

PH0365459

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED APR 12 1976  
DATE ENTERED OCT 8 1976

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. Andrew's Church  
AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Glidden Street  
CITY, TOWN Newcastle VICINITY OF 1st Hon. David Emery  
STATE Maine CODE 23 COUNTY Lincoln CODE 015

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS PRESENT USE  
-DISTRICT -PUBLIC X-OCCUPIED -AGRICULTURE -MUSEUM  
XBUILDING(S) XPRIVATE -UNOCCUPIED -COMMERCIAL -PARK  
-STRUCTURE -BOTH -WORK IN PROGRESS -EDUCATIONAL -PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
-SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE -ENTERTAINMENT XRELIGIOUS  
-OBJECT -IN PROCESS -YES: RESTRICTED -GOVERNMENT -SCIENTIFIC  
-BEING CONSIDERED XYES: UNRESTRICTED -INDUSTRIAL -TRANSPORTATION  
-NO -MILITARY -OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Rector & Vestry - St. Andrew's Church  
STREET & NUMBER Glidden Street  
CITY, TOWN Newcastle VICINITY OF STATE Maine

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Lincoln County Registry of Deeds  
STREET & NUMBER  
CITY, TOWN Wiscasset STATE Maine

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE  
DATE  
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

*2*  
*celebrate*  
St Andrew's Church in Newcastle is an example of the medieval Gothic Style of 15th and 16th century England. This style was revived by the architect of St. Andrew's, Henry Vaughan, and other English gothicists of the late 19th century.

Built in 1883 on a brick foundation, the main part of the church forms a rectangular shape. Two gabled ells project from the east wall joined together by the later addition of an undercroft. The structure is built of half-timbered construction painted green with light buff pargeting. The pattern of the timbers creates a rectangular module which is continued in the placement of the windows. The steep gabled roof is capped with an enclosed belfry centered on the north half of the church. The belfry is sheathed with shingles and green painted trim. The octagonal spire is crowned with a broach spirelet.

The facade or west wall faces the street on the long side of the rectangle. An open gabled portico projects from its southwest corner. The portico gable flares slightly at the bottom edge and is decorated along the eaves by simple barge-boards. The wide arched entranceway of the portico, framed by two rectangular arched openings, leads to the church doors. The main wall of the structure is divided into three horizontal divisions by the timber construction. The top division, which meets the roofline, contains four casement windows spaced evenly along the wall. Their diamond paned glass form three elongated vertically sectioned Tudor arched windows. Another projection near the northwest corner continues the line of the main roof with only a light change in the slope. This has a double, two sectioned window level with the middle horizontal division of timbering. To the left of this projection, the main wall resumes to include a final two sectioned window in the top division.

The South wall showing the gable opening is hidden for the most part by a tall hedge of lilac trees. The eaves of the gable are undecorated. The timber divisions are of larger scale than those on the west wall, but reduce in size as they go up the wall. A three sectioned casement window of double height is centered on the wall. Above is a small single window near the roof peak.

Due to a slight downslope in the site, the rear or east wall has a lower level not found on the west facade. This projects out as a one story flat roofed addition nestled between the two original ells. Called the Undercroft, it was dedicated in 1955. In keeping with the rest of the building, the Undercroft is of half timber construction with four sets of double eight-paned windows which overlook the Damariscotta River. Above survives the original church wall, which matches the west facade. Both ells are gabled, the northeast one being taller and having its lower roofline level with the main roofline. The southeast ell is smaller and has a three sectioned window on the second level. Below this window is a smaller one on the ground level.

The north wall has a timbering design similar to the south wall but contains no windows.

The interior of St. Andrew's conveys a simple harmony of structure, color, (see continuation sheet)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

furnishings and detail. Oak wood is used throughout the interior, and furnishings including the carved alter and inlaid floor. The seven bays formed by the arched supports of the roof comprise the nave. The chancel is of two bays, having an arched roof divided by ribs into square panels. Gold stencilling decorates the open-timber ceiling of both the chancel and sanctuary. This stencilling, representing symbols of the crucifixion, was hand painted by Vaughan himself. He tried to make it a practice to hand paint a part of every church he designed. The beams are edged with red paint. The walls are plaster.

The focal point of the church is an alterpiece of fine wooden Gothic tracery. The three part tryptic reredos is painted in deep reds, blues, and golds. The center painting is a copy of Percegino's "Adoration of the Magi". The left painting is a copy of a figure from Del Veroccio's "Baptism of Our Lord" in Florence, while the right painting is a picture of St. Andrew. These copies were done by John LaFarge.

St. Andrew's boasts an unusual lectern and baptismal font. The font, located in the rear of the nave, has a Gothic spire covering. The organ, a tracker-action Hutchings organ, was installed in 1888 and is considered by organ enthusiasts to be the finest Hutchings in existence. The organ casework, the most handsome in the state, was hand carved.

# 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 1883

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Henry Vaughan

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Andrew's Church has been called the most beautiful little church in America. Located on the shores of the Damariscotta River, its name fits appropriately since the saint was a fisherman. The parish church is significant because it is the first example of a cottage Gothic church in the United States. It is also the first church designed in America by the English Gothicist Henry Vaughan.

Vaughan was born in England in 1846, where he grew up and received his architectural training under George Bodley, also an English Gothicist. Vaughan came to the United States in 1881 with the purpose of interpreting Gothic Architecture in America. His arrival in Boston initiated the trend toward a return to the Medieval Gothic style.

Vaughan designed several other buildings in Maine. Among them was Christ Church of 1893 in Dark Harbor; St. James' Episcopal Church in Old Town, 1894; the Searles Science Building, 1894 and the Hubbard Library, 1902, both at Bowdoin College in Brunswick; and St. Mary's-by-the-Sea in Northwest Harbor in the year 1902.

Vaughan's most famous work was in association with Bodley in the designing of the cathedral church (S.S. Peter and Paul) in Washington, D.C. in the early 1900's. Bodley had also crossed the Atlantic and had established practice in Hartford, Conn. They won the commission for the cathedral in 1906 and worked on the project together until Bodley's death in 1907. Vaughan continued the work until his death in 1917.

Story has it that Vaughan hung a small picture of St. Andrew's inside the national cathedral as a reminder of the first church he designed in the States.

St Andrew's and the one and a half acres it occupies were a gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Glidden in 1883. Mr. Glidden himself built the church. The old parish house was used as a temporary quarters of the Newcastle National Bank when that building burned down in the Great Fire of 1908.

Important both as an early example of a major style and as the first such design in America by a leading proponent of that style, St. Andrews is, as well, a building of great charm felicitously located in beautiful surroundings.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Neely, Rt. Rev. Henry Adams, D.D., St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, Maine, 1883  
 Withey, H.F. and E.R. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects, Los Angeles, 1970  
Lewiston Journal, June 22, 1940  
 (See continuation sheet)

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A	1 9	4 5 7 1 7 5	4 8 7 5 6 0 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Patricia Brown, Student Assistant

ORGANIZATION

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

DATE

4/2/76

STREET & NUMBER

31 Western Avenue

TELEPHONE

207-289-2133

CITY OR TOWN

Augusta,

STATE

Maine

# 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

*Carla B. Shattuck, Jr.*

TITLE

*State Historic Preservation Officer*

DATE

*April 8, 1976*

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*[Signature]*

DATE

*10/8/26*

ACTING DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

*9/29/26*

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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9

PAGE

2

Maine Catalog, Historic American Building Survey, 1974

Newcastle, Maine, Bi-centennial Executive Committee Report, 1953