EASEMENT

B-100

51

Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY – NOMINATION FORM

*(Type all entries – complete applicable sections)*

| STATE: Maryland | |
|---|---|
| COUNTY: Baltimore City | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 1. NAME

COMMON: St. Luke's Church

AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Luke's Church

## 2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 217 North Carey Street

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maryland | 24 | Baltimore City | 510 |

## 3. CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY (Check One) | OWNERSHIP | | STATUS | ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ District ☒ Building<br>☐ Site ☐ Structure<br>☐ Object | ☐ Public<br>☒ Private<br>☐ Both | Public Acquisition:<br>☐ In Process<br>☐ Being Considered | ☒ Occupied<br>☐ Unoccupied<br>☐ Preservation work in progress | Yes:<br>☒ Restricted<br>☐ Unrestricted<br>☐ No |

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ☐ Agricultural | ☐ Government | ☐ Park | ☐ Transportation | ☐ Comments |
| ☐ Commercial | ☐ Industrial | ☐ Private Residence | ☐ Other (Specify) | |
| ☐ Educational | ☐ Military | ☒ Religious | | |
| ☐ Entertainment | ☐ Museum | ☐ Scientific | | |

## 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Vestry of St. Luke's Parish

STREET AND NUMBER: 217 North Carey Street

| CITY OR TOWN | STATE | CODE |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | Maryland | 24 |

## 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records

STREET AND NUMBER: St. John's College Campus, College Avenue

| CITY OR TOWN | STATE | CODE |
|---|---|---|
| Annapolis | Maryland | 24 |

## 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Maryland Register of Historic Sites and Landmarks

DATE OF SURVEY: 1970 ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

| CITY OR TOWN | STATE | CODE |
|---|---|---|
| Annapolis | Maryland | 24 |

STATE: Maryland

COUNTY: Baltimore City

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | (Check One) ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed | |
|---|---|---|
| | (Check One) ☐ Altered ☒ Unaltered | (Check One) ☐ Moved ☒ Original Site |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Luke's Church at 217 North Carey Street is located just above the northeast corner of Franklin Square, Baltimore, Maryland.

St. Luke's is a Gothic Revival Church designed following the dictates of the Ecclesiological Society,[1] who maintained that ecclesiastical architecture follow the example of English medieval building principles. Although not as perfect an "English county parish church" as other Maryland churches of the same period, especially St. Mary's Church, Emmorton, St. Luke's embodies many of the characteristics demanded by the ecclesiologists.

Following Gothic precedents, St. Luke's is comprised of a tall nave, flanked by side aisles below a clerestory. At the southwest corner, there is a crenelated tower with lancet windows. (The present spindly spire does not relate to Gothic Revival architecture). The chancel, properly, is located at the east end of the church and is a distinct unit. The separation is expressed by the smaller size of the chancel in comparison with the nave. St. Luke's has two transepts, although the north one was expanded after the completion of the church and is too large for strict ecclesiological principles. The majority of the windows are lancet-shaped in the fourteenth century English Gothic tradition. Rose windows exist at the west end of the nave and along the clerestory. The clerestory windows have stone quatrefoil tracery.

All the corners are buttressed, as are the aisles.

The interior of St. Luke's embodies the High Church principles of the ecclesiologists. The stations of the cross and the religious statues are two examples. The rood screen located at the entrance to the chancel separates the congregation from the celebration of the sacraments, following ecclesiological demands.

[1]See Phoebe B. Stanton, The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste 1840-1856 (Baltimore, 1968).

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- ☐ Pre-Columbian
- ☐ 15th Century
- ☐ 16th Century
- ☐ 17th Century
- ☐ 18th Century
- ☒ 19th Century
- ☐ 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) *(If Applicable and Known)* c. 1851-c. 1867

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE *(Check One or More as Appropriate)*

- Aboriginal
  - ☐ Prehistoric
  - ☐ Historic
- ☐ Agriculture
- ☒ Architecture
- ☐ Art
- ☐ Commerce
- ☐ Communications
- ☐ Conservation
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Industry
- ☐ Invention
- ☐ Landscape Architecture
- ☐ Literature
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Political
- ☒ Religion/Philosophy
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Sculpture
- ☐ Social/Humanitarian
- ☐ Theater
- ☐ Transportation
- ☐ Urban Planning
- ☐ Other *(Specify)*

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The largest Episcopal church in Baltimore at its completion, St. Luke's is a landmark in the early nineteenth century American Gothic Revival. The extant church is the work of J. W. Priest, an important American architect.[1]

St. Luke's Church was completed too late to have been an innovational church in the ante-bellum phase of the Gothic Revival. Its importance lies in the fact that it embodies many of the architectural characteristics of the ecclesiological movement and as the work of J. W. Priest.

