

United States Department of the Interior
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 Eads Community Church
 other names/site number Eads Methodist Church/First Methodist Church/First United Methodist Church/5KW.170

2. Location

street & number 110 East 11th Street (northwest corner E. 11th and Hickman streets)

N/A

 not for publication
 city or town Eads

N/A

 vicinity
 state Colorado code CO county Kiowa code 061 zip code 81036

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

 Signature of certifying official/Title State Historic Preservation Officer
 Date
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado
 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 Date of Action

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5. Classification

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

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

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	district
0	0	site
0	0	structure
0	0	object
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/religious facility

RELIGION/religious facility

SOCIAL HISTORY

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

foundation: CONCRETE

Tudor Revival/Jacobean-Elizabethan

walls: BRICK

roof: METAL

other: _____

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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.)

Summary Paragraph

The Eads Community Church, the oldest ecclesiastical building in this small eastern plains town and an early center of community recreational and social activities, stands on a level corner lot at the northwest corner of the intersection of Eleventh and Goff streets in a residential neighborhood (Photograph 1). The substantial, one-story double-height church is distinguished by its highly decorative walls composed of orange, red, and brown brick in a variety of textures laid in a variety of bonds and with decorative courses atop a concrete foundation. The building's two stages of completion are visible in the variegated colors and textures of brick on the lower walls and the light orange textured brick of the upper walls. Architectural historian Rodd Wheaton observes, "The early brick is wire cut, probably by hand, to create the rough surfaces. The later brick is moulded or stamped to look like heavy texture."¹

The long, rectangular center wing is crowned by a broad, steeply-pitched, side gable roof with parapeted gables and metal roofing (Photograph 2). Projecting from the center wing are a square entrance tower with castellated top near the southeast corner of the front (south façade), a projecting enclosed porch on the north (Photograph 3), and a semi-octagonal bay on the west wall. The building is set back from the street, with a wide grass lawn planted with juniper trees and hedges in the front (south) and locust trees, a low hedge, and a lawn on the east. The verdant green of the landscape contrasts with the often arid plains setting. In front, concrete sidewalks extend from the east tower and west porch to a wide sidewalk bordering the street and wrapping around to the east. On the east and north, a concrete sidewalk extends along the perimeter of the building. A gravel area used as a driveway stretches to the property line on the north. West of the church is a concrete sidewalk extending to a gravel alley. Across the street to the south is a gravel parking lot associated with the church.

Narrative Description

The front (south wall) of the church features a slightly projecting square brick tower with a first story composed of variegated brick and the upper walls of light orange brick; the tower has corner buttresses with sloped shoulders (Photograph 4). The center entrance into the tower displays a segmental arched opening with a lintel consisting of three courses of rowlock bricks above metal frame glazed double doors. Sheltering the entrance is a porch with a gabled roof wood hood supported by decoratively shaped triangular braces. The hood is stepped and arched at the bottom and has a star-shaped decorative cutout filled with green glass on its face. The upper walls of the tower are light orange textured brick, and the front is ornamented by a decorative brick panel bounded by smooth bricks and square accents of buff brick at the corners. At the center of the panel is a large hexagonal window with twelve lights with decorative green glass. Above the panel a course of soldier brick marks the base of the belfry, which displays an arcade of three round arch openings on each wall. The belfry displays a center bell with a metal yoke, and a large white cross supported by guy wires projects above. The walls of the tower have castellation consisting of curvilinear crenellation highlighted by contrasting buff brick coping. A chimney is incorporated into the tower at the northeast corner.

The front of the church is composed of variegated brick on the lower wall and orange brick on the upper wall (Photograph 10). Projecting brick wall piers faced with soldier brick at the base, variegated brick on the shaft, and orange brick at the top enframe six bays west of the tower. From the west end, the first bay contains an arched entrance with a metal frame glazed door facing a porch with a concrete stoop with steps flanked by metal railings. A gabled hood of the same design as that of the tower porch shelters the entrance (Photograph 4). The next five bays each contain a large flat-headed window with panes of hammered yellow glass and a projecting concrete sill (each window includes two four-light casements flanking eight fixed lights and a four-light transom); basement windows are aligned below. There is one bay east of the tower, which is blank and displays a panel of decorative brickwork with buff brick insets at the corners.

The variegated brick of the north and south walls wraps around on the first story level of the broad east gable end for one bay at each end (Photograph 5). Bands of soldier brick with inset ornaments of buff brick mark the top of these bays, which are ornamented with columns of stacked brick with buff brick insets and enframed by slightly projecting wall piers. A small single-light window with a buff brick sill is at the base of each end bay; there are three such windows between the

¹ Rodd Wheaton, Englewood, Colorado, Email to Thomas H. and R. Laurie Simmons, 3 December 2012.

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end bays. The central and upper portions of the east wall are composed of orange brick.² The first story features a group of five large flat-headed multi-light windows with hammered yellow glass, orange brick sills, and a continuous soldier brick lintel course. The north and south windows of this group have fifteen lights, and the center twenty-light window is flanked by ten-light windows. Three pointed-arch niches above the center windows display brick panels with orange and buff brick ornaments in the form of a historic quilt block pattern known as the LeMoyne Star (Photograph 6). Centered at the apex of the gable is a buff brick cross, which is flanked at its base by narrow rectangular vents filled with wood louvers.

On the north (rear) the building displays variegated brick on the lower wall, with orange brick above (Photographs 7 and 8). At the east end is a blank bay ornamented with a decorative panel like that of the front's east bay. Further west is a projecting gabled roof enclosed porch with blank walls on the east and west. The north wall of the porch has an arched entrance filled with a flush door with a rectangular light and the gable face is clad with coursed square wood shingles. As on the front, brick wall piers divide the north wall of the wing into six bays west of the entrance; from the east end, the first bay contains paired four-light casements and a two-light transom, the third and fifth bays are blank, and the other bays have four-light casements flanking eight fixed lights topped by a four-light transom. The second and fourth bays west of the porch display filled in basement windows, while the sixth bay has a single-light replacement basement window. The fourth bay west of the porch has a metal plate below the lintel reading "Foster Lumber Company."³

The west wall of the church is composed of variegated brick on the lower wall and orange brick above (Photographs 8 and 9). There is a red brick corner chimney with a metal pipe top at the northwest corner. At the north end of the west wall is a narrow, shed roof, metal-clad enclosed porch with doors facing north and south. A concrete pedestrian ramp with a metal pipe railing extends from the porch to the sidewalk. At the center of the west wall is a one-story, semi-octagonal, hipped roof, brick projection with corner piers and flat-headed single-light windows on the north, northwest, south, and southwest walls. On the west wall of the semi-octagonal projection is a brick chimney with corbelled top. The gable face of the main wing above features two central tall, narrow, rectangular windows with wood louvers.

