

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: ALABAMA	
COUNTY: HALE	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
St. Andrew's Church

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
T 18N R4E Section 29

CITY OR TOWN:
U. S. Highway 80 at Prairieville - 8 miles east of Demopolis

STATE: **Alabama** CODE: **01** COUNTY: **Hale** CODE: **065**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
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) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Episcopal Diocese of Alabama

STREET AND NUMBER:
521 N. 20th Street

CITY OR TOWN: **Birmingham** STATE: **Alabama** CODE: **01**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Hale County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: **Greensboro** STATE: **Alabama** CODE: **01**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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COUNTY:

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The dimensions of St. Andrew's Church, Prairieville, are approximately as follows: overall length, 62 feet; the nave (west), 42 feet by 24½ feet; the vestibule (at the southwest corner), 11 feet square, entered through large double doors hung on massive iron hinges which were hand-wrought in a plantation forge; the chancel (east end), 20 feet by 15½ feet; the vestry room, 6 feet by 9 feet, attached to the north side of the chancel beginning where it joins the nave. A stain brewed from the stems of tobacco plants was applied to the interior wood walls. No change has been made in the tobacco stain finish and it remains in an excellent state of preservation and has a mellowed appearance. The symbols and figures on the altar rail and elsewhere in the chancel were hand carved.

The exterior of the church, painted a red-brown color, is made of long wide boards with battened joints fastened vertically to the framework, and buttresses made of thick wooden boards spaced at appropriate intervals; its lancet windows and high pitched roof are features of the Gothic style of architecture.

To enter St. Andrew's, a vestibule entrance porch has been built that projects from the side elevation. The porch design and pointed arch doors also lead into the nave.

The windows are of the undecorated type of pointed arch design. The side windows are spaced in groups of twos. The vestry windows and side windows of the chancel are single undecorated pointed arch shapes, similar to the entrance porch windows.

The rear of the chancel receives sunlight through a group of three pointed arch windows. A balcony in St. Andrew's necessitates a provision for light to enter that area. This need resulted in the triangular windows that project from the roof on the north elevation.

The pointed arch windows in the west elevation of St. Andrew's also make provision for light to enter the balcony.

These windows are in a group of three, with one window providing light for the balcony area and the two lower windows providing light for the area under the balcony.

The buttresses on the exterior of St. Andrew's are decorative in purpose. The buttresses on the west elevation of St. Andrew's are much taller than the other buttresses, and extend from the ground to the roof eave. In the interior, the edifice has pointed arch ceiling supports that hold the ceiling in place.

There is some evidence that the present Gothic entrance replaces a high tower which was removed because of damage caused by decay and woodpeckers.

With the exception of the removal of the tower and the construction of a chimney on the south side of the nave, the edifice stands exactly as it was when built.

more

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)

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 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

St. Andrew's Church, Prairieville, is a country church believed to be designed by Richard Upjohn. It was built in 1853 by slaves belonging to members of the church working under the direction of Peter Lee and Joe Glasgow, Master carpenters, who were slaves of Captain Henry A. Tayloe. The story of St. Andrews's Church is interwoven with the establishment and activities of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Alabama and with the backgrounds, traditions, and customs of the people who have lived under its influence. In 1834 Rev. Caleb S. Ives began holding Episcopal services at Prairieville and this congregation was subsequently organized as St. Andrews Parish. Rev. Francis R. Hanson was the rector of St. Andrews in 1852 and reported that a location for a church and graveyard had been acquired and expressed hope that a "neat and substantial church edifice" would be completed within the year. The church was consecrated on April 18, 1858 by Bishop Nicholas Homner Cobbs, the first Episcopal Bishop of Alabama.

St. Andrews Church Prairieville, served the planters of Perry, Hale, and Marengo counties of the Canebrake area and many baptisms of white families and slaves are recorded in the church annuals. After the War Between the States the number of parishioners steadily decreased because of removals, deaths, and a decline in the population of the community.

Since 1916 the rector of Trinity Church, Demopolis, has served as its minister in charge, or vicar. The church building has been kept in repair, painted and otherwise maintained with the income from a trust fund created on November 1, 1886, by Mourning S. (Mrs. W. P.) Bocock; the amount available for such purposes was supplemented by a testamentary bequest of Mrs. Minnie Hatch Pearson (a Granddaughter of Captain Henry A. Tayloe), who died June 30, 1943.

Around about 1950 the bishop of the diocese and suffragan bishop, in alternate years, began holding a service in St. Andrews's Church on the fifth Sunday of a month late in the summer or early fall. These services are attended by people from far and near and, weather permitting, the congregation usually fills the church to capacity. As many more people, seated outside the building, hear the services through loudspeakers. After worship is concluded, a picnic dinner is enjoyed under the shade of the trees in the church yard.

