United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

4

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

===
1. Name of Property
===

historic name _____Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church_____

other names/site number __VDHR File No. 204-03_____

===
2. Location
===

street & number___115 North East Street_____   not for publication N/A
city or town ____Culpeper_____   vicinity N/A
state **Virginia**   code **VA**   county **Culpeper**   code 047   zip code 22701

===
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
===

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _X_ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _X_ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide _X_ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____
Signature of certifying official/Title   Date

Virginia Department of Historic Resources_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National
Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____   ____
Signature of commenting or other official   Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

===
4. National Park Service Certification
===

I, hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register   _____ _____
     ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the   _____ _____
     National Register
     ___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the   _____ _____
     National Register
___ removed from the National Register   _____ _____

___ other (explain): _____

_____
                       Signature of Keeper   Date
                                             of Action

==
5. Classification
==

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)
        _x_ private
        ___ public-local
        ___ public-State
        ___ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)
        _x_ building(s)
        ___ district
        ___ site
        ___ structure
        ___ object

Number of Resources within Property

        Contributing   Noncontributing
        __2__   __0__ buildings
        __0__   __1__ sites
        __0__   __0__ structures
        __0__   __0__ objects
        __2__   __1__ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National
Register __0__

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of
a multiple property listing.)   **N/A**
==
6. Function or Use
==
Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
     Cat: **RELIGION**_____ Sub: **Religious facility**_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
     Cat: **RELIGION**_____ Sub: **Religious facility**_____
          FUNERARY_____   **Cemetery**_____

==
7. Description
==
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
        LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque revival_____

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
        foundation __**BRICK**_____
        walls _____**BRICK**_____
        roof _____**METAL**_____
        other _____**WOOD**_____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property
on one or more continuation sheets.)

==
8. Statement of Significance
==

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

___ A   Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___ B   Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

_x_ C   Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ D   Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory c history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

_x_ A   owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ B   removed from its original location.

___ C   a birthplace or a grave.

___ D   a cemetery.

___ E   a reconstructed building, object or structure.

___ F   a commemorative property.

___ G   less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance   **1821-1925**

Significant Dates   __**1821**__
                     __**1861**__
                     __**1869**__
                     __**1888**__
                     __**1916**__
                     __**1925**__

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation   **N/A**

Architect/Builder   **unknown**

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

==
9. Major Bibliographical References
==

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
_x_ Other
Name of repository: ___Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church___

==
10. Geographical Data
==

Acreage of Property ___less than one acre___

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing   Zone Easting Northing

1 **18   238800   4262360** 2

3   4

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

==
11. Form Prepared By
==
name/title_____**Karen T. France**_____

organization____**Mary Washington College**_____date __**April 1995**_____

street & number__**500 Kensington Place**_____ telephone ___**703-787-7985**___

city or town_____**Herndon**_____ state_**VA**_ zip code ____**22070**_____

==
Additional Documentation
==
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

==
Property Owner
==
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name/title_____**Vestry of Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church**_____

street & number__**115 North East Street**_____ telephone _____

city or town_____**Culpeper**_____ state_**VA**_ zip code ____**22701**____

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NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __7__   Page _1_

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, the oldest extant church in the town of Culpeper, Virginia, was built in 1821.[1] The church's principal elevation was extensively remodeled in the Romanesque Revival style in 1861, adding a vestibule and steeple.[2] In the late nineteenth century the chancel was extended and the present vestry was added. The church has fourteen stained-glass windows dating from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. The parish hall, a contributing building, built between 1869 and 1871, is also on the property.[3] A large addition was made to the hall's west elevation in 1925.[4] The graveyard associated with St. Stephen's was moved from the north to the south side of the church in 1953.[5]

ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

St. Stephen's is located at 115 North East Street in downtown Culpeper. The church, which faces west-northwest, is set back from the street on a slight grassy rise. A sunken brick sidewalk extends from the front of the church, through a wrought-iron gate in the coursed stone rubble wall, to East Street.

St. Stephen's is a brick, one-story, three-bay, load-bearing masonry structure. All of the church except the vestry, which has a full basement, is situated over a crawl space. The main building's west elevation is Flemish bond, and the north, south, and east elevations are 3-course American bond. The vestry and chancel are constructed in 8-course American bond. The principal elevation of the 1861 addition is all stretcher bond, while the north and south elevations are 8-course American bond. Evidence can be seen that the bricks were once painted gray.[6]

St. Stephen's has a standing-seam-metal gable roof with wooden brackets attached to a fascia board. There are wooden brackets on the western gable and along the north and south elevations. There are no brackets or fascia board on the eastern gable.

