

K-136
Shrewsbury Church
Kennedyville
Private

1832

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.

K-136

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

For NPS use only

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

received

date entered 4 June 1986

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

1. Name

historic South Sassafras Parish

and or common Shrewsbury Church (preferred)

2. Location

street & number Shrewsbury Lane N/A not for publication

city, town Kennedyville vicinity of First Congressional District

state Maryland code 24 county Kent code 029

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Vestry of Shrewsbury Parish

street & number c/o The Rev. Thomas M. Stuhr, Rector

city, town Kennedyville vicinity of state Maryland 21645

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kent County Courthouse

street & number High Street

city, town Chestertown state Maryland 21620

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Maryland Historical Trust
Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1968 federal state county local

depository for survey records Maryland Historical Trust, 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

K-136

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	date <u>N/A</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Number of Resources		Number of previously listed National Register properties included in this nomination: <u>0</u>
Contributing	Noncontributing	Original and historic functions and uses: religious
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures	
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> Total	

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.

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

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

K-136

For NPS use only

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date entered

Continuation sheet Shrewsbury Church
Kent County, Maryland

Item number 7

Page 1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

The main block, constructed in 1834, measures 30' x 45'. Three round-arched stained glass (originally clear glass, multi-paned, rectangular) 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 fascia. 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.

K-136

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Continuation sheet Shrewsbury Church
Kent County, Maryland Item number 7 Page 2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (continued)

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

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 checked="" 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	1834; 1890	Builder/Architect	unknown
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Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Applicable Criteria: A, C
 Applicable Exceptions: A
 Significance Evaluated: local

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.

K-136

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Shrewsbury Church Item number 8 Page 3
 Kent County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT:

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, and with it a new, faster means of moving the Kent produce and products to market (Usilton, p. 84).

K-136

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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date entered

Continuation sheet Shrewsbury Church Item number 8 Page 4
Kent County, Maryland

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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.

K-136

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet Shrewsbury Church Item number 8 Page 5
 Kent County, Maryland

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. Its 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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Shrewsbury Church
Continuation sheet Kent County, Maryland Item number 8 Page 6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (continued)

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 Sassafra 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).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

K-136

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet Kent County, Maryland Item number 9 Page 7

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National Register of Historic Places
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Shrewsbury Church
Continuation sheet Kent County, Maryland Item number 8 Page 8

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (continued)

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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

X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Kent

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
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Shrewsbury Parish P. E. Church

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Kennedyville

X VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21645

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Kent County Courthouse

Liber #: NO REF.

Folio #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Chestertown

STATE

Maryland 21620

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED 75%

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

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.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

K-136

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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Documents recording the history of Shrewsbury Parish Church are enclosed.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See enclosed information

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION

Kent County Historical Society

DATE

August, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

Church Alley

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Chestertown

STATE

Maryland 21620

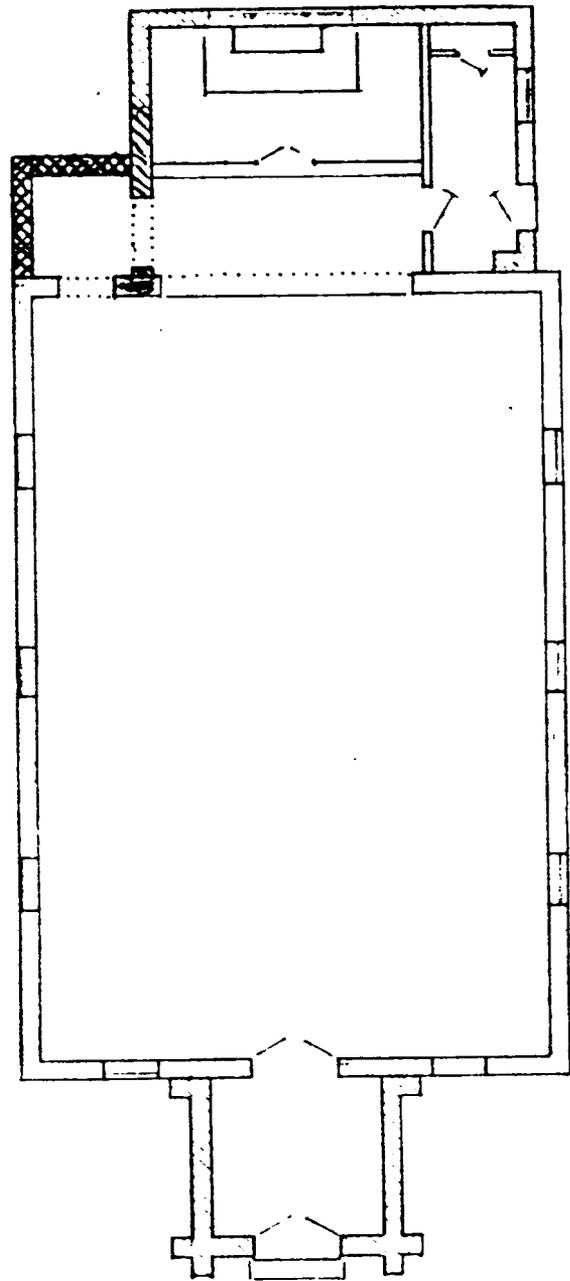
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

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

LEGEND K-136

- - 1834
- ▨ - c. 1890
- ▩ - c. 1900

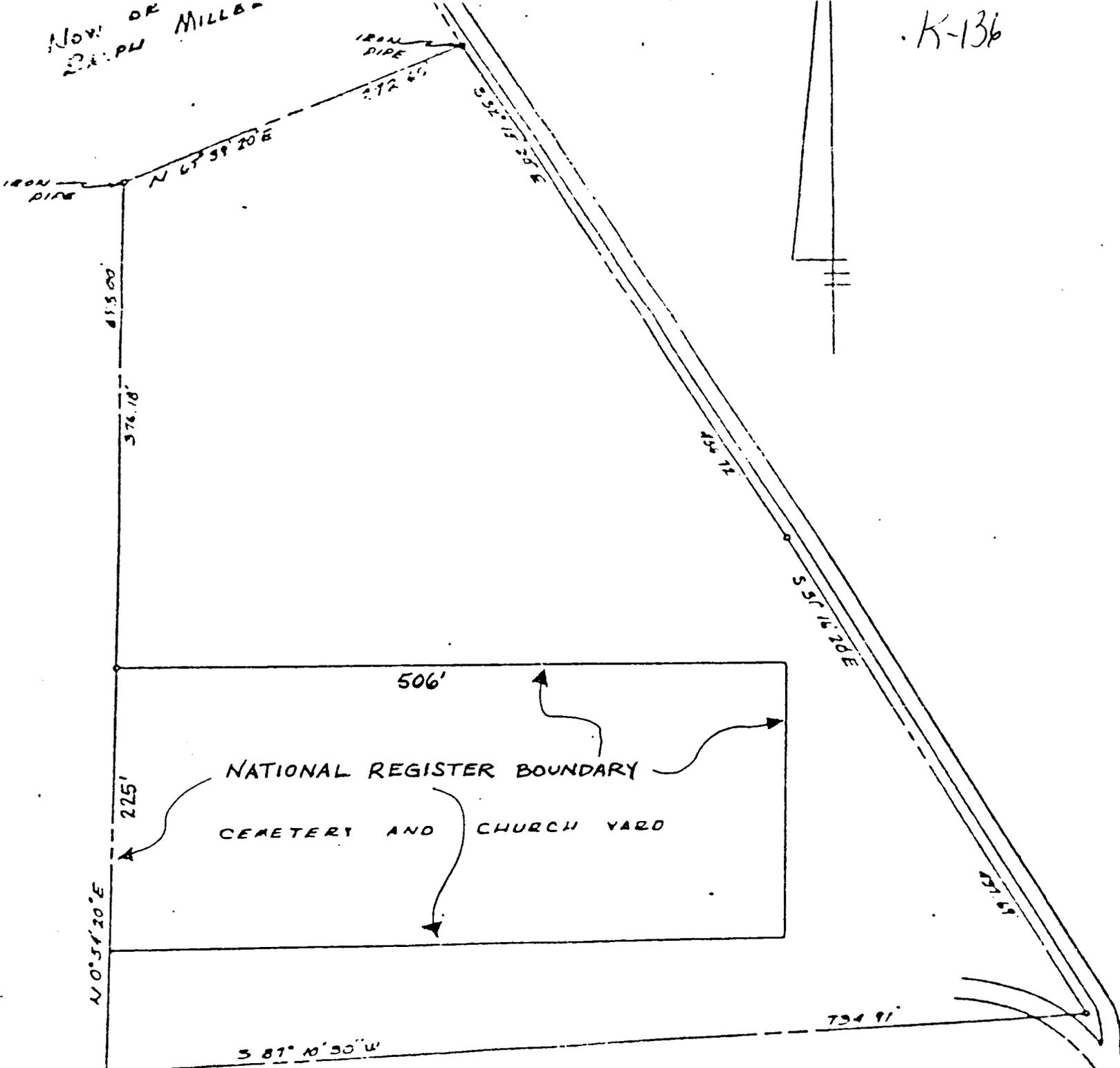


PLAN OF SHREWSBURY CHURCH
Kennedyville, Md.
Kent Co.

Scale - 3/32=1'-0"
M. Bourne 11/80

NOV. OR
SARPH MILLER

K-136

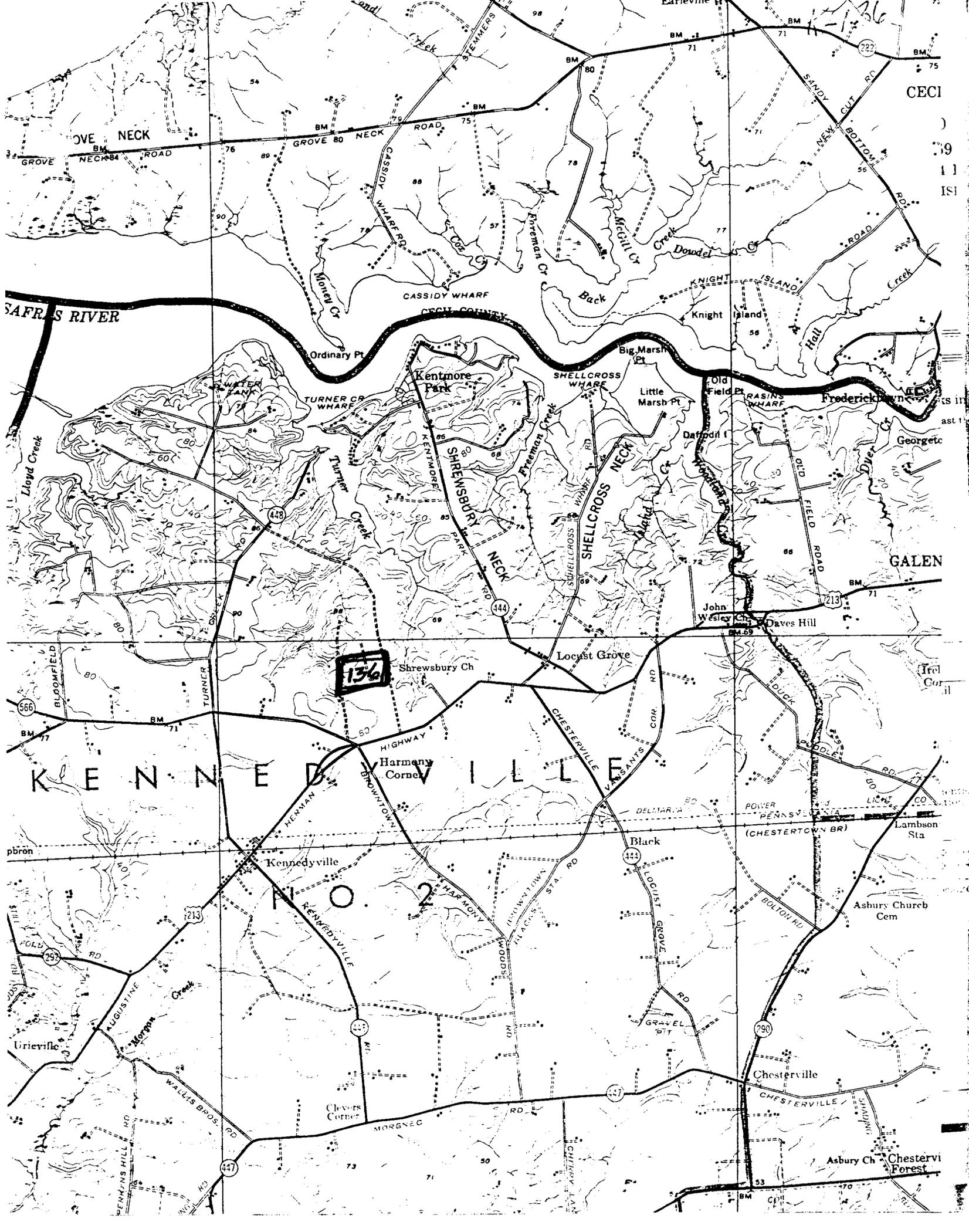


LANDS OF CHARLES E. NAV

PLAT OF SURVEY OF
SHEWSBURY CHURCH

2ND DISTRICT, KENT COUNTY, MO

Scale 1"=100' April, 1964
J. B. MCDONE JR INC
CHESTERFORD, MO



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136

K E N N E D Y V I L L E

K E N N E D Y V I L L E

GROVE NECK

Kentmore Park

Shrewsbury Ch

Harmony Corner

Kennedyville

Black

Chesterville

Little Marsh Pt

John Wesley Ch

Daves Hill

Fredericktown

Georgetc

GALEN

Irel
Cor
il

Lambson
Sta

Ashury Church
Cem

Asbury Ch
Forest

GROVE NECK ROAD

GROVE NECK ROAD

TURNER CR WHARF

Kentmore Park

Shrewsbury Ch

Harmony Corner

Kennedyville

Black

Chesterville

Little Marsh Pt

John Wesley Ch

Daves Hill

Fredericktown

Georgetc

GALEN

Irel
Cor
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Lambson
Sta

Ashury Church
Cem

Asbury Ch
Forest

SAFRAS RIVER

TURNER CR WHARF

Kentmore Park

Shrewsbury Ch

Harmony Corner

Kennedyville

Black

Chesterville

Little Marsh Pt

John Wesley Ch

Daves Hill

Fredericktown

Georgetc

GALEN

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Forest

Lloyd Creek

TURNER CR WHARF

Kentmore Park

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Harmony Corner

Kennedyville

Black

Chesterville

Little Marsh Pt

John Wesley Ch

Daves Hill

Fredericktown

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Forest

BLOOMFIELD

TURNER CR WHARF

Kentmore Park

Shrewsbury Ch

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Kennedyville

Black

Chesterville

Little Marsh Pt

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Daves Hill

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Chesterville

Little Marsh Pt

John Wesley Ch

Daves Hill

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Forest

PERKINS HILL RD

TURNER CR WHARF

Kentmore Park

Shrewsbury Ch

Harmony Corner

Kennedyville

Black

Chesterville

Little Marsh Pt

John Wesley Ch

Daves Hill

Fredericktown

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Kennedyville

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Chesterville

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John Wesley Ch

Daves Hill

Fredericktown

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K-136

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

(SPES-5171E)

76°00'
39°22'30"



Shrewsbury
Church
Kent Co

lat: 75° 58' 05"
long: 39° 19' 44"

STILLPOND 25 MI



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

Kent Co. K-136

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DEC 1 1980

S.E.

M. Bourne

11/80

1/9



Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
November 1980

Photo: Michael Bourne

Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Northeast elevation

2/9

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Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
November 1980

Photo: Michael Bourne

Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Interior, looking north

3/9

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3/9

North

M. Bourne

11/80



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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S.E.

M. Bourne 4/30

4/9



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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5/9



Shrewsbury Church Hall

Kent Co.

K-136

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Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland

November 1980

Photo: Michael Bourne

M. Bourne 11/80

6/9



Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
1863

K-136

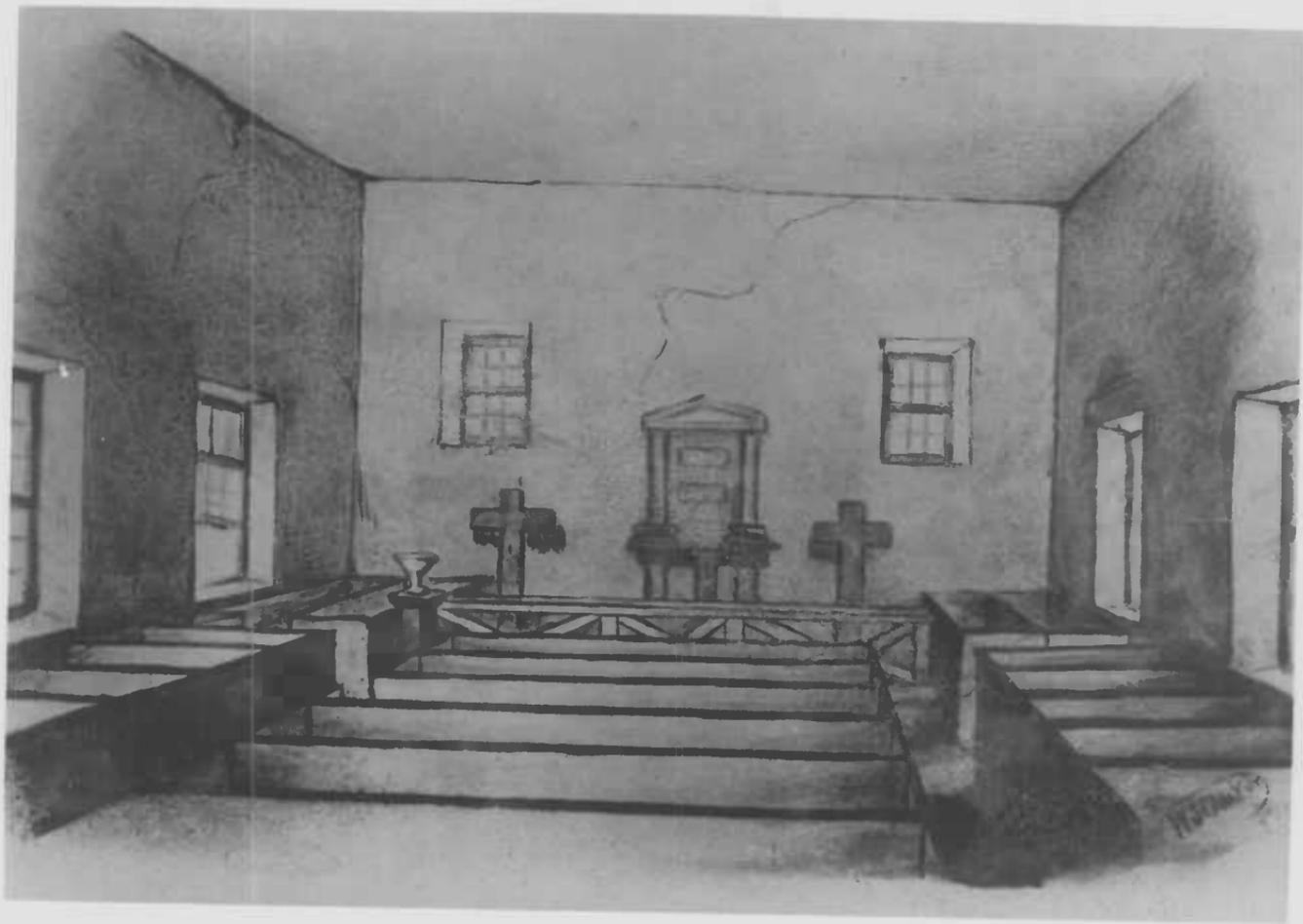
Reproduction of a sketch by W.J. Clark, Jr.
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Shrewsbury Church
7/9