Historically, the construction of St. Luke's is of interest because so many architects were involved in it: Robert Cary Long, Jr., John Notman, Frank Wills, the firm of Niernsee and Neilson, and finally, J. W. Priest.

Priest holds a prominent place in architectural history because of his buildings, his architectural writings and his association with the foundation of the American Institute of Architects. Between 1849 and 1850, Priest wrote three articles which refined the ecclesiological approach to architecture for the New York Ecclesiologist, a journal preoccupied with the Gothic style and ecclesiastical architecture. Ecclesiologists both in England and in America held that proper Christian worship could take place only in a Gothic church. New churches, they maintained, should be constructed following as closely as possible medieval precdents. Priest's articles developed this theory. His buildings, along with those of Frank Wills, Richard Upjohn and John Notman, embodied these ideas in stone and wood. These same men influenced the development of American architecture as the founders of the American Institute of Architects (1857).

St. Luke's Parish was founded in 1847. Although St. Luke's Church was not completely finished for twenty years, the vestry began immediately to plan a church. The first architect they contacted was Robert Cary Long, Jr., who had designed two Gothic Revival churches in Baltimore, the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church and St. Alphonsus' Church. Long presented

-see continuation sheet-

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Form 10-300a
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

| STATE | |
|---|---|
| Maryland | |
| COUNTY | |
| Baltimore City | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE, continued

drawings, but the vestry could not decide whether or not to accept them. In 1849, they opened negotiations with John Notman of Philadelphia, who, in 1850, designed Emmanuel Church, Cumberland, Maryland. Notman submitted drawings for a church; once more, the vestry could not reach a decision.

In 1851, still without an architect, St. Luke's Parish corresponded with Frank Wills, another Gothic Revival architect. When the negotiations with Wills fell through, the vestry selected the Baltimore firm of Niernsee and Neilson.

On November 1, 1851, the cornerstone was laid. The first services were held in the uncompleted church in November 1853. Soon thereafter structural flaws in the building and an insufficient heating system led the rector, Reverend Charles W. Rankin, to contact J. W. Priest.

Arriving in 1857, Priest found St. Luke's awkwardly designed and structurally inadequate. He corrected the deficiencies, repairing the plastering, the insulation, the floors and the roof. He lengthened the nave which had been badly proportioned. He added the chancel and the chancel aisles, as well as the south porch at the east end of the nave. He also advocated a gallery at the west end. The present appearance of St. Luke's is due to Priest's work on the church.

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[1] The information given here on St. Luke's Church and the Gothic Revival comes from Phoebe B. Stanton's The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste (Baltimore, 1968), with the permission of the author. In addition, Dr. Stanton graciously made her notes for the book available for the preparation of this National Register form.

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9. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES, continued

The Johns Hopkins Press, 1968).

Stanton, Phoebe B. Notes on St. Luke's Church, principally vestry records, Baltimore, Maryland.

B-100

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Recorders: William Morgan, 1968, June 1971; Nancy Miller, November 1971; and Michael Bourne, April 1972; Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Road, Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Sources:

Stanton, Phoebe B. The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture: An Episode in Taste 1840-1856 (Baltimore:

-see continuation sheet-

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY

| CORNER | LATITUDE Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | LONGITUDE Degrees | Minutes | Seconds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NW | 39° | 17' | 32" | 77° | 38' | 20" |
| NE | 39° | 17' | 32" | 77° | 38' | 15" |
| SE | 39° | 17' | 25" | 77° | 38' | 15" |
| SW | 39° | 17' | 25" | 77° | 38' | 20" |

OR

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES

| LATITUDE Degrees | Minutes | Seconds | LONGITUDE Degrees | Minutes | Seconds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ° | ' | " | ° | ' | " |

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Seven

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

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| | | | |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| | | | |
| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
| | | | |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Arthur Townsend, Associate Director, and staff

ORGANIZATION: Maryland Historical Trust

DATE: June 16, 1972

STREET AND NUMBER: 2525 Riva Road

CITY OR TOWN: Annapolis

STATE: Maryland

CODE: 24

## 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

Orlando Ridout IV

Name Orlando Ridout IV

Title State Liaison Officer for Maryland

Date June 16, 1972

## NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

*Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Date

ATTEST:

*Keeper of The National Register*

Date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)*

| STATE | |
|---|---|
| Maryland | B-100 |
| COUNTY | |
| Baltimore City | |
| FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
| ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |
| | |

