

HISTORY COLORADO

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Black Forest Community Church

Other Names _____

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address 6845 Shoup Rd

City Colorado Springs

County El Paso

Zip 80908

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Black Forest Community Church

Address 6845 Shoup Rd

Phone 719-495-2207

City Colorado Springs

State Colorado

Zip 80908

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Kay Stricklan, Historian, and Mona Navalta, Moderator (edited by E. Warzel) Date May 26, 2016

Organization Black Forest Community Church

Address 6845 Shoup Rd. Phone 719-495-2207

City Colorado Springs

State Colorado

Zip 80908

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number 5EP.6722

6/3/2016 Nomination Received

9/16/2016 Review Board Recommendation

Approval Denial

9/28/2016 HC Board State Register Listing

Approved Denied

Listing Criteria A B C D E

Certification of Listing: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, HISTORY COLORADO

Date _____

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SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic Religion: Religious Facility

Current Religion: Religious Facility

Original Owner Black Forest Community Church Congregation

Source of Information Church Records; El Paso County Assessor

Year of Construction 1940 (Log Church) ; 1962 (Stone Church)

Source of Information Church Records; News articles and photos

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer 1940 Log Church - Volunteers from Congregation;

1962 Stone Church – C. D. King (Architect), Eddie Palmer (Builder)

Source of Information Church Records

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(Describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets.)

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/
Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/
Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/
Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/
Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community
Planning and
Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

SECTION V

Locational Information

Lot(s) n/a Block n/a Addition n/a

USGS Topographic Quad Map Black Forest Quadrangle Colorado-EI Paso County 7.5-Minute Series

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(Describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet.)

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Prints or Digital Images

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

Use of Nomination Materials

Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. History Colorado may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for History Colorado and/or State Register purposes.

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: Pioneer Log (1940 building); Modern Movement (1962 building)

Period of Significance: 1940-1986

Level of Significance: Local State National

Multiple Property Submission: n/a

Acreage one

P.M. 6th Township 12S Range 65W Section 17 Quarter Sections NW NW NW NW

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 525980 Northing 4318205 NAD83

Site Elevation: 7,380 feet

Property Name Black Forest Community Church

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The Black Forest Community Church (BFCC) complex consists of three buildings located at the primary crossroads of the Black Forest, a community of 16,000 residents which borders north Colorado Springs. The intersection of Shoup and Black Forest roads forms the commercial center of the Black Forest, named for its high density of Ponderosa pines. Two of the BFCC buildings possess distinctive architectural characteristics and are included in the nomination boundary: the 1940 Old Log Church and the 1962 Stone Church. The third building, Morast Hall, was constructed in 1996 and is not within the nomination boundary. All three buildings sit side-by-side facing Shoup Road to the north. They are connected by concrete sidewalks, but otherwise surrounded by native evergreen trees, shrubs, and grasses. A large gravel parking lot runs along the north side of all three buildings, with access from Shoup Road. At the rear of the buildings the property slopes downward to a stand of Ponderosa pines.

Old Log Church, 1940, Contributing Building (Photographs 1-4, 10-11; Figure 2)

The Old Log Church sits in the center of the three-building complex and is currently used as church offices. The design is a simple, one-story, front-gabled, rectangular (47'-6" x 28'), round-log building set on a raised poured-concrete foundation with a basement. Vertical logs are at the corners, with smaller vertical round logs within the gable ends. A central square bell tower also made of round logs is attached at the north end of the church. The tower extends above the gable peak of the main portion and has a shallow hipped roof. Both the tower and main roofs have asphalt shingles.

North-facing Side

The square bell tower sits at the center of the north-facing side and serves as the main entry to the building. A set of double wood doors is accessed by a run of four concrete steps. Each door has three-over-three-lites in the upper half and two panels in the lower. Wood plank railings are on either side of the steps. Within the upper face of the tower is a Gothic-arch louvered opening. A rectangular louvered opening is on the corresponding west and east faces of the tower.

At either side of the tower within the main gable wall is a modern, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window. Non-historic stylized plank shutters frame each.

East- and West-facing Sides

The east and west sides of the log church building are each divided into three bays, indicated by two vertical logs regularly spaced down the length of the building. Each bay features a window opening with a modern, one-over-one, double-hung vinyl window. Round log rafters are visible within the open eaves above.

South-facing Side

Due to the sloping grade of the site, the basement of the log church building is exposed at the south-facing side. Within the east end of the basement's south wall is an entrance with a wood flush door with a single lite at eye level. A large concrete slab patio extends across the width of the building. No other openings are on the south-facing side.

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Interior

Originally the church interior consisted of a foyer within the bell tower which opened onto the sanctuary space. A raised altar and pulpit were at the rear (south) end and stairs to the basement along the west side (see Figure 2). The bell tower foyer is the only area that retains its original finishes, with vertical tongue-and-groove paneling and a small shelf running continuously around the walls. A set of original wood double doors leads from the foyer to the former sanctuary. Each door has one large panel topped by three vertical lites. The sanctuary space has now been divided into offices with interior partition walls and a dropped ceiling with modern light fixtures. The raised altar has been converted into a small break room. The stairs remain in the original area.