Interior

The tower entrance of the church opens into a vestibule leading up four steps to a wood paneled and carpeted hallway extending north and south on the first story. Entrance to the nave from the hallway is through double wood doors on the west. The large double-height nave has a wide center aisle dividing two sections of original oak pews flanked by aisles on the north and south (Photograph 11). The aisles are carpeted, while the pews rest on the wood floor. The nave is surmounted by a vaulted, arched ceiling clad with coursed rectangular panels. The vault employs intricate handcrafted wood trusses braced to the roof. Hanging from the ceiling are metal chandeliers.

At the west end of the nave is the raised, carpeted chancel containing the original paneled oak altar, which lifts up over a baptismal pool installed by a pastor in 1956. The altar is at the center of the chancel in an inset area with a back wall displaying a large wood cross in front of an altarpiece consisting of a decoratively shaped wood frame enclosing a curtain. The altar, lecterns, and paneled altar railings are original features. The church music director and other members of the congregation traveled to Denver to acquire the Steinway piano resting on the chancel stage; an organ is also present. During services, the church choir sits on the stage facing the center of the chancel. North of the nave is a wide side hall, which can be closed off with folding doors. The semi-octagonal room at the west end of the building contains a brick fireplace.

On the east side of the main hallway is a small chapel accessed through double doors. The room is carpeted and has a raised chancel with a wood floor at the north end that is enclosed with a wood railing with cross-shaped balusters. The room displays acoustic ceiling tiles and flat ceiling light panels. Some of the furnishings in the room came from the Evangelical United Brethren Church that merged to form the current congregation in 1969.

The basement of the church, which originally housed the gymnasium, contains a large community room, a kitchen, Sunday School rooms, restrooms, and storage space. This level of the building exhibits newer finishes, furniture, and appliances, but retains original metal support columns and two original brick fireplaces.

² This wall originally contained a projecting bay like the one on the west. The east projecting bay was removed in the final design of the 1951 building.

³ Foster Lumber Company operated in Eads from 1911 to 1966.

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Integrity

The exterior of the church has undergone few alterations and has experienced no major additions since its completion in 1951, resulting in a building with a high level of historic physical integrity. The building remains in its original location, and its setting reflects its landscape features in place by the end of the period of significance. The design of the building, with contributions by William W. Stickney and a final plan by John James Wallace, has seen few alterations; the addition of a small enclosed entrance on the west wall and filling in of a few basement windows was necessary to support continuing use of the church. The workmanship displayed on the building retains excellent integrity, with the walls reflecting the virtuosity of the brickmasons led by John B. Hostetter. The mass of the roof and arched vault of the nave testify to the skilled engineering and craftsmanship of the builders led by William T. Holland. Most of the materials, including the brick, are unchanged; although a few windows and the doors have been replaced and the roofing is now metal. An Eads resident notes that the bell in the belfry came from the former Evangelical United Brethren Church after the merger with its congregation in 1969. Integrity of feeling and association are undiminished and reflect the importance to the community of erecting a building of inspirational architecture wherein community and spiritual activities could flourish in this small town.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1923-1951

1923-1929

Significant Dates

1923

1951

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Stickney, William

Wallace, John James

Hostetter, John B.

Holland, William J.

Portrey, Warren

Period of Significance (justification) In the area of Architecture, the period of significance extends between two dates: the date of completion of the first phase of construction (1923) and the date of the completion of the building (1951). In the area of Social History, the period of significance extends from 1923 (the opening of the basement church and beginning of community use) to 1929 (reflecting years of community activities occurring in the building before the construction of the Eads School Gymnasium, which provided a secular location for such events).

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) Criteria Consideration A: While the Eads Community Church is owned by a religious organization and used for religious purposes, the property derives significance from its importance in architecture and social history.

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

Eads Community Church is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture at a local level of significance, as an example of a Jacobean Revival-style ecclesiastical building designed and erected over the course of 30 years that reflects the design efforts of two well-regarded architects (William Stickney of Pueblo, 1923, and John James Wallace of Colorado Springs, 1951). The building is further distinguished by its exceptional, highly artistic brick masonry, which enlivens and ornaments the walls and represents the leadership and skill of master local mason John B. Hostetter and volunteer workers. The church is important as Kiowa County's oldest, largest, and best-preserved religious building. The church is also significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History, at a local level of significance, as a building integral to the social life of Eads, which began as a community effort and received widespread community support. The building hosted a wide array of the community's civic and recreational events from completion of the basement component of the building in 1923 and until many of these uses transferred to the Eads School Gymnasium built in 1929.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Eads Community Church is significant under Criterion C, in the area of Architecture, as the largest, oldest, most highly decorative, and most intact ecclesiastical building in Kiowa County. The church design represents the Jacobean Revival style, whose elements combine to create a building reminiscent of an English village church in its features and grand proportions. The style is derived from English Renaissance buildings of the seventeenth century that incorporated Late Medieval building traditions, according to preservationists Virginia and Lee McAlester.⁴ Aspects of Jacobean Revival style are seen in the masonry construction ornamented with patterned brickwork, distinctive parapeted gables, rectangular multi-light windows, and flat roof tower with castellated parapet. As architectural historian Rodd Wheaton observes, "The anchoring of the church with the Jacobean tower was a master stroke. The open gallery with round arches and the delicate parapet definitely gives it a Jacobean feel."⁵ In this building, the Jacobean Revival aspect subtly adapts to Modern-style influence in the massing of the roof and the flat-headed sash of the main level.

In 1920 respected Pueblo architect William Stickney provided an ambitious initial design for the church, which ultimately proved to be beyond the financial capacity of the small town. Dependent on agriculture as its economic mainstay, Eads experienced the effects of a prolonged depression beginning in the early 1920s and extending until country's entrance into World War II. Using mostly volunteer labor of members of the community, construction efforts proceeded sporadically to complete the church basement and a portion of the first story walls, which were covered with a roof intended as temporary. This early design and construction established the basic plan of the building and elements of its architectural character. The components representing the first phase of construction display variegated colors and textures of brick, decorative courses and panels of brickwork, large windows, wall piers dividing the exterior walls of the nave, and a projecting octagonal bay on the west.

After the war and the return of local residents from military service, growing sentiment in the community favored completion of the church. Longtime Eads resident and builder W.T. Holland prepared plans he believed could be reasonably completed with manpower and funds available locally. With Holland's efforts as an impetus, the church turned to Colorado Springs architect John James Wallace to prepare drawings and provide professional advice for completion of the building; he created the final design for the building. Wallace, who is known today for his mid-century modernism, produced a Jacobean Revival design appropriate for the situation, available resources, and character of the community. Retired brick mason John B. Hostetter volunteered his services to complete the brickwork; the church has been called "a memorial to his fine workmanship."⁶ The second phase of design and construction is evident in the upper walls of the church, which display orange brick in a variety of bonds and decorative courses; the square tower with a hexagonal window with decorative glass and a belfry with an arcade and curvilinear castellation; the steeply-pitched side gable roof with parapeted gable ends on the north and south; and pointed arch niches with decorative brick panels in the motif of a popular quilt pattern, the LeMoyne Star, and an inset cross design on the east gable. The interior of the first story of the building includes a large open nave featuring its original oak pews, lecterns, railings, and a paneled altar, as well as a vaulted roof with arched ceiling.

