

destroyed by fire 4/95

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name First Baptist Church
other names/site number VDHR Site No. 128-37

2. Location

street & number 407 North Jefferson Street, NW N/A not for publication
city, town Roanoke N/A vicinity
state Virginia code VA county (city) code 770 zip code 24016

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u>1</u> objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Henry C. Matheson 10-29-90
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, VA Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other. (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious structure (church)
: other (parish hall)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS: (cultural center)
EDUCATION: school (child development center)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque
Gothic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK

roof STONE: slate; METAL
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
ETHNIC HERITAGE: BLACK
SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1898-1940

Significant Dates

1898-1900
1936

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

James, the Rev. Arthur L.

Architect/Builder

Markley, Christopher (contractor)
Huggins, Henry Hartwell (church)
Cowan, P.R. (parish hall)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property less than one acre (approx. 26,000 square feet)

UTM References

A

17	593940	4125850
Zone	Easting	Northing

B

Zone	Easting	Northing

C

--	--	--

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are depicted on the accompanying plat. Essentially, the nominated property is bounded by North Jefferson Street, Patton and Gilmer avenues, and an alley.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries correspond to the property lines of the nominated property and include the two contributing buildings on the site.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roanoke Regional Preservation Office, Dr. John R. Kern, Daniel Pezzoni

organization Virginia Department of Historic Resources date 8/29/90

street & number 1030 Penmar Avenue, SE telephone (703) 857-7585

city or town Roanoke state Virginia zip code 24013

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7. DESCRIPTION

First Baptist Church occupies an elevated site at 407 North Jefferson Street a few blocks north of the heart of downtown Roanoke in the core area of the historic Gainsboro neighborhood. The large six-bay nave-plan brick church was built in 1898-1900 and features a clipped gable roof and a front bell tower. Romanesque and Gothic style influences are evident in the exterior form and detailing of the church. On the interior are a first-floor fellowship hall and a second-floor sanctuary with monumental open roof trusses. Adjoining the church on the north side and included in the nomination is a one-story Parish Hall dating to 1936.

First Baptist Church is constructed of brick laid in a five-course American bond and is embellished with decorative brickwork. Arched corbeling runs under the eaves on the front elevation. The side elevations are divided into six bays by piers with corbeling at the top of the bays. On the rear elevation rise two flues with ogee-arched recessed panels, corbeling, and stepped caps. The principal entry to the church, located at the base of the bell tower, is surmounted by a Gothic arch with a corbeled archivolt that springs from a corbeled belt course. The bell tower has other decorative corbeling.

The bell tower is centered on the front elevation and is divided into four sections. The lowest section contains the aforementioned principal entry. The second section has three small lancet-arched windows set one above the other. The third section contains the belfry and has louvered lancet-arched openings on all four sides. The fourth or top section has three lancet-arched windows to a side, the middle windows taller than the others and extending up into four gables. Above the gables at the top of the bell tower rises a metal-sheathed spire with a decorative metal finial.²

The principal clipped gable roof of the church is sheathed in variegated slate shingles. At the middle of the roof ridge is a ventilation cupola with a pyramidal roof and rectangular louvered vents flanked by lancet-arched panels. On the sides of the roof are gabled dormers with louvered vents behind quatrefoil openings. The rear gable is sheathed with plain slate shingles and has a circular louvered vent. The roof has a metal cove cornice.

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On the front and sides of the church are lancet-arched recesses that contain the first- and second-story windows. The lancet-arched second-story windows are separated from the segmental-arched, one-over-one sash, first-floor windows by brick spandrels.³ Other exterior features of the church include a rear brick wing with hipped roof, poured concrete front steps with an iron hand rail (dating to the early twentieth century), and a marble corner stone at the southwest corner reading "COL'D. FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH 1898."