Alterations

Alterations to the Old Log Church have involved an extension (23'-6" x 50') of the basement at the south end in 1954 and 1956 to add a kitchen and classroom space for the Sunday School (see Historic Photos 1-2). The basement was restored to its original size when the addition was dismantled in 1996 as part of a larger modernization project that included the construction of Morast Hall (to the east) in the same year. The addition's concrete slab foundation is now used as the patio described above. Another component of this project was the installation of interior walls in the church's original sanctuary to create office space and the replacement of the original one-over-one, double-hung wood windows with the current vinyl windows. Original window openings within the basement along the west side were infilled at an unknown date. The original daubing has been covered with an elastomeric filler material, and the logs and filler have been painted, all at an unknown date. The original metal roof was replaced in 1996.

Stone Church, 1962, Contributing Building (Photographs 5-9, 12-15; Figure 3)

The Stone Church is located directly west of the Old Log Church, with a concrete sidewalk between the two. The single-story Stone Church has an L-shaped plan (measuring roughly 43' x 69') with a cross gable roof with asphalt shingles. The gable ends have deep overhanging and projecting eaves with the gable peak extending beyond the plane of the walls. The exterior walls are a combination of uncoursed stone rubble and rough-textured stucco. A single-story buff-brick tower sits at the inner corner of the ell; the tower is topped with a spire and cross.

North-facing Side

The small ell of the floor plan extends north and serves as the narthex. Concentric concrete steps lead up from grade to the main entrance; the west end of these steps has a non-historic, 4'-wide concrete accessibility ramp with pipe railings extending 25' northward. The gable wall is divided into two halves; the east half features stone with a buff-brick planter at its base, while the west half has floor-to-ceiling fixed wood windows that follow the sloped roof line. Within this wall of windows is a set of non-original wood double doors. Each door is multi-paneled with lites forming a cross at the center. An original triangular sign made of open metal piping extends from the east planter up the stone wall and reads "Black Forest/Community/Church" with a cross below.

The west wall of the narthex is stone with another buff-brick planter at its base, which extends northward to meet the narthex steps. To the west of the tower is the north-facing side of the main wing (sanctuary). Two regularly spaced window openings are directly below the roof eave. Each 8'-wide window is a stained glass picture window with flanking casement sashes. Stucco extends down

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the wall face below each window. Stone makes up the remainder of the wall.

West-facing Side

The west facing side is the gable end of the main wing. This wall has a tripartite composition of stone at either end with a center panel of stucco that has a slight outward angle along its vertical center. A large metal cross is mounted at the angle.

South-facing Side

As with the Log Church, the grade slopes downward at the south side to expose the walk-out basement level below the sanctuary. The wall is entirely faced with stucco. Three regularly-spaced 8'-wide window openings are at the sanctuary and basement levels. The upper windows at the sanctuary are the same type as those at the north-facing side, directly below the eaves. A corresponding clear picture window with flanking casements is below each at the basement level. Between the upper and lower windows is a large inset spandrel of painted plywood. The eastern end of the south-facing side has an entry at the basement level with a flush wood door, with another picture window with flanking casements to the west. Another entry is directly above at the first level, which is accessed by a wood deck that extends east- and northward to the east-facing side.

East-facing Side

This side faces the Log Church and is entirely stucco, except where the stone of the narthex makes a slight return at the north corner. A short run of stairs at the south corner leads up to the deck that accesses the south-facing side's first-level entry. The only opening is a small window at the basement level directly adjacent to the brick planter and stone facing of the narthex at the north.

Interior

The narthex's off-center location at the north side of the east end is somewhat unusual; traditionally, the narthex is located opposite the altar at the west end of the nave. The narthex leads into the nave, which features exposed laminated-wood piers that support the tongue-and-groove wood ceiling above. Five original stained glass windows, designed by local artist Al Wynne, fill the 8'-long window openings on the north and south walls of the sanctuary. Although they depict traditional Biblical stories, the designs themselves deviate from the traditional style in their use of Modernist geometric lines and bold colors. Wood paneling is featured at the slightly raised altar area at the west end. Lighting fixtures that illuminate the ceiling are hidden by a simple cornice along the juncture of the ceiling and low plaster walls. The full basement under the sanctuary serves as a congregational meeting area.

Alterations

The one major exterior alteration to the Stone Church consists of the accessibility ramp at the north entrance, which was added in 1998 to make it compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The current main double doors at the narthex entrance replaced the original doors of flush wood with a large central lite in 1998. The original asphalt shingle roof was replaced in-kind in 1998.

