The present Shrewsbury Parish Church is a small red brick structure with a gable roof and an early 20th century bell tower with crenelated parapet. It was erected in 1832, the third church building constructed on the site. Shrewsbury Parish was established in 1692 and the churchyard contains stones dating into the early 18th century. General John Cadwalder, whose epithet was written by Thomas Paine, is buried here.
**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**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

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<tr>
<td>and or common</td>
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For NPS use only

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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources
Contributing 2 buildings
Noncontributing 0

Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: 0

Original and historic functions and uses: religious

DESCRIPTION SUMMARY:

Shrewsbury Church is a rural parish church constructed in 1834 near Kennedyville in northern Kent County, Maryland. Its present vernacular Gothic-influenced appearance is the result of remodeling carried out in 1890. The church is constructed of brick laid in 7-course common bond, three bays wide by three bays deep, with the entrance centered in the south gable end. In 1890 a three-stage buttressed and crenelated tower was added at the entrance, a low one-story chancel was added against the north gable, window openings were reworked to accept round-headed stained-glass windows, and the interior received Gothic influenced walnut furnishings. Around 1910, a small shed addition was made to the west wall of the chancel to accommodate the organ works. The church is located within a tree-shaded cemetery containing monuments dating from the 18th century through the 20th; a c. 1900 frame rectory adjoins the church.

For General Description, see Continuation Sheet No. 1
The main block, constructed in 1834, measures 30' x 45'. Three round-arched stained glass windows define the three bays on each side; the original entrance way (altered by the entrance tower, 1890) was a double door flanked by two rectangular windows, with two smaller windows above. The north gable wall is obscured by the chancel addition. The overhanging roof at the gables and sides suggests the structural presence of purlins and rafters, the ends of which have an ogee curve in contrast to the plain facia. This, however, is ornamentation, as the old roof structure of rafters and tie beams remains. In 1890 with the tower addition remodeling, the side windows were arched and stained glass installed, the two upper windows in the south gable removed, and the lower two arched as on the sides and glazed with stained glass.

In 1890 the ten-foot-square brick entrance tower was erected. Laid in common bond with buttresses at each corner, it has stone washes about ten feet above the ground. Vertically the tower is divided into three stages. On the south facade of the first level is the entrance, with semi-circular fanlight above double doors. Each leaf of the double doors has two molded panels; the upper panels are arched. Between the doors and transom are courses of dentils and spool turnings. The fanlight is divided into six petal-like lights. At the second level, the tower is indented by the width of one brick. In the south facade above this break is a blind round window divided into eight segments, each with trefoil petals. At the third level, on all four sides, are louvered rectangular openings which make an open belfry. Above this area, the walls corbel out four courses, from which rise crenelations. Like the buttresses, the crenelations have stone caps.

The chancel, also added in 1890, is a symmetrical brick structure, but because the sanctuary is centered on the nave, and the sacristy is on the east side thereof, the fenestration is off center from the north. The three part stained glass window above the altar is thus asymmetrical on the wall. The east wall of the sacristy possesses a window and door, both with semi-circular arches. The entrance contains a four panel door and single pane arched transom above. The window has 2/2 sash with colored glass suggesting diamond panes.

In the northwestern corner where the nave and chancel meet is a 6' x 6' brick lean-to which was added about 1900 for the organ works.

Inside, the vestibule has wainscoting to about three feet, with plaster above. The vestibule is separated from the nave by double swinging doors covered with leather-like material with brass studs forming crosses.
Eleven pews on each side of the central aisle fill the nave with four smaller ones at right angle to the organ. A large walnut pulpit stands on the right side of the nave and a brass eagle lectern in memory of a former minister, stands on the left near the organ. As in the vestibule, there is wainscoting (and a heating element at the same level) around the walls with plaster above. Each window is surrounded by dark-stained bolection molding and a decorative flat rail of similar wood runs around the church interior and chancel, approximately two feet above the wainscoting. Possibly this element supported the early kerosene or gas lamps. A single brass Colonial-style hanging fixture is in the center of the ceiling and four double brass sconces are between the windows. The original lamps exist and the church plans to reinstall these in electrified condition. The floor of the vestibule and church is presently carpeted.