The Romanesque and Gothic detailing of the exterior is not as pronounced on the more conventional late Victorian interior. Interior spaces generally have plastered walls and ceilings and beaded tongue-and-groove wainscots. The earliest wall colors appear to be varying shades of green; the wood trim and sheathing appear to have been originally stained and varnished. The church is entered through a vestibule that has a decorative tile floor with a central eight-pointed star emblem. To each side of the vestibule are offices and stairs that rise to the second-floor sanctuary. Through the vestibule is the fellowship hall, a large room with a curved dais at the far end. The pressed metal ceiling of the hall is supported by cast iron columns bearing the name of Joel D. Daniel, an early church trustee who is said to have donated the columns.⁴ On the north side of the fellowship hall are Sunday school cubicles that were probably added to the space during the second quarter of the twentieth century. Suspended from metal frames are curtains that were used to divide the cubicles. The cubicles on the south side of the hall were replaced during the third quarter of the twentieth century by an office with wood paneled partition walls. Behind the fellowship hall are a rest room, kitchen, and boiler room. The rest room has original beaded tongue-and-groove stalls and ceiling. The boiler room formerly had a coal-burning furnace that was replaced with the present oil-burning furnace. Connected to the heating plant are the radiators found throughout the building, some of which are of ornamental cast iron. The kitchen has mid-twentieth-century cabinetry, a lavatory, and a stair to the second floor.

The second-floor sanctuary has a balcony at the west end, a dais, pulpit, baptistery, and organ at the east end, and a ramped floor that slopes from west to east. The pews are curved and are divided into three sections by two aisles. The ceiling is sheathed with modern composition tiles that may conceal original tongue-and-groove sheathing. In the center of the ceiling is an

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ornamental metal grill concealing an exhaust fan that draws hot air from the sanctuary into the roof and out through the roof vents. A large light fixture, possibly a gasolier, formerly hung from the center of the grill. The roof is supported by monumental trusses. The trusses have hewn wooden members with bolted connections and a wooden outer casing and are connected by metal tie rods. The curved balcony at the back of the sanctuary (known to the congregation as the "gallery") has a turned balustrade and beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing on the ceiling underneath. The stairs to the balcony rise above the stairs from the first floor and have beaded tongue-and-groove enclosures and square newels with turned ornament. The massive shaft of the bell tower rises through the balcony.

The pulpit dais at the front of the sanctuary has a beaded tongue-and-groove skirt and a curved projection with a paneled balustrade for the choir. To the north side of the dais is a shallow niche with a curtain; to the south side is an arched alcove. The pulpit itself is an ornate wooden furnishing with turned work and quatrefoil appliques. Over the dais, supported by slender wooden columns with foliated capitals, is the organ. The large organ pipes visible from the sanctuary are purely ornamental; the true organ pipes are much smaller and are concealed behind. Originally the ornamental pipes had a metallic finish. Behind the dais, flanked by two five-panel doors, is the baptistery. The metal-lined baptistery has a white marble coping with the word "BAPTISTERY" on the front and is viewed through an arched opening. The back wall of the baptistery is painted with a mural depicting a dove flying over a tropical sea. Church member Roscoe Martin painted this mural in 1950. The area behind the sanctuary (actually housed in the upper section of the rear hip-roofed wing of the church) contains dressing rooms and an office. Projecting from walls throughout the second floor are pipe ends that were formerly fitted with gas lights.

To the north side of the church across an alley is the 1936 Parish Hall, a one-story hip-roofed frame building with brick veneer laid in a stretcher bond (The Parish Hall is classified as a contributing building in the resource count.). The building has a poured concrete foundation, asphalt shingle roofing, decorative exposed rafter ends in the eaves, a gabled front stoop, one-over-one sash windows, and a plainly detailed interior with a large meeting room and small offices, kitchen, and rest room. The Parish Hall is presently used as the Jefferson Street Child Development Center. To the north side of the Parish Hall,

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in a chain link fenced lot bordering on Jefferson Street and Patton Avenue, is a modern playground (The playground equipment is classified as a noncontributing object in the resource count.). To the south side of the church, bordered by Jefferson Street and Gilmer Avenue, is a sloping yard planted with trees and enclosed by a chain link fence above a poured concrete retaining wall dating to the first quarter of the twentieth century. Near the church facing southward on the sloping yard are fragments of large letters spelling "FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH" formed of river cobbles set in concrete and dating to the first half of the twentieth century. First Baptist stands at the west end of a block of turn-of-the-century houses on Gilmer and Patton avenues which comprises a significant component of the larger Gainsboro neighborhood, the heart of Roanoke's black community.

First Baptist Church was designed by prominent turn-of-the-century Roanoke architect Henry Hartwell Huggins (1864-1912) who was commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for the church building by August 2, 1898. First Baptist was one of Huggins's earliest major commissions; later the architect designed such prominent Roanoke Valley landmarks as the West Dormitory at Hollins College (1900), Mountain View (1907), Fire Station No. 1 (1907-08), and the Roanoke County Courthouse (1909). Huggins also supervised the construction of the church, measured the brickwork of Henry Langhorne, and drafted contracts for the plasterer and for roofer C. P. Hogan. J. H. Marsteller installed the marble around the baptistery. The 1936 Parish Hall was built by First Baptist Church member P. R. Cowan.

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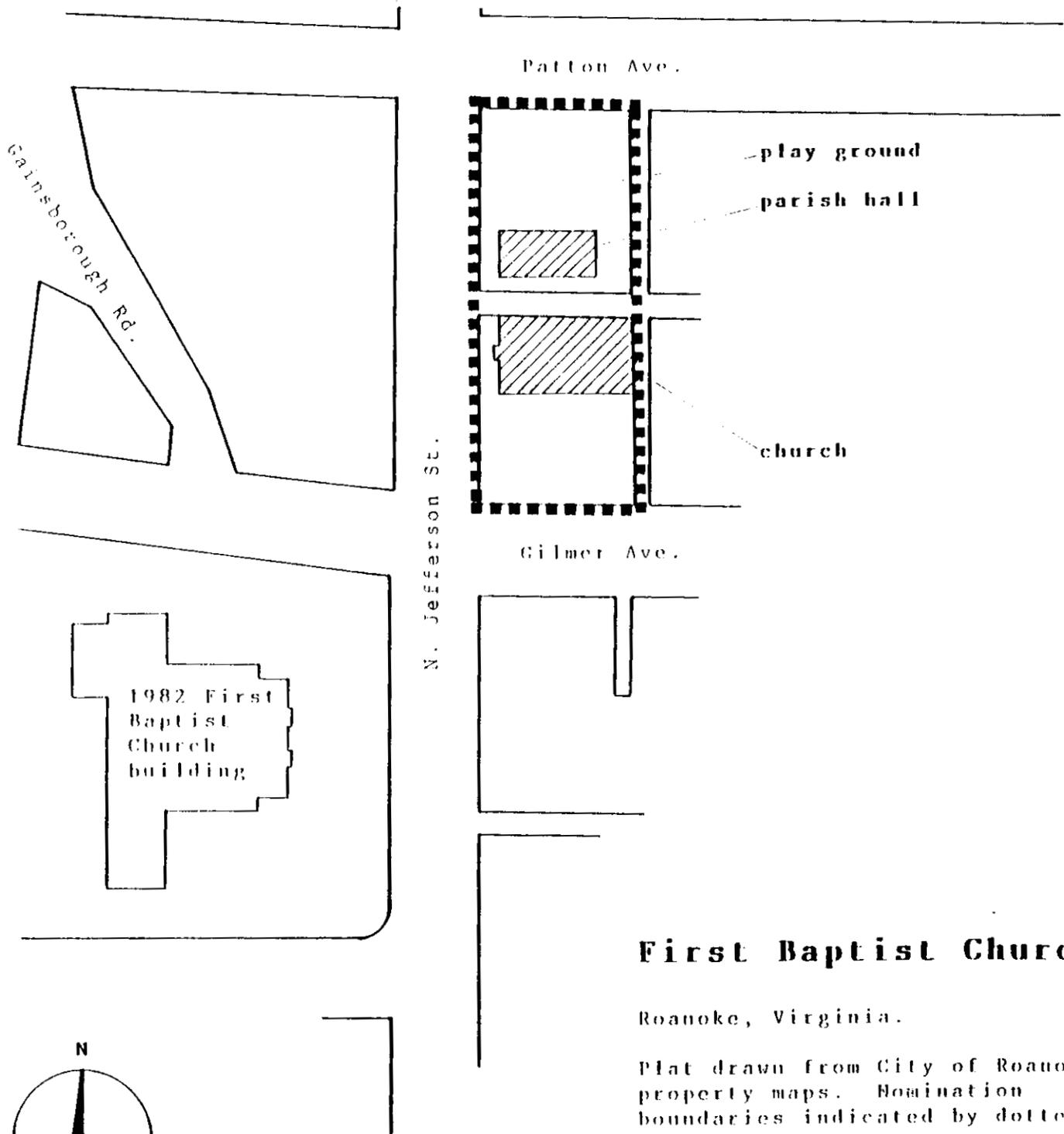
FOOTNOTES

