

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

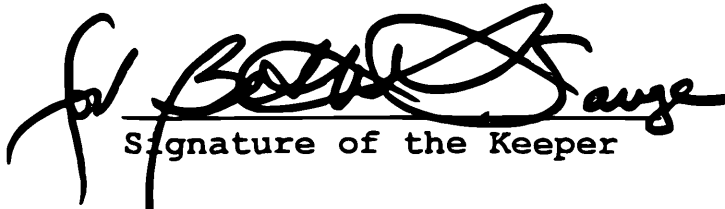
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 01001352 Date Listed: 12/13/01

St. Andrew's By-The-Sea Rockingham NH
Property Name County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

12/13/01
Date of Action

=====

5. Classification: Category and Number of Resources within the Property

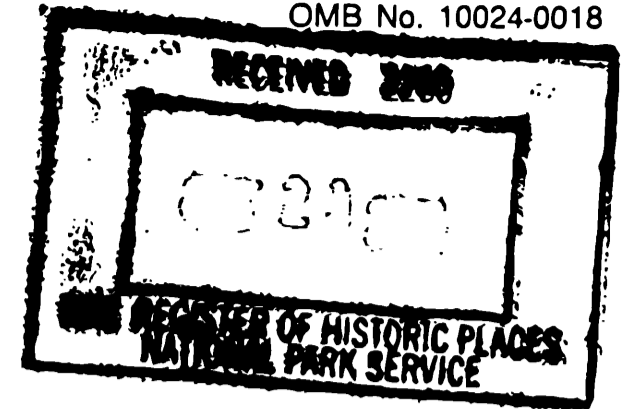
"BUILDING" is the appropriate category.
The fence and gates are part of one contributing structure rather than three contributing objects.
This information has been confirmed with NPSHPO staff by telephone.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1352



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. Andrew's By-The-Sea

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number east side Church Rd., .2mi. SE of jct. with South Rd. & Rt. 1A not for publication

city or town Rye vicinity

state New Hampshire code NH county Rockingham code 015 zip code 03871

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Uida Ray Wilson DSHPO October 25, 2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

New Hampshire
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

12/13/01
Date of Action

St. Andrew's By-The-Sea
Name of Property

Rockingham Co./NH
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
3	0	objects
5	1	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE

BRICK

roof SLATE

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1876

1876-1951

Significant Dates

1876

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Winslow & Wetherell

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:

Town of Rye Public Library

St. Andrew's By-The-Sea
Name of Property

Rockingham Co./NH
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 | 1 | 9 | | 3 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 0 | | 4 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Zone Easting Northing
4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 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 Lisa B. Mausolf, Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date September 2001

street & number 20 Terrace Park telephone 781-942-2173

city or town Reading state MA zip code 01867

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 Bishop of New Hampshire

Episcopal Diocesan House
street & number 63 Green Street telephone (603) 224-1914

city or town Concord state NH zip code 03301

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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St. Andrew's By-The-Sea
Rye (Rockingham County)
New Hampshire

Section number 7 Page 1

St. Andrew's By-The-Sea is a small, single-story stone and timber chapel located on Church Road in the southern part of Rye known as Rye Beach, less than a quarter of a mile from the ocean. The building is set on a small level lot measuring just 1/10 of an acre, which is entirely outlined by a low fieldstone wall lined by mature trees. In addition to the chapel building, the property includes a stone wall with granite carriage block, a lich gate, a secondary gate, a small burial ground and a modern shed.

A. St. Andrew's By-The-Sea, 1876. Contributing building.

Constructed in 1876, St. Andrew's has walls of stone with brick quoining. The wooden trim including the entrance porch and eaves treatment are Stick Style in inspiration. The body of the church consists of two distinct sections; the larger section to the west corresponding to the sanctuary while the rear section, slightly shorter and less wide, corresponds to the chancel. The church is oriented with its west (rear) gable facing Church Road, the altar at the east end and an entrance porch at the southwest corner of the south elevation.

