

**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 Anderson Chapel; St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel

and/or common Anderson Chapel (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Swanton Hill Road and Pine Hill Roads, n/a not for publication

city, town Swanton n/a vicinity of congressional district Sixth

state Maryland code 24 county Garrett code 023

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input 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 type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: storage |

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Leroy (Pearle) Campbell

street & number n/a

city, town Swanton n/a vicinity of state Maryland 21561

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Garrett County Courthouse

street & number Third and Alder Streets

city, town Oakland state Maryland 21550

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

G-IV-C-009

| | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Condition | | Check one | Check one |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input type="checkbox"/> moved date <u>n/a</u> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed | | |

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION:

The Anderson Chapel, also referred to as St. Paul's Chapel, is located in the center of Swanton, a small town laid out on a half mile stretch of road that intersects the B & O railroad line in a rural area of south-central Garrett County. The chapel stands on a slight rise on a corner lot and is compatible in scale to the majority of the other buildings in Swanton, generally one story residences. It is a late nineteenth century frame, one story, gable-roofed church with a southwest gable end facade. It is most notable for the amount of Gothic detailing present, including lancet and rose windows, board and batten siding and a hood over the doorway. The chapel is in fair condition and has not been significantly altered except for the removal of the small belfry on the roof following its abandonment as a chapel in 1939.

Number of Resources

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing |
| <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 |
| <u>1</u> | <u>0</u> Total |

Number of previously listed
National Register properties
included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions
and uses: religious

G-IV-C-009

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

Anderson Chapel

Continuation sheet Garrett County, Maryland

Item number

7

Page

1

For NPS use only

received

date entered

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The Anderson Chapel, also referred to as St. Paul's Chapel, is located in the center of Swanton, a small town laid out on a half mile stretch of road that intersects the B & O railroad line in a rural area of south-central Garrett County. The chapel stands on a slight rise on the north-west corner of Swanton Hill Road and Pine Hill Road and is surrounded by residences of similar scale.

The chapel is a late nineteenth century, frame, one story, gable roofed building measuring one bay by four bays with a southwest gable end facade. It rests on a coursed, roughly squared stone foundation with a slanted board water table and is sheathed with whitewashed board-and-batten siding. The Chapel is rectangular in form and plan with the exception of a small gable-roofed wing which extends from the rear of the northwest side. There is a door with four panels on the southwest side of the wing and a 2/2 sash window on the northeast side.

The southwest entrance, reached by a flight of six wooden steps with wooden railing, has a double doorway with four vertically sheathed panels, with the bottom two panels being of smaller size than the top two. Atop the door is a large lancet window with double lancet tracery. Over the entrance and virtually enveloping the lancet window is a gable-roofed hood supported by Stick Style braces and fronted by a chamfered tie beam with decorative king post.

On each of the long facades are four narrow lancet sash windows with double lancet tracery on the upper sash and four panes on the lower sash. A rose window with eight alternating blue and red etched glass panes pierces the northeast end wall.

The interior plan consists of a single room with a raised platform at the altar end. The walls are panelled with narrow vertical board and chair rail. All of the religious furnishings have been removed.

The chapel is in fair condition, and a few of the windows have broken glass. The simple belfry which once rose at the southwest end of the roof was removed after 1939 as were the interior furnishings.

8. Significance

G-IV - C-009

| 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 c. 1882 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criterion: C
 Applicable Exceptions: A
 Level of Significance: local

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

The Anderson Chapel in Swanton is significant as one of only two churches in Garrett County built in the board-and-batten style. This style, popularized by the architect Richard Upjohn and others, was an important facet of the Gothic Revival as developed in the United States during the nineteenth century. Its use was particularly appropriate in Garrett County, where lumber operations and sawmills were an important local industry. Board and batten construction and other characteristic Gothic features distinguish the Anderson Chapel among the late 19th century churches of Garrett County. Other frame churches in the county are by and large plainer and more traditional with few concessions to architectural style. Complete Gothic detailing on the Anderson Chapel, including traceried lancet and rose windows, a delicate hood over the entrance, and board and batten siding, constitutes a degree of architectural sophistication which is unusual in rural Garrett County.