1. First Baptist is located one block south of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church (631 North Jefferson Street), placed in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places in 1972. One block to the south of the church is the building presently used by the congregation at 310 North Jefferson Street.
2. Originally the spire was roofed with slate shingles.
3. Around 1920 stained glass windows were installed in the sanctuary. In the early 1980s these windows were installed in the new First Baptist Church across Jefferson and Gilmer. The windows were made by the firm of Kolb and Martin of Philadelphia. Several of the windows depict Jesus Christ at various stages of his life; the remainder have geometric designs. It is possible that the church had two stained glass windows on the second story of the front elevation prior to the period around 1920 when the other windows were installed.
4. Interview with Walter Wheaton, April 9, 1990. According to tradition, Joel D. Daniel (spelled "Daniels" on the columns) cast the columns or had them cast at the foundry where he worked, possibly a foundry associated with the Norfolk and Western Railroad. The columns were placed so that Daniel's name is upside down, supposedly because the other trustees were displeased that Daniel had had his name put on them.
5. Wheaton interview. At the base of each truss is a decorative scroll. According to Wheaton, the floor joists under the sanctuary are also hewn.

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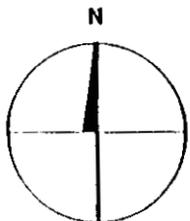


First Baptist Church

Roanoke, Virginia.

Plat drawn from City of Roanoke property maps. Nomination boundaries indicated by dotted line.

Scale: 1" = approx. 100'



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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

First Baptist Church is the imposing place of worship which served what was the largest and most prominent black congregation in Virginia west of Richmond from the late nineteenth until the mid-twentieth century. By providing its members with opportunities for spiritual and social service, First Baptist played a vital role in the life of Roanoke's black community, and ultimately encouraged its leading members to become active in the affairs of the community at large. First Baptist is therefore eligible for listing under Criterion A for its significance to the black heritage and the civic heritage of the Roanoke Valley. The church is also significant under Criterion C as one of the oldest and most prominent churches built in Roanoke during the city's turn-of-the-century era of rapid urbanization. The period of significance for the brick Romanesque and Gothic church extends from the years of its construction, 1898 to 1900, until 1940 at the height of its distinguished leadership under the pastorate of the Rev. Arthur L. James. The church is also significant under Criterion B for its association with the Rev. James.

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Church histories trace the origins of First Baptist Church to an organizational meeting held in September 1867 which established the Big Lick Colored Baptist Church. Deed Book L, page 584, of the Roanoke County Circuit Court records the grant of a small 30' by 40' parcel of land in May 1869 to George P. Tayloe and two other white trustees of the African Baptist Church at Gainsborough.¹ The deed stated that the Big Lick Colored Baptist Church was then in existence, and the white trustees subsequently transferred the parcel title to Julius Oliver, William D. Trent, and five other black trustees of the church.

The Big Lick Colored Baptist Church apparently conducted services on this small plot of land in Gainsborough until 1876 when they purchased the old brick St. John's Episcopal Church at Big Lick for \$800. An act of the Virginia General Assembly approved in January 1877 authorized the transaction, stating that the congregation and vestry of St. John's wished to build a₂ new church and that an advantageous sale had already been made.²

After the arrival of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in 1882, Big Lick and Gainsborough were incorporated into the town of Roanoke. Population grew rapidly as Norfolk and Western established its general offices and shops in Roanoke, and by the mid 1890s trustees of the former Big Lick Colored Baptist Church, now known as the First Baptist Church, Colored, of the city of Roanoke, sought a larger place of worship. Under the leadership of the Rev. Richard R. Jones of Bedford, Virginia, the First Baptist trustees in August 1897 requested an abstract of title for a 125' by 100' parcel of land at the northeast corner of Gilmer Avenue and Jefferson Street. Assured of a secure chain of title, on 7 September 1897 trustees of First Baptist Church purchased the lot at the northeast corner of Gilmer and Jefferson, as recorded in Deed Book 108, page 371, of the Roanoke City Circuit Court.³