Integrity

Overall, the two church buildings retain a high level of integrity. Integrity of location and setting are high in that they remain in their original locations and are surrounded by Ponderosa pine forest at the

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major intersection of the Black Forest, as when first constructed. Feeling and association also remain high in that the buildings have continuously served as a house of worship and other related religious and community activities.

The 1940 Old Log Church's design remains intact as a simple, community-built church made of locally-harvested logs. Materials and workmanship have been diminished with the replacement of the original windows and roof and the covering of original daubing with an elastomeric filler and paint. Interior alterations have removed its direct association with its historic use, but overall, its character-defining features as a Pioneer Log building and community house of worship are easily discerned.

For the 1962 Stone Church, design, materials and workmanship have high integrity, with very little on the exterior or interior of the building having changed from the time of construction, save for the installation of an accessibility ramp at the main entrance and the replacement of the main entry doors at the narthex. The character-defining features of this Modern Movement style building remain intact.

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Black Forest Community Church is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as having good examples of the Pioneer Log type and the Modern Movement style. The Church is also locally significant under Criterion A for Social History as a continually used community-built landmark that reflects the identity and history of the Black Forest community. The period of significance is from 1940, the year the church was completed, to 1986, a date thirty years in the past per State Register guidelines.

Criterion C:

The Old Log Church was built by volunteers between 1937 and 1940. It is typical of Pioneer Log buildings constructed by early settlers in the forested parts of Colorado from 1858 through the 1930s. Although built after this period, the BFCC Log Church follows this tradition by using readily available local materials with little ornamentation. Character-defining features include its round log construction, simple construction techniques, and gabled roof.

The 1962 Stone Church is a good example of mid-century Modernism (Modern Movement) as applied to a religious building. The building has character-defining features such as a horizontality typical of this style, cross-gabled projecting roof lines, laminated-wood piers on the interior, and original mid-century materials such as stone, brick, and stucco.

Criterion A:

The Black Forest Community Church is one of four historic log buildings located at the crossroads in the center of the Black Forest. The Black Forest School (built 1921, 5EP.1753, National Register listed November 3, 1992, NRIS.92001407), Black Forest Community Hall (built ca. 1928, 5EP.3317), Black Forest Store and Service Station (built 1928, 5EP.6725), and the BFCC Log Church are all reminiscent of the period when a vigorous lumber industry dominated this otherwise quiet world of Ponderosa pines. BFCC has continuously served as a place of worship and community gathering since it was first constructed in 1940.

Historic Background

Beginning in the 1860s and lasting until the Second World War, lumbering was an important local commercial operation and provided much of the timber for Colorado's earliest buildings. In 1869, William Palmer formed the Colorado Pinery Trust Company and bought over 40,000 acres of timber land in the area. In 1873, *The Colorado Springs Gazette* reported that the lumber trade engaged fourteen mills in El Paso County. Jerome Weir owned one of these mills, which is located on the nearby Ayer family ranch (5EP.6719). In 1878, *The Denver Times* pronounced the Black Forest to be the source of "nine tenths of the lumber heretofore used in Denver and vicinity" as well as much of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. By 1912, several hundred million board feet of lumber had been harvested from the area for the purposes of building railroads, as well as the development of Denver and Colorado Springs.¹ Timbering continued even though most of the mature trees had

¹ Linda Cozart, Annah Mitchener and Carrie Robertson. *Black Forest School, 5EP.1753*. National Register of Historic Places nomination form. May 1992. On file with Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado, Denver, Colorado, p.7.

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been removed. In the early 1920s the area attracted summer home development, permanent roads over former logging trails, and a golf course. Most real estate ventures folded after the 1929 stock market crash.

During the Great Depression years, lumbering diminished and the Black Forest became a year-round residential community, part of metropolitan Colorado Springs. In 1932, ten Black Forest families began investing their time and energy in creating a spiritual foundation for their children and helping to plan the future of their community. These community members founded a Sunday school class under the guidance of the American Sunday School Union, an organization first formed in Philadelphia in 1817 dedicated to starting Sunday schools in rural communities. Their earliest meetings were in the Black Forest School, which had been built in 1921. Church services were held if someone had volunteered to preach, whether a lay person, visiting minister, or occasional resident minister.² A formal church organization, with elected officers, formed in 1936, as did the Ladies Aid group, who had started raising money for the construction of a church building. They held a variety of events to which the whole community was invited: talent shows, auctions, tap dances, quilting bees, and ice cream socials. In 1937, the church was officially incorporated, and nearly two acres of land were donated by the J.W. Collins and C.W. Morrell families, former fox farmers, for the purpose of building a church.³ Church members in turn donated logs from their land for the construction of the church building, which were dragged to the site by horse. Volunteer labor built the church; by the winter of 1939 the basement was completed. Lack of funds delayed progress but by 1940 the building was largely complete and in use. The building was not officially dedicated until October 4, 1942.⁴ In 1944 the church's original gas lanterns were replaced with electric lighting made possible by the Rural Electric Association's newly laid line.⁵

