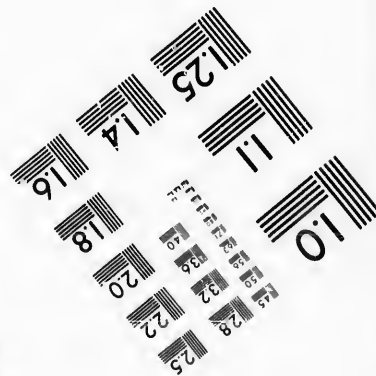
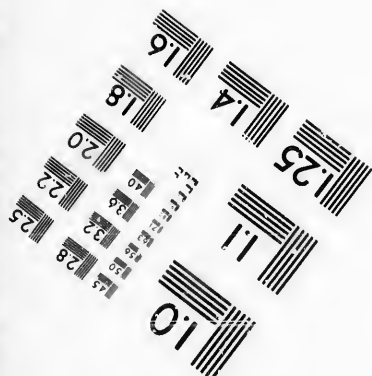
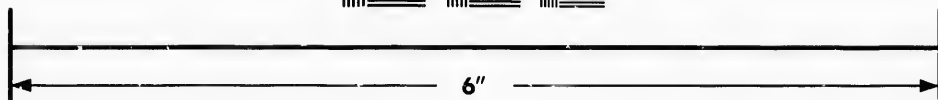


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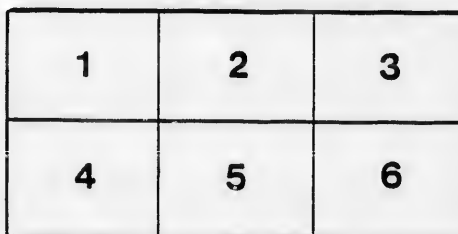
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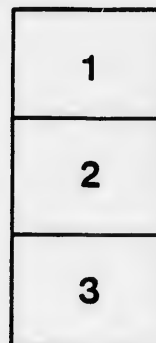
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DESIGNS  
— FOR —  
VILLAGE, TOWN AND CITY CHURCHES



PUBLISHED BY THE

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

OF THE

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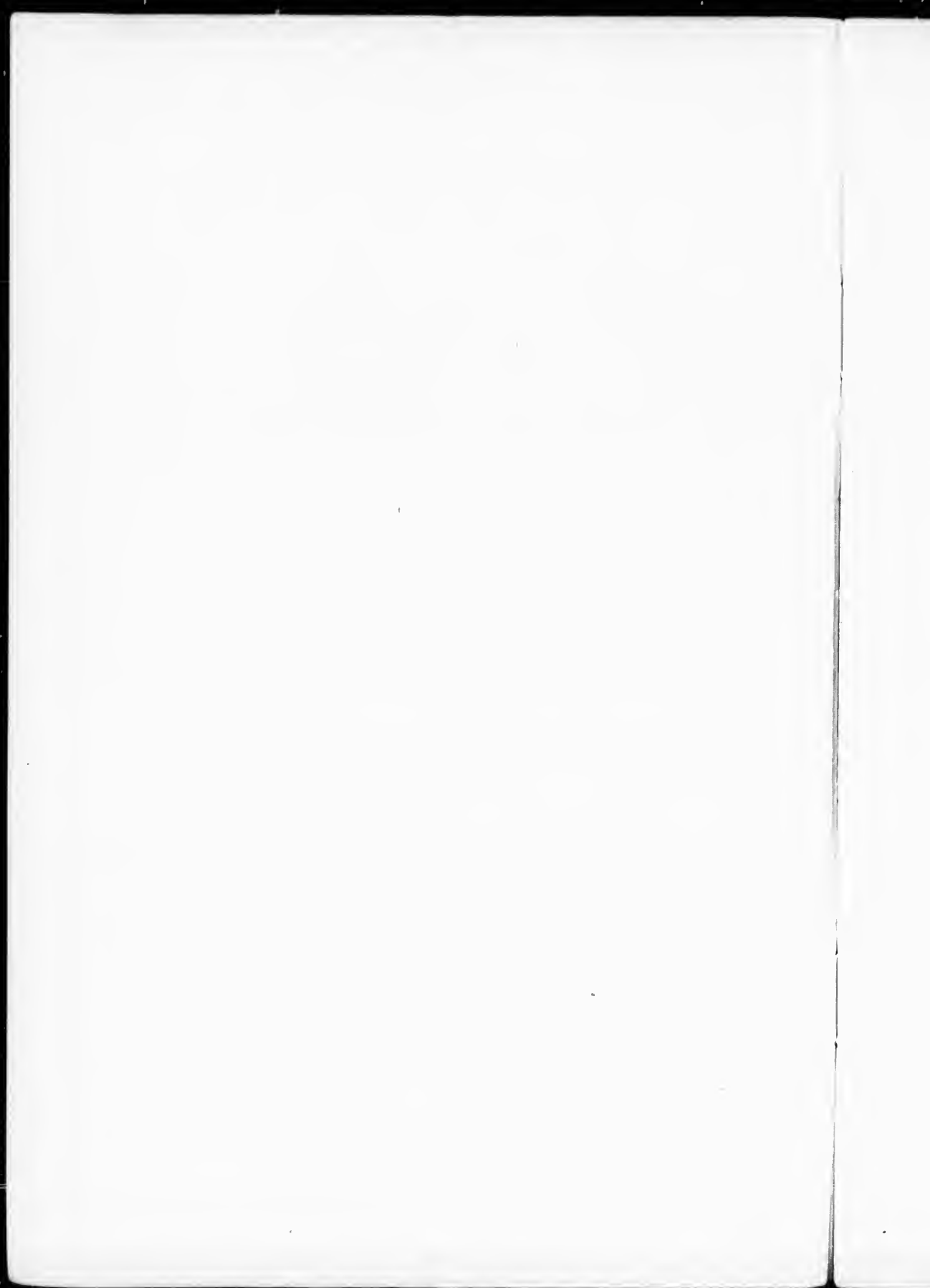
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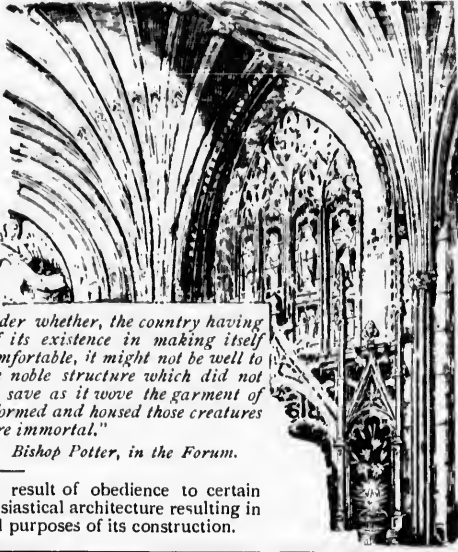
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"In fact, there are not five church edifices in the United States which, for dignity, monumental grandeur, nobility of conception or proportion are worthy of being mentioned, and it would seem to be worth while to consider whether, the country having spent the first hundred years of its existence in making itself extremely rich and extremely comfortable, it might not be well to set about building at least one noble structure which did not weave or print, or feed or lodge, save as it wove the garment of an imperial hope and fed and formed and housed those creatures of a yet loftier destiny, who are immortal."

*Bishop Potter, in the Forum.*

A correct church interior is the result of obedience to certain rules or principles governing ecclesiastical architecture resulting in that which testifies to the uses and purposes of its construction.



## ARCHITECTS

WHOSE DESIGNS APPEAR IN THIS BOOK.

D. J. CREIGHTON,	-	-	-	36½ St. Urbain St., Montreal.
GREGG & GREGG,	-	-	-	61 Victoria St., Toronto.
W. A. LANGTON,	-	-	-	Canada Life Building, Toronto.
E. LOWERY & SON,	-	-	-	Winnipeg, Man.
W. L. MUNROE,	-	-	-	376 Shaw St., Toronto.
JAS. RUSSELL,	-	-	-	17 Henry St., Toronto.
G. F. STALKER,	-	-	-	68 Sparks St., Ottawa.
A. E. WELLS,	-	-	-	Toronto.

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# DESIGNS

FOR

## VILLAGE, TOWN AND CITY CHURCHES

PUBLISHED BY THE

COMMITTEE ON CHURCH ARCHITECTURE

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TORONTO:  
CANADIAN ARCHITECT AND BUILDER PRESS  
1893.

## PREFATORY NOTES.

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The Committee on Church Architecture issues this pamphlet in the hope that it may be of some service to those congregations about to build churches, more especially in rural districts.

During the early period of the Church's history in Canada, except perhaps in a few centres of population, our people had to be satisfied with very humble church buildings. In whole townships not a skilled mason or carpenter could be found, and the first settlers had not the means to employ them if such had been available. Four walls and a roof to shelter from the rain and snow was all that was then considered necessary. Here the hardy back-woods men with their wives and children, often clad in homespun, were wont to assemble for worship on the Lord's day. Many a congregation now wealthy and prosperous, first began its church life in such a building. In very few instances indeed, can the first church edifice be made the permanent home of the congregation. Other buildings, more adapted to the improved state of the country and condition of the people, are taking their places. It is important that these churches should be neat, substantial and comfortable, and that it should not be necessary to replace them after the lapse of a few years. In other words, we should build with a view to permanence. By so doing, an unnecessary expenditure of money is saved, and the congregation is enabled to keep more directly in touch with its historic past. England and Scotland are proud of their ancient cathedrals; and although we may not build structures so grand and imposing as these, yet with our abundant supply of stone and wood of the very best quality may we not, by following the laws of architecture, build in such a way that our work shall stand, and meet with the approval of succeeding generations?

The choice of a church site is a matter of very first importance. In this respect country congregations usually have an advantage over others, because of the greater variety of landscape. A piece of rising ground in some shady quiet spot should be chosen. The kind of material to be used in construction, and the style of architecture must, to a certain extent, depend on the locality, and on the means and liberality of the people. Stone is preferable because most durable, and if built after a good design makes a building more ecclesiastical than any other in appearance. When brick is used, none but bricks of the best quality should be placed on the outside walls. Wooden churches may be made as warm and comfortable as those of any other material, if properly built. All the lumber should be thoroughly dried. The building should be set well up from the ground on a solid stone or concrete foundation. Sound matched lumber should be used for sheeting, and tar-paper should be placed on the outside before putting on the weather

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boards ; or, what is preferable, the walls should be carefully back-plastered between the strutting from sill to plate. Shingles should in all cases be laid in mortar. If churches are not thus carefully built they cannot be easily heated, and in our climate this is a matter so important that it should always be well considered by those about to engage in church building.

The church is the house of the Lord set apart for a high and sacred use. If we keep this thought present in our minds we shall then endeavor to have every part, both of the exterior and interior, in harmony and in good taste, avoiding whatever is unseemly, both in form and in color. In other words, it will be our aim to have our churches present an artistic appearance in the truest and best sense.

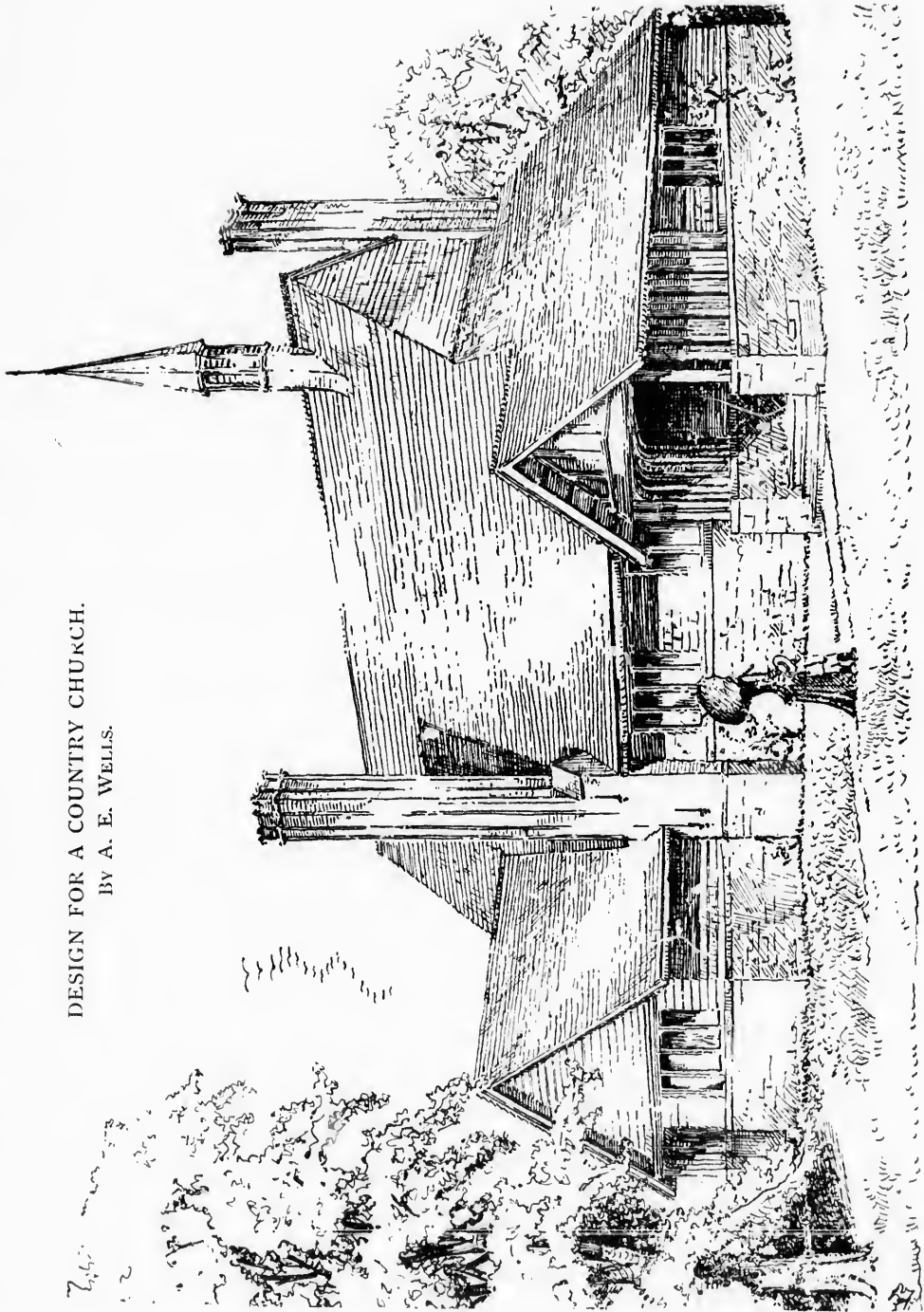
The accompanying designs are by Canadian architects, mostly young men now practising their profession in the Dominion, and who can be readily consulted by persons desirous of doing so.

Should this pamphlet in some measure fulfil the purpose for which it is issued the Committee will regard any time and labour devoted to it as having been spent in the advancement of a good work, and will still further continue its efforts, if so desired by the General Assembly.

The Committee wishes to express its indebtedness to Mr. S. G. Curry, late President, and to Mr. W. A. Langton, Secretary of the Ontario Association of Architects, for their kindly interest and valuable assistance rendered.

J. CUMBERLAND,  
Convener of Committee.

DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY CHURCH.  
BY A. E. WELLS.



This floor plan illustrates the interior layout of the Church of the Holy Spirit. The central nave is flanked by side chapels, including the Chapel of the Holy Spirit on the left and the Chapel of the Holy Trinity on the right. The plan also shows the choir, altar, and various smaller chapels and rooms, such as the Chapel of the Holy Cross and the Chapel of the Holy Spirit. The drawing is a detailed architectural sketch, showing the structural elements of the church's interior.

BY A. E. WELLS.

## DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY CHURCH.

NOTES ACCOMPANYING DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY CHURCH, SUBMITTED  
BY A. E. WELLS, TORONTO.

In the design of a country church for congregational worship, there are a few simple requirements that must be met.

The plan of a church of this type must be such that the sermon may be heard without strain, either of the ears of the auditory or of the voice of the speaker. It must be, first of all, a building to hear and see in. If this fundamental idea be neglected, the design can have no architectural merit whatever. It might be possible to produce a design which, though it embodied all the practical requirements of a country church, would be utterly devoid of beauty or architectural fitness. Certain it is, however, that perfect adaptation to the purpose for which a building is intended, is the *sine qua non* of all good architecture. Not only must a design provide for all the utilitarian requirements of the case, but if it is to have any architectural merit it must be an outgrowth of the environment and express the purpose and reason to be of the building. A country church should not be mistakenable for a school or club house.

On the other hand it must be borne in mind that the congregational form of worship such as obtains in the Presbyterian church finds little in traditional Gothic forms that can in any true sense express it. The glories of the Gothic cathedral were in perfect harmony with the gorgeous ritual of the mediaeval church; but the Puritan simplicity of Presbyterian worship demands different expression.

In every problem of design there are conditions over which the architect has no control. By them he must be governed. One imperative condition in the design of a small church in Canada, is the necessity for cheapness. This limitation the architect must accept. To attempt in his design to hide the necessity for economy would be as much a mistake as to conceal any other of the essential conditions of the case. In such a case the problem is for the architect to impart to a wooden building some degree of beauty and dignity. To attempt to make wood look like stone, is to adopt a subterfuge too paltry to deserve notice. Such vulgar shams are easily condemned; but the use in wooden construction of forms suited only to stone is common, and is equally a violation of the first principles of design. The curved forms of Gothic window tracery are quite unsuited to wooden construction. And in any case, window tracery without its accompanying painted glass is as meaningless as a frame without the picture. The humbler the materials used by the designer, the simpler and more severe should be the treatment. Profusion of detail in an inferior material can but produce a cheap and tawdry effect. A structure of stone, though ill-designed, may possess a certain dignity by virtue of the solidity and permanence of its materials. But an ill-proportioned wooden building is nothing better than a shed. In his efforts to impart dignity to a building of this type, the designer is dependent



solely on the proportion of its parts. Much can be done to enhance the beauty of a country church by improving the natural surroundings. And the faults of existing buildings, that are not from an architectural point of view all that can be desired, might in this way be greatly mitigated. Trees and ivy might be made to hide a multitude of sins.

The design submitted is intended to accommodate 150 to 200 persons. It has one room to be used as vestry and library, and is to be heated by stoves. The plan is a very simple one. The entrance is ample, and is well protected against the cold winds of the Canadian winter. The stoves are placed not far from the entrance, and so near the chimney that the unsightly stove pipe may be abolished. It is proposed to place around the stove a metal casing, inside of which a supply of fresh air may be introduced, to become heated in contact with the stove and pass into the room.

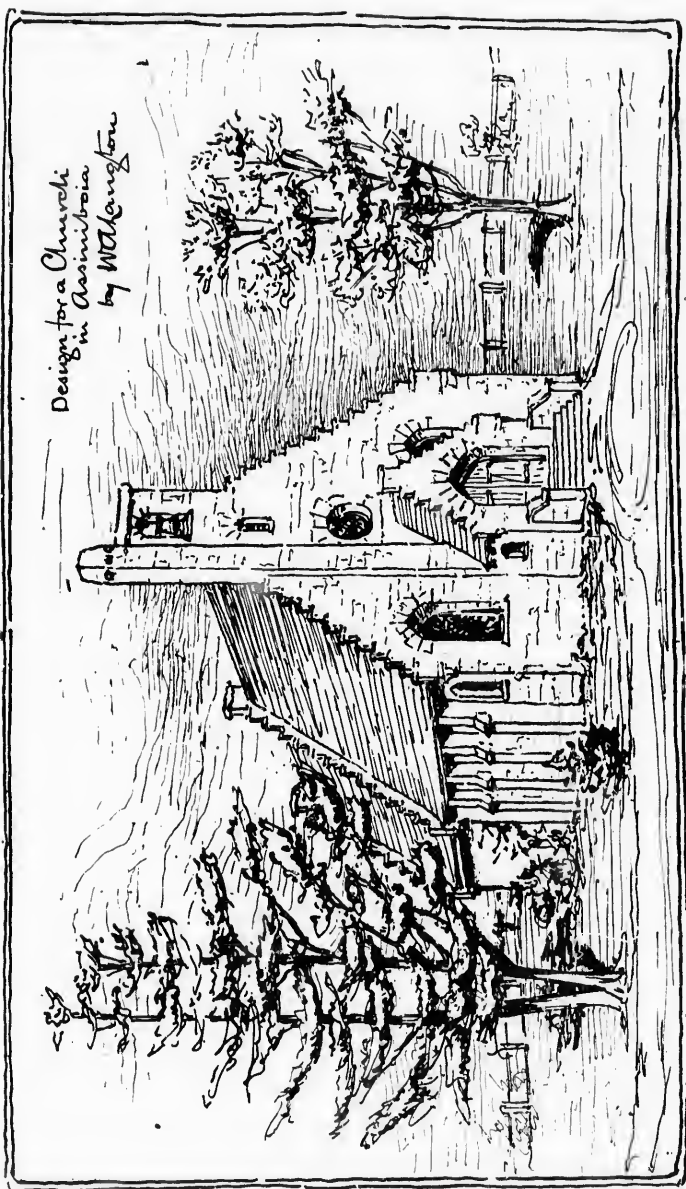
The walls of the church to the height of the sill line will be built of stone, above that line they will be of frame construction and covered with shingles. The roof also will be shingled.

Internally there will be a wood dado to the height of the window sills, and the roof will be treated entirely in wood. The principals and rafters are to be finished with simple mouldings and left exposed. Any plastered surfaces will be left without the finishing white coat; the rough coat being simply straightened and brought to an even color. The wood dado and other woodwork exposed to handling, if not hardwood, will require painting. The roof should be treated with oil and left to turn a richer color with age. Tinted glass might be made to contribute greatly to the effect of the interior.

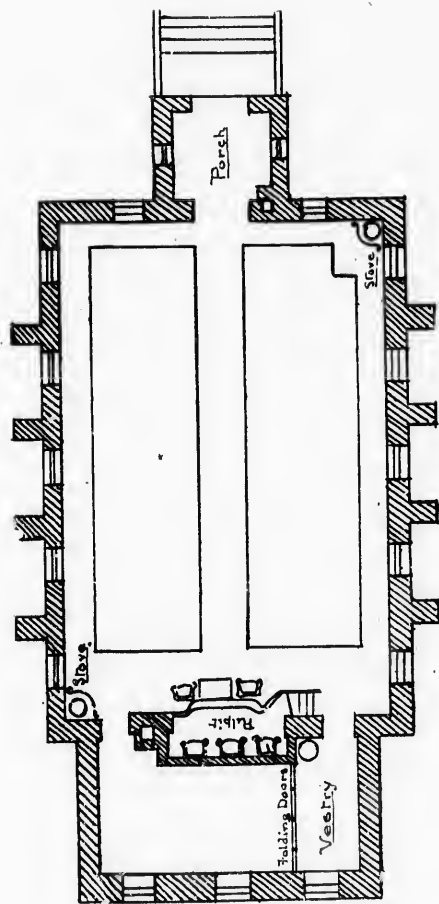
Externally, the shingles may well be left to be stained by rain and weather.

This building would cost in execution from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Design for a Church  
on Assiniboia  
by Wellington



Sketch for Church in Assiniboia  
W.A. Langton - Architect



Plan

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 25

## DESIGN FOR CHURCH IN ASSINIBOIA.

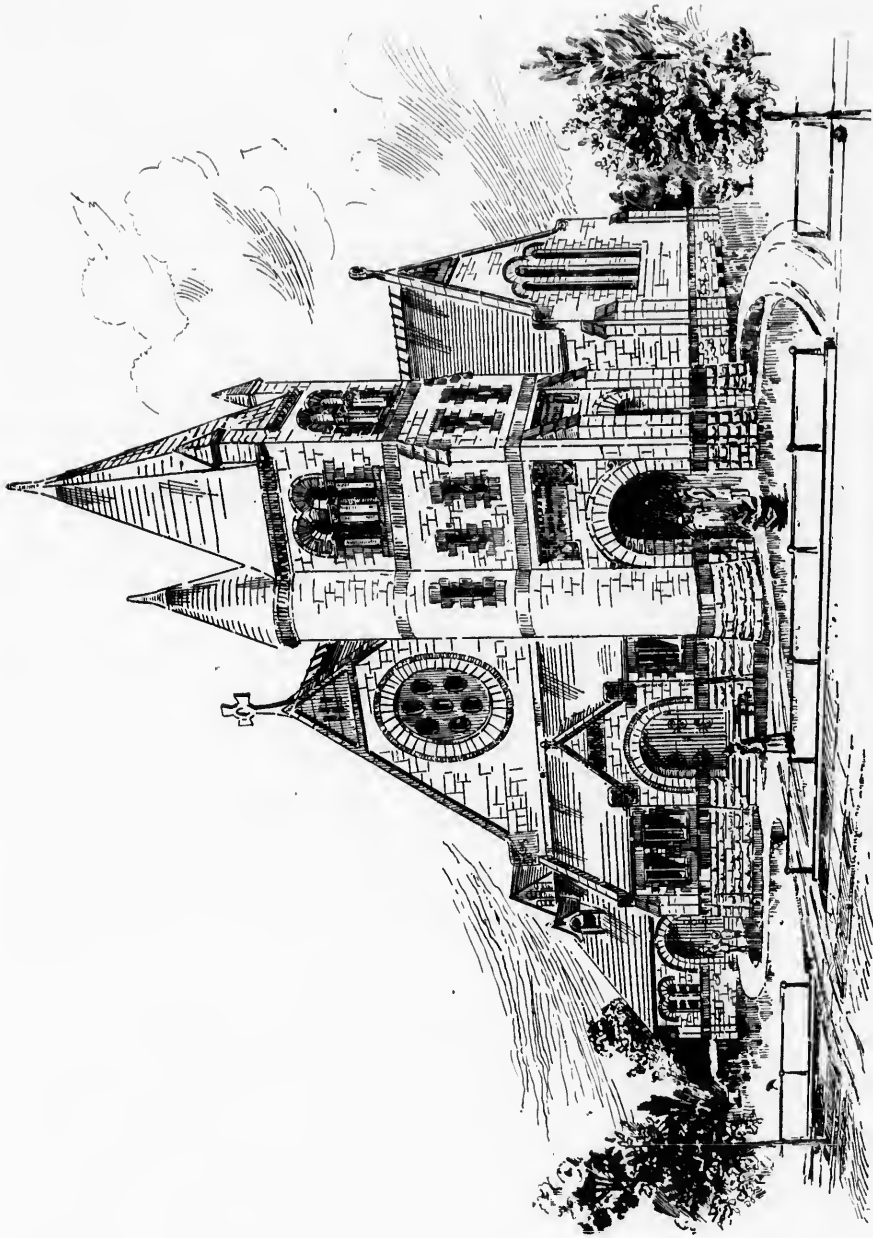
BY W. A. LANGTON, CANADA LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO.

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This church was designed for a district in Assiniboia where stone is plentiful. It is designed so that uncut stone may be used as much as possible. The stepped gables are finished with rough stone of varying thickness. The room behind the pulpit is intended for a week-night meeting room and class room. The partition by which the vestry is separated off is composed of folding doors which can be thrown back, opening up the whole room.

There is a chimney combined with the gable of each end so that there may be a stove at each end of the church. The chimney of the front as is shown in the drawing helps also to support a belfry.

The plan with modifications in the external finish can be built in brick or other material.

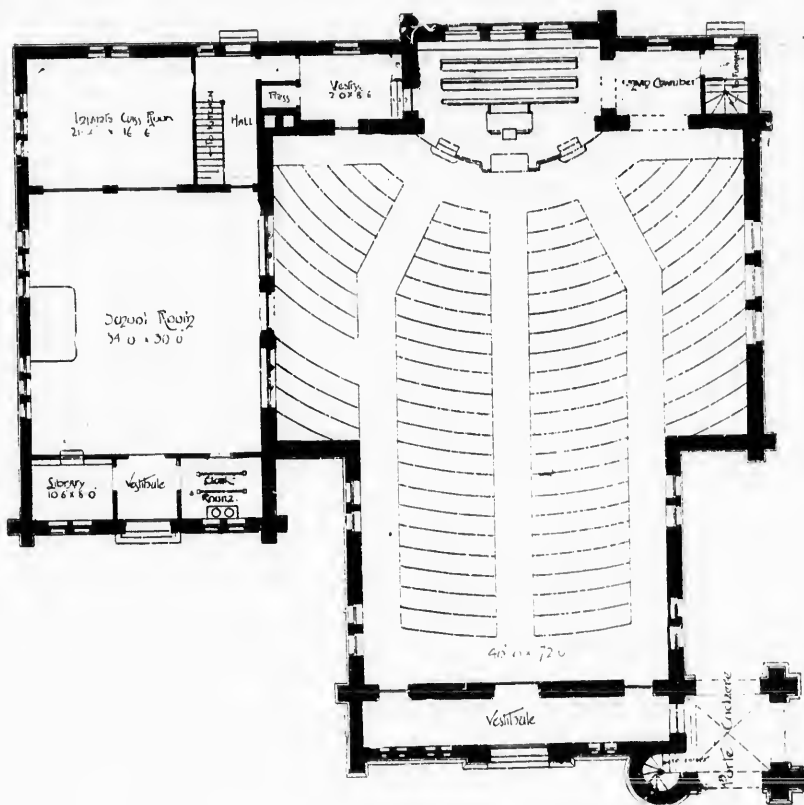


DESIGN FOR A LARGE TOWN CHURCH.

By D. J. CRIGHTON.



FRONT ELEVATION



PLAN  
 DESIGN FOR A LARGE TOWN CHURCH.  
 BY D. J. CRIGHTON.

## DESIGN FOR A LARGE TOWN CHURCH.

BY DANIEL J. CRIGHTON, 365 ST. URBAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

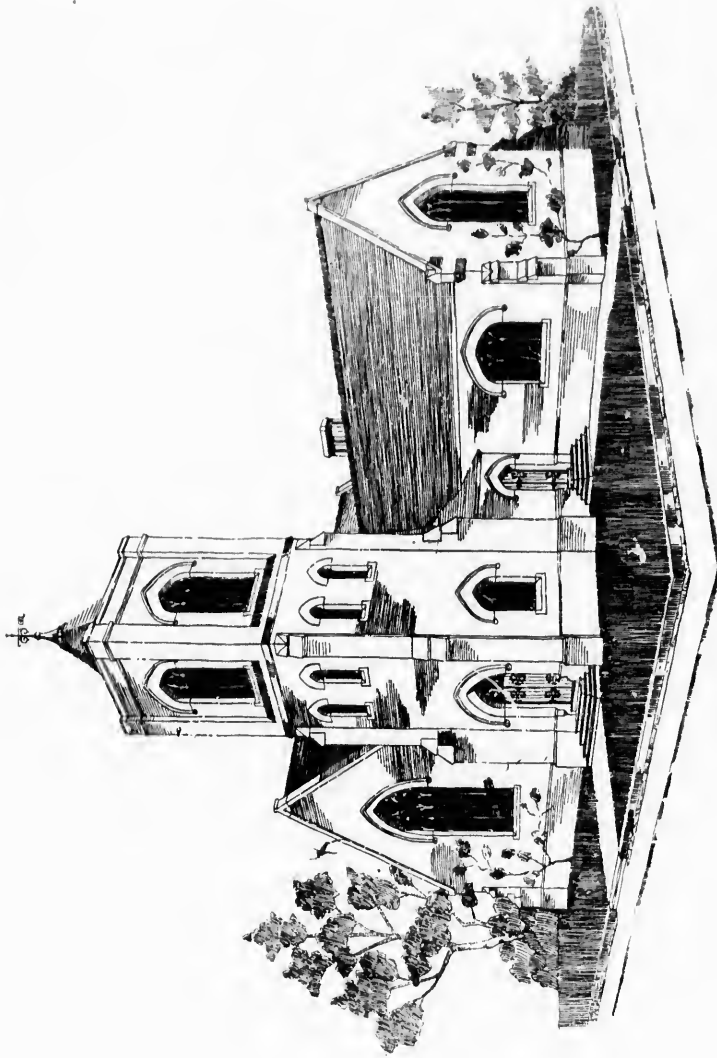
This design is suitable for a large town. The area appears to be large, but it would be amply compensated by the general appearance of the building. The measurement of church is 40' x 72' with transepts 11' x 40'. It is seated for 530 persons, allowing 20 inches per person. The school house on left can be entered from church, and would accommodate 350 scholars. The school room measures 30' x 34', and the infant class room 16' x 21'6". The library and cloak room enter from vestibule, and measure respectively 8' x 10'6". The books would be distributed from school room, a glass partition with sliding panel being used for that purpose. The kitchen is on basement, access to the same being gained by stair in rear hall. The vestry measures 8'6" x 12', and has suitable accommodation as regards presses. The organ chamber on right of choir measures 8'6" x 11', having arched openings. The organ pipes would show to front, facing congregation. Access to tower is gained by spiral stair in turret. A store room is situated midway in tower. The height at sides of walls is 16'. The height at apex of roof is 36'.

The foundation walls to the ground line to be built of rubble masonry, from ground to plinth rustic faced on front elevation, remainder field stone. Above the work is to be of squared and fair dressed rubble masonry (local name, Scotch masonry). The stone to be of local quarry. Plinth, bachel mouldings, string courses, and quoins to be of different colored stone. The roofs to be slated with dark green slate, ridge tiles on apex of both church and school house roofs. Fish-eye windows to be placed on both sides of school house roof. A ventilator and louvered openings is also on school house roof.

The church roof to be open timbered, walls plastered, a panelled dado to be round church up to height of windows. Seating to be in hardwood and natural varnished. Chancel, transept windows, and wheel window to be in stained glass. School house roof to be open timbered, linings laid diagonally between rafters, walls plastered, and dado of beaded linings with hardwood cap on top. Windows to be of cathedral glass.

The building to be heated in the most approved of system of hot-air heating.

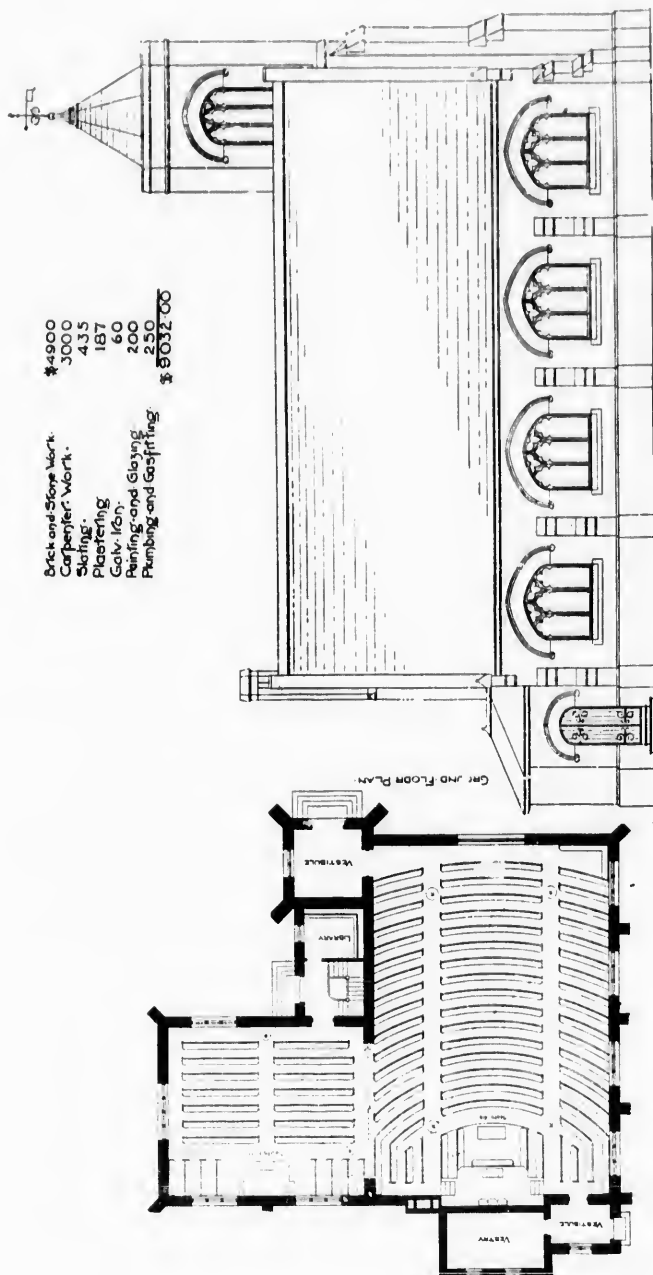
The estimate for the above design to be \$20,000.



DESIGN FOR A SMALL TOWN CHURCH.

BY JAS. RUSSELL.





Side Elevation.

DESIGN FOR A SMALL TOWN CHURCH.

BY JAS. RUSSELL.

## DESIGN FOR A SMALL TOWN CHURCH.

BY JAMES RUSSELL, 17 HENRY STREET, TORONTO.

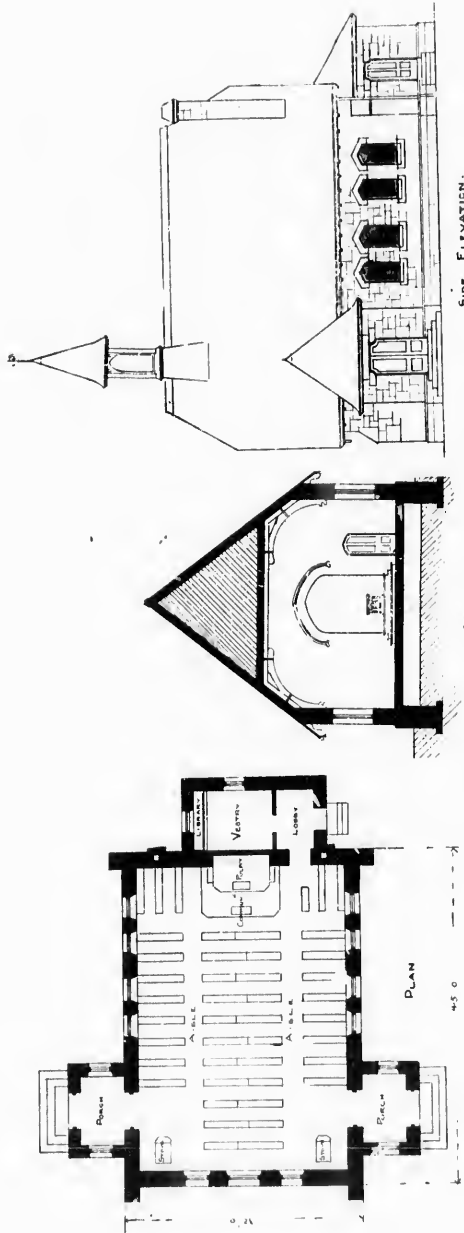
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Church to be built of red brick, with brown Credit Valley stone trimmings. Roof to be covered with dark colored slates. Building to be heated by furnaces with registers as shown on plan. Part of principals to show inside below ceiling.



DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY CHURCH.

BY GREGG & GREGG.



DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY CHURCH.  
BY GREGG & GREGG.

## COUNTRY CHURCH.

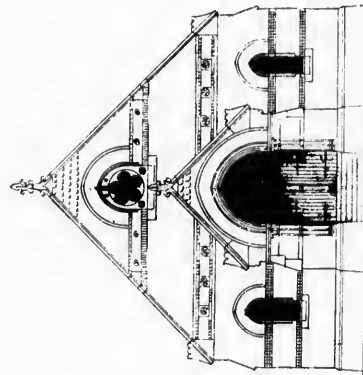
GREGG & GREGG, ARCHITECTS, 61 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.

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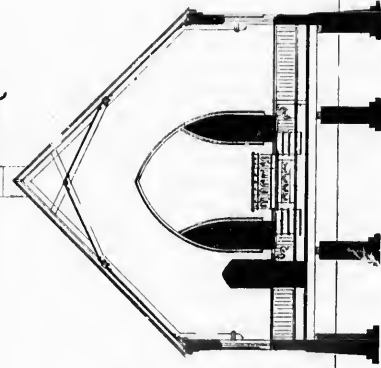
This country church is designed to be built either of stone or brick. The window sills and heads of doors and windows to be of dressed stone. Roof to be covered with shingles dipped in shingle stain before being laid, the colour to form a pleasing combination with material used for walls.

The seats will be of pine with pine ends. Sittings are provided for 163 adults. All interior woodwork, including part of principals shewing below ceiling, to be varnished.

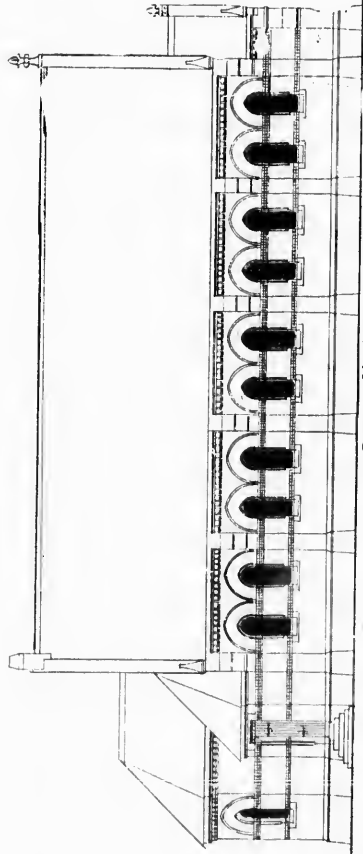
The vestry is intended to be used also as a library for the Sunday school.



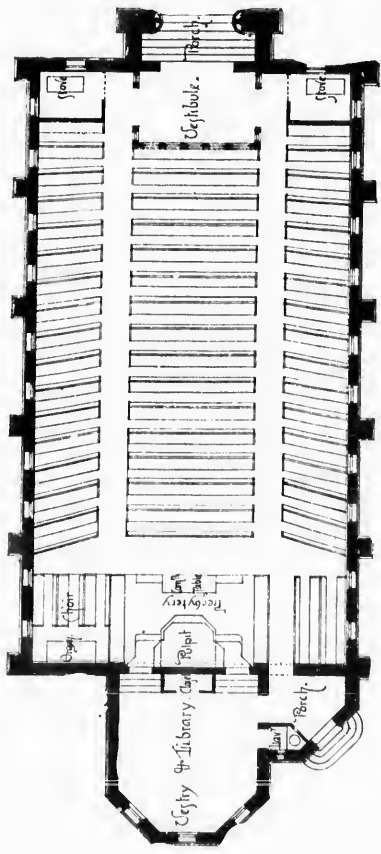
• Front Elevation •



• Section •



• Side Elevation •



• Plan •

DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY CHURCH.

BY G. F. STALKER.

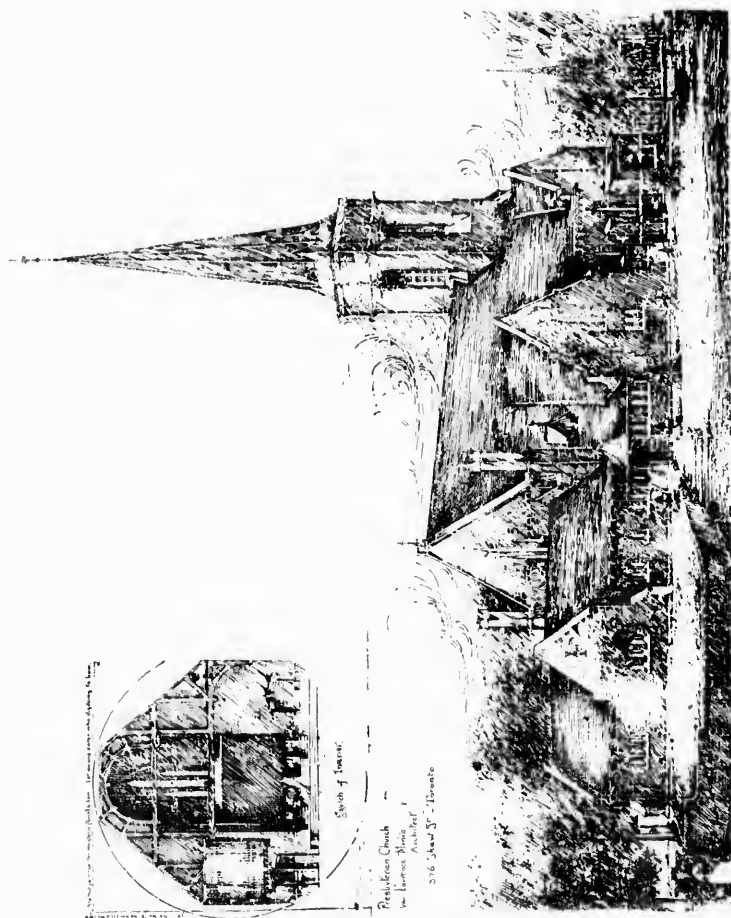
## DESIGN FOR A COUNTRY CHURCH.

BY G. F. STALKER, 86 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

The walls to be built of stone. Joists to be 12" x 2" at 16" centres. Under floor 1" thick, upper floor 1½" thick, grooved and tongued. The walls inside to be battened, to be sheeted to a height of 3 feet from the floor and plastered in 3-coat work from top of sheeting to wall plate. The roof to be covered with Canada plate. The roof inside to be sheeted and finished in three coats oil paint. The pews and other fittings to be in clean pine, oiled and varnished. The glass to be in leaded lights.

Accommodation, 186.

Approximate estimate, \$3,500.

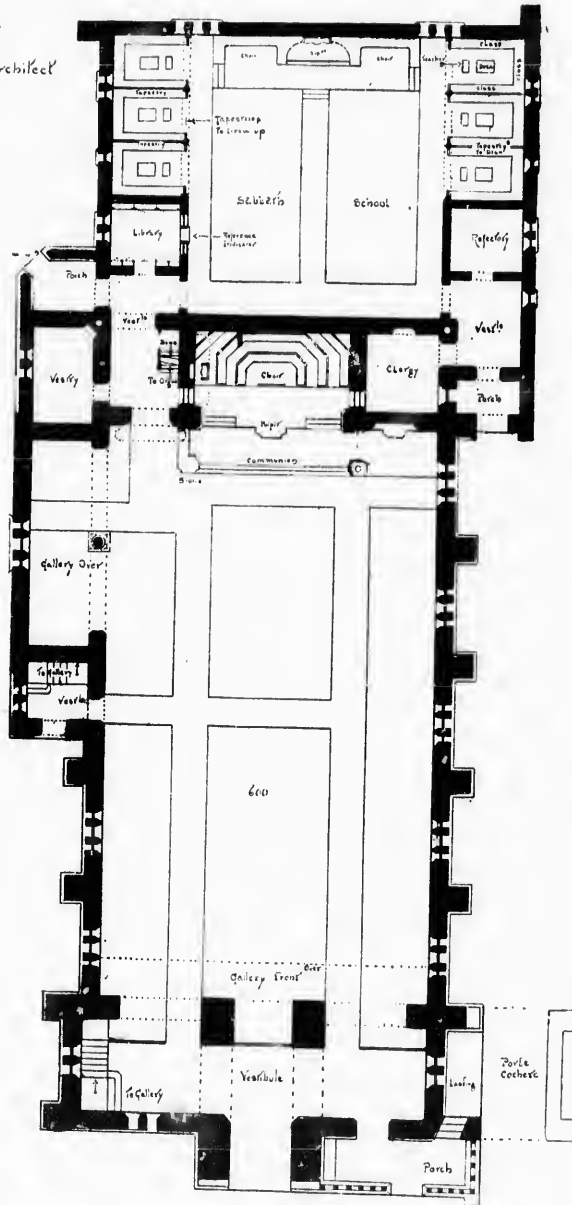


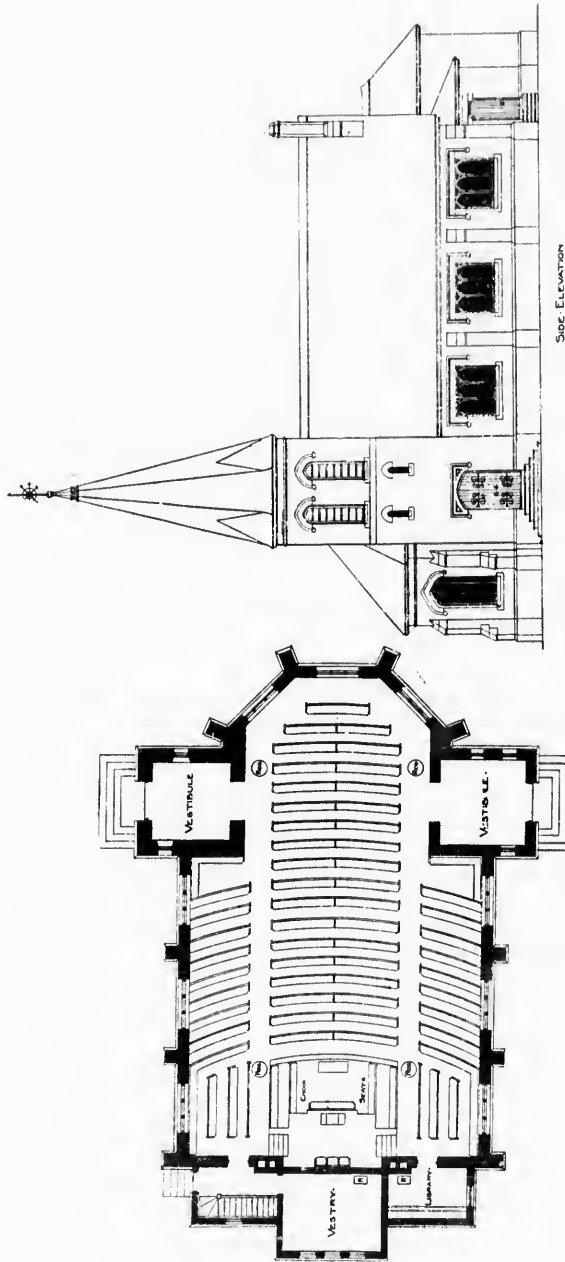
DESIGN FOR A TOWN CHURCH.

By W. L. MUNROE.



Presbyterian Church  
 Wm. Lawrence Munro, Architect  
 376 Shaw St  
 Toronto





Side Elevation

DESIGN FOR A LARGE VILLAGE CHURCH.  
BY GREGG & GREGG.

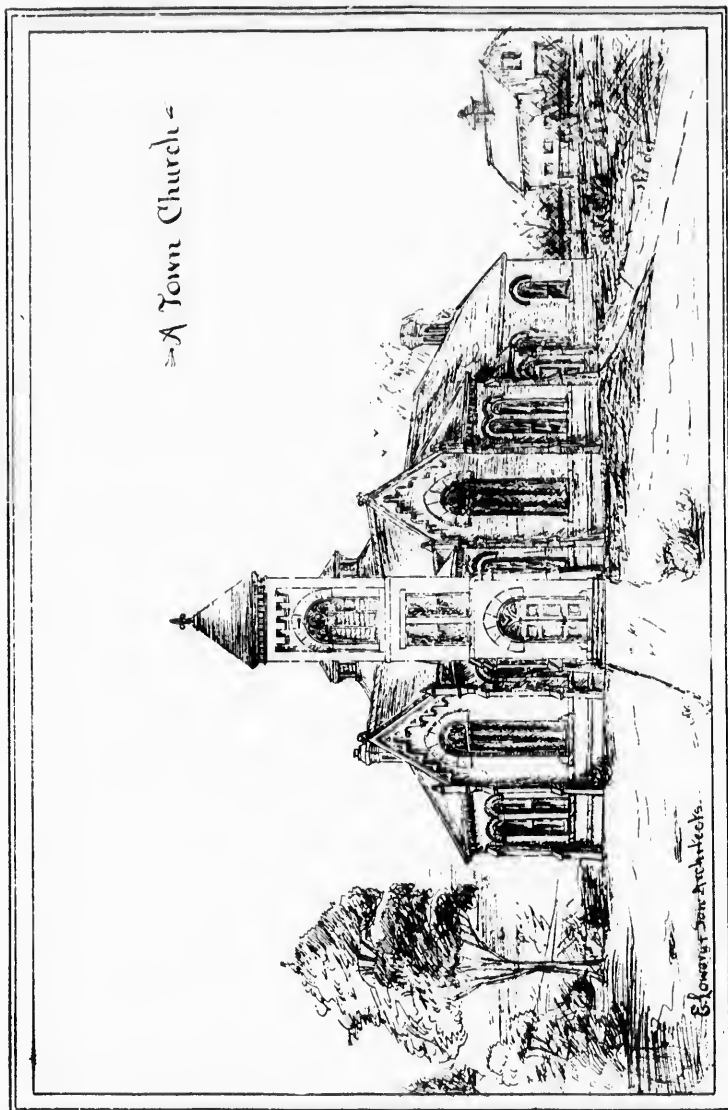
## DESIGN FOR A LARGE VILLAGE CHURCH

SUBMITTED BY GREGG &amp; GREGG, 61 VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO.

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This design for a large village church presents a compact and neat plan for 376 persons. The pews are circular in plan, enabling every one to face the pulpit. A stairway at the rear entrance leads to the cellar, in which coal rooms, furnace room, etc.

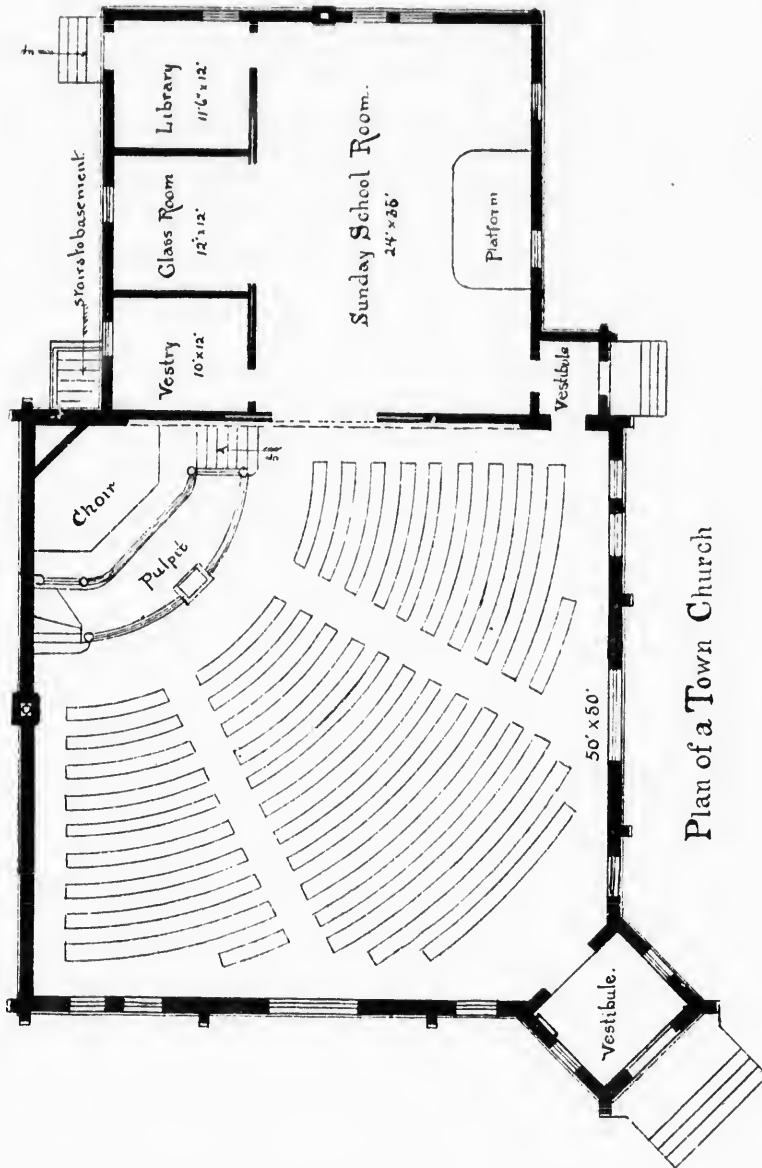
The estimated cost is \$5,000, being built of brick. This building might also be built of stone, the spire being of the same material if desired.



A Town Church.

DESIGN FOR A TOWN CHURCH.

BY E. LOWERY & SON.



Plan of a Town Church

DESIGN FOR A TOWN CHURCH.  
BY E. LOWERY & SON.

## DESCRIPTION OF DESIGN FOR A SMALL TOWN CHURCH.

BY EDWARD LOWERY &amp; SON, WINNIPEG, MAN.

This design is for a town church, adapted to a "corner lot." As will be noticed in examining the plan, the design is altogether new in its internal arrangement, the pulpit being in the *corner*.

The advantages of this system of "lay-out" are evident. Among them are: the *direct* and unobstructed view of choir and pulpit from all parts of the auditorium; and, in case of a gallery being put in, from all parts of the gallery; also the position of windows, which admit the light in such a way as to prevent the unpleasantness of the "sun-glare," so common a nuisance in most churches. Should it be thought desirable, a gallery could be constructed along the two sides of church opposite the pulpit.

The design shows no basement (there being only a furnace room underneath of small size, lighted from the side of the church on which the chimney is shown), but a very good basement for Sunday school purposes could easily be made, if desirable, and the portion of building above ground for that purpose in this design, done away with.

The church, according to design, would be built of brick, with stone walls below grade line. Main window arches and entrance door arch would be of stone. The roof would be hipped with gables on the two face sides. Windows in auditorium would be glazed with leaded glass, and windows in school annex with cathedral colored glass.

Seating would be on the "circular plan," and seats made of ash, birch or other suitable wood. Floor of auditorium would be built on an incline, the portion at entrance being twelve inches higher than the portion at pulpit. Interior of walls up to sills of windows would be wainscoted with V joint ceiling. Access to belfry room in tower would be had by ladder placed in vestibule of main entrance. In belfry a suitable bell would be hung. Church would be heated with hot-air. Ventilation is secured through ventilator in ceiling, and small side windows, etc. Auditorium will have a seating capacity of about 375 persons.

To build church according to drawings and the foregoing rather meagre description it would require in Manitoba about \$8,000, and less or more in other places, according to the locality.

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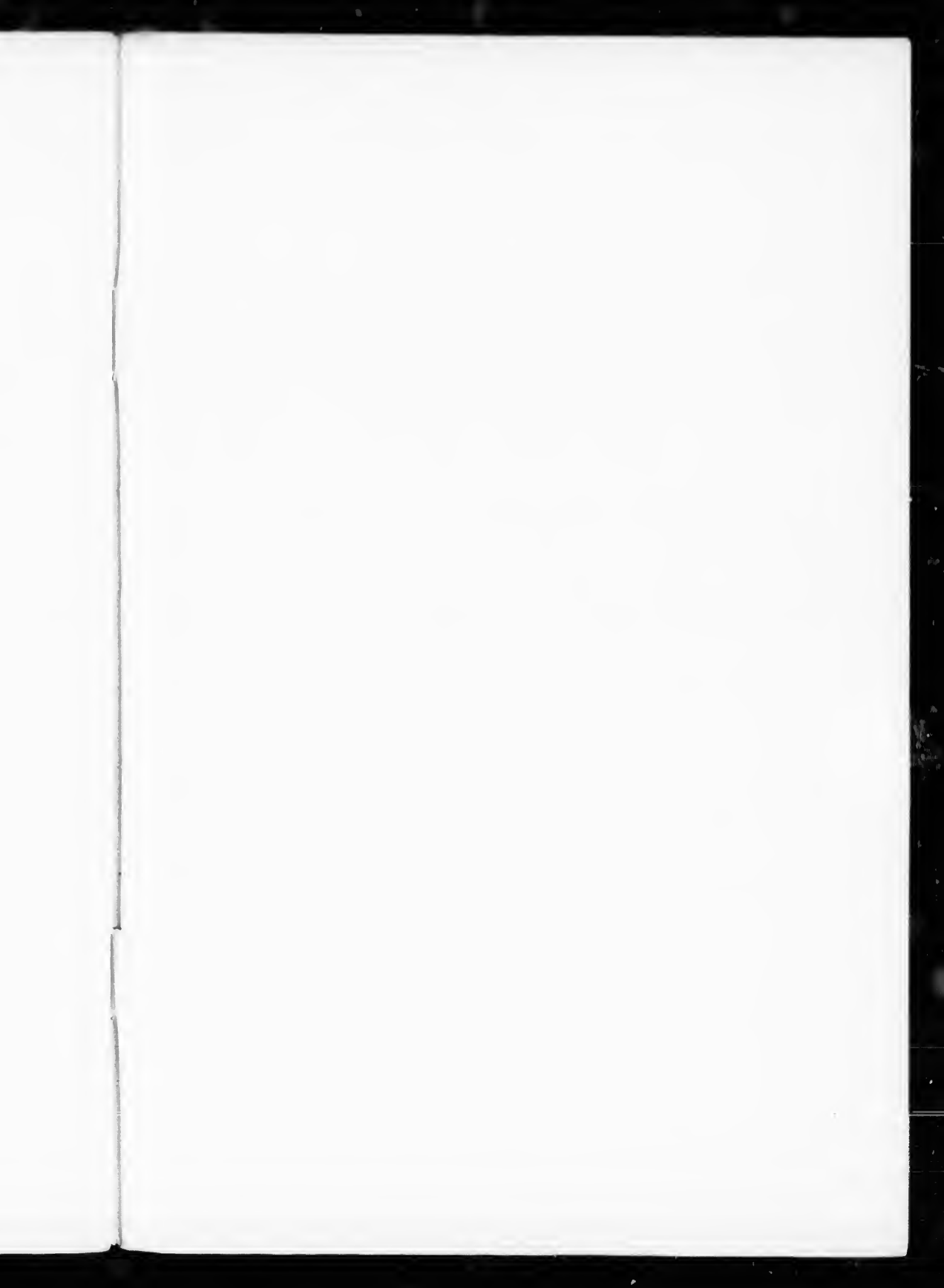
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