The principal elevation is the thirty-four-foot-wide, 1861, Romanesque Revival vestibule which has three bays: a central door bay flanked by two window bays. There are recessed panels with brick corbeling around each bay. The door bay has a window centered above it. The main entrance to the church is through this central door bay, which has a semicircular brick arch with extrados-archivolt molding. The wooden doors have recessed panels and wrought-iron hinges. The window bays have semicircular-arched lintels, and wooden window frames with stained glass.

Decorative features were created by the projecting or recessing of bricks in various patterns. There is a recessed Greek cross over the central window bay and a raised Greek cross is centered over each flanking window bay.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __7__   Page _2_

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

The steeple atop the vestibule has a wooden base covered with fish-scale shingles. The louvered openings in each of the base's four elevations have semicircular arches. The spire has a wooden frame and is covered with copper sheeting. This steeple is a 1991 reconstruction. The original steeple blew down in 1957 and was replaced. The 1957 steeple blew down in July 1990 and it too was replaced. Both of the reconstructed steeples are replicas of the original.

The north, south, and east elevations of the church are part of the original 1821 structure. The north and south elevations have four tall window bays with semicircular-arched lintels that have been parged and painted. Each window bay has a rectangular wooden window frame that is pegged at the corners and has stained glass. The arches above the windows are filled by semicircular louvered wooden screens. Ghosts of similar window bays can be seen on the east elevation. These were filled in when a vestry room was added in 1861.[7] This vestry is now the chancel.

The chancel is one story high with a standing-seam sheet-metal gable roof and is centered on the eastern elevation of the 1821 building. It has a centered Palladian window with stained glass. The central window's wooden trim has engaged pilasters under the archivolt. Behind, and attached to the chancel, is a brick shed (all stretcher bond) with a standing-seam sheet-metal shed roof, which gives access to the full basement under the vestry.

The present vestry was added in 1888 to the southern end of the eastern elevation of the 1821 building.[8] The vestry is a one-story, three-bay addition over a full basement with a standing-seam sheet-metal gable roof. The cornice is brick with brick modillion blocks. The outside entrance to the vestry is through a raised, six-panel, wooden door with a rowlock brick lintel painted to resemble a jack arch. All of the vestry's windows have six-over-two double-hung sash windows. The six small lights have stained glass. The lintels over these windows are rowlock bricks painted to resemble jack arches.

The 1861 vestibule is the first interior space entered through the main doors. It is a rectangular space with two staircases flanking the main entrance that provide access to the choir loft. The wooden stair balustrades have turned newel posts and caps. The nave is entered through walnut double doors centered in the east wall of the vestibule. The door bay has a semicircular arch.

The nave has a wide central aisle with two narrower aisles on either side under an elliptical vaulted ceiling. The ceiling and walls of the nave are plaster, painted white. The walls have wooden wainscoting three feet seven inches high.

Cantilevered from the west wall of the nave is the choir loft, which contains pews for the choir and pipes for the organ. The surfaces facing the altar have walnut paneling and trim.

In the east wall of the nave, on either side of the centered chancel, are two rectangular window bays with stained glass. These two window bays were added some time after 1917. Three of St. Stephen's fourteen stained-glass windows are by Tiffany Studios.[9]

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __7__   Page _3_

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

The chancel was extended into the 1861 vestry between 1869 and 1873 and is set back behind a se nicircular-arched opening with a wooden archivolt and engaged pilasters. The motif of the pila;ter capitals is continued in the five-foot-eight-inch-high walnut wainscoting along the chancel walls. The eastern wall of the chancel is dominated by the Palladian window with wide walnut moldings. The stained glass in the Palladian window is the oldest in St. Stephen's and dates from 1888.[10] In the south wall of the chancel is a wooden four-panel door that leads to the vestry. It has a segmental-arched opening and a glazed transom with stained-glass lights.

The nave has undergone a number of changes in the past 171 years. The slave galleries, which once extended out from the north and south walls, were removed in 1884. The plaster walls and ceiling were once adorned with frescos by Joseph Dominick Phillip Oddenino but are now painted white.[11] In 1916 the eight thin columns that supported the galleries were replaced by four wooden, fluted, Ionic columns on octagonal wooden bases. The walnut-colored wainscotting and narrow plank oak flooring were also installed in 1916.[12]

The parish hall, a contributing building, is located to the north of the church. The original building was used as a church school, and was built between 1869 and 1871. In 1925 the west elevation of the school was removed and a one-story three-bay addition was built. This addition is visually compatible with the principal elevation of the church. The 1925 addition, (Peterkