

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 10 1977
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**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

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

27 Pleasant Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Brunswick

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maine

__ VICINITY OF
CODE

23

1st Hon. David Emery

COUNTY

Cumberland

CODE

005

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Rector, Wardens & Vestry of St. Paul's

STREET & NUMBER

27 Pleasant Street

CITY, TOWN

Brunswick

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maine

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Cumberland County Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Portland

STATE

Maine

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Designed in 1845 by the famous architect Richard Upjohn, St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Brunswick is an early Gothic Revival example of a board and batten chapel form which Upjohn popularized throughout the United States.

St. Paul's Church is a simple, but dignified one-story structure. It has no tower, but does include a transept and small chancel. There are no aisles in the nave.

The roof of the cruciform church is gabled and covered with shingles. The walls are sheathed in vertical board and batten.

The entrance to the church faces west, at the end of the nave. It is protected by a gabled hood which is supported by simple wooden braces. Above this entrance, and high up in the four gable-ends of the building are oculi meant to suggest rose windows. There are three lancet windows with stained glass along each side of the nave and one of each elevation of the transept.

From the east wall of the transept extends a rectangular projection which contains the chancel. There is modest tracery in the chancel window.

The severity of the building's exterior is relieved by small crosses atop the four gable-ends and crockets (eight in all) in the corners of the roof below them.

Internally, St. Paul's Church is unpretentious, decorated with simple but effective Gothic Revival style motifs in wood.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1845 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Richard Upjohn

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

By 1845, English born Richard Upjohn (1802-78) had established a significant reputation in the United States as an architect, particularly of church buildings. Among these St. John's Church (1839) in Bangor, Maine, and the magnificent Trinity Church (1841) in New York were nationally known. There developed an increasing demand on his time and talents to design small churches and chapels, particularly by newly formed Episcopal parishes, the denomination of which he was a member. Upjohn, in fact, made it a practice to design one such church gratis each year.

Owing in part to these demands, he published in 1852, Upjohn's Rural Architecture to satisfy those parishes who were too poor to afford even the most modest architect's fee or too distant to permit personal attention.

The significance of St. Paul's Church lies in its anticipation of these later designs. Like them it is an aisleless building with lancet windows in the nave, and employs a board and batten exterior. Unlike the published plans, it has no tower and does have transepts. As a building it combines inexpensive practicality with the quaintness and charm of well executed Gothic Revival design.

