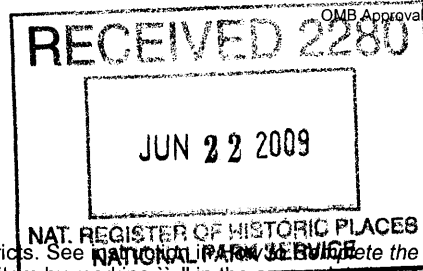


# United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

584



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See 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 Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
other names/site number Old Rockland Church; Rockland Memorial Community Church; Mount Zion Church of the Rocky Mountain Mission of the United Brethren in Christ; United Brethren Church; 5JF.395

## 2. Location

street & number 24225 Rockland Road [N/A] not for publication  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.)

[Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer 5-8-09 Date  
Signature of certifying official/Title

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:

- 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  See continuation sheet.
- other, explain  See continuation sheet.

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper 8.5.09 Date of Action  
Wilson H. Beall

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Jefferson 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	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	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  
FUNERARY: Cemetery

#### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Vacant/Not in use  
FUNERARY: Cemetery

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Late Victorian

#### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE  
walls WOOD  
roof METAL  
other

#### Narrative Description

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 1

---

**DESCRIPTION**

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery is located in Mount Vernon Canyon in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains west of Denver at an elevation ranging from 7,360 feet on the south façade to about 7430 feet at the north boundary of the cemetery. The church and accompanying cemetery occupy a site that, at the time it was built, was located immediately on the main toll road through Mount Vernon Canyon leading to Idaho Springs and the Continental Divide to the west. The church site is on a south facing slope and the building is surrounded by a stand of ponderosa pines. Directly behind the church is an outhouse from which a sloping hill provides the area of the cemetery. The cemetery has some landscaping, mostly lilac, planted in memoriam over certain graves. Adjacent to the church on the east side is the foundation for a classroom, never completed. The front of the church is flanked on both sides by a white picket fence. Private homes occupy properties to the east and west of the church property.

**Buildings****Church (1880; photos 1-6)**

Facing Old Rockland Road to the south, the small front gabled one-story, one room church building is rectangular in plan, measuring 28' x 40'. There is a 15' wide set of stone steps leading up to the entrance with pipe railing handrails on either side. The original stone and mortar foundation is visible on the front and sides of the building. The foundation shows its age, however, there is no evidence of movement or settling. It has been tuck-pointed at various times and is currently in need of further maintenance. Exterior walls consist of shiplap siding painted white. Modest pilaster corner boards meet a trim band that accents the gabled end. The façade is symmetrical with double-leaf painted wood entrance doors and a clear glass transom on axis with the nave. Simple wood trim frames the doors over which slightly pedimented molding crowns the head of the frames. The metal roof is a single ridge running the length of the nave. The ridge beam and eaves are all true.

The east and west elevations contain three evenly spaced two-over-two segmental arched single hung windows and simple wood trim framed them with the head of the frames crowned with a slightly pedimented molding. The windows are of clear glass. Wooden shutters provide protection against weather and vandalism. Modest pilaster corner boards meet a trim band that encompasses the building.

Fenestration is absent on the north elevation and only a brick chimney centered on the exterior wall exists. When the church had an oil-burning furnace, the chimney provided venting. The oil-burning furnace has since been removed. Modest pilaster corner boards meet a trim band that accents the gabled end.

In the 1920s, the commencement of a classroom addition resulted in the construction of a brick and stone foundation on the east side of the church. However, the congregation abandoned the project for unknown reasons, leaving the foundation.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 7 Page 2**Interior**

The one-room church interior has had few alterations since its construction and contains most of the original features, including the painted wood plank flooring. A trap door in the middle of the floor, which provided access to the oil burning floor furnace, remains. A simple cross adorns the altar wall. The altar sits 11 inches above the floor. A 2' x 4' altar rail, covered with cloth, runs the width of the room interrupted by two-riser transverse stairs. Behind the altar is a 38-inch beadboard wainscot that continues around all walls of the sanctuary. Above the wainscot, the walls are plaster on plaster lath. Historical photos show wallpaper once covered the walls. The beadboard ceiling is coved beginning where the rafters meet the side walls and is flat on the underside of the knee brace connecting the two planes of the roof. There is a small attic space above the flat ceiling. Six electric chandeliers and three wall outlets were added when the church received electric power. Vandals destroyed the original pine pews during the early twentieth century. A women's group rescued the current white wooden pews from the First Baptist Church in Denver when that congregation was prepared to discard them in favor of new ones in 1951.

**Alterations**

A new metal roof replaced the former metal roof that had been in place for many years. When the new roof was installed in the summer of 2008, "sister rafters" were bolted to the existing ones to level the two roof planes in order for it to accept the new metal. No other exterior alterations have been made. Besides the replaced pews in 1951, the only other alterations to the interior were removing the wallpaper, adding electricity, and adding a furnace to replace the oil-burning furnace. These changes all occurred in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

**Outhouse (1880; photos 7-8)**

The two-seat outhouse is a small front gabled rectangular plan wood building that measures roughly 4' x 4' and sits within ten feet of the back of the church. It rests on a concrete foundation, is clad in horizontal wood siding, and capped with a corrugated metal roof from which exposed rafter tails extend. A vertical board entry door on its north façade provides access. Vertical siding covers the gabled end.

**Site****Cemetery (1880; no photo)**

The cemetery that encompasses most of the one acre property begins immediately north of the outhouse. The 200' x 100' plot of ground dedicated for burials is partitioned further into six rows of 58 gravesites each. Each gravesite is directly next to another; however, the rows are separated by several feet with a double row down the center, directly behind the church. It currently has over 120 interments with the most recent burial being in March 2008. The majority of the graves are identified with simple stone or wooden markers and in a plot plan.