⁴ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1994), 356.

⁵ Rodd Wheaton, Englewood, Colorado, Email to Thomas H. and R. Laurie Simmons, 4 December 2012.

⁶ *Kiowa County Press*, 26 June 1964, 1.

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Eads Community Church is also significant under Criterion A in the field of Social History. A broad spectrum of local residents planned for, financed, and built the church with the intention of creating both a beautiful new house of worship and a space the public would use as a community center. Despite difficult economic times and a damaging fire that tested their resolve, volunteers completed the first phase of building during the 1920s. Whenever possible, the construction utilized locally sourced materials and jobs requiring special skills were awarded to area residents. From the beginning, construction of the building received widespread support among Eads residents of all faiths, who strongly favored the inclusion of facilities that could be utilized by the public. Eads had no public space capable of accommodating indoor athletic events until construction of the Eads School Gymnasium in 1929. The town's relatively isolated location in an agricultural county composed of many scattered farms and ranches and smaller service communities, increased the importance of this community gathering place. The church's open basement gymnasium hosted school games, including contests of basketball and other high school team games widely attended by the community. Adult and younger children's sports competitions and practices also took place here. In addition, gatherings associated with clubs, weddings, holiday events, funerals, and other group activities took place. The building stands today as an important reminder of past generations' commitment to community life.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In her history of the First United Methodist Church of Eads, Roleta Teal noted today's institution exists as "a composite of what was once several churches."⁷ In 1887-88, dozens of communities sprang to life in association with the construction of railroad tracks through Colorado's eastern plains by a subsidiary of the Missouri Pacific known as the Pueblo & State Line Railroad Company. The most successful towns attracted entrepreneurs who offered goods and services to growing numbers of homesteaders pursuing farming and ranching opportunities. Laid out by a land company affiliated with the railroad, Eads was platted and received a post office in 1887, two years before creation of Kiowa County. During the early years of the town, people of Eads attended a Community Sunday School in a small brick schoolhouse on Luther Street. Before 1900, rancher and preacher W. Perdue offered sermons in the building until it was destroyed by a tornado.⁸

A new wave of homesteaders moved to the area in the early twentieth century, and in 1901 Eads achieved prominence by wresting away the county seat from Sheridan Lake. The town became part of the Sheridan Lake Circuit of the Methodist Church beginning in 1903-04. Pioneer resident George France contributed town lots to be used for construction of Methodist Episcopal church under the leadership of Rev. S.A. Draiss, the first pastor regularly assigned to Eads in 1907. During the tenure of Rev. G.W. Cook, a small Gothic Revival-style white frame church was built and dedicated with much fanfare as Eads Community Church in 1909.⁹

Planning and Constructing a New Church in the 1920s

After World War I, Eads was one of three Kiowa County towns possessing a church, while the other communities held services in local schools. By 1920 citizens felt Eads needed a "more adequate" building to be used as a community church.¹⁰ Townspeople began discussing construction of a new brick building that "the people of Eads would always be proud to call 'our church' and would also serve as a community center with a basement to accommodate basketball and other large events. At the time, no other building in town of any kind could serve these "all around community needs."¹¹ The new church would occupy the site of the 1909 building.¹² Pueblo architect W.W. Stickney arrived in Eads in July 1920 to confer with the Building Committee and present plans for the basement, with those for the entire building expected by the end of the month.¹³

William White Stickney, a Colorado native, was born in Longmont, Boulder County, on 26 October 1883. The family soon moved to Pueblo, where his father, a banker and investor, became "an important figure in Pueblo's economic development." The Stickney residence, listed in the National Register, was designed by New York architect William

⁷ Roleta D. Teal and Betty Lee Jacobs, *Kiowa County* (Eads: Kiowa County Bicentennial Committee, 1976), 345.

⁸ Roleta D. Teal and Betty Lee Jacobs, *Kiowa County* (Eads: Kiowa County Bicentennial Committee, 1976), 346.

⁹ Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 103; *Kiowa County Press*, 7 August 1908, 3 and 23 April 1909, and 28 November 1952, 1.

¹⁰ *Kiowa County Press*, 28 November 1952, 1.

¹¹ *Kiowa County Press*, 28 November 1952, 1.

¹² Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 103.

¹³ Stickney completed the church plans in September 1920 and received payment of \$1,000. *Kiowa County Press*, 2 July 1920, 8 and 17 September 1920, 8.

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Halsey and located in one of the city's finest neighborhoods.¹⁴ After attending Pueblo public schools, William W. Stickney attended Harvard College, earning degrees in architecture during 1902-07. He then moved to Denver to work for the prominent architectural firm of Maurice Biscoe and Henry Hewitt. In 1909 Stickney left the capital and "tried a little ranching" in addition to practicing architecture in the Pueblo area.¹⁵ Working alone, and at times with other architects such as John Gray and Walter DeMordaunt, he designed a number of buildings in that city, including the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company (CF&I) YMCA (1917), Pueblo City Hall (1917), Minnequa Steelworks Office Building (1918), and First Methodist Episcopal Church (1923). Other work included such buildings as the Colorado Springs Day Nursery (1922) and Crowley High School (1920). In 1922 the architect married Katherine F. Duce, with whom he had three children. After selling his business to Walter DeMordaunt, Stickney moved with his family to Los Angeles, where they were documented in the 1930 U.S. Census. He continued practicing architecture in California until retirement and died in Los Angeles on 28 April 1958.¹⁶

On 24 August 1920 excavation for the first component of the projected \$35,000 Eads Community Church began. Sixteen teams and several men and boys lifted out 2,000 cubic feet of dirt for the basement, which was planned to be 120' X 64' and 9' 6" below grade.¹⁷ The work continued for several days, and the *Kiowa County Press* observed, "Men and teams came from all directions around Eads and the spirit of good-fellowship came with them." Local women provided dinner for the workers. The newspaper judged, "People may soon forget all who have helped in this great work, but people will never forget the work done, and years hence as they meet in this church building for worship or for social life, or for the funeral service, they will be thankful that someone in days gone by was prompted to build such a place for the community life."¹⁸ The pastor of the church at that time, Rev. Roy O. Hills, worked alongside the congregation.