The stone used to build the church consists of random rubble laid in horizontal and intermittently broken courses which average about fifteen inches wide. Here and there, the relative uniformity of the wall surface is broken by a random projecting stone. In the center of each elevation, there are five additional protruding stones in the form of a cross. On the west elevation the date "1876" is crudely chiseled on a prominent, flat stone below and to the right of the large round window. Of particular note is the way in which the stones were originally laid with a raised gray mortar incised by parallel lines. The technique is still visible on the north and east elevations but has been obscured by later repointing on the remaining elevations. The stone exterior extends to the ground. Brick quoining marks the corners of the building and the window surrounds.

The building is capped by a slate roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafter tails with jigsaw round ends beyond an indented "neck". Rising from the west ridge of the roof is an open belfry with a pyramidal roof, clad in slate. The remaining wooden structural members of the belfry are chamfered and sheathed in copper. Each side of the belfry has four simple wooden posts with arched spans in the outside bays. (Historic photographs indicate that the belfry originally consisted of four corner posts reinforced by "X"s on the north and south elevations.) The belfry is topped by a decorative geometric metal weathervane topped by a fleur-de-lis ornament. The bell in the belfry was manufactured by the Holbrook Company of East Medway, Massachusetts and was donated to the church by Grace Wilkes and Harriet King Wilkes in 1877. Historic views indicate that iron cresting originally ran along the ridge of the rear chancel. A small metal Celtic cross rises from the east end of the church.

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Centered on the west elevation is a large round stained glass window executed by Tiffany Studios in 1909 in the copper foil method, consisting of a central circular landscape surrounded by an inscription and a decorative foliate border.

The main entrance, on the front (west) end of the south elevation, consists of paired wooden doors of varnished diagonal boards set into a quoined brick archway. The doors display large copper strapwork hinges in a geometric, floral motif. Sheltering the entrance is a gable-roofed porch supported by wooden posts with chamfered edges. The gable is decorated by a simple king post truss. Below the tie beam the king post terminates in a pendant; above the roof it continues as a simple wooden cross. At the ends of the eaves there are simple triangular braces which are supported by the simple posts of the porch below. The intersections of the various members are marked by raised pyramids. Two simple wooden benches flank the entrance. The area below the wooden railing is filled with simple "x"s. The entire porch is set atop a brick stoop outlined by a border of granite blocks with smooth margins and rough faces. To the east of the entrance porch, the remainder of the south wall of the sanctuary consists of three arched window openings with quoined surrounds and filled with leaded stained glass.

The south elevation of the chancel is punctuated by a rear entrance consisting of a door set into an arched, quoined opening. The rectangular door has two upper leaded glass panels of plain violet glass set above two lower panels filled with diagonal boards. The door is fronted by two granite steps and the area above the door is filled with vertical boards.

The east (rear) elevation of the church displays a grouping of three narrow, round-arched, leaded stained glass windows arranged with a central taller window flanked by smaller windows of the same shape. The windows have a continuous brick surround and a notched granite sill. Below the windows there is a small cellar entry containing a small doorway, partially below grade, displaying 3 x 2-lights over a recessed horizontal panel.

The north wall of the church measures five bays wide with arched stained glass windows lighting the sanctuary and a rectangular stained glass window punctuating the north wall of the chancel. The westernmost window on this side is copper-foil stained glass while the remaining windows are leaded glass. With the exception of the diamond-paned chancel window, the windows depict Biblical figures. All of the windows are protected by exterior storm windows. Near the rear of the north elevation is an exterior chimney which is rectangular in plan, constructed of stone with brick quoins and flared at the top.

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Interior Description

The interior of the chapel is dominated by three massive chamfered wooden trusses which support the roof. In each, the main tie beam is supported by a large arch which is attached to wall posts, rafters, principal purlins and the tie beam by large metal bolts which are eleven inches long. Each arch is decorated by four slotted keys with rounded ends and quatrefoil cutouts. The underside of the ceiling is sheathed in diagonal beadboard laid between the common rafters. Decorating the area between the ceiling and the sidewalls is a cornice consisting of a wooden molding with quatrefoil cutouts. The walls are sheathed in vertical beadboard wainscoting topped by a border of repeating wooden jigsaw circles.

