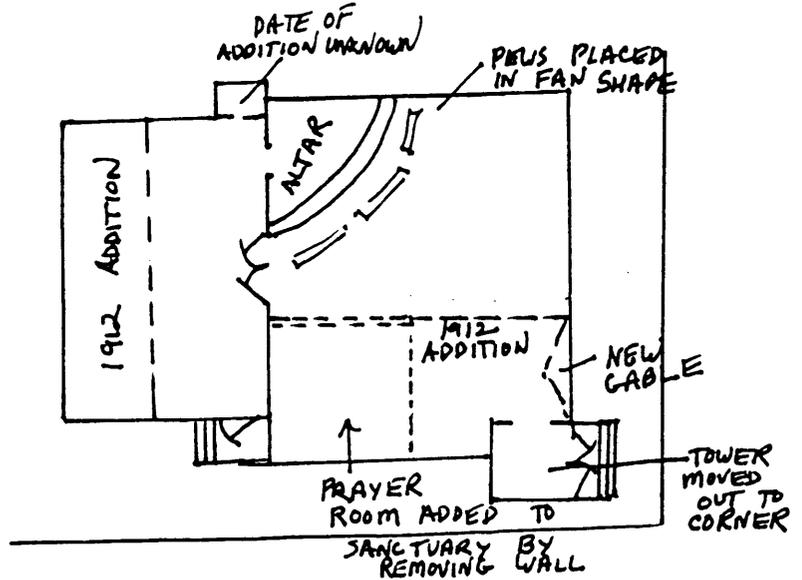
Photo key



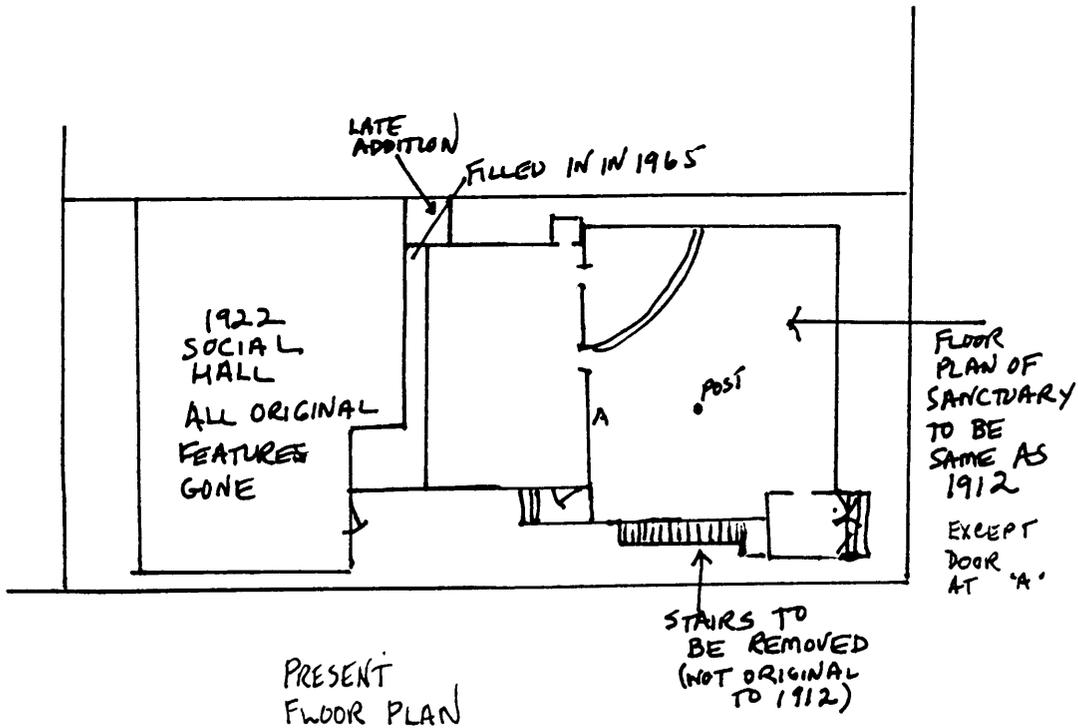


1894 INTERIOR

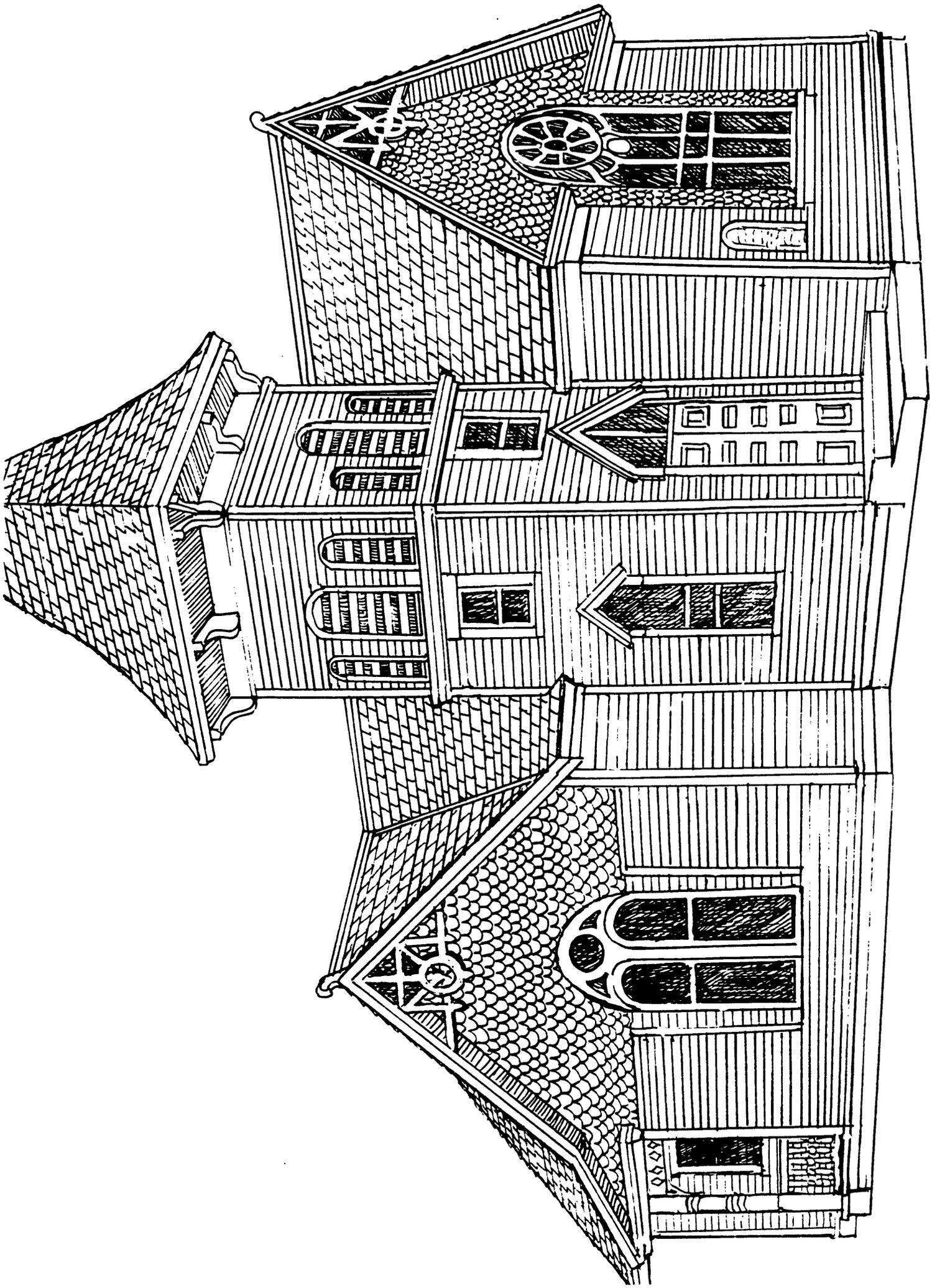
