NPS Form 10-900a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page ___

==========

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 16000147 Date Listed: 04/05/2016

First Baptist Church	Yakima	WA
Property Name	County	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.

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 4/5/2016

==========

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:
Criteria Consideration A must to be checked. [The property meets Criteria Consideration A's requirements as a building historically constructed by a religious organization that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction and historical importance associated with early twentieth century social history of the community.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the WA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

147

NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 19 2016
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name **First Baptist Church**

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 515 East Yakima Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Yakima ☐ vicinity

state Washington code WA county Yakima code 077 zip code 98901

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ **national** ___ **statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria

X **A** ___ **B** X **C** ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title 2-12-16 Date

WASHINGTON SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ 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 4/5/2016 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/ NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Richardsonian Romanesque

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE
walls: STONE
roof: CLAY TILE
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

The First Baptist Church building stands at a prominent corner in the historic downtown core of Yakima, Washington. Designed by Newton C. Gauntt and completed in 1909, the Richardsonian Romanesque style building has a historic, contributing 1948 addition. The building is in good condition and retains a high degree of integrity in design, location, feeling, setting, workmanship, association, and materials. Alterations have largely impacted the interior floor plan and finishes, to allow for modernization and expansion of the church's congregation.

Setting

First Baptist Church is located in downtown Yakima, the most populous city in the central region of Washington State. Located at an altitude of 1075 feet above sea level, the City is the hub for numerous smaller communities scattered throughout the fertile Yakima Valley. Surrounded by rolling hills with Mount Adams and Mount Rainier in the distance, downtown Yakima is relatively flat and laid out on a regular grid pattern.

The nominated building is on a level, rectangular lot at the northwest corner of East Yakima Avenue and North Sixth Street, within the historic downtown business district core. Yakima Avenue has been the main east-west traffic corridor since the early 20th century. City and county offices, professional offices, and churches are mixed in among the primarily commercial buildings downtown. The front of the building faces south to East Yakima Avenue. The east side overlooks North Sixth Street. The rear (north) of the building is directly adjacent to the church-owned Sun Tower Senior Housing complex. The west side of the building has a 1948 addition, which extends to a paved north-south alley. Sidewalks immediately border the building along the south and east sides. The south (front), east and west sides were historically the most visible.

Exterior

The exterior of the building presents a solid, heavy masonry character balanced with vertical elements. Oriented to the south, the 1.5 story, L-plan structure is anchored by a large, square tower at the southeast corner. The south, east and west facades are all dominated by broad gables, each with a large circular, stained glass window. Stout decorative stepped buttresses accentuate the corners and add to the sense of weight.

Three different types of stone are evident on the exterior: basalt, granite and sandstone. The building stands on a rough-faced, coursed basalt foundation. Rough-faced, coursed stone (presumed to be granite) clads the brick structural system. Sandstone, a softer and workable stone, is utilized in trim elements such as window lintels and sills, the water table, and the round-arch hoods at the main south doorways. The stone cladding is laid up with thin mortar joints with a pillow profile. Wider joints are used at the foundation.

A varied roof caps the building, with primarily hip and gable portions. Multiple gables face south, west, and east, at varying heights. Besides the hip and gable roof sections, the original building also has two flat roof portions, on the main southeast tower and a smaller square tower at the east entrance. Both towers feature a crenellated parapet. A small section of crenellated parapet also extends along the west facade, at the south end. The historic red clay roof tiles have been replaced with painted roofing sheets of unknown material which simulates the aesthetic and profile of clay tiles.

There are multiple entrances, three of them original. Two of these are main entrances, accessing the front (south) of the original building through double doors. The third original entry is a single door which accesses the east side of the building, at the smaller tower. In the 1948 addition, there is a double-door in the south facade and another in the west.

The south doors on the main building have been replaced with contemporary metal-framed glass types, although the stained glass fanlights over those doorways are intact. The east door has been replaced with a contemporary metal door; the rectangular stained glass transom is intact. The exterior doors in the addition appear to be from the period of construction – metal with geometric glazing in the upper halves. Contemporary poured concrete steps have replaced the original steps at the two main south entrances. The addition's south entry has been updated with poured concrete steps and ramp, for universal access.

As is typical of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, windows are deep set and of various sizes, shapes, and placements. Most window openings have heavy stone lintels and sills. The most prominent windows are three large round stained glass windows, on each in wall gables on the south, east and west facades. Single, one-over-one, wood framed sashes at the first and second floors on the south, east and west facades also typically contain stained glass; some of the east side windows contain textured opaque glass instead. On the north facade, these windows are all plain glass. Trios of round-arched louvered openings perforate the south and east facades at the attic. Tall, narrow rectangular openings emphasize the height of the southeast tower. Basement windows are typically rectangular wood framed sashes, covered on the exterior with screens for security. All of the stained glass windows are original to the 1909 construction and provide additional ornamentation and color.

The 1948 addition is a rectangular, two story plus full basement wing which extends east-west from the west wall of the original building. It continues the masonry character of the original building but with a lighter sensibility, achieved with larger window openings and simpler, less weighty massing. While the addition continues some of the materials used in the original building, it is more Modern in style. The addition blends into the back of the lot, subservient to the original building.

A poured, reinforced concrete foundation supports a similar structure capped with a flat roof. The addition uses the same rough-faced stone for some of its cladding on the south facade but there are also smooth wall sections. Concrete masonry units (CMU) resembling bricks clad the west end and rear north walls. Windows are all multi-lite, metal-framed types, typically either fixed or with a single operable lite. Along the south facade at the west end, the addition has a large bay window, at both stories.

Interior

The interior of the original (1909) building is taken up mostly by the sanctuary and its associated spaces. These occupy the entire eastern portion of the building on the first floor. The rest of the original building contains a library/conference room and classrooms, west of the sanctuary at the first floor. The basement, only partially excavated for a boiler room before 1958, now contains multi-purpose rooms and a bridal room, for wedding events. The 1948 addition contains offices, classrooms, and fellowship related spaces. Interior finishes vary by space. Most of the floor treatments are contemporary, such as replaced carpeting. Many historic doors, original to both the 1909 and 1948 portions, are intact.

The two original south entrances both access the narthex, or the vestibule at the back of the sanctuary. A central aisle stretches north-south the length of the sanctuary, terminating at the chancel, which contains the pulpit, organ, piano dais, and choir area. The sanctuary is an open volume, with a balcony providing extra seating and overlooking the space from the south end. All of the windows in the narthex and sanctuary are stained glass, and the interior framing features faux grain painted finishes. Glulam trusses were added to the sanctuary ceiling in 1958. Walls in the sanctuary are simple painted stucco, as seen in historic views, but the chancel walls and ceiling feature decorative millwork from a 1963 renovation. Floor treatment in the sanctuary is contemporary carpeting. The chancel's vinyl floor tiles appear to date from 1958.

A corridor extends north-south along the east side of the sanctuary, accessing the east entry, the organ lofts, the rear of the chancel, and connects to the east-west corridor along the north wall of the sanctuary. This north corridor contains the relocated 1958 baptistry, directly behind the center of the chancel. Continuing west past the baptistry leads into the first floor library and conference room, at the northwest corner of the sanctuary.

A corridor also leads directly west from the sanctuary. On the south side of this corridor, stairwells lead down to the basement and up to the second floor of the 1909 building. The corridor continues into the 1948 addition, with the large church parlor to the north, offices to the south, and classrooms to the west. Another set of stairs at the southwest corner leads up, where a similar east-west corridor connects the 1909 and 1948 portions. Classrooms and children's activity rooms are located along the north and south sides of the addition.

In the 1948 basement, the fellowship hall dominates most of the square footage. This large open space has a finished concrete floor and walls except for the pine wood paneling at the stage area, to the east. A large industrial kitchen with period cabinetry is located south of the fellowship hall.

Under the 1909 building, there was only a partial basement (boiler room) until the 1958 renovations. At that time, the basement was fully excavated and finished. Another kitchen, with midcentury appliances and finishes, occupies the north east corner of the basement. The rest of the spaces under the 1909 building are multi-purpose rooms with minimal or non-historic finishes.

Restrooms are located on all floors, with various ages of fixtures and finishes. Several have stained glass windows. Additional stairwells connect the narthex to the basement, the balcony, and the second floor rooms.

Alterations

- 1948: Educational (west) wing added, measuring approximately 50 by 57 feet in plan and rising two stories plus full basement. This concrete and stone addition has a flat roof with asphalt/composition "hot mop" roofing. The interior originally included new offices for the pastor, church administration, multi-purpose rooms for Sunday School and other church-related activities, a nursery, a large open parlor on the main floor, a large fellowship hall and industrial kitchen in the basement, and multiple restrooms.
- 1958: Interior remodeling of sanctuary. Baptistry relocated from within sanctuary floor to the corridor north of chancel. Balcony removed and rebuilt in new configuration. Library and conference room spaces created on the main floor, due west of the sanctuary.
- 1963: Interior remodeling of sanctuary, notably the addition of decorative woodwork in the chancel along the walls and ceiling.
- Ca. 1974: New front steps, new glass exterior doors along south facade. Gutters replaced.
- 1977: $14,000 interior renovation of library, conference room and kitchen west of sanctuary to enlarge the two former. Kitchen reduced to kitchenette.
- 1979: $3,000 interior remodeling of select paneling and cabinets.
- 1981: Reroofing of the addition. Hot mop with finish coat of asphalt.

First Baptist Church
Name of Property

Yakima County, WA
County and 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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1909 - 1963

Significant Dates

1909, completion

1948, west addition

1958, interior renovations

1963, interior renovations

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Gauntt, Newton C. (architect)

Thacker & Smith (builders)

Lockman, Frederick (1948 addition architect)

Villesvik, John S. (1958 renovation architect)

Cowan & Paddock (1963 renovation architects)

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Built in 1909, the First Baptist Church in Yakima, Washington is historically significant at the local level of significance under Criteria A, as a property that represents the spiritual needs and aspirations of a mid-sized central Washington community. The church is also a physical manifestation of how the congregation adapted to the needs, desires and aesthetic tastes of several generations of members. Additionally the church is significant under criteria C as a property that represents the work of local Yakima architect, Newton C. Gauntt. The building also embodies the characteristics of early twentieth century church construction in central Washington and is unique for its method of stone construction. The period of significance begins in 1909, the construction date of the church, and ends in 1963, the date of the last major alteration to the building.

Yakima 1883 to 1920

When it incorporated in 1883 with a population of 400, Yakima City already boasted two newspapers and numerous buildings. After the Northern Pacific Railroad established a station four miles to the northwest, the buildings and people of Yakima City relocated to be closer to the station. The new settlement was dubbed North Yakima (the "North" was dropped from its name in ca. 1918). The former location of Yakima City is present-day Union Gap.[1]

The first train arrived at North Yakima in December, 1884. Railroad connections initially brought increased settlement and business to the region. By 1890, the city had a population of 1,535, and by 1892, the business district boasted 62 stores and office buildings. Despite the national economic setback in 1893, North Yakima hosted the first State Fair that year.[2] The population of the city grew rapidly, doubling to 3,154 in 1900 and surging to 14,082 in 1910 – a 350% increase from 1900 to 1910. In 1907 and 1908, the city continued to improve its infrastructure by laying cement sidewalks and paving the most important business streets with brick. Street grading work began at the Northern Pacific depot and spread east through the business district, including the portion of Yakima Avenue where the nominated property is located.[3] Irrigation projects, such as the start of the Sunnyside Project in 1905 and other federal efforts, attracted farmers and agriculture related industries, such as canneries and processing plants. Solid, permanent masonry buildings such as the First Baptist Church (1909), other early churches and multiple commercial buildings reflected not only local building materials but also the general optimism and confidence that Yakima had a bright future. Growth slowed after 1910 but the city continued to attract between 3,000 and 5,000 new residents every decade through 1940.[4]

Construction of residences and commercial buildings had to keep pace to accommodate the population growth. By 1920, Yakima's commercial business district was built out and its land use pattern spreading out from the depot was established. Blocks of dense commercial development and industrial warehouses defined downtown with residential districts to the north, east and south.[5]

The federal irrigation and reservoir projects of the early 1900s led to larger-scale efforts in the 1930s. That decade marked the start of the New Deal and particularly the Columbia Basin Project, which created a total of five dams (eg, Grand Coulee and Bonneville) plus irrigation canals and storage lakes. Bonneville Dam, completed in 1938, provided irrigation for farms in central Washington, including the Yakima Valley, and a regional electricity source. These dams

[1] (Corning 1950), 301.
[2] (Corning 1950), 301. Population figure courtesy of Washington State Office of Financial Management.
[3] (Construction Work On Street Paving to Be Begun This Week 1908)
[4] (Washington State Office of Financial Management n.d.). The 1950 city population totaled 38,486. After 1950, the city's population resumed a slower growth rate, typically adding between about three to five thousand people per decade.
[5] Historic boundaries for the core business district were Sixth Street to the east, Walnut Street to the south, Fifth Avenue to the west, and D Street to the north. 2005 Yakima Downtown Survey, Artifacts Consulting, from files of Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

impacted residential, commercial, transportation, and other development aspects for Yakima, the region, and the state in general.[6]

First Baptist Church

This rapid growth spurred on the arrival of a variety of religious institution; all of which originally located close or in the downtown core. Most of the churches, including First Baptist, date from downtown Yakima's first period of development (1883-1920). First Baptist Church is the fourth oldest church, after St. Michael's Episcopal Church (1889), St. Joseph's Catholic Church (1905), and First Christian Church (1907, now Yakima Vineyard Church). Many other churches and social/civic halls followed in the 1910s.

The First Baptist Church began in 1890, when the Reverend A. M. Allyn, the assistant general missionary for eastern Washington, was sent to the community to help organize a church with nine charter members. The nine charter members were: J. H. Needham, Miss Sadie Needham, Mrs. William Lee, Sr., Albert Fulkerson, Mrs. Piny, Mrs. Frink, Miss May McDermid, G. M. McKinney, and Mrs. McKinney.[7] Before building their first church, the congregation used various temporary meeting places around town, including the hall over the Pioneer Drug Store, the Central School building, and a courtroom in the county courthouse, for their services, prayer meetings, and Sunday school classes. Their first regular pastor, Reverend Charles H. Davis, began his tenure with the congregation in January, 1891. Shortly after Reverend Davis arrived, the congregation purchased land for their first dedicated church building.[8]

After raising funds to buy land and erect a wood frame building, the congregation moved into their first permanent church in 1892. Located on North 4th Street, two blocks west of the nominated property, the 1892 church quickly became insufficient to house the growing congregation. Under the direction of Reverend F. O. Lamoreaux, in 1906 the congregation began planning for a new, larger building and hired local architect Newton C. Gauntt to complete a design.[9] By April, 1906 Gauntt had finished the church plans and received approval from the building committee to proceed, pending slight changes.[10]

In January, 1907 the congregation totaled 347, having increased by more than 100 members since the end of 1904. To alleviate the crowding and expand their facilities, the congregation raised $15,000 towards the new building (final cost of the building came to $52,709). Under the guidance of Reverend F. C. Whitney, they purchased the lot for the nominated property on the northwest corner of East Yakima Avenue and North 6th Street.[11] In November, 1907 workers broke ground for the foundation.[12] The local firm of Thacker & Smith received the construction contract, for $26,182 (exclusive of heating, plumbing, painting, cement work and glazing).[13] D. L. Thacker and S. Grant Smith had only recently formed a general contracting business in Yakima and the First Baptist Church was their first major commission.[14] Thacker & Smith also built the Standard Oil Company plant on North Front Street (Yakima), as well as furniture for the Gentlemen's Lounging Room of the Yakima County Building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909.[15]

In May, 1908 the cornerstone was laid for the new church and construction progressed on an even pace. As part of the cornerstone laying event, the church held an evening vesper service with the men's chorus and several speakers.

[6] (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2015).
[7] (Baptists Raise Over $20,000 At Services Held In New Building 1909).
[8] (Baptists Raise Over $20,000 At Services Held In New Building 1909).
[9] (Cornerstone Services 1908).
[10] (Baptists Are Ready To Build, 1906).
[11] (First Baptist Church, 1990), 3-6.
[12] (First Baptist Church, 1990).
[13] (Washington State News 1908).
[14] (Strange Coincidence - Thacker and Smith Have One Happen at Their Offices, 1908).
[15] (The Yakima Herald, 1908); (Furniture Will Be Made in This City, 1909).