B-100

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON: St. Luke's Church

AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Luke's Church

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:
217 North Carey Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Baltimore

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maryland | 24 | Baltimore City | 510 |

**3. PHOTO REFERENCE**

PHOTO CREDIT: William Morgan

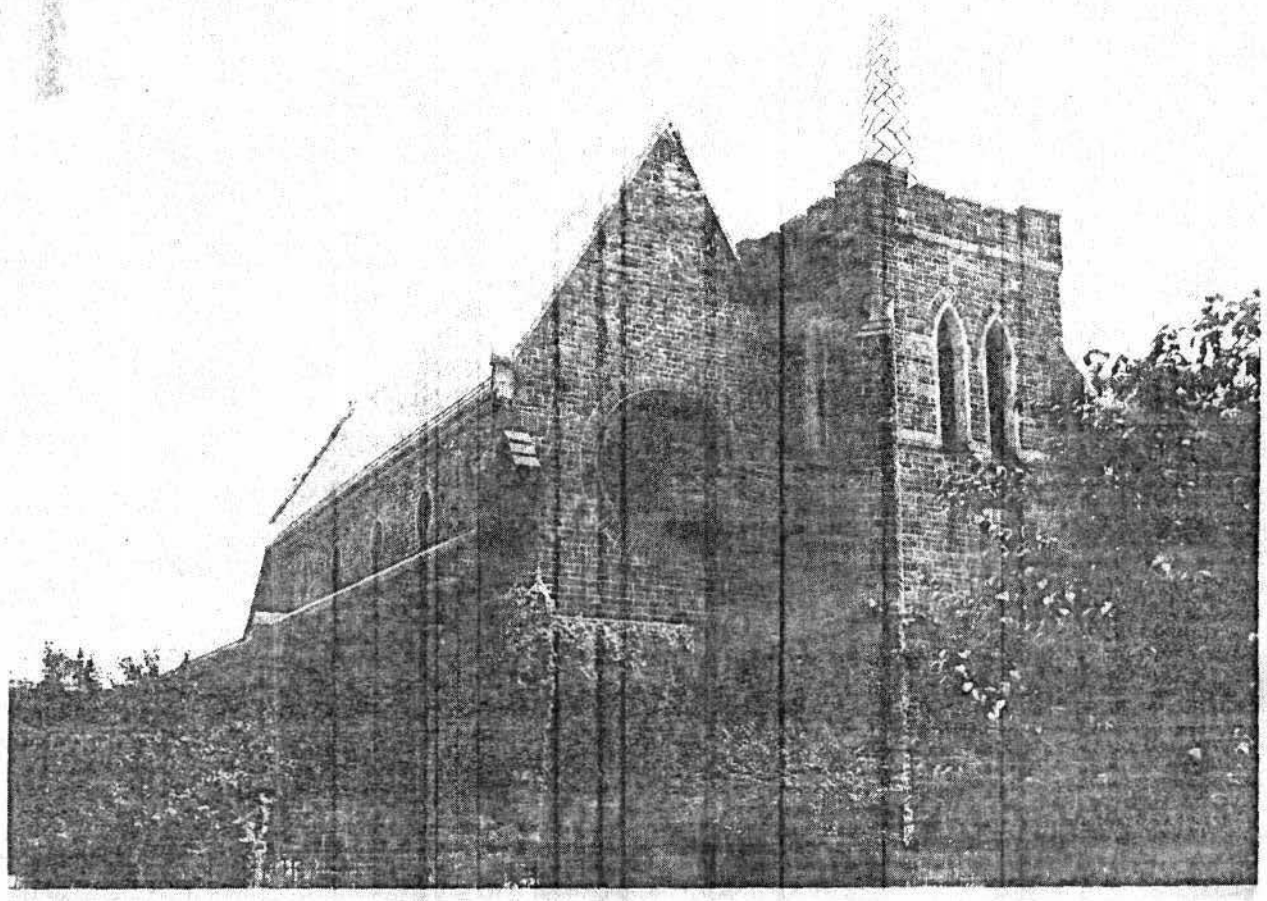
DATE OF PHOTO: June 1971

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
Maryland Historical Trust, 2525 Riva Rd., Annapolis, Md. 21401

**4. IDENTIFICATION**

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

west elevation



B-100

Form 10-301
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## PROPERTY MAP FORM

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

| STATE | COUNTY | FOR NPS USE ONLY | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maryland B-100 | Baltimore City | ENTRY NUMBER | DATE |

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON: St. Luke's Church

AND/OR HISTORIC: St. Luke's Church

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER: 217 North Carey Street

CITY OR TOWN: Baltimore

| STATE: | CODE | COUNTY: | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maryland | 24 | Baltimore City | 510 |