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Jefferson 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.)

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Periods of Significance

1880

### Significant Dates

1880

### Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Turner

## 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:

Colorado Historical Society

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 3**SIGNIFICANCE**

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery meets Criterion C in the area of **Architecture** as a type, period or method of construction. The church has architectural significance as an outstanding, well-preserved example of the type of building that was constructed by early settlers for the purpose of worship. Its simplicity of form and structure illustrates the need for prudent use of materials to reduce cost. There is minimal ornate expression other than simple wood molding. Although this Late Victorian era influenced building does not overtly express an inspiration by any particular architecture style, the modest pilaster corner boards and slightly pedimented window molding provides a hint of Greek Revival influence. Since it has had little alteration, it stands the way it was built. It is a rare and pristine representation of Colorado's early rural design and its vernacular construction methods of 1880. Similarly, the associated 1880 cemetery met another basic need of the pioneers without extravagance. The church's simplistic design carries over to that of the cemetery with a basic plot plan (in place from 1880), native grasses and trees, and prevailing wooden cross grave markers. The period of significance is 1880; the year construction was complete for the church and cemetery.

**HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The 1858 to 1859 Colorado Gold Rush beckoned many fortune seekers not only to mine, but also to establish towns and provide supply centers for the miners. In March 1859, an enterprising Ohio lay pastor and town promoter, Dr. Joseph Casto (spelled Castro in some sources), arrived in Denver and quickly became involved in the mining camps. He purportedly grubstaked miners near Central City including John Gregory's gold strike.<sup>1</sup> In May of that year, former Nebraska attorney and legislator Robert Williamson Steele settled in the foothills west of Denver at a place he named Mount Vernon in honor of George Washington. The region was all a part of Kansas Territory, which was essentially absent of any law enforcement or legal system this far west.

By the summer of 1859, many newcomers to the region were anxious to develop some form of "provisional" government to protect their mining and property claims. Delegates from settlements convened in Denver to draft a proposed state and territorial constitution. Members of this delegation voted in September to create a new territory rather than another state. At the territorial constitutional convention held in Denver that October, delegates adopted the provisional constitution for Jefferson Territory. Steele, one of the delegates, became Jefferson Territory's first governor. Although the Federal government did not sanction the new territory's existence, the territory continued operating as though it had the legal authority to do so by establishing twelve counties in November 1859. During this time, Casto had learned about Steele's settlement; believing the site had great potential, he platted the Mount Vernon settlement and then began promoting and developing it.

Mount Vernon Town Company -- comprised of Steele, Casto, and possibly a few others -- promoted settlement by giving away town lots to anyone willing to improve them. It ran notices

---

<sup>1</sup> John Gregory discovered one of the first significant gold veins in May 1859 near what is today Gilpin County, Colorado.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 4

in the local papers citing the promising mining opportunities in the vicinity including a coal bank, iron mine, ample timber and "building stone."<sup>2</sup> By January 1860, an article indicated that sixty houses were under contract with "room to build more."<sup>3</sup> While the extralegal Jefferson Territory lasted only until February 1861, when the legally established Colorado Territory gained control, Mount Vernon quickly became a bustling town, outliving the territory its founders helped create. The *Western Mountaineer* stated that ". . . within 6 months of its founding, houses were going up as if by magic and inhabitants so numerous that the Rev. J. R. Dean had opened a summer school."<sup>4</sup>

Knowing that transportation to a town was crucial in attracting newcomers, town promoter Casto along with Steele and other investors, created the Denver, Auraria & Colorado Wagon Toll Road (commonly known as the Mount Vernon Road) in December 1859. Its purpose was to provide prospectors with a passable route of travel to the mountain gold fields beginning at Denver-Auraria. When it ascended Mount Vernon Canyon, it offered two branches, one that veered to the southwest through Bergen Park and on to Park County and the other that headed in a westward direction toward Georgetown. The toll was not to exceed \$1.75 per wagon from Mount Vernon to Bergen's Ranch (Bergen Park). In 1860 it was purportedly the most frequently used route in the county, with up to fifty wagons traveling through the canyon each day. This road became the means of travel between Mount Vernon and Lookout Mountain, a community approximately five miles west, and has served the community ever since. By 1869 residents George Morrison and Samuel Monk indicated that there were ". . . 2 hotels, 1 store, 2 blacksmith shops, 5 barns, with the usual outbuildings and that said town now contains about 50 inhabitants."<sup>5</sup>

By the early 1870s, the local newspapers and residents started referring to the community as "Rockland" in Mount Vernon Canyon. While there are at least two theories behind the name change, neither can be confirmed. The first theory is that because of the stone quarry near the town site, locals began calling it Rockland; the second is that another town site in Colorado adopted the name Mt. Vernon and to prevent confusion, the locals referred to their Mount Vernon as Rockland. Perhaps it is a combination of these theories. Regardless, the residents used Rockland in naming buildings and roads beginning in the 1870s.

**Early Church Services in Mount Vernon/Rockland**

In March 1868 Casto brought formal religious services to the Mount Vernon Canyon, inviting the Council of Baptist Churches to meet there. Although it is unclear where they met, the congregation voted to be recognized as the Church of Mount Vernon, a regularly constituted Baptist Church with Dr. Casto as its pastor and services held every other Sunday. The following month the *Golden Transcript* noted, "the church at Mount Vernon was in a flourishing

<sup>2</sup> *Western Mountaineer*, November 14, 1859.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* January 4, 1860.

<sup>4</sup> Robert Fink. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Mount Vernon House, 5JF.185, April 30, 1970. On file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 5

condition. Mingling with the bells of a few cows that were pastured in the town and those on donkey packs and oxen trains passing through, was a new sound in June. That of a church bell."<sup>6</sup> Earlier that spring, the *Transcript* reported seats in the church would "hereafter be free," since the church no longer needed to collect "slip rents."<sup>7</sup>

A new schoolhouse opened in 1874 in Mount Vernon Canyon, where the Mount Vernon church services along with various other community events were held. Previously, classes and church services had been held in an unidentified building not built for either purpose. By the close of the decade, the school building overflowed with the Sunday congregation.

**Rockland Church**

Faced with overcrowding and the fact the Mount Vernon Canyon church/school was too far away to travel to in the winter, three area ranchers decided to establish a church in the town of Rockland. Henry Wilson Chiles, Abraham L. Hess, and Abraham Hartzell (who was also a pastor), were all involved with the establishment of the church. Chiles, a resident of the Rockland area since 1866, donated one acre of his land on which to build a church and cemetery with the caveat that only church and burial services could take place there. An additional stipulation was that he did not want any one denomination to control the church and cemetery, but wanted it to be a church open to anyone in the community. The *Globe* noted his donation and intent indicating that, "its' [sic] gates shall stand ajar for any other religious denominations to worship therein. This is a kind and generous act and the people deserve praise for this much needed institution."<sup>8</sup> The other two ranchers agreed to assist in other aspects involved in the church construction.

In a December 26, 1879, article of the *Globe* reported the progress of the church:

. . . carpenter work on the church was completed and it is ready for the plasterers and seats. The work was done by Mr. Turner of your own town (Golden) and is considered one of the neatest and best finished buildings of this kind in the county.

Construction was complete by early January and the church held a dedication on January 18, 1880, that was open for "all to attend." Reports indicated that,

Every available seat was taken. Services were conducted by Reverend Ross who was assisted by Reverend Abraham Hartzell and a minister from Denver, Reverend Bowlin. Money was pledged without disagreement urging toward liquidating the construction debt of \$250 and then the church was dedicated to the worship of God.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>6</sup> Shirley Johnson and Sid Plat. *Rockland Community Church 1880-2000: Our History 120 Years*. Golden, Colorado: Rockland Community Church, 2000, p.3.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.



**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 6

Georgiana Brown described the church in her book *Shining Mountains* as “a well-finished one, neatly constructed with an arch ceiling, plenty of light, and presenting the appearance of a well proportioned edifice.”<sup>10</sup> Carpenters used locally milled pine and cut nails. The windows and double doors were shipped by rail from Missouri to Golden with freight wagons hauling them the additional five miles up Mount Vernon Canyon. Kerosene lamps provided light and two wood stoves, one on either side, heated the building.

By 1874 a Reverend St. Clair Ross was conducting Sunday School services in the Rockland School since Casto's Mount Vernon Canyon church was too far to travel. Ross was associated with the United Brethern Church (UBC). When the Rockland church organized, it seemed appropriate to have Ross continue his work and become the pastor. Chiles' understanding of the UBC was that it was all denominations joined together and he believed allowing the UBC to use the church was in keeping with his original stipulation that all religious organizations were welcome to join in worship as a community, union church. He deeded the land to Mt. Zion Church of the Rocky Mountain Mission of the United Brethern of Christ in 1879. Soon after, Chiles felt betrayed when he learned the UBC was a separate denomination and not a combination of several or all denominations and. The controversy continued after the church opened. The trustees of the church and the trustees of UBC resolved that because Rockland Church came with Chiles' stipulation, they would continue to honor it. The church members and locals called it the Rockland Community Church from the day it opened, with the emphasis on all in the “community” being welcome. Along with the school classes, the new church became the center of community gatherings, including a literary society that met twice a month at the church.

As train travel, which bypassed Mount Vernon Canyon in favor of Clear Creek Canyon, became the preferred method to access the mountains, the wagon road through Mount Vernon Canyon and to the town became less traveled. By 1885, many of the businesses of the small and once bustling town closed and many of its residents moved closer to new endeavors. The remaining residents in the area were primarily farmers and ranchers who barely kept the church doors open through the remainder of the nineteenth century. By 1900, there were no reports of church services and a few concerned members provided limited maintenance of the church and the cemetery. In the mid-1930s church services resumed at the Rockland Community Church, but only on a monthly basis. Once gas rationing commenced during World War II, the church services stopped due to the distance members traveled for services. Occasionally, a traveling minister visited the church which longtime Mount Vernon Canyon resident Norman Ralston remembered as quite irregular. He indicated that church service was a very spontaneous circumstance. His father would yell, “Round up the kids, give em a bath.”<sup>11</sup> Shortly after, the family walked nearly the mile to the church. Sporadic services and renewed interest continued through the 1940s, when 20 members existed.

---

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.p. 8.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid. p.19.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number 8 Page 7

---

Finally, in 1951 after the opening of Highway 40 (which was the former toll road) the members reactivated the church. In 1952, the church hired a permanent minister for \$10 per week to conduct Sunday worship and have parish callings one afternoon each week. The population of the Rockland community had quadrupled between 1947 and 1953. By 1955, the church boasted 96 members and resolved to establish a building committee to determine how best to accommodate all of its members. Generous members donated the land for a parsonage that was built in 1956 with mostly volunteer labor. In 1958, the church purchased five acres of land adjacent to the parsonage for \$7,500 with the intent to build a larger Rockland church. With 164 members, the congregation dedicated the new building in December 1959.

The congregation decided to preserve the old church and cemetery in 1961 and rename it "Rockland Community Memorial Church" with the new church taking the name "Rockland Community Church." The forward thinking individuals realized that it was one of the few remaining churches started by Colorado pioneers. While modest in its construction, it represented the unassuming nature of its founders who, similar to the church, were sturdy, stalwart, and resilient. Local residents and members fondly refer to the 1880 church as "Old Rockland Church." Although the church is not in use at this time, the congregation is planning to restore it and has considered utilizing it for small weddings in the future.