The work proceeded slowly and fitfully as conditions, funding, and supplies allowed.¹⁹ On 24 June 1921, the *Kiowa County Press* reported, "The basement walls of the Community church are about one-third completed, the work having been stopped awaiting the arrival of a car of cement." In December 1921 the Church Building Fund published a financial statement indicating citizens promised \$30,754 in cash, labor, and materials toward construction of the building. However, the church received only 24 percent of the total. Of that amount, most already was spent for costs of labor, supplies, and other expenses.²⁰ As the economy worsened, few people could meet their pledges, and work apparently ceased.

During the spring of 1922 some members of the community questioned whether the undertaking was too ambitious. F. Lawrence Pyles, of the First National Bank of Eads, responded with a strong letter of support and urged the entire town to put forth a united effort to complete the church basement, considering it "a permanent investment."²¹ Local resident R.E. Jackson, although not a member of the congregation, announced he supported completion of the church because it would be "of immense value to the social life of Eads and the community."²²

In May 1922 the church building committee planned to ask for bids on completing the building, with the church purchasing the brick.²³ In July the *Kiowa County Press* reported "actual commencement of work" after officials affirmed the pragmatic goal of finishing the basement to the first floor rather than attempting to erect the entire building during times of such economic distress. The newspaper noted, "The completion of this building will mean much to us, both as a house of

¹⁴ Joanne West Dodds, *They All Came to Pueblo: A Social History* (Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company, 1994), 115.

¹⁵ Harvard College Class of 1906, "Second Report," June 1912, <http://www.archive.org/details/1906report02harvoft> (accessed 12 November 2012); *Pueblo City Directory*, 1909.

¹⁶ "William White Stickney Timeline," [ancestry.com](http://ancestry.com/tree/13761959/person/18325555019/print), <http://ancestry.com/tree/13761959/person/18325555019/print> (accessed 12 November 2012).

¹⁷ Among those helping with excavation were Victor Lindholm, later president of Eads State Bank, and Oscar and Merwin Dunlap. Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 253.

¹⁸ *Kiowa County Press*, 3 September 1920, 1.

¹⁹ Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 253.

²⁰ The tabulation indicated \$1,000 for architectural blue prints and plans, although the name of an architect was not given. *Kiowa County Press*, 16 December 1921, 4.

²¹ *Kiowa County Press*, 10 March 1922, 1.

²² *Kiowa County Press*, 17 March 1922, 1.

²³ *Kiowa County Press*, 26 May 1922, 1.

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worship, as a community center and as a monument to the progressive spirit with which our people are imbued.”²⁴ In December 1922 a church house warming, dinner, concert, and bazaar welcomed the entire community.²⁵

Workmen had just laid and oiled the floor in the athletic room in October 1923, when a fire broke out that burned holes in the floor and roof and caused the entire town to rush to the site and assist in extinguishing the flames.²⁶ Fortunately, the damage was covered by insurance. The *Kiowa County Press* opined, “With the absence of the Eads Community Church, our people realize more than ever the place it has taken in the community.”²⁷ Church services took place in the school until the building was repaired.²⁸ Following cleaning and rebuilding, which included replacing the roof, refinishing the walls, laying a new floor, and addition of a new steel ceiling, the church was rededicated with all-day services on 9 December 1923. Festivities included Sunday School, preaching, a basket dinner, musical entertainment, and a sacred concert; all to be enjoyed by the community without any request for funds.²⁹ A later report indicated the walls reached about 12’ above the ground by that point (See Figure 1).³⁰

Many of those who originally pledged donations for the building suffered financial problems during the 1920s and 1930s and could not fulfill their commitments. In addition, some believed the original plans for the building were “rather ‘grandiose’ for a town the size of Eads.”³¹ For many years the building consisted only of a finished basement facility, with the upper story uncompleted (See Figure 2).³² However, the dream of members to complete and furnish the first story continued, and the existing facility was used almost daily.³³ In 1924 the Eads Community Church Service Union formed “to promote and supervise the social, recreational, and moral welfare of its members through Community Activities.” Membership was open to anyone in Eads and the surrounding community, who could join the Public Programs and Entertainment or the Athletic committees and ensure activities were safe, respectful, and wholesome.³⁴

Local residents never abandoned the dream of providing a building adequate for both church services and community events, including space for indoor athletic contests (mainly basketball and volleyball), public meetings, theatrical presentations, and other gatherings, as well as a beautiful sanctuary. In the meantime, the basement facility housed an active congregation and its programs, as well as local athletic contests and high school activities, in addition to other community events. During the mid-1925s the building was used almost every day. Social programs, such as community dinners and other large gatherings, including Boy Scout meetings, harvest festivals, women’s clubs, St. Patrick’s Day parties, and school graduations were held in the space. In the 1920s a church orchestra and a young people’s choir performed in the building. Lectures by members of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union were frequent events during the 1920s. Representative of activities in the basement church were those occurring during the week of 10 October 1924, when Harvest Festival services included decorations of flowers, fruit, and vegetables loaned by local residents and music provided by the church orchestra and young people’s choir; men’s volleyball games; ladies’ recreation; and Boy Scouts.³⁵

The building’s limited space became a problem during the 1920s as the number of young members of the congregation grew. Unfinished areas and utility rooms of the church were pressed into service for classrooms.³⁶ Plans to finish the church were thwarted by the debt undertaken to build it, which was described as “a heavy drain” on the budget. Even as the country entered its greatest period of financial distress, the church began a campaign to retire this indebtedness.³⁷ As

²⁴ *Kiowa County Press*, 28 July 1922, 1.

²⁵ *Kiowa County Press*, 8 December 1922, 1.

²⁶ *Kiowa County Press*, 19 October 1923, 1.

²⁷ *Kiowa County Press*, 19 October 1923, 1.

²⁸ *Kiowa County Press*, 19 October 1923, 1.

²⁹ *Kiowa County Press*, 7 December 1923, 1.

³⁰ *Kiowa County Press*, 28 November 1952, 1.

³¹ Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 108.

³² *Eads, Colorado: A City of the Eastern Colorado Plains*, (Eads, Colorado: ca. 1925), 14, on file at Kiowa County Public Library, Eads, Colorado.

³³ Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 107; *Eads, Colorado*, 14.

³⁴ *Kiowa County Press*, 4 January 1924, 1.

³⁵ *Kiowa County Press*, 10 October 1924, 1.

³⁶ *Kiowa County Press*, 8 May 1925, 4.

³⁷ *Kiowa County Press*, 1 March 1929, 1.

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agricultural commodity prices and livestock values declined precipitously and Kiowa County became part of the Dust Bowl, local residents valued the church and the mutual support they found within its walls.