The stone interior walls of the church were originally left exposed and the brick window arches were also visible. According to the church history written by Malvina Hoffman (1885-1966), at one time the surfaces of the rocks were painted blue, buff and red with each boulder outlined by a black stripe that covered all the cement joints. It is not known when the interior walls were covered with the present rough stuccoed finish; the work was funded by Mrs. George Allen of St. Louis. At the front of the sanctuary there is a floor-to-ceiling plastered partition with a large, central semicircular arch flanked on either side by smaller arched openings. The archway on the south side is filled with a natural oak partition consisting of recessed panels with trefoil arches above each pair of panels, topped by an open quatrefoil. The north archway has recently been filled with woodwork replicating the other archway.

Two steps above the main sanctuary, the five-sided carved oak pulpit is Gothic Revival in style and was installed in 1944. Behind the archway two carved oak screens extend from the archway to the front altar. Both partitions consist of seven vertical panels, each containing four boards, topped by trefoils and pointed gables. On either side a nearly-invisible door blends into the paneling. A small bathroom, desk and mirror are located in the anteroom to the south of the altar while a small storage area is located in the chamber to the north.

The church history indicates that the church's window openings were initially filled with white cotton cloth instead of glass. The rear circular opening originally contained a stained glass rose window which was replaced by the present Tiffany window in 1909. The present window, executed in the copper foil technique, depicts a landscape with poplars and was installed in honor of Richard Hoffman who served as organist from 1876 until 1905. Another Tiffany window is located in the westernmost bay on the north elevation and was installed in 1916. The easternmost sanctuary window on the same elevation was crafted by John LaFarge and is inscribed to Harriet King Wilkes (Sept. 18, 1887). The east altar windows, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity,

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were originally shown at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876 and were subsequently purchased for installation at St. Andrew's. As the actual glass did not quite fit the openings in the masonry, a slight addition was made to the height of the central window when they were installed in the chapel.

Five of the windows in the sanctuary were executed by Connick Associates of Boston between 1958 and 1971. (These windows replaced late 19th century leaded glass windows in a diamond pattern using some etched glass; three of the older windows are in the possession of parishioner Robert Southworth.) All of the new leaded glass windows depict Biblical figures in a medieval-type style with a diamond-paned background and include the two middle windows on the north side and the three windows on the south side. The second window on the north side was created in 1958 while the adjacent window dates to 1962. On the south side, the easternmost window dates to 1959. The last Connick window to be added to the chapel is that adjacent to entrance, installed in memory of Ogden Nash in 1971. Other significant features include a bas relief by sculptress and parishioner Malvina Hoffman which she presented to the church in 1958. Located on the north wall at the front of the sanctuary, the sculpture depicts St. Andrew, his boat and net, and the cross of St. Andrew. Adjacent to the sculpture is a simple brick fireplace.

The church is filled with twenty-eight wooden pews - fifteen on the north side and thirteen on the south. Each of the pews has a rounded end with an inset panel filled with vertical beadboard. Six hanging brass lanterns are suspended from the ceiling on chains. The six-sided glass lanterns have a cross at the base of each side and a fleur de lis at the top. Various interior furnishings have been added to the sanctuary over the years. The Credence Table was given to the church in 1937. On either side is an oak Eastlake-style chair with a pointed gable back.

Other Features on the Property:

B. Stone Wall, c.1876. Contributing object.

The church property is surrounded by a low fieldstone wall which is lined by mature trees. The small section of the stone wall fronting Church Road and to the north of the lich gate (see below) incorporates a large granite carriage block with a set of granite steps along the front and rear to facilitate the loading and unloading of parishioners from horse-drawn carriages.

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C. Lich Gate, c.1876/rebuilt 1977. Contributing object.

To the south of the granite steps is a wooden, roofed lich gate marking the main entry into the churchyard. (In Saxon times, the roofed gateway provided a resting place for a coffin until the priest came out to greet it.) Largely reconstructed in 1977, the present structure replicates the original gate. It is constructed of chamfered wood posts with triangular braces and side panels embellished by trefoil cutwork. The posts are spanned by low peaked beams which are sheltered by a gable roof with flared eaves, sheathed in wood shingles. The roof is supported by three small king post trusses and decorated by jigsawn rafters. Mounted on top of the ridge is a chamfered arch with arched base support. The low, double gate has a rounded top rail and large iron strapwork hinges.

A brick sidewalk laid in a herringbone pattern with granite borders, leads from the lich gate to the entrance porch of the church.

D. Secondary Gate, c.1876/rebuilt 1977. Contributing object.

Near the north end of the front stone wall is a second wooden double gate, mounted between two granite posts. It displays a rounded top rail with a fleur-de-lis at each end. Each of the wide doors is decorated by a cutout cross with chamfered edges near the openings and a quarter-round radial cutout design adjacent to the large strapwork hinge. Like the lich gate, this gate was rebuilt in part in 1977.

E. Burial Ground, 1877+. Contributing site.

To the south of the church building are a number of gravestones associated with members of the Philbrick family. Near the center of the yard there is a large marble sarcophagus. Among those buried here are John Colby Philbrick (d.1869), Eliza Perkins Philbrick (d.1893), Frank Philbrick (d.1901) and Lizzie Philbrick (d.1938). There is a row of four marble markers to the west of the sarcophagus including the graves of Annie Webster, wife of William Carter (d.1911) and Huldah Salter (d.1955) as well as footstones inscribed "E.P.P." and "J.C.P.". To the east of the large marble monument are two rows of gravestones, four in the inner row and three in the outer.

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To the east of the burial ground, in the southeast corner of the churchyard, is a small Memorial Garden, dedicated in 1997. The area includes a large hammered wrought iron Celtic cross. Two perpendicular rows of rectangular stone markers extend to the east and north of a triangular stone to the southwest of the cross.

To the south of the burial ground is a concrete patio with a table constructed about 1986 of two stone supports spanned by a wooden board. It is sheltered by a canvas canopy on iron supports.

F. Shed, 1984. Noncontributing building (due to age).

To the northeast of the chapel, adjacent to the stonewall, is a small clapboarded, gable-roofed shed constructed in 1984, with double doors on its gablefront.

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St. Andrew's By-The-Sea is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C, Architecture, for its design and construction and under Criterion A, Recreation/Entertainment, as a good example of the summer chapels which were established in the state's tourist areas in the late 19th century. The property also qualifies under Criteria Consideration A by which a religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction. St. Andrew's retains a high level of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The period of significance for the property under Criterion C is 1876, the initial construction of the building. The period of significance under Criterion A is 1876-1951, reflecting its continuous use as a summer chapel and the fifty year cut-off of the National Register. The property is significant on the local level.

Architectural Significance

St. Andrew's By-the-Sea is significant as a remarkable representation of a small rural stone chapel embellished by wooden trim which owes much to both the Stick Style and late Gothic Revival style. The wooden members display chamfered corners and jigsaw trim including cutout trefoils and quatrefoils. The small chapel also owes much to the English parish church. The slate roof is supported by decorative wooden trusses, each of which in this case are held together by thirty-six long metal bolts. The lich gate to the churchyard is also medieval in inspiration. Decorative attributes including stained glass windows by well-known artists such as Tiffany and Company, John LaFarge and Connick Studio, further enhance the chapel's design. While decorative features and furnishings have continually been added to the interior of the church, the exterior remains virtually unchanged since its 1876 construction.

St. Andrew's By-the-Sea was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Walter T. Winslow (1843-1909) and George H. Wetherell (1854-1930). George Wetherell studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts. Both he and Winslow worked in the office of, and were eventually taken on as partners by, prominent Boston architect Nathaniel Bradlee. The firm was best known for the design of commercial structures in Boston, particularly in the reconstruction period following the great fire of 1873. How they came to design St. Andrew's in Rye is not known, nor are they known to have designed any similar small chapels.

The church is the only such small, summer chapel and the only stone church which exists within the town of Rye. A small summer, nondenominational chapel constructed for the area's summer residents, Union Chapel, is located a short distance away in Little Boar's Head, within the town of North Hampton. Constructed in 1877, Union Chapel is an example of the late Gothic Revival style

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St. Andrew's By-The-Sea
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with a rusticated wood exterior with angled buttresses. (It was listed on the National Register in 1999 as part of the Little Boar's Head Historic District.)

