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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

OCT 8 1987

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Andrew's Episcopal Church  
other names/site number Salvation Army Citadel Corps

2. Location

street & number 206 South Peabody Street  not for publication  
city, town Port Angeles  vicinity  
state Washington code 053 county Clallam code 009 zip code 98362

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. Thru Signature of certifying official Date 9/29/87  
Washington State Office of Archaeology & 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.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Alma Byers Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 11-5-87

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religious: Religious Structure

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Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Religious: Religious Structure

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)Gothic Revival

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Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls wood: shinglesweatherboardroof asphaltother 

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Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built in 1905 in a vernacular Gothic Revival style, St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is a wood framed structure characterized by a steeply pitched gable roof, pointed arch windows (with stained glass), wooden buttresses, and cedar shingle and drop siding. The church is located in a residential neighborhood near the southern edge of the Port Angeles business district, on a lot which is shaded by several coniferous trees including two Douglas firs planted shortly after the original construction. The small scale and rustic quality of the design reflect a medieval English parish motif employed by the Episcopal church throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. A nearby one story, wood frame office building, constructed in the 1980s, does not contribute to the significance of the property.

St. Andrew's is of wood frame construction resting on concrete piers. The structure is sided with cedar shingles above the window sill course, one by six inch cedar drop siding below the sill, and vertical cedar board skirting around the foundation. The gable roof is sided with asphalt shingles. The church has an L-shaped plan, dominated by the east-west chapel wing, which measures approximately 50 by 20 feet. A lower perpendicular gabled wing (housing the choir room), built in a harmonious style around 1920, intersects with the chapel near the east gable end and projects about 15 feet south of the nave. A polygonal apse extends from the west end of the chapel and a gabled narthex provides entry to the chapel at the northeast corner of the building. The gable roof of the narthex extends beyond the door to shelter an open porch which is approached by five concrete steps. The narthex gable end is faced with board and batten siding.

The steeply pitched gable roof has overhanging, open eaves with exposed rafter tails and bargeboards. A decorative gable ornament in the east gable end is composed of five vertical posts and a cross piece. The eaves are supported by wooden brackets. The walls of the church are punctuated by paired pointed arched windows set between regularly spaced buttresses (approximately every eight feet). The north wall of the chapel has five buttresses; the south wall has four. The windows are surrounded by wooden frames with hood molds. The lower sash of the windows along the nave have multiple-lights; the pointed arch heads have interlacing muntins. The east gable end is dominated by a large pointed arched window with tracery in the window head. A large Tudor arched window is placed in the rear wall of the apse.

The interior of the church includes a nave with a center aisle flanked by rows of pews seating about 100 people. The chancel is separated from the nave by a low railing and a chancel arch leads to the altar. A small anteroom, accessed through a panelled door, is built off the chancel. The interior of the chapel is dominated by open timber trusses supported on wood posts which correspond to the exterior buttresses. All interior surfaces, including floors, walls, and ceiling, are finished in cedar and fir tongue and groove boards laid horizontally above the window sill course and vertically below it.

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Windows are set within rectangular wood frames. The frames of the pews are constructed of vertical grain fir. The nave is illuminated by two rows of metal lanterns suspended by chains from the ceiling. A red carpet runner extends the length of the nave and through the narthex and chancel.

In addition to the use of native woods, the interior is distinguished by 30 stained glass windows. The windows are made of opalescent glass set in lead cames and ornamented with a variety of religious and commemorative motifs. The William L. Church, Jr., window, located in the east wall of the nave and installed shortly after construction, is the largest and most elaborate of the group. It measures six feet wide, 12 feet high and is composed of three rectangular panels, separated by mullions, and a Gothic arched upper piece with tracery. Each of the three panels features a letter of the initials of William L. Church, a county clerk and former county treasurer who had died the year before the chapel was built. The design combines religious architectural features (rounded arches) with floral and geometric patterns executed in various shades of blue, green, yellow, and red. Each piece of stained glass is held in place by lead cames which are secured by iron glazing bars. The window is in good condition, with some slight bowing in the upper tracery pieces.

The Elizabeth Cheal Memorial windows are a smaller pair of pointed arched windows in the south wall of the nave near the altar donated by the students of Otley House in England and installed about 1905-1906. Elizabeth Cheal's husband was rector of St. Andrew's at the time of construction; Mrs. Cheal had died in 1896. The windows are ornamented with a variety of symbols and sentiments which relate to the memorial. Designed into the stained glass is the following dedication: "To the Glory from the boys at Otley House School, near Ipswich, Suffolk, England, in grateful memory of Elizabeth Cheal, 1834-1896, wife of Rev. James Cheal, sometime master of the above school." The windows contain 16 stained panels and painted center units of religious symbolism held together with cames. These windows need some replacement pieces.

The colored glass and cut lead came in the paired arched windows along the side walls of the nave was installed in 1939 and 1940 and dedicated in 1941. The windows are in good condition. The five windows in the apse were the last addition to the church. The large central window in the center of the apse measures six feet high by four feet wide and is composed of a painted, fired glass panel illustrating the figure of Christ surrounded by smaller stained glass panels. The painted figure is the most damaged of the glass pieces in the chapel. The window was installed in 1943. The four pairs of flanking, arched windows with colored glass were installed in 1945 are in good condition. The stained glass windows in the narthex measure approximately 28 by 43 inches; one window has a sagging panel.

Although in need of some exterior repair work, re-painting, and increased attention to the conservation of the windows, the structure maintains excellent integrity and reflects its historic character.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1905  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1905  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

n/a  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

n/a

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is the most significant example of the Gothic Revival style in Port Angeles, distinguished by a steeply pitched gable roof, pointed arched windows, buttresses, a rich use of native woods on both the interior and exterior, exposed timber trusses and the finest examples of stained glass craftsmanship in Clallam County. Intimate in scale and rustic in character, the chapel recalls a traditional English parish church, an architectural idiom promoted by Episcopal churchmen throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. Built as a mission church in 1905, the church served the city's Episcopal community for the next 60 years. Today, it still retains outstanding integrity from that period and has suffered only slight deterioration due to weather and age.

Historical Background: Settled by members of the utopian Puget Sound Cooperative Colony in the late 1880s, Port Angeles grew in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a center for the shipping, fishing and timber industries. In 1891, population had grown sufficiently that the county seat was removed from New Dungeness to Port Angeles. In August of that year, ten residents, led by Mrs. Dudley Cooper, gathered at the First Baptist Church building at First and Oak Streets and formed an Episcopal mission church, choosing the name St. Andrew's. By November, the first service was held, attended by 19 families, including some of the city's most prominent citizens, and presided over by the Reverend George Watson of Seattle's Trinity Church. With the signing of the petition that day, St. Andrew's became the 27th mission in the Olympia Diocese and a fund was started to raise money for a church building. By the next November, the new church had been constructed on two 50 foot lots on the corner of Sixth and Chase Streets.

By the early 20th century, the site of the church proved to be an inconvenient distance from the center of town and the congregation purchased a lot at Second and Peabody Streets from George and Mary Draper. A new building was constructed at the site using entirely voluntary labor and materials, including abundant amounts of local cedar and fir. Dedication and consecration of the church took place on September 17, 1905, conducted by the Bishop of Olympia, Frederick Keator, with the Reverend James Cheal, rector of St. Andrew's; the Reverend John Alexander of Tacoma; and Navy Chaplain A.W. Stone assisting.

Between 1905 and 1914, a succession of rectors guided the development of the mission and a free standing parish hall (not extant) was constructed south of the chapel. In August 1914, Reverend Winifred H. Ziegler became rector and traveled extensively throughout the

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county, helping smaller outlying communities establish missions. The following year, the Reverend H. Howard Mitchell assumed the post, followed by a two year vacancy. In 1919, the Reverend Francis Venebles arrived for a stay of seven years and under his leadership the church grounds were landscaped, new pews from the Epperson Mill were installed, and regular services were established in Reeveton, Dungeness, Carlsborg, and Sequim. In 1928, Venebles was succeeded by the Rev. McLean Goldies during which time the church launched the "Good Cheer" ship, distributing meals and other necessities to needy families during the Depression. Eventually all the churches in town joined the effort. In 1939, the Rev. John Como assumed leadership of the congregation and continued to serve for the next 21 years, during which time many of the stained and painted glass windows were installed. In 1943, St. Andrew's became an official parish. By 1966, the parish had outgrown the small chapel and constructed a new facility on the outskirts of the city. The chapel was sold to the Salvation Army which continues to maintain it and conduct services there.

Although the architect of the chapel is not documented, the design of St. Andrew's clearly reflects the popular Gothic Revival style favored by the church throughout the period. Inspired by Anglican ecclesiologists and their American Episcopal followers, churchmen at mid-century drew freely upon medieval English prototypes for the design of new buildings. Perhaps the best known American architect working in the style was Richard Upjohn, whose simple board and batten chapels, with steep roofs and pointed arches, helped establish the "carpenter Gothic" style. As the 19th century progressed, larger churches were built upon more elaborate English or Continental models, but small rural congregations continued to erect wooden chapels that evoked a simple Gothic vernacular.

In Port Angeles, St. Andrew's is the singular example of the vernacular Gothic Revival style. The simple gabled roof chapel features "Gothic" windows and wooden buttresses and the rustic quality of the design is enhanced by the low scale, rich use of woods and exposed trusses. The interior is illuminated by a collection of colorful stained glass windows which were installed between 1905 and 1945. The only other historic church building in the city, the Congregational Church, was built by the Puget Sound Cooperative Colony in 1889. The church is a vernacular frame structure that has been compromised by a number of alterations. By contrast, St. Andrew's maintains its original character and continues to evoke the spirit of a small mission church from the turn of the century. Although churches are not normally included in the National Register, St. Andrew's is eligible for listing because of the significance of its architecture and the high quality of the workmanship it displays.