Completing the Second Phase of Church Construction

Completion of the church awaited renewed peace and increasing prosperity after World War II. The era saw construction of other churches in Eads, including a Church of Christ chapel built using donated labor and relocation of a building from Galatea for use by the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints.³⁸ In 1949, William T. Holland, a retired builder, presented the Methodist congregation with plans and a cost estimate for a community project to finish the existing basement structure into a “beautiful and adequate church.”³⁹ With the local population increasing, the building’s space seemed extremely inadequate. The church arranged to meet in a portion of the Eads School during construction.⁴⁰ As Roleta Teal later recounted, “With little else, but determination at their disposal . . . the church building as it now is, was completed.”⁴¹

In January 1951, “weary of worshipping in the basement of an uncompleted dream,” the project began (See Figure 3).⁴² Many members of the congregation and the local community volunteered their services. Work included lowering the ceiling of the basement and completing the upper walls of the entire building. An octagonal projection on the east was removed, and the center and upper portion of the east wall was finished as it appears today. These improvements cost an estimated \$15,000. Architect of the design for completing the church was J.J. Wallace of Pueblo. Eads builder Warren Portrey superintended the construction.⁴³

John James “Jim” Wallace, Jr., who moved to Colorado Springs in 1949, is described by the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center as “the master of Mid-Century Modernism in the Pikes Peak Region.”⁴⁴ Born on 28 August 1921 in Middletown, New York, he attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute, then a military school. During World War II he volunteered for the Air Force Cadet Program, graduated as a Second Lieutenant Pilot, and trained to fly B-24s and B-29s before the war ended. After his military service, Wallace entered Cornell University School of Architecture, graduating in 1948 at the top of his class and winning a scholarship for independent study and travel, which enabled him to attend the American Academy in Rome and learn about Western European architecture.⁴⁵ Before establishing himself in Colorado Springs, he became the only “modern architect” in Cape Cod. After arriving in the Pikes Peak region he worked for local architects Edward Bunts and Jan Ruhtenberg before receiving his license and founding a partnership with Dietz Lusk.⁴⁶ Lusk and Wallace, and the firm of John J. Wallace and Associates after Lusk’s death, received many notable commissions in Colorado Springs, including the U.S. Air Force Academy Visitor’s Center (which received the U.S.A.F. Blue Seal Award for Most Outstanding Design), the Maytag Aircraft building (listed in the National Register, 5EP.4542, NRIS number 07001393), the First National Bank, the Pikes Peak Performing Arts Center, and the Woerner Center and Pool and Skating Complex at Colorado College. Lusk and Wallace received national and international recognition for their design of the Broadmoor Community Church, winner of an American Institute of Architects Western Region award.⁴⁷ In addition, working with Lusk or as head of his own firm, Wallace completed projects around Colorado and the nation, including the University of Colorado Sports Center in Boulder, the United Airlines Worldwide Computer Center and the Kodak Building in Denver, and the Ampex Corporation plants in Colorado Springs and Alabama. He also worked on numerous schools and residences, as well as hospitals, civic and office buildings, churches, museums, and theaters.⁴⁸ Wallace died in Colorado Springs on 20 December 2011.

Warren A. Portrey served as general contractor for the 1952 Methodist Church on East 11th Street. He also designed and built two round houses in 1951 and 1952 for George D. Crow and the 1973 Best Western Country Manor Motel in Eads

³⁸ *Kiowa County Press*, 26 December 1952, 7.

³⁹ *Kiowa County Press*, 28 November 1952, 1.

⁴⁰ *Kiowa County Press*, 9 March 1951, 5.

⁴¹ Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 348.

⁴² *Kiowa County Press*, 28 November 1952, 1.

⁴³ *Kiowa County Press*, 26 January 1951, 1.

⁴⁴ Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, “John James Wallace: A Retrospective Exhibit,” Aug. 24-Sept. 23, 2012, <http://www.csfineartscenter.org/Exhibitions/wallace-retrospective.asp> (accessed 20 November 2012).

⁴⁵ *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 4 January 2012; Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, “John James Wallace.”

⁴⁶ Jim Wallace, Colorado Springs, Interview by Timothy J. Scanlon, Colorado Springs Planning, 2003.

⁴⁷ Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, “John James Wallace.”

⁴⁸ Wallace, Interview by Scanlon, 2003.

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for Clyde Crow. The latter is a J-shaped, two story concrete block building with Permastone cladding on the façade that cost more than \$300,000 to construct.⁴⁹ Born in Stafford, Missouri, in 1911, Portrey grew up on a farm south of Eads and attended Eads High School. He worked as a blacksmith and an automobile mechanic and learned welding. In December 1936, he and Audrey Barksdale married. During World War II, Portrey worked for General Electric, DuPont, Remington Arms, and Hathaway Instruments in such diverse locations as New Jersey, Denver and Alamosa, Colorado, and Alamogordo, New Mexico. Son Ron Portrey remembers the family moved frequently, never staying more than a year in the same house. In the late 1940s, the family relocated to the area of Spokane, Washington, where Portrey worked for the Stand-All Saw Works. Warren and Audrey Portrey conducted a building and remodeling business into the 1950s and 1960s. He supervised construction of the 60-acre Valley Green development, consisting of multi-family buildings, a shopping center, small lake, and nine-hole golf course. In the 1970s, Portrey moved to the Birkenfeld, Oregon, vicinity, where he built two round buildings and produced oak products for Pay 'n' Pak home improvement stores. Portrey resided there until 1990, when he sold the property and retired to the Longview, Washington, area where he died in 2000.⁵⁰

William T. Holland, at more than 80 years of age, served as chairman of the building committee, while another octogenarian with 60 years of masonry experience, John Hostetter, assumed direction of the brickwork and completed much of it himself.⁵¹ A relative of William Holland, Robert C. Miller, observes the two men “decided if they were ever going to see a completed church in their lifetimes, they would have to build it.”⁵² William T. Holland was born near Athens, Illinois, on 14 August 1869, grew up in Kansas, and married Josephine R. Lheureuy on 12 May 1892. The couple lived in Kansas and Missouri until October 1910, when they moved to Kiowa County to pursue stock raising and farming. In newspaper advertisements in the 1910s, Holland identified himself as a contractor and builder with 25 years of experience.⁵³ The couple later settled in Eads, and Mr. Holland sold insurance and real estate, specializing in farm land, and continued to work as a carpenter.⁵⁴ The *Kiowa County Press* reported he “was a devoted member of the Methodist Church and had a large part in the construction of the church building in Eads He served as chairman of the church building committee and was one of the interested people who constructed the building” Holland died at his home in Eads on 9 May 1956 at the age of 86.⁵⁵

