

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____

RECORD TYPE: First-recording, Full Re-record, Update, Condition Report, Site Lead

PROPERTY CATEGORY: Prehistoric Site, Historic Site, Building, Structure, Object, District, Landscape, Lithic Landscape, TCP

1. IDENTIFICATION/OWNERSHIP

Consultant Project Number _____ Agency Project Number(s) _____

Associated Project Name First Baptist Church of Jackson Hole Parsonage

Site Name First Baptist Church of Jackson Hole Parsonage Temporary Field Number _____

Other Common names: Baptist Rectory Agency Site Number _____

Other Site Number _____

Landowner (at time of this reporting, specify agency/district, if private give name and address): check here if site information is confidential

Teton County Hospital District
DBA St. John's Hospital
P.O. Box 428
Jackson, WY 83001

2. LOCATION (repeat as needed on continuation sheets; check here if additional locational information is on continuation sheet)

Street address 630 East Broadway Town Jackson

Lot-Block: 4-1 Parcel Redmond-2 County Teton

USGS 7.5' Map Name, Date Jackson, 1996

Township _____ Range _____ Section 1/4's Template: _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section 1/4's Template: _____

Township _____ Range _____ Section 1/4's Template: _____

Elevation (ft.): 6320 UTM Coordinates (center point is required; bounding UTM(s) required for sites > 200m in any dimension)

UTM: Zone 12 E 520296 m N 4814083 m Datum used to calculate: NAD 27 NAD 83

Bounding UTM: (1) E _____ N _____ (2) E _____ N _____

(3) E _____ N _____ (4) E _____ N _____

UTM source: corrected GPS/rectified survey (<5m error), uncorrected GPS, map template, other: _____

GPS Model/Software: ARC GIS

Notes pertaining to access:

3. NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (check all that apply in each category)

ENROLLED STATUS Landmark/Monument, Enrolled on NRHP

FACTORS AFFECTING INTEGRITY (check all that apply; indicate specific areas of disturbance and vandalism on a copy of the site map)

Disturbance/Vandalism: none, erosion, vandalism, collection, structural damage, manual excavation, mechanical excavation, vehicle traffic, structural decay, grazing, construction/development, defacement, imminent destruction, unknown

Percent of property badly disturbed as of this recording date, to nearest 10%: N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SIGNIFICANCE

Period(s) of significance: 1939-1958 Theme(s) Religion, Community Planning and Development

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ELIGIBILITY RECOMMENDATIONS (check all applicable):

Recorder NRHP Evaluation: Eligible under criteria a, b, c, d; Not Eligible, Unevaluated

Contributing Components: Prehistoric, Historic Associated person for criterion b property _____

Justification: (Include in justification a statement of significance; discussion of contributing components (indicate spatial extents on maps); and integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association); discuss how significant periods and themes were determined)*:

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Statement of Significance

The First Baptist Church parsonage was evaluated for significance under Criterion A within the area of significance of religion and community planning and development. The First Baptist Church parsonage, as the residence of a key religious community leader for the entirety of the property's period of significance, played a direct and vital role in the development of one of the community's earliest churches. The importance of the town's early churches is documented by John Daugherty in *A Place Called Jackson Hole* (Chapter 13: The Communities of Jackson Hole). The parsonage is not only significant for its association with one of Jackson's first three churches, the First Baptist Church, but for the shift in the community character that its construction represents. Prior 1939, the reverend and his family were expected to live in the upper story of the church. As the community grew and economic resources increased, community-based institutions expanded to a point where they could provide separate quarters to leaders and employees. This shift demonstrated Jackson's clear transformation from a struggling, loosely-organized confederation of ranchers with little community amenities to a solidified county seat. Though simple in design and modest in size, the building conveys the expansion of community organizations during this period of growth in Jackson history. The founding and expansion of Jackson's institutions in the first two decades of the twentieth was pivotal in separating Jackson from rivaling towns such as Kelly and Wilson, enabling Jackson to become the economic and social center of the valley by the early 1920s. Accordingly, the parsonage was found to possess sufficient significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Statement of Integrity

Despite ownership outside of the church since 1958, the building retains a high level of integrity. While setting has evolved (with the development of St. Johns Hospital across Broadway) the location remains the same. Little has been added or modified on the building's exterior, meaning that the materials, workmanship, and design remain sufficiently intact to communicate the building's significance. The historic association of the building has arguably been lost (though with the relocation of the original First Baptist Church to the adjacent property, the association has ostensibly grown). However, while the association may be weakened with the change of ownership, the feeling as a mid-century Jackson residence remains. All in all, the building retains sufficient integrity to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

The period of significance begins at the time the parsonage was constructed in 1938 and ends when the building transferred ownership in 1958, when its original function as housing for the church's reverend changed.

