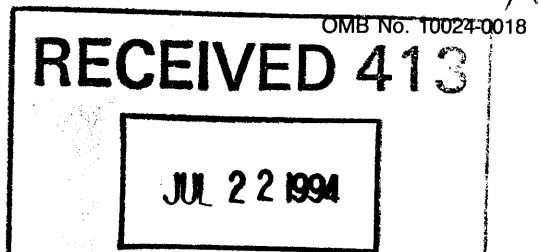


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by entering the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Christ Episcopal Church

other names/site number 5FN1194

2. Location

street & number 802 Harrison Avenue n/a not for publication

city or town Canon City n/a vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Fremont code 043 zip code 81212

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  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
James Edward Hartman Signature of certifying official/Title July 12, 1994 Date  
State Historic Preservation Office  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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:)

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper 8.19.94 Date of Action

Entered in the  
National Register

**5. Classification**

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19 TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls STONE/limestone

roof WOOD/shake

other \_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1902

**Significant Dates**

1902

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

MacLaren, Thomas

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Canon City Library, History Room

Christ Episcopal Church  
Name of Property

Fremont County, CO  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	3
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4	7	9	2	6	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	2	5	4	9	7	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
Zone Easting Northing

3 

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Zone Easting Northing

4 

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--	--	--	--	--	--

  
 See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lorraine Deppe, Administrative Assistant (ed. HLW)

organization Christ Episcopal Church date March 25, 1994

street & number 802 Harrison Avenue telephone (719) 275-2028

city or town Canon City state CO zip code 81212

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### 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.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

#### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

### Property Owner

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

name Christ Church Canon City Colorado

street & number 802 Harrison Avenue telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Canon City state CO zip code 81212

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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RECEIVED 413

JUL 22 1994

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FREMONT COUNTY, CO

### DESCRIPTION

Christ Episcopal Church occupies the southeast corner of Harrison Avenue and 8th Street in a residential section of Canon City. The T-shaped building is comprised of a large, front-gabled, main section with a smaller gabled west wing built in 1902 and a gabled east wing constructed in 1960. Decorative ridge capping and wood shake shingles cover the broad, steeply pitched roofs with their slightly flared eaves. The irregularly coursed, rock-faced, ashlar building has a concrete foundation. The original building has limestone walls and the north elevation of the newer wing is sandstone. (The east and south elevations of the east wing are the only exception to the stone wall construction.) The church defies classification from a stylistic standpoint as elements from several styles was used. This eclectic approach employs elements of Richardsonian Romanesque, Early English Gothic, and Mission. The building is in excellent condition and with the exception of an addition and the replacement of some stained glass windows, has undergone very little change since its construction.

The T-shaped plan reflects the three separate sections of the building. The main portion--the base of the T--includes the church and the small vestibule (narthex). The western portion of the cross piece was originally a guild hall that was converted to a chapel and columbarium. These two sections represent the original 1902 gabled-L structure. The eastern cross piece is a later construction that serves as the parish hall.

Facing north on Harrison Avenue is the entrance to the church which is marked by the projecting vestibule/narthex with a very low pitched gable roof behind a parapet wall. Three stone steps and a wrought-iron railing lead up to the narthex with its segmentally arched entry. The deeply recessed double doors are hand-carved oak and topped with a segmentally arched transom light of amber glass. On each side of the entrance is a wrought-iron wall bracket holding a light fixture of wrought-iron and amber glass. Above the narthex, on the wall of the gabled end is a large round-arched stained glass window which contains four lancets (narrow, sharply-pointed arched windows) and a cinquefoil. Within the apex of the gabled end is a cross of smooth finished stone. The high rake (sloping edge of the gable) is capped with smooth stone.

Rectangular window openings framed with stone lintels and lugsills punctuate the church's walls on the east and west elevations. Single windows alternate with larger paired windows along the long sides of the building. These stained glass windows with their religious themes have a fixed lower sash and a smaller upper hopper window. The two sets of paired windows on the west side facing 8th Street received a different treatment

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FREMONT COUNTY, CO**DESCRIPTION** (continued)

as they are topped with a smooth, simply decorated stone. The fenestration pattern on the east side of the church is broken up by the shed roof entrance to the Parish Hall.

Between the church and the chapel is a vertical wall projection with cutouts that hold two bells. This campanario rises 50 feet above the ground and is topped with curvilinear coping of smooth stone and an elaborate wrought-iron weather vane. Smooth stone in the shape of a cross separates the two bell openings. There is a narrow vertical opening in the stone below the bells for ventilation.

The chapel continues the same limestone wall construction. From the campanario, the north wall of the chapel is broken by entrances at each end with two sets of small paired windows in between. Buttress-like projections with wrought-iron wall brackets punctuate both entrances. The paneled doors (one at the east end and two at the west end) repeat the same carved design found on the church's main entrance. A low stone wall flanks the double-door entrance. The fixed sash windows contain abstract designs of red and blue glass. On the chapel's west elevation, the gabled end facing 8th Street, is a large semi-circular window which contains lancets of amber colored glass. A narrow vertical slit in the stone above the window provides ventilation and the rake of the gable is capped with smooth stone. Adjacent to the alley, the south elevation is marked with three sets of paired windows, a grouping of three windows, and a paneled and glazed door.

When the parish hall was built off the east elevation of the church, the same rock-faced, ashlar construction was employed on the north side of this addition. Although sandstone was used instead of limestone, the intent was to match as closely as possible the earlier building, as this elevation is seen from Harrison Avenue and the front entrance to the church. The side gable roof has a shed roof extension with a portion of the extension continuing out to provide a covered entrance to the parish hall that is supported by a tapered stone pier. Entrance to the parish hall is through a paneled door with multi-panes of colored glass serving as a transom and sidelight. The upper portion of this stone wall contains a ribbon of metal casement windows. Near ground level, providing light to the basement, are evenly spaced small rectangular single sash windows. A small stone wall projects perpendicularly from the end of the north wall.