For History and Support Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 2

9. Major Bibliographical References

G-IV-C-099

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Kitzmilller, MD - W. VA.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|--|
| A | <u>1</u> <u>7</u> | <u>6</u> <u>5</u> <u>2</u> <u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> | <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>9</u> <u>0</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| B | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| C | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| D | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| E | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| F | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| G | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| H | | | |
|---|--|--|--|

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet No. 4

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

| state | n/a | code | county | code |
|-------|-----|------|--------|------|
| | | | | |

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| | | | |

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey B. Henry, Historic Sites Surveyor

organization Maryland Historical Trust date 1984

street & number 21 State Circle telephone (301) 269-2438

city or town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

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

title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

date 5.4.84

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| FOR THE USE OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER | |
| DATE OF NOMINATION | <u>6.7.84</u> |
| NAME OF PROPERTY | |
| ADDRESS | |
| CITY OR TOWN | |

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

| |
|------------------|
| For NPS use only |
| received |
| date entered |

Continuation sheet Anderson Chapel Garrett County, Maryland Item number 8 Page 2

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

The preference for the Gothic Revival and the picturesque which swept the United States during the nineteenth century presented several challenges to American builders and architects. One of these was how to accurately reproduce Gothic details and forms in materials other than stone, which was often too costly and beyond the skill of local builders. It was especially difficult to reconcile the building of wooden domestic and religious architecture with the lack of actual medieval precedents.

In an effort to satisfy a demand for inexpensive frame buildings along Gothic lines, the architect A. J. Davis produced plans for two houses which were later published in the immensely popular The Architecture of Country Houses by A. J. Downing in 1850. Both houses utilized vertical board-and-batten siding, a construction method which Davis believed had an "expression of strength and truthfulness which the other (horizontal siding) has not."¹ Furthermore, vertical boarding "being a bolder mode of construction . . . better expresses the picturesque - a kind of beauty essentially belonging to wooden houses."²

The architect Richard Upjohn carried Davis' innovations even farther by producing designs for small rural churches also using board-and-batten construction. To Upjohn the board-and-batten style evoked the vitality of the Gothic style in its simplest possible terms. In a broader sense, the board-and-batten style gave carpenters a freedom of expression in the Gothic mode heretofore only enjoyed by builders in stone. As Phoebe Stanton wrote, "Upjohn carried the potentialities of wood as an ecclesiastical building material beyond Gothic inspiration and into a fresh manner which, though it is reminiscent of medieval building, is linear in ways in which stone could never be."³ According to William Pierson it was through the board-and-batten style that, "not just the Gothic Revival cottage but also the Gothic Revival church achieved its uniquely American form."⁴

Many of the best examples of board-and-batten religious architecture in Maryland are attributable to Upjohn's influence. St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Hillsboro, Caroline County and St. Michael's Chapel in Reisterstown, Baltimore County (both listed in the National Register) are two of the best examples of these and indicate the degree to which Upjohn's designs worked within the ecclesiastical guidelines of the Episcopal Church without merely aping the English parish church of the Middle Ages.

The publication in 1852 of Upjohn's Rural Architecture, which contained plans and specifications for board-and-batten churches, helped to spread the popularity of the style. Less liturgically correct than St. Paul's, Hillsboro and therefore more acceptable to denominations outside the Episcopal Church is the example provided by Williston Church, also in Caroline County. Variations

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

Anderson Chapel

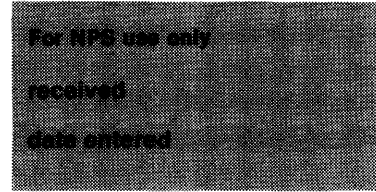
Continuation sheet Garrett County, Maryland

Item number

8

Page

3



HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

on this simple boxlike church with its small steeple and Gothic lancet windows were built throughout the state, eventually reaching the westernmost county of Garrett.