John Bretz Hostetter, born 11 March 1872 in Pennsylvania into a family with ten children, began working on a farm at age twelve. Four years later he became a journeyman learning the trade of brick mason. He and Minnie May Taylor married on 9 January 1892 and became parents of three children. Mr. Hostetter traveled around the country to complete masonry work, including projects in many Colorado towns. The Hostetters proved up a homestead north of Hasty in the early twentieth century. The 1912 and 1913 Pueblo city directories list Mr. Hostetter as a bricklayer in that city. For many years the couple lived in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the same occupation. In 1947 the Hostetters returned to Colorado to live near their children. While residing in Eads, John Hostetter was employed as a mason working on schools, churches, and public buildings in southeastern Colorado. When the discussion of completing the Eads Community Church arose, he offered his brick skills. As the *Kiowa County Press* observed, “The brickwork of the First Methodist Church in Eads stands as a memorial to his fine workmanship.” John Hostetter died on 20 June 1964 at age 92.⁵⁶

“A Thirty Year Dream”: Dedication and Use of the Completed Church

The first services in the new sanctuary were held on 28 October 1951, when Rev. Kenneth Hicks reported the “upstairs proper is virtually finished (See Figure 4).” New pews and a Wurlitzer organ were in place, and other furnishings were being made. The *Kiowa County Press* judged, “The extensive improvements program will make the Eads church one of

⁴⁹ Ron Portrey, Rainier, Oregon, Interview by Thomas H. Simmons, 28 November 2012; Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 195-96.

⁵⁰ *Clatskanie Chief*, 10 August 2000; *Daily News* (Longview, Washington), 9 July 2000, A8.

⁵¹ Cardon Berry, Eads, Colorado, Interview by Tom and Laurie Simmons, 11 September 2012.

⁵² Robert C. “Bob” Miller, Eads, Colorado, Telephone Interview by R. Laurie Simmons, 31 January 2013.

⁵³ *Kiowa County Press*, 11 December 1914, 3.

⁵⁴ *Kiowa County Press*, 14 May 1926 and 4, 3 June 1927, 1.

⁵⁵ *Kiowa County Press*, 11 and 18 May 1956, 1; U.S. Censuses, 1920-40; Kris Andrews Family Tree, “William T. Holland,” Timeline, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/23328099/person/1376087410> (accessed 13 November 2012).

⁵⁶ *Kiowa County Press*, 18 January 1952, 1 and 26 June 1964, 1; U.S. Censuses, 1900-40; Fister Family Tree, “John B. Hostettler,” Timeline, <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/7216464/person/1313872743> (accessed 13 November 2012); Find a Grave Memorial, “John B. Hostetter,” <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin?fg.cgi?page=gr&GSIn+Hostetter> (accessed 13 November 2012).

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the finest in this part of the country, but work on the unfinished portions will continue throughout the winter months because there is still a great amount to be done.”⁵⁷

A capacity crowd gathered at the church to celebrate Thanksgiving Day in November 1951, when the interior was decorated with chrysanthemums and lighted candles. Entertainment for the event included the Eads School Band, school and church vocal groups, the Girls’ Glee Club, and soloists.⁵⁸ In December 1951 a Christmas Cantata, an annual event for the church, was presented in the chancel decorated with a Christmas tree, poinsettias, and wreaths.⁵⁹ However, a Methodist rule at the time required buildings and furnishings to be paid for before dedication ceremonies could occur, resulting in a year’s delay.⁶⁰

People “from far and wide” attended morning and afternoon dedication services for the completed, debt-free building on 30 November 1952 (see Figure 5). Events marking the occasion included Sunday School, a service with Denver Bishop Glenn R. Phillips, and a dinner served in the basement dining area. Persons receiving special recognition for their assistance with the construction project included William T. Holland, J.B. Hostetter, W.I. France, P.I. Reed, and F.T. Shedivetz.⁶¹ The building featured a sanctuary with new pews and other finishings, a chapel for small services, and a nursery. The pews provided seating for 220 people, and additional chairs could be added in the north hallway. The *Kiowa County Press* discussed the history of the congregation and noted the “dedication service will climax a thirty year dream, one that has been as real as a building . . . a dream come true as the folks of this agricultural community in eastern Colorado assemble to dedicate the result of their prayers and labor”⁶² The newspaper published a photograph of the building and commented, “With the new building completed and paid for, the people under the leadership of Kenneth Hicks as minister, have reason to rejoice and offer their thanks for [a] successful conclusion to their many years of labor and anticipation.”⁶³ In 1959 the Town installed curbs and gutters, allowing for completion of the church landscaping.

The church provided local children with activities such as Vacation Bible School and Methodist Youth Fellowship (MYF) and many enjoyed events such as the annual Christmas Cantata. Marilyn Baker Quinn recalls the MYF offering high school students the opportunity to travel to cities such as New York and Washington, D.C., to visit Broadway shows or the national museums and monuments: “For kids from Eads, it really opened up the world.”⁶⁴ In the same group, young participants learned about and discussed the civil rights movement.⁶⁵ The community room in the basement continued to provide a space for community wedding and funeral receptions, meetings, and dinners.⁶⁶ In 1969, the congregation combined with the Evangelical United Brethren Methodist Church as the United Methodist Church of Eads, which continues to worship in and preserve this building.⁶⁷

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⁵⁷ *Kiowa County Press*, 26 October 1951, 1.

⁵⁸ *Kiowa County Press*, 23 November 1951, 1.

⁵⁹ *Kiowa County Press*, 21 December 1951, 1.

⁶⁰ *Kiowa County Press*, 21 November 1951, 1.

⁶¹ *Kiowa County Press*, 5 December 1952, 1.

⁶² *Kiowa County Press*, 28 November 1952, 1.

⁶³ *Kiowa County Press*, 5 December 1952, 1.

⁶⁴ Marilyn Quinn, Email to Tom and Laurie Simmons, 9 November 2012.

⁶⁵ Marilyn Quinn, Email to Tom and Laurie Simmons, 9 November 2012.

⁶⁶ Cardon Berry, Interview, 2012.

⁶⁷ Teal and Jacobs, *Kiowa County*, 348-349.

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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:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Eads Methodist Church
History Colorado

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5KW.170

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10. Geographical Data

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

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

(NAD 83)

1 13 693612 4261437
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

The nominated area consists of Lot 18, Block 13, Eads Original Town, as shown on the included to-scale sketch map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area encompasses the area historically associated with the church.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, Historians (for the owner)
organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 1 February 2013
street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue telephone 303-477-7597
city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211
e-mail frraden@msn.com website www.frhistory.com

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.)