Not readily visible from either street, the parish hall's east elevation and alley-facing south elevation are wood paneling instead of stone. The east (gabled) elevation is framed with stacked metal casement windows and

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FREMONT COUNTY, CO**DESCRIPTION** (continued)

flanked by the small stone wall on the north and a similarly perpendicular projection of concrete block on the south. A ribbon of small casement windows hugs the ground. The rear (alley) elevation is similar to its northern counterpart with a ribbon of casement windows below the shed roof extension and a series of ground-hugging windows.

The main access to the church is through the 13-by-14 foot narthex. The interior walls of the narthex are plaster, as are the walls of the church and chapel. On each wall of the narthex is a small stained glass window. A hanging ornamental lantern provides illumination. Sculptured plasterwork, in a curvilinear shape similar to that which tops the campanario, marks the double door entrance from the narthex to the nave of the church.

The nave, where the congregation sits, is a 40 foot wide and 80 feet long area. The floor is pine with carpeted aisles. Seventeen rows of oak pews on each side of the center aisle are stained a dark brown. There is an impressive roof truss system with gold-painted pendants and the ceiling is covered with diagonal tongue-and-groove panels. Both the truss work and the panels are stained a dark brown. The original lighting was by ornamental brass wall scones located over the windows, each with four arms holding a bare light bulb. This lighting has been replaced by indirect overhead lighting, but the wall fixtures have been retained and simulated wooden candles have replaced the bulbs.

Beyond the nave and three steps up is the chancel, the area where the choir sits. A choir screen of carved oak separates the nave from the chancel. The screen is stained a dark green and its chamfered edges are trimmed with gold paint. A large portion of the chancel is occupied by a Hook and Hastings pipe organ given by the St. Mary's Guild when the church was built. The pews are stained to match those in the nave.

One step higher and separated from the chancel by a Gothic-arched wall is the sanctuary, where the altar and communion rail are located. All the woodwork and wood furnishings in the church are original.

The chapel (originally the guild hall), which is also the location of the columbarium, is approximately 30 by 40 feet in size. Although less elaborate than that of the church, the ceiling of the chapel is also comprised of truss work with gold-painted pendants. Four ornamental lanterns hang from the pendants. On the wall opposite the large semi-circular stained glass window is a recessed area which contains the columbarium boxes.

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FREMONT COUNTY, CO**DESCRIPTION** (continued)

The Parish Hall is accessed from the nave of the church by a door located near the chancel or from the north elevation outside entrance. Although constructed in 1960, the hall references the older portions of the building in its use of exposed, darkly-stained tie beams. A kitchen and meeting room occupy the main level; restrooms and classrooms are in the basement.

Alterations to the 1902 construction have been minimal. The windows on the east and west sides of the church were originally amber glass with a small fleur-de-lis design. Memorial windows of more complex and colorful religious scenes gradually have replaced the originals. In 1971, what was then the guild hall underwent remodeling (for its conversion into a chapel and columbarium) that included the installation of new carpeting, lighting, furnishings and a new altar. At this time, the original windows of amber glass with a fleur-de-lis were replaced with the modern design of blue and red glass. The most obvious change to the 1902 building occurred with the construction of the Parish Hall in 1960. Attempts were made to minimize the new addition by continuing the ashlar construction on the elevation that was seen and used the most. A small gabled roof extension that had provided access to the nave of the church on the east side was used as the starting point for the new construction. The roof of the parish hall is an extension of that original gabled projection. While the construction methods and materials used in the east and south elevations of the parish hall are very unlike the rest of the building, these two elevations are not readily visible and therefore their overall impact on the integrity of the building is minimized.

(It is interesting to note that MacLaren's architectural drawings specify that the alley-facing, south elevation of the church & guild hall were to be brick. Perhaps MacLaren, or the congregation, recognized the cost effectiveness of using less expensive materials on less visible parts of the building. It is not known why the original plans were not followed.)



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FREMONT COUNTY, CO**SIGNIFICANCE**

Christ Episcopal Church is eligible for listing in the National Register under criterion C as an unusual example of the work of prominent architect Thomas MacLaren. The design of this building includes elements from several architectural styles and represents an early use of Mission elements by MacLaren. The Mission style would permeate much of MacLaren's later work in Colorado. Constructed in 1902, the church is an early example of MacLaren's developing eclecticism. As this is a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction, the building also meets criteria consideration A.

Thomas MacLaren was born in Middleton, Thornhill, Perthshire, Scotland. He received his education at the Royal Academy of London and South Kensington School of Art at Edinburgh. For health reasons, MacLaren moved to Colorado Springs in 1894. His architectural work spanned 34 years during which he worked on his own as well as with several associates. These associates included Charles Thomas, T. P. Barber and T. D. Hetherington. He died December 4, 1928 after an operation for stomach ulcers.

MacLaren designed many residences and public buildings, particularly in the Colorado Springs and Manitou Springs area. He designed the Carnegie libraries for the cities of Salida, Boulder (listed in the National Register), and Manitou Springs. He designed churches in La Junta, Boulder and Colorado Springs. MacLaren was also the architect for another National Register listed property, the Claremont. This spacious Colorado Springs residence was a scaled-down version of the Grand Trianon at Versailles. MacLaren was a classically trained architect who was a master at traditional European forms, designing buildings in the Classical, Gothic or Italian Renaissance mode. But he was also influenced by the Mission architecture of California.

The design of Christ Episcopal Church employs elements of Early English Gothic, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Mission. MacLaren's drawings of Westminster Abbey won him a Royal Academy First Silver Medal. The Gothic style was an obvious and popular choice for ecclesiastical architecture in this country for many decades. Therefore it is not surprising to see Gothic elements in MacLaren's design for Christ Episcopal Church. However, MacLaren used restraint in employing those elements. The steeply-pitched roof emphasizes the vertical expression of Gothic architecture and the lancet windows without tracery are indicative of Early English Gothic. The fleur-de-lis used in the stained glass windows, and still visible in the large window on the north elevation, is a popular ornament in Late Gothic architecture. However, the universal feature of Gothic architecture is the

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FREMONT COUNTY, CO**SIGNIFICANCE** (continued)

pointed arch and MacLaren uses it very sparingly. It is only seen within the two large round-arched windows.

According to Blumenson, Richardsonian Romanesque is "characterized by a straightforward treatment of stone, broad roof planes, and a select distribution of openings. The overall effect depends on mass, volume, and scale rather than enriched or decorative detailing." Christ Episcopal Church clearly expresses these qualities. Other components of the Richardsonian Romanesque style evident in MacLaren's design of the church include the rock-faced coursed ashlar finish, segmentally arched entry, decorative ridge cap, and large roof with flared eaves.

One of the most striking features of the church is its campanario, the vertical wall projection with cutouts for the bells. The campanario is a characteristic feature of many of the California Missions constructed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The curvilinear coping that caps the campanario and the use of wrought iron show more Spanish influences. MacLaren designed many buildings in the Mission style or employing elements of the style. Two notable examples are the Orchard House at Chambers Ranch near Colorado Springs and the Inez Johnson Lewis School in Monument. Both are listed in the National Register and both post-date Christ Episcopal Church with construction dates of 1907 and 1920, respectively. It is believed that Christ Episcopal Church was one of MacLaren's earliest expressions of the Mission style.

**HISTORY**

Christ Episcopal Church began as a mission on December 19, 1871. The cornerstone of the first Episcopal Church in Canon City was laid on July 31, 1876. The 25 by 50 foot building was located on the southwest corner of Fifth and Macon. The first worship service was held there on December 17, 1876. Christ Episcopal Church remained a mission until January 11, 1893 when a self supporting parish formed. By early 1898, the members of Christ Episcopal Church felt the need for a larger building. Membership had reached approximately 35 and the little church on Fifth and Macon was full. Canon City was growing and the members felt it would be a worthwhile venture. Things began to move quickly after vestry approval in April 1899. The old church was put up for sale and an offer of \$7,000 was accepted. It was decided that the new church should be built elsewhere.

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FREMONT COUNTY, CO

## HISTORY (continued)

Lyman Robison purchased two lots on the corner of Eighth Street and Harrison Avenue and gave the lots to the church as part of his subscription. [An additional lot was purchased for the 1960 addition.] The location was quite suitable as the church would be located between the business and residential sections of town.

On January 31, 1902 the plans of Thomas MacLaren were accepted. George E. Trout, a local contractor, was given the contract to build the church. Ground was broken in July of that same year and the cornerstone for the new building was laid October 22nd. The limestone used to build the church came from the Skyline quarries near Canon City. The quarry also provided the limestone for the walls and buildings of the original (Old Territorial) prison. Dedication of the building and the first church service were held on June 28, 1903.

The church windows at the time of construction were done in a glazed amber tinted glass. Four memorial windows were installed shortly after the church was built. These windows were given in memory of the early pioneers of the church and Canon City. St. Mary's Guild, a women's organization, provided most of the furnishings for the church. The Guild also purchased the Hook and Hastings pipe organ, which was specially designed for the church by the Boston organ company. The organ was installed in 1903 after the church was completed. The company was requested not to ship the organ until the building's completion for fear it would be damaged during construction. The organ has since been electrified and is considered the best pipe organ in Canon City.

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Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, 1969.

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

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CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
FREMONT COUNTY, CO

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Canon City Record, "Announcing the new Church on the corner of Harrison and Eighth St.", June 25, 1903,

Canon City Record, "Christ Church completed - Handsome new structure worth \$25,000", July 2, 1903,

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National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 & 10 Page 9

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
FREMONT COUNTY, CO

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Thomas MacLaren as Master Draftsman", Dec. 19, 1926

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Thomas MacLaren", Dec. 4, 1928

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lots 9-11, Block 7, Thomas Macon Addition, Canon City.

## BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries include the lots on which the building sits.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page 10

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
FREMONT COUNTY, CO

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Christ Episcopal Church  
Canon City, Fremont County, Colorado  
photographer: Larry Smith  
date: 20 March 1994  
location of negatives: Christ Episcopal Church  
802 Harrison Avenue, Canon City

- #1 main entrance to church, camera facing south
- #2 main entrance (narthex), camera facing southeast
- #3 church and chapel from 8th Street, camera facing east
- #4 the campanario, camera facing east
- #5 south elevation of chapel, camera facing northeast
- #6 church and parish hall from Harrison Avenue, camera facing southwest
- #7 parish hall from Harrison Avenue, camera facing south
- #8 east elevation of parish hall, camera facing west
- #9 south elevation of parish hall (from alley), camera facing northwest
- #10 the trusswork inside church, camera facing south
- #11 the choir screen inside church, camera facing south
- #12 interior of chapel, camera facing west
- #13 interior of parish hall, camera facing west

HARRISON AVE.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CANON CITY, COLORADO

22'-7"

PLAN NORTH  
↑



narthex

nave

**CHURCH**

chancel

**PARISH HALL**  
(1960)

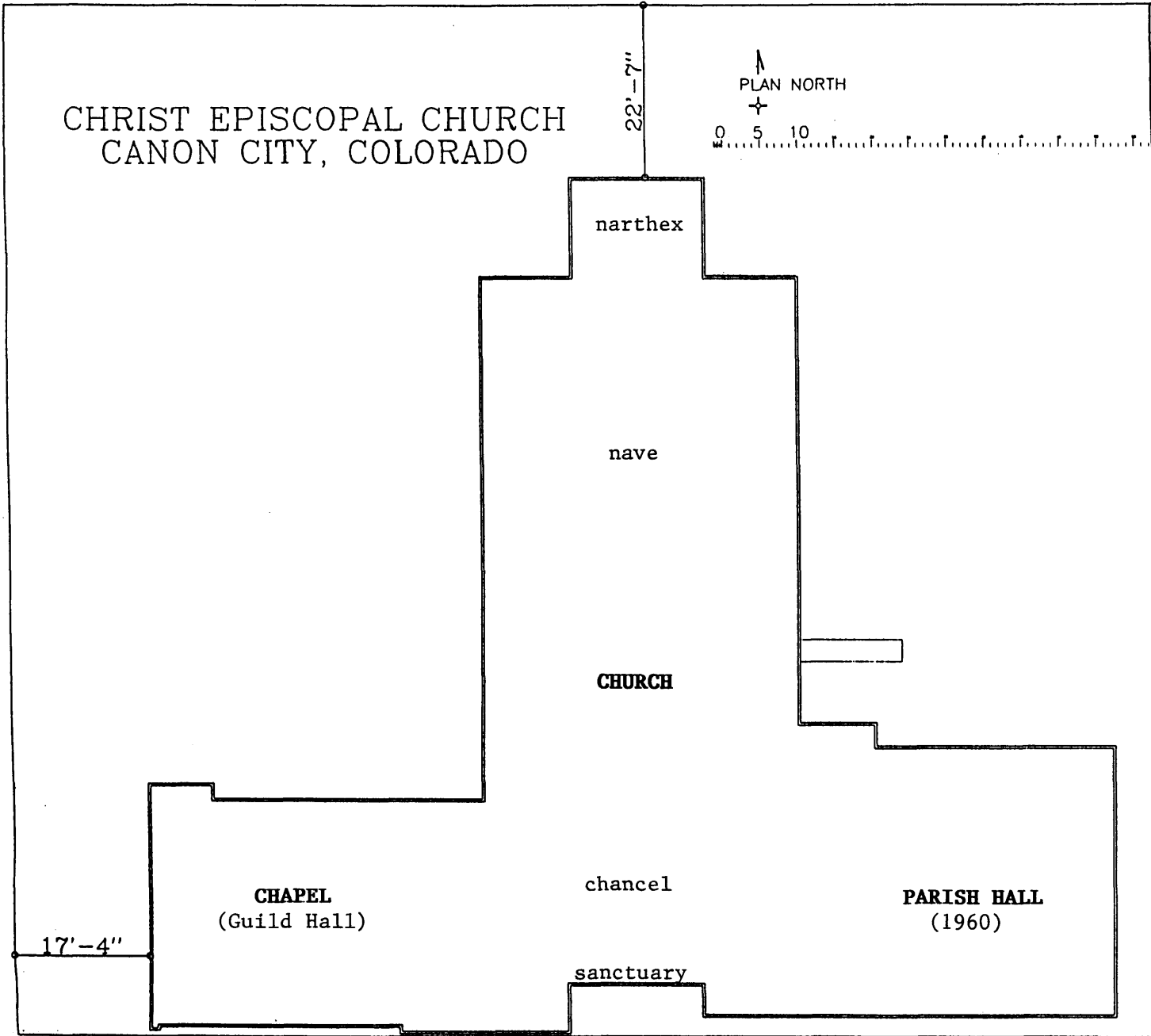
**CHAPEL**  
(Guild Hall)

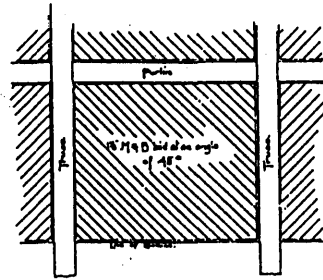
sanctuary

17'-4"

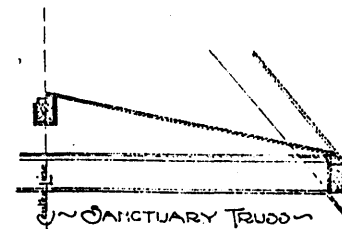
8TH STREET

ALLEY





DETAIL PANEL  
Scale 1/2"=1'-0"



SANCTUARY TRUSS

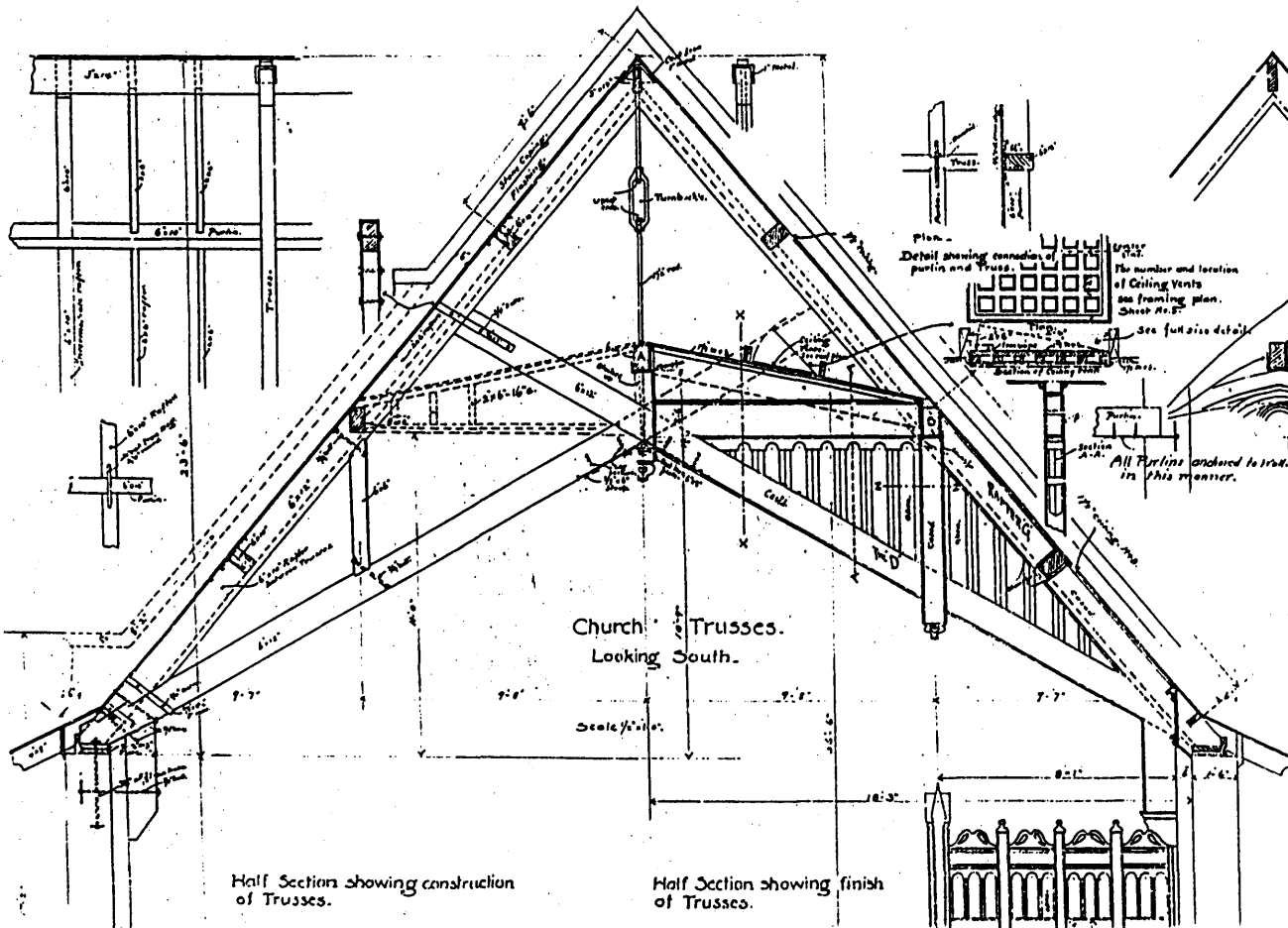


Sanctuary Arch

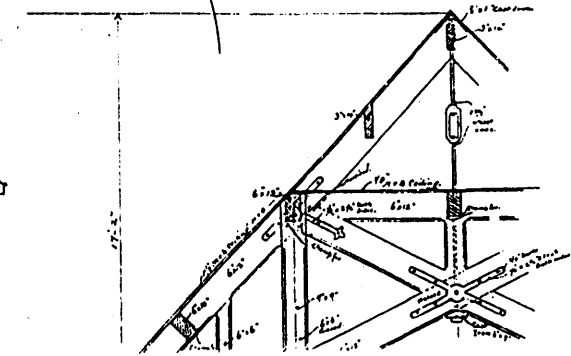
# CHRIST CHURCH CANON CITY

T. MacLaren A.R.I.B.A. Architect.  
76-77 Bank Building, Colorado Springs.

Sheet No. 23.  
Sept. 5, 02.



NORTH WALL TRUSS



Half Section showing construction  
of Trusses.

Half Section showing finish  
of Trusses.



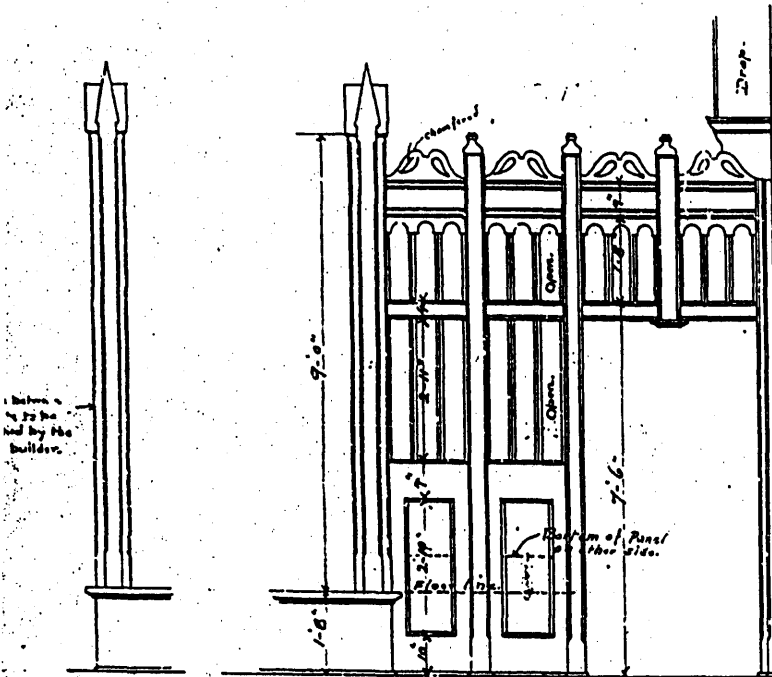
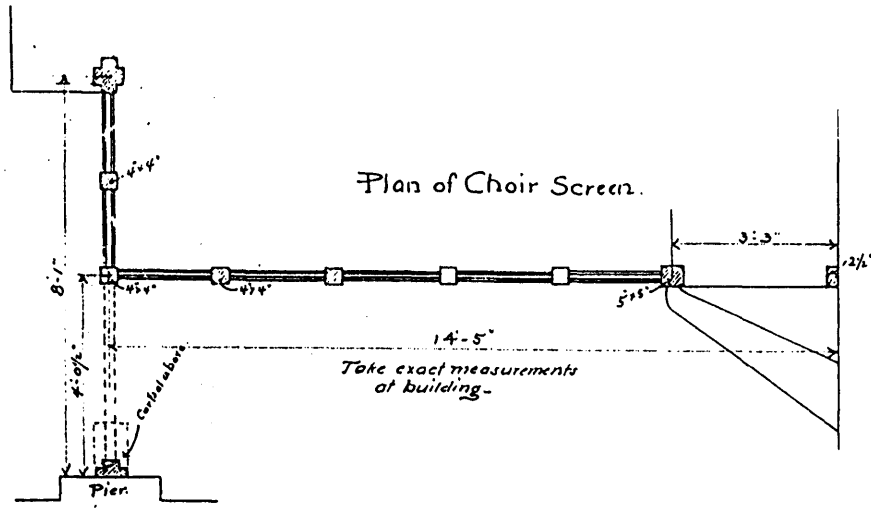
{20 15 24 1}

# CHRIST CHURCH CANON CITY COLO.

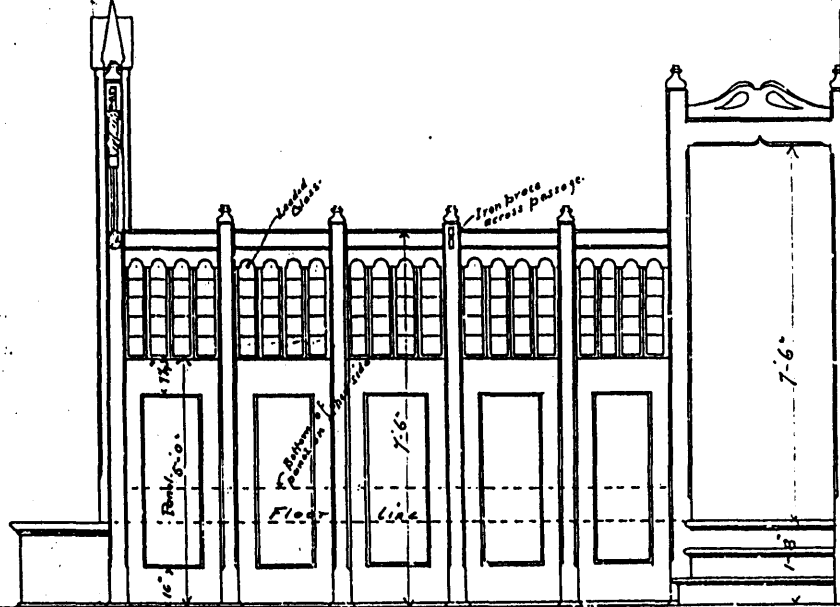
T. MacLaren A.R.I.B.A. Architect  
Colorado Springs Colo.

Note - Finials, chamfers and chamfered shapes  
to be finished with gold leaf.

Plan of Choir Screen.



North Elevation.



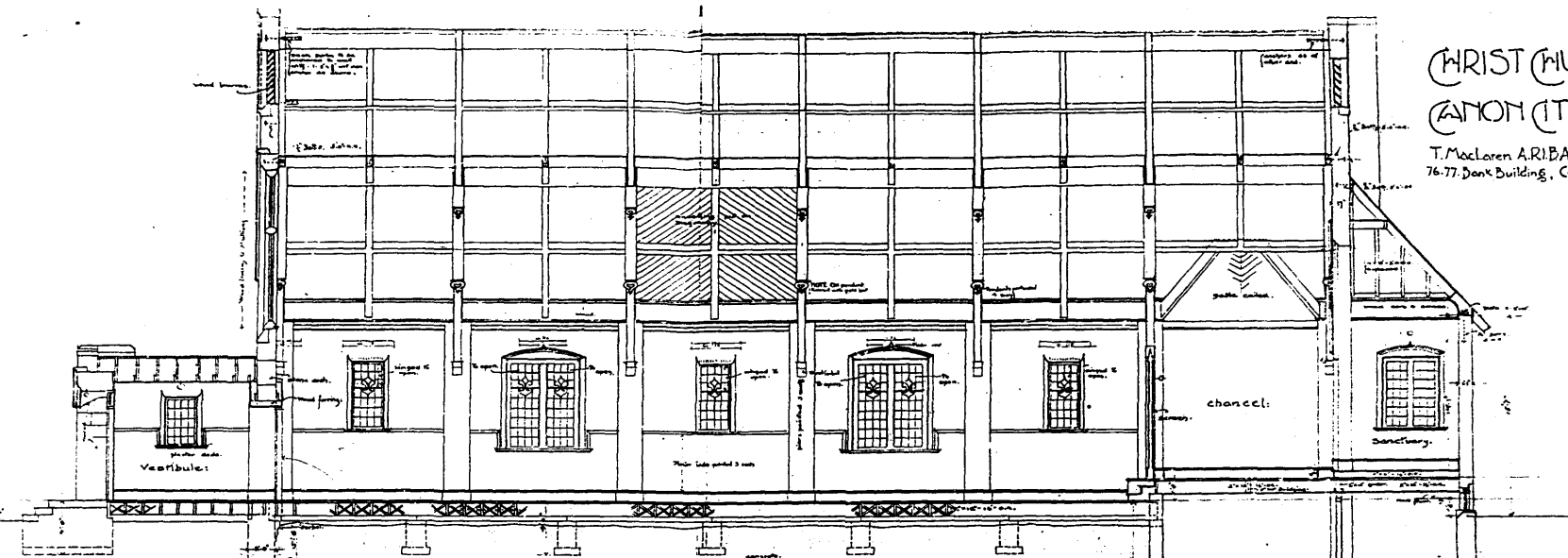
West Elevation of Choir Screen.

See full size detail.

Scale  $\frac{1}{2} = 1'-0"$

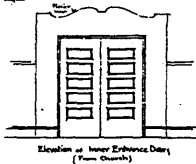
# CHRIST CHURCH CANON CITY.

T. McLaren A.R.I.B.A. Architect  
76-77, Dank Building, Colorado Springs.

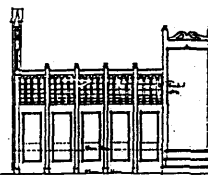


## LONGITUDINAL SECTION: (THIRD CHURCH)

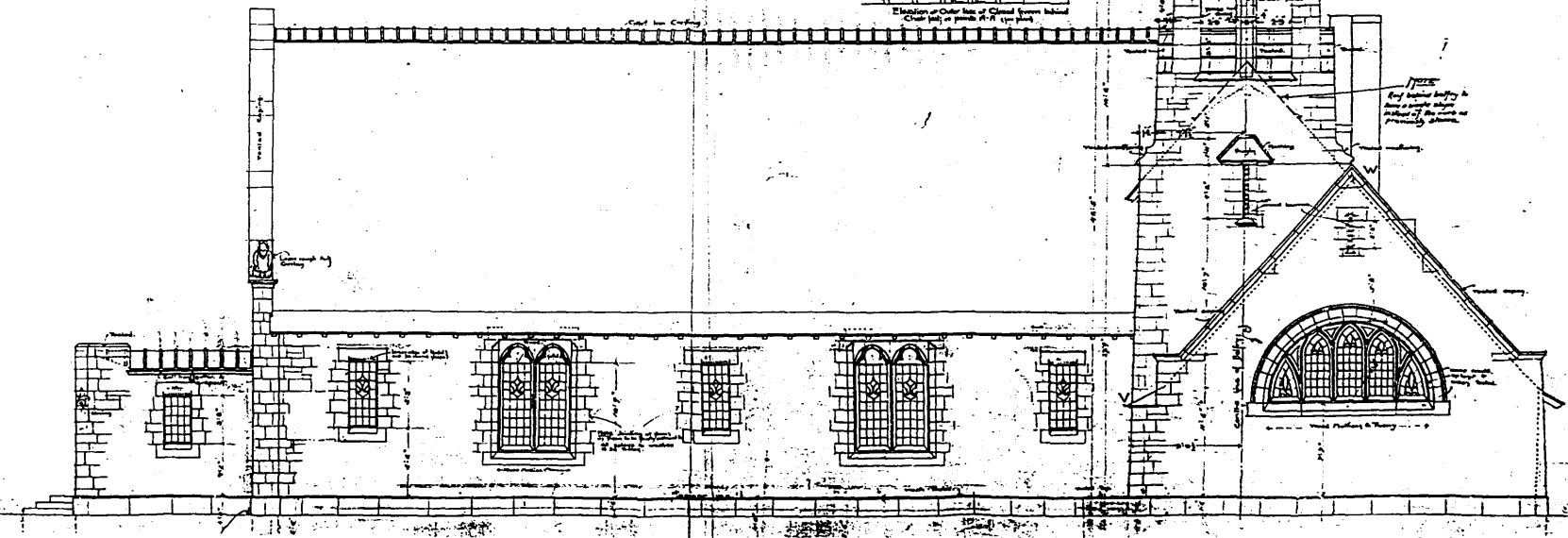
Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 foot.



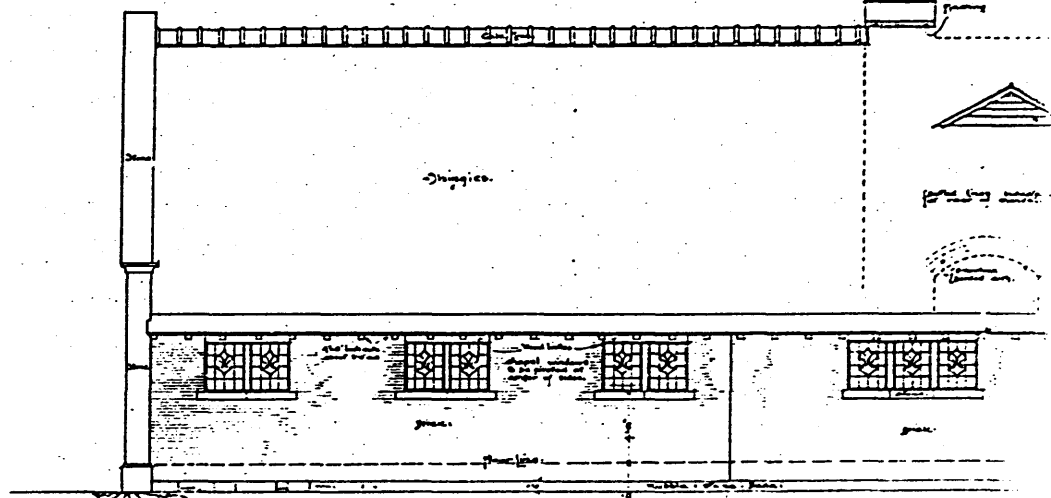
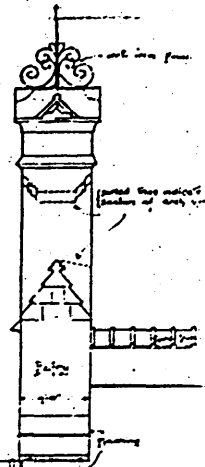
Elevation of lower Entrance Door  
(From Church)



