

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: 92000283 Date Listed: 3/31/92

St. Andrews Episcopal Church  
Property Name

Chelan                      WA  
County                      State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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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.

*for* Autawell's Allee  
Signature of the Keeper

4/2/92  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

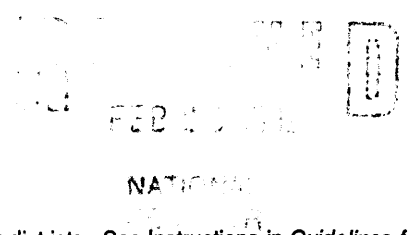
Statement of Significance: The Period of Significance is amended to read: 1897-1899.

This information was confirmed with Leonard Garfield of the Washington State historic preservation office.

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the Instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Type all entries.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name St. Andrews Episcopal Church  
other names/site number N/A

### 2. Location

street & number 120 E. Woodin Ave.  not for publication  
city, town Chelan  vicinity  
state Washington code WA county Chelan code 007 zip code 98816

### 3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> objects
			<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

### 4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

Jacob E. [Signature]  
Signature of certifying official

12/16/91  
Date

Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

### 5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. Autumneth A. Lee  
 See continuation sheet.

3/31/92

determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

[Signature]  
for Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
Religion: religious structureCurrent Functions (enter categories from instructions)  
Religion: religious structure

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)Late 19th and Early 20th Century American  
Movements: other: Arts and Crafts

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone: granite  
walls wood: log  
roof wood: shake  
other

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built between 1897-1899, St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Chelan is a rustic log structure built in the Arts and Crafts tradition. Located in the heart of Chelan on Woodin Avenue, the building is constructed of Douglas fir logs that have been milled on the top and bottom and precisely notched to form a tight fit, making chinking and other fillers unnecessary. Logs for the church are graded in size so that those of larger diameter are near the base of the building with smaller logs near the top. Base logs also project out further at the corners giving the building a firm, grounded appearance. The church is stained a rustic brown color. The building rests on a foundation made of local granite. Because of this solid foundation, Chelan's relatively dry climate, and regular maintenance, the church shows few signs of deterioration.

The rectangular sanctuary measures 25 feet by 50 feet and is oriented perpendicular to the east/west street. A 40 foot high, ten foot by ten foot bell tower at the northwest corner also serves as an entryway or narthex for the sanctuary. The west facade of the bell tower contains the only remaining original frosted glass multipaned window in the church.

The front facade of the church features a steep sloped gable end and full length logs with a single band of eight multi-light vertical casement windows. These windows were originally frosted glass, but were replaced in the 1930's with stain glass windows depicting the calling of St. Andrew by Jesus. Double wood doors enter the base of the bell tower which is topped by a pyramid shaped shake roof and prominent log cross. Both the roof overhang and projecting belfry floor are supported by brackets formed from logs that project out further than other corner logs. Four corbel arched openings on each side of the belfry give views of the large original bell which rests on the belfry floor.

Each side of the building is divided into four nearly equal bays which are delineated by projecting logs. Each bay formerly contained four vertical eight-paned frosted glass casement windows. These have all been replaced in recent years by three vertical double wood frame windows. The interior windows are stained-glass designed by Jim and Liz Perry of Chelan. The windows in each bay depict one of the Seven Sacraments of the Episcopal faith and feature round etched glass medallions at the top and symbols suggesting the seasons and Lake Chelan scenery.

The steeply sloped shake roof carries one shed roofed dormer on either side. Original clerestory windows in the dormers have also been replaced with stained glass windows which suggest the sky and feature doves of peace. Inside, the roof structure is supported by three log scissor trusses from which hang simple art glass chandeliers in the Arts and Crafts style. These were most likely installed when or shortly after the building was electrified in 1913. Single art glass lights also hang from corbelled log projections which support the base of each roof truss.

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The sanctuary has wood floors which rest on log joists. Eleven rustic wood benches on the east side and nine on the west flank a central aisle. Seating faces the south wall on which is placed a log cross. None of the elements in the altar area appear to be original to the building. The altar itself rests on a slightly raised platform placed over the original wood floor.

An outdoor breezeway along the west side of the building connects the narthex with a concrete block Parish Hall which nearly abuts the church on its south side. Both the breezeway and Parish Hall were built in the mid 1930's. The flat roofed hall is rectangular and has a large open L-shaped room with a fireplace, a small kitchen and a restroom. The building is clad with brick on its west side, but on the north side facing the street, it has been stuccoed and decorated with some half-timber elements, a double wood plank door and false gable in an attempt to blend with the rustic architecture of the log church. A ca. 1950 concrete block addition to the Parish Hall contains a nursery, offices, and another restroom. The parish hall does not contribute to the significance of the property.

Immediately to the west, the church owns a small wooden boomtown front building in which Sunday School classes are now conducted. This building, though constructed shortly afterward, is not included in the nominated parcel because it has not been historically associated with the church itself.