**Cemetery**

Once the church building began having services, the church organizers mapped the Rockland Church Cemetery on a hill directly behind the building. There are over 120 people interred in the cemetery, although the exact number is elusive due to early informal record keeping along with some unmarked graves. A couple of graves contain unknown individuals who were on their way to the Colorado gold fields and made it no further. Many of the graves are merely marked "infant," and others may contain more than one body with inscriptions such as "Henry Lloyd's babies" or "3 Stump children."

Due to the elevation and the severe winter weather common to the Mount Vernon area, conducting winter burials often presented challenges in the early years of the cemetery. Not only was the hard ground frozen and full of rocks, but the logistics of carrying a casket through ice and deep snow up the hill from the church made it sometimes impossible. Occasionally, the cemetery caretaker left the bodies in cold storage until spring when the thawed ground, barren of ice and snow, permitted the burial. Once tractors and other modern earth moving equipment appeared in the twentieth century, these challenges diminished.

In 1928, a group carefully created an index of the names and dates found on the markers along with the location of the graves. The list of burials includes many early pioneers, such as Lucien Hunter Ralston who was an early scout for the U.S. Government. His descendants continue to live in the area. Abraham Hartzell, one of the church founders, is buried toward the top of the hill on the east side. Katherine Craig, who was the superintendent of Jefferson County District Schools in the 1930s, is buried in the cemetery, as are many of her family members. Keeping with the inclusive spirit of the original 1880 dedication, many people buried

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 8 Page 8

---

in the cemetery were not members of the church, but were among the families of the Mount Vernon Canyon or Rockland community for many years. The unwritten rule according to the cemetery caretaker is that a person or family must have resided "on the mountain" for at least 25 years to be eligible to be buried in the Rockland Cemetery. He indicated that has been the "rule" for many, many years. There has been an effort to keep the plot plan index current. In 2008, Eagle Scout Jason Kaufman of Rockland Community Church made approximately 40 white crosses with engraved plaques for the remaining unmarked graves.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number   9   Page   9  

---

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Fink, Robert. National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Mount Vernon House, 5JF.185, April 30, 1970. On file at the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

Jefferson County Open Space website: "Matthews/Winters Park History" at [http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/jeffco/openspace\\_uploads/matthews\\_winters\\_history.pdf](http://www.co.jefferson.co.us/jeffco/openspace_uploads/matthews_winters_history.pdf) accessed 3-26-2009.

Johnson, Shirley and Sid Plat. *Rockland Community Church 1880-2000: Our History 120 Years*. Golden, Colorado: Rockland Community Church, 2000.

Lomond, Carole. "How Mount Vernon Canyon was Named," *Colorado City & Mountain Views*. August 10, 2005.

\_\_\_\_\_ "Rockland Church of Mt. Vernon Colorado," *Colorado City & Mountain Views*. July 26, 2003.

*Western Mountaineer*, November 14, 1859 and January 4, 1860.

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Name of Property

Jefferson County, Colorado  
County/State

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 1 acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13; 476 672 4395 356 (NAD27)  
Zone Easting Northing

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

3. \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
Zone Easting Northing

The UTM's were derived by the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHF by the U.S. Bureau of Land

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 Chris Nims, member (for property owner)

organization Rockland Community Church date 17 February 2009

street & number 1343 Raindrop Lane telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Golden state CO zip code 80401

## 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 Rockland Memorial Community Church (Reverend Ken Williams, PhD., pastor)

street & number 17 S. Mt. Vernon Country Club Road telephone 303-526-0668

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 range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet****United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, ColoradoSection number 10 Page 10

---

**GEOGRAPHICAL DATA****VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

COMMENCING 42 rods East of the Northwest corner of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 18, in Township 4 South, Range 70, West, running thence South  $24\frac{1}{2}$  rods thence East  $6\frac{1}{2}$  rods, thence N $24\frac{1}{2}$  rods thence West  $6\frac{1}{2}$  rods to the PLACE OF BEGINNING, EXCEPT any portion thereof lying within U.S. Highway 40, and Old Mount Vernon Road.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION**

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the church and cemetery.

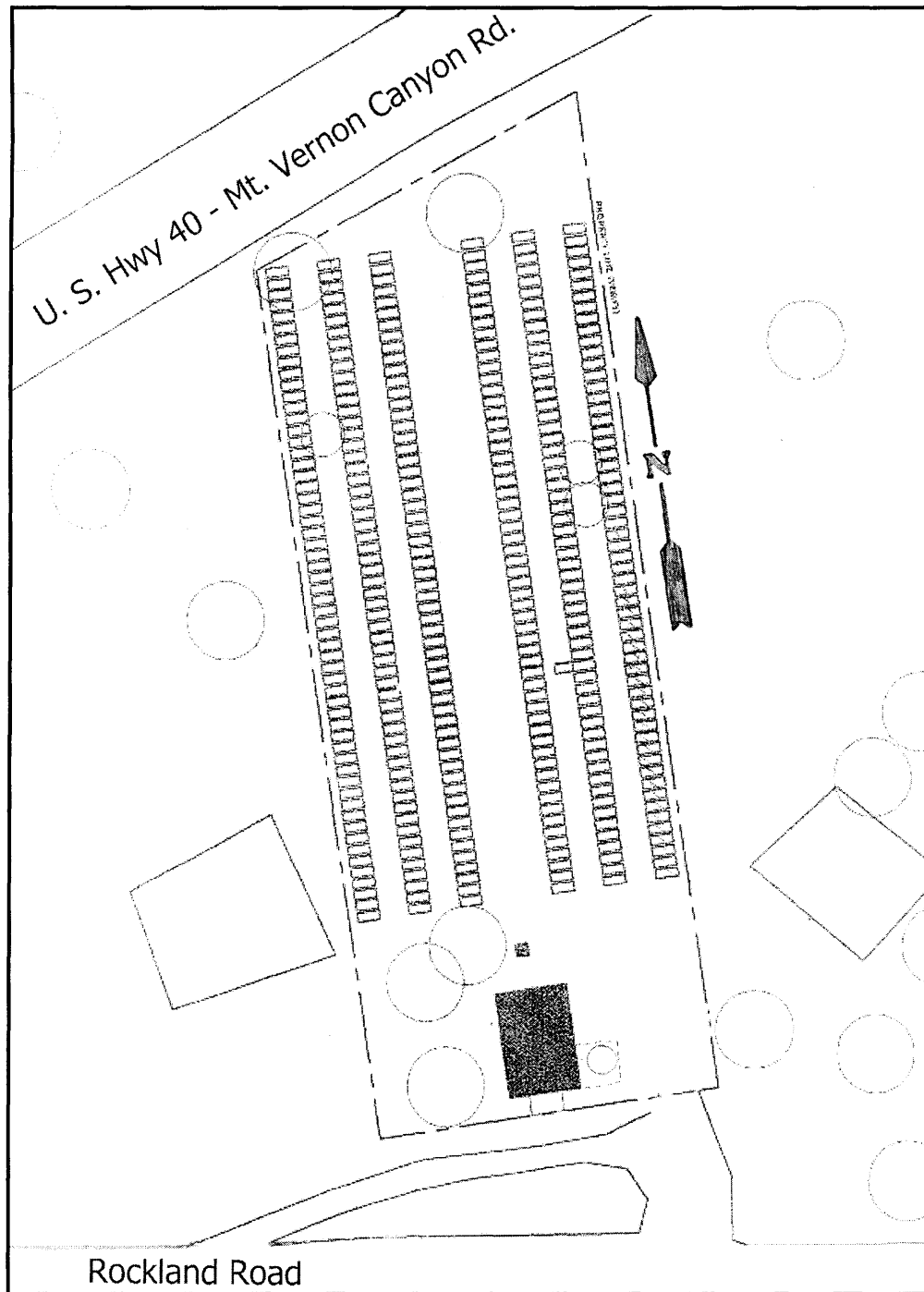
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_ Page 11

## SKETCH MAPS

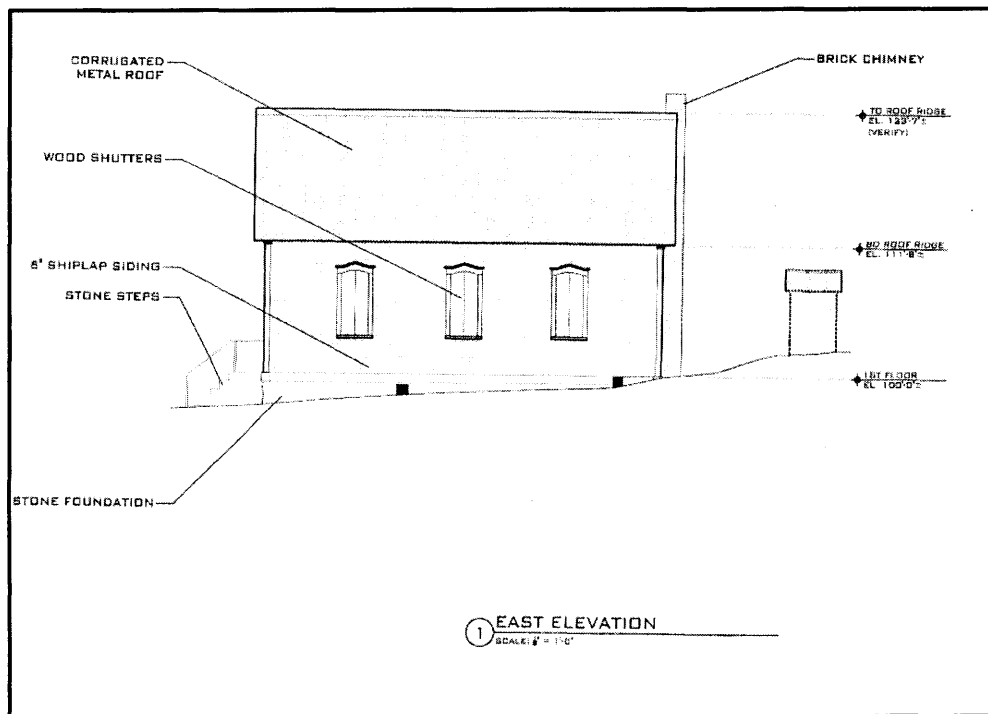
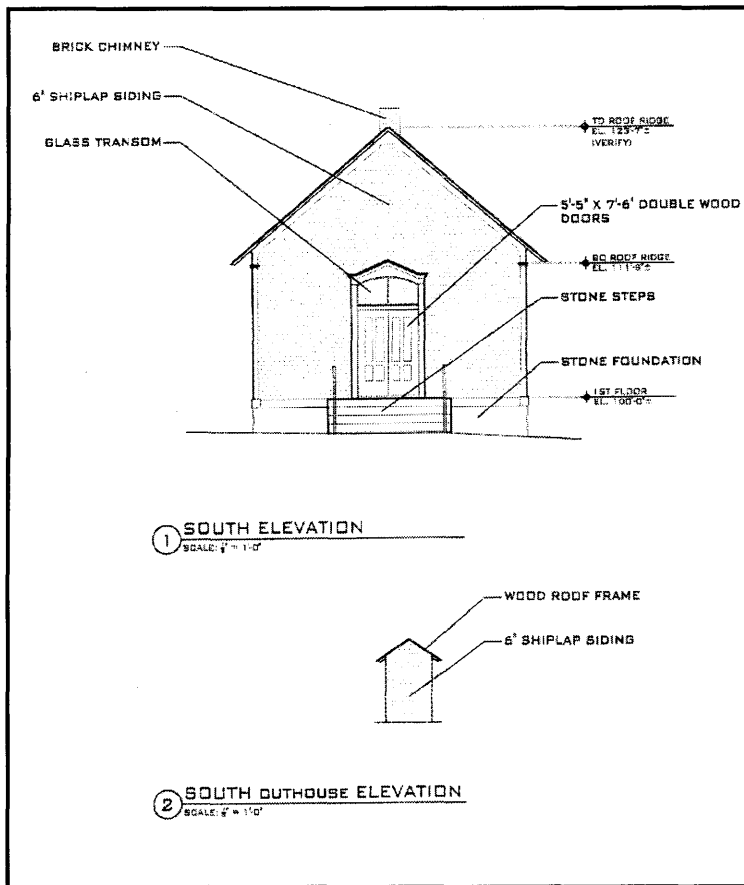


# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

# United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_ Page 12



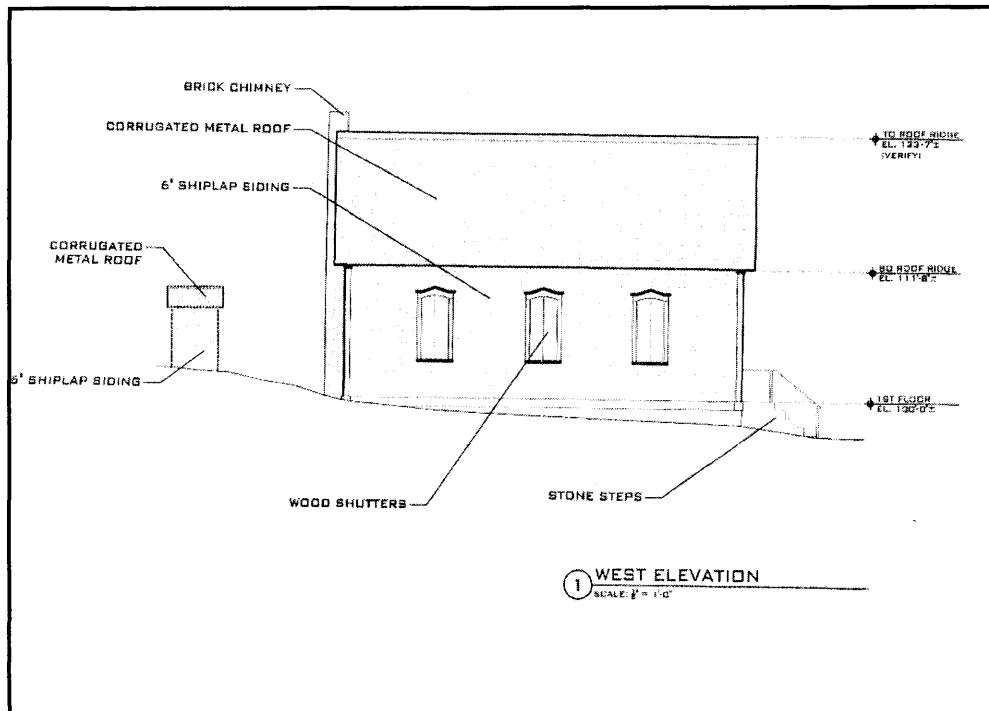
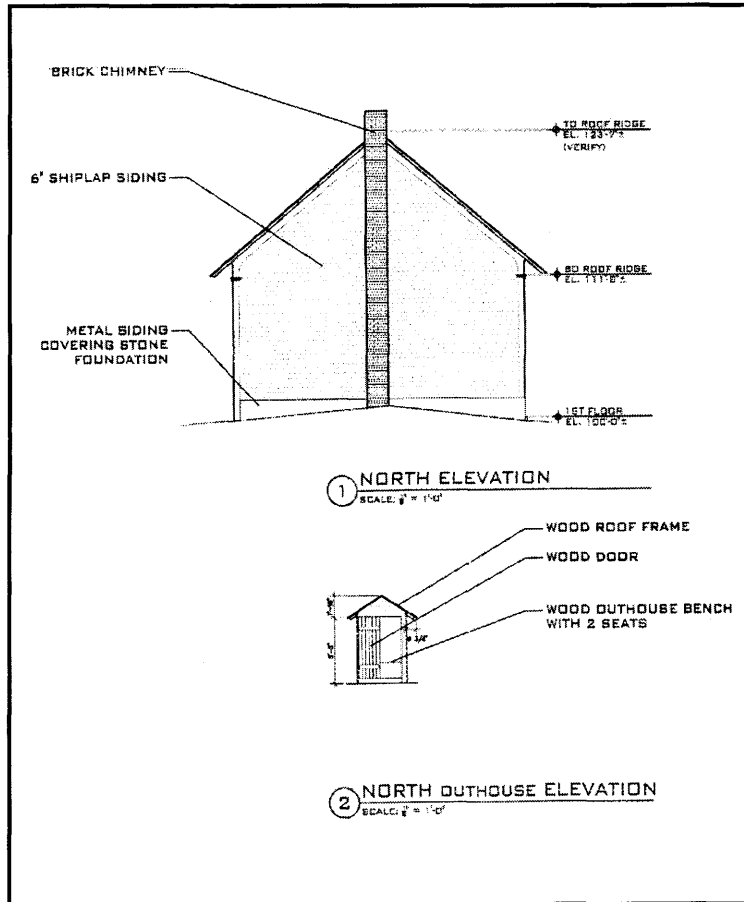


# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

# United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_ Page 13

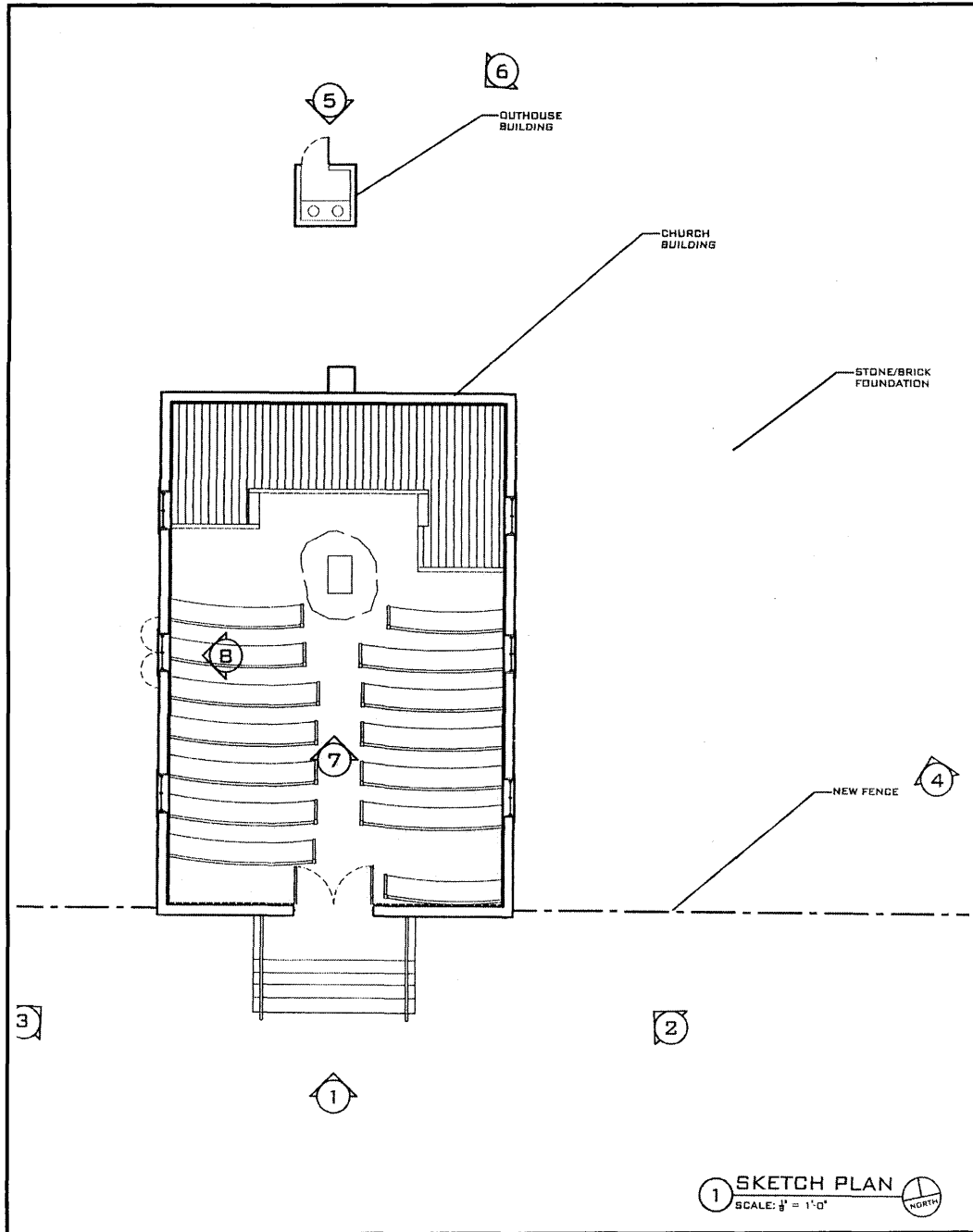


# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_ Page 14



# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

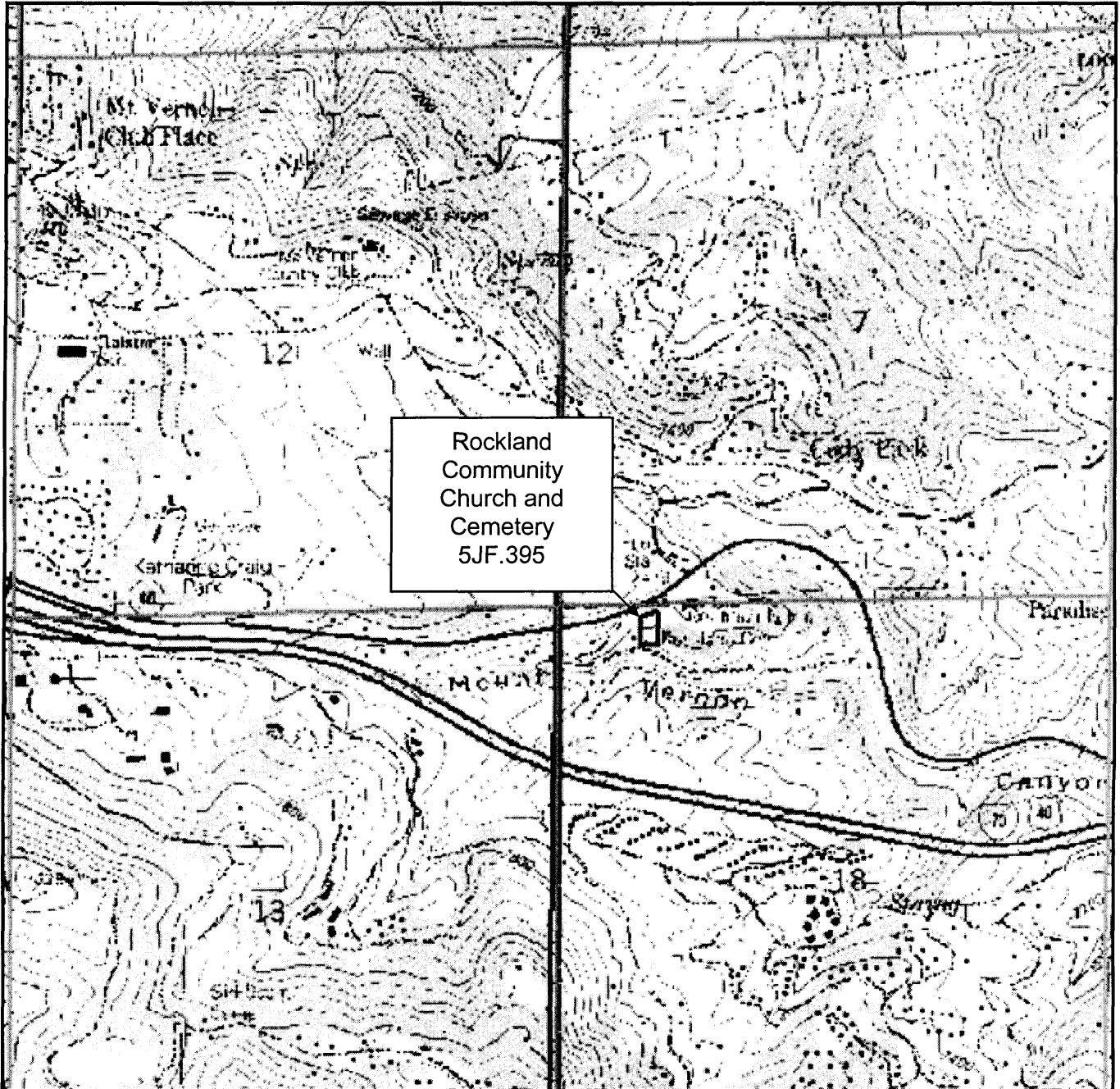
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, Colorado

Section number \_\_\_ Page 15

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

UTM: Zone 13; 476 672mE 4395 356mN (NAD27)  
PLSS: 6<sup>th</sup> PM, T4S, R70W, Sec. 18, SW ¼ NE ¼ NW ¼ NW ¼  
Elevation: 7400 feet



**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

 Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
 Jefferson County, Colorado

 United States Department of the Interior  
 National Park Service

 Section number \_\_\_ Page 16
**PHOTOGRAPH LOG**

The following information pertains to photographs numbered 1-8:

 Property Name: Rockland Community Church and Cemetery, Jefferson County, Colorado  
 Photographer: Josh Oqueli  
 Date of Photographs: February 10, 2009  
 Negatives: Digital TIFF files on CD submitted to National Register, Washington, D.C.

Photo No.	Photographic Information
1	Church: south façade, camera facing north
2	Church: east elevation, camera facing northwest
3	Church: west elevation, camera facing northeast
4	Church: brick and stone foundation, camera facing northwest
5	Outhouse: north façade, camera facing south
6	Outhouse: east elevation, north elevation of church, camera facing southwest
