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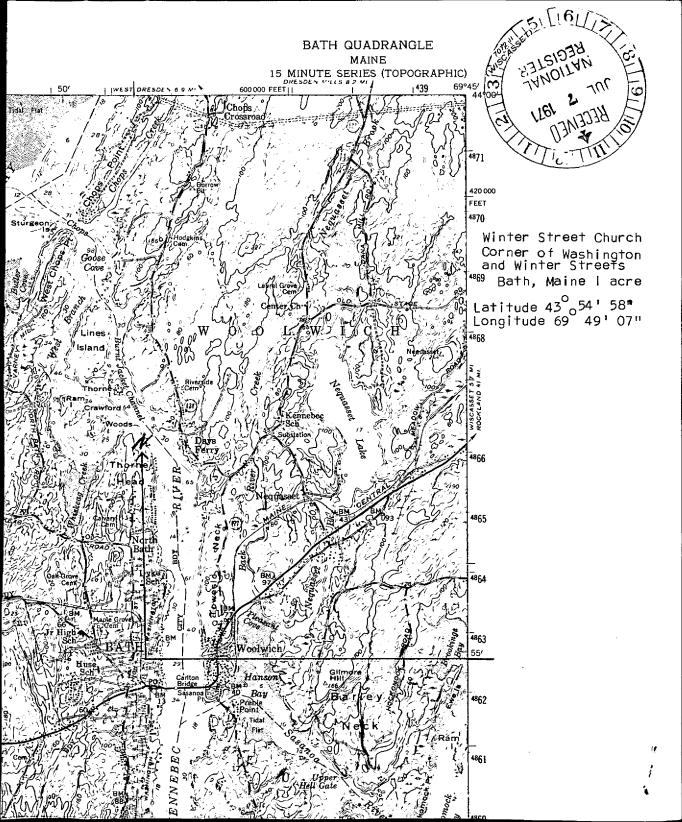
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE THE Winter Street Church is situated in a key location on Washington Street across from the city's park. Its presence adds much to this fine nineteenth century residential section of the community. Its tall tower has been an integral part of Bath's skyline since the 1840's. Beyond these local considerations, the building is ranked as one of the major interpretations of American Gothic Revival church arthitecture surviving in New England today. The Winter Street Church was built by Congregationalists in 1843. The building committee consisted of George F. Patten, Thomas Harward, Charles Clapp, Jr., Gilbert Turfant, and Caleb Leavitt, the first four of whom were leading Bath shipbuilders and shipping merchants. These men made several contracts in March of 1843 to construct the building. The brgest one was entered into "with Anthony G. Raymond to build and complete all the Wood work of the House by the 1st of October next for twenty three hundred dollars." Raymond was born in the nearby town of Brunswick in 1798. He learned the carpentry and joinery trade early in life and worked on some of the first structures at Bowdoin College. In the late 1830's, he was commissioned to erect a Universalist Church in Bath. About 1839 he moved from Brunswick to Bath, where be became a prominent master builder. By 1861 he was referred to in the Maine Subscribers Directory as a "house architect." He continued his profession until he was partially paralyzed by a fall from a building in 1875. He lived four more years, dying in 1879 at almost eighty-Anthony C. Raymond's obituary in the Bath Daily Times of June 16,1879, one. states that he was the master builder of the Winter Street Church. At this period in Maine, such an individual usually designed a structure, oversaw its construction, and worked on it himself. Thus, it is probably safe to a attribute the building to him. The Winter Street Church was finished early in 1844 at a cost of about \$10,000. It was dedicated on February I of that year and became the religious edifice for many shipbuilders, owners, captains, and their families. The church proved so popular that in 1848 its seating capacity had to be enlarged. The vestibule was reduced in width, and the singing gallery was moved back, providing space for twenty-four additional pews on the floor and four in the gallery. The interior, especially the alter area, was remodelled in 1890 under the supervision of John Calvin Stevens of Portland (1855-1890), Maine's foremost Shingle Style and Colonial Revival architect.



9. MA IOP	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RI	FERENCES								
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2. <u>Bath Daily Times</u> , Bath,Maine, June 14&16,1879 Obit. of Anthony C. Raymond, master builder										
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