

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received JUL 30 1986
date entered 8-28-86

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. Andrew's Episcopal Church

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1164 11th Avenue South NA not for publication

city, town Birmingham NA vicinity of congressional district 6

state Alabama code 01 county Jefferson code 073

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<u>NA</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name St. Andrew's Parish

street & number 1180 11th Avenue South

city, town Birmingham NA vicinity of state Alabama 35205

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Jefferson County Courthouse

street & number 716 21st Street North

city, town Birmingham state Alabama 35203

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Birmingham - Southside-Highlands Survey
 title Alabama Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no
1981
 date 1970-present federal state county local

depository for survey records Birmingham Historical Society
Alabama Historical Commission

city, town Birmingham
Montgomery state Alabama

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" 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

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church is perhaps the best local example of the Parish Gothic style of architecture, a style bearing more resemblance to that of old English churches than to the Gothic Revival of the Victorian period. St. Andrews is constructed of rusticated brownstone in a T-plan that appears externally to incorporate transepts, with a steep-pitched roof and gable ends. The nave consists of five bays of three-light windows in the Perpendicular style, glazed with patterned American cathedral colored glass with wooden tracery and limestone frames. There is an original stained glass window over the altar at the north end of the nave. Over the front gable, also containing a window, rises a flat tower with an open belfry.

The entry is a small central porch vestibule opening into the nave, which has a typically English timber ceiling and beam roof supports. The floor plan is nave-chancel with no transepts; the front third of the nave is arranged as if it were set in transepts, at right angles to the pews, with the choir on the east and the organ console on the west. The pulpit is along the west wall just anterior to the organ console. The nave walls are painted plaster over masonry; the floors are hardwood, carpeted in the aisles. The nave is wainscotted in pine, the chancel in oak, with an oak reredos; the carving of the wainscoting is considered to be one of the outstanding architectural features of the church.

Interior finishing had to wait until the 1920s: the altar, communion rail, pulpit, wainscoting, sedilia and prayer desk were installed in 1926-28, all supplied by R. Geissler, Inc. of New York. Interior arrangements remained unchanged until about 1970, when the current placement of altar and chancel furniture was established.

The cross-pieces of the T are, instead of transepts, the anterooms to the chancel; on the east a chapel (originally used as a Sunday School room) with a modern painted mural, and on the west a sacristy (originally the Rector's study).

A cinderblock building was erected behind the church in 1951 to serve as a parish hall, office space and dining area. A Queen Ann house, c. 1900, immediately to the west of the church served for many years as the Rectory for the parish, and now as St. Joseph's House provides meeting and office space for the staff. St. Joseph's was restored and reconditioned after a fire in 1984 that severely damaged its second floor.

There have been no alterations to the exterior of the church building other than painting the doors red and repainting the stone, both done in the early 1980s.

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 type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input checked="" 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 c. 1913 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Criterion C, Architecture

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (1913–15) is Birmingham's best example of Gothic Revival architecture in the English country parish tradition and reflects a more academic approach to the Gothic style in contrast to the earlier more eclectic Victorian Gothic Revival. Important features associated with the English Country Gothic exhibited by St. Andrews are the single front bell tower with an enclosed entry porch, the overall low massing of the building, a square rather than semicircular chancel and the open timber rather than vaulted ceiling. The English Parish Gothic church design was especially popular in the Episcopal denomination and St. Andrews is typical of those constructed in the early 20th century.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Journal of the Birmingham Historical Society Nov. 1982, "Town Within a City: The Five Points South Neighborhood 1880-1930," by Ann Burkhardt, Alice Bowsher, ed.
Southside-Highlands Survey Report, 1981, by Birmingham Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Birmingham South

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	6	5	1	7	8	6	0	3	7	0	6	0	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Lot 1 St. Andrews Parish Church Sur. also Lot 2 St. Andrews Parish Church Sur. Lot size 200' x 240'.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Nelson, Historic Preservationist (ONB) and Tom Dolan, Architectural Historian (AHC)

organization Alabama Historical Commission date 5/86

street & number 725 Monroe Street telephone 205 261-3184

city or town Montgomery state Alabama

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 7/23/86

For NPS use only

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


Keeper of the National Register

date 8/28/86

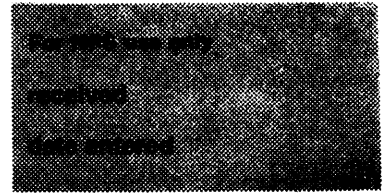
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

Historical Summary:

St. Andrews began in 1902 as a church school offshoot of the Church of the Advent; by 1913 the foundations of the present building were laid, and the church was completed in January, 1915. Contemporary accounts name John M. Marriott of Birmingham's Joy-Marriott Company as the architect, but this is not totally reliable based on historic research.

Like Second Presbyterian Church built some 12 years earlier, St. Andrews is one of a distinctive group of church buildings (also including South Highland Presbyterian and St. Mary's-on-the-Highlands, both 1892) deriving from a period when Birmingham's residential and commercial suburbs were expanding south along Red Mountain and the original downtown congregations were establishing mission churches that soon became successful independent organizations. Along with Second Presbyterian and 11th Avenue Methodist, St. Andrews also represented a geographical concentration of churches originating in the founding downtown congregations but holding themselves separate from the relatively near-by and comparatively much wealthier and more influential Five Points churches of the same denominations. All of the cited church buildings, however, though stylistically varied, still reflect a parish church atmosphere in the English tradition, providing good and attractive examples of the Gothic Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, and Victorian Gothic church architecture. St. Andrews in particular possesses an English ambience, which is extremely interesting at a crossroads on the other three corners of which sit a Methodist Church with Romanesque features, a plain American mercantile structure, and a retail block in a gracefully flamboyant Venetian style.

St. Andrew's buildings and grounds are very well maintained and provide an atmosphere of history and stability in a changing urban neighborhood.