In 1944, a close bond was formed between BFCC and La Foret, the 500-acre Black Forest former summer estate of Alice Bemis Taylor.⁶ The Bemis Taylor Foundation Board of Trustees bequeathed the La Foret property in 1942 to the Colorado Congregational Conference and it became the camping and conference center for the Colorado Congregational churches. The Reverend William Hall, who was the La Foret camp manager, often preached at BFCC and was eventually asked to become its part-time minister in 1947. As a result of the relationship that developed, BFCC joined the Conference as well. Over the decades, many community events have been cohosted by BFCC and La Foret, one example being the yearly Halloween Festival held at the camp. La Foret camp directors regularly present programs at the church and BFCC youth/families maintain a strong history of participation in summer camps.

In 1954 a basement addition was constructed behind the Log Church to serve as classrooms. A kitchen was added to this in 1956. In 1959 Ed and Peggy Morast donated five acres of land on West

² Cozart, et. al, p.8.

³ Sarah McPhee, *Black Forest Community Church*, 5EP.6722. Colorado State Inventory Form, October 1976. On file with Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado, Denver, Colorado.
p.2.

⁴ Black Forest Community Church records.

⁵ Ibid., p.3.

⁶ The Bemis Taylor Memorial Chapel at La Foret, built in 1929, was listed in the National Register on April 5, 1999 (5EP.1297, NRIS.99000447).

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Shoup Road for a parsonage, which was completed in 1960. Eventually the donated land was sold, the proceeds of which were used to construct Morast Hall in 1996.

By the 1960s, the establishment of the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs and the continued growth of that city prompted changes in the Black Forest community. It became a rural haven for city dwellers who wanted a little more nature around them. With a larger population moving into the area, the BFCC congregation began to outgrow its little Log Church. In 1962, George Hardesty donated funds for the erection of a new church building in memory of his wife, Stella. Plans were drawn by local architect C.D. King and were implemented by local builder Eddie Palmer, with ground broken on August 19, 1962. No information about the architect or builder has been discovered. The first service was held on Christmas Sunday in 1962.

The tradition of involvement by the larger community continued, with local artist Al Wynne (1922-2009) designing and creating the five beautiful stained glass windows in the Stone Church to illustrate biblical stories. Born in Colorado Springs, Wynne was a student at the Broadmoor Art Academy beginning at the age of nine, studying calligraphy, painting, and other media. After serving in the US Army Air Corps during World War II, Wynne earned a Master's of Fine Arts at the University of Iowa under his mentor Carl Fracassini.⁷ He returned to Colorado with his wife and fellow artist, Lou Wynne, in 1961, adding studio space for both to their home in the Black Forest.⁸ Hugh Grant, the director of the Kirkland Museum of Fine and Decorative Art, has called Wynne "one of the most important abstract painters in Colorado and in this region."⁹ Over 400 of Wynne's works were lost when the family home and studio were destroyed in the Black Forest fire in 2013. His work has been featured in major exhibitions at the Denver Art Museum (1962); Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center (1999); Boulder Museum of Contemporary Art (1999); Museum of Contemporary Art/Denver (2002); Kirkland Museum of Fine and Decorative Art (2008); and Fort Collins Museum of Contemporary Art (2009).

After the construction of the stone church building, the 1940 Log Church building was used for classrooms and meeting space. Beginning in the 1970s, the church congregation considered demolishing the 1940 building to make room for its growing membership. Instead, in 1996 the church took on an extensive campaign to simultaneously construct a new education building at the east end of the property with proceeds from the sale of the donated parsonage, and to rehabilitate the log church into offices, removing its 1950s additions at the rear and reconfiguring its interior.

From its humble beginnings, Black Forest Community Church has taken seriously its connection to and responsibility toward the community of which it is a part. As the first house of worship in the Forest, BFCC not only hosted other local congregations until they could build their own church buildings, but also became a center for community gatherings. This early "open-door policy," morphed into a wide-ranging outreach program that has benefitted organizations and individuals for

⁷ Wynne|Wynne Collection, "Al Wynne" <http://www.alandlouwynne.com/History.html>, accessed online August 8, 2016.

⁸ Michael Paglia, "Al Wynne's Legacy Continues at Z Art Department," Westword, October 17, 2013. <http://www.westword.com/arts/al-wynnes-legacy-continues-at-z-art-department-5122269>, accessed online August 8, 2016.

⁹ Kyle MacMillian, "Abstract Painter Al Wynne Dies at age 87," Denver Post, December 17, 2009. <http://www.denverpost.com/2009/12/17/abstract-painter-al-wynne-dies-at-age-87/>, accessed online August 8, 2016.

