

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel ~~(preferred)~~

and/or common St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church

2. Location

street & number Church Street ^{and} ~~at~~ Maple Avenue n/a not for publication

city, town Sudlersville n/a vicinity of congressional district First

state Maryland code 24 county Queen Anne's code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Vestry of St. Luke's Parish, c/o The Rev. William Chilton

street & number P. O. Box 11

city, town Church Hill n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21623

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Centreville state Maryland 21617

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Maryland Historical Trust

title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date January 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

QA-179

Condition
 excellent deteriorated
 good ruins
 fair unexposed

Check one
 unaltered
 altered

Check one
 original site
 moved date n/a

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources

Contributing	Noncontributing	Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: <u>0</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> buildings	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	Original and historic functions and uses: religious
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total	

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

St. Andrew's Chapel is a small frame church constructed in 1878 located in the village of Sudlersville in Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The chapel is an outstanding and well-preserved example of the board and batten Gothic rural parish church advocated by Richard Upjohn in his book Rural Architecture (1852). The building is oriented on a north-south axis, and is divided into two principal parts: a large rectangular sanctuary 3 bays long and 2 bays wide with a steeply pitched gable roof, and a slightly smaller but similarly proportioned chancel, two bays long and one bay wide, which projects from the south gable of the sanctuary. A small entrance vestibule with a wide Gothic-arched double doorway is located at the north end of the west facade, with its steep gable roof at right angles to the building. Stained glass lancet windows define the longitudinal bays of the sanctuary and chancel; the north gable of the sanctuary has a pair of stained glass lancet windows on the first floor, and a circular stained glass rose window in the upper gable. The south gable of the chancel features a triple stained glass window with Gothic tracery. The building is clad in board and batten siding and rests on a continuous brick foundation; the roof is covered with wood shingles. A small open bell cote is located at the peak of the north gable. The interior retains all its original architectural features and furnishings, and is dominated by a soaring exposed truss roof with angled cross bracing at the apex. Chamfered vertical posts divide the plastered interior walls into bays. Gothic pews are arranged on either side of a center aisle, and a pair of lecterns flank the chancel arch. The chancel holds the choir pews and organ; the altar rests below the triple window in the south gable, behind the communion rail with delicate turned balusters and arched spandrels supporting a simple railing. A frame parish hall was added in 1953, extending from the south end of the east facade; this addition reflects a sensitivity to the scale and materials of the original building.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1

8. Significance

QA-179

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1878 **Builder/ARCHITECT** Abraham J. Gadd, builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: C
Applicable Exceptions: A
Level of Significance for Evaluation: State

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is significant for its architecture, as a remarkably well preserved example of a small, rural Gothic chapel taken from the designs of Richard Upjohn, a prominent mid-19th century architect. Upjohn published a series of designs for rural churches, parsonages, and schools which were copied or adapted by many small parishes nationwide. This church is often compared with St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1851; National Register) in Hillsboro, Caroline County, and is generally associated with approximately half-a-dozen other churches across the state of Maryland which owe their basic design to Upjohn. Most striking of these is St. Michael's Chapel (1854; National Register) in Reisterstown, Baltimore County. Although St. Michael's is slightly longer than St. Andrew's - the result of a 1928 remodeling which lengthened the chancel of St. Michael's from two bays to three - the two buildings are otherwise quite similar inside and out. The interior of St. Andrew's is perfectly preserved, and retains all of the original furnishings. The building possesses a high degree of integrity; the only significant alteration was made in 1953, when a parish hall was constructed to the east of the church adjoining the chancel. This was done with a sensitive eye to the scale and materials of the church and does not interfere with the original building.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

St. Andrew's Chapel was first established in 1729 as a chapel-of-ease for St. Luke's Episcopal Church in what is now the town of Church Hill. This was done to reduce the distance that parishioners in the northwestern part of the county had to travel to attend services. A levy of 10 pounds of tobacco per head was levied on the parishioners and 45,000 pounds of tobacco was raised. In August, 1729, the vestry contracted with George Hollyday and William Ellis to build a frame chapel at "Widow Abraham's old field," approximately one-half mile east of present Sudlersville. The building was completed June 2, 1730, at a cost of 21,000 pounds of tobacco, and was officially named St. Andrew's by the vestry.

See Continuation Sheet No. 3

9. Major Bibliographical Reference

QA-179

See Continuation Sheet No. 3.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 2 acres
Quadrangle name Sudlersville, Maryland-Delaware

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> <u>8</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>8</u> <u>6</u> <u>10</u>	<u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>3</u> <u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>10</u>	B	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	D	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
E	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	F	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
G	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	H	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries are depicted on the attached plat; the nominated property comprises the single town lot upon which the resource stands.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>n/a</u>	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By


name/title	<u>Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Survey Coordinator</u>		
organization	<u>Maryland Historical Trust</u>	date	<u>1/5/79; revised 5/84</u>
street & number	<u>21 State Circle</u>	telephone	<u>(301) 269-2438</u>
city or town	<u>Annapolis</u>	state	<u>Maryland 21401</u>

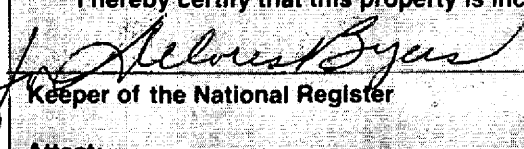
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature		date	<u>7-27-84</u>
title	<u>STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER</u>	date	

For HCRS use only			
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register			
	Keener of the National Register	date	<u>9/7/84</u>
Attest:		date	
Chief of Registration			

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet St. Andrew's Episcopal Church Item number 7 Page 1
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

St. Andrew's Chapel is a small frame church, constructed in 1878 on the southeast corner of Church Street and Maple Avenue in Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland. The building is oriented on a north-south axis, with a frame parish hall added in 1953, adjoining the south end of the east facade.

The church is an outstanding and well-preserved example of the board and batten Gothic parish church advocated by Richard Upjohn in his book Rural Architecture (New York, 1852), and bears a striking resemblance to St. Paul's Episcopal Church (1851) in Hillsboro, Caroline County, about 25 miles to the south.

The church structure is divided into two principal parts, a large rectangular sanctuary with a steeply pitched gable roof, and a slightly smaller but similarly proportioned chancel that projects from the south gable of the sanctuary. A small entrance vestibule is located at the north end of the west facade.

The north portion of the church (the sanctuary) is three bays long and two bays wide. The small vestibule covers the north bay of the west facade, and features a steeply pitched gable roof at right angles to the building, a wide double doorway with a Gothic arched opening and elaborate Gothic doors, and small lancet windows on each side wall. Taller lancet windows with stained glass are located in the center and south bay on this facade, and in all three bays on the east facade. The north gable, facing Maple Avenue, has a pair of stained glass lancet windows on the first floor, and a circular stained glass rose window in the upper gable.

The east and west facades of the south section (the chancel), are set back approximately three feet from the facade walls of the sanctuary. The floor of the chancel is raised several feet above the sanctuary, so the windows are set higher in the walls. There are two lancet windows in the west facade, and a triple window with Gothic tracery in the center of the south gable.

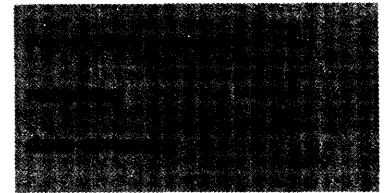
The frame parish hall covers the majority of the east facade of the chancel.

The building rests on a continuous brick foundation, with a bulkhead cellar entrance located to the right of the entrance vestibule on the west facade and a brick furnace flue rising near the center of the east facade. The exterior siding consists of vertical board-and-batten, with a wide horizontal board applied along the lower edge to serve as a visual watertable. This board projects one inch from the siding, so that the vertical battens stop against the beveled top edge. This is typical treatment for 19th century board-and-batten siding and can be observed on the Pennsylvania Railroad Station located nearby.

See Continuation Sheet No. 2

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel
Continuation sheet Queen Anne's County, Maryland Item number

7

Page 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

The roof is shingle, and is surmounted by a small open bell cote located at the north end of the sanctuary. The bell cote has a pyramidal shingle roof with chamfered corner posts and arched openings. The bell remains in place and is clearly visible. The eaves are left exposed on both the facades and the gables. The gable eaves overhang approximately 12 inches and are finished with a molded barge board.

The interior is a strong expression of Gothic romanticism realized in wood. Both the sanctuary and the chancel are dominated by a soaring exposed truss roof with angled cross bracing in the apex. The side walls are divided into bays by exposed chamfered posts that contrast with the plain walls. Brackets run from these posts to the rafters, and tend to draw the eye up to the roof. The ceiling consists of beaded boards laid lengthwise across the rafters.

In contrast to the roof, the remainder of the interior is quite simple. The window openings are beveled and plastered without trim. The pews are arranged on either side of a center aisle, and are evidently original, as they clearly reflect the same Gothic motifs. At the front of the sanctuary, the arched opening into the chancel is flanked by a pair of lecterns. One of these consists of an elaborately carved eagle on a stand, with its wings spread to support a large bible. The other is a more typical Victorian design.

The chancel is executed in similar fashion to the sanctuary, with exposed wall posts and soaring truss ceiling. The altar is located on a raised platform at the center of the south gable directly in front of the triple stained glass window described earlier. The communion rail is particularly handsome, with delicate turned balusters and arched spandrels supporting a simple railing. Both the choir and the organ are located in the chancel, with the choir pews facing the center on either side of the aisle, and the organ set into an alcove on the east wall.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel Item number 8 and 9 Page 3
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

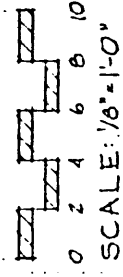
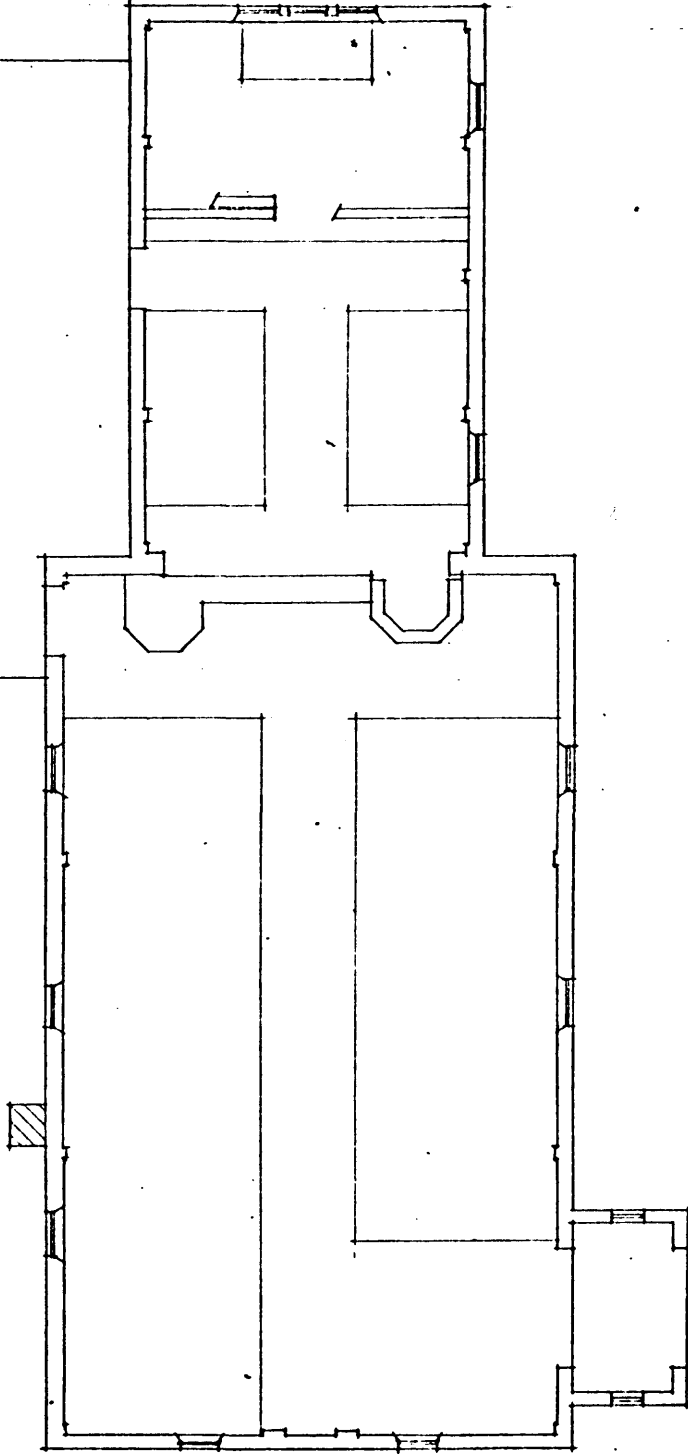
This was evidently a relatively simple church compared to St. Luke's, which was under construction in 1730 at a cost of 140,000 pounds of tobacco. (St. Luke's Episcopal Church is listed in the National Register.) In 1769 the General Assembly passed legislation to allow construction of a new chapel-of-ease and on June 16, 1770, the vestry signed a contract with Caleb Ricketts to build a new chapel to replace the old wooden structure known as St. Andrew's. It was to be of brick construction, 45 x 57 feet, built at a cost of £12,000. The interior was to be 16 feet high, but in 1771 the vestry inspected the nearly completed walls and agreed to pay Ricketts an additional £125 to build the walls up an additional two feet. This was done and in December 1772 the vestry met to close the account with Ricketts, presumably indicating the new chapel was complete.