Reverend A. M. Allyn, delivered an address along with Reverend F. C. Whitney. The deacons set the cornerstone in place. Mrs. Bob Frayne donated the cornerstone to the church.[16]

With the building complete, on January 10, 1909 the congregation held the official building dedication. Two services, one in the morning and one in the evening, marked the occasion. Professor Harry Sharpe played a prelude on the pipe organ at both services. Reverend Whitney, the pastor who had taken up the goal of building a new church building from his predecessor Reverend Lamoreaux, presided at both services along with several former pastors.[17] Deacon B. F. Barge, chairman of the building committee, and the Ladies' Aid Society had greatly assisted with the construction, particularly in raising funds.[18] Still short of funds, on the dedication day the congregation raised an additional $20,000 to satisfy the construction debt. Several constituents pledged $1000 each, a great sum at the time. Total funds raised that day totaled $21,356, slightly more than the $20,000 owed. Some of the donors, including O. A. Fechter, were not among the 468 members and did not attend the church – they were simply guests at the dedication service. Mrs. S. C. McKinney read a history of the church at the evening dedication. She was one of three surviving 1890 charter members of the original nine.[19]

On the dedication day, the church's membership totaled 468, about 3.3% of the 1910 cities population.[20] At the time of dedication the number of churches in the county had risen to forty-five. Approximately one-third of them were in North Yakima (present-day Yakima). Many congregations had no permanent building of their own and instead used schools for their church services and Bible study, especially in rural areas.[21] The quality of First Baptist's construction and its central location illustrate the importance of its congregation to the city's development. The previous (1892) church was demolished between 1909 and 1920.[22]

Newton C. Gauntt, Architect

A transplant from the Midwest, Newton C. Gauntt designed numerous buildings in Washington, Oregon and Montana in the early twentieth century. Some of his best known extant projects are the Douglas County Courthouse (1905) in Waterville and the First Baptist Church in Yakima. Receiving some acclaim for his school and house designs in the Midwest, he primarily designed schools and courthouses after moving west to Washington in circa 1905.

There is little known about Gauntt's background, if he had any formal education or training as an architect. Yet, he clearly understood the needs of his clients and the principles of construction, lighting, and ventilation along with popular architectural styles of the day. He had a working knowledge of construction from his carpenter father. Although most of his buildings do not survive, historic photos show that he favored masonry materials (except for his house designs) and styles such as Gothic Revival, Flemish Revival, and basic elements of the Richardsonian Romanesque style, especially broad, round-arched entryways.

Born in 1862, Newton C. Gauntt grew up in Illinois. In 1900, he and his family resided on a farm near Paris, Illinois.[23] By that time, he had already begun his long career as a school designer with a school for Ellsworth, Indiana (1898).[24] In 1902, *National Builder* magazine published a Queen Anne style house design by Gauntt, titled "The Rosalie." At that

[16] (Cornerstone Services 1908).
[17] (First Baptists To Dedicate Sunday 1909).
[18] (Cornerstone Services 1908).
[19] (Baptists Raise Over $20,000 At Services Held In New Building, 1909).
[20] Population data courtesy of the Washington State Office of Financial Management.
[21] (Rose 1909), 43.
[22] (Sanborn Fire Insurance Company 1905-1952).
[23] U.S. Census, 1900.
[24] (Houser, 2015).

time, Gauntt practiced architecture in Chicago.[25] Several other house designs followed in 1903 through 1905, all in the Queen Anne and Classical Revival styles.[26]

Between 1902 and 1905, he relocated with his wife and children to Washington State. By September, 1905, Gauntt had a project in the Winchester area, yet he made his home in Yakima, where his family stayed.[27] He had an office in Yakima from about 1905 through at least 1909, adding a Seattle office in circa 1906 and buying a 60-acre ranch and orchard near Selah in 1907.[28] Despite his purchase of the Selah ranch, he maintained a residence in Yakima between 1905 and at least 1909.[29] Although he was omitted from the earlier Polk directories' classified sections as an architect, he does appear in the 1909 volume's business section, along with nine other architects or architectural firms. That year, he worked out of his home (6 Twelfth Avenue North).

In circa 1912, he either moved to Oregon or traveled there frequently because of numerous school commissions there. In 1914, Newton C. Gauntt received at least three copyrighted designs - for a method of fireproof construction and two for school related heat and ventilation.[30] His last known designs came in the early 1920s, after which he presumably retired. In the 1930 US Census, Newton Gauntt self-identified his occupation as carpenter, not architect.[31] He passed away at age 76 in November, 1938 in Yakima and is buried along with his family in the Tahoma Cemetery there.[32]

Gauntt is best known as a school designer with an interest in improved lighting and ventilation. The state superintendents of Indiana and Illinois published one of his designs as an example of an ideal school, year unknown. At the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, the State of Illinois made and exhibited a model of one of his school buildings as the "model school of the State," because officials there found children had decreased need for wearing eyeglasses if they attended classes in a properly lighted school room.[33]

After relocating to Washington, Gauntt created plans for many more schools. By March, 1906, Gauntt had created plans for a new high school in Kennewick, Washington for the school board. The contractors' bid announced the building would be of stone and brick or stone and wood, according to the architect's design.[34] In early 1907, Gauntt also conferred with the school board of Prosser.[35] His school designs continued with four built around Yakima (all demolished) and one in Seattle, specifically Whittier Elementary School #1 (completed 1908, demolished 1998) in Ballard.[36] The Yakima area schools included: North Yakima High School (1909, demolished in late 1970s); Barge Grade School (by 1909); Lincoln Grade School (by 1909), and the Wide Hollow rural school (by 1909).[37] By June, 1910, he had drawn up plans for a high school in La Grande, Oregon.[38] More Oregon schools followed, the last known one being the Hawthorne-Buckman School (1921) near Portland. That same year, 1921, his Oakville High School was also finished in Washington (believed demolished).

His known courthouse designs extend through Washington and Montana. These include the Douglas County Courthouse (1905), the Yakima County Courthouse (1906, demolished ca. 1960), the Fergus County Courthouse (1908, status

[25] (The Rosalie 1902).
[26] (Houser 2015).
[27] (Winchester Notes 1905).
[28] (Houser, 2015); (Buys Big Ranch, 1907).
[29] In 1905-1906, he boarded at 11 Ahtanum Avenue. Polk directories list his home as the "end of Browne Ave" in 1908 and as 6 Twelfth Avenue North in 1909.
[30] (Library of Congress 1914), 196.
[31] (Michelson 2015), http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/4094/ .
[32] (Records 1938), http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/View/280F7126882709E9C0EF6BE2F415A118.
[33] (Wilhelm, The North Yakima High School 1909).
[34] (Notice to Contractors 1906).
[35] (Prosser Notes 1907).
[36] (Michelson 2015).
[37] (Wilhelm 1909), 41.
[38] (School Board Journal 1910).

unknown) in Lewistown, Montana.[39] In 1909, he was one of several contenders to design a proposed new county courthouse for Montesano (then part of Chehalis County, now within Grays Harbor County).[40] He added to his courthouse resume with an addition to the Washington County Courthouse (1913) in Hillsboro, Oregon, and later in his career he designed the Wahkiakum County Courthouse (1921) in Cathlamet, Washington.

Another commission in Lewistown, Montana represents the only known commercial building by Gauntt. The four-story Empire business building there, designed in 1907, was to have been built in 1908 at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Main Street, a prominent feature in that city's downtown.[41] Some of his other projects included the Yakima YMCA Building (1908) and adding a story to a Yakima hotel owned by E. M. Ford in 1905.[42]

Gaunt passed away in Yakima on November 24, 1938 and is buried at the Tahoma Cemetery.

Yakima 1940 to 1965

The development of the surrounding areas kept downtown Yakima alive and changing and church membership steady. The city's second important period of development (1940 to 1965) started as a result of the Columbia Basin Project and the New Deal projects in general. The period ends in 1965 when the city's post-war population growth, new construction, and architectural modernization tapers off. The 1940 to 1965 period brought modernization of existing buildings and new, modern ones typical of the era.

With the electrification and large-scale irrigation of the New Deal and the Columbia Basin Project in particular, the Yakima area welcomed more business, such as fruit dehydrating plants, vinegar factories, and frozen food processors. By 1950, approximately 600,000 acres of former desert in the surrounding region had come under irrigation, becoming productive agricultural land for orchards, vegetables, hops, hay, sugar beets, and more.[43] Yakima had a municipal airport and a vocational school, the J. M. Perry Institute, by the early 1940s.[44] By at least 1950, the city also had a new Greyhound Bus station, two railroad stations (Northern Pacific, Union Pacific), eight hotels plus 24 motor courts, and at least six movie theaters.[45] In general, the city grew westward after World War II, in the late 1940s and 1950s.[46]

Between 1940 and 1950, the city's population surged, adding more than 11,000 residents. This pattern occurred statewide but to a greater degree in Yakima. While the 1940 to 1950 period saw one of the state's biggest population spikes, at 37%, the population growth in Yakima during that same period reached 41%.[47] Statewide, this growth is largely attributed to the influx of industrial workers during the war and the baby boom which followed the war's end. In Yakima, the wave of new settlers and community expansion continued through the 1950s but essentially ended in 1965. After 1950, the city's growth slowed, growing only by 12.5% between 1950 and 1960 and by even smaller margins in the following decades.

Yakima had become the commercial center of Central Washington by the 1950s. However, it no longer relied on the agricultural industry. It had diversified and become a regional retail and professional services center, providing a closer alternative for central Washington residents than Seattle or Spokane. To accommodate modern needs and changing styles in the post-war era, many of Yakima's commercial buildings underwent facade changes (usually at the storefront

[39] Gauntt preferred imported brick over native stone for that courthouse, in contrast to his tendency to use stone, at least in part. (Sievert, 1999).
[40] (At The County Seat, 1909).
[41] (Of Local Interest 1907).
[42] (Houser, 2015).
[43] (Corning 1950), 299-301.
[44] (Yakima Herald Republic 2005).
[45] (Corning 1950), 299-300.
[46] (Woodbridge 1980), 376.
[47] Washington's population grew by between 11% and 21% for other decennial periods between 1930 and 1980. Incidentally, between 1940 and 1950, Yakima County grew by 37%, the same as the statewide average. (Washington State Office of Financial Management n.d.).

level) in the 1950s and 1960s. Typically, original storefronts were replaced with aluminum storefront systems and new cladding was installed.[48]

New buildings from the post-war era were largely in place by 1965. Examples include the start of the Nob Hill Plaza and the Montgomery Ward Company store (1964), the new county courthouse (1964-1965), expansion of the Chinook Hotel in the early 1960s, two new public schools in 1960-1961 (Whitney Elementary, Wilson Junior High), and many new downtown commercial buildings. The state finished the first section of Interstate 82 in 1962. Yakima has continued to add more buildings over time but not at the same rapid pace of the two development periods.

1948 to 1963 Alterations

As was true of other buildings across the city, an addition to First Baptist's and interior renovations between 1948 and 1963 represent a time when many existing buildings were modified and updated to stay current with their owners' needs as well as shifts in aesthetic preferences across the country. In terms of the First Baptist Church, the 1948 addition signifies a growth in membership and a consolidation of functions into one location. The interior updates in 1958 and 1963 added basement and sanctuary space, as well as generally modernized the building for the comfort and changing needs of the congregation.

To meet the needs of the growing congregation, they added a $90,000 educational wing to the west of the main sanctuary, officially dedicated in the spring of 1949.[49] Previously, the Sunday School and youth groups had to meet in a separate building, for lack of space in the original church. The 1949 addition added a Fellowship Hall, the large basement kitchen, and two floors of classrooms and nursery space, where parents could hand over noisy babies while attending church services. The addition was designed by Seattle architect, Frederick V. Lockman.

In 1958, interior renovations by prominent Yakima architect John S. Villesvik expanded the sanctuary, relocated the baptistry to its current location, created the library and conference room west of the sanctuary (later remodeled again), and excavated and finished additional basement spaces. The former (round) balcony was removed and the current one added. With these alterations, the remodeled sanctuary could seat 665 people.[50] These renovations are excellent representations of the work of one of Yakima's most prolific and prestigious midcentury architects. John S. Villesvik's firm shaped Yakima's built environment like few others (see below for more information on Villesvik).

In 1963, the Yakima architectural firm of Cowan & Paddock refined the chancel area, at the front of the sanctuary. They added the custom wood grillework to the walls and ceiling, giving the space a uniquely midcentury flare while displaying church symbology, specifically crosses, repeated in symmetrical patterns. The 1963 decorative work is the last significant and contributing alteration to the building.

Frederick V. Lockman, Architect

Born in Wisconsin but raised in Seattle, Frederick V. Lockman received his architectural degree from the University of Washington in 1920. After working for others and obtaining his architectural license, he started his own firm in 1925. During the 1930s and 1940s, when private commissions were scarce, he went to work for federal agencies, specifically the Bonneville Power Administration and the US Army Corps of Engineers. After the end of World War II, he restarted his private practice with an emphasis on church or other religious property commissions and consultations. Lockman belonged to the Church Architectural Guild of America, with numerous church designs around Washington State.[51]

[48] (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2006), 11-12.
[49] Groundbreaking for the addition was July 19, 1948. (unknown 1984), handwritten copy in church archives, courtesy of Roger Wilson. Also, (Anderson 1949). The addition is believed to have been completed in 1948, despite the delayed dedication the following year.
[50] (Sugden 1965).
[51] (Houser, 2012).

John S. Villesvik, Architect

Local architect John S. Villesvik was hired to complete an interior renovation of the First Baptist Church in 1958. Born in 1905 in Bagley, Minnesota, John Storm Villesvik spent his childhood in Spokane and Tacoma. He attended the University of Washington, graduating with a Bachelor's degree in Architecture in 1929. After graduation, Villesvik worked for Bebb & Gould, one of Seattle's most prestigious architecture firms of the last century. While working as a draftsman for them, Villesvik won the lead design role at the firm for the Everett Public Library (1933-1934).[52] When he relocated to Yakima, he went to work for prominent architect John Maloney.[53] After Maloney opened a Seattle office in 1943, Villesvik started his own firm in Yakima in April 1945, to focus on the Yakima Valley.[54] Villesvik's experience with Maloney attracted commissions and his firm quickly grew. Villesvik's firm designed a range of projects, from residential to educational, civic to commercial. Some of these included: the Schreiner Title Company (1951), the Yakima Airport (1953), the Fred and Elizabeth Young House (1954, National Register listed), several schools for the Yakima School District (mid-1950s), St. Timothy's Episcopal Church (1957), the Yakima Valley Museum (1958), the Main Yakima Library (1959), and an addition to the Yakima County Courthouse (1962).[55] Villesvik retired in 1972 and passed away on July 16, 1993. Besides the Young House, Villesvik's firm also designed houses for local professionals and business leaders. Maurice R. Smith joined the firm in the 1940s but attained associate status in 1957.[56] It is not known the amount of design input from Smith, or others at the firm for that matter, in any of these projects nor in the 1958 interior remodeling of First Baptist Church.

Cowan, Paddock & Hollingbery, Architects

The final modification to the church occurred in 1963, when the local firm of Cowan, Paddock & Hollingbery were hired to provide a decorative woodwork backdrop for the chancel area. Two members of the firm, Cowan and Paddock, grew up in Yakima, studied at the University of Washington (and Yale, in Cowan's case), and returned to Yakima for their careers. Hollingbery, a Californian, studied and settled down in eastern Washington before joining the other two in professional practice. All three men worked together in various combinations in the 1950s and 1960s: Cowan & Paddock, 1956 – 1962; Cowan, Paddock & Hollingbery, 1962 – 1966; Paddock & Hollingbery continued their firm without Cowan when the latter left for Seattle in 1967. Paddock and Hollingbery maintained their partnership through at least 1987.[57] Although Hollingbery joined Cowan and Paddock in 1962, the 1963 renovation drawings for First Baptist Church in Yakima only show Cowan and Paddock's names. It is unclear if Hollingbery had any involvement in that project.

James Douglas Cowan, born in Yakima in 1920, studied at the University of Washington from 1938 to 1940 before serving in the U. S. Navy during World War II. After the war's end, he finished his Bachelor of Architecture degree at Yale University, graduating in 1947. That same year, he returned to Yakima and went to work for noted local architect John W. Maloney as a draftsman and designer. In 1951, while with Maloney's firm, Cowan received his own architectural license from the State of Washington. He also joined the Seattle Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA), presumably around that time, as did Paddock. Cowan graduated from Naches High School and attended Yakima Valley Junior College for one year prior to the University of Washington. He formed a partnership with Paddock in Yakima and later added Hollingbery. Cowan and Paddock specialized in "business, school, and institutional projects."[58] After Cowan and his wife Ruth relocated to Seattle in 1967, he became executive director of the

[52] (Michelson 2015), Villesvik.
[53] (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2015).
[54] (Christiansen 2007).
[55] (Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2015), also National Register Nomination for Young House by Christiansen.
[56] (Christiansen 2007).
[57] (Paddock, William Edward 1970); also, drawing index for firm, courtesy of Michael Houser, State Architectural Historian, Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Olympia, WA.
[58] (Obituary for James Douglas and Ruth Moulton Cowan 1999).

Washington State Council of Architects, an AIA organization. In 1977, the AIA named James Cowan a Fellow. While in Seattle, he worked for McKinley Associates, Richardson Associates, and as vice president and manager of planning and design for Seafirst National Bank. Even after retiring in 1985, Cowan continued his own architectural consulting business until his health declined. He passed away in Seattle in 1999.[59]

Born in 1919, William Edward Paddock also hailed from Yakima. After graduating from Yakima High School in 1938, he attended the University of Washington (UW) with Cowan. Paddock graduated from the UW with his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1943. During World War II, he served as an Air Engineer in the U. S. Air Force. Like Cowan, he returned to Yakima and worked as a draftsman for John W. Maloney from 1947 to 1948. In 1948, Paddock advanced to the level of designer and co-manager with Maloney's firm. Paddock received his Washington State architectural license in 1952. In 1956, Paddock formed a partnership with James Cowan with offices in the Larson Building in downtown Yakima. That partnership lasted through 1962, when the duo added Donald Hollingbery as a partner.[60] Paddock passed away in 2002.

Born in 1924 in San Francisco, Donald Ross Hollingbery, Sr. studied architecture at Washington State College. He graduated with a Bachelor of Architectural Engineering in 1948 after serving in the U. S. Naval Reserve during World War II. He operated his own solo practice from 1952 to 1962 in Moses Lake, when he joined Cowan and Paddock as a new partner. Prior to that, he worked on several commercial buildings in Moses Lake (e.g., the J. C. Penney Company store in 1953 and the Sears & Weisfields building in 1956), the Grant County Courthouse in Ephrata (1954), and an unknown project at Wanapum Village (1960) in Grant County, Washington. Donald Hollingbery, Sr. passed away in 2003 in Yakima. One of his children, Don Hollingbery, Jr. also became an architect.

Cowan & Paddock worked primarily in central and eastern Washington between circa 1956 and 1962. Two of their earliest projects were the Yakima Federal Savings and Loan building (1958) and an addition to Nob Hill School in Yakima (ca. 1958).[61] In 1958-1959, the duo designed and supervised construction of a family housing project for Larson Air Force Base near Moses Lake, Washington.[62] They also designed school buildings in Prosser, Colville, and at Yakima Valley Junior College between 1960 and 1961. One of the firm's largest projects was a men's dormitory complex at Central Washington College in Ellensburg. Completed in 1960, Stephen S. Whitney Hall consisted of six three-story buildings, with student housing units arranged around office and lounge spaces.[63]

Other notable designs by the firm of Cowan, Paddock & Hollingbery include: Big Bend Community College Campus (1963) in Moses Lake; Washington State University (WSU) Irrigation Experiment Lab building (1964), Prosser; Centennial Yakima Banking Center, Bank of Washington (1968); and, Physical Education Building (1969) at WSU, Pullman. The last two may have been Paddock & Hollingbery, potentially with design input from Cowan prior to his departure from the firm. All three men did work for Yakima Valley College between 1957 and 1969.

Architectural Style – Richardsonian Romanesque

The First Baptist Church of Yakima is an excellent regional example of the Richardsonian Romanesque architectural style, a popular mode for church construction in the late 19th and early 20th century across the country. Masonry communicates permanence, and heavy stone construction, a hallmark of this style, is seen on other late 19th and early 20th century buildings in the Yakima Valley. However, First Baptist is one of the most intact and best representative examples in the valley.

[59] Ibid.
[60] (American Institute of Architects, 1970).
[61] (Paddock, William E. 1962); also, (Pacific Architect and Builder 1958), 35.
[62] (U. S. Government Accountability Office 1961), http://www.gao.gov/products/454666#mt=e-report.
[63] (Project Preview 1959), courtesy of architect files, Michael Houser, Washington State Architectural Historian.

Elsewhere in the country, Richardsonian Romanesque appears on buildings from about 1870, and on churches in particular from about 1880. The style arrived a bit later to the Pacific Northwest. From about 1900, the Richardsonian Romanesque style became one of several which were popular regionally for courthouses, libraries, churches, and other public buildings. The style, along with its typical masonry construction, conveys permanence, stability, and sturdy elegance.

The style is derived from European Romanesque architecture. Richardsonian Romanesque is characterized by heavy stone construction, massive low arches, short columns, and narrow yet emphasized arched openings such as arcades and windows. Highly textured exterior walls, solid volumes balanced with asymmetrical composition, projecting and recessed elements, and round-arched windows and doorways are typical characteristics. The Richardsonian Romanesque aspect of the building is expressed through the rough-faced stone walls, the round arched entryways, and the heavy massing. The square tower of First Baptist is another common feature, although East Coast examples would usually have a much taller tower.

Comparisons

The style, size and materials of the First Baptist Church are unusual for small cities at that time in general, yet Yakima has several comparable properties. The three churches older than First Baptist are all masonry buildings, and one of them is of the same style. First Baptist, First Christian and St. Joseph's were all built within five years and a few blocks of each other; St. Michael's (1889), the oldest church in the city, is less than a block from First Baptist.

Yakima's oldest churches all feature stone construction and/or brick structures clad with stone. The oldest, St. Michael's Episcopal (5 South Naches Avenue), exhibits the Gothic Revival style. The walls feature uncoursed basalt, rising to stepped gables at the gable ends. The gable roof is covered with asphalt/composition shingles. Tall, narrow lancet windows perforate the walls and emphasize the Gothic character. St. Michael's is significantly smaller, in height, massing and plan, than First Baptist.

The next oldest is St. Joseph's Catholic Church (212 North 4th Street), about four blocks from First Baptist. Finished in 1905, St. Joseph's is a brick structure clad with basalt and Indiana sandstone. This building is classified as a Romanesque Revival example. Cultural resource surveys indicate St. Joseph's has had extensive plan and window changes while the original cladding is intact. Designed by E. A. Bissel of Bissel Brothers Architects in Yakima, St. Joseph's expanded the architectural style repertoire of the community and may have served some inspiration for First Baptist.

Closest in age and style to First Baptist is the First Christian Church (now Yakima Vineyard Church), 221 East Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd. Finished in 1907, First Christian is another example of the Richardsonian Romanesque style because of its sandstone cladding, heavy massing, and round-arched windows and doorways. Both First Christian and First Baptist have varied roof lines. Designed by George B. Kramer, architect, the First Christian Church also received an educational wing addition, in 1926. Exterior doors are metal replacements. The building retains arched stained glass windows, a six-sided tower, the original cladding, and red tile roof.

First Christian Church displays good integrity overall but its style is not as clearly elaborated as First Baptist's. Aspects such as the smooth cut stone trim give First Christian a more refined, Renaissance character while First Baptist embraces and emphasizes the rustic qualities of Richardsonian Romanesque.

After about 1910, Yakima's historic churches started to utilize other architectural styles and brick became more popular than stone as cladding. For example, the First Church of Christ Scientist (1918), also located in the downtown core, has an eclectic collection of style influences, recorded in surveys as Beaux Arts and Italian Renaissance. The First Congregational Church (1920) displays the Colonial Revival while First Presbyterian (1926) exhibits the Late Romanesque style. All feature brick cladding.

Among Newton Gauntt's other buildings, First Baptist is typical but exceptional. It is typical of his other designs in its use of masonry, towers, and prominent parapets and/or dormers. Most schools and courthouses by Gauntt featured symmetrical massing, prominent parapets and/or dormers, and central projecting entrance bays with towers. Stone often clad the base at a daylight basement, with brick walls above. First Baptist Church is exceptional among Gauntt's portfolio in that it is the only known design which has all stone cladding as well as asymmetrical massing and fenestration, perhaps due to the building having a different program than courthouses or schools, which lend themselves to symmetry. Known for his published house designs but mostly for his schools and courthouses, First Baptist is the only known church by Gauntt.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

American Institute of Architects. 1970. "Directory."

Anderson, Arnold. 1949. "Baptists Recall Church History." *Yakima Herald*, March 27.

Archives, library, and historic images. Yakima Valley Museum.

Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2006. "Downtown Yakima Survey Report." Tacoma.

Artifacts Consulting, Inc. 2015. "Washington State Commercial Architecture: Evaluation Tool and Context Statement, 1940-1975." Tacoma.

Christiansen, Gunner. 2007. "National Register Nomination for Fred and Elizabeth Young House."

Corning, Howard McKinley, ed. 1950. *Washington, A Guide to the Evergreen State.* Portland, OR: Binfords & Mort.

Fergus County Democrat. 1907. "Of Local Interest." November 19: 5.

Files on 513 East Yakima Avenue. Code Enforcement and Licensing Office, City of Yakima.

First Baptist Church. 1990. "1890-1990 Centennial Celebration." Yakima.

Holstine, c. 1985. "Historic Property Inventory Form: First Baptist Church, Yakima." Olympia: Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, August 20.

Houser, Michael. 2012. *Architect Biographies: Frederick V. Lockman.* February. Accessed November 24, 2015. http://dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/frederick-v-lockman.

------. 2015. *Architect Biography: Newton C. Gauntt.* Accessed November 23, 2015. http://dahp.wa.gov/learn-and-research/architect-biographies/newton-c-gauntt.

Library of Congress. 1914. *Catalogue of Copyright Entries, Part 4.* Washington, D.C.

Michelson, Alan. 2015. *Pacific Coast Architecture Database.* Accessed September 23, 2015. http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/6930/.

National Builder. 1902. "The Rosalie." November: 30-31.

National Park Service. n.d. *Bureau of Reclamation Historic Dams, Irrigation Projects, and Powerplants.* Accessed July 23, 2015. http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/ReclamationDamsIrrigationProjectsAndPowerplants/grand_coulee_dam.html. National Register Nomination for Douglas County Courthouse, Waterville, Washington. Prepared by Jacob F. Thomas, 1975.

Newbill, Jim and Herb Blisard. 1984. *Yakima, A Centennial Perspective 1885-1985.* Yakima: Yakima Centennial Commission.

1962. "Paddock, William E." *American Institute of Architects Directory.*

1970. "Paddock, William Edward." *American Institute of Architects Directory.*

Polk directories for the City of Yakima and North Yakima. 1900 – 1965.

Records, Washington State Death. 1938.

Rose, Morton L. 1909. "The Religious Life of Yakima County." *The Coast*, January: 41-43.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. 1905-1952. "Sanborn Maps for Yakima, Yakima County, Washington."

School Board Journal. 1910. June: 34.

Seafirst Corporation. 1979. "Annual Report." Seattle.

Sievert, Ellen and Ken. 1999. *A Guide to Historic Lewistown.* Helena: Montana Historical Society Press.

Sugden, Paul. 1965. "Baptists Plan Anniversary." *Yakima Republic*, April 23: 4.

The Kennewick Courier. 1909. August 27: 1.
------. 1906. "Notice to Contractors." March 9: 1.
------. 1907. "Prosser Notes." February 22: 2.
------. 1906. "Schoolhouse Contract Let." March 30: 1.

The San Juan Islander. 1908. "Washington State News." April 4: 2.

The Seattle Times. 1999. "Obituary for James Douglas and Ruth Moulton Cowan." June 8.

The Wenatchee Daily World. 1907. "Buys Big Ranch." May 4: 3.
------. 1905. "Winchester Notes." September 18: 1.

The Yakima Herald. 1908. April 22: 6.
------. 1909. "Baptist Church Free of Debt." January 13: 7.
------. 1906. "Baptists Are Ready To Build." April 4: 9.
------. 1904. "Baptists Will Gather Here This Month." October 12: 5.
------. 1903. "City News in Brief." January 11: 9.
------. 1902. "City News In Brief." April 8: 9.
------. 1908. "Fine Pipe Organ Here." December 16: 4.
------. 1909. "Furniture Will Be Made in This City." May 5: 6.
------. 1908. "Gibson Says Mathis Letter is the Truth." September 9: 6.
------. 1908. "Keystone of Christian Church Is Placed With Appropriate Ceremonies." August 12: 1.
------. 1891. "Local Brevities." November 12: 3.
------. 1908. "Strange Coincidence - Thacker and Smith Have One Happen at Their Offices." May 20: 4.
------. 1899. "Yakima Expansion." April 27: 1.

unknown. 1984. "The History of the First Baptist Church of Yakima, Washington, 1890 - 1984." Yakima: unpublished.

Washington Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation. n.d. "Records and files."

Washington State Office of Financial Management. n.d. *Decennial Census Counts of Population for Cities and Towns, 1890-2010.* Accessed 2015. http://www.ofm.wa.gov/pop/april1/hseries/default.asp.

Wilhelm, Honor L. 1909. "The North Yakima High School." *The Coast*, January: 40-41.

------. 1909. "The Schools of Yakima County." *The Coast*, January: 37-39.

Woodbridge, Sally B. and Roger Montgomery. 1980. *A Guide to Architecture in Washington State.* Seattle: University of Washington Press.

Yakima Daily Republic. 1909. "Baptists Raise Over $20,000 At Services Held In New Building." January 11: 1-2.
------. 1908. "Construction Work On Street Paving to Be Begun This Week." May 18.
------. 1908. "Cornerstone Services." May 2: 1.
------. 1909. "First Baptists To Dedicate Sunday." January 9: 1.

Yakima Herald Republic. 2005. *Yakima Valley Memories II: The 1940s, '50s and '60s.* Yakima: Pediment Publishing.

First Baptist Church
Name of Property

Yakima County, WA
County and State

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 # _____
____recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References ____NAD 1927 or X NAD 1983

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	691545	5164220	3			
2				4			

Or Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
1			3		
2			4		

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Section 19 Township 13 Range 19 Quarter NW: Plat YAKIMA & HUDSON'S ADDITION (A-11): Block 110 Lot 1 & 2 ALSO THE SOUTH 1 FOOT OF LOT 3. It is otherwise known as Tax Parcel 191319-21483,

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary encompasses the entire urban tax lot that is associated with the First Baptist Church. It includes the building and immediate grounds.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Susan Johnson, Associate (Edited DAHP Staff)
organization Artifacts Consulting, Inc. date January, 2016
street & number 401 Broadway, Suite 301 telephone (253) 572-4599 x.102
city or town Tacoma state WA zip code 98402
e-mail susan@artifacts-inc.com

First Baptist Church
Name of Property

Yakima County, WA
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: See attached graphics pages for photo index.