**3. MAP REFERENCE**

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 minute map; Baltimore West Quadrangle

SCALE: 1: 24 000

DATE: photorevised 1966

**4. REQUIREMENTS**

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. Property broundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

2001 PARK

18' 30"

B-100

EASEMENT 0100 B-100

MAGI#0401005408

Form 10-445 (5/62)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
INVENTORY

1. STATE Maryland
COUNTY Baltimore City
TOWN VICINITY Franklin Sq. N.
STREET NO. 220 North Carey Street
ORIGINAL OWNER Episcopal Church
ORIGINAL USE church
PRESENT OWNER Episcopal Church
PRESENT USE church
WALL CONSTRUCTION stone
NO. OF STORIES ---

2. NAME St. Luke's Episcopal Church
DATE OR PERIOD 1847-53, 1857-58
STYLE Gothic Revival
ARCHITECT Niernsee & Nielson, J.W. Priest
BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

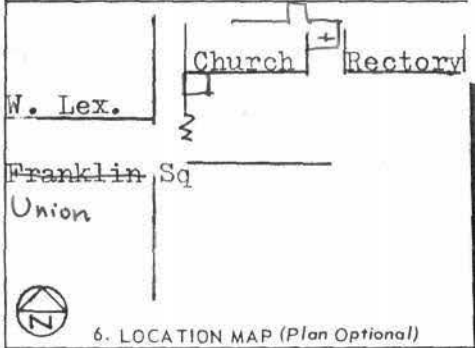
OPEN TO PUBLIC
only for services

Intended as a mission church, Robert Cary Long, Jr. submitted plans shortly before his death. In 1849 John Notman submitted plans, followed by specifications in 1850, but a contract was never arrived at. In 1851-53 Niernsee and Nielson of Baltimore built most of the nave and part of the tower. J.W. Priest, an architect recommended by the New York Ecclesiological Society, was hired in 1857 to complete the church and to correct defects in the work of the earlier firm. Priest died in 1858 and the structure was completed by his partner H.M. Congdon. Upon completion St. Luke's was the largest Protestant Episcopal church in Baltimore and was noted for its fine stained glass. The altar window was by Wailes of Newcastle, but the majority of the other windows were designed by William Butterfield and constructed by Gibbs of London. (Data from Phoebe Stanton The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture, Baltimore: 1968). dsti ?

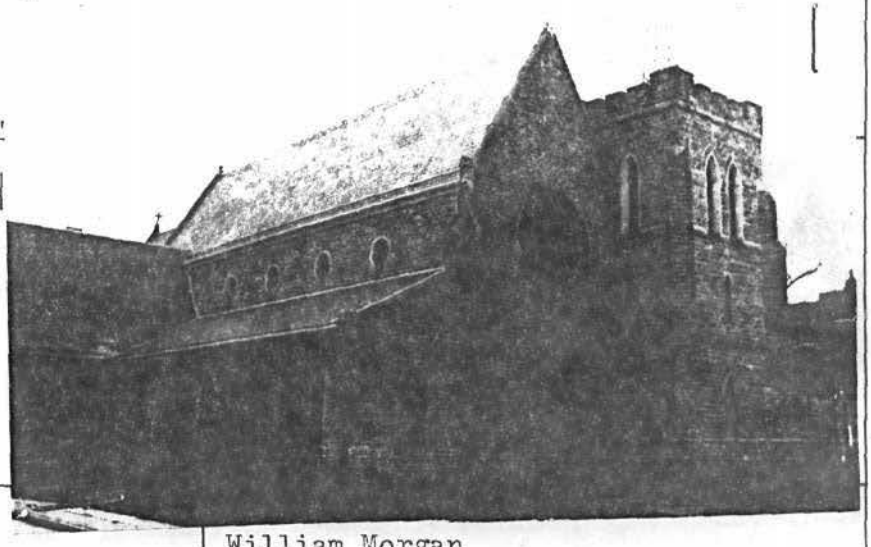
Although built by several architects, St. Luke's is a good representation of 'accurate' church architecture as proposed by the ecclesiologists and has the characteristic high, narrow nave with lower side aisles (pointed nave arcade), deep chancel separated from the crossing by a fine rood screen, and a large ~~Perpendicular~~ Decorated Style 'east' window; ceiling treatment is dark wood beaming, walls are stucco.

Adjoining Rectory on North Carrollton Street is a tall, stone house also in English Gothic (~~prob~~ c 1902, I think, there is a dstestone).

