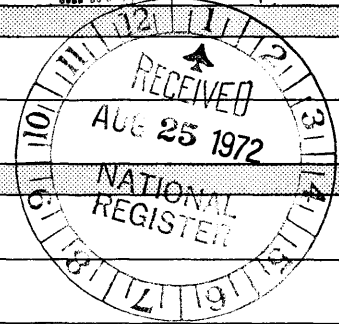


NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Maryland	
COUNTY:	Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
	MAR 30 1973	



1. NAME

COMMON:
St. Luke's Church

AND/OR HISTORIC:
St. Luke's Church

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
217 North Carey Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

COUNTY: Baltimore City

CODE: 510

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <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 (Specify)

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Vestry of St. Luke's Parish

STREET AND NUMBER:
217 North Carey Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER:
St. John's College Campus, College Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN:
Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:	Maryland
COUNTY:	Baltimore City
ENTRY NUMBER	MAR 30 1973
DATE	

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

 Excellent Good Fair

(Check One)

 Deteriorated Ruins Unexposed

(Check One)

 Altered Unaltered

(Check One)

 Moved Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

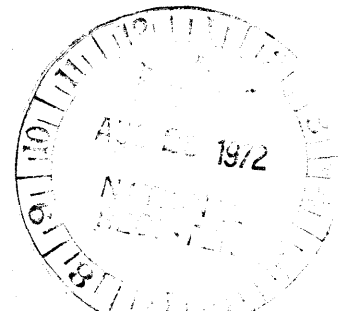
St. Luke's Church at 217 North Carey Street is located just above the northeast corner of Franklin Square, Baltimore, Maryland.

St. Luke's is a Gothic Revival Church designed following the dictates of the Ecclesiological Society,¹ who maintained that ecclesiastical architecture follow the example of English medieval building principles. Although not as perfect an "English county parish church" as other Maryland churches of the same period, especially St. Mary's Church, Emmorton, St. Luke's embodies many of the characteristics demanded by the ecclesiologists.

Following Gothic precedents, St. Luke's is comprised of a tall nave, flanked by side aisles below a clerestory. At the southwest corner, there is a crenelated tower with lancet windows. (The present spindly spire does not relate to Gothic Revival architecture). The chancel, properly, is located at the east end of the church and is a distinct unit. The separation is expressed by the smaller size of the chancel in comparison with the nave. St. Luke's has two transepts, although the north one was expanded after the completion of the church and is too large for strict ecclesiological principles. The majority of the windows are lancet-shaped in the fourteenth century English Gothic tradition. Rose windows exist at the west end of the nave and along the clerestory. The clerestory windows have stone quatrefoil tracery.

All the corners are buttressed, as are the aisles.

The interior of St. Luke's embodies the High Church principles of the ecclesiologists. The stations of the cross and the religious statues are two examples. The rood screen located at the entrance to the chancel separates the congregation from the celebration of the sacraments, following ecclesiological demands.



¹See Phoebe B. Stanton, The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste 1840-1856 (Baltimore, 1968).

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) c. 1851-c. 1867

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The largest Episcopal church in Baltimore at its completion, St. Luke's is a landmark in the early nineteenth century American Gothic Revival. The extant church is the work of J. W. Priest, an important American architect.¹

St. Luke's Church was completed too late to have been an innovative church in the ante-bellum phase of the Gothic Revival. Its importance lies in the fact that it embodies many of the architectural characteristics of the ecclesiological movement and as the work of J. W. Priest.

Historically, the construction of St. Luke's is of interest because so many architects were involved in it: Robert Cary Long, Jr., John Notman, Frank Wills, the firm of Niernsee and Neilson, and finally, J. W. Priest.

Priest holds a prominent place in architectural history because of his buildings, his architectural writings and his association with the foundation of the American Institute of Architects. Between 1849 and 1850, Priest wrote three articles which refined the ecclesiological approach to architecture for the New York Ecclesiologist, a journal preoccupied with the Gothic style and ecclesiastical architecture. Ecclesiologists both in England and in America held that proper Christian worship could take place only in a Gothic church. New churches, they maintained, should be constructed following as closely as possible medieval precedents. Priest's articles developed this theory. His buildings, along with those of Frank Wills, Richard Upjohn and John Notman, embodied these ideas in stone and wood. These same men influenced the development of American architecture as the founders of the American Institute of Architects (1857).

St. Luke's Parish was founded in 1847. Although St. Luke's Church was not completely finished for twenty years, the vestry began immediately to plan a church. The first architect they contacted was Robert Cary Long, Jr., who had designed two Gothic Revival churches in Baltimore, the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and St. Alphonsus' Church. Long presented

-see continuation sheet-

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: William Morgan, 1968, June 1971; Nancy Miller, November 1971; and Michael Bourne, April 1972; Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Sources:

Stanton, Phoebe B. The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste 1840-1856 (Baltimore: -see continuation sheet-

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	39° 17' 32"	76° 38' 20"		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	39° 17' 32"	76° 38' 15"				
SE	39° 17' 25"	76° 38' 15"				
SW	39° 17' 25"	76° 38' 20"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **Seven**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Arthur Townsend, Associate Director, and staff

ORGANIZATION: **Maryland Historical Trust** DATE: **June 16, 1972**

STREET AND NUMBER:
2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: **Annapolis** STATE: **Maryland** CODE: **24**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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 National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date June 16, 1972

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert W. Utley
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date 3/30/73

ATTEST: [Signature]
Keeper of The National Register

Date 4 4 73

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Maryland	
COUNTY Baltimore City	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	WAR 90 1971

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

drawings, but the vestry could not decide whether or not to accept them. In 1849, they opened negotiations with John Notman of Philadelphia, who, in 1850, designed Emmanuel Church, Cumberland, Maryland. Notman submitted drawings for a church; once more, the vestry could not reach a decision.

In 1851, still without an architect, St. Luke's Parish corresponded with Frank Wills, another Gothic Revival architect. When the negotiations with Wills fell through, the vestry selected the Baltimore firm of Niernsee and Neilson.

On November 1, 1851, the cornerstone was laid. The first services were held in the uncompleted church in November 1853. Soon thereafter structural flaws in the building and an insufficient heating system led the rector, Reverend Charles W. Rankin, to contact J. W. Priest.

Arriving in 1857, Priest found St. Luke's awkwardly designed and structurally inadequate. He corrected the deficiencies, repairing the plastering, the insulation, the floors and the roof. He lengthened the nave which had been badly proportioned. He added the chancel and the chancel aisles, as well as the south porch at the east end of the nave. He also advocated a gallery at the west end. The present appearance of St. Luke's is due to Priest's work on the church.

—————¹The information given here on St. Luke's Church and the Gothic Revival comes from Phoebe B. Stanton's The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste (Baltimore, 1968), with the permission of the author. In addition, Dr. Stanton graciously made her notes for the book available for the preparation of this National Register form.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued

The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968).

Stanton, Phoebe B. Notes on St. Luke's Church, principally vestry records, Baltimore, Maryland.