Property Owner: (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Wilson Commercial Properties LLC, c/o Roger Wilson

street & number 15 North Naches Avenue telephone (509) 728-0654

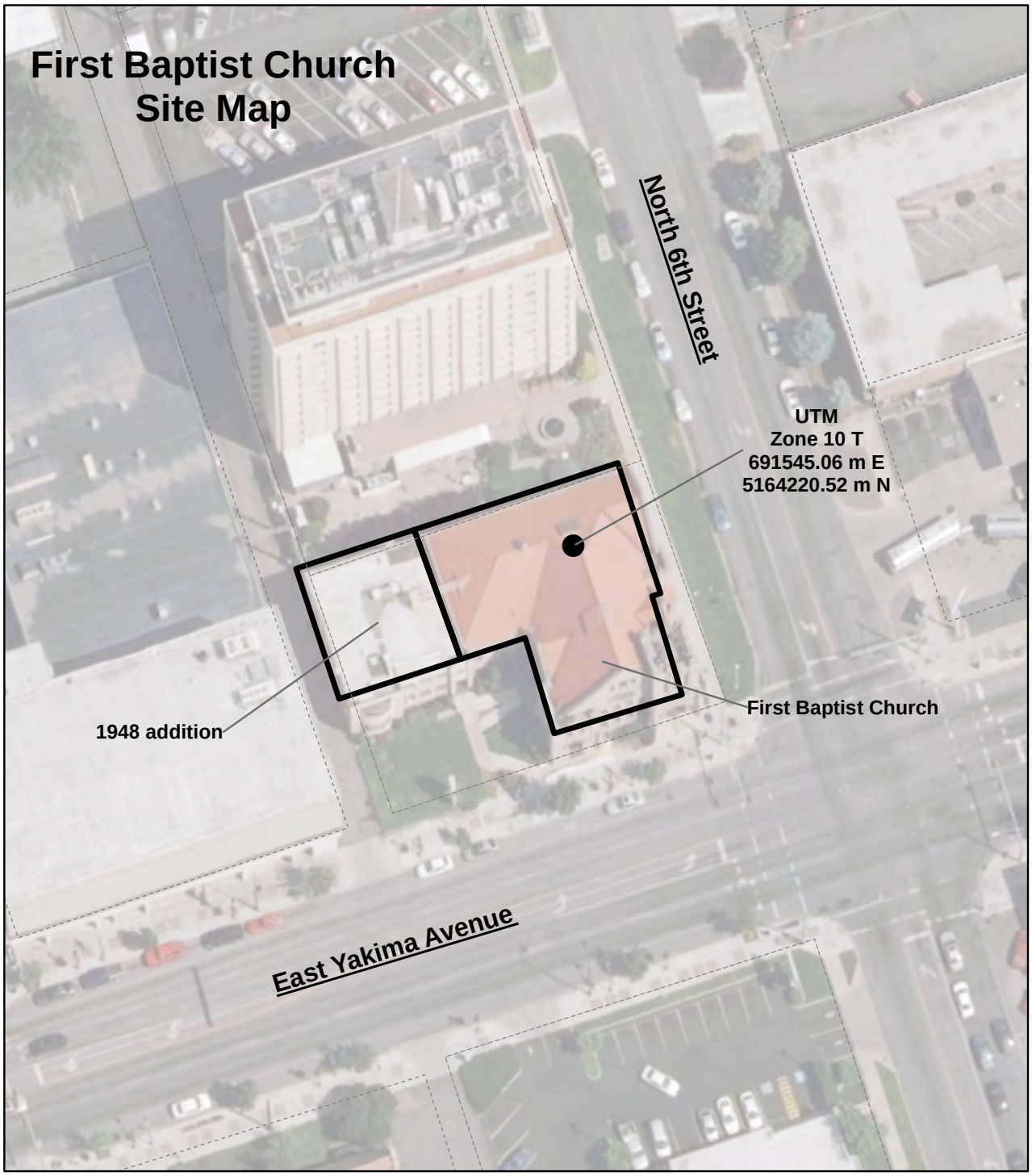
city or town Yakima state WA zip code 98901

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

First Baptist Church
Name of Property

Yakima County, WA
County and State



Legend

Yakima County parcel boundaries

First Baptist Church building footprint

50 25 0 50 Feet

Base map courtesy of ESRI

Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_North_American_1983_HARN
Angular Unit: Degree (0.017453292519943299)
Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.000000000000000000)
Datum: D_North_American_1983_HARN
Spheroid: GRS_1980
Semimajor Axis: 6378137.000000000000000000
Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314140356100000000
Inverse Flattening: 298.257222101000020000

First Baptist Church — Yakima County, WA

Name of Property — County and State

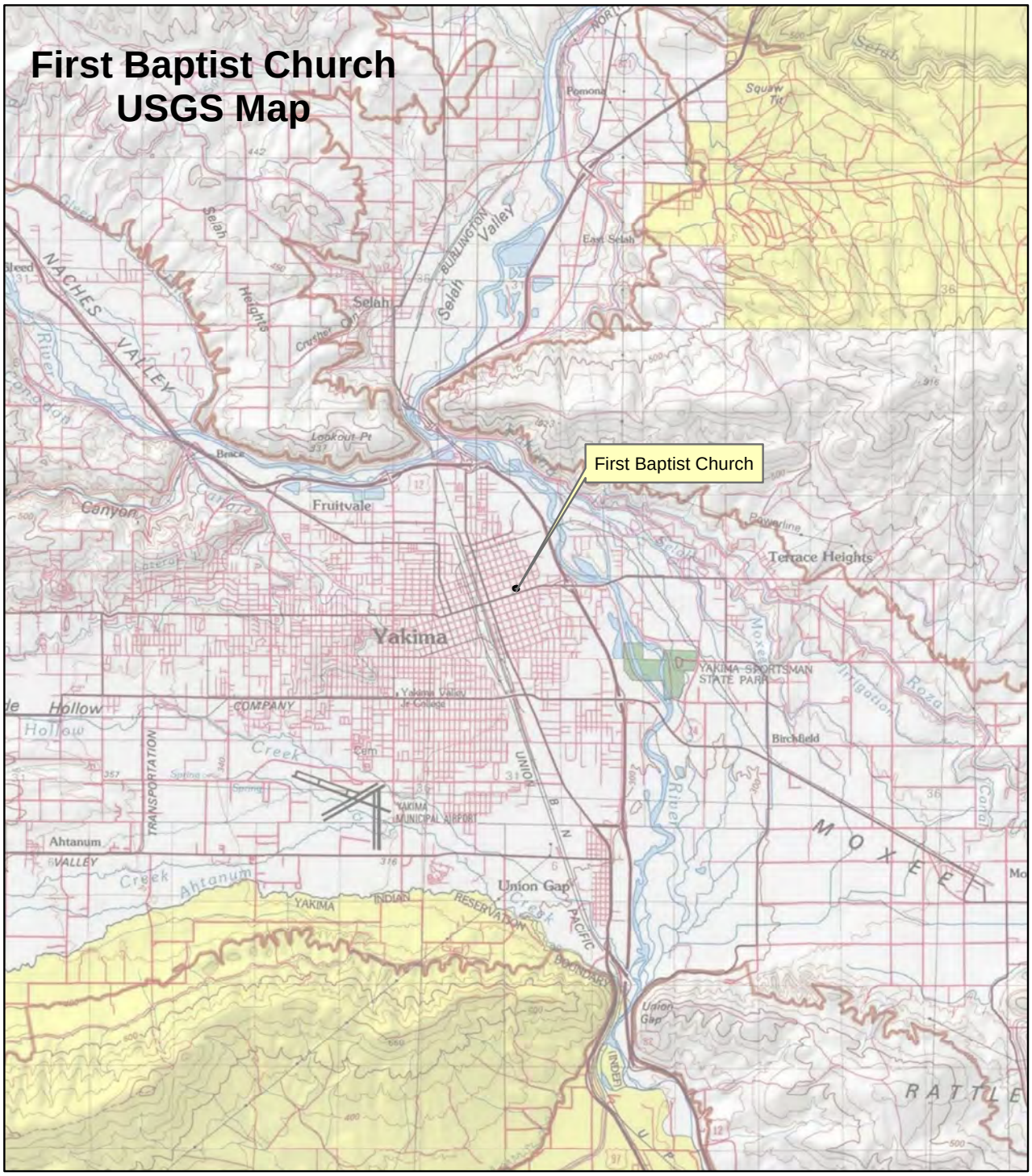
Legend

First Baptist Church building footprint

910 455 0 910 Feet

Base map courtesy of ESRI

Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_North_American_1983_HARN
Angular Unit: Degree (0.017453292519943295)
Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.000000000000000000)
Datum: D_North_American_1983_HARN
Spheroid: GRS_1980
Semimajor Axis: 6378137.000000000000000000
Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314140356100000000
Inverse Flattening: 298.257222101000000000



Legend

First Baptist Church building footprint

8,500 4,250 0 8,500 Feet

Base map courtesy of ESRI

Geographic Coordinate System: GCS_North_American_1983_HARN
Angular Unit: Degree (0.017453292519943299)
Prime Meridian: Greenwich (0.000000000000000000)
Datum: D_North_American_1983_HARN
Spheroid: GRS_1980
Semimajor Axis: 6378137.000000000000000000
Semiminor Axis: 6356752.314140356100000000
Inverse Flattening: 298.257222101000020000

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: First Baptist Church
City or Vicinity: Yakima
County: Yakima State: Washington (WA)
Photographer: Susan Johnson, Artifacts Consulting, Inc.
Date Photographed: September 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph List

1 of 14. First Baptist Church, southeast corner showing the front south and side east facades.
2 of 14. First Baptist Church, front south facade showing the west addition (left).
3 of 14. First Baptist Church, southwest corner showing the front south and side west facades.
4 of 14. First Baptist Church, west facade of original building.
5 of 14. First Baptist Church, northwest corner showing west side (right) and north rear (left) facades of addition.
6 of 14. First Baptist Church, northeast corner showing side east (left) and rear north (right) facades.
7 of 14. First Baptist Church, detail of main south entry, camera facing north..
8 of 14. Interior view of sanctuary and chancel, camera facing northwest.
9 of 14. Interior view of sanctuary, camera facing south.
10 of 14. Interior view of baptistry (north of sanctuary), camera facing west.
11 of 14. Interior view of church parlor in addition, camera facing northwest.
12 of 14. Interior view of fellowship hall in addition basement, camera facing northeast.
13 of 14. Interior view of main kitchen, in addition basement, camera facing west.
14 of 14. Interior view of typical upstairs classroom.

1 of 14. First Baptist Church, southeast corner showing the front south and side east facades.

2 of 14. First Baptist Church, front south facade showing the west addition (left).

3 of 14. First Baptist Church, southwest corner showing the front south and side west facades.

4 of 14. First Baptist Church, west facade of original building.

5 of 14. First Baptist Church, northwest corner showing west side (right) and north rear (left) facades of addition.

6 of 14. First Baptist Church, northeast corner showing side east (left) and rear north (right) facades.

7 of 14. First Baptist Church, detail of main south entry, camera facing north.

8 of 14. Interior view of sanctuary and chancel, camera facing northwest.

9 of 14. Interior view of sanctuary, camera facing south.

10 of 14. Interior view of baptistry (north of sanctuary), camera facing west.

11 of 14. Interior view of church parlor in addition, camera facing northwest.

12 of 14. Interior view of fellowship hall in addition basement, camera facing northeast.

13 of 14. Interior view of main kitchen, in addition basement, camera facing west.

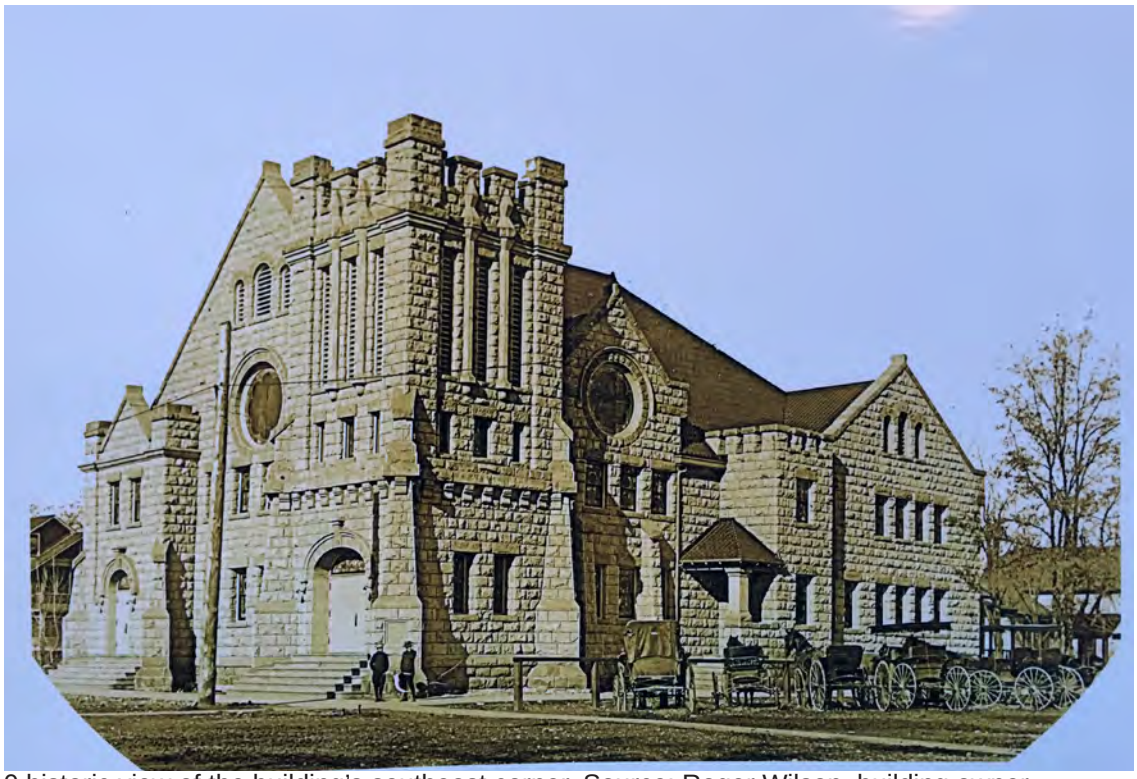
14 of 14. Interior view of typical upstairs classroom.

Historic Photographs

The following photographs show nominated building.

Historic Photograph List

1. Ca. 1910 view of the southeast corner. Source: Roger Wilson, building owner.
2. Ca. 1950 view of the southwest corner, showing 1948 addition at left. Source: Yakima Valley Museum.
3. Pre-1958 interior view of the sanctuary and original rounded balcony. Source: Yakima Valley Museum.



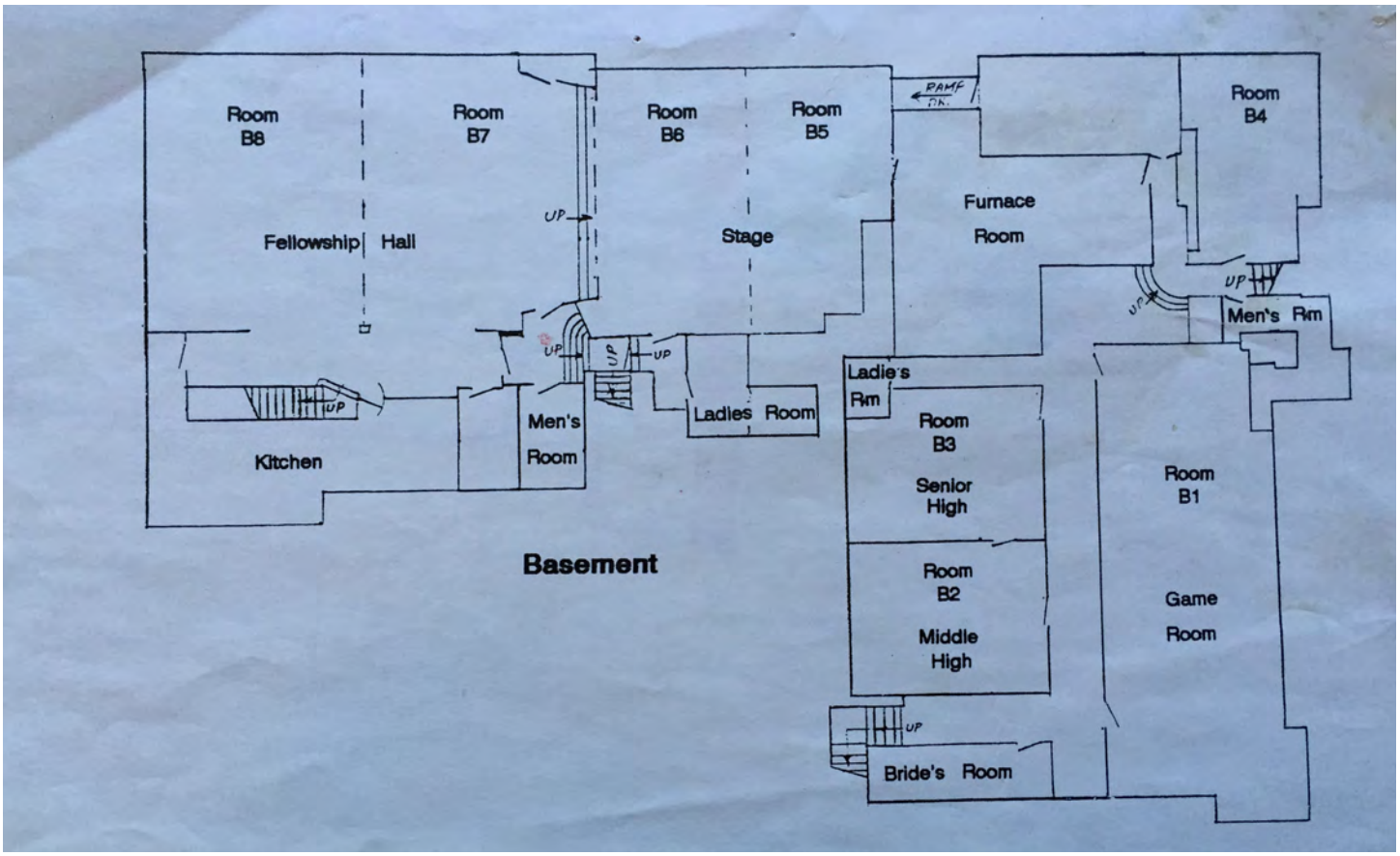
1. Ca.1910 historic view of the building's southeast corner. Source: Roger Wilson, building owner.