Separating the nave and chancel is a 14' wide arch; the chancel is about one foot wider than the arch. On the left of the chancel wall is an arch with decorative organ pipes covering the area and similar to another organ pipe area above the organ and to the left of the wide arch separating nave and chancel. The area behind these pipes now houses a carillon and electronic apparatus. To the right side of the chancel is a four-panel door leading to the sacristy. Adjacent to both openings, extending across the entire chancel, is a walnut communion rail with turned balusters and central double gates. Within the chancel proper stands a white marble altar with black marble columns and a geometric pattern in front, dated 1888.

Flanking the altar are two large walnut Gothic bishop's chairs. Behind the altar is a three-part memorial window depicting the Good Shepherd flanked by Mary and Joseph. Originally the window was only a central panel but soon after 1890 the two flanking windows were added. There are three steps to the altar.

The church is set within a small cemetery enclosed by an iron fence; the cemetery contains tombstones dating from the 18th, 19th, and 20th century. Adjacent to the church is a c. 1900 gable-roofed frame rectory, three bays wide by two bays deep, 2 stories high with a broad center gable, with decorative stickwork in the gable peaks. Various elements of its construction, including the floor-to-ceiling casement windows on the first story, appear to have been salvaged from the earlier (1858) rectory which it replaces. Both cemetery and rectory contribute to the significance of the resource.
8. Significance

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SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY:

Shrewsbury Church is significant for its architecture, which embodies the evolution of a typical Episcopal parish church on Maryland's rural Eastern Shore through the 19th century. Its construction and subsequent remodeling reflect the effects of changing religious and economic forces over this period. Following the Revolution, its English associations rendered the Episcopal Church unpopular, and membership declined precipitously in many Eastern Shore parishes. Church buildings, lacking regular use or maintenance, fell into decline until a concerted campaign for reorganization and reconstruction was waged by the Bishop of the diocese in the 1830s. Shrewsbury Church exemplifies this trend: the present building, begun in 1834 at the urging of Bishop William Murray Stone, replaced an earlier structure which was reportedly only in "tolerable condition" in 1821. The result of this campaign, consecrated in 1840, was an austere gable-roofed brick building, three bays wide by three bays deep, with a center-aisle plan, typical of rural vernacular churches of the period. The revitalized parish occupied this building for over a half-century before undertaking a major renovation in 1890: a buttressed and crenelated tower was added to the entrance, a chancel addition was constructed on the opposite gable, window openings were reworked and fitted with round-arched stained-glass windows, and the interior received a vaulted ceiling and Gothic-influenced detailing and furnishings. The 1890 remodeling reflects a combination of significant influences: it was enabled by the agricultural prosperity which the upper Eastern Shore enjoyed in the last quarter of the 19th century, and was directed by a general movement toward "victorianization" of Episcopal and Methodist churches in the region during the same period.

For History and Supporting Documentation, see Continuation Sheet No. 3
Shrewsbury Church was not completed for the purpose of consecration until 1840 when visited by then Bishop Whittington. The 1834 church replaced an earlier structure which was reported in only "tolerable condition" in 1821; the prodding of Bishop William Murray Stone reversed the decline of the parish, and construction began in 1834.

Eastern Shore church histories often record the construction of new structures and additions, as well as remodelings, in the 19th century, many following a similar pattern of plan and design. The local economies and religious interests of the area parishes thus supported building and/or redecorating in a manner similar to the 1834 construction and later 1890 and 1910 remodeling of Shrewsbury.

Kent County has been a agricultural community from the time of its early settlement to the present. Wheat and corn had long been the county's and shore's productive farming staples, but because of midwest competition, a variety in crops was sought, with the addition of fruits and vegetables. As of 1830 fruit production became a separate industry and by the 1880s fruits and vegetables, canned and preserved, were the number one employment for Marylanders and were third in value of production in the state (Walsh, p. 483). At this point thousands of acres were devoted to peach orchards. Scribner's Monthly, in an 1872 article on "The Chesapeake Peninsula" describes "orchard of peach" (p. 513) covering the upper shore area, including Kent and Queen Anne's Counties. In 1900 and 1905 fruit canning ranked second in the nation in value of the product (Walsh, p. 484). In the 80s there were a million and a half peach trees in Kent, and in 1896 Mr. Scarborough, manager of four canneries in Kent, paid to the pear growers over $16,000 (Usilton, p. 117). Farming, especially of fruit during this period, was thus very profitable.

Prior to the railroads, sailing vessels served as transportation for people, produce and products. Early in the 1800s steamboats made regular visits to Kent County locations (Chestertown, Worton Point and Sassafras) along the protected Chesapeake to carry grain, fruits and vegetables to Baltimore. The Chester River Steamboat and Tolchester Lines linked Kent with Baltimore, opening a fast moving avenue for often perishable goods (Usilton, p. 189).

As the railroad lines moved into the shore, additional markets developed to the north, enabling the farmers and merchants to gain their income from new as well as former areas. Prior to 1868 trains traveled north-south, passing through Massey in northern Kent. In that year a contract was let for a railroad from Massey west through Kennedyville to Chestertown. In 1872 the first train arrived in Chestertown, ans with it a new, faster means of moving the Kent produce and products to market (Usilton, p. 84).
Products other than fruits and vegetables brought income to Kent County. The Chestertown Strawboard Mill opened in 1882 and by 1889 employed 60 and paid "from $12,000 to $15,000 per year to the farmers for straw" (Usilton, p. 363). Peach baskets, to supply the local demand, were made at Scotts Point in Chestertown, and the factory's history reports that in 1897 they were over-run with orders. Up to 200 people were employed here (Usilton, p. 366).

The Philadelphia steamer landed at the wharf in Chestertown while running peaches in the summers of 1895 and 1897. At the Chester River Steamboat Company's Wharf, a canner put up corn, peaches and tomatoes and when in operation employed about 100 hands. Near Rock Hall, a peach basket factory was established at Grey's Inn Creek for steamboat service (Usilton, p. 366).

The economic development of Kent County in the latter half of the 19th century is reflected in the opening and operation of local banks. Opening in 1849, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Chestertown, existed until 1885. The Kent Mutual Loan Association began in 1869 and in 1890 the Second National Bank opened. Three years later the Kent County Savings Bank organized (Usilton, p. 87). These institutions paid interest to their depositors and handled large (for the period) amounts of money, evidencing a financial wherewithal to support Kent County activities, including the construction and remodeling of religious institutions.

Thus, as Shrewsbury parishioners supported the construction and later, remodeling of their church other parishes also found themselves able to build, rebuild and redecorate.

In addition to the construction of Shrewsbury in 1834, St. Paul's Church, Centreville, Queen Anne's County, was also built in that year, following a similar decline in their structure outside of town at Hibernia. While a somewhat larger brick structure, due possibly to its in-town location and greater drawing capacity for parishioners, St. Paul's also began as a simple central aisle church. Because so many materials from the former church, and it now also appears, from other structures, were used, especially the brick, St. Paul's was soon stuccoed.

Very similar in appearance to the original portion of Shrewsbury is the 1848 brick addition to St. Joseph's Mission, near Cordova, in Talbot County. The 1782-84 section served first as "half house and half chapel"; (Carley, p. 57) thus the 1848 brick addition, also of simple meeting house plan, became the first section solely for religious use.
HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

Near Shrewsbury, outside the village of Worton, in Kent County, Maryland, Union Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1834, next to the ruins of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. A plain edifice, it also was of central aisle plan, of frame construction, and like Shrewsbury, 3 bays wide and 3 in length.

Christ Church, I. U., on the outskirts of Worton, was completed in 1858, on the site of the ruined St. Peter's Church. Because of its later date than Shrewsbury, the brick I. U. possesses a more Gothic appearance, but is of the same 3 bay plan. It relative simplicity demonstrates the rural atmosphere similar to Shrewsbury and the other churches.

As the century neared its end, area economic conditions held up and even improved and religious institutions embarked on a period of remodeling or "modernization" in the Gothic style of the day. Often the churches, because of the style of their existing structures, could not reach towards the heavens in the Gothic manner. Thus, their means to express Gothic influence was to erect a tower, extending upward beyond the main edifice and pointing heavenward. At this point, 1890, Shrewsbury embarked on remodeling to a modest Gothic chapel, receiving a square tower with bell, a chancel area addition, and stained glass windows. Interior furnishings appropriate to the period were given as memorials demonstrating the financial abilities of the parishioners to fund such major renovations and minor donations. In 1810 a small organ shed was added.

Similarly, in the 1880s St. Luke's, Church Hill, in Queen Anne's County, was given a new look in the Gothic style fashionable for churches at that time. A square tower was added at the west end, new pews,...pulpit and other furnishings... and a brick sacristy was built at the northeast end" (Wollon, p. 15).

Significant also, and demonstrating a desire, as well as the financial ability to "modernize," Emmanuel Church, Chestertown, received major alterations in 1880. The balcony was removed, the lower level windows raised in height, the upper tier removed, and the roof lowered 12 feet. Stained glass windows, a recessed chancel and a recessed choir room, as well as new interior furnishings were added, 1905 saw the addition of an entrance and square tower with bell.

St. Paul's Centreville, in 1855, saw the addition of transepts and shed roofed lean-to's on the east wall of each transept, creating a cruciform plan. The interior decoration was "modernized" in the 1880s and 90s and in 1892 a circular apse was added. At some point in the late 1800s (the exact date remains unknown), St. Paul's received the tall, 4-sided steeple visible today.
St. Joseph's, Cordova, received a clover leaf apse in 1903 and Dudley's Chapel, Sudlersville, modern windows and stove flues in 1869 and a lowered ceiling in 1900. Old Union, Worton, "was improved in 1878 and additional improvements were made in 1889" (Cooper, p. 8). In 1900 the parish supported the construction of a new church, in the village of Worton, and Old Union was left untenanted.

The gravestones in the Shrewsbury churchyard display a wide range of art forms in field and sandstone, marble and granite. The early 18th century stones are simple, low and sometimes flat, with generally a rounded top. Only names and dates are given. Those stones of the 19th century demonstrate a greater and growing attention to art. Symbols depicted included the willow, the lily and other flowers, the dove, cross and vine, a cut-off flower, entwined vine and flowers, the Bible in relief, sleeping lambs, cross within a crown, and a monument pointing heavenward combined with a willow and flower. In addition, several stones display family coats of arms, and various geometric designs. 19th century stones also stand in a variety of shapes, sizes and materials. 20th century stones return to the less elaborate, more formal headstones, generally giving only pertinent details.

Within the Shrewsbury cemetery stands the sole memorial to the Revolutionary soldier, John Cadwalader (1742-1786), his life and achievements. Born in Philadelphia and educated at the College of Philadelphia, Cadwalader married Elizabeth Lloyd, daughter of Col. Edward Lloyd of Wye House, Talbot County, Maryland in 1768. Mrs. Cadwalader had previously inherited land in Kent County, in the vicinity of Shrewsbury Church and on the Sassafras River, totaling 2478 acres (Wainwright, p. 2).

A member of the Philadelphia Committee of Safety, Cadwalader began his military career as Captain of a Philadelphia troop, then Colonel of a city battalion, and next Brigadier-General of the Militia of Pennsylvania. Cadwalader fought at Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, the environs of Philadelphia, and at the Battle of Princeton. Washington later requested that Cadwalader organize an Eastern Shore of Maryland Militia and described Cadwalader as "a Military genius of decisive and individual spirit, properly impressed with the necessity of order and discipline and sufficient vigor to enforce it" (Fitzpatrick, p. 548).
### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES:

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<td>Allen, Rev. Ethan A.</td>
<td><em>Early Beginnings in Maryland.</em> Miscellaneous Writings and Notes, Archives of the Episcopal Church, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, MD.</td>
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<td>Black, John J., M.D.</td>
<td><em>The Cultivation of the Peach and Pear on the Delaware and Chesapeake Peninsula.</em> no pub., 1886.</td>
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<td>Carley, Rev. Edward B.</td>
<td><em>The Origins and History of St. Peter's Church, Queenstown, MD 1637-1976.</em> no pub., no date.</td>
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<td>Dumschott, Fred W.</td>
<td><em>Emmanuel Episcopal Church 1772-1972.</em> Chestertown, MD: Vestry of Emmanuel Church, 1972.</td>
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<td>Hallman, E. C.</td>
<td><em>The Garden of Methodism.</em> published by the Peninsula Conference of the Methodist Church, n.d.</td>
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<td>Hanson, George A.</td>
<td><em>Old Kent.</em> MD Regional Publishing Co., 1967.</td>
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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)


Murphy, R. H., Rev. History of Shrewsbury Church. address for the 214th anniversary, 11/8/1884. Archives of the Episcopal Church, Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore MD.


