United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

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7. Description

Condition		Check one
X_excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
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Check one _____ original site _____ moved date _

Describe the present and original (If known) physical appearance

The dimensions of the church are 34' x 54'. The general silhouette of the present church with its steeple gives a feeling of a Victorian Gothic Revival style, but upon analysis one finds many details of Classical Revival. It is the massive spire which primarily suggests Gothic, but one must keep in mind that it was an after thought created nearly a quarter of a century after the basic church construction.

The roofline is characteristic of temple forms, and there is a classical entablature section with a broken pediment. Originally the gable roof was covered with wooden shingles; economy demanded the present asphalt ones. The board siding was carefully scored to simulate stone and to complement wooden corner guoins. The side windows and the door frame are headed with classical round arches. Above the double door there is a semi-circular, segmented glass transon. In the 1940's the high, decorative paneled entry doors were replaced with the present shorter and plainer ones. This was an energy conservation effort. The three side flanking windows and the smaller back windows on each side are double hung with an extra bar across the upper part in which to repeat the segmented glazed fan form. In 1940 when replacing the burnt study window on the south side a common rectangular window was installed.

Originally there was a square, louvred bell tower above the entry. The decorative "eared" circle over the door -- looking much like a Maltese Cross -- some contend was intended for a rose window. This seems unlikely because of the lack of direct relationship to the sanctuary. The 40' squared, Gothic style spire with bracket supports was appended to the bell tower in 1890. The spire is covered with shingles.

At the same time the foundation was repaired. The choir loft in the rear was removed and the choir thenceforth was seated in the side front. Otherwise there has been little tampering with the simple interior. The plaster rosettes were retained on the ceiling when electrical fixtures were installed. The mid-century divided pews are still in place.

There were two small rooms back of the sanctuary. The one of the left (south) served as the pastor's study and was entered from the sanctuary by a door similar to the one remaining on the right front. A fire in the study in 1940 did little damage to the sanctuary, but in the reconstruction the study was transformed into a small kitchen-service area opening onto the 34' x 30' social hall which was added at the rear. At the same time the area accessible from the right front door were renovated to accommodate modern restrooms.

The exterior of the church has been placed at a slight disadvantage by the repeated increased elevation of the bridge nearby. Each new bridge has demanded higher approaches. The raised road level in front of the church tends to give a different visual perspective than was probably intended. One is now beginning to look down on the church instead of straight on.

There is no formal fandscaping. The area along the creek meandering along the west and north boundaries has been planted informally with Monterey pines, otherwise the triangular space north of the church is surfaced for parking. A propane tank is located next to the social hall at the north side and rear of the property. A small inconspicuous pump house is near the creek north of the church. The parking area, Lot 12, is included in the nomination because it helps to preserve the visual accessibility of the church.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance-C	heck and justify below		
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	Iandscape architectu	reX_ religion
14001499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1 500–1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
16001699	_x_ architecture	education	military	social/
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
<u> X </u>		exploration/settlemen	it philosophy	theater
1900	communications	Industry	politics/government	transportation
		Invention		other (specify)

Specific dates 1867 - 1890 -1940 Builder/Architect unknown; spire - Chas. F. Wilson

Sec. 2. A. P.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The First Congregational Church of Pescadero is the first church building to be constructed in the town of Pescadero solely for religious purposes. It is now the oldest, surviving wooden church building on its original site and in continuous church usage and without major renovations in the San Francisco Peninsula and Santa Clara Valley region. The attractive church followed the prevailing Classical Revival style popularity of the era in the community and illustrates the interests and responses of an early provincial community isolated on the coastside. At the time the people's major contact with pioneer population centers although nearby in terms of miles had to be ached chiefly by ocean transportation. Throughout the Pescadero area in the 1860's and 1870's there was considerable house construction using the same devices to simulate stone construction. It is proposed that the Yankee immigrants to the area preferred the style as reminiscent of their origins in northeastern United States.

On 5 November 1865 Rev. Hiram Cummings preached for the first time in Pescadero, then a part of Santa Cruz County. On the present Lot 20, according to Certificate & Agreement, dated 7 July 1867, construction of the redwood frame church had begun in May 1867. At the building's dedication on 3 December 1867 Rev. J. H. Warren, Agent for the American Home Missionary Society of California & Nevada, revealed that \$1,100 of the \$1,170 construction cost had been donated by anonymous "friends in San Francisco."

Having three churches in a small rural community, which was predominantly Catholic, caused all to struggle financially to survive. Various proposals to consider uniting the two Protestant churches ended in dismal failures.

Following the 1888 stylizing of the local St. Anthony's Church (Catholic) and the prospects for building a Methodist church, the Congregationalists were spurred into attending to the appearance of their church building. In April 1890 member Charles F. Wilson, a local contractor and builder, drew plans for a steeple and by October it was built. The total costs of the 1890 addition, painting, foundation repair, new fence, etc. cost \$556 for which it was necessary to borrow \$200 at 6% from its Trustee member Carl J. Coburn.

After the turn of the century the Congregationalists suffered financial difficulties and in 1918 the property was deeded to the Congregational Church Association of California. The church has since been conducted as its mission. Women members did much to keep the church viable and active. During the depression of the 1930's the minister was co-pastor for the Half Moon Bay Methodist ^Episcopal Church. It was during this era that the more liberal, ecumenical policy began to develop and the church became a "community church."

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet, page two.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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ITEM NUMBER 6 PAGE 1 CONTINUATION SHEET one Title: H.A.B.S. Date: 1975 Federal Х Eligible: No Depository for Survey Records: Library of Congress City, State: Washington, D.C. Title: Junior League of Palo Alto Date: 1973 County X Eligible: No Depository for Survey Records: San Mateo County Historical Assoc. San Mateo, California City, State: San Mateo County Historic Sites Title: 1966 Date: County х Eligible: No Depository for Survey Records: San Mateo County Planning Department Redwood City, California City, State: Title: Junior League of San Francisco Date: 1964 County X Eligible: No Depository for Survey Records: San Mateo County Historical Assoc. City, State: San Mateo, California

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