2. Ca. 1950 view of the church from the southwest, showing the 1948 addition at left. Source: Yakima Valley Museum.

3. Pre-1958 view of the sanctuary and original rounded balcony. Source: Yakima Valley Museum.

First Baptist Church
Name of Property

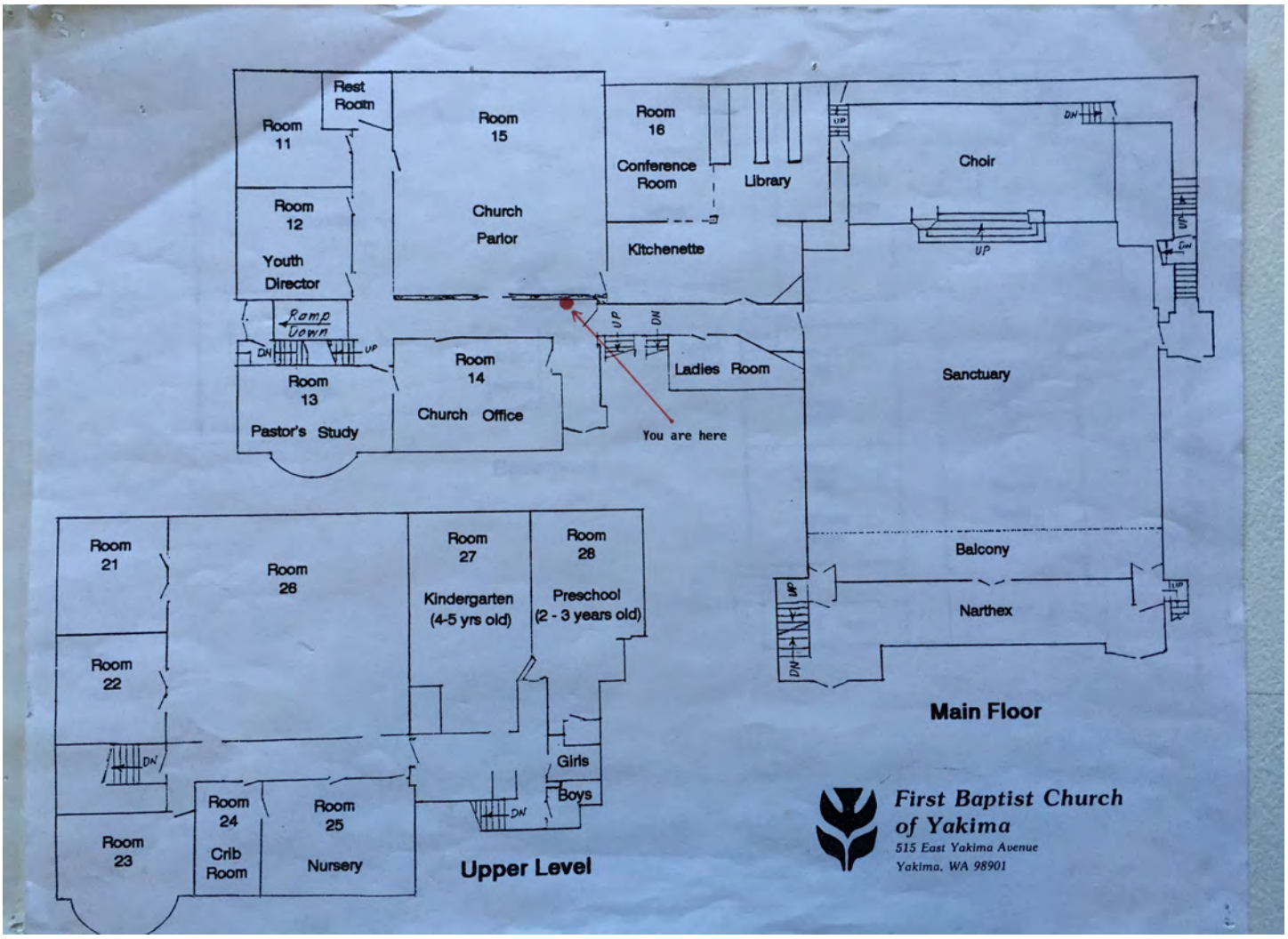
Yakima County, WA
County and State



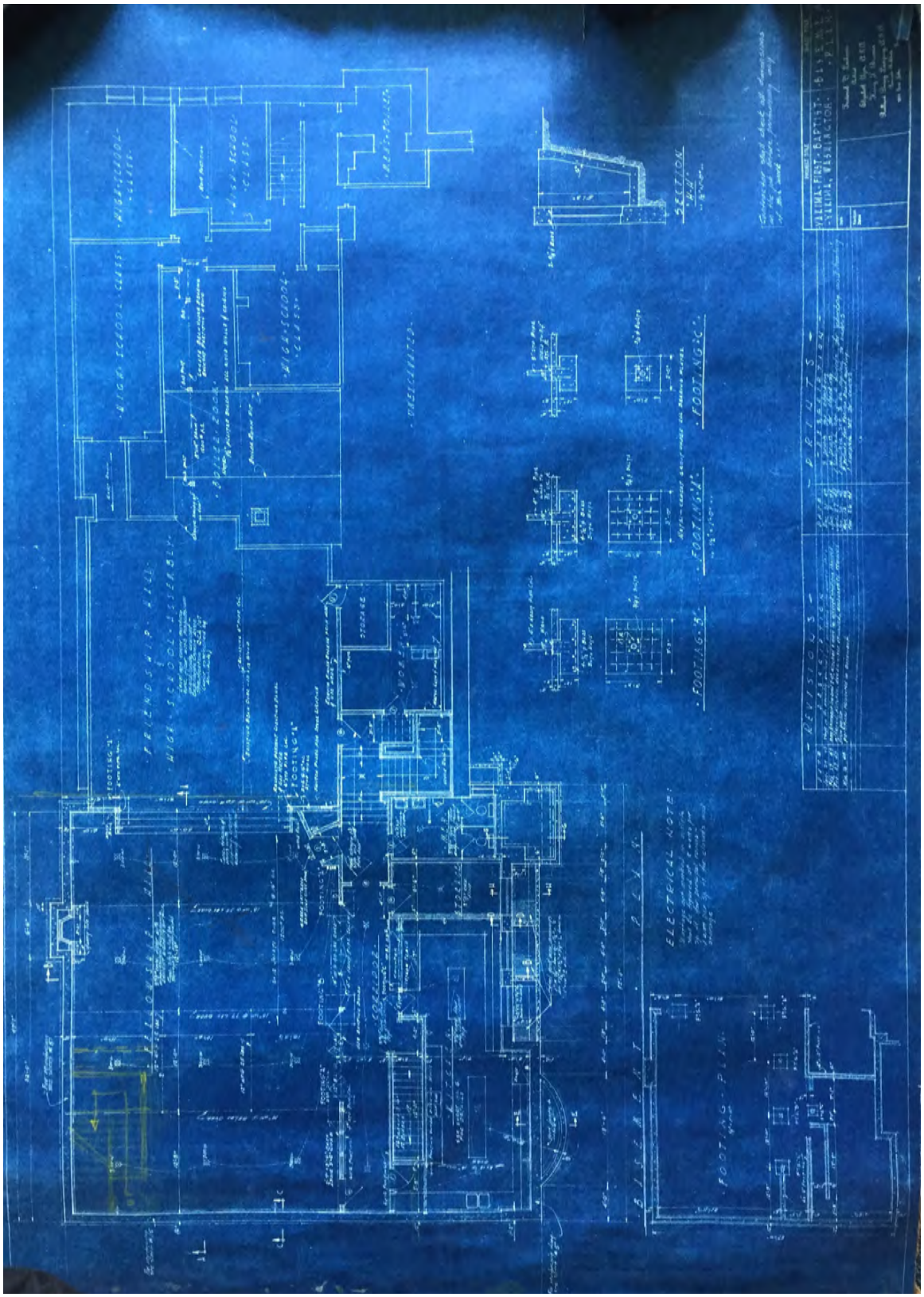
Current floor plan, basement. Courtesy of Roger Wilson, building owner.

First Baptist Church — Yakima County, WA

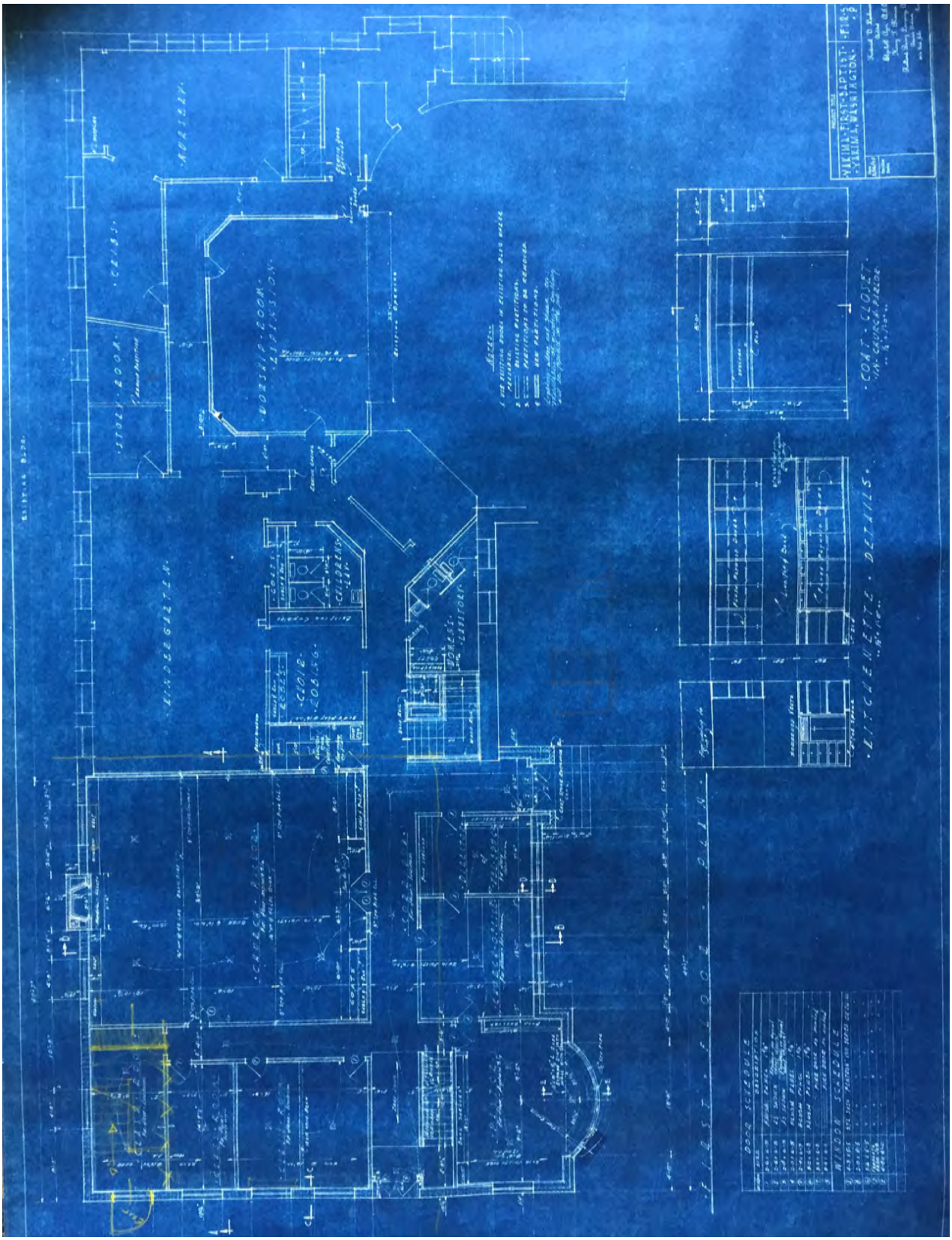
Name of Property — County and State



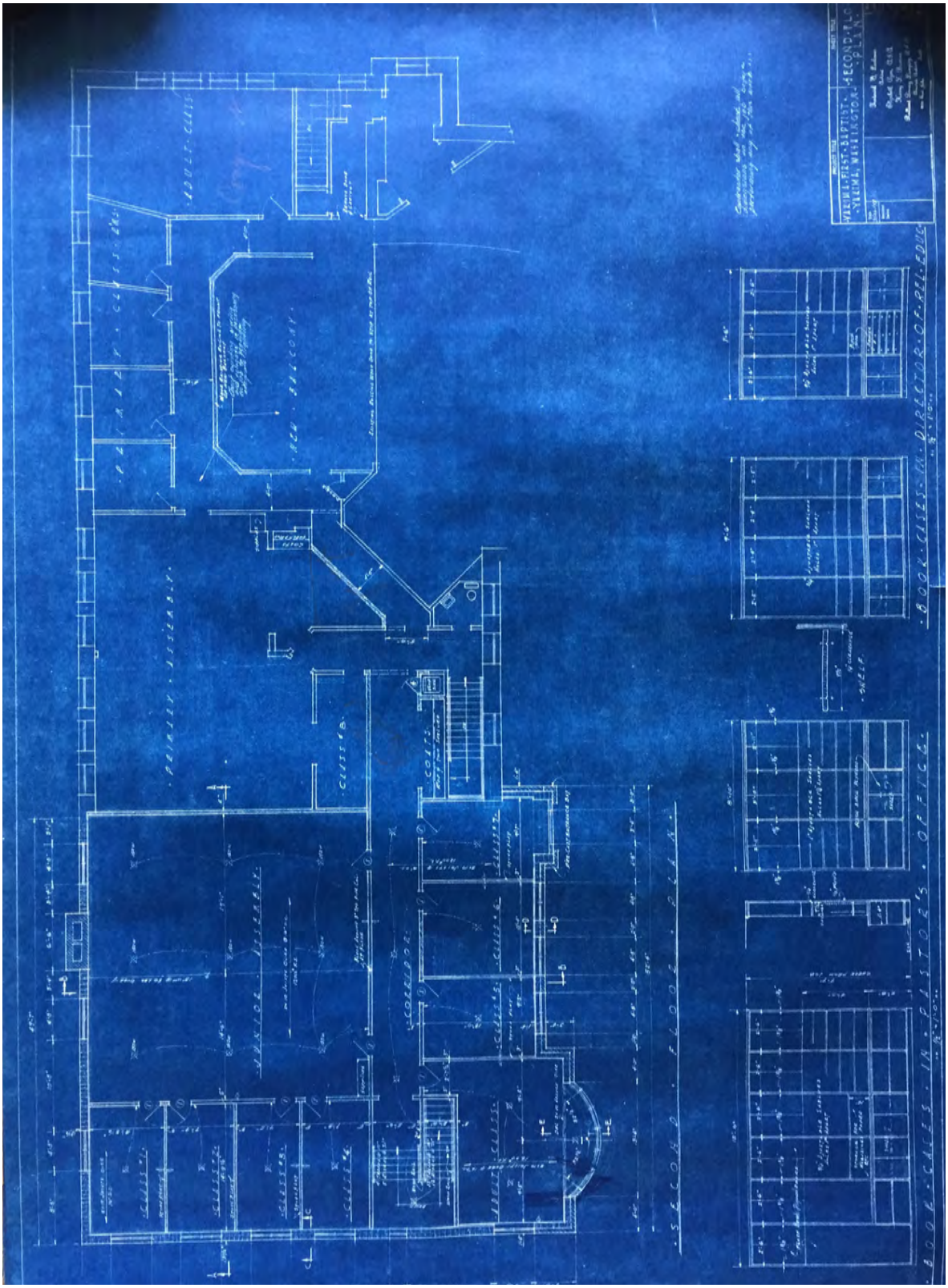
Current floor plans, first and second floors. Courtesy of Roger Wilson, building owner.