The church originally occupied a very open spot a block from the east end of Lake Chelan on the edge of the original town site. Over the years Woodin Avenue developed into the main street of the town of Chelan and commercial buildings were built adjacent to the church property. To soften the urban scene, the church began in 1970 to plant an extensive array of landscaping around the church. Most of the plantings are native scrubs and evergreen trees. A low wall topped by an iron fence lines the front of the property. Two signs, one mounted on the front wall of the building, identify St. Andrews Episcopal Church. Recent sidewalk improvements and street trees have also been added in front of the church.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

 nationally     statewide     locallyApplicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     DCriteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

N/A

Significant Dates

1897-1899

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Cutter, Kirtland Kelsey, & Malmgren, Karl G.

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State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

St. Andrews Episcopal Church is thought to be the oldest log structure in the State of Washington to be in continuous use for worship services by a single congregation. Its significance for the National Register lies primarily in its unique architectural quality and its design by Kirtland Cutter and Karl Malmgren, prominent Northwest architects of the period. However, the building is also a tribute to the pioneering efforts of those in the Episcopal church who had the vision for its development and the members of the community of Chelan who built it and have maintained it so well into the present day. The structure's architectural qualities and association with Cutter and Malmgren qualify it for the National Register under category A of the criteria considerations.

Most likely the oldest remaining building in Chelan, St. Andrews Church is the oldest church in the Chelan Valley. It predates the "Little Stone Church" in the nearby community of Lakeside by five years. This stone church may actually have derived some of its rustic characteristics from St. Andrews. The Colonial Revival Campbell Hotel located a half block from the church was built in 1901. The only properties currently listed in the National Register in or near Chelan are the 1905 Lucas Homestead with its unusual brick house located 15 km southwest of town, the Chelan Butte Lookout and the recently listed 1913 Ruby Theater located across the street from St. Andrews.

Consideration of an Episcopal church in Chelan first took place in 1889, when the Rev. Lemuel H. Wells first began what became regular vacations to Lake Chelan with the Rev. Charles B. Crawford. In June 1891, the Rev. Crawford held the first service in Chelan in a schoolhouse. After 1892, when Mr. Wells became Bishop of the newly created Episcopal Diocese of Spokane, he continued to visit Lake Chelan and in 1894 brought the missionary the Rev. Brian Roberts to serve the mission in Chelan and at least a dozen other communities in the area. In 1894 land for the church was procured on a portion of the Hewitt homestead from the Hewitts and a Mr. Henry. The Rev. Roberts, with help from church members, set up an "Episcopal Logging Camp" in the Slide Ridge area along the banks of Lake Chelan to cut logs for the church building. The logs were then towed to Lakeside (a community on Lake Chelan to the west of Chelan) and stored near a sawmill. The logs were milled and in early 1897 moved to the building site by a team of horses.

Many contributions for construction came from friends and organizations in the East. Much of the labor was donated by local church members and friends with A. H. Murdock organizing the workers. The stone foundation was begun in April 1897.

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It was not until after the arrival of Chelan's first resident pastor, the Rev. Willard H. Roots in July 1897, that work began in earnest on assembling the log church. Dave Steel was placed in charge of construction. In early October 1898 a determined effort was made to enclose the church. It was hoped that the first services in the church could be held on Christmas of that year.

A November 18, 1898 newspaper article states that the building was assuming proportions that proved the wisdom of the idea of a "unique log church" in Chelan. It further states that framing of the roof timbers would begin that week. According to the article, "The house promises to be a thing of beauty and joy forever,' and we hope it may also prove a rest-place to many a world-weary pilgrim on the way to the heavenly mansions."

Because seating and other arrangements were not available by the end of 1898, the first services in St. Andrews were actually held on January 22, 1899, under the direction of the Rev. Roots. The bell tower and other finishing touches were not completed until later. A photograph taken in 1900 shows the building much as it appears today. On April 16, 1899, Bishop Wells advanced the Rev. Roots to the priesthood in an ordination service at the church.

Over the years many changes have occurred around St. Andrews Church, but few have taken place inside. The church was originally heated by one wood stove and later two. A wood burning furnace was later installed and in 1974 an electric furnace was placed in service. Electric power was first provided in 1913. Little is different inside the church from the day it was opened except for changing altar area arrangements and recently, views of the new, brightly colored stained glass windows.

Outside, the first addition was a two story parsonage located just to the east of the church. It was built in the early 1900's and has long since been replaced by a masonry commercial building. Original plans show a 16 foot by 16 foot chancel and 10 foot by 12 foot sacristy proposed on the south end of church, but these elements were never constructed. It is in this location, however, that the 1930's Parish Hall was built with its ca. 1950 addition to the east.

A small commercial building to the west, now used as a Sunday School building appears to be an early addition to the formerly open site. It is the intention of the church membership to replace this building in the near future.

The only other major change to the environment of the church has been the addition of landscaping which includes native shrubs, evergreen trees and extensive vines which cover and soften the effects of the adjacent commercial buildings.

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### Architectural Significance

The design of St. Andrews Episcopal Church has long been attributed to the nationally noted architect Stanford White of the New York City firm McKim, Mead, and White. Indeed, signs in front of the church at this writing list the architect as Stanford White. Several stories, some from newspaper articles in the 1950's, give detailed accounts of how the Rev. Brian Roberts secured plans from the architect with the assistance of his wealthy father from Boston. Some of these stories even express the architect's delight at designing a church for a small community in such a remote location.

How such stories began is a mystery which may never be resolved. An early record which gives some credence to the claim, is from historical notes written by the rector of St. Andrews Parish, the Rev. H. J. Gurr in the Church Record Book in 1921. These notes attribute the plans to an architect referred to as "White of Spokane." There was a well-known architect named C. Ferris White practicing in Spokane in the mid-1890's, but there is no other evidence linking him to the design of St. Andrews Church in Chelan.

Strong support for establishing the identity of the architect for St. Andrews Church is an account in a 1904 history of Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan, and Chelan counties. It states that "the plans were ordered by Bishop L. H. Wells and K. K. Cutter was the architect of this place of worship which was built in fall and winter of 1898." The strongest evidence, however, are drawings from the Kirtland Kelsey Cutter Collection of the Eastern Washington State Historical Society located at the Cheney Cowles Museum in Spokane. Though undated and only identified as "Church," these plans are clearly of St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Chelan. They are signed Cutter and Malmgren. Karl Gunnar Malmgren was Cutter's partner from the early 1890's until 1917.

As often occurs, the church was not constructed according to every detail of the plans. The front door faces north rather than west, a decorative roof element and railing on the bell tower are not in place, a pointed arch vent in the north gable end is not present and the previously mentioned chancel and sacristy were never built. But in nearly every other detail the plans match the church as constructed. There is even a drawing for the roof structure showing a "less expensive way of trussing main roof" which is the method utilized in the construction of the church.

Though best known for designing grand homes for the wealthy and upcoming in Spokane, the Northwest and later in selected areas throughout the United States, Cutter, who was considered the designer and entrepreneur in his architectural partnerships, never lost his roots in the Arts and Crafts movement of which the St. Andrews Episcopal Church is a fine example.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

- "The Churches—St. Andrews Episcopal Church," *The Chelan Leader*, December 27, 1900.
- Cutter and Malmgren, Log Church, Architectural Drawings, n.d., "The Cutter Collection," Eastern Washington State Historical Society, Cheney Cowles Museum, Spokane, WA.
- Gurr, The Reverend H. J., "Historic Notes," *Church and Clergyman's Record Book*, Chelan, WA, 1921.
- "Historic Log Mission in Chelan, Wash., Is as Sturdy Today as When Erected," *Living Church*, October 13, 1957.
- Jacobs, J. L., "The Churches of Chelan," *A History of the Famous Wenatchee, Entiat, Chelan and Columbia Valleys*, date unknown.
- "Local News," *The Chelan Leader*, November 18, 1898.
- "Local News," *The Chelan Leader*, December 30, 1898.
- "Local News," *The Chelan Leader*, January 27, 1899.
- Nuxoll, John, "'Log Church' Is a Popular Place," *Lake Chelan Mirror*, October 9, 1991.

See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository:

Eastern Washington State Hist. Society

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A 10    723170    5302600  
 Zone    Easting    Northing

C  
 Zone    Easting    Northing

B  
 Zone    Easting    Northing

D  
 Zone    Easting    Northing

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Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 7 except east 30 feet and all of Lots 8 and 9, Block 31, plot of the town of Chelan, W.T. according to the plot thereof. Recorded in Volume I of plots, page 31, records of Chelan County, Washington.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes two full lots and a portion of another lot that have been historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

Name/title    Stephen A. Mathison, Restoration Designer  
 organization    Archaeology and Historic Preservation  
 street & number    111 21st Ave. S.W.  
 city or town    Olympia

date    November 12, 1991  
 telephone    (206) 753-7436  
 state    Washington    zip code 98504-8343



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“St. Andrews Church,” *Chelan Valley Mirror*, May, 1956.

“St. Andrews Episcopal Church of Greater Lake Chelan,” August, 1987.

“St. Andrews 75th Year in Chelan, Washington,” 1973.

Steele, Richard F., *An Illustrated History of Stevens, Ferry, Okanogan and Chelan Counties*, Western Historical Publishing, Spokane, WA, 1904.

Wells, The Right Reverend Lemuel H., *A Pioneer Missionary*, Progressive Printing Co., Seattle, WA, 1931.

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Other examples of Cutter's work in the Arts and Crafts tradition include the Larson House in Metaline Falls; Cutter's own home in Spokane (demolished); the clubhouse of the Seattle Golf Club; a rustic stone gate in Spokane's Marycliff district; and, most widely known, the Idaho Pavilion at the 1893 Chicago World's Fair.