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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: Eads Community Church

City or Vicinity: Eads

County: Kiowa **State:** Colorado

Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons

Digital Files: CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0001 through 0011 (included on archival CD-ROM)

Description of Photograph(s), number, camera direction, and date photographed:

- 1 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0001, front (south) and east walls, view northwest, February 2009.
- 2 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0002, front (south) wall, view north, September 2012.
- 3 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0003, front (south) wall from west end, view east-northeast, August 2009.
- 4 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0004, tower detail, view north, September 2012.
- 5 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0005, east wall from driveway, view southwest, August 2009.
- 6 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0006, detail of east gable ornamentation, view west, September 2012.
- 7 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0007, rear (north) wall from east end, view west-southwest, August 2009.
- 8 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0008, rear (north) wall and part of west wall from alley, view southeast, August 2009.
- 9 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0009, west wall, view northeast, August 2009.
- 10 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0010, detail showing three different types of brick used in construction, east of tower entrance hood, view north, August 2009.
- 11 of 11, CO_Kiowa_EadsCommunityChurch_0011, interior of nave toward altar, view west, September 2012.

Property Owner:

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

name United Methodist Church of Eads
street & number 110 E. 11th Street telephone _____
city or town Eads state CO zip code 81036

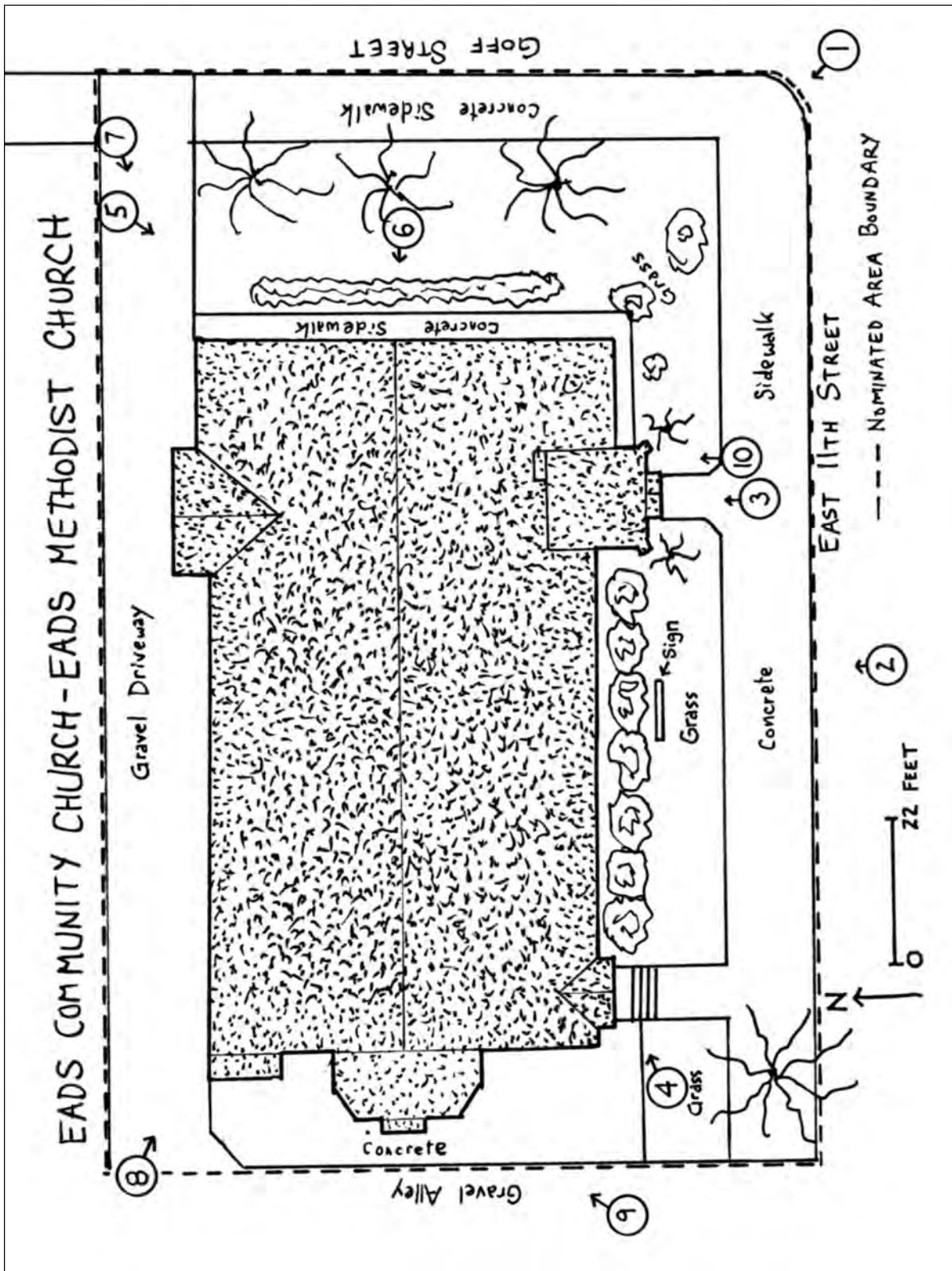
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

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Sketch Map

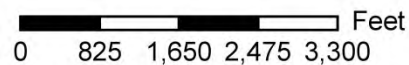
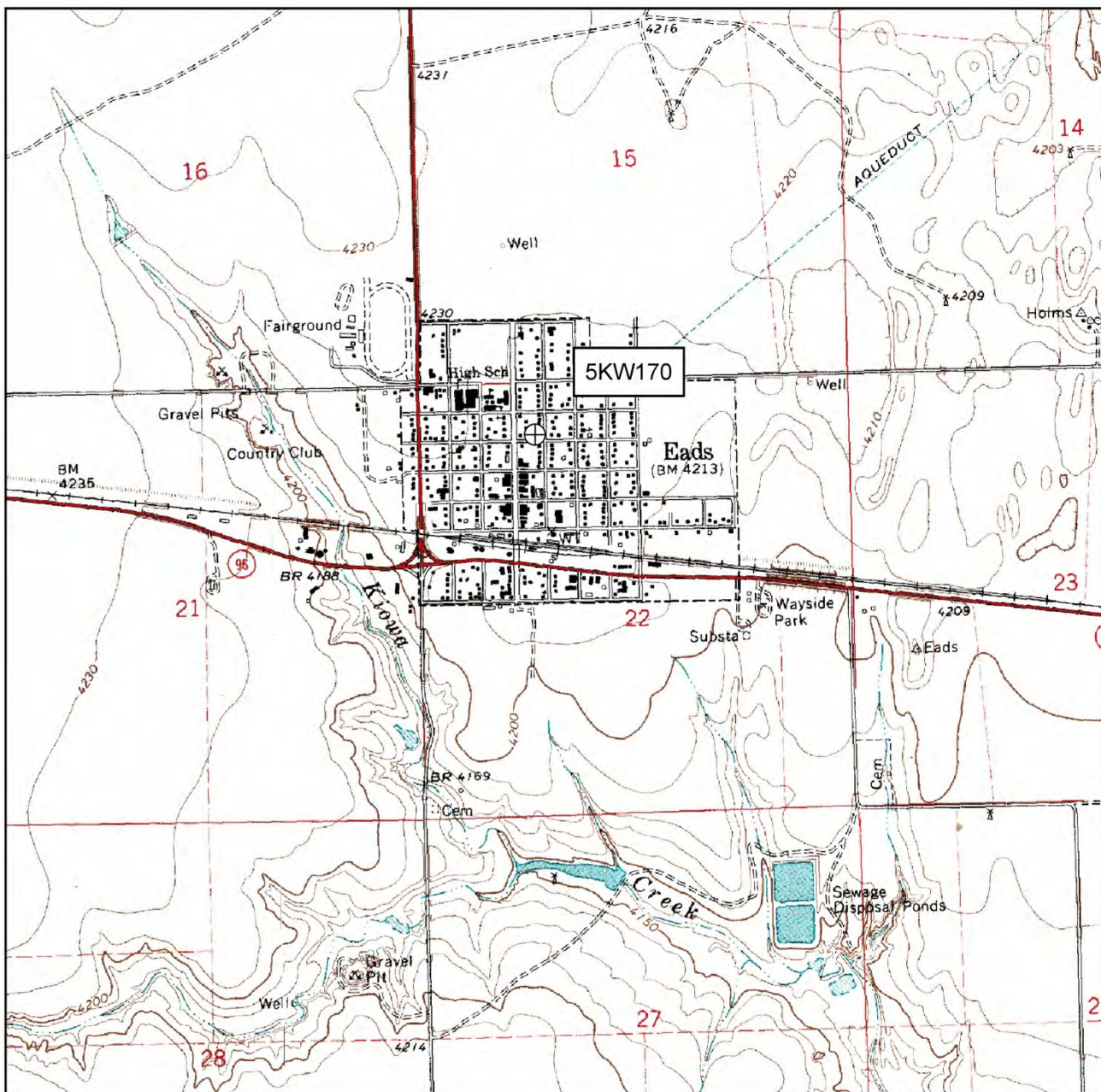