J. Tyler Campbell
FREE-LANCE PHOTOGRAPHY
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

NOV 11 1980

Reproduction

7/9



K-136

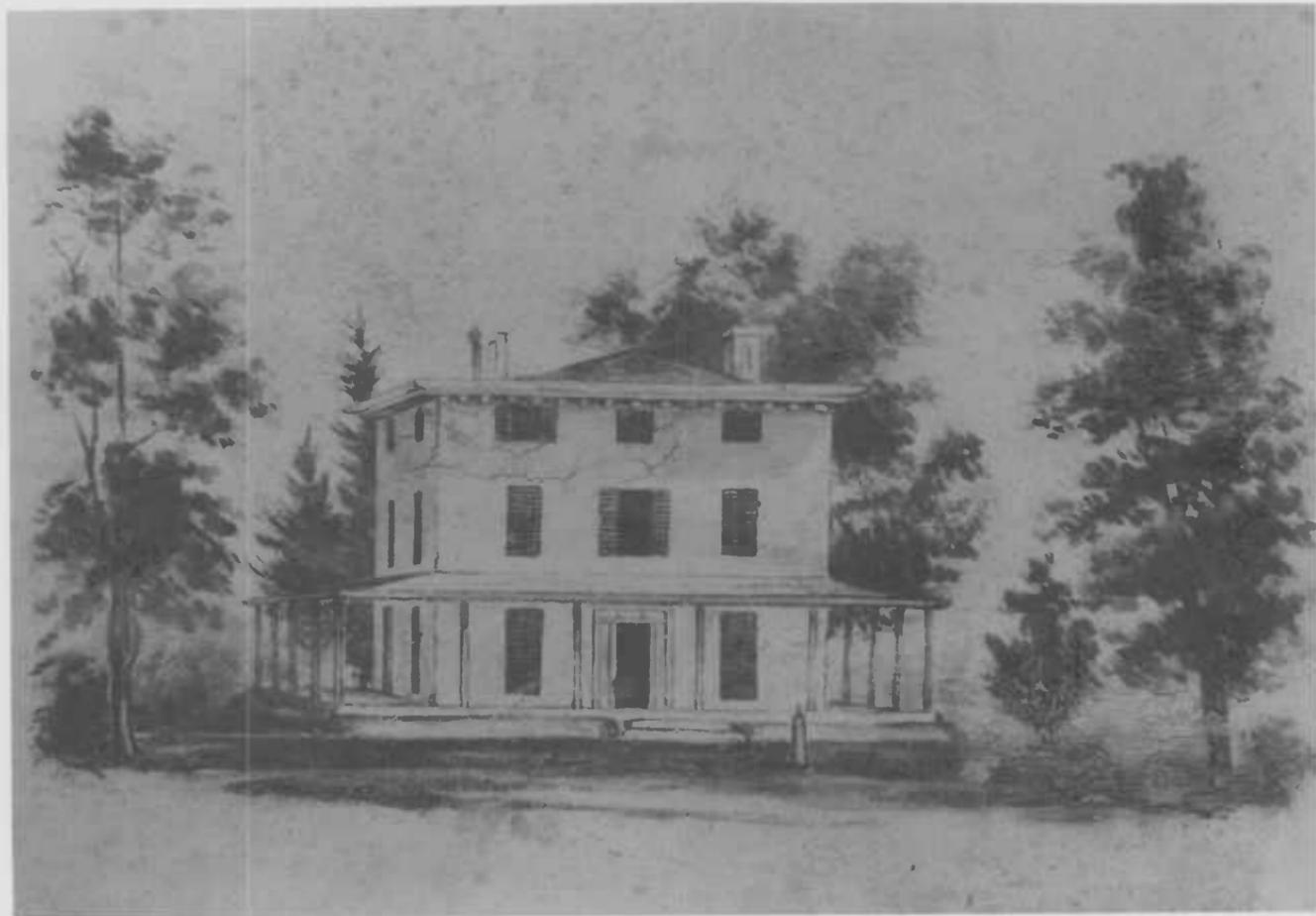
Shrewsbury Church/South Sassafras Parish
Kennedyville, Kent County, Maryland
1863
Reproduction of a sketch by W.J. Clark, Jr.
Neg: Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD
Interior
8/9

J. Tyler Campbell
FREE-LANCE PHOTOGRAPHY
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

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Reproduction

8/9



Shrewsbury D. . . .