With their new site thus in hand, the Rev. Jones and members of First Baptist Church then began their remarkable efforts to build a new place of worship on Jefferson Street. Using the Jefferson Street property and the old St. John's Episcopal Church as collateral, the trustees of First Baptist secured a series of loans from the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank in 1898 and thereafter.⁴ Church fathers broke ground and laid a cornerstone in 1898. Christopher Markley, the contractor for the building

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foundation, reportedly resisted attempts to halt construction, and the Gothic brick structure with its imposing centered gable facade tower was ready for dedication on 6 May 1900. The Roanoke Times of 1 May 1900 publicized the forthcoming ceremonies:

The congregation of the First Colored Baptist Church has announced that it will move into its new church building on North Jefferson Street next Sunday morning. The new church is a handsome building and has been completed after a long and hard struggle on the part of the First church members. It is most creditable in every respect and immediately impresses the visitor as being the handsomest colored church in the city. Rev. R. R. Jones is the pastor and J. K. Trent the clerk of the church. Dr. Jackson and Armistead Washington are the clerks of the new building. An elaborate programme has been arranged for the opening. On Sunday morning the pastor will preach. In the afternoon there will be a sermon by Rev. W. W. Brown. At 8 in the evening the pastor will give a history of the work. There will be preaching each night during the week following, up to Friday when the commencement exercises of the Independent School will take place.

From the first week of opening ceremonies until 1982, First Baptist Church provided its members with a welcome place to worship and offered its congregation opportunities for social as well as spiritual service.

The Rev. Jones headed a drive to repay most of the First Baptist Church construction debts by the time of his retirement in February 1904. During the next decade and a half, church members placed pews in the gallery, matched a gift from Andrew Carnegie to install a pipe organ which remains in the church today, and upgraded the building systems by adding steam heat and electricity.

Under the notable leadership of the Rev. Arthur L. James from 1919 to 1958, the First Baptist Church offered an impressive ministry to its members and to the needs of their community. The Rev. James in 1925 supervised purchase of the adjoining lot

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between the church and Patton Avenue on which a Parish Hall or Sunday school was constructed. The building was used for youth activities and a children's nursery. A Daily Vacation Bible School met on the Patton Avenue lot where divinity students directed the religious education of two hundred children for six weeks during the months of June and July. The Rev. James presided over the Helping Hand Club, a women's organization of the church responsible for sending charitable donations to the poor. He organized the Men's Club of the church, a group which looked after inmates of the City Alms House, transported them to church when they desired to attend, and otherwise considered the problems of men and sought to address them through spiritual development. The Men's Club began publication of The Church News, reportedly at that time the only black newspaper in Southwest Virginia. In 1930 the Rev. James and the senior choir began weekly radio broadcasts entitled the "Back Home Devotional Hour." Church membership is reported to have peaked at 2,193 during the Depression, and the Rev. Edward T. Burton, author of Understanding Black Baptists in Virginia, has stated that First Baptist had the largest black congregation in Virginia west of Richmond during the first half of the twentieth century.

By the time of his retirement the Rev. James had established an outstanding record of service to the First Baptist Church of Roanoke and to the city of Roanoke. During World War II he had served as a member of the Roanoke Selective Service Board No. 2. He had served as a member of the Roanoke Public Library Committee and had been elected by the City Council to the Roanoke City School Board. For a number of years he also served as president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention and as a trustee of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College of Lynchburg. Published excerpts from his sermons show him to have been a man of deep religious conviction and one who spoke for human and civil rights with dignity, pride, and the gift of a storyteller.

Senior members of the congregation have strong memories of the Rev. James and First Baptist Church which he served. Herbert Reynolds recalls their pastor as a great teacher who always preached from written sermons. The Rev. James cared about the lives of his parishioners and could reassure them in times of need. He was active in all aspects of community life, and

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Almond Crocker remembers the remarkable talent he had for carrying out his ideas for spiritual and social service.

Parishioners remember their church on Jefferson Street with pride. For Eunice Poindexter old First Baptist was "a beacon of light." Children watched baptisms from the sanctuary balcony. The organ provided wonderful music for worship. Heavy curtains could be drawn to divide the first floor fellowship hall for Sunday school functions. Nadine Wheaton also remembers that different parts of the sanctuary were used for Sunday school groups. A bell in the tower rang before services and more slowly for funerals. The steep stairs that rise from the first floor vestibule to the sanctuary always presented problems for T. C. Banks and other men when they had to work their way around the half story landing while carrying a heavy funeral casket.

Senior parishioners all remember that First Baptist Church served as a social center as well as a place for spiritual worship. For Mozelle Scott old First Baptist was "the center for everything in the community." Sunday school was well organized and fun. Dedicated women such as Lucy Stratton directed biblical plays and pageants. The church had a wonderful choir and a six or seven piece instrumental group. A strong scouting program and the Vacation Bible School provided children with good training and recreation. Moreover, the church always looked after its own and after those less fortunate in the community. Deacons headed one of First Baptist's relief committees which saw that food, clothing, and fuel were provided to the needy. The church network of civic programs had so expanded by the end of the Rev. James' pastorate that church members became increasingly active in affairs of the community at large. Lewis Peery, recently named Roanoke's citizen of the year, states that First Baptist gave him a "springboard for becoming active in the community."

After the Rev. James' resignation in 1958, First Baptist Church continued as a place of worship and fellowship until it was vacated in June 1982 when present minister the Rev. Kenneth B. Wright led the congregation to a new building a block to the west and south of the original church. Recently The Acting Company of Roanoke Valley obtained permission from First Baptist to seek historic designation for the now vacant First Baptist Church and to renovate the structure for use by The Acting Company and by

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the League of Roanoke Artists. These plans were well received at a public meeting in February 1990 where members of First Baptist expressed active support for rehabilitation of the church which for eighty years had been central to their lives and to the life of their community.

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FOOTNOTES

1. Gainsborough was also sometimes called Big Lick or Old Lick.
2. A deed recording the Big Lick Colored Baptist Church purchase of St. John's Episcopal Church at Big Lick has been retained in the archives of the First Baptist Church. The authors are extremely grateful to First Baptist Church members Geneva Hale, Eunice Poindexter, and John Reynolds for their generous assistance in making all of these records available and for providing much additional information on the history of their church. The deed records the sale of St. John's to Big Lick Baptist on 10 September 1876, but Clare White's research on St. John's indicates that arrangements for the sale had been made by March 1876.
3. The Roanoke City Directory for 1900 listed all seven of the First Baptist trustees who purchased the lot on Gilmer and Jefferson as laborers: three of them worked for Norfolk and Western and one worked for the city of Roanoke.
4. Between 1898 and 1901 trustees of First Baptist Church executed five deeds of trust with the Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank for loans totaling \$10,700.
5. Oral interviews of First Baptist Church members were recorded on tape in May and June 1990 by members of the Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation. The interviews were recorded by Martha Boxley, Kent Chrisman, Mignon Chubb-Hale, and Whitney Feldmann; those interviewed were Thessalonia Crosby Banks, Sr., Almond Crocker, Lewis Peery, Eunice Poindexter, Herbert Reynolds, Mozelle Scott, and Nadine Wheaton.