Ridout, Orlando V. "St. Paul's Church, Centreville, MD" ms., Maryland Inventory of Historic Sites, Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

"St. Paul's Church, A Sketch." Centreville, MD: 1918.


Westcott, Elizabeth H. "Shrewsbury Church," a pamphlet, n.d.


Usilton, Fred B. History of Kent County, MD 1630-1916. no pub., n.d.
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property: approximately 2.6 acres

Quadrangle name: Galena, MD

UTM References

Lat: 75° 58' 05"
Long: 39° 19' 44"

Verbal boundary description and justification: The nominated property, approximately 2.6 acres, comprises the resource within its immediate setting. Boundaries are depicted on the attached plat.

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

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Kathleen B. White, Maynard P. White and Michael Bourne

organization: 11/20/80; revised 1/86

date: 1/1/86

street & number: 107 South Mill Street

telephone: (301) 778-2363

city or town: Chestertown,

state: Maryland 21620

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: [Signature]

date: 1/15/86

For NPS use only

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

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

Chief of Registration
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON
Shrewsbury Church

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
Northeast of Kennedyville west of U.S. 213

CITY TOWN
Kennedyville

STATE
Maryland

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

X OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

BUILDING(SI

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

PARK

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

EDUCATIONAL

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

X YES RESTRICTED

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

BEING CONSIDERED

YES UNRESTRICTED

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

NO

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

TRANSPORTATION

SCIENTIFIC

OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Shrewsbury Parish P. E. Church

STREET & NUMBER

CITY TOWN
Kennedyville

STATE, ZIP CODE
Maryland 21645

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
Kent County Courthouse

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC

Liber #: NO REF.

STREET & NUMBER

Folio #: 

CITY TOWN
Chestertown

STATE
Maryland 21620

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY TOWN

STATE
The present Shrewsbury Parish Church is a red brick structure, three bays long and three bays wide, with an 'A' roof and square bell tower in the center of the front gable. The tower, about two and one-half stories high, has a crenelated parapet and louvered windows above the apex of the roof. The main entrance and anteroom are located in the ground floor of the tower. The structure is one story high with an attic. There is a small, one bay, one story, gable roofed addition at the rear.

The building is constructed entirely of brick laid in common bond. All window and door openings, except those in the belfry, have round arch heads with header arches on the main church and stretcher arches on the addition. Stained glass replaces earlier, but not original, 2/2 sash windows. The main entrance door is wooden.

Grave stones in the church yard date back to the 18th century and commemorate several prominent members of old Kent families.
### SIGNIFICANCE

**PERIOD** | **AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW**
---|---
_1100 _ | _1900 _ | _ARCHAEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC_ | _COMMUNITY PLANNING_ | _ARCHITECTURE_ | _LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE_ | _RELIGION_ |
_1200 _ | _1799 _ | _PREHISTORIC_ | _CONSERVATION_ | _ARCHITECTURE_ | _LAW_ | _SCIENCE_ |
_1300 _ | _1899 _ | _ARCHAEOLOGY-HISTORIC_ | _ECOMICS_ | _ENGINEERING_ | _LITERATURE_ | _SCULPTURE_ |
_1400 _ | _1900 _ | _AGRICULTURE_ | _EDUCATION_ | _EXPLORATION-SETTLEMENT_ | _MILITARY_ | _SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN_ |
_1500 _ | _1900 _ | _ART_ | _ENGINEERING_ | _TRANSPORTATION_ | _MUSIC_ | _THEATER_ |
_1600 _ | _1900 _ | _ARCHITECTURE_ | _EXPLORATION-SETTLEMENT_ | _PHILOSOPHY_ | _POLITICS-GOVERNMENT_ | _OTHER (SPECIFY)_ |
_1700 _ | _1900 _ | _COMMERCIAL_ | _COMMUNICATIONS_ | _INVENTION_ | |
_1800 _ | _1900 _ | |
_1900 _ | _1900 _ |

### SPECIFIC DATES

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Documents recording the history of Shrewsbury Parish Church are enclosed.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438
PLAN OF SHREWSBURY CHURCH
Kennedyville, Md.
Kent Co.

Scale - 3/32=1'-0"
M. Bourne 11/80
K-136
Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
November 1980
Photo: Michael Bourne
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Southeast elevation
1/9

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S.E.