The Anderson Chapel is a late example of the board-and-batten style and is typical of the small churches built, like the Williston Church, in remote rural areas. Built circa 1882, at a cost of \$606.53, the church was paid for by contributions from a number of Protestant denominations and it is difficult to determine which denomination had the deciding voice in the choice of a design or style. The building of churches by several denominations was not unusual in rural Garrett County, where both the money to construct them and the congregations themselves were thinly scattered. It is likely that the congregations were influenced by the design of St. John's in nearby Deer Park, which was built in 1873-1874 by a similarly disparate group of Protestants who banded together to form the Deer Park Union Church Association.⁵ This church, with its prominent steeple, lancet windows (including one over the entrance), and small hood over the doorway, is an excellent example of the rural Gothic board-and-batten style. The lack of other board-and-batten style churches in the county and the proximity of Deer Park to Swanton (both were linked by the important B & O line through Southern Garrett County) strongly suggests a link between the two churches.

Most other churches built during the nineteenth century in Garrett County show at least some evidence of Gothic styling, usually in the use of one or more lancet windows or a pointed steeple; few however, evidence such a completeness of detail and skill in the use of Gothic decoration as the Anderson Chapel. The fact that both it and the Deer Park Church lie on the route of the B & O railroad is probably not coincidental, as it was either under the influence of the railroad or the wealthy patrons who used it that some of the best architecture in Garrett County was built.

The Anderson Chapel was named for General Joseph R. Anderson of Richmond, Va., a landholder whose agent in Garrett County, Charles M. Miller, gave land for the church site.⁶ At first, space within the church was allocated according to a formula based on the amount of money contributed by each denomination. This arrangement soon proved itself unsatisfactory and the trustees of the church soon deeded it to the Episcopal and Presbyterian groups, both of whom had contributed a majority of the funds.⁷ At a later point it became an exclusively Episcopalian chapel, at which time it was officially referred to as St. Paul's Chapel, although it continued to be commonly known as the Anderson Chapel. Coincidentally, the church in Deer Park also became an Episcopalian Chapel in 1923.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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

| |
|------------------|
| For NPS use only |
| received |
| date entered |

Continuation sheet Anderson Chapel Garrett County, Maryland Item number 8, 9 and 10 Page 4

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

The parish of St. Matthews, of which Swanton is a part, was formed as recently as 1874 from Emmanuel Parish in Allegany County, and was centered in Oakland, the Garrett County seat. Church building was hampered by the frequent turnover of ministers, and for many years the Anderson Chapel was the only Episcopal chapel outside of the immediate Oakland-Deer Park area. Renovations and refurbishments were carried out from time to time, most notably in 1904 and 1920, but the church was finally abandoned in 1939. It was acquired by the present owner in 1961 and is currently used for storage.⁸