Historic Significance - Entertainment/Recreation: Summer Chapels

St. Andrew's is also significant as one of a select number of summer chapels constructed throughout the state in the late 19th and early 20th century, reflecting the importance of summer tourism to the state's development and the desire of seasonal residents to transplant elements of their culture as they summered in the lakes or mountains. In many cases, the summer chapels were established by wealthy residents who spent much of the summer at "cottages" or grand hotels. In order to accommodate their religious preferences, these summer residents built their own church buildings and raised funds to pay for the services of clergy. In other instances, summer chapels were constructed as "mission" chapels in an attempt to establish new congregations in an area. In the twentieth century, as summer visitors became increasingly mobile and the grand hotels closed, the state's summer visitors tended not to "summer" in one locale for multiple months. Many summer chapels experienced a decline in their once stable population of seasonal parishioners. In some cases, the congregations were transformed into year-round parishes while in other cases, former summer chapels closed or were converted to new uses. St. Andrew's By-the-Sea is notable as an example of a summer chapel where both the building and its mission remain virtually intact today, one hundred and twenty five years after its founding.

In a few known cases, such as Union Chapel in the Little Boar's Head precinct of North Hampton, a non-denominational chapel was constructed to serve summer residents of many faiths. However, it appears that most of the summer chapels which were established in New Hampshire were Episcopal in denomination, a phenomenon which reflects the economic means of the parishioners rather than a deliberate effort by the church. Today there are six functioning summer chapels in the Episcopal Diocese. In addition to St. Andrew's By-The-Sea, these include Emanuel Church in Dublin; St. James in Burkehaven (Sunapee); St. Francis in Marlborough; St. Matthew's in Sugar Hill; and Church of the Transfiguration in Bretton Woods. The Church of the Holy Trinity in Jefferson was also originally a summer chapel but was deconsecrated and sold two years ago. St. Andrew's in New London has been expanded to a full-time parish but uses its original chapel building near the east side of Lake Sunapee for some summer services. The non-denominational chapel on Bear Island in Lake Winnepesaukee was once an Episcopal church but is no longer. Similarly, the Ivie Memorial Church of the Messiah in Bethlehem was once used as a summer chapel but is now primarily used by the White Mountain School.

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A complete inventory of religious buildings in the state, let alone summer chapels, does not exist making it difficult to assemble information on comparable summer chapels in other denominations. Representatives of the other major denominations active in the state today were contacted in an attempt to locate other summer chapels but failed to yield any other examples. Surveys of religious buildings Belknap and southern Carroll County completed in the late 1980s did provide information on additional summer chapels in that region; in particular the existence of several summer mission chapels which were established by the Roman Catholic Diocese in the early 20th century. Both the Saint Joan of Arc Church in Alton and Our Lady of Perpetual Help in Tamworth were initially established as summer mission chapels but later became year-round parish churches. Other summer chapels include Our Lady of Victory Church in Centre Harbor. Trinity Episcopal Church in Meredith was built as a summer chapel for Catholics in 1911 but was later purchased by the Episcopal Church and today serves a year-round parish. St. Augustine's Chapel in Gilford is an unusual example as it was constructed as a private chapel for Bishop of Milwaukee at his Gilford summer home. Elsewhere in the state, summer Catholic chapels include St. Patrick's in Hampton Beach. No doubt there are others throughout the state.

Historical Background on St. Andrew's

St. Andrew's By-the-Sea was founded as a summer chapel in 1876 within the cure of Trinity Church in Hampton. The first Episcopal religious services in Rye were held in the summer of 1864 when Bishop Carlton Chase sent his son, Rev. Francis Chase for this purpose. Beginning in 1866 services were held intermittently by various visiting clergymen. At the same time benefits and concerts were held to aid the church building fund. Among those offering their services was Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin and a summer resident at nearby Little Boar's Head, who gave a reading from "Old Town Folks" to help the fund. The church was built largely with donations from wealthy summer residents of Rye and Little Boar's Head. A major donation for the construction of the church was made by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Abbott of the coach-building firm, Abbot Downing Co. of Concord, New Hampshire. Other major donors included Frank and Augustus Peabody of Chicago; Samuel Welsh of Newton; James Houghteling, who founded the Brotherhood of St. Andrew in Chicago; Frank Thompson; Mrs. Henry Pepper of Philadelphia; Emily Norris and Mrs. and Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, summer residents at Little Boar's Head; and Bishop Horatio Potter of New York who summered at Sawyer's in Rye Beach.

St. Andrew's was built to serve the Rye Beach-Little Boar's Head summer community. The land on which the church was built was donated by Eliza Philbrick who with her son, Frank, was proprietor of the nearby Farragut Hotel, at one time the largest of the summer hotels in the town. Her husband, John C. Philbrick had died in 1869 and Mrs. Philbrick reportedly sought a final resting place for her husband. Mrs. Philbrick also donated the land for the construction of the non-

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denominational Union Chapel in Little Boar's Head, constructed in 1877. Members of the Philbrick family are buried in the churchyard adjacent to St. Andrew's.

The first service in the new church was held on August 4, 1876. The church was completed in 1878 at an approximate cost of \$4,000 although lacking in decorative details. Over the years, parishioners have donated many interior furnishings and objects to embellish the small summer chapel. The bell in the belfry was a gift of Grace Wilkes and Harriet King Wilkes in 1877. A window by noted stained glass artist John LaFarge was donated in honor of Harriet King Wilkes in 1887. The purchase and installation of the three chancel windows were made possible by a donation from Mr. and Mrs. Edward Abbott of Boston in memory of their son Charles. The windows were originally shown at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876. The circular window on the west end of the building, designed by Charles Platt and executed by Tiffany Studios, was installed in 1909 honor of Richard Hoffman who served as organist and choir master of the church from 1876 until 1903. Hoffman was the father of noted sculptor, Malvina Hoffman, who created the bas-relief of St. Andrew inside the church. Another Tiffany window was installed in 1916 in memory of Mary Bronson Reed. The last windows to be installed in the church are a series of four medieval-inspired windows depicting Biblical figures by Charles Connick Associates of Boston, installed between 1958 and 1971.

In 1941 the six brass lanterns hanging in the church were donated by Thomas Akin of Rye Beach and St. Louis, replacing the row of open light bulbs that had formerly ran along each wall. In 1944 a carved oak pulpit, lectern and altar rail were added to the interior of the church. They were designed by Samuel Allen and presented by him and his brother Sidney Allen and sister Isabel Allen Dines as a memorial to their mother, Lavinia Hynes Allen of St. Louis.

Over the years, parishioners have included well-known summer residents such as sculptress Malvina Hoffman, poet Ogden Nash, eminent clergy, doctors, authors and political leaders as well as less famous summer and local residents. Between 1938 and 1941 St. Andrew's was used by a women's school known as Stoneleigh College. Today, the church is typically open to the public every day from about June 1st to October 1st and is served by a different member of the clergy every Sunday. The rotating clergy includes guest preachers from the area, the summer seacoast community and around the country and includes an annual visit from the Bishop of New Hampshire. Here as in many summer chapels, parishioners from nearby year-round congregations provide much of the leadership and support for St. Andrew's. The congregation includes members of nearby year-round churches and summer visitors from many different states.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property constitutes Map 2, Lot 70 in the local tax assessor's records. Boundaries are indicated on the attached sketch map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

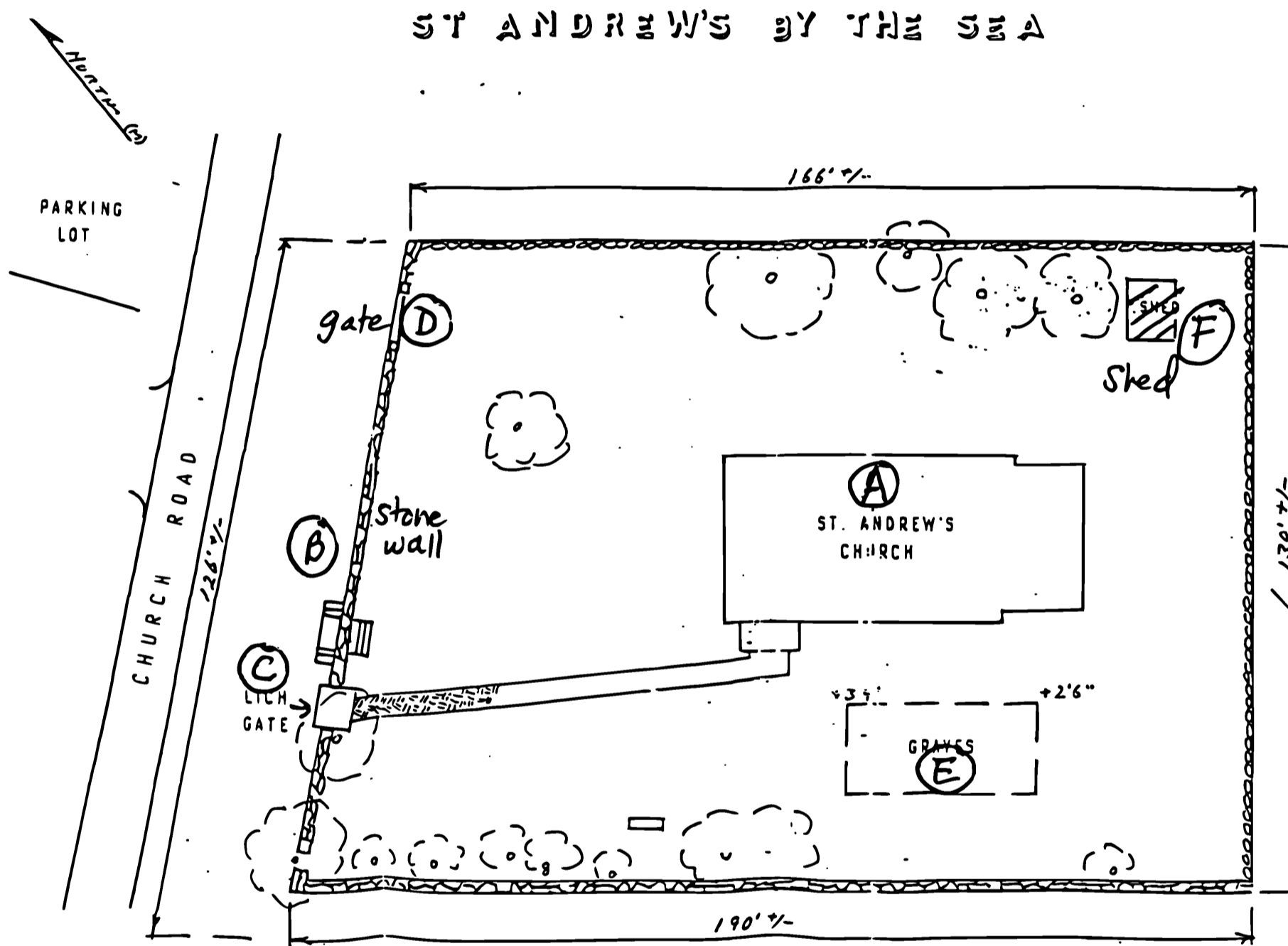
The nominated property coincides with the original property on which the church was constructed in 1876.

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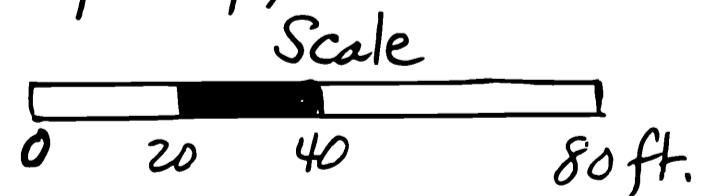
FROM THE OFFICE OF
RAS 90-2 R.A. SOUTHWICK
19 ATLANTIC AVE.
NORTH HAMPTON
N.H. 02852

Noncontributing building

Stonewall (boundary of property)

Resource Count

- (A) Contributing building
- (F) Noncontributing building
- (B)(C)(D) Contributing objects
- (E) Contributing site