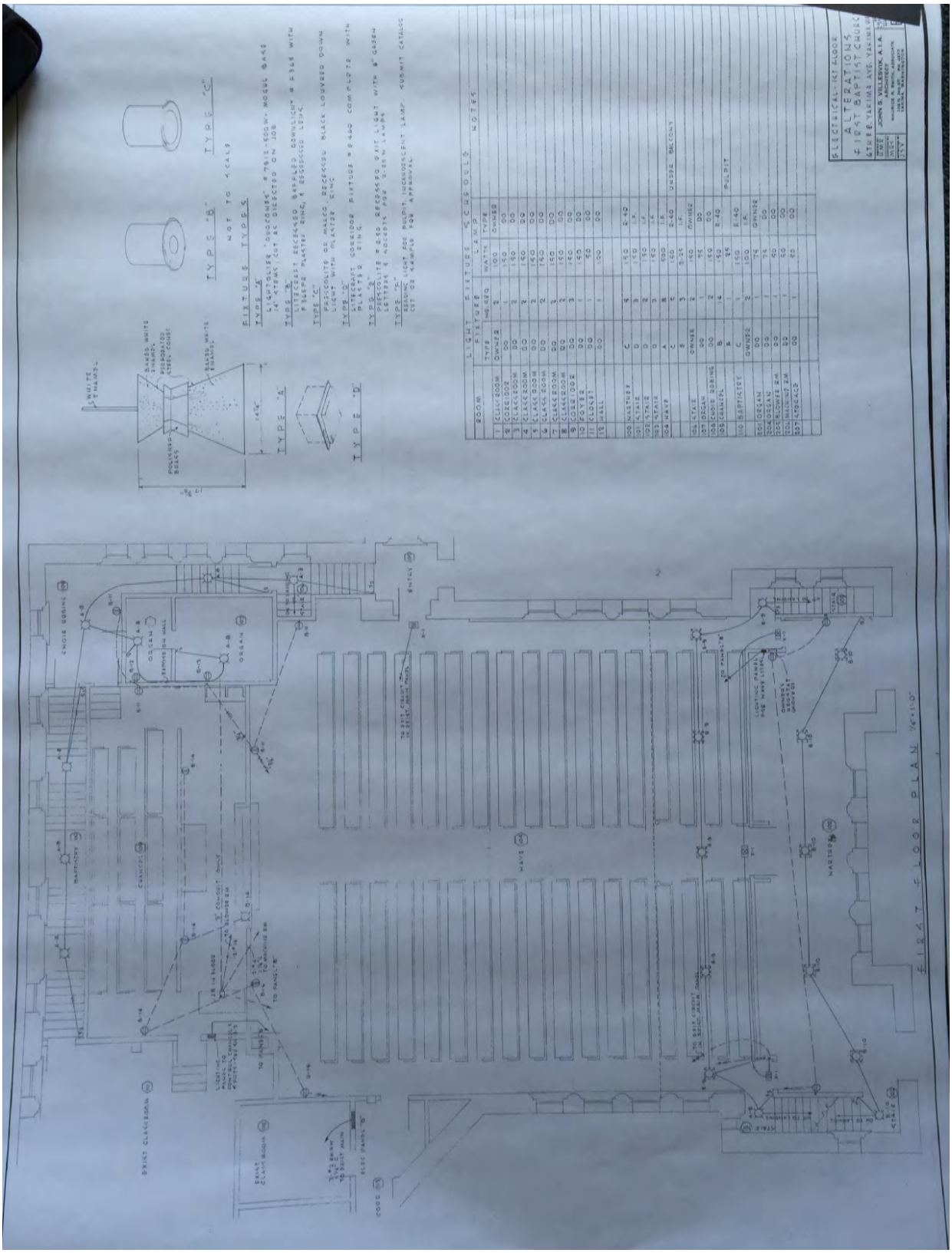
1. 1948 Addition, Basement Plan. Frederick Lockman, et al. All drawings courtesy of Roger Wilson, building owner, unless otherwise specified.



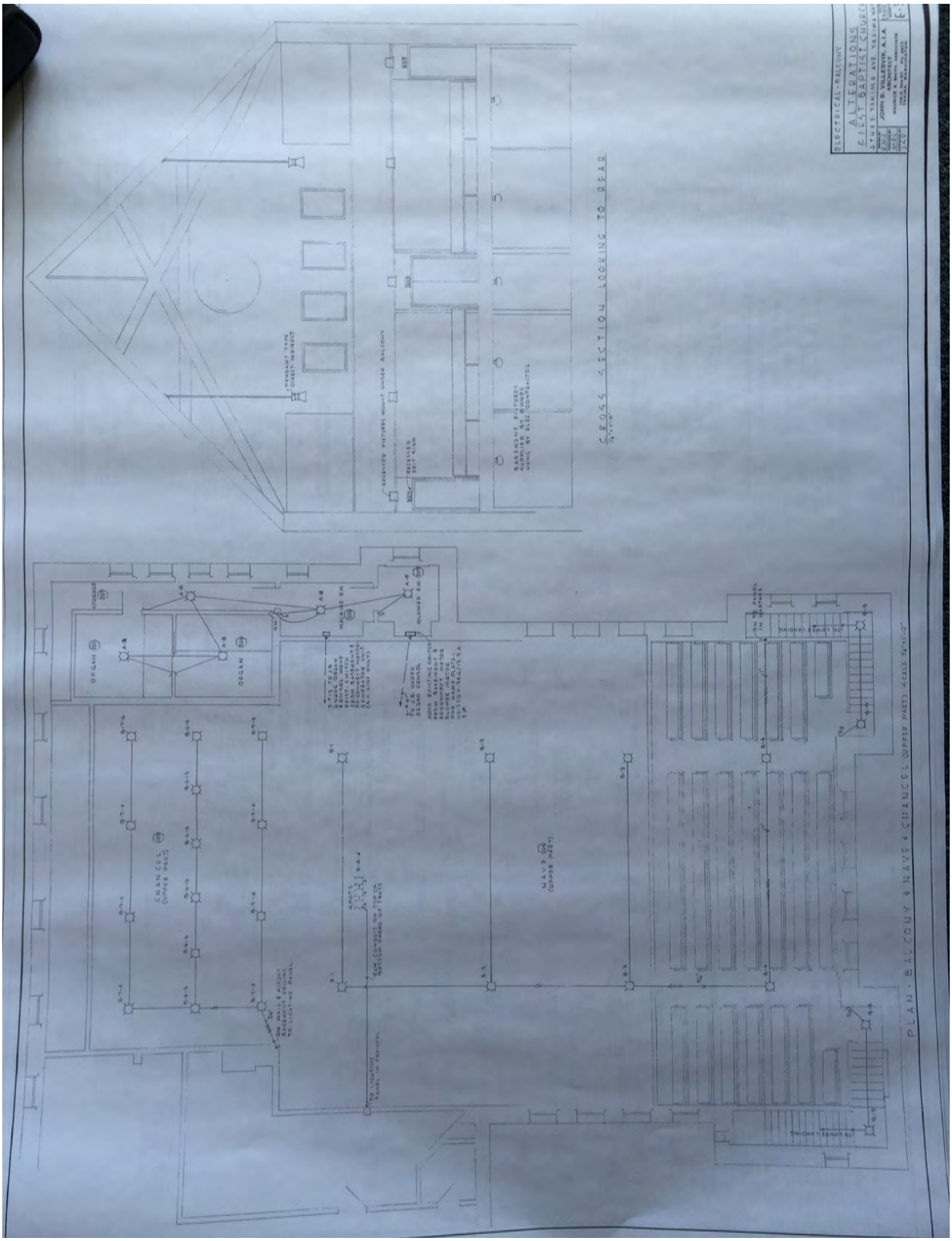
2. 1948 Addition, First Floor Plan. Frederick Lockman, et al.



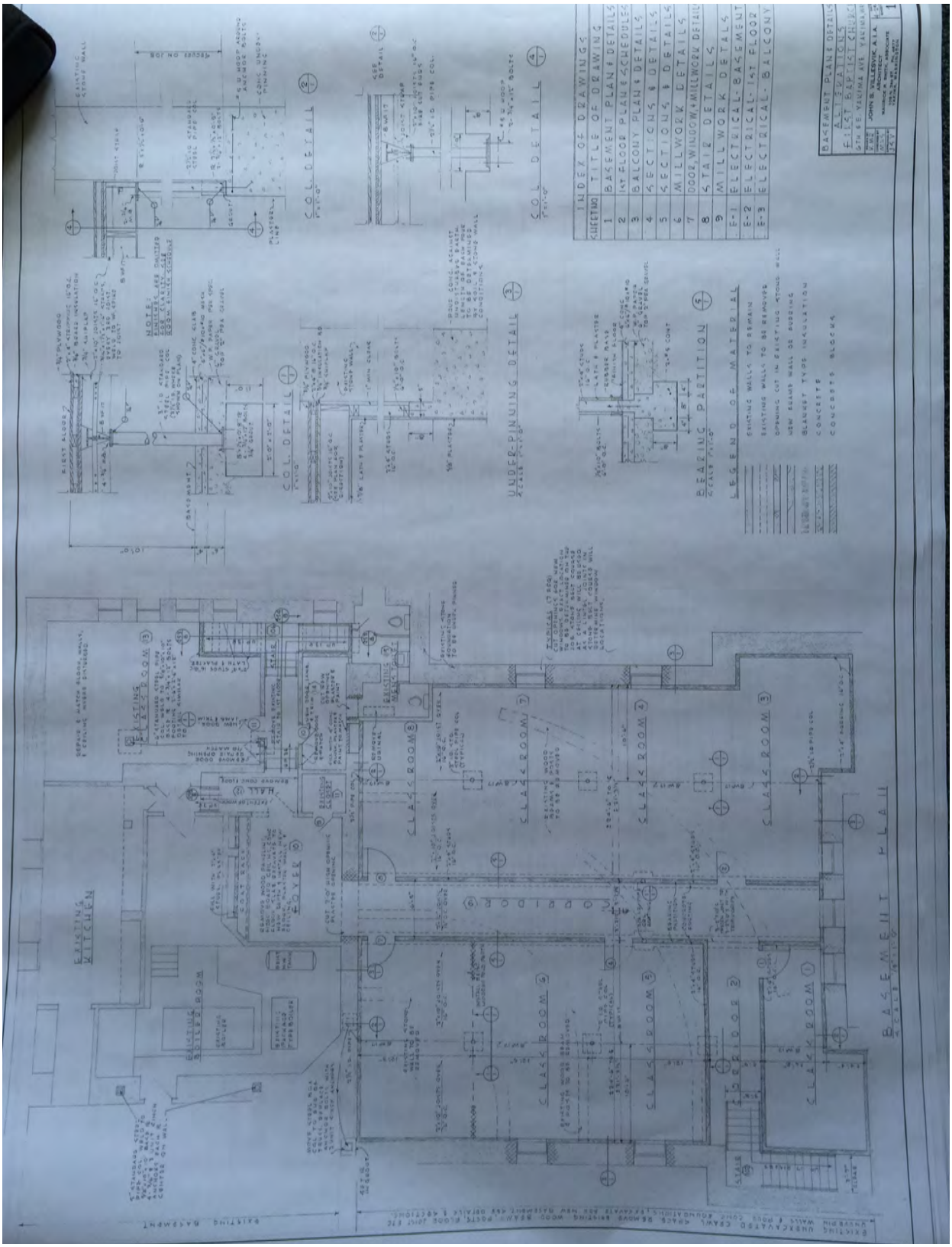
3. 1948 Addition, Second Floor Plan. Frederick Lockman, et al.



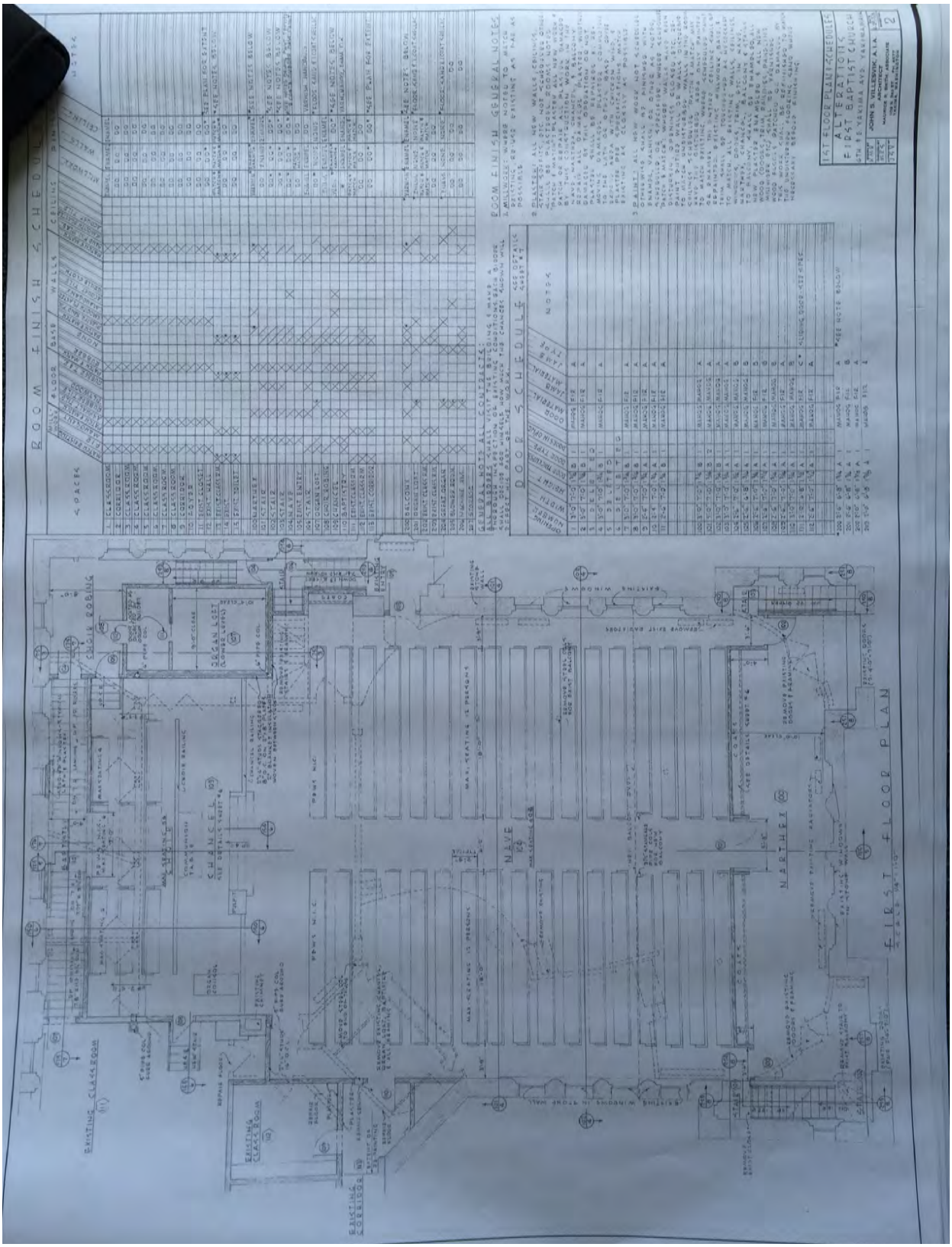
1958 interior renovation, First Floor Electrical Plan. John S. Villesvik, Architect.