Agency Determination: Eligible under criteria a, b, c, d ; Not Eligible, Unevaluated Date/initials: _____

Justification:

SHPO Concurrence: Eligible under criteria a, b, c, d ; Not Eligible, Unevaluated Date/initials: _____

Justification:

4. INVESTIGATIVE HISTORY (Check all that apply, use property narrative for additional information as appropriate)

Recorded by: Katherine Longfield Organization: Amenity Preservation

Field Dates: _____

DISCOVERY METHOD (describe in site narrative description)

Exposed on surface, Exposed subsurface, Construction discovery, Documentary sources, Informant

WORK PERFORMED (as part of this recording ONLY; describe numbers and dimensions of sampling/excavation units in narrative section)

<input type="checkbox"/> Surface recorded	<input type="checkbox"/> Tested with probe device	<input type="checkbox"/> Materials sourcing	<input type="checkbox"/> Lab analyses
<input type="checkbox"/> Shovel tested	<input type="checkbox"/> Controlled Trench/Blade	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote sensing	<input type="checkbox"/> Material sample program
<input type="checkbox"/> Formal test unit(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphology study	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos/Sketches/Video	<input type="checkbox"/> C-14 dating
<input type="checkbox"/> Block excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-environmental study	<input type="checkbox"/> Collections research	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe in narrative)

MATERIALS COLLECTED AS PART OF THIS RECORDING? yes, no, unknown

Repository: U. W. Archaeological Repository (UWAR), Western Wyoming College, Other: _____

5. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS

Length 38 m, Width 22.85 m, Area: 809 sq. m, (estimated measurement method: _____)

Boundary estimates based on:

feature/artifact distribution, modern features or disturbance, property boundaries, topography, other, unknown.

Date _____ **Field #** _____ **Smithsonian #** _____

Property datum? ___ yes, ___ no (describe if yes): _____

RECORDS INVENTORY (check all appropriate attachments associated with this recording)

Required attachments*:

- ___ (6) Prehistoric/Historic Archaeological Site Setting, Topography, Depositional Environment (*not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)
- __x_ (7) Site Narrative Description
- ___ (8) Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix
- __x_ site map w/scale, orientation, key
- __x_ location map (USGS 1:24,000 base)
- __x_ photographs/images

Additional Attachments:

- (One or more of the next 8 are required)
- ___ (8A) artifacts associated with prehistoric component
 - ___ (8B) features associated with prehistoric component
 - ___ (8C) artifacts associated with historic component
 - ___ (8D) features associated with historic component
 - ___ (8E) historic and/or prehistoric rock art/inscription component
 - ___ (8F) historic architecture description
 - ___ (8G) linear feature description
 - ___ (8H) lithic landscape sample description
 - ___ (8I) historic structure/object description

Optional Attachments:

- ___ (8J)TCP description
- ___ artifact illustrations
- ___ stratigraphic profile
- ___ field notes
- ___ artifact catalog
- ___ electronic data
- ___ other (describe):

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____

6. PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT*
 Section 6 is not required for urban and rural buildings, structures, objects, or historic districts)

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING

___Basin/Interior, ___Foothill/Basin Margin, ___Major River Terraces, ___Mountain/Major Uplift, ___Unknown

Geographic Division (cf. "Wyoming Geologic Highway Map" published by Western Geographics with the cooperation of the Geological Survey of Wyoming Revised Edition 1991, R.D. Christiansen, Geologist Map compiled and adapted from Geologic Map of Wyoming. Divisions prepared by Richard W. Jones, 2002. See map in "Users Guide.")

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ___Absaroka Range | ___Great Divide Basin | ___Madison Range | ___Shirley Mtns. |
| ___Bates Hole | ___Green River Basin | ___Medicine Bow Mtns. | ___Snake River Range |
| ___Beartooth Mtns. | ___Green Mtn. | ___N Laramie Basin Structures | ___Sublette Range |
| ___Bighorn Basin | ___Goshen Hole | ___Overthrust Belt | ___Star Valley |
| ___Bridger Basin | ___Gros Ventre Range | ___Owl Creek Mtns. | ___Teton Range |
| ___Bighorn Mtns. | ___Hanna-Carbon Basin | ___Powder River Basin | ___Tunp Range |
| ___Black Hills Uplift | ___Hartville Uplift | ___Rawlins Uplift | ___Washakie Basin |
| ___Casper Arch | ___Hoback Range | ___Rock Springs Uplift | ___Washakie Range |
| ___Denver Basin | ___Jackson Hole | ___Salt River Range | ___Wind River Basin |
| ___Ferris Mtns. | ___Kindt Basin | ___Sierra Madre Mtns. | ___Wind River Range |
| ___Fossil Basin | ___Laramie Basin | ___Seminoe Mtns. | ___Yellowstone Volcanic Plateau |
| ___Granite Mtns. | ___Laramie Mtns. | ___Shirley Basin | ___Unknown |