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

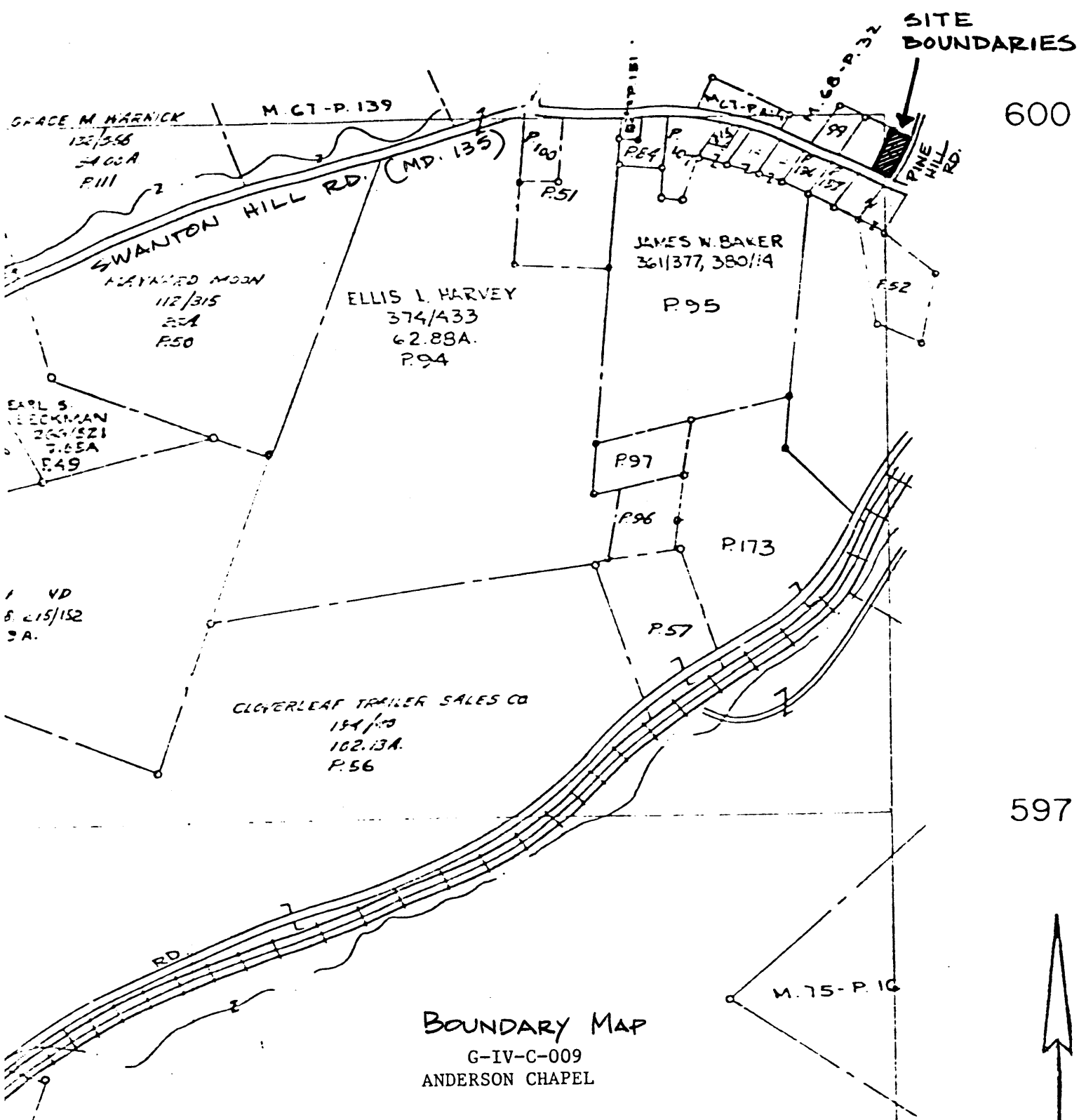
- ¹ Downing, A. J. The Architecture of Country Houses (1850; rpt. New York: Dover Publications, Inc.) 1969, p.51
- ² Ibid, p. 52
- ³ Stanton, Phoebe B. The Gothic Revival American Church Architecture - An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856 (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press) 1968, p. 259
- ⁴ Pierson, William H., Jr. American Buildings and their Architects - The Corporate and Early Gothic Styles (Garden City, N.Y. Doubleday & Co.) 1978, p. 432
- ⁵ Weeks, Thekla Funderberg. A History of St. Mathews Parish (Oakland, Md: Sincell Publishing Co.) 1949, p. 52
- ⁶ The Glade Star, "Anderson Chapel, Swanton," Vol. 1., No. 18, (June 30, 1945) p. 140
- ⁷ Weeks, p. 50
- ⁸ Garrett County Land Records, Liber WHT, No. 11, Folio 712

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundaries are depicted on the attached plat labeled Boundary Map.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property, less than one acre, comprises the single town lot upon which the resource stands.



600

597

BOUNDARY MAP
G-IV-C-009
ANDERSON CHAPEL

Department of Assessments & Taxation
Property Map Division

Garrett County, Maryland, Map # 74
January 1, 1980

SCALE: 1" = 600'