M. Bourne 11/80
Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
November 1980
Photo: Michael Bourne
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Northeast elevation

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M. Bourne 11/80
Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
November 1980
Photo: Michael Bourne
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Interior, looking north
3/9

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Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
November 1980
Photo: Michael Bourne
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Churchyard - Gen. Cadwalader's Tomb, S.E.
4/9

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M.Bourne 4/80
Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
November 1980
Photo: Michael Bourne
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Shrewsbury Rectory, looking southeast
5/9

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Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
1863
Reproduction of a sketch by W.J. Clark, Jr.
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Shrewsbury Church
7/9
Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
1863
Reproduction of a sketch by W.J. Clark, Jr.
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Interior
8/9

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CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

NOV 11 1980

Reproduction
Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
1863
Reproduction of a sketch by W.J. Clark, Jr.
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Shrewsbury Parish Rectory
9/9

Reproduction
Underneath This Stone
Lyeeth here Interred
The Body of Elizabeth Forest
late Wife of
George William Forester
Rector of this Parish
who departed this mortal Life
Febry 21st 1819
Aged 37 Years 11 Months
Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedylville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Stuik
11/26/85

negative w/ Rector
photographer facing w
note: broken skull & chain - grassed bones

13 of 22
HOLDING.
Son of William T. & Matilda E. Spry.
Died Oct. 12, 1863.
Aged 2 Yrs. 10 Mos. & 3 Days.
Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Staub
11/26/85
photographer facing E
negative w/ Rectis.
note willow tree motif over grave
14 of 22
GEORGE J. SPENCER
Born August 7th, 1812
Died April 21st, 1877
Aged 65 years
"In memory of George Spencer, my memory is our heritage."
Shagewbury Churchyard
Near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub
11/27/85
negative w/ Rector
photographer facing W
note lily motif
15 of 22
Here lyeth the Bodies of Lewis and Hannah Son and Daughter of Henry Spencer, who Departed this Life Feb 7th 1744 1/2
Lewis Aged 30, Hannah Aged 36.
To our friends and Parents dear, we are not here, but keepeth here Our dearest parent. May God gives you the Prepare your feet.
Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedysville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Shamb
11/26/86
negative of Rector
photograph facing E
note "angel" w/trumpet
one of earliest graves
16 of 22
M. BY ELIZABETH.
Daughter of
Thos. & Ann Morris.
Died Feb 18, 1822.
In the twenty
of her age.

May she rest in her数码
and be with her blessed Machias
Salem Preacher.
Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Shamb
11/26/85
negative w/Recte
photographer facing E
note lamb/child’s grave

17 of 22
The gravestone reads:

In February 1716, James Wallace, who died January 29, 1716, aged 76 years, and John Wallace, February 3, 1716, aged 72 years, also Robert Wallace, who died, aged 78 years.
Shrewsbury Churchyard
Near Kennedylville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Shambaugh
11/22/85
negative w/ rector
photographer facing E
note shape of headstone, one of earliest graves
18 of 22
ANNIE M.
daughter of
T.H. & E.F. Howdy
Died Sept 6, 1851
In the 18 year
of her age
---
Blessed are the pure
in heart for they
shall see God.
Shrewsbury Churchyard near Kentedville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Shaw
11/26/85, negative by Keeter
photographers facing E
note obelisk pointing heavenward,
willow tree, & flower

19 of 22
Ebenezer Welch
Departed this Life
Oct. 3, 1838
Aged 62 years
1 mths. & 19 ds

A stone in a quiet lawn could not the better defend us from the grasp
Of time, the Gnome can give us only a fleeting moment, we to enjoy
Shrewsbury Churchyard near Kennedyville, Md.

Photographer: Gregory Shaub
11/26/85 negative w/Rector photographer facing E
note setting sun & Rosettes

20 of 22
Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedysville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Stambaugh
11/26/85 negative of Rector of photographer facing E
pair of graves, erected mid 19C,
displaying shields
20 of 22
Shrewsbury Churchyard
Near Kennedyville, Md.
Photographer: Gregory Straub
11/26/85, negative #2287
Photographer facing N
Latin grave - obelisk reaching heavenward
Shrewsbury Church
At 213 North
Kennedyville, Md.

From East
C. Engstrom Aug. 1977