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE E




6. LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)



7. PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

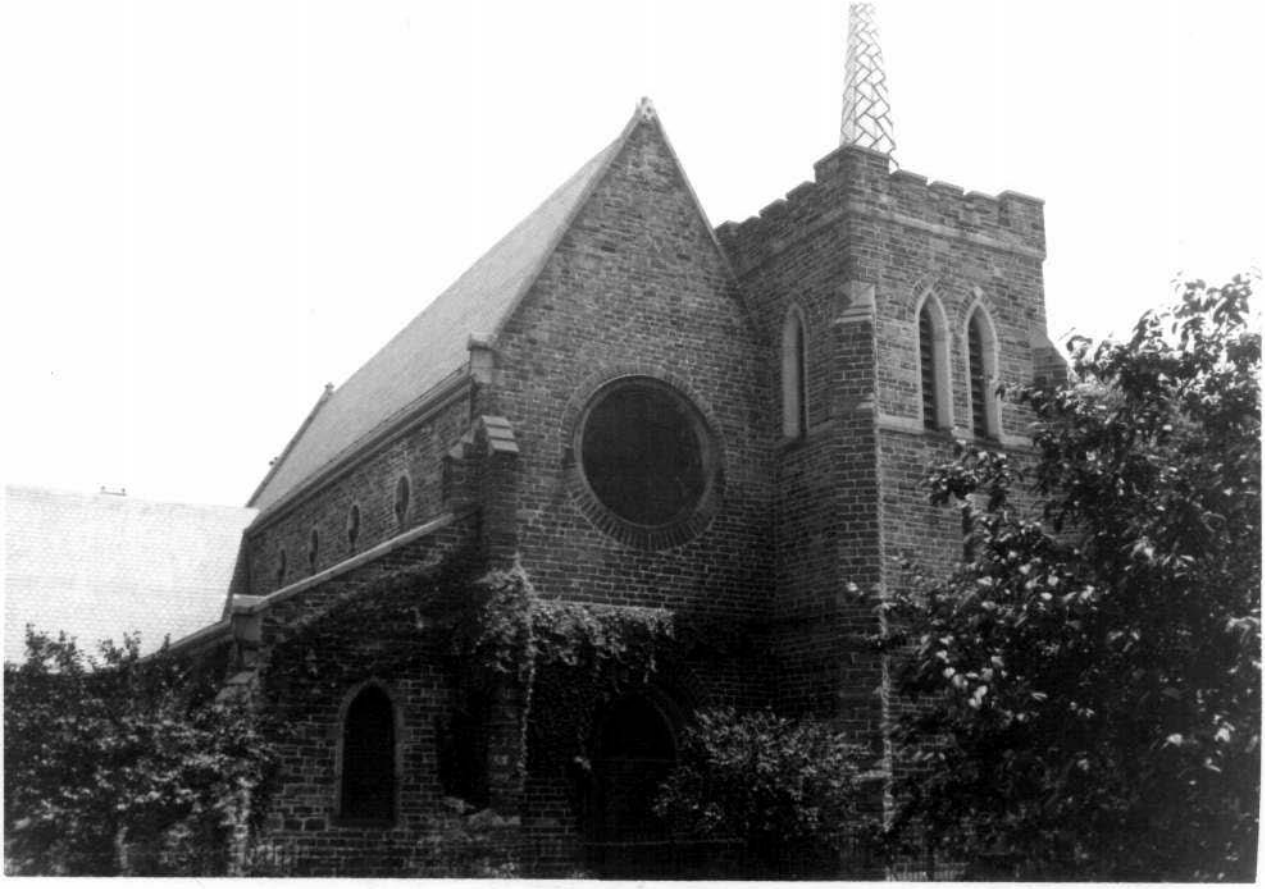
Rev. Stanley Schwind
222 N. Carrollton Street (11/5/68)

Phoebe Stanton The Gothic Revival

William Morgan
University of Delaware

DATE OF RECORD Nov. 5, 1968

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOTOGRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE



B-100

B-100
St. Luke's Episcopal Church
William D. Morgan,
6/18/71
Negative on file at MHT