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decades. Boys and girls scouting groups, 4-H clubs, the Saddle Club, civic associations, Black Forest Arts and Crafts Guild, well-baby clinics, Pikes Peak Library Bookmobile, a preschool, various dance and exercise groups, and Alcoholics Anonymous meetings have all been housed at one time or another in one of its buildings. BFCC is a living symbol of a dynamic community of faith, with roots in the past, purpose in the present, and hope in the future.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Black Forest Community Church - Historic Records and Photos

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Cozart, Linda, Annah Mitchener and Carrie Robertson. *Black Forest School*, 5EP.1753. National Register of Historic Places nomination form. May 1992. On file with Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

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Wynne|Wynne Collection, "History: Al Wynne." <http://www.alandlouwynne.com/History.html>, accessed online August 8, 2016.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The State Register nomination includes the plot of land historically associated with the Black Forest Community Church, but excludes the 1996 Morast Hall at the eastern end. The State Register's eastern boundary is 15' east of the Old Log Church.

The property's legal description is as follows:

Tract in the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 12 N, Range 65 West as follows: Beginning at the NW corner of Section 17, then Easterly 30 feet for Point of Bounds, continue Easterly 352 feet, Angle right Southerly 239 feet, Angle right 352 feet Westerly, then Northerly 239 feet to Point of Bounds at existing road.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1- 15, except as noted:

Name of Property: Black Forest Community Church
Location: Colorado Springs, El Paso County
Photographer: Erika Warzel (January 2016)

Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 Log Church, north-facing side. 1996 Morast Hall and 1962 Stone Church are to left and right, respectively. Camera facing south.
- 2 Log Church, north- and west-facing sides. Camera facing southeast.
- 3 Log Church, east-facing side. Camera facing west.
- 4 Log Church, south-facing side showing basement level. Camera facing north.
- 5 Stone Church, north-facing side of narthex. Camera facing southwest.
- 6 Stone Church, north-facing side. Camera facing south.
- 7 Stone Church, west-facing side. Camera facing east.
- 8 Stone Church, south-facing side. Camera facing north.
- 9 Stone Church, east-facing side. Camera facing northwest.
- 10 Log Church, original interior doors leading from tower to former sanctuary space. Camera facing south.
- 11 Log Church, former interior sanctuary space now divided into offices. Camera facing south.
- 12 Stone Church, interior of narthex leading into nave. Camera facing south.
- 13 Stone Church, nave interior with laminated wood piers. Camera facing west.
- 14 Stone Church, stained glass windows in nave. Camera facing south. (Mona Navalta, May 2016)
- 15 Stone Church, stained glass windows in nave. Camera facing south. (Mona Navalta, May 2016)

Historic Photos (source: Black Forest Community Church records)

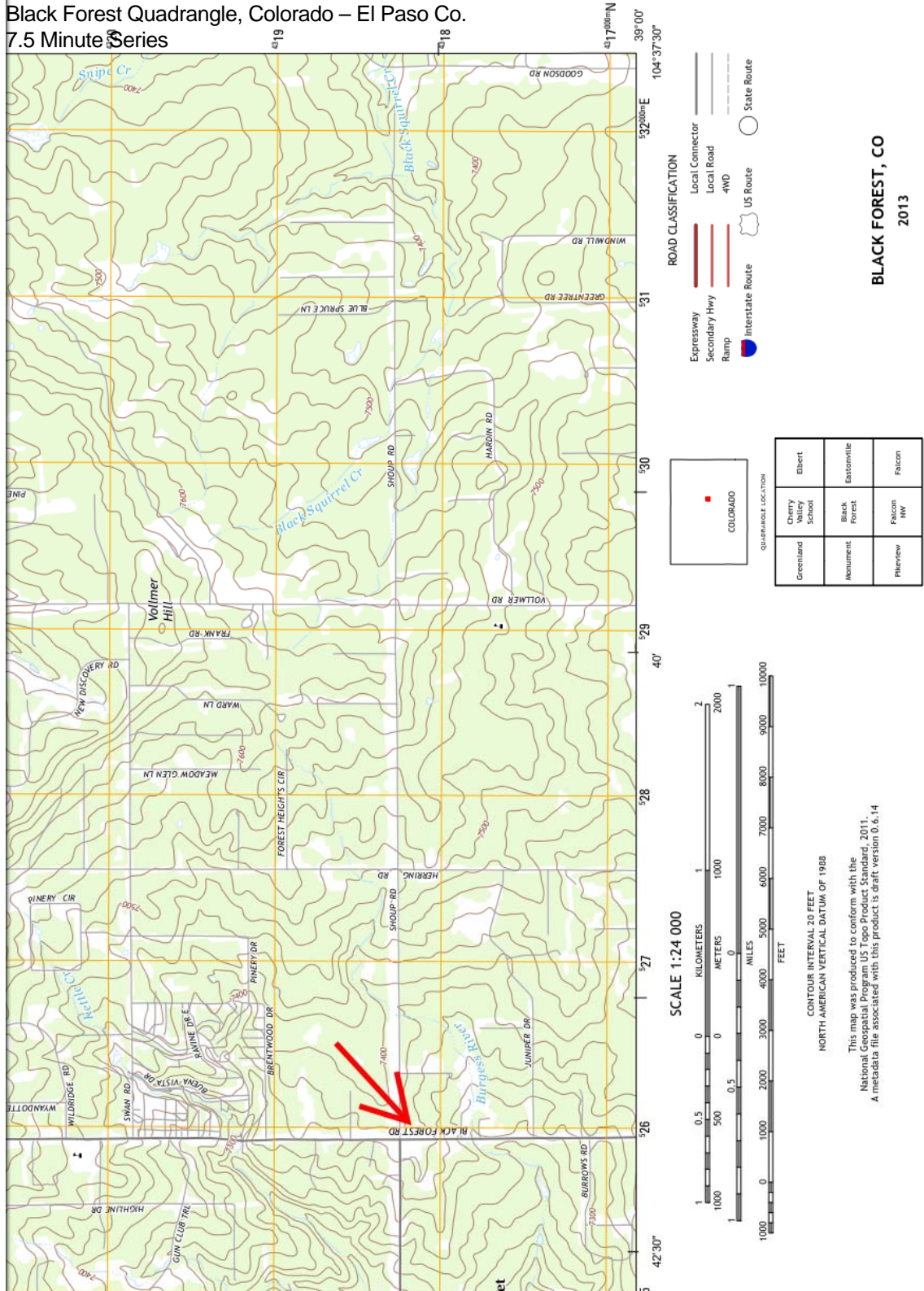
- 1 Log Church Building, West Side, showing 1950s Basement Addition during construction of Stone Church building in 1962.
- 2 Log Church Building, East Side, showing 1950s Basement Addition during Morast Hall construction in 1996.
- 3 Stone Church Building, under construction, 1962
- 4 Stone Church Building, under construction, 1962
- 5 Stone Church Building, 1962, North Side (Front)
- 6 Stone Church Building, 1962, North and West Sides

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Black Forest Quadrangle, Colorado – El Paso Co.

7.5 Minute Series

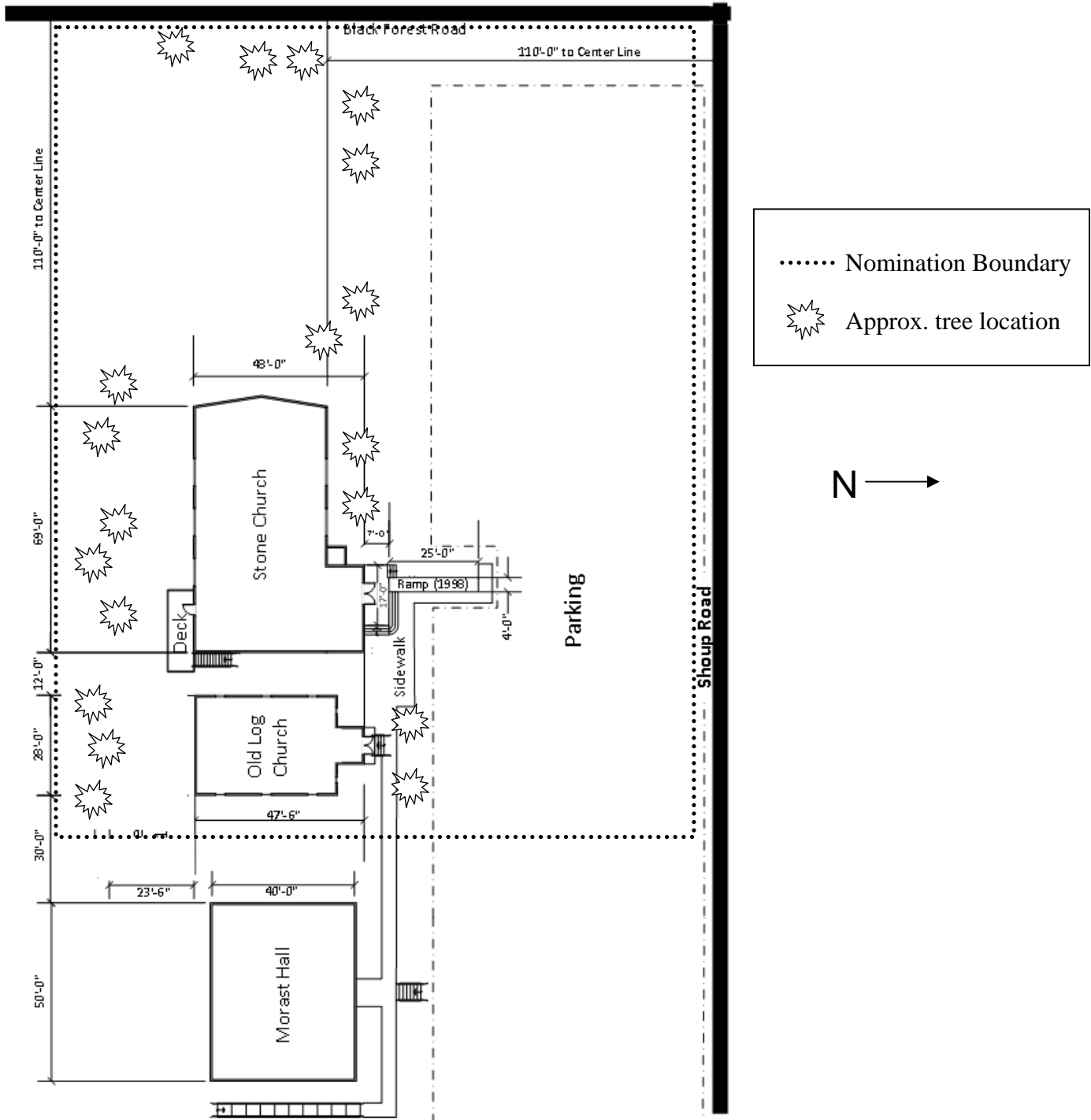


BLACK FOREST, CO
2013



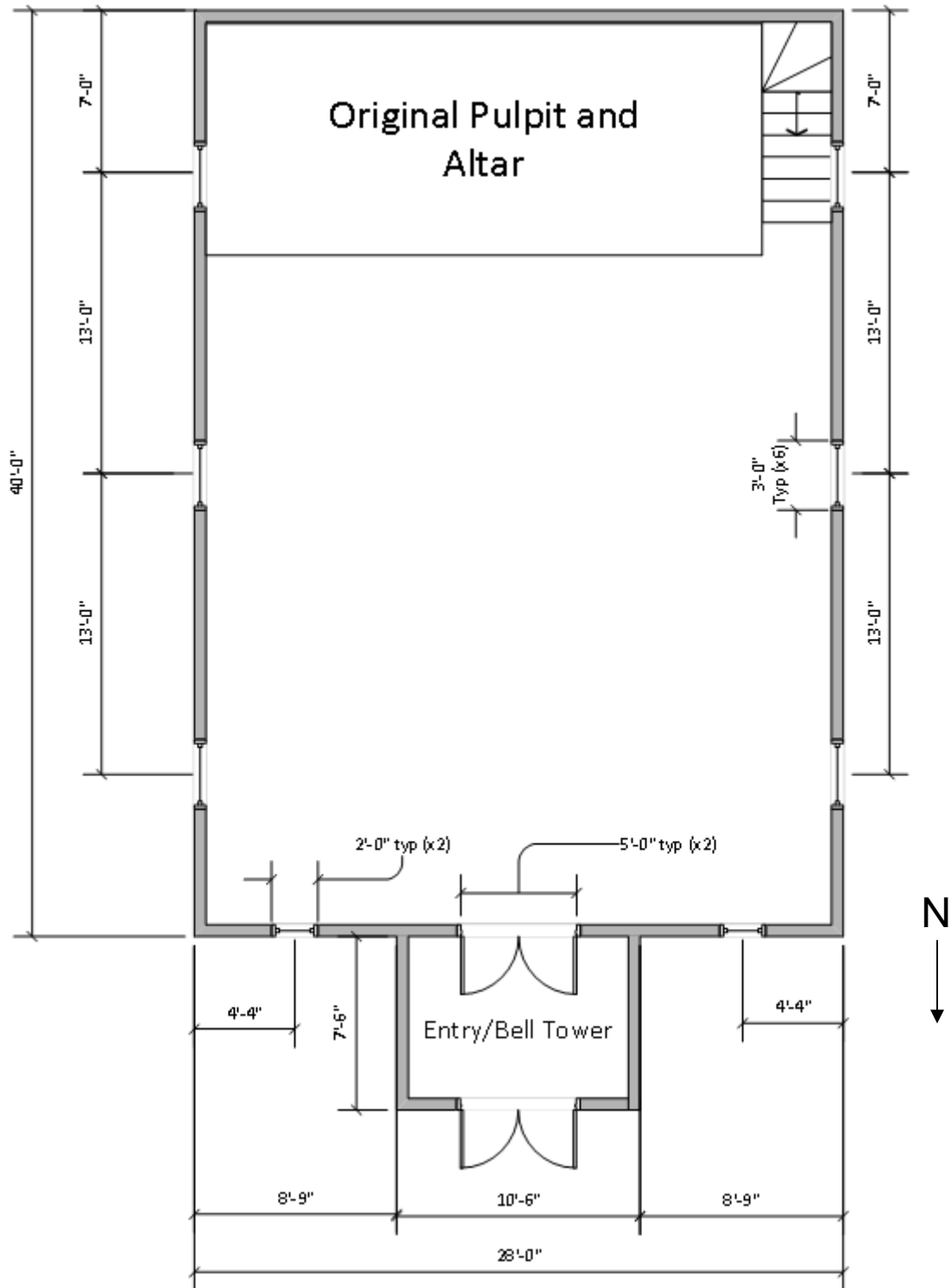
Property Name Black Forest Community Church

Figure 1. Site Plan



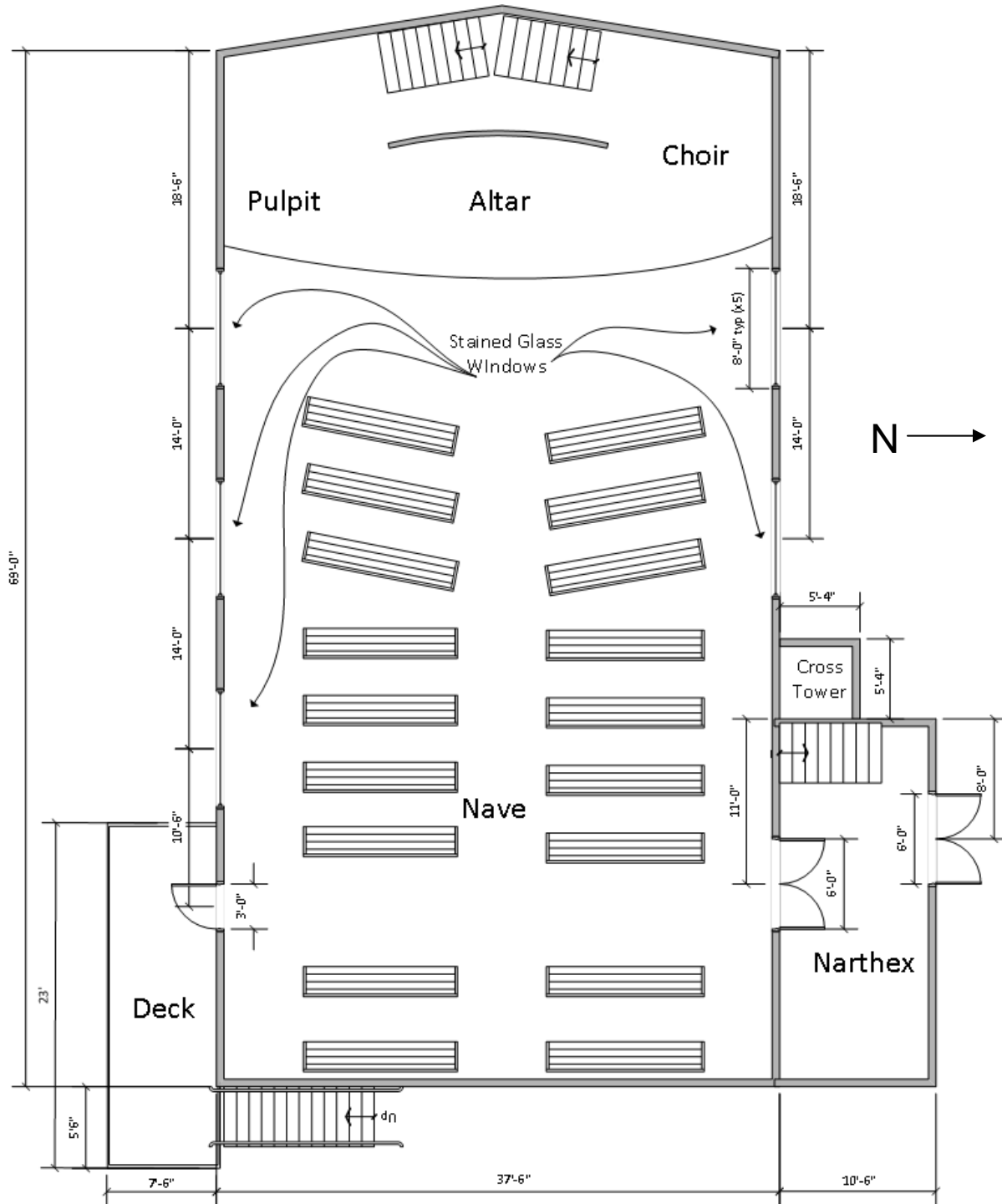
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Figure 2. Floor Plan sketch of 1940 Log Church (original)



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Figure 3. Floor Plan Sketch of 1962 Stone Church



Property Name Black Forest Community Church



Historic Photo 1- Log Building, West Side, showing 1953 Basement Addition



Historic Photo 2- Log Building, East Side, showing 1953 Basement Addition (behind Morast Hall construction)

Property Name Black Forest Community Church



Historic Photo 3 - Stone Church Building, under construction, 1962



Historic Photo 4 - Stone Church Building, under construction, 1962

Property Name Black Forest Community Church



Historic Photo 5 - Stone Church Building, 1962, North Side (Front)



Historic Photo 6 - Stone Church Building, 1962, North and West Sides