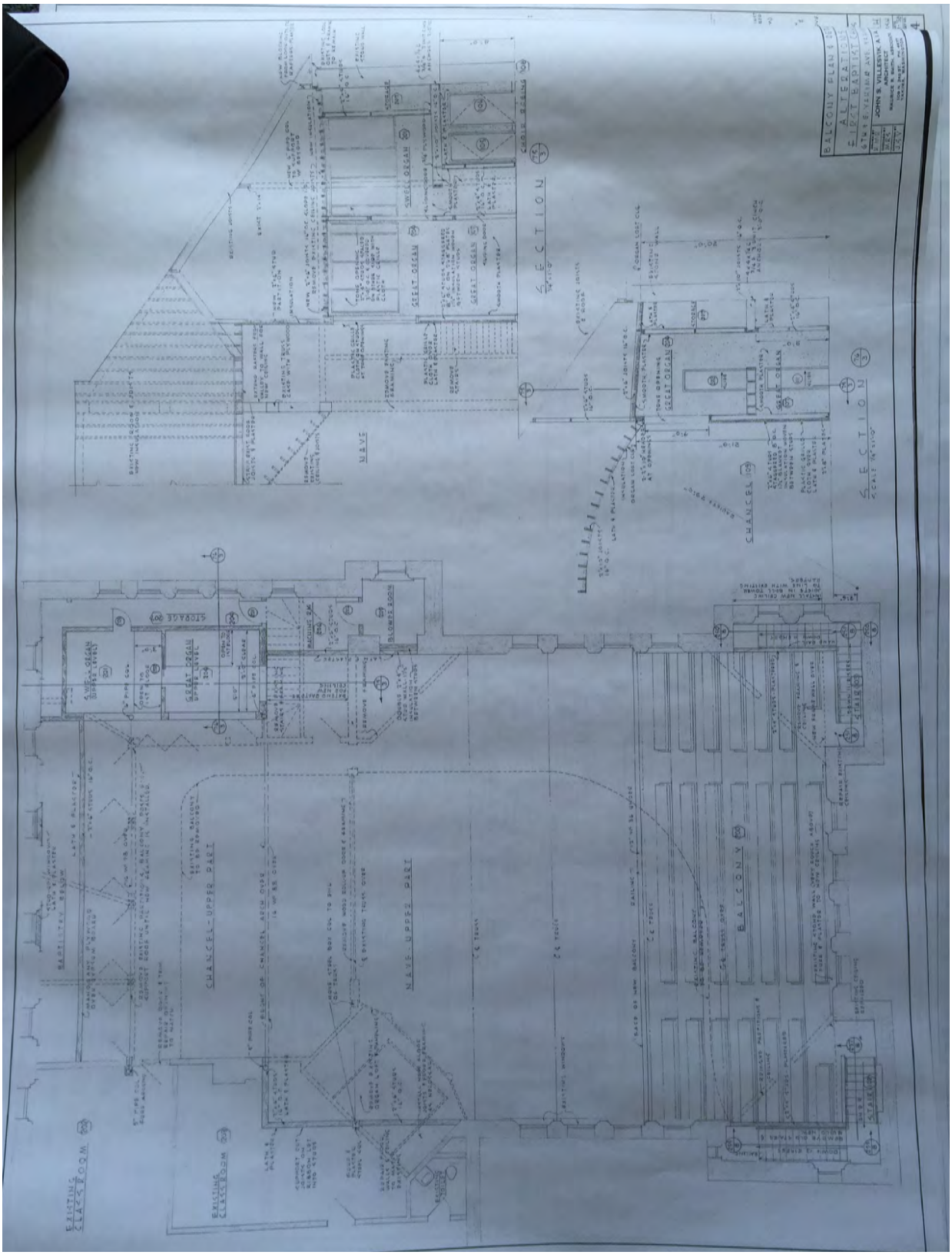
1958 interior renovation, Balcony and Upper Portion of Chancel, Electrical Plan. John S. Villesvik, Architect.



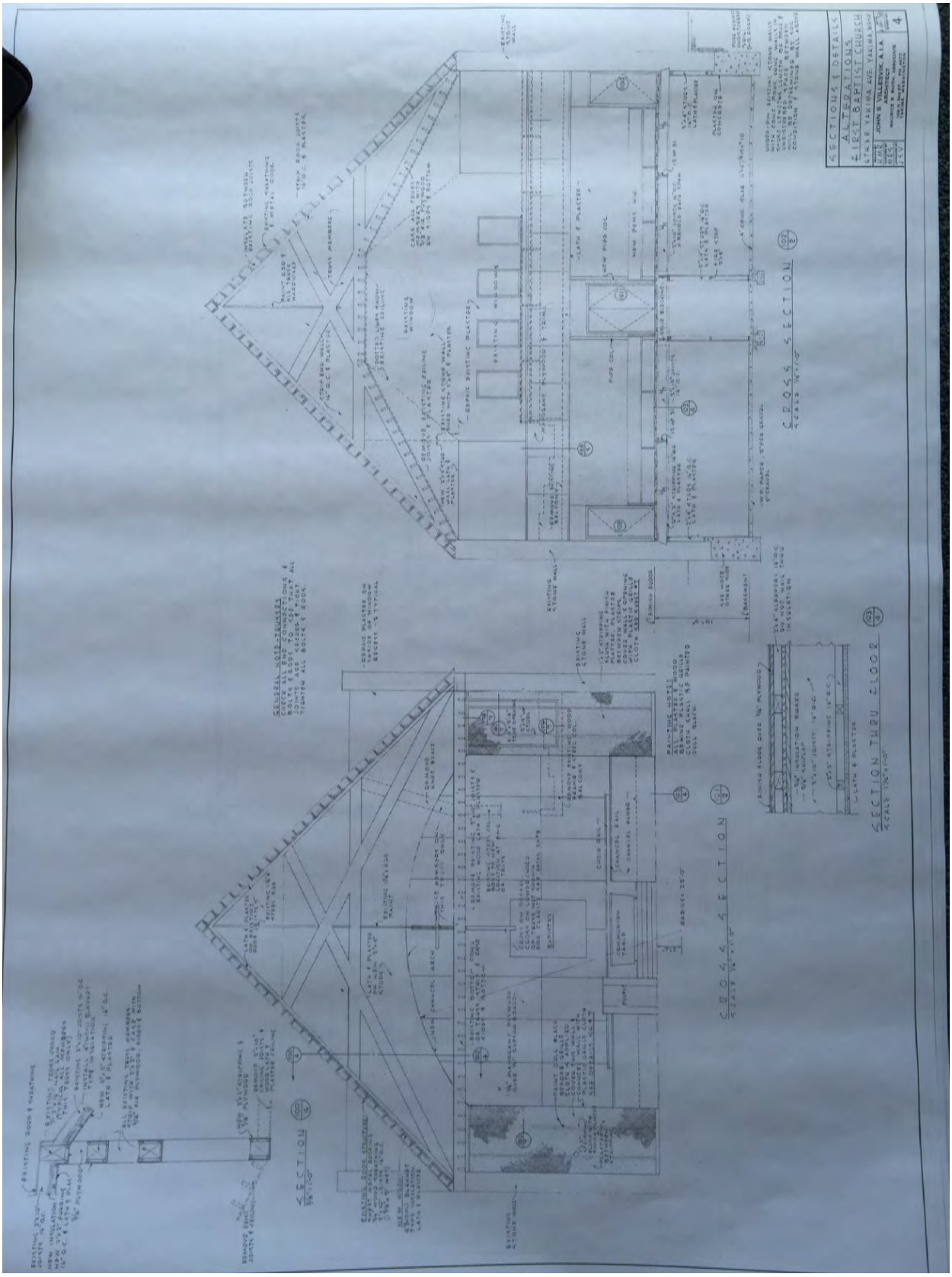
1958 interior renovations, Basement Plan. John S. Villesvik, Architect.



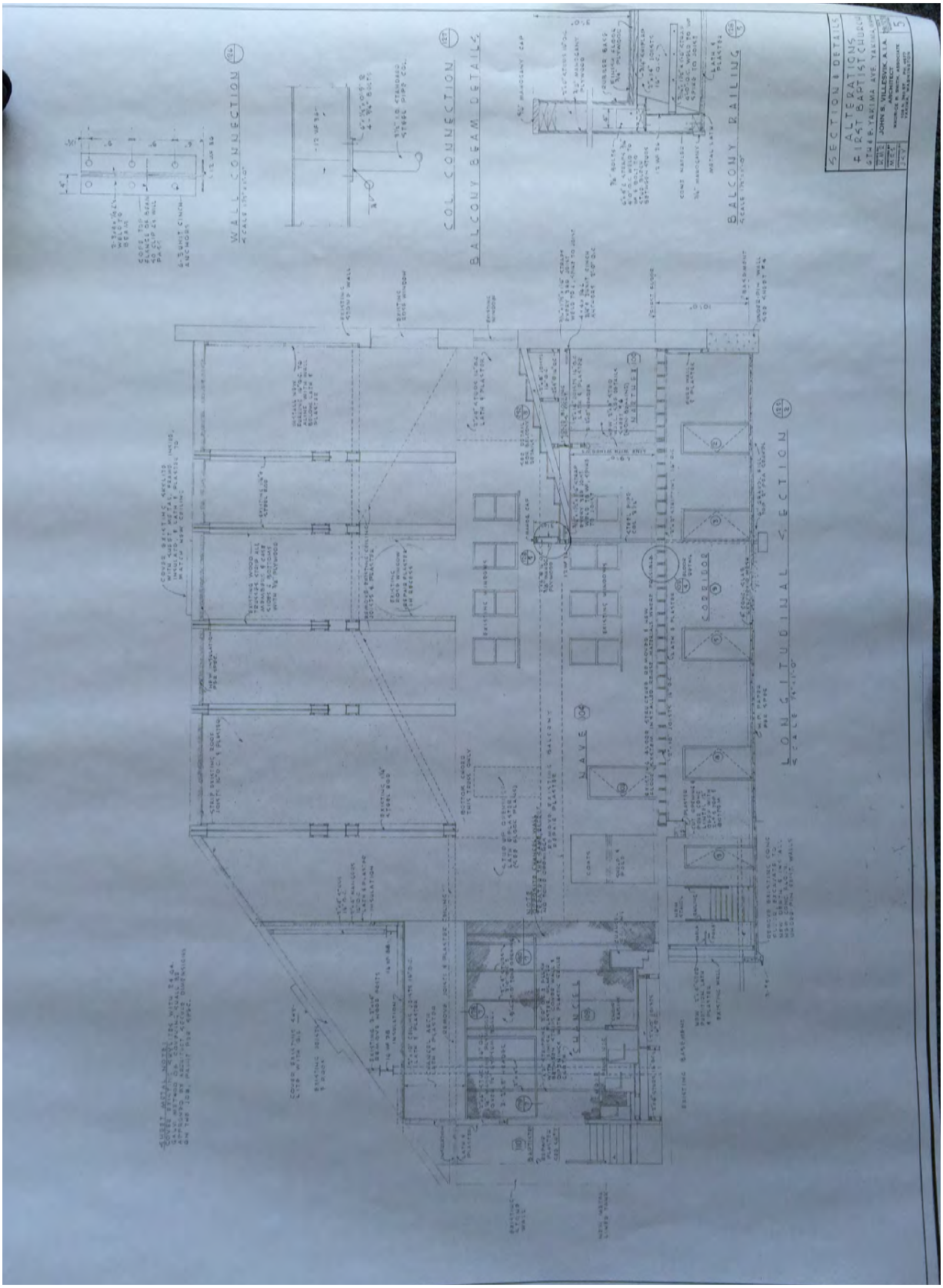
1958 interior renovations, First Floor Plan. John S. Villesvik, Architect.



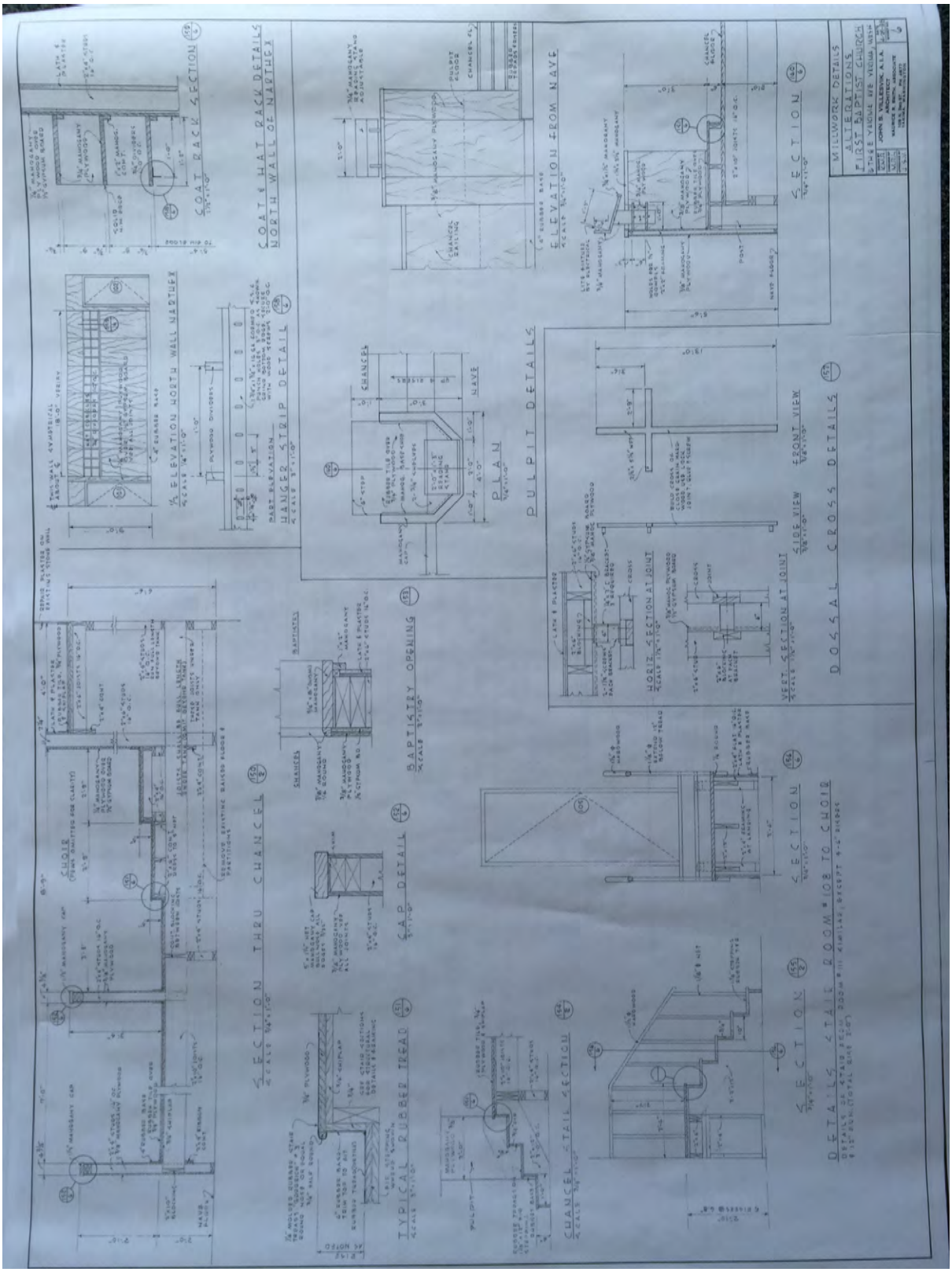
1958 interior renovations, Second Floor Plan. John S. Villesvik, Architect.