B-100

B-100
St. Luke's Episcopal church

William D. Morgan

6/18/71

Negative on file at MHT

EASEMENT

B-100
~~B-2460~~

MAG 1 # 0424605408

POPPLETON HISTORIC STUDY

| Block | Lot | Address |
|---|---|---|
| 169 | 33 | 217 N. Carey Street |

Approximate age

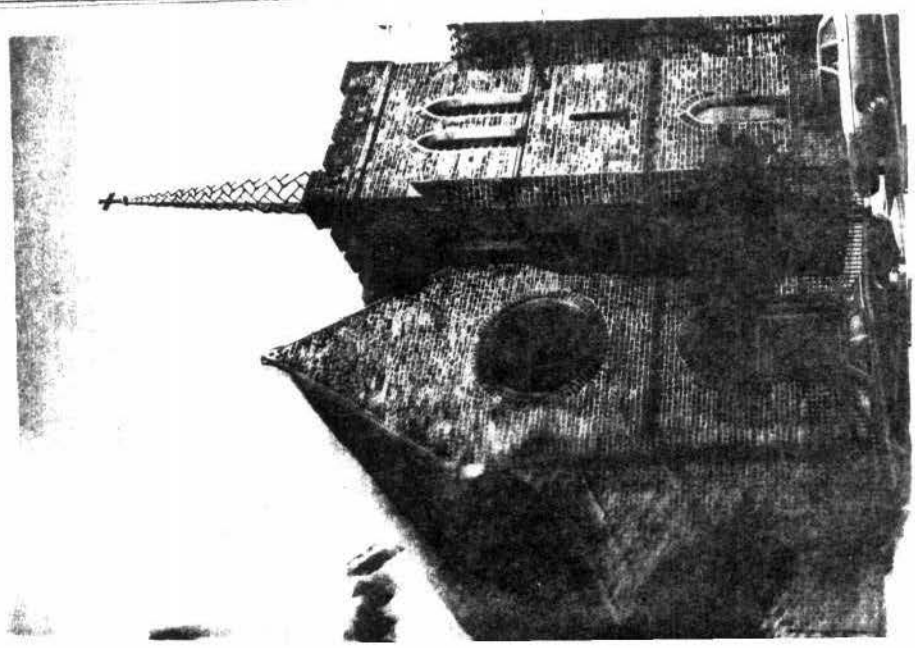
1800-1845 | (1845-1860) | 1865-1880 | 1880-1896 | 1896-on

| Rating | Architectural | Condition | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (A) | Significant-save | (good) | fair | poor | bad |
| B | Quality-Indiv./groups-save | good | fair | poor | bad |
| C | Important to street/groups | good | fair | poor | bad |
| D | Insignificant/detrimental | good | fair | poor | bad |

Notable features:
A major Baltimore monument which should be listed on the National Register. It has a remarkable English stained glass by William Butterfield, church by J. W. Priest, fine English silver communion service by Butterfield, fine old organ.

Fully discussed in P. B. Stanton, The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture, 1968. Vestry records give a full account of the building of the church.

Environmental context: The handsome church and grounds compose a landmark in the community as well as a break in the tight continuity of row houses on both sides of Carey Street. The houses should be maintained as the proper setting for the church. The formstoning on the south is unfortunate and detrimental visually to the church.



B-100 Block 10, St. Luke's

Sun, 1 November 1851

Laying of corner stone. This afternoon at four o'clock, will take place the interesting ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, to be erected on a spacious lot, fronting on Carey Street, between Lexington and Saratoga Sts. Messrs. Niernsee and Neilson are the architects, a sufficient guarantee that the building will be erected and finished in an admirable manner. The church will be built of handsome granite, and display the early English style of architecture, and when finished, will consist of nave, two aisles, transepts, chancel and choir, with a vestry room, tower and porch. It is proposed to erect at present only the nave and aisles. The window frames will be of cut granite; also the base, buttress, caps and coping, whilst the walls will advantageously display a fine and substantial style of rubble work. The roof will be of open timber of elegant and elaborate design, and richly stained glass will fill the sash, thus increasing the attractions of the interior view. Mr. Abel Cadwalader has contracted for the excavation and grading, and Messrs. Thimanus and Stevenson, the entire stone work, whilst the superintendence of the building will devolve upon the architects. The location of the church is within the immediate vicinity of Franklin Square. The rectorship will devolve upon Rev. Francis Baker, a divine whose abilities and qualification as a Christian minister has few equals in Baltimore. The Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham is expected to officiate upon the occasion.

(B-100 St. Luke's

Sun, 3 November 1851

Laying a cornerstone. Agreeably to arrangements, the corner stone of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church was laid, with the usual religious exercises, on Saturday afternoon, the Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham officiating . . .

B100 St. Luke's

Sun, 9 Sept 1852

New Church. Taking a stroll through the west end a day or two since, the erection of a structure for a new church, on Carey Street, near Franklin Square, took our attention. It is only partially done, but is to be called St. Luke's Church, and is building for the Protestant Episcopalians. It is of the Gothic order, Messrs. Niernsee & Neilson being the architects. The whole will be of stone and granite, the contractors for the work being Messrs. Timanus & Stevenson. But what most attracted our attention was the workmanship of the main doorway, which is of granite, made by Messrs. Sumwalt and Green. This door is a little superior to any thing we have ever seen in this city, on any building, in the shape of a granite work, and is well worthy of the commendation bestowed upon it. We hardly know how to describe it, but it is of massive proportions, in keeping with general proportions of the church. The mouldings and column on each side are worked out from the solid block, with a rare smoothness and beauty, such as could only be done by master workmen. When the church shall have been completed, a more general notice of it may be made.

Block 169
St. Luke's

B-100

Sun, 2 Dec 1852

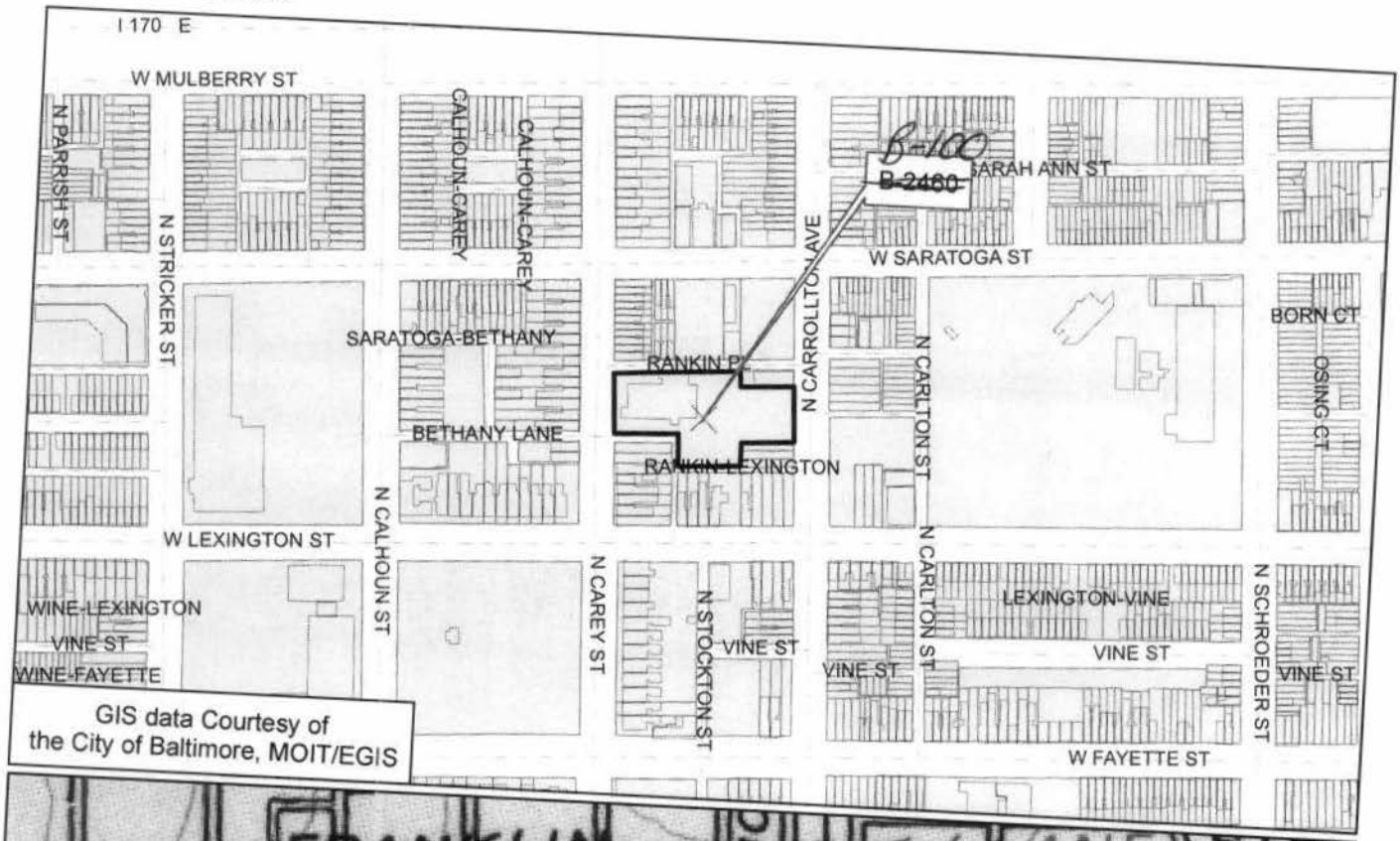
Falling of a church wall. The rowdies of Baltimore are not content with knocking down and robbing honest people, but have actually gone to work pulling down unfinished churches. A few nights before they commenced and laid violent hands on the scaffolding at St. Luke's Church, Franklin Square, which are several hundred feet long, and very high and heavy. They pulled down the outer props on Friday night and thus made the pulleys or short horizontal pieces built in the wall act as levers to overthrow the gable wall which fell with a most tremendous crash to the ground. The damage is estimated at $500 by the builders. The injury will be specially repaired, and the church is advanced to completion.