7	Church interior: north wall, camera facing north
8	Church interior: view of window, camera facing west

The following information pertains to photographs numbered 9-15:

 Property Name: Rockland Community Church and Cemetery, Jefferson County, Colorado  
 Photographer: Heather Peterson  
 Date of Photographs: April 23, 2009  
 Negatives: Digital TIFF files on CD submitted to National Register, Washington, D.C.

Photo No.	Photographic Information
9	Cemetery: at north boundary looking south toward church, camera facing south
10	Cemetery: behind the church looking north toward cemetery's north boundary, camera facing north
11	Cemetery: looking northeasterly, camera facing northeast
12	Cemetery: 1941 grave marker, camera facing west
13	Cemetery: wooden cross marker and metal nameplate; camera facing west
14	Cemetery: 1889 grave marker, camera facing east
15	Cemetery: 1934 grave marker, camera facing northeast

**PHOTOGRAPH LOG - HISTORIC**

These photographs may not be included in Internet posted documents and other publishing venues due to copyright restrictions.

Photo No.	Photographic Information
H1	Church. 1952. Rockland Community Church Collection.
H2	Front steps of church. Unknown date (1957). Rockland Community Church Collection.

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

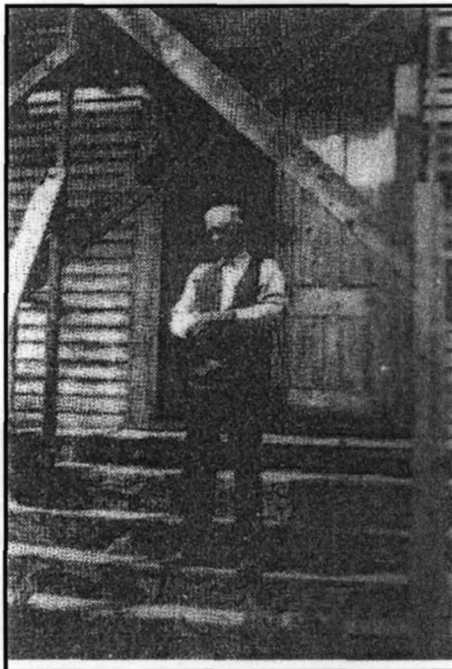
Rockland Community Church and Cemetery  
Jefferson County, Colorado

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

Section number \_\_\_ Page 17



H1



H2