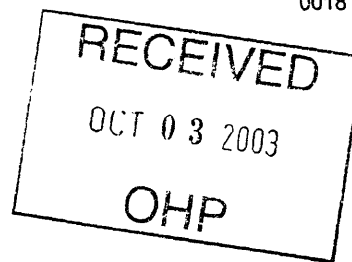


(Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**



JAN 2

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 marking "X" in 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 St. Michael's Episcopal Church

other names/site number The Chapel at St. Michael's Episcopal Church

2. Location

street & number 311 West South Street

NA not for publication

city or town Anaheim

NA vicinity

state California code CA county Orange code 059 zip code 92805

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 for 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.)

Stephen D. Mussello DSHPO 12-30-03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

State or 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

2/11/04

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-local | <input type="checkbox"/> district |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-State | <input type="checkbox"/> site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal | <input type="checkbox"/> structure |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> object |

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.)

Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious facility

Religion: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival

foundation Concrete
walls Wood: clapboard

roof Wood: shake
other _____

Narrative Description

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

Narrative Description

Summary

Constructed in 1876, St. Michael's Episcopal Church is a modest vernacular example of the Gothic Revival style popular in the mid to late nineteenth century. The simple wood frame building has a rectangular plan, three bays wide and five bays deep, and is essentially symmetrical in appearance. With a gable front roof, a bell tower rises along the center of the façade and is capped by a concave pyramidal roof. Exterior ornamentation is limited to a Gothic arch entry and double-lancet windows. The structure originally stood at the corner of Emily and Adele Streets in Anaheim, California and was reoriented on site in 1914. In 1955, the structure was moved again to a site approximately one mile from the original location. The building, now known as the Chapel, is included on a larger site between a 1964 A-frame church building and a 1955 parish hall. The chapel continues to be oriented to the south, as it was following its initial re-orientation in 1914. A parking lot is located immediately to the east of the chapel; the new church is located south of the parking lot and parish hall is west of the chapel. The three major buildings are situated around an expansive central lawn.

Exterior

The wood frame building is basically rectilinear in plan, symmetrical in appearance and rests on a concrete foundation close to grade. Although the exact height of the original foundation is difficult to judge from historic photographs, the building originally had five steps leading up to the main entrance from grade. Only one step separates the building from grade in its current location. The building consists of a main gable-front portion with a smaller gabled extension attached in a linear pattern to the rear elevation. The main portion of the building rises to one and a half stories high. The chancel to the rear of the main building rises to just one story. The main building is three bays wide and five bays deep. A small non-original addition is constructed off the west wall of the rear extension. The exterior walls are sheathed in wooden drop siding. Edges and corners are finished with beaded corner molding. A decorative wooden molding serves as a cornice and fascia board at the roof's eave line. Wooden shingles cover the steeply pitched, gable front roof. Two small finials have been removed from the roof's ridge. A double lancet motif, typical of the Gothic Revival style and of nineteenth century ecclesiastical architecture, is used for openings throughout the building. Both the siding and the trim are painted white.

The main (southern) facade is dominated by a central bell tower that projects several feet from the southern exterior wall, rising higher than and concealing the gable peak. At the ground level, a lancet arch top portico, recessed within the bell tower and rising to the height of the gable base shield six-paneled, double doors. The panel molding takes the form of a lancet arch. A fixed panel transom above the double doors fills the pointed arch portion of the portico's lancet arch. Two lanterns flank the sides of the bell tower's portico; a second filigreed lantern hangs at the base of the transom. The ceiling of the portico is sheathed with matchboard. A smaller double lancet molded panel fill each arch of the transom. The outer bays of the facade, flanking the bell tower, are unbroken.

A double lancet window, with operable sash, breaks the bell tower's facade in front of the center of the gable. Its panes divided by narrow wooden muntins and mullions, the window is glazed with textured, opaque golden-hued glass. Cyma reversa corbels support the windowsill below the center mullion and outer casing. A louvered lancet arch top opening, with a drip molding, ventilates the belfry on the southern facade; an identical louver pierces the three remaining walls of the belfry. The bell tower conceals the gable peak within its walls. The belfry is capped by a bellcast pyramidal roof and graced with a cruciform finial at its peak. The concealed church bell is a memorial gift made in 1881 by the father of a deceased parishioner.

Five bays delineate the secondary elevations on the east and the west; most bays are filled with a double lancet window. In the 1940s, operable sashes were replaced with decorative stained glass depicting events in the life of Christ. The lozenge, at the top of each window,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

enclosed not with stained glass but instead with a wooden panel surrounded by a decorative molding. A small cyma reversa molded corbel brackets the windowsill below the base of each of three mullions. The drip cap lintel is defined by a scrolled molding at each end.

On the eastern elevation, the center bay offers a secondary entrance to the sanctuary. A Gothic arch portico, projecting approximately three feet from the elevation, rises the full height of the wall, the peak of the arch just piercing the eave. Panels of sheet metal roofing protect the roof of the portico. A double lancet door, identical to the front entrance door, is recessed beneath the portico.

On the rear elevation, a gabled extension rises to just below the main building's gable peak. The extension is original to the building, matching the main hall in both design and massing. One double lancet window accents the extension's eastern wall. A single Gothic arch window at the center of the northern wall lights the interior chancel. A single door at the first story and a small double lancet window in the gable pierce the chancel's western wall, although these openings are obscured by a non-original addition.

The one-story addition with both a gable and a shed roof extends perpendicular to the chancel extension. A centered four-over-four wooden sash window, with amber opaque glazing, breaks the addition's western wall. A vestry and a storage space are located within this addition.

Interior

The sanctuary and chancel are richly colored with dark, wood paneled walls and spare in their furnishings. Wainscoting consists of vertical rows of tongue-in-groove planks rise to the height of the window stool. A molded chair rail separates the wainscoting from the upper wall, which is paneled with horizontal rows of redwood boards. Ten rows of redwood pews flank the center aisle. Tongue-in-groove flooring is covered with red, low-pile carpeting. Visible arched redwood trusses support the roof system's purlins and roof boards. Horizontal ties now bolster the truss system. A light fixture, decorated with a quatrefoil motif, is mounted on the wall between each pair of windows. Three decorative lamps utilizing the lancet motif hang from the ridge beam above the center aisle. Electric lights were installed in 1908. The interior woodwork was varnished at least twice, once between 1896-1907 and again in 1912.

A lectern is located at the southwestern corner of the chancel. A tall, freestanding wooden pipe organ stands against the chapel's eastern wall at the head of the row of pews. The chancel and altar are slightly elevated on a platform constructed in 1913. Two pews, facing center, line the side walls of the chancel. The altarpiece stands at the rear of the chancel below the Gothic arch stained glass window that lights the chancel.

Alterations

The building has experienced some alterations. Electric lights were installed in 1908. The current nave and wall lights were added between 1930 and 1944. Operable sash windows were replaced with decorative stained glass in the 1940s. A platform built in 1913 slightly elevates the chancel and nave. The lanterns flanking the main entrance were installed after the building was moved in 1955. The building's move in 1955 necessitated the construction of a new foundation consisting of a continuous concrete footing. The building sits closer to grade on the new foundation than it did on the original foundation. Horizontal ties, added in 1955, bolster the truss system. A cross gable addition extends perpendicular to the chancel extension and a small shed roof addition extends from its north wall to a line parallel with the north end of the chancel extension. The date of construction of the addition is unknown. The current shake roof was installed in 2002. Installation dates for the sheet metal cladding of the roof of the spire and the roof of the eastern portico are unknown. None of these alterations have affected the building's architectural character-defining features.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

The most significant alteration to the building is its move to its current location and relates to its integrity of location and setting. An 1876 illustration depicts the building, located on a piece of land at the corner of Emily and Adele Streets, set along a driveway, surrounded by trees and across from a fenced-in area. In this original setting, the building was set far back from both streets. An 1891 watercolor shows the building in its original setting, nestled among mature trees and facing open grassland. In 1955, the building was moved to the new property, approximately one mile from the original location. Like the original setting, the building faces an open space that includes grass. Though nowhere near the number of trees depicted in the 1891 watercolor, the building is set among a few trees. In its current setting, the building is flanked by other buildings, including a 1955 parish hall and a 1964 church, in a campus-like arrangement. In its original setting, the building appears to have been set on its own, well back from the street and surrounded only by trees and other foliage. In its original location, the building faced west. (Although in 1912 the building was re-oriented to face south.) In its current setting, it faces south. Although there are some similarities between the original and current settings, the integrity of the original property and setting have been compromised by the relocation to the new site. The orientation, setting and general environment, while somewhat comparable to those of the historic location, are altered.

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

1876

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

McKinney, C.P.

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: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>11</u>	<u>415520</u>	<u>3743120</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
---	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

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 C. Davis and K. Wollan with R. La Rochelle/St. Michael's Episcopal Church Historic Committee
organization on behalf of St. Michael's Episcopal Church date June 23, 2003
street & number c/o 7070 E. Columbus Drive telephone
city or town Anaheim state CA Zip code 92807

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 Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles, Cathedral Center of Saint Paul Attn: Bishop J. Jon Bruno
street & number 840 Echo Park Avenue telephone 800-366-1536
city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90051

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 listing. 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 20303.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

Statement of Significance

Summary

St. Michael's Episcopal Church, now known as "the chapel", is located in Anaheim, California. The property is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criterion C (Design/Construction) as a building that embodies the distinctive characteristics of the vernacular variety of the Gothic Revival architectural style popular in the mid to late nineteenth century. The property is eligible at the local level of significance. The building is the earliest example of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture in Anaheim that retains enough integrity to convey its significance. Criteria considerations (a) relating to religious properties and (b) relating to moved properties apply to the property. The building meets criteria consideration (a) regarding religious properties because the building's significance relates to its architecture. It also meets criteria consideration (b) regarding moved properties because, although moved from its original location approximately one mile to its present site, the property retains its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. These are the essential aspects of integrity required to convey the historic significance for architecture.

Historic Overview

Background and Setting

In 1857, 1165 acres of the Rancho San Juan Cajon near Santa Ana were purchased on behalf of Los Angeles Vineyard Society. This cooperative organization consisting of 12 families and approximately 50 people intended to use the land to establish a German colony and cultivate grapes. The name "Anaheim" was established in 1858, the colonists arrived at the site in 1859 and the city was incorporated in 1870. Early in Anaheim history, five churches were constructed to serve the various denominations represented in the colony including Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, German Methodist, Evangelical and Episcopalian. All five churches were designed in the Gothic Revival vernacular style and employed design elements such as vertical or horizontal wood siding, gable fronts, a central spire or bell tower, a central entrance, Gothic head windows and a symmetrical appearance.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church was founded in 1873. The congregation constructed the original church building in 1876 at a cost of \$3,600, on a site at Emily and Adele Streets in Anaheim. Once the debt incurred by the congregation in order to finance the construction of the building was exhausted, the church was consecrated in 1880. As the local area's population grew, so did the church. Expansion plans developed in the late 1920s were delayed as a result of the financial burdens imposed by the Depression and World War II. In 1953, St. Michael's Church purchased four acres of land on South Street between Lemon Street and Dickel Street, not far from its original location. A portion of this property was sold and two and a half acres were retained for church use. The original church building was moved to the new site in 1955, following the sale of the original site the previous year. New buildings were constructed on the new site to accommodate the growing congregation including a parish hall in 1955 and a new church building in 1964. At the current site, the original church building continues to be used and is known as "the chapel". It faces south, standing in a prominent location at the rear center of the current church campus. (The building faced west in its original location. It was re-oriented to face Adele Street, on the south, circa 1912. When the building was moved to its current location, it was again sited with a southern orientation.) It occupies a prominent position in the viewshed from South Street. The parish hall, constructed in 1955 is sited to the west of the original church. A parking lot is located immediately to the east. The 1964 church building, an A-frame structure, faces west and opens onto a concrete walkway that leads from the street to the chapel. An expansive lawn fills the center of the campus.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California*Architectural Style*

In his book titled *Susan: Lay Minister on the Frontier*, John Kimball Saville describes the events leading up to the start of construction of St. Michael's Church. Having secured the land on which the new church was to be built, the vicar of St. Michael's Church appointed a building committee in the spring of 1876 and "[i]n early summer, C.P. McKinney, who three years before had built the Presbyterian Church, was engaged, and work began." (Saville, p. 77) While the exact nature of McKinney's role is rendered somewhat ambiguous by Saville's language (and no other sources associating McKinney with the church have been located), it is a fair interpretation that McKinney was the church's builder or carpenter. Its design the result of collaboration between a church building committee and a builder, St. Michael's Church can be considered a vernacular building.

Vernacular "church design centers on the placement of the entrance, the shape of the congregational space, and the location of vertical elements. Most vernacular buildings are rarely over two stories in height and employ a modest window-to-wall ratio ... [F]rame construction with wood cladding [is] common." (Gottfried & Jennings, p. 13) Vernacular churches generally have "floor plan(s) somewhat tied theology and ritual" (Gottfried & Jennings, p. 12) and allow close communication between the clergy and the congregation. "Vernacular churches are most often domestic in scale and ... composed of simple, direct geometric forms. Massing is limited to the walls of the building and a tower or spire element." (Gottfried & Jennings, p.12) Exteriors are generally clad in wood painted white with pointed windows and a steeply pitched roof with a gable front and a spire.

St. Michael's Church, however, is not merely a vernacular building. It is a vernacular interpretation of a particular architectural style that rose to prominence in the mid-nineteenth century: Gothic Revival. The mid-nineteenth century was "a period in which social [and] humanitarian ideals were wedded to fervent romantic feelings ... and a nostalgia for cultures far removed ... in time or place." (Roth, p. 86). "[S]elected historic styles became firmly linked with certain building functions." (Roth, p.86) The Greek Revival or Neoclassical style was widely employed in government buildings as well as other buildings, such as banks, that sought to inspire confidence and convey gravitas. Through the 1830's, the Greek Revival style was prevalent for residential architecture. By the 1840's, the Gothic Revival style began to challenge the dominance of the Greek Revival style. The Gothic Revival style was popularized by the architectural criticism of Andrew Jackson Downing in books such as *The Architecture of Country Houses* published in 1850. Downing's books enjoyed unprecedented popularity, selling out edition after edition. This popularity, at least in part, was inspired by Downing's inclusion of illustrations of "simple house types, details, interiors, and landscape plans." (Roth p. 101) These illustrations, intended only as suggestions and designed to spur adaptation, served to cement Gothic Revival architectural imagery in the popular consciousness.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church was constructed in 1876, a year which is generally considered late nineteenth century rather than mid nineteenth century. The Southern California of 1876, however, was still a frontier in some ways. "Architecturally, at least, frontier conditions existed in California until at least the last decade of the nineteenth century." (Kirker, p. xv) St. Michael's Church was built as a place of worship by and for a group of colonists who doubtless "brought their past with them and out of it shaped an architecture representative not of conditions on the new frontier," (Kirker, p. xv) but of the places from which they had come. Removed in terms of both time and geography from the East and Midwest where they had lived before moving west, the colonists were likely to be somewhat out of step with trends in the rest of the country. The choice of the Gothic Revival style, whose popularity had started decades years earlier and had not yet been eclipsed was, therefore, not surprising.

Vernacular churches built during the mid and late nineteenth century are almost always an interpretation of the Gothic Revival style promulgated by authors such as Downing in their plan books. Architectural historians vary slightly in the nomenclature they use to classify the Gothic Revival sub-style embodied by St. Michael's Church. Alan Gowans, for example, terms this vernacular variation of the Gothic Revival style "Picturesque Gothic Vernacular" in his book *Styles and Types of North American Architecture*. David Gebhard and Robert

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

Winter, on the other hand, dub it "Late Carpenter's Gothic Revival" in their work *A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles & Southern California*. According to Gowans, churches built in this vernacular sub-style of Gothic Revival were generally "the work of builders who have a vague idea that the effect their clients desire will be produced by something picturesque in outline, with pointed windows and a pinnacle or two." (Gowans, p. 153) According to Gebhard and Winter, "[t]he designs for these churches generally came from one or another of the numerous pattern books which were published throughout the nineteenth century. Sometimes the carpenter (with the local parson and building committee) would recreate a familiar design from the East or near East, often he would work out a free adaptation of the pattern book or a previously known design." (Gebhard and Winter, p. 688) Both texts describe a design process that involves the incorporation of various accepted and familiar church design elements to achieve a result that would have been comfortable for the majority of the congregation. There is also general agreement amongst architectural historians regarding the longevity of this vernacular or carpenter's sub-style of Gothic Revival. Gowans claims that "the great bulk of Gothic Revival churches built between 1840 and 1900 in the country and small towns belong to it," (Gowans, p. 153) while Gebhard and Winter identify its period as lasting from the "1860s [to] early 1900s" (Gebhard & Winter, p. 688).

As a late nineteenth century Protestant church built in a rural California setting, Gothic Revival was a predictable choice for the architectural style of St. Michael's Church in the Anaheim of 1876. As an Episcopalian church, the choice of the Gothic Revival idiom for St. Michael's Church was inevitable. At the same time that it was gaining favor in the popular consciousness, adherents of the Ecclesiologist movement within the Church of England championed Gothic Revival style. "In church design the shift toward correct Gothic was in large measure the result of the revival in interest in liturgy promulgated by the Cambridge Camden Society in England, and *The Ecclesiologist* which it published, as well as by branch societies in the United States." (Roth, pp. 110-111) It was not just typical nineteenth century "respect and nostalgia for the past" (Stanton p. xvii) that led the English, and later the Americans, to prefer "the English medieval parish church as a model for ecclesiastical architecture." (Stanton, p. xviii) Participants in the revival of the English country church "shared certain attitudes: first, the instinctive nineteenth-century rejection and fear of secularism in the Church and art; second ... dislike of the Classical revivals which were associated with that secularism; third, a desire for greater formal richness in the Episcopal liturgy." (Stanton, xviii-xix) A "return to this traditional English building type" was symbolic of the desire to "restore the Church ... as an institution and to withdraw it from corrupting secular attachments." (Stanton, p. xx-xxi)

The establishment, in 1848, of The New York Ecclesiologist Society, was, at least in part, intended to provide American clergyman with information "about architecture, its history, and its proper role in the life of the Church." (Stanton, p. 160) "The significance of The New York Ecclesiologist may be assessed only when it is seen as part of mid-nineteenth-century American critical writing on Gothic revivalism, the arts and architecture." (Stanton p. 162) Intellectuals such as John Henry Hopkins (*Essay on Gothic Architecture*, 1837) joined the ecclesiologists in their promulgation of the Gothic Revival style.

There are several variations of the Gothic Revival style. The variant of the Gothic Revival style promulgated by the Episcopalian ecclesiologists is different both in appearance and intent from the Gothic Revival variant generally employed in churches located in rural areas and small towns across America. A far greater number of examples of the latter style were built, in fact, than those of the former. The ecclesiologists were of the "High Church" variety of Episcopalians favoring both traditional (that is, Roman Catholic) doctrinal positions and architecture. Elaborate, high altars generally situated at the far end of the elevated chancels and removed from the worshiper: in the nave characterize the interiors of this version of Gothic Revival church architecture. Exteriors were generally "asymmetrical, with piled-up masses, and richly colorful." (Gowans, p.155) "Low Church" Episcopalians, on the other hand, "who thought of themselves more as Protestants than Anglo-Catholics," (Gowans, p. 158) vastly preferred the more vernacular variant of the Gothic Revival style. But these "low church" Episcopalian churches were not completely immune from the influence of the ecclesiologists whose "influence was undoubtedly responsible for [modest, vernacular] Episcopal churches being so consistently superior to others in architectural quality." (Gowans, p. 158)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

Significance

Eligible under Criterion C, St. Michael's Episcopal Church is an extraordinary and substantially intact example of modest vernacular nineteenth century Gothic Revival style ecclesiastical architecture. Its wood frame construction, wood lap siding, domestic scale, symmetrical fenestration, centrally placed doors, modest wall-to-window ratio, light ornamentation, and double lancet pointed windows all mark the property as an excellent example of its type. Typical in Episcopal churches, the property features both a chancel and altar. But in keeping with its modest, vernacular expression of the Gothic Revival style, these spaces are closely integrated with the nave. St. Michael's Church is the earliest surviving example of Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architecture in Anaheim that retains enough integrity to convey its significance.

The building was moved in 1955 and has, therefore, lost its integrity of location and setting. However, the property derives its significance from its architecture. As such, the essential aspects of integrity are design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Although the building has experienced some alterations, sufficient integrity in the essential aspects of integrity remains to allow the building to convey its significance.

"If Gothic Revival met with only indifferent success in domestic architecture, and none at all in civic and academic, it was supreme in California church construction." (Kirker, p. 75-76) As such, all five of Anaheim's original churches were constructed in the Gothic Revival style. Little of Anaheim's Gothic Revival ecclesiastical architectural legacy remains. Of the five churches built in Anaheim in the late nineteenth century, only two are extant. Of the remaining two original churches, St. Michael's Church has greater integrity. The original Roman Catholic Church in Anaheim, St. Boniface, was constructed circa 1870 then demolished and replaced in 1879. The 1879 building was moved from its original location circa 1894 and later demolished. German Methodist Episcopal Church, the first German Methodist church built in Anaheim, was constructed in 1881 and demolished circa 1915. Anaheim's first Evangelical church, Salem Evangelical Church, was built in 1884 and demolished in 1913. First Presbyterian Church, the first Presbyterian church built in Anaheim, was constructed in 1873. The building was enlarged and moved in 1904. The building remains in its highly altered state and new location. St. Michael's Church is, therefore, the most intact example of ecclesiastical Gothic Revival architecture remaining in the Anaheim area of Southern California.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 8

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 9

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The property is located within a parcel of land in the city of Anaheim, California described as Vineyard Lots Lot H-5 Irreg. See parcel map A. The boundary of the subject property extends to approximately 15 feet beyond its exterior perimeter walls. See sketch map B.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the subject property and only the area immediately surrounding its perimeter. The subject property is situated within a grouping of buildings and structures all belonging to the St. Michael's Episcopal Church and comprising a campus. The campus consists of a single legal parcel. The parcel was developed starting in 1955. The subject property was moved to the parcel in 1955 and the remainder of the campus was developed after that date. As the period of significance of the subject property is the year of its construction, 1876, the boundary excludes the other buildings and structures on the campus.

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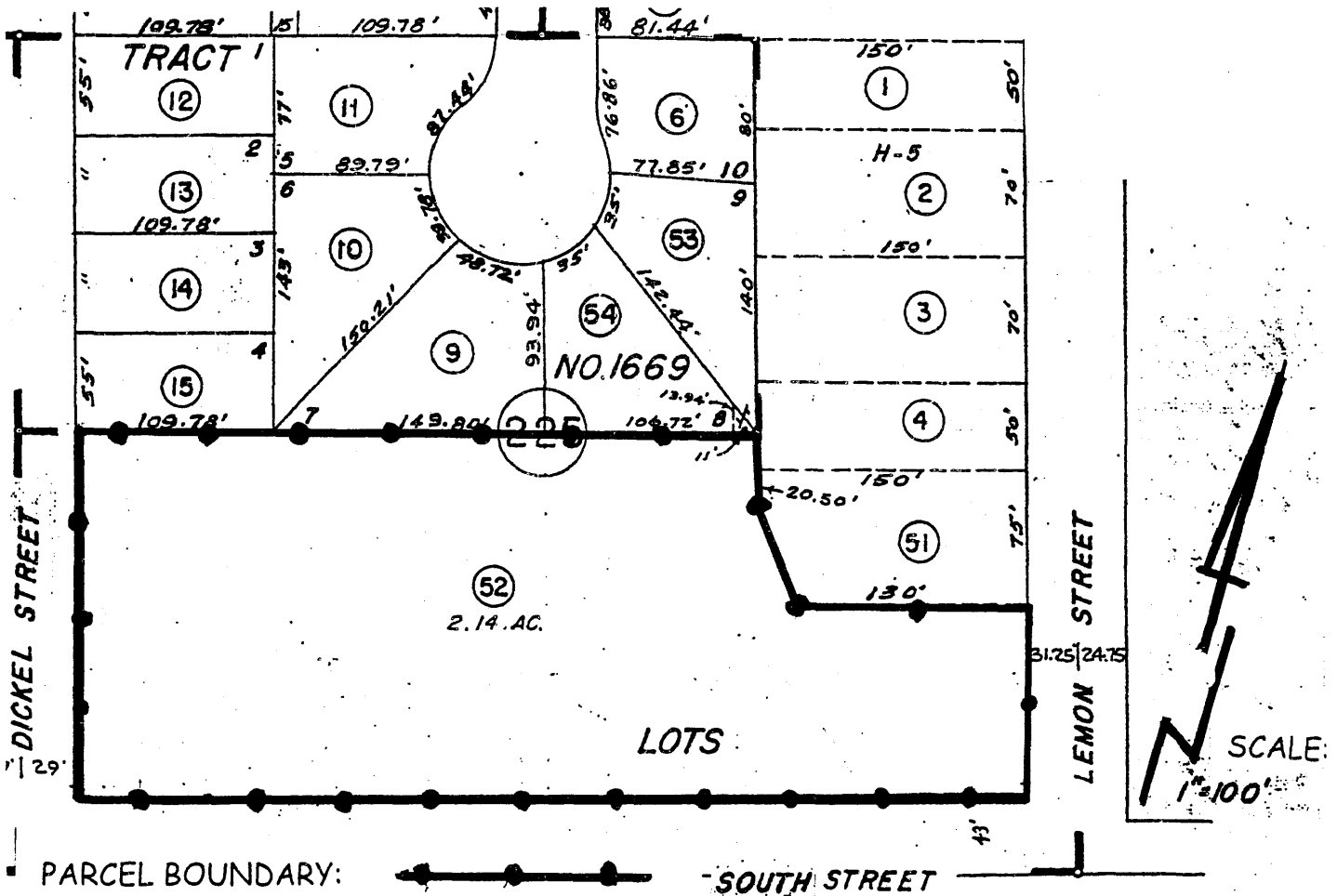
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

Additional Documentation

Parcel Map A



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

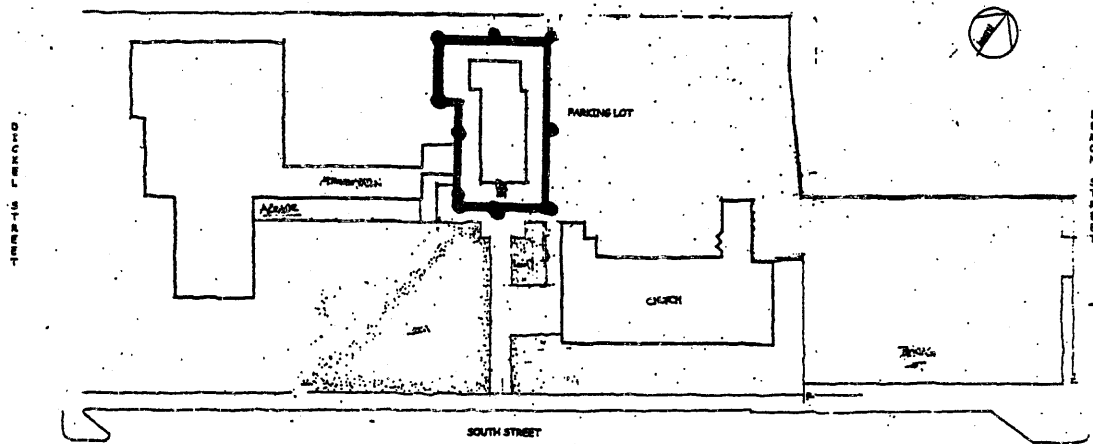
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

Additional Documentation

Sketch Map B



BOUNDARY: 

SCALE: 1" = 100'

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange County, California

Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photographer: Martin Rodriguez

Location of Original Negative: St. Michael's Episcopal Church, 311 W. South Street, Anaheim, California

Date of Photographs: November 2002

Photograph #1: Exterior; southern (main) elevation; view north.

Photograph #2: Exterior; western elevation; view northeast.

Photograph #3: Exterior; western elevation; view northeast.

Photograph #4: Exterior; western elevation; view east.

Photograph #5: Exterior; northern elevation; view southeast.

Photograph #6: Exterior; northern and eastern elevations; view southwest.

Photograph #7: Exterior; northern and eastern elevations; view southwest.

Photograph #8: Exterior; eastern elevation; view west.

Photograph #9: Exterior; eastern elevation; view northwest.

Photograph #10: Exterior; eastern elevation; view southwest.

Photograph #11: Interior; east wall; view northeast.

Photograph #12: Interior; north wall; view north.

Photograph #13: Interior; south and west walls; view southwest.

Photograph #14: Interior; south wall; view south.

Photograph #15: Interior; south and east walls; view south.

Photograph #16: Interior; north wall window detail; view north.

Photograph #17: Interior; west wall window detail; view west.

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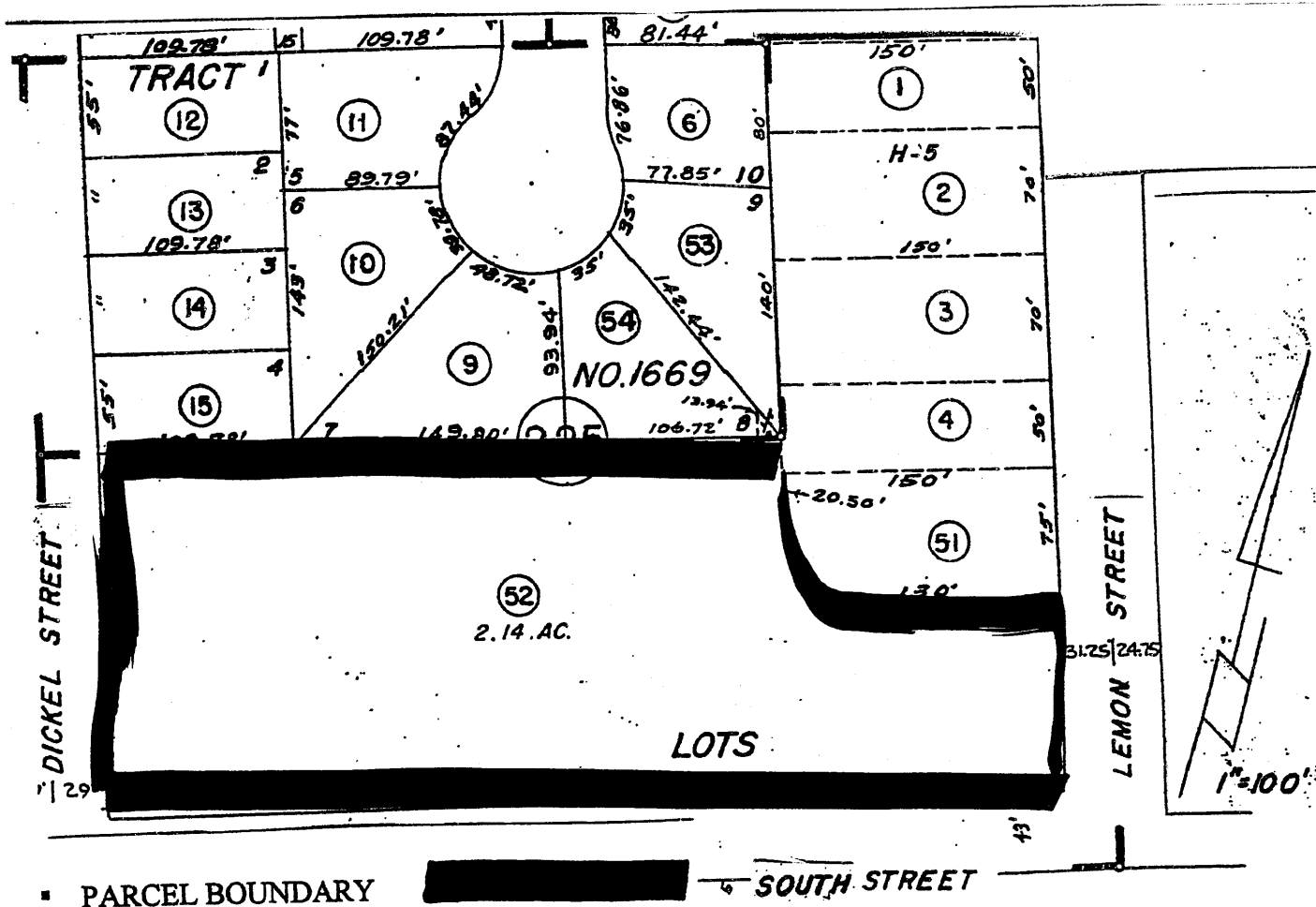
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange Co., CA

Section number _____ Page _____

Additional Documentation

Parcel Map A



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

St. Michael's Episcopal Church
Orange Co., CA

Section number _____ Page _____

Additional Documentation

Sketch Map B