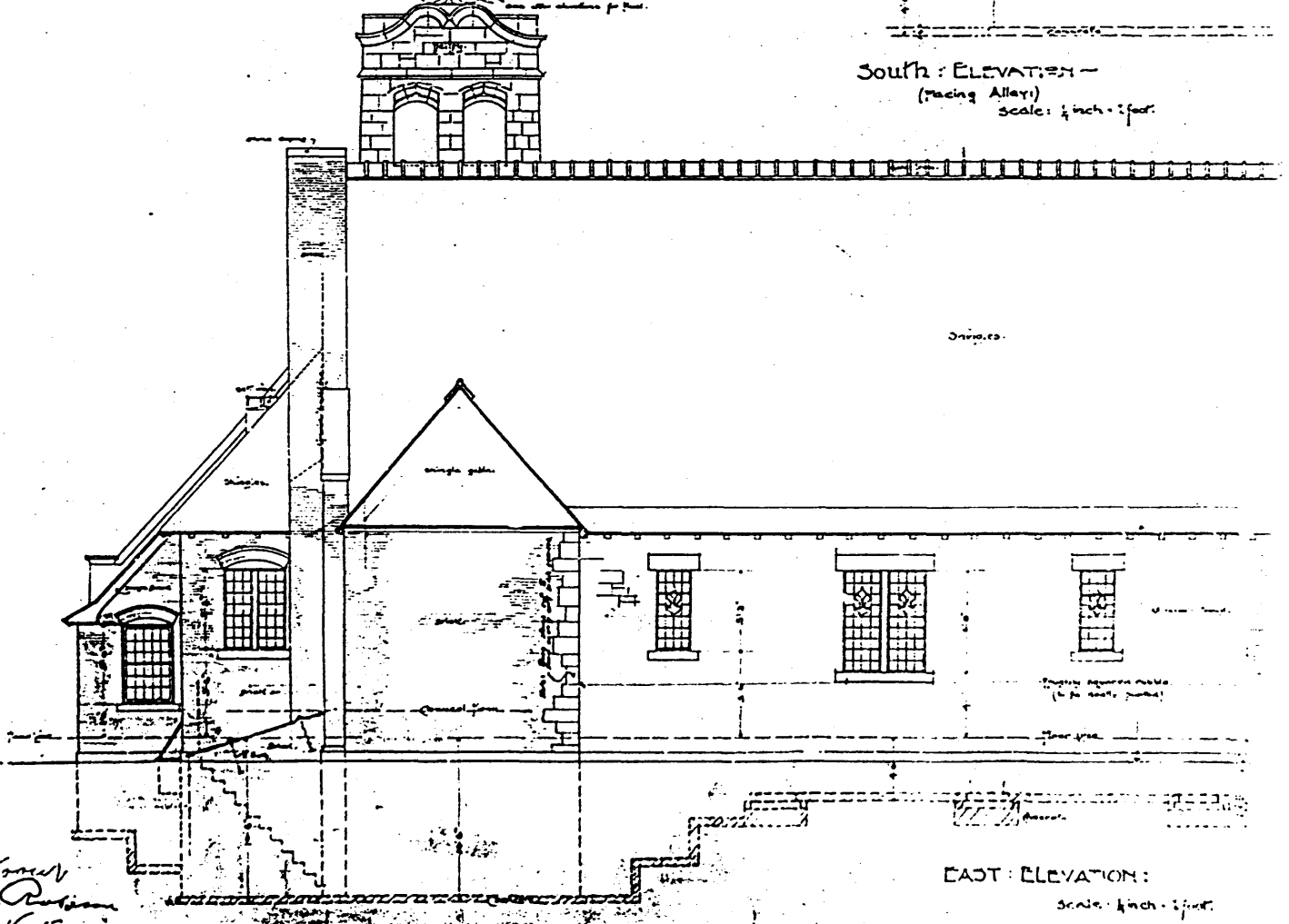
Elevation of Outer line of Chancel from behind  
Chancel wall on ground level (1/4 inch = 1 foot)



Below is MacLaren's drawing of the south elevation of guild hall/chapel. Note that the wall material is indicated as brick. At bottom is the east elevation showing the small gabled projection from which the parish hall would extend when constructed in 1960.



South : ELEVATION -  
(Facing Alley)  
Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 foot



EAST : ELEVATION :  
Scale: 1/4 inch = 1 foot

*Handwritten signature and notes in the bottom left corner.*

○ = photograph

HARRISON AVE.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH  
CANON CITY, COLORADO

22'-7"

PLAN NORTH

0 5 10

narthex

nave

CHURCH

chancel

sanctuary

CHAPEL  
(Guild Hall)

PARISH HALL  
(1960)

8TH STREET

ALLEY

3

4

5

2

1

6

7

10

11

12

13

8

9

17'-4"