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9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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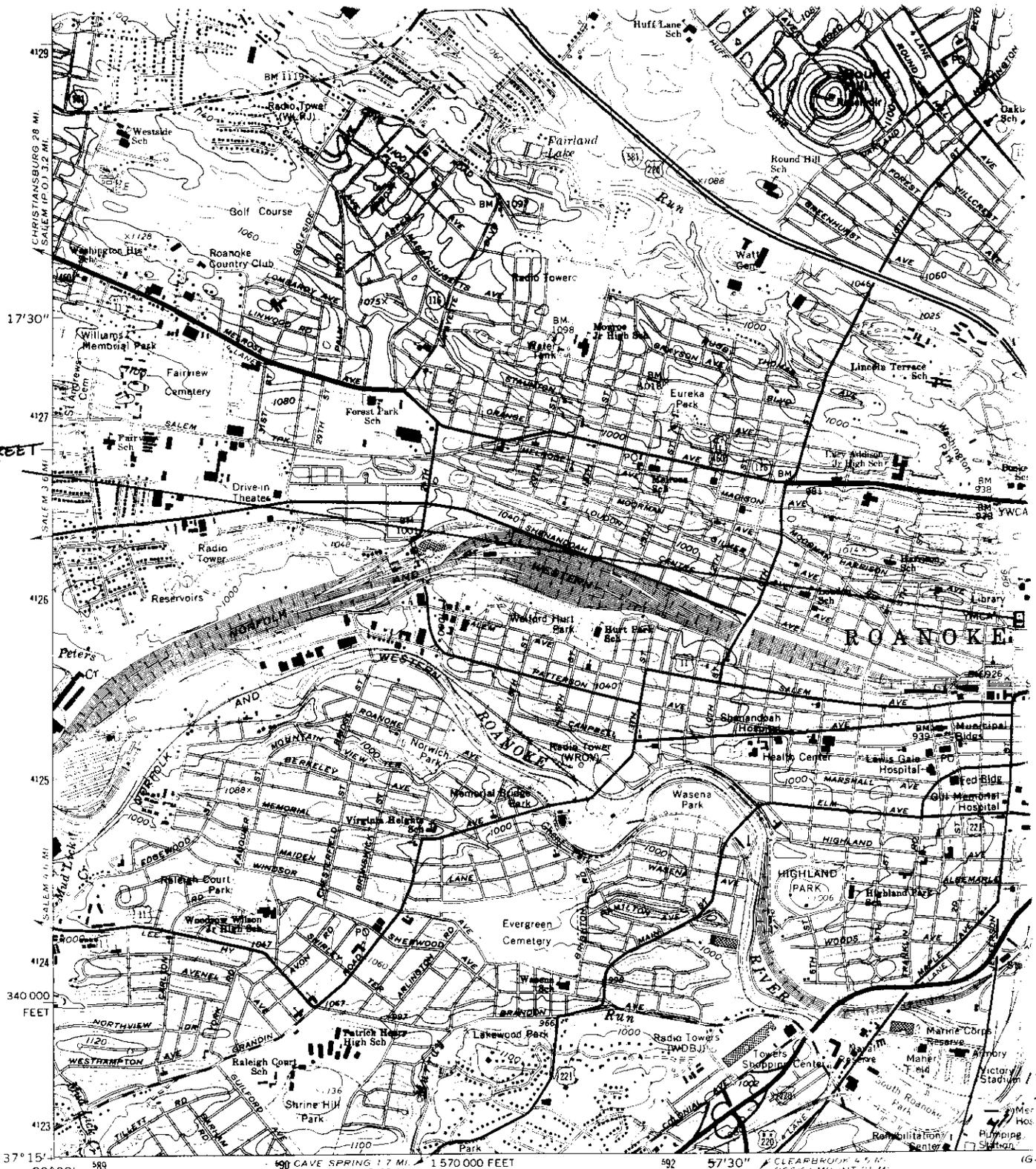
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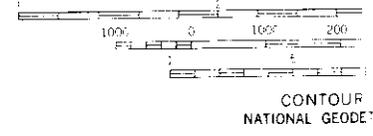
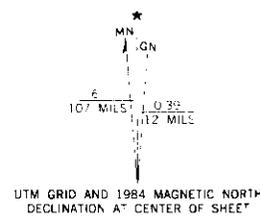
Walsh's Roanoke, Virginia City Directory for 1900. Roanoke,
Virginia: The Stone Printing and Manufacturing
Company, 1900. Roanoke, Virginia.

JEFFERSON STREET
 FIRST BAPTIST
 CHURCH
 (128-37)
 ROANOKE, VA.
 UTM: ZONE 17
 E 593740
 N 4125850



IBENT MOUNTAIN
 4558 ft NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1960. Field checked 1963
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Virginia
 coordinate system, south zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
 zone 17, shown in blue
 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 10 meters south and
 15 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
 generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries
 of the National or State reservations shown on this map



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH
 FOR SALE BY U
 DENVER, COLORADO 80
 AND VIRGINIA DIVISION OF MINERAL
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC