

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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction 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 Shrine Of The Sun

other names/site number Will Rogers Shrine; 5EP2175

2. Location

street & number 4250 Cheyenne Mountain Zoo Road [n/a] not for publication

city or town Colorado Springs [n/a] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county El Paso code 041 zip code 80906

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [X] 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 [x] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

James Edmund Hartman
Signature of certifying official/Title

September 12, 1994
Date

Colorado State Historic Preservation Office
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 [M].
- determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the
National Register
- other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper	Date
<u>Bob Boland</u>	<u>11/3/94</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Shrine Of The Sun
Name of Property

El Paso County, Colorado
County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property 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

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing Noncontributing

_____	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
2	_____	structures
2	2	objects
5	2	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 Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE - monument
RECREATION & CULTURE - museum
FUNERARY- burials

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE - monument
RECREATION & CULTURE - museum
FUNERARY - burials

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY
REVIVALS - Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite
walls Granite
roof Ceramic Tile
other Brass
Iron

Narrative Description

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

Shrine Of The Sun
Name of Property

El Paso County
County/State

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ART

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1935

1936

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Thomas, Charles E.

Davey, Randall

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository:

El Pomar Foundation archives

Shrine Of The Sun

El Paso County

Name of Property

County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
13	511980	4291310			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] 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 Nancy R. Lyons, owner

organization Preservation Partnership date March 3, 1994

street & number 1540 Cook Street telephone (303) 399-4550

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80206

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 R. Thayer Tutt, Jr.; End Of The Trail Association

street & number 10 Lake Circle date 3/31/94

city or town Colorado Springs state Colorado zip code 80906

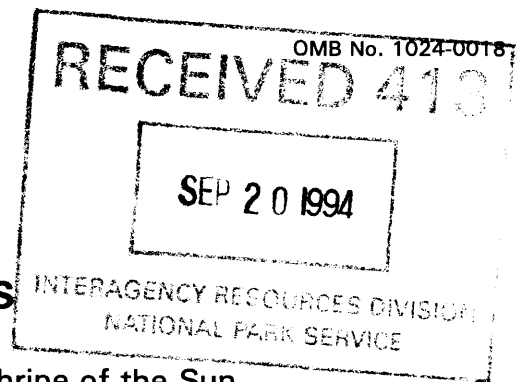
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1



Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Shrine of the Sun is a massive stone commemorative chapel and tower located on a promontory of Cheyenne Mountain overlooking the City of Colorado Springs and the eastern plains, accessible by automobile from the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo Road. A stone perimeter wall with arched gateway which define the site and the prominently sited tower of the same granite stone give an impression of a medieval fortified castle. The sloped site is landscaped with native plant and stone materials; its major feature is a winding path leading up to the Shrine structure which passes by Chinese sculptures and cast bronze figures of Will Rogers, American humorist to whom the Shrine was dedicated in 1937, and Spencer Penrose, Colorado Springs developer and philanthropist who created the Shrine. The square-sided, five-story tower structure is of native pink granite with buttresses at the tower corners, has narrow round-top windows, and culminates its flat roof decks behind stone parapet walls. A one-story gable-roofed portion of the structure is contiguous with the tower and continues to a lower level Chapel accessed by exterior stairs which follow down the natural grade. The first floor interior consists of one room at grade level which is elaborated decorated with painted murals and the stair tower which leads to one smaller room at each of three levels above and a terrace at the fifth level. Key features of the interior are the decorative ironwork, marble and terrazzo floors. The chapel in the lower level is adorned with antique objects and its terrazzo floor conceals the graves of Spencer and Julie Penrose and two personal friends of Spencer Penrose.

The existing condition of the property is very good and with out significant alteration from its original appearance. The tower is visible from a great distance eastward, and the towers chimes are heard hourly today as they have been since construction in 1937.

THE SITE

The site is defined by a "battlement" pink granite wall at the perimeter which encloses a steep, landscaped, winding promenade leading to the Shrine structure. A gateway entrance to the site consists of a stone arch supported by a tower and a smaller buttress structure all in the same pink granite. Decorative iron gates control access through the arch. This wall and gateway structure appear in good condition and unchanged from their original appearance at construction in 1935. A pair of small stone planters on either side of the entrance appear to be additions to the original construction. These are in the location where a pair of small marble Chinese sculptures originally flanked the entrance. These were removed and stored by the owner for security reasons. They may be replaced in the near future.

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Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

The inclined path, originally dirt and later paved with asphalt in 1966, has a feeling of a pilgrimage, with intermittent views of the Shrine tower rising at the high point of the site. Full view of the Shrine is achieved at the base of a set of limestone stairs which is flanked by two large white marble Fu Dog statues (see photo # 3) which are Chinese in origin, dating circa 1930. Walkways are paved with undressed greenstone beginning at the bottom of the stairs and continuing to the building entrance. Repairs and some alteration of walkways were made 1990-1992; new material used is nearly identical to the original. All plant materials are the indigenous Colorado species as they were originally planted, although some of these have been lost. Several spruce trees were removed in 1990 because they were irreversibly overgrown and obscured portions of the walkways.

Two sculptures which were placed at the Shrine dedication in 1937 are featured in the courtyard. The bronze bust of Will Rogers by artist Jo Davidson and commissioned by Spencer Penrose, stands in front of the main entry on a granite base with the bronze likeness of the noted humorist facing the view across the plains. A bronze plaque on this base is inscribed, "Will Rogers 1879-1935, 'I never met a man I didn't like'". A bronze bust of Spencer Penrose by Avard T. Fairbanks on a similar base and inscribed "Spencer Penrose 1865-1939, A Builder of the West" is featured in a paved area to the east of the primary site axis.

Several fine art sculptures which were present at the 1937 dedication have been removed from the site; these include: a 9-foot tall bronze Buddhist statue, a bronze bust of Zebulon Pike, a pair of Oriental marble Fu dogs, similar to but smaller than those existing, which flanked the Gateway. The Fu Dogs were removed by the owner for security reasons and may be reinstalled in the near future. The whereabouts of the other pieces is not known at this time.

THE EXTERIOR

Constructed in 1937, the Shrine building is a monumental Romanesque form of heavy rough-hewn granite block quarried from an adjacent site on Cheyenne Mountain. The 100-foot tower is monochromatic in materials with small, slender leaded glass windows piercing the thick walls. A small one-story section with gable tile roof and a chapel below is contiguous with the tower base.

The tower diminishes in plan at the 4th story with a roof/balcony enclosed by a "battlement" stone parapet continuous with the walls below. The tower terminates at a fifth story full roof/balcony with the same parapet. A slender turret which originally housed a beacon light continues up from the eastern most tower corner. Tuck pointing of the original raked masonry joints was completed in

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Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

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1989 to alleviate water intrusion problems. In the same maintenance effort, clear glass panels were installed on the exterior of the leaded glass windows to protect from water seepage.

The building entry features aⁿornately detailed iron/brass doors with a massive masonry archway accented with dressed and carved granite. The railing and gate in front of the entry continue this decorative ironwork.

THE INTERIOR

The interior consists of one room at grade level, four rooms above connected by the tower stairway, and the chapel in the lower level. The interior of the first story room and the first two stories of the stairwell are decorated with highly colored murals depicting local history events and people, executed by artist Randall Davey in 1936. These murals suffered some water damage since their original completion, and their restoration is currently in progress with inpainting by mural artist Eric Bramsby. Floors are red Italian marble (first and lower levels) and green terrazzo. Stair railing is ornamental iron and doors are massive hand-hammered ornamental iron and bronze.

The chapel located below this first story room is accessed down limestone stairs leading from the main entry. Interred beneath the terrazzo chapel floor are the remains of Spencer and Julie Penrose and the casketed remains of two men who were personal friends of Spencer Penrose. Carved wood Monks' benches and choir stalls on the east and west walls are pre-Baroque dating from the 16th century. The alter is from the Classical Baroque period dating from the 16th century. A large oil painting of the Madonna over the alter is from the Baroque period in the Murillo style, dating from the late 16th century. The crucifix is a German woodcarving, and the della Robbia are original ceramic glazed casting dating from the last half of the 16th century. The sculpture in the entry niche is a bronze statue of Bodhisattva, Chinese in origin, late Qing dynasty, and depicts the standing figure of Guanyin, holding holy water in a jar and wearing long rosary beads and a crown with 3 seated Buddha figures.

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Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

NUMBER OF RESOURCES

The Shrine structure and the large stone retaining wall with entrance gate are classified as contributing structures. The pair of Chinese Fu dogs constitute contributing objects. The busts of Will Rogers and Spencer Penrose are not included as contributing objects as they were placed on the site in after the period of significance, 1936-37.

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
Sites		
●Designed landscape	1	
Structures		
●Shrine	1	
●Stone wall with gateway	1	
Objects		
●Chinese Fu dogs	2	
●Bust of Will Rogers		1
●Bust of Spencer Penrose		1
TOTAL	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 2

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Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Shrine of the Sun is eligible for the National Register under criterion C both for its architectural and artistic significance. The tower and its landscaped setting were designed by Colorado Springs architect Charles E. Thomas in the Romanesque Revival style. The shrine and surrounding walls employ locally quarried stone to give the structure a dramatic form sympathetic with its dramatic mountain setting. The interior features murals by prominent artist Randall Davey. Their depiction of local history, including the role played by the shrines benefactor, Spencer Penrose, imbue the interior with significant artistic qualities.

The Shrine of the Sun is a commemorative structure of unique form expressive of its natural site, symbolically imbued with the social history of the region, and studded with objects and artwork of great value. Inspiration and realization of the Shrine represents the culmination of Spencer Penrose's illustrious life as Colorado Springs entrepreneur, developer, and philanthropist. The site and the "singing Tower" structure have become important symbols of both the east-coast refinements of the 1920's-1930's in the area, and of a reverence for the magnificent natural landscape that drew people to develop the Pikes Peak region.

The murals and art objects are individually superb examples of the genres, and in addition, the murals embody a spectrum of local and regional history. The Oriental and European fine art which adorns the interior of the building and the site was imported by the Penrose family with the desire to represent the refined character of the "new" West and the Pikes Peak region.

Construction of the Shrine 1935-37 was a high point in the local development at the time, when the Pikes Peak region was in the throws^s of the Depression. This period marked the end of the first major settlement of the area that began with the surge of gold seekers and initial settlers of the 1880's and 1890's and continued through the grand optimism of the 1920's and the development of the Colorado Springs area as a national resort center.

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Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

ARCHITECT, CHARLES E. THOMAS (1876-1957)

Spencer Penrose retained Charles Thomas to design the Shrine beginning in 1934 during the same period in which Thomas was preparing drawings for alterations to the Penrose residence, El Pomar.

Charles E. Thomas was born in Columbus Ohio, March 3, 1876. His father was a British born expert in stone masonry. In 1881 the Thomas family moved to Denver where the father had been put in charge of construction of St. John's Cathedral (later destroyed by fire) at 19th and Welton. There young Thomas received his basic education and in 1893 he began his architectural training in the office of Dick Phillips. In 1894, he became associated with the architect and author, Frank E. Kidder. Thomas was responsible for many of the drawings for Kidder's book on construction. Thomas was sent by Kidder to work for Robert Roeschlaub, who later sent him to Colorado Springs to work for Thomas MacLaren.

Thomas worked under Maclaren until 1904, when he took a year of study in Boston and New York. Returning to Colorado Springs for health reasons, Thomas joined Maclaren in partnership 1906-1917, during which time the firm of Maclaren and Thomas designed Turkey Creek Ranch and other residences in Colorado Springs. During his partnership with MacLaren, Thomas spent most of 1909 in Europe studying classic architecture.

Thomas served as mayor of Colorado Springs beginning 1917 and continued a private architectural practice though the wartime years. He designed the third story addition to the El Pomar home for Spencer Penrose in 1936. In 1946, Thomas joined Gordan Sweet in the partnership of Thomas & Sweet. Charles Thomas died at the age of 81 and buried in Colorado Springs.

Buildings designed by Charles E. Thomas include:

Cottage for Thomas H. Powers	MacLaren & Thomas
Claremont - 21 Broadmoor Ave	MacLaren & Thomas
Manitou Springs High School	Charles Thomas
Turkey Creek Ranch	MacLaren & Thomas
Manitou Springs Library	MacLaren & Thomas
Penrose Residence additions	Charles Thomas
Penrose Stadium	Charles Thomas
Will Rogers Shrine	Charles Thomas
R. J. Reiss Residence additions	Charles Thomas

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Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

8-9 feet, and in gouache above, were cleaned, stabilized, and inpainted with great care to preserve all existing original painting.

Dedication, 1937

The Shrine first opened to the public at its dedication in 1937 to Will Rogers, whose untimely death in 1935, shocked and saddened the nation who had so welcomed Roger's particular brand of down-home humor in an otherwise humorless time. The city was just beginning to recover from economic upheaval of the Depression and starting on a new phase of development. The Shrine symbolically faced northeast across the roofs of Broadmoor to the grove of Evergreen Cemetery where the ashes of General Palmer were placed in 1909. North of Evergreen were Palmers Antler's Hotel, Stratton's Mining Exchange, Mrs. Taylor's Fine Arts Center, Colorado College, the churches and schools and parks and broad tree-lined avenues.

A bronze bust of Will Rogers, by noted sculptor Jo Davidson, was ceremoniously unveiled at the dedication. The piece is a cire perdue bronze casting with medium green and brown patina. Jo Davidson (American 1883-) created numerous sculptures of well-known people in the United States during 1920-1940. The State of Oklahoma commissioned him for the bronze full statue of Will Rogers which was placed in the National Statuary Hall, Washington, D.C.

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Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

HISTORY OF THE PROPERTY

Construction of the stone wall and gateway, 1935

The stone wall and gateway structure which define the site were constructed in 1935 at the direction of Spencer Penrose with the intention of building a monument where he would be buried and which would rise out of the mountain with a commanding view of the Broadmoor which he had developed, of the city of Colorado Springs and the eastern plains beyond. Penrose, financier and promoter of tourism, had built the first road up Pikes Peak in 1915 and the Cheyenne Mountain Highway, a 7-1/2 mile tourist road in 1925. It was along this road that the site for the Shrine was selected, accessible by automobile some 1500 feet climb above the city. Penrose employed CCC workers to save costs and to create jobs in the depressed economy. The Broadmoor Hotel closed for the winter season in 1935 due to lack of business. This marked the end of an era of superabundance.

The advent of the automobile, still considered a passing fancy by many, was wholly embraced by some forward-thinking individuals, including Spencer Penrose, who envisioned the vast possibilities of driving by automobile anywhere and everywhere - even forging new roads through the forbidding mountains as the trains had succeeded in doing some 30 years before. The unpaved road to the Shrine originally continued through the Gateway and up to the bottom of the stair leading up to the Tower. This road inside the Gateway was paved with gravel, and later with asphalt in 1966.

Construction of the tower, 1936

The walls, Gateway and the Tower, constructed in 1936, were designed to be symbolically expressive of technological achievements of man and also the permanence of the natural setting.

All structures were built exclusively of native granite excavated from a nearby site just 700 feet above the Shrine from a vein which was discovered during the trail blazing with a mule drawn grader in 1924. The tower is a unique structure architecturally, most related to romanesque revival with its monochromatic stone and small deeply recessed windows. The form, however, is intentionally reminiscent of a medieval fortification or watchtower which oversees the region from a high vantage and which can be seen from a great distance. The installation of an elaborate system of chimes, vibraharp, "the most complete amplification system in the world" made audible the physical statement of the structure. The chimes continue today as they did in 1937 to be heard for a range of 20 miles on the hour, every hour.

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Shrine of the Sun
El Paso County, CO

Murals by Randall Davey, 1936

The decision to execute historic murals came during the construction of the Shrine, just following and certainly influenced by the opening of the new Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center in 1936, highly valued as a means of community self-expression and as a point of reference for local art standards. Randall Davey (1887-1964), designed and executed the murals with the concept of portraying the evolution of the Pikes Peak region from "an Indian Playground to a white man's playground".

Davey was an established painter in the early 1920's, who befriended the Penrose family and began as an instructor of life drawing and figure painting at the Broadmoor Art Academy (which was to become the Fine Arts Center) in the summer of 1925. His works are in collections of many major museums, including the Chicago Art Institute, The Cleveland Museum of Art, and The Whitney Museum of American Art. Davey is best known for his portraits, and scenes of regional "high life" such as that in his vivid painting "Polo at The Broadmoor", owned by the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center.

The scenes portrayed in the Shrine murals include:

Native American life before arrival of the Europeans.

Zebulon Pike, who led the first formal U.S. expedition into Colorado and after whom the peak was named.

Mining activity which was the source of initial development of the Pikes Peak region.

General Palmer laying out the ground plan of Colorado Springs and building the Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

Charles Tutt and Spencer Penrose developing the Cripple Creek gold mining district.
Scenes of Penrose's contribution to the development of the city, including the Broadmoor Hotel and the Zoo.

These murals have been restored in 1994 by noted American artist and muralist Eric Bransby. This was an extensive project which involved first, the sealing of the outside of the structure to prevent further water intrusion. The murals which were painted in casein up to a level of approximately

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Shrine of the Sun
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sprague, Marshall. *Colorado, A Bicentennial History*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1976.

Sprague, Marshall. *Newport In The Rockies*. Chicago: The Swallow Press Inc., 1961.

Interview with Jerry Keffer, Caretaker, Will Rogers Shrine, February 25, 1994. Interviewer: Nancy Lyons. Tape on file at Preservation Partnership.

Ewell, Bernard C., ASA. *Appraisal of Asian Art Collection of the El Pomar Foundation*, 1993. El Pomar Foundation.

Correspondence and miscellaneous documentation. El Pomar Foundation Archives, Colorado Springs.

Newspaper clippings. Colorado Springs Pioneer Museum, Colorado Springs.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary of the Shrine Of The Sun property is delineated by existing stone walls as indicated on the enclosed map labeled "**Shrine Of The Sun, Boundary**"

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The basis if the boundary definition is the existing site perimeter wall which was constructed in 1934 by Spencer Penrose and which became the limit of the Shrine site design completed in 1937.

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LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Ref.	Photographer	Date	Negative With	Description
#1	Nancy Lyons	3/94	Preservation Partnership, Denver	View of Gateway looking southwest
#2	Nancy Lyons	3/94	Preservation Partnership, Denver	Tower, looking northeast
#3	Nancy Lyons	2/94	Preservation Partnership, Denver	Detail, Fu Dog
#4	Nancy Lyons	2/94	Preservation Partnership, Denver	Detail of iron gate at Tower entrance
#5	Nancy Lyons	3/94	Preservation Partnership, Denver	First floor Tower interior, murals and finishes
#6	Nancy Lyons	3/94	Preservation Partnership, Denver	Detail, bronze statue; Chapel, lower level
#7	Nancy Lyons	3/94	Preservation Partnership, Denver	Detail, Chapel entrance
#8	unknown	ca. 1945	Broadmoor Hotel Historic Collection, Colorado Springs	View of site, looking north
#9	unknown	ca. 1945	Broadmoor Hotel Historic Collection, Colorado Springs	View of site, looking southeast

SHRINE OF THE SUN
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
BOUNDARY

AREA • APPROX. 55,000 SQ. FT.

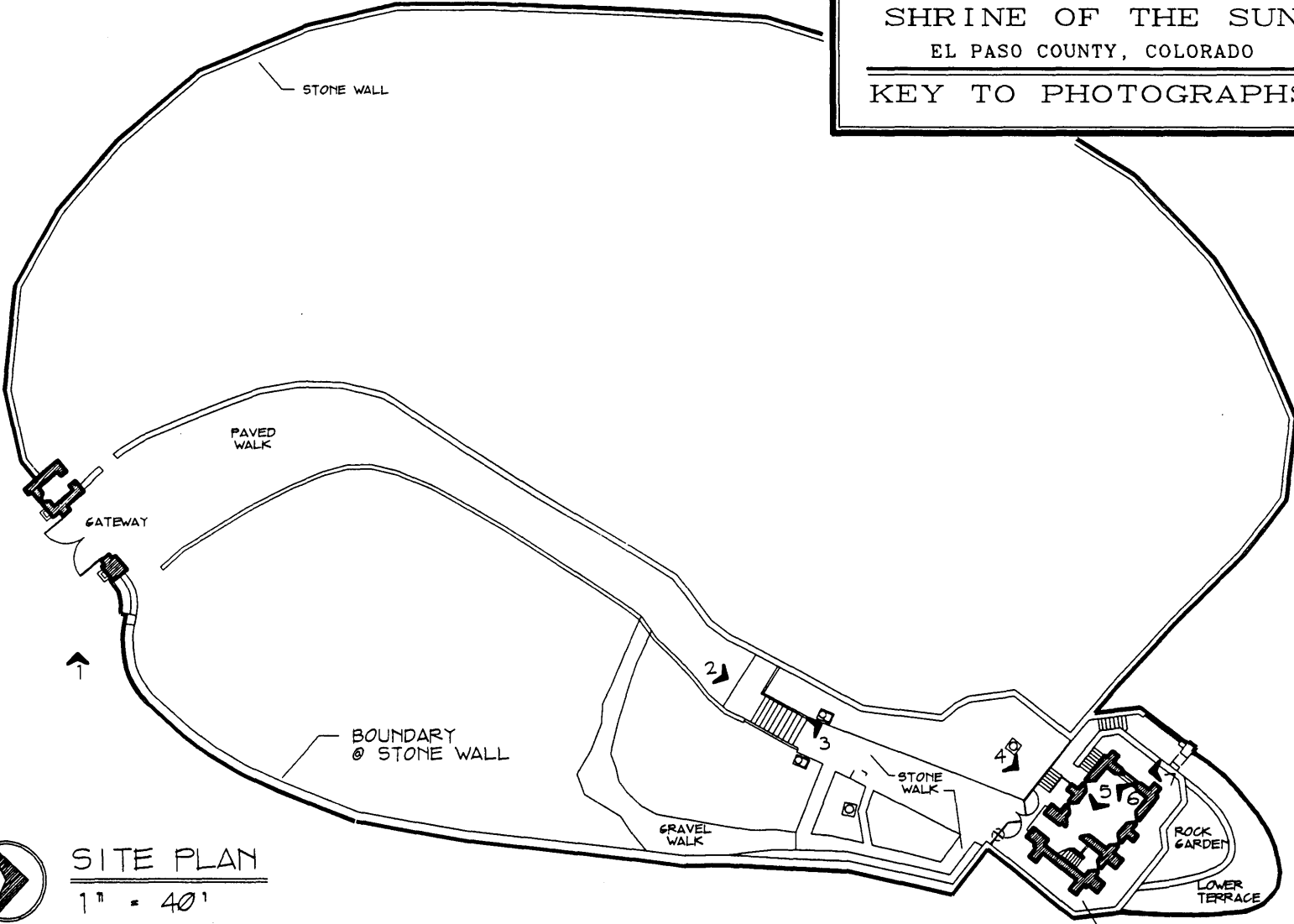
BOUNDARY
⊙ STONE WALL



SITE PLAN
1" = 40'

Preservation Partnership □ Nancy R. Lyons □ 6/27/94

SHRINE OF THE SUN
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO
KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS



SITE PLAN
1" = 40'

Preservation Partnership □ Nancy R. Lyons □ 6/27/94