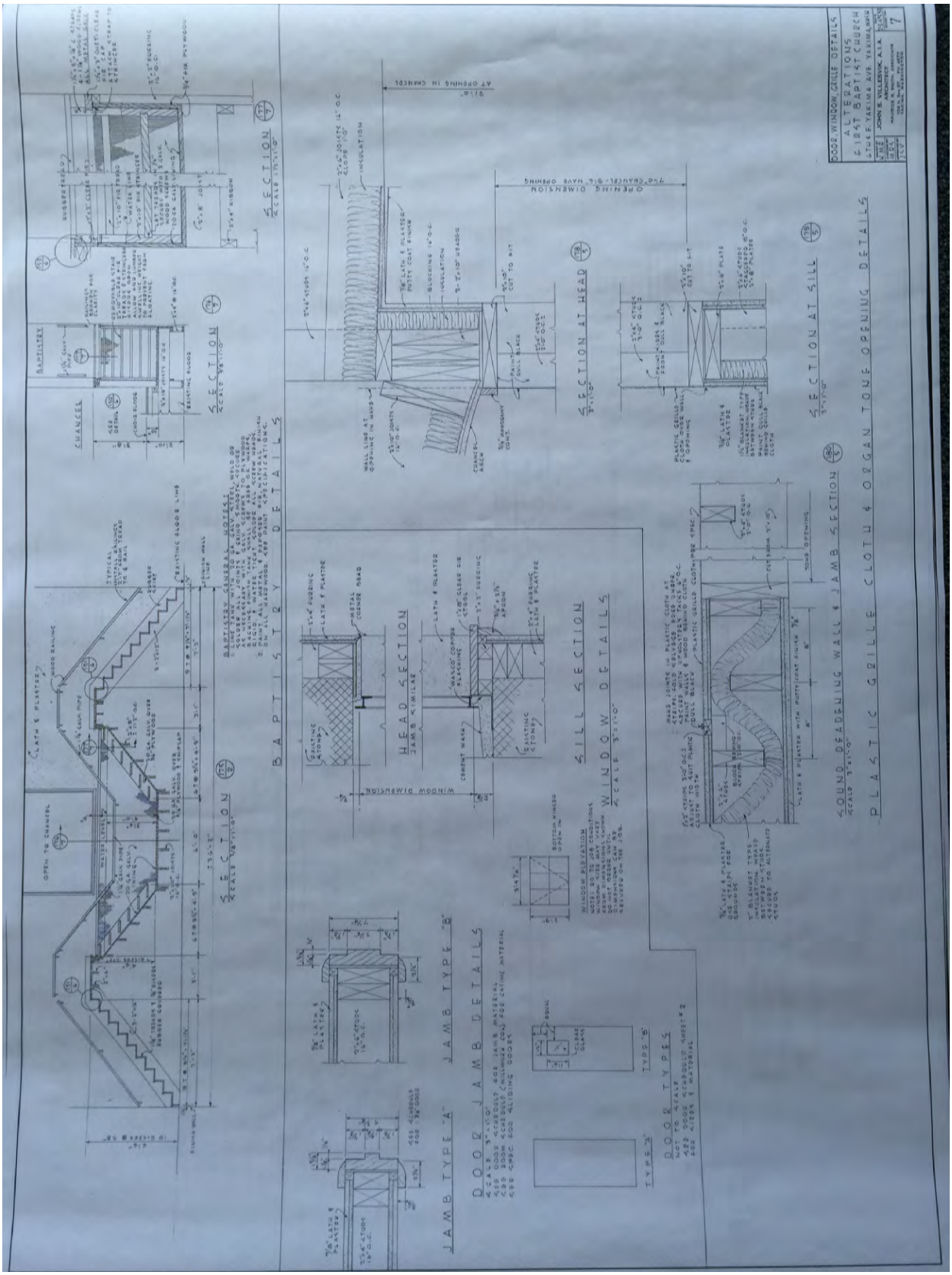
1958 interior renovations, Sections and Details. John S. Villesvik, Architect.



1958 interior renovations, Longitudinal Section. John S. Villesvik, Architect.

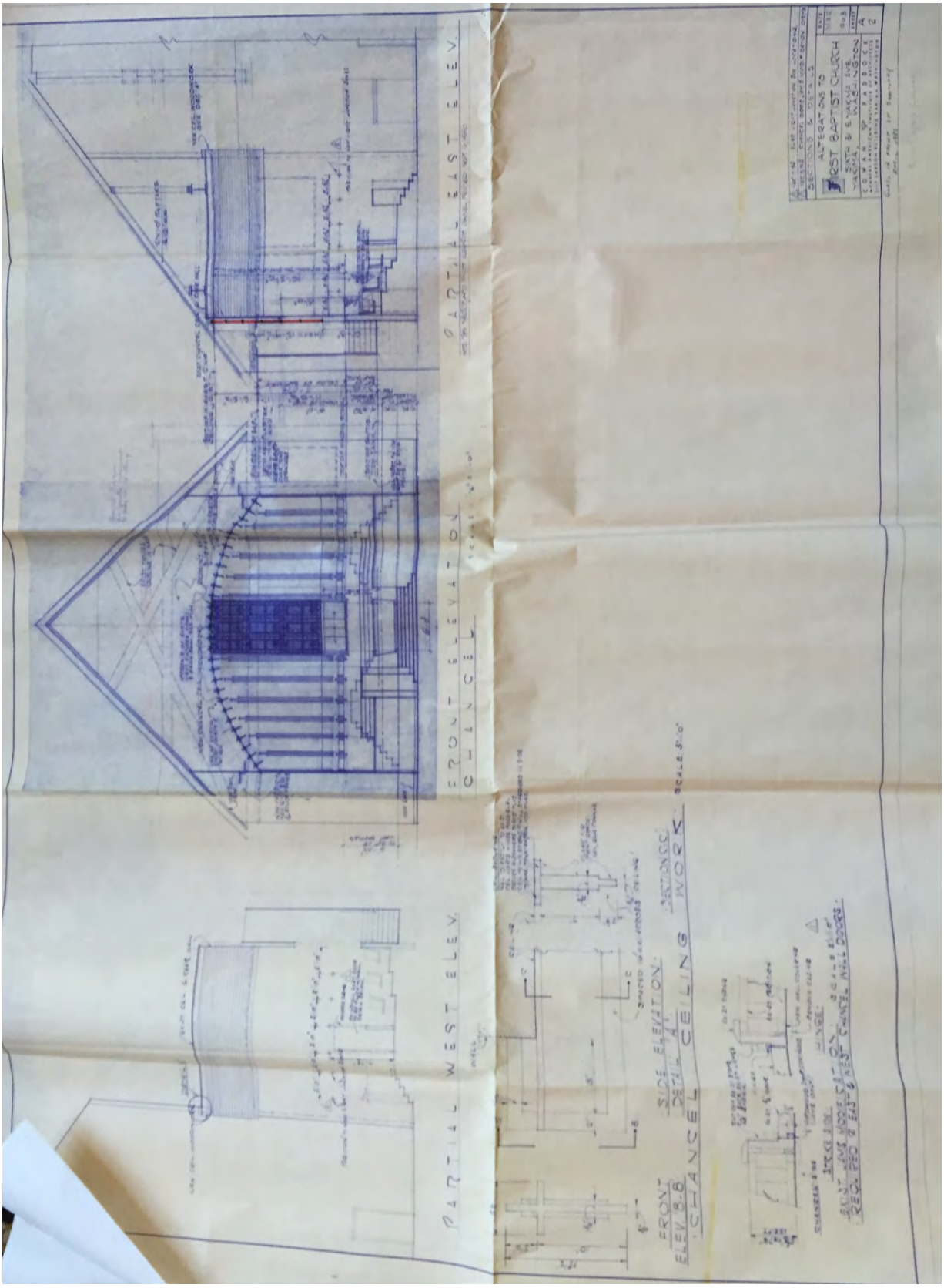


1958 interior renovations, Chancel and Narthex Details. John S. Villesvik, Architect.

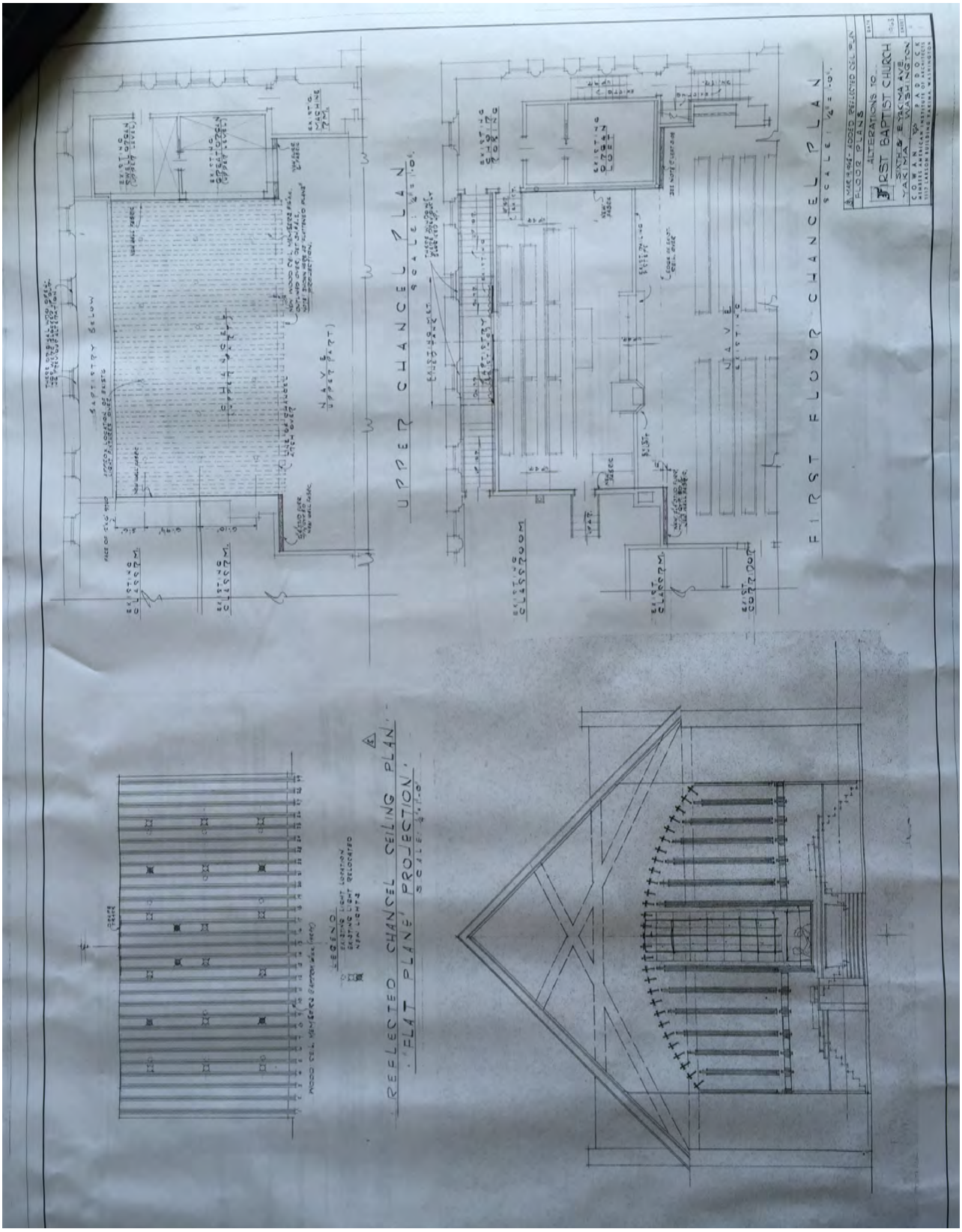


1958 interior renovations, Baptistry Section and Details. John S. Villesvik, Architect.

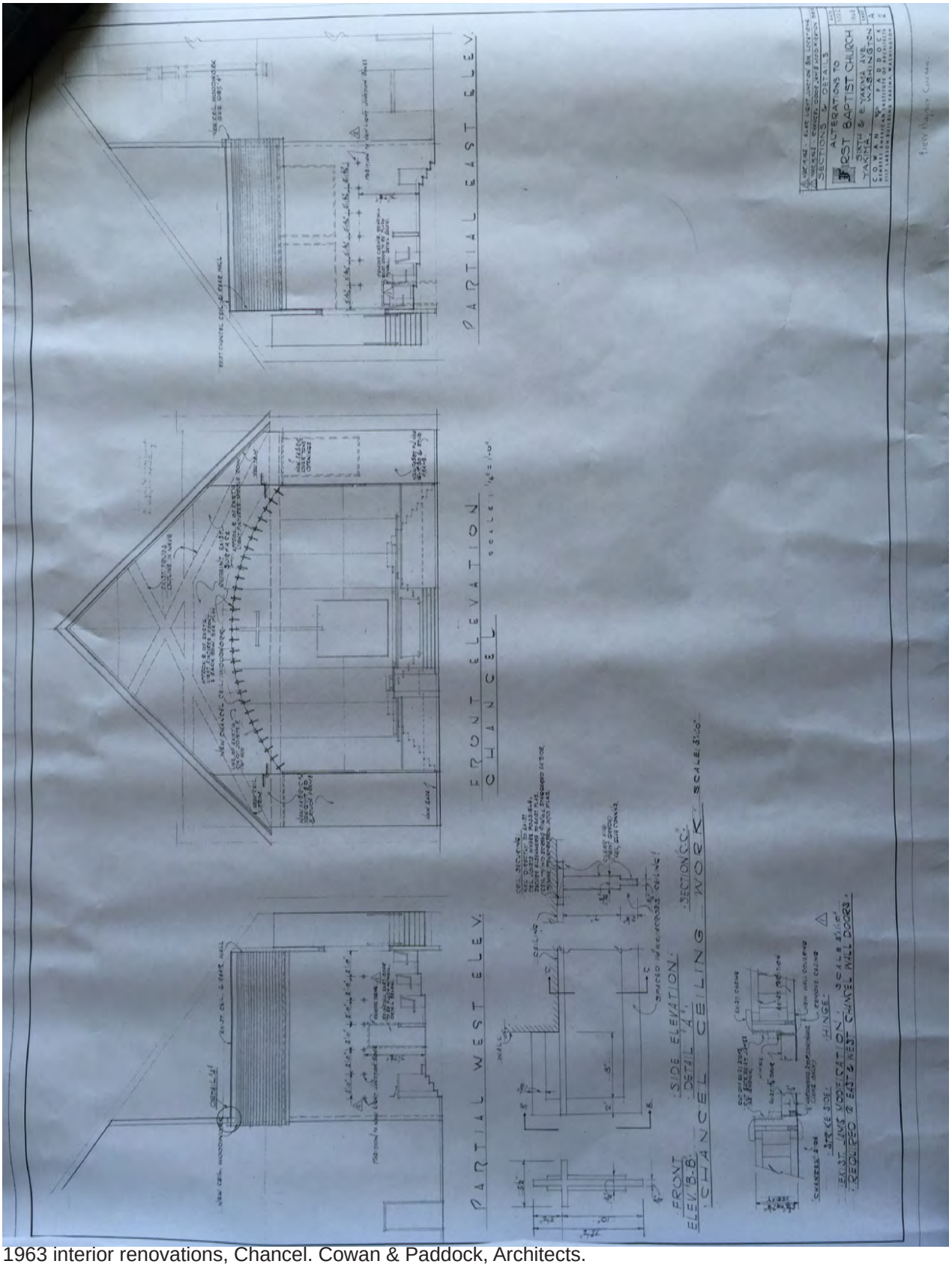
First Baptist Church Yakima County, WA
Name of Property County and State



1963 interior renovations, Chancel. Cowan & Paddock, Architects.



1963 interior renovations, Chancel. Cowan & Paddock, Architects.



1963 interior renovations, Chancel. Cowan & Paddock, Architects.

W 6th St
wilson
For Lease Build to Suit

wilson
Real Estate
For Lease! Build to Suit
ARCO

TO
97

Welcome
Church Office
Sunday Worship: 10:45 a.m. & 6:00 p.m.
Sunday school: 9:30 a.m.
265-4434
— RAMP ENTRANCE —

EXIT
EXIT
EXIT

WELCOME