UNIQUE SITE SETTING (check as appropriate, describe site setting in general narrative):

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------|
| ___playa | ___arroyo cutbank | ___rockshelter | ___spring |
| ___saddle/pass | ___cliff | ___cave | |

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (few words): _____

VEGETATION ASSOCIATION (cf. Knight 1994:8, Mountains and Plains: The Ecology of Wyoming Landscapes; Yale Univ. Press)

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ___Alpine | ___Ponderosa Pine | ___Desert Shrub | ___Riparian |
| ___Spruce/Fir | ___Aspen/Conifer | ___Grassland | ___Cultivated |
| ___Douglas-Fir | ___Oak | ___Sagebrush | ___Unknown |
| ___Lodgepole Pine | ___Juniper | ___Sand Dunes | ___not applicable |

OVERALL PERCENT BARE GROUND (discuss variation in ground visibility in general site narrative)

___0%, ___1-25%, ___26-50%, ___51-75%, ___76-99%, ___100%, ___unknown, ___not applicable

GENERAL DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT (check all applicable, describe in general site narrative):

___unknown, ___aeolian, ___alluvial, ___colluvial, ___bare rock, ___regolith, ___not applicable, ___other

AEOLIAN SETTINGS (Late Pleistocene and Holocene aeolian deposits)

Is site in/partly in an aeolian deposit?: ___yes, ___no, ___unknown, ___not applicable

If "yes", which type(s)? ___dune, ___sand shadow, ___sand sheet, ___deflation area, ___don't know

SUBSURFACE POTENTIAL

Archaeological subsurface deposits: ___yes, ___no, ___unknown/undetermined

Maximum depth below surface of cultural deposits: ___meters, ___unknown, ___not applicable (enter zero if no subsurface deposits are present)

Estimate based on: ___rough guess, ___shovel test(s), ___core/auger tests, ___excavation(s), ___road/arroyo cuts, ___animal burrows, ___other information (describe in narrative)

* Continue narrative as needed on separate page or by expanding section on word processor.

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7. SITE NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

In addition to general description, the site narrative should address explicitly the kinds and amount of work done at a site, the site environment (setting, geomorphology, soils and sediments, vegetation), site condition and threats to the site. All other matters that demand more discussion than the other sections of the form allow should be discussed in a well-organized fashion here. Tables and other materials can be part of the site narrative, as appropriate. Dating and laboratory results should be cited here, with clear references to laboratory numbers and results.

630 East Broadway is located in a mixed-use section of town and is surrounded by three institutional facilities: St. John's Hospital, Jackson Hole Community Counseling Center, and the Jackson Hole Baptist Church. The property is bordered by Broadway to the north and Macleod Drive to the east. The property contains two structures. The primary building has traditionally served as the main residence and the secondary shed building.

Parsonage

The parsonage is a one-and-a-half story, 41-foot wide by 36-foot deep structure made of log construction. Log walls are joined with saddle notching and the building currently has a green metal roof. Where the exterior is log, the walls are chinked with quarter-round wood chinking. A continuous poured concrete foundation runs around the entire structure. The structure has two chimneys. The western-most chimney is square and composed of orange and red field stone and the second, more central chimney, is also square, and constructed of brick. The north elevation has two, double-hung windows and a central, single-panel door. A simple plywood and dimensional lumber deck runs the length of the north elevation.

The west elevation features a central field stone chimney and has no windows or doors.

The south elevation has a board deck that runs the western two-thirds of the elevation. A double, French door is centered on that deck and a paired double-hung window is located to the east of the deck. The entire south elevation is faced with board and batten suggesting that southern exposure on this elevation may have prompted the owner to face over the deteriorating logs.

The southern end of the eastern elevation includes a simple, half-log shed vestibule addition. The northern portion of the east elevation has two windows. The more central window is a small casement window and the one toward the north is a double-hung window.

Garage

A secondary building sits to the east of the main residence, immediately adjacent to the fence. The building is approximately 10 feet wide by fifteen feet long. The north, primary elevation features two adjoining oversized doors that occupy almost the entire facade and the west elevation contains the jam for a missing door. The walls are log and are joined by square notches. The front (north facing) gable extends well beyond the garage-door wall. The building is capped with a green metal roof.