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7. Description--St. Andrew's Church

The design of St. Andrew's is quite similar to a design for a country church in Upjohn's Rural Architecture, and it is believed that St. Andrew's is built after a design by Richard Upjohn.

8. Significance--Continued

In recent years the vicar of St. Andrew's and rector of Trinity Church, Demopolis, has conducted a service in the church on Rogation Sunday, the fifth Sunday after Easter, at which prayers are offered to God for His blessings on farm animals and for a bountiful harvest of the fruits of the earth. These services are based on an ancient liturgy of the Anglican Communion and are attended by capacity congregations composed of people of all denominations.

950,000

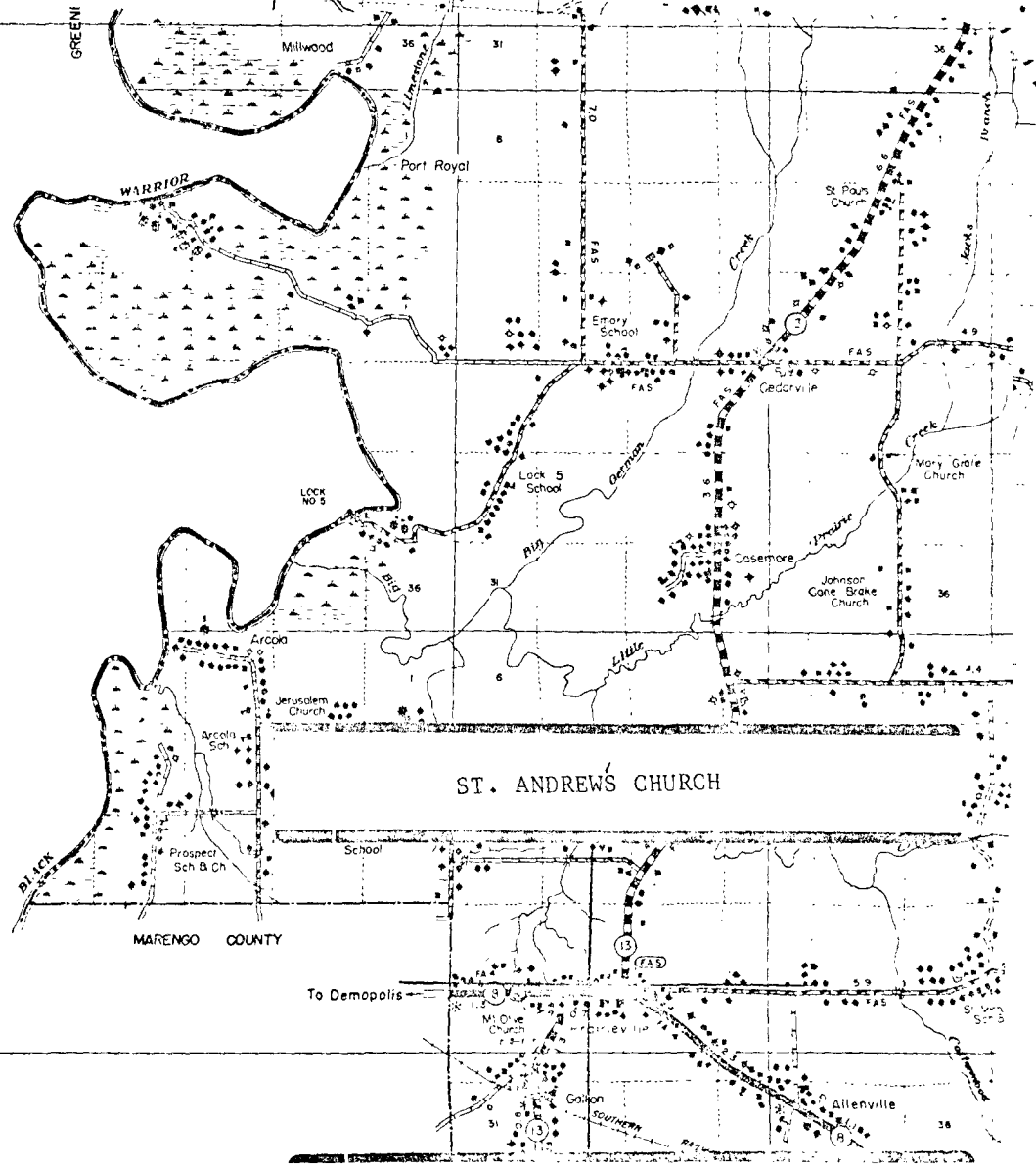
T19N

930,000

T18N

32°30'

900,000



ST. ANDREWS CHURCH

Latitude
32°30'39"

Longitude
87°42'05"