Numbers in circles with arrows indicate photograph locations and camera directions.

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USGS Map



The crosshair indicates the location of the nominated resource. SOURCE: Extract of U.S. Geological Survey, Eads, Colo., 7.5 minute quadrangle map (Denver: U.S. Geological Survey, 1968).

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HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH/FIGURE LOG

1 of 5, This extract of a ca. 1936 oblique aerial photograph of Eads shows the original basement church (view north-northeast). The church is the long building near the center of the image with a black roof; piers divide the south wall into a number of bays. No non-aerial historic images of the 1920s building could be located. Courtesy Eads High School, Eads, Colorado.

2 of 5, In this oblique aerial photograph (view southeast) the 1923 basement church is the large, dark building in the upper left portion of the image. Note the bow roof. The image is undated but was taken between 1929 and 1937. Courtesy of Eads High School, Eads, Colorado.

3 of 5, The congregation finally completed the church in 1951. The south (left) and east walls of the finished building are shown in this April 1959 view (northwest). Courtesy First United Methodist Church, Eads, Colorado.

4 of 5, This late 1950s view (north-northwest) provides a good view of the front (south wall) of the church. Courtesy First United Methodist Church, Eads, Colorado.

5 of 5, This April 1958 image (view northeast) provides a detailed view of the church entrance. Courtesy First United Methodist Church, Eads, Colorado.

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Figure 1. This extract of a ca. 1936 oblique aerial photograph of Eads shows the original basement church (view north-northeast). The church is the long building near the center of the image with a black roof; piers divide the south wall into a number of bays. No non-aerial historic images of the 1920s building could be located. Courtesy Eads High School, Eads, Colorado.



Figure 2. In this oblique aerial photograph (view southeast) the 1923 basement church is the large, dark building in the upper left portion of the image. Note the bow roof. The image is undated but was taken between 1929 and 1937. Courtesy of Eads High School, Eads, Colorado.

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Figure 3. The congregation finally completed the church in 1951. The south (left) and east walls of the finished church are shown in this April 1959 view (northwest). Courtesy First United Methodist Church, Eads, Colorado.

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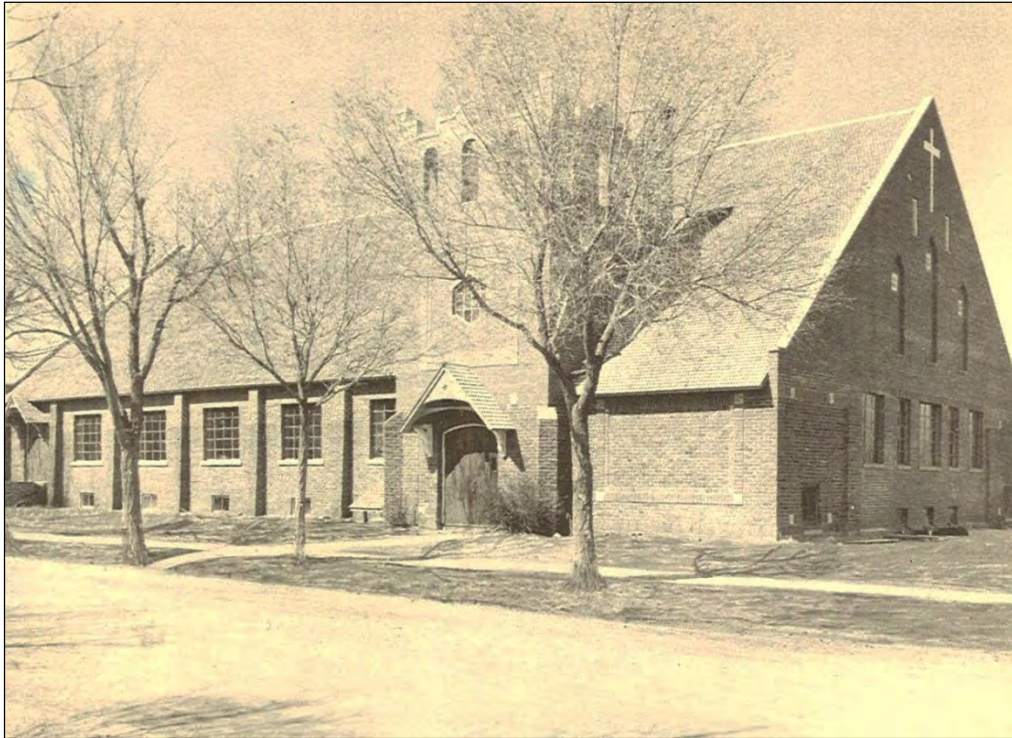


Figure 4. This late 1950s view (north-northwest) provides a good view of the front (south wall) of the church. Courtesy First United Methodist Church, Eads, Colorado.



Figure 5. This April 1958 image (view northeast) provides a detailed view of the church entrance. Courtesy First United Methodist Church, Eads, Colorado.