Interior Sketches and Floor Plans



1912 ADDITIONS AND INTERIOR



PRESENT FLOOR PLAN

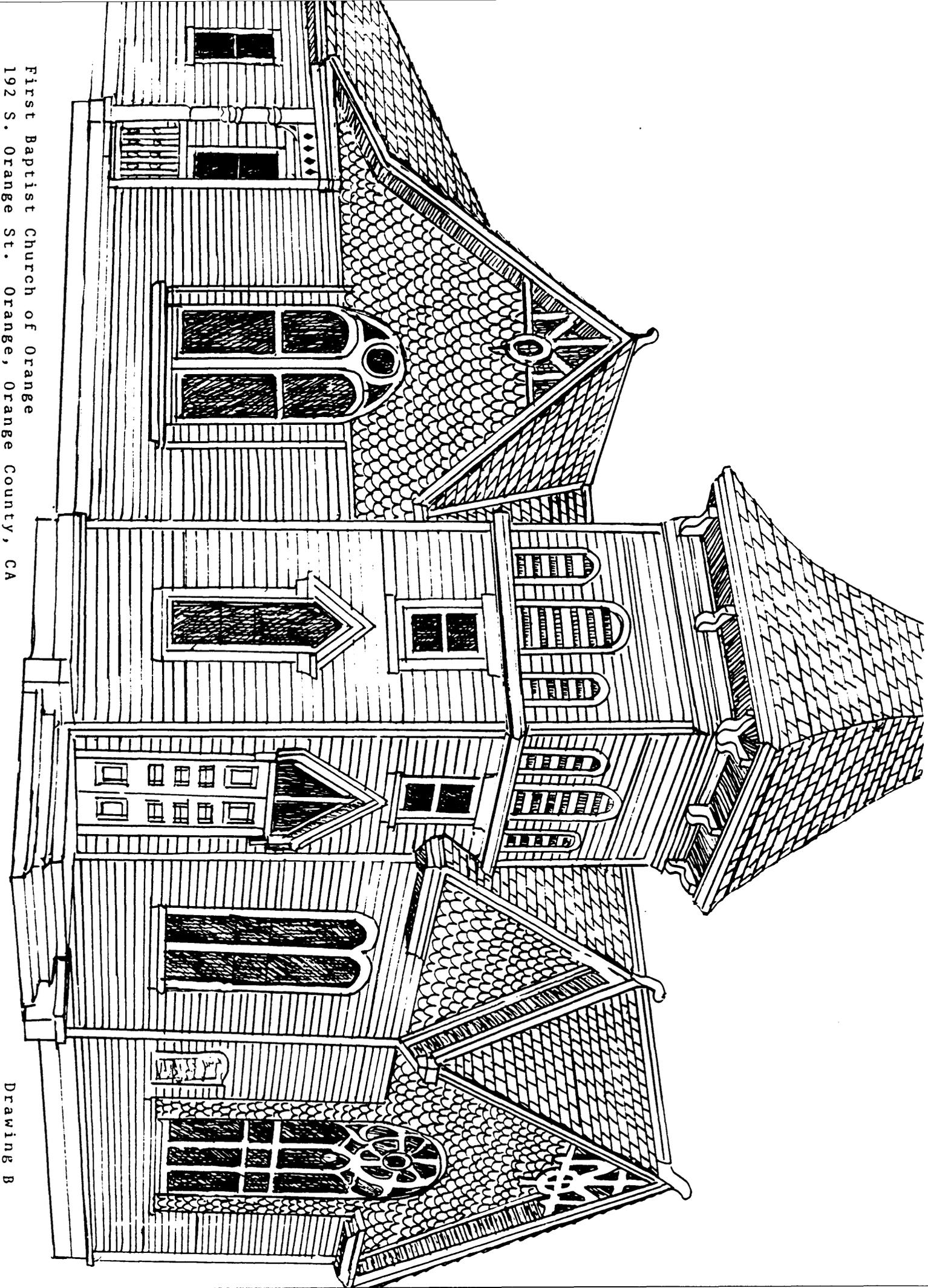


First Baptist Church of Orange
192 S. Orange St. Orange, Orange County, CA 1894

Drawing A

First Baptist Church of Orange
192 S. Orange St. Orange, Orange County, CA

1912



Drawing B