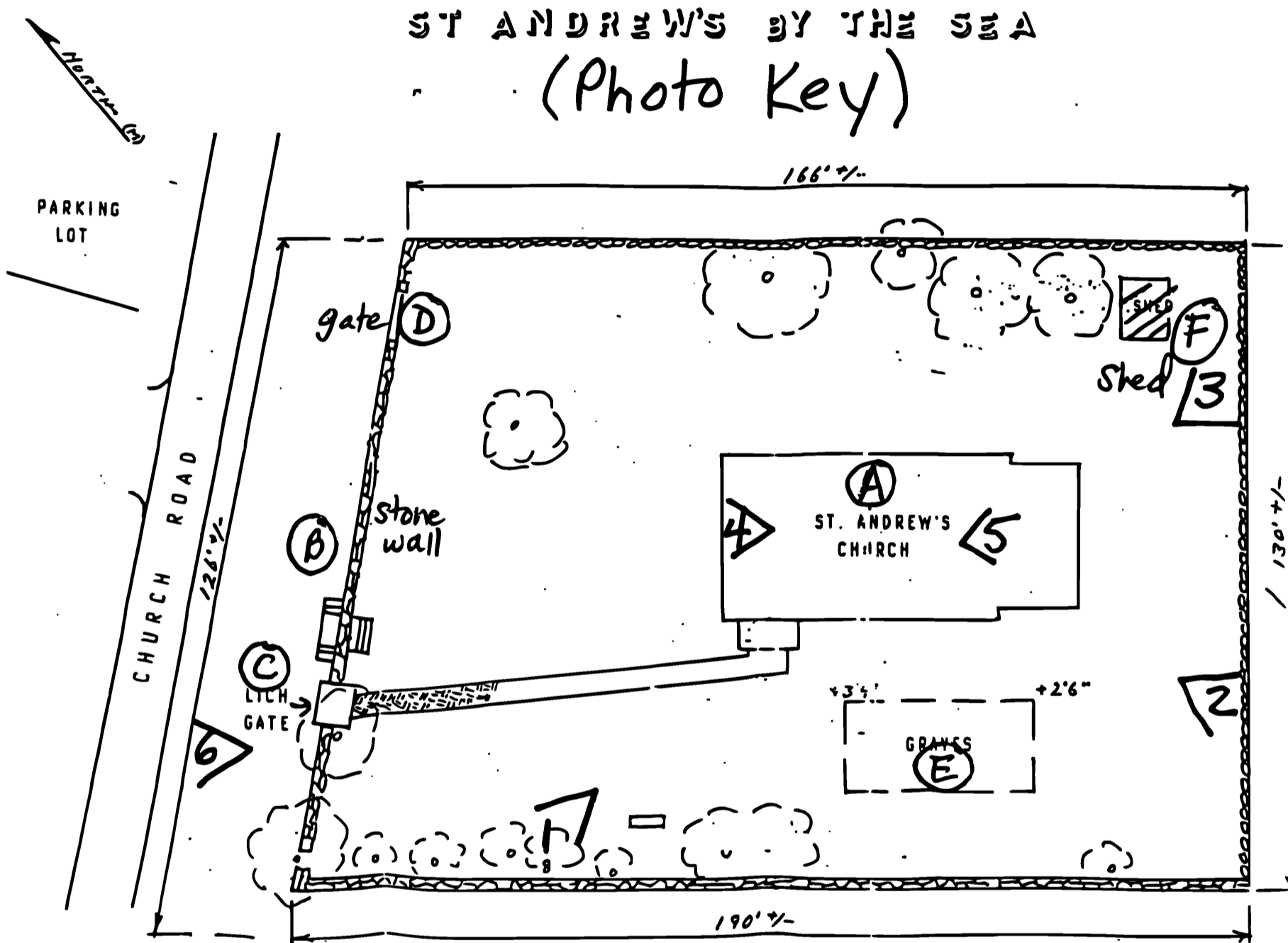


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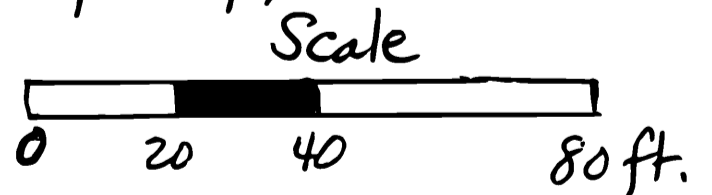
FROM THE OFFICE OF
RAS 90-2 R.A. SOUTHWORTH
19 ATLANTIC AVE.
NORTH HAMPTON
N.H. 03262

▨ Noncontributing building

----- Stone wall (boundary of property)

Resource Count

- (A) Contributing building
- (F) Noncontributing building
- (B)(C)(D) Contributing objects
- (E) Contributing site



▷ Photo number