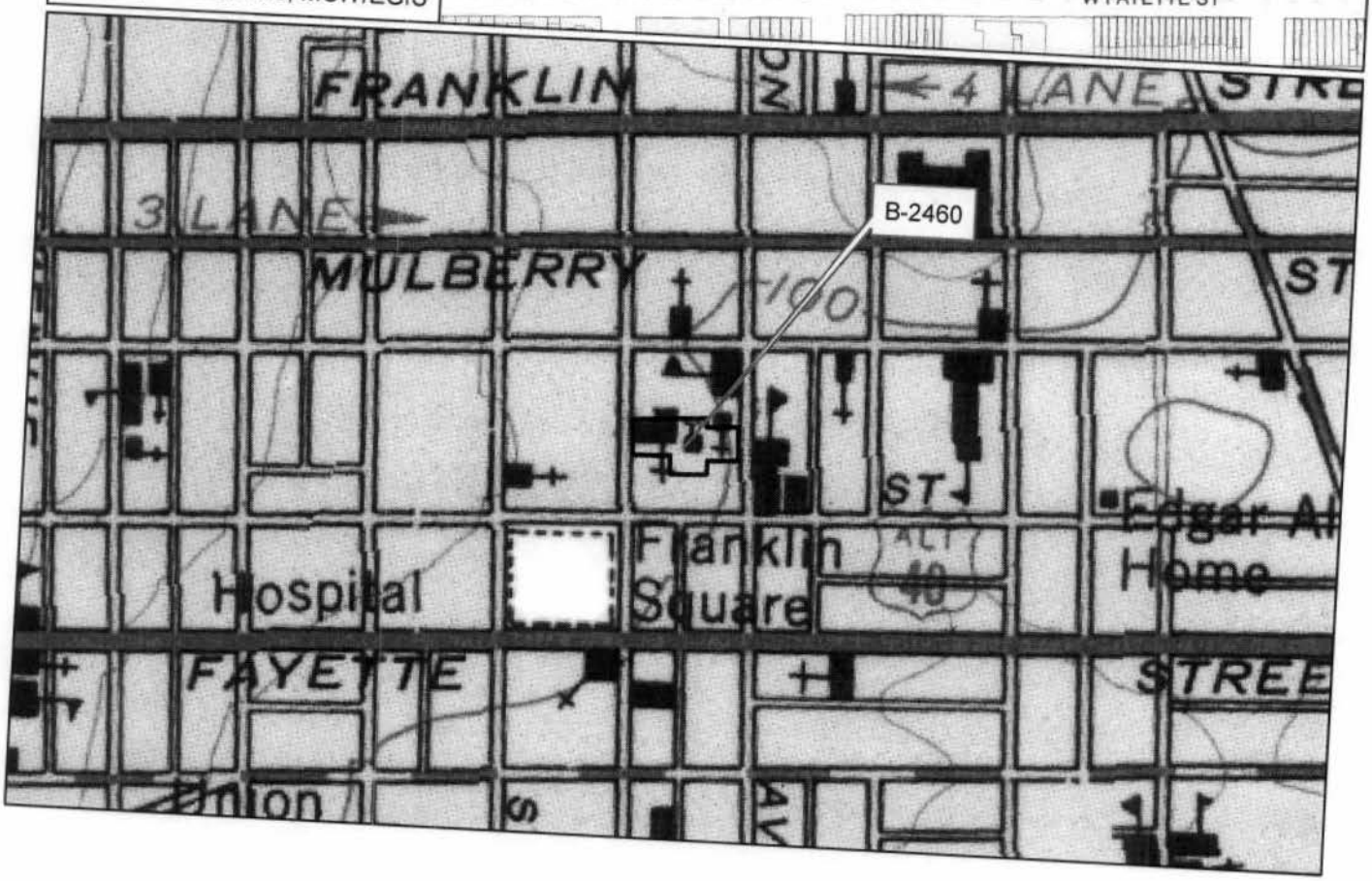
B-100

~~B-2460~~

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church
217 N. Carey Street
Block 0169 Lot 033
Baltimore City
Baltimore West Quad.

EASEMENT




GIS data Courtesy of
the City of Baltimore, MOIT/EGIS