L-136

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

9/9

Underneath this Stone

yet here interred

the Body of Elizabeth Forester

late wife

George William Forester

Rector of this Parish

who departed this mortal life

Feb^y 17 1800

Aged 37 Years 3 Months

K-136 /

13/22

Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Strank
11/26/85
negative w/ Rector
photographer facing W
note broken skull + chain & crossed
bones

13 of 22



HOLDING

Son of William F.
& Martha E. Spry.
Died Oct. 12, 1867.
Aged 24 Years 10 Mos.
& 3 Days.

K-136

14/22

Strewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub

11/26/85

photographer facing E
negative w/ Rector

note willow tree motif over grave

14 of 22



THE GREAT DIVINE



GEORGE SPENCER

BORN 1812

DIED

1884

AGED 72 YEARS

He is now at rest in the
bosom of his Father's arms

His mortal remains were
deposited in the
earth on the 12th day of
July 1884

K-136

15/22

Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub
11/26/85
negative w/ Rector
photographer facing W
note lily motif
15 of 22



In memory of
Hannah ...
born ...
died ...
buried ...

K-136

16/22

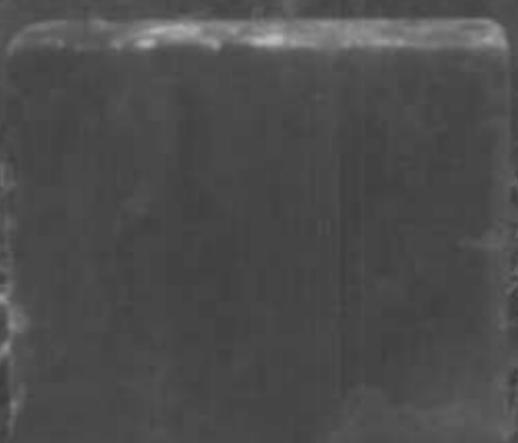
Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub
11/26/85

negative of Rector
photograph facing E
note "angel" w/ trumpet
one of earliest graves

16 of 22



MARY ELIZABETH
Wife of
James M. [unclear]
Born [unclear] 10, 1822
Died [unclear]
[unclear]
[unclear]



K-176

17/22

Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub
11/26/85
negative w/ Rector
photograph facing E
note lamb / child's grave

17 of 22

In the family of
James Wallace who died
January 10 1740
aged about 40 years
and John Wallace who died
February 17 1746
aged about 40 years
James Wallace

K-136

18/22

Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub
11/26/85
negative w/ Rector
photographer facing E
note shape of headstone, one of
earliest graves

18 of 22

IN MEMORY OF
ANNE
ANNIE M.
daughter of
T. H. & H. H. H. H.
died Feb. 6, 1851
in the 18th year
of her age
Blessed are the pure
in heart for they
shall see God

K-136

19/22

Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kesidville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Staub
11/26/85, negative w/ Rector
photographer facing E
note obelisk pointing heavenward,
willow tree, + flower

19 of 22

EBENEZER WELGH,

departed this life

Oct. 3, 1858.

aged 62 years

1 mo. & 29 ds

He was buried in the
grave of his father, Ebenezer
Welgh, in the corner
of the lot, and is the
son of Ebenezer Welgh, of the same

K-136

20/22

Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub
11/26/85 negative w/ Pector
photographer facing E
note setting sun & rosettes

20 of 22



K-136

21/22

Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub
11/26/85 negative w/ Pector
photographer facing E
pair of graves, erected mid 19c,
displaying shields

20 of 22



K-136

22/22

Shrewsbury Churchyard
near Kennedyville, Md.
photographer: Gregory Straub
11/26/85, negative w/ Recto
photographer facing N
later grave - obelisk reaching heavenward

22 of 22



SHREWSBURY CHURCH

MHT-K136

RT 213 NORTH

KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

FROM EAST

C. ENGSTROM AUG. 1977