Site Development

One of the earliest buildings to be constructed on Jackson town square, the First Baptist church was built on Center Street in 1913 measuring 51 feet by 33 feet with an iconic steeple visible from a distance. Though not located near the First Baptist Church on Center Street, the First Baptist Church parsonage was built for Reverend Barbee, who had come from Thermopolis, WY to head the First Baptist Church in 1939. When Barbee first arrived, he, his wife, and daughter lived in the loft above sanctuary with a kitchen at the rear of the First Baptist Church on Center Street. The congregation discussed building the parsonage behind the church on Center Street, but eventually decided to build a separate parsonage a distance away from the church. That same year Ida Redmond sold land "at a very attractive price" (\$10) expressly for that purpose at 630 East Broadway. Logs for the parsonage were donated by Clifford Higbee, but the congregation had no way of moving the logs from Jackson Lake's Spalding Bay to Jackson. Merlin Hayes, used a large truck and trailer to transport the logs from Jackson Lake and hauled them to town for free. The house was soon completed and Reverend Barbee lived there with his family and worked as teacher at the Wilson to help make ends meet. It is unclear if the garage was built concurrently with the house or at a later date. The log construction style and door style suggests that the garage was likely built at the same time or in the same period as the house.

In the spring of 1956 the First Baptist Church moved to Kelly Street and Glenwood Avenue from Center Street and Reverend Barbee retired soon thereafter, serving as reverend for a total of 17 years. In 1958 the First Baptist Church sold the old parsonage on Broadway to James V. Rains for \$5,800 to help fund the construction of a new 1,200 square foot parsonage located on the Kelly Avenue church site. Interestingly, in February of 1985, the First Baptist Church sold the original 1913 sanctuary to the No Name Baptist Church, a Southern Baptist Fellowship (later the Jackson Hole Baptist Church). The original 1913 church was then moved to a lot on Scott Lane until June 1987 when the fellowship secured land on Broadway next to the 1939 First Baptist Church parsonage. The church was moved, added to, and dedicated in January 1988. In 1985, Rains sold the 1939 parsonage to John Clymer Earls and the building passed ownership until it was finally purchased by St. John's Hospital in 2006.

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____

Major Bibliographical Resources

“Baptist church brings building full circle”, *Jackson Hole News*, May 4, 1988

“The First Seventy-Five Years: The story of the First Baptist Church of Jackson Hole”, October, 1987, Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum Vertical Files, Jackson, WY

Daugherty, John, *A Place Called Jackson Hole*, Moose, WY: Grand Teton Association, 1999

Land Records, Office of the County Clerk, Teton County, WY

Date _____ **Smithsonian #** _____

8. Prehistoric/Historic Site Matrix (attach (8A) "Artifacts Associated with Prehistoric Component", (8B) "Features Associated with Prehistoric Component", (8C) "Artifacts Associated with Historic Component", (8D) "Features Associated with Historic Component" as appropriate).
Check boxes for "yes" as appropriate.

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>OCCURRENCE</u>		<u>CONTENTS</u>			Building(s)/ Structure(s)
	Surface	Subsurface	Artifacts	Features	Rock Art	
PREHISTORIC						
Unknown Prehistoric	___	___	___	___	___	
Paleoindian	___	___	___	___	___	
Early Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Middle Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Late Archaic	___	___	___	___	___	
Archaic (general)	___	___	___	___	___	
Late Prehistoric	___	___	___	___	___	
PREHISTORIC PHASES (optional)						
Great Divide	___	___	___	___	___	
Green River/Opal	___	___	___	___	___	
Pine Spring	___	___	___	___	___	
Deadman Wash	___	___	___	___	___	
Uinta	___	___	___	___	___	
Firehole	___	___	___	___	___	
PROTOHISTORIC						
HISTORIC						
Unknown Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Early Historic	___	___	___	___	___	___
Pre-territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Territorial	___	___	___	___	___	___
Expansion	___	___	___	___	___	___
Depression	___	___	___	___	___	__x__
WWII Era	___	___	___	___	___	___
Post WWII	___	___	___	___	___	___
Modern	___	___	___	___	___	___

Periods of Significance – Protohistoric (1720-1800) Early Historic (1801-1842) Pre-territorial (1843-1867) Territorial (1868-1889);
Expansion (1890-1919) Depression (1920-1939) ; WWII-era (1940-1946); Post-WWII (1947-1955); Modern (1956-present)

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



First Baptist Church of Jackson Hole Parsonage, North Elevation, Longfield, 2009



First Baptist Church of Jackson Hole Parsonage, West Elevation, Longfield, 2009

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



First Baptist Church of Jackson Hole Parsonage, South Elevation, Longfield, 2009



First Baptist Church of Jackson Hole Parsonage, East Elevation, Longfield, 2009

Date _____ Smithsonian # _____



First Baptist Church of Jackson Hole Parsonage, Garage, West and North Elevations, Longfield, 2009