The timing of this auspicious undertaking seems ill-chosen in retrospect, as the Anglican Church was severely affected by the Revolutionary War, and the ensuing 50 to 70 years were an extremely difficult time for parishes throughout the area. Both the new chapel of St. Andrew's and old St. Luke's were troubled with declining membership, and both churches fell into disrepair. In 1828 the Reverend Matthias Harris, then acting as rector, reported that St. Luke's was in tolerable repair, but St. Andrew's was "in a deplorable condition." In 1841 the vestry of St. Luke's was revived, and plans were made to rehabilitate the church. St. Andrew's was felt to be beyond repair, and the vestry ordered the chapel be dismantled, and all materials that could not be reused to repair St. Luke's should be sold for whatever they would bring. A new chapel at Sudlersville was not constructed until 1878, when the present church was constructed on land within the town limits of Sudlersville. The chapel was consecrated in 1880.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Emory, Frederick. Queen Anne's County, Maryland. Baltimore, 1950.
Phillips, Paul W. Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County. Privately printed, no date.
Preston, Dickson J., and James T. Wollon, Jr. St. Luke's Parish. 1978.

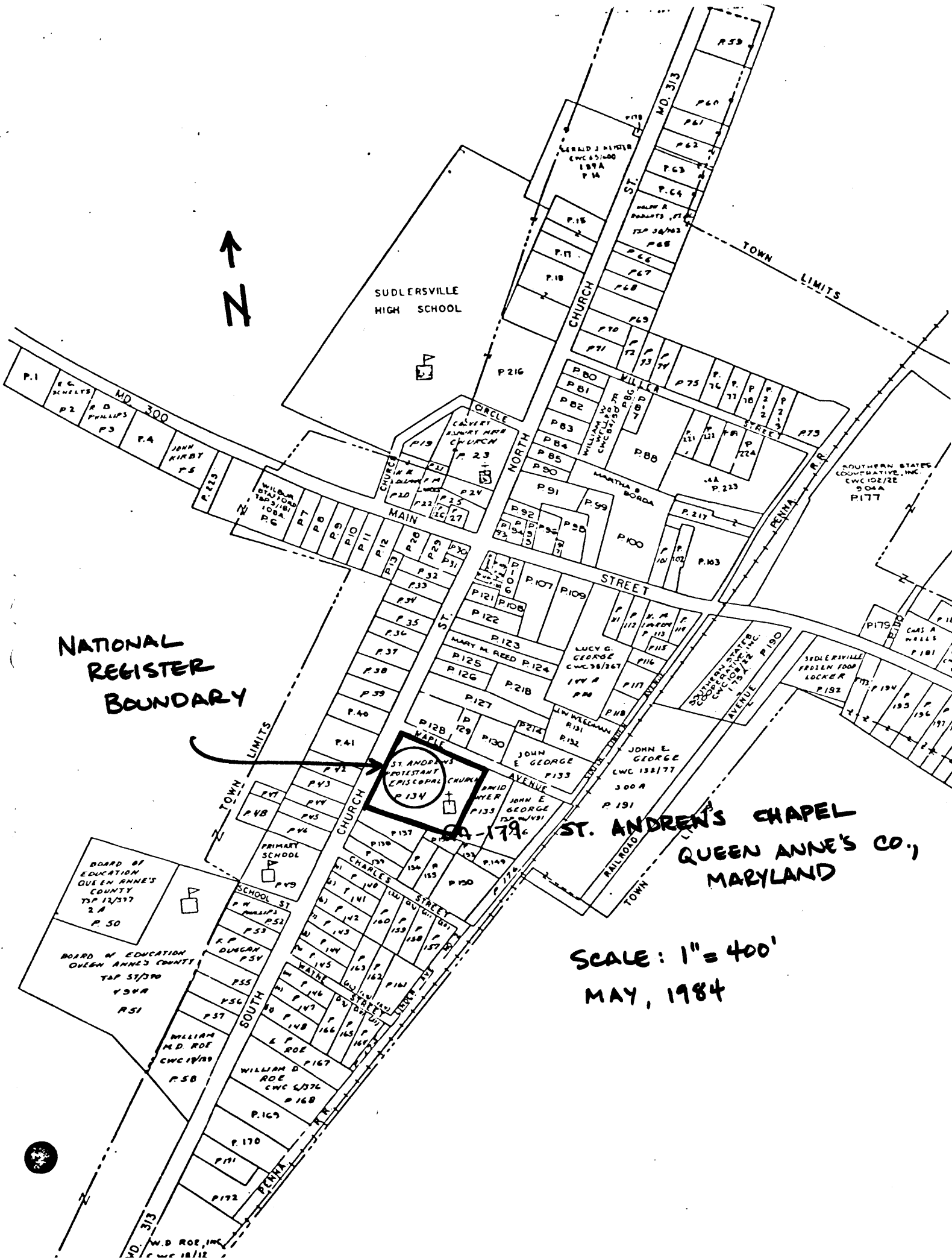
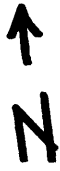
20th C. PARISH HALL



ORLANDO RIDOUT, V.

QA-179 ST. ANDREWS CHAPEL
SUDLERSVILLE, MARYLAND

JANUARY 10, 1960.



NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL
QUEEN ANNE'S CO.,
MARYLAND

SCALE: 1" = 400'
MAY, 1984

SUDLERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

CHURCH
CALVERT BAPTIST CHURCH
P. 23

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
P. 134

BOARD OF EDUCATION
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
TAP 12/377
2A
P. 50

BOARD OF EDUCATION
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
TAP 57/370
150A
P. 51

WILLIAM H.D. ROE
CWC 18/70
P. 58

WILLIAM D. ROE
CWC 40/76
P. 168

W.D. ROE, INC.
CWC 18/12

HERALD J. HUBB
CWC 65/100
187A
P. 14

WALTER R. PARSONS, JR.
TAP 58/702
P. 68

WILLIAM W. WILSON
CWC 62/50
P. 80

LUCY G. GEORGE
CWC 38/267
P. 117

JOHN E. GEORGE
CWC 152/177
300A
P. 191

SOUTHERN STATE COOPERATIVE, INC.
CWC 102/22
504A
P. 177

STUDLERSVILLE PAULIN FOOD LOCKER
P. 192

JOHN E. GEORGE
CWC 152/177
300A
P. 191

JOHN E. GEORGE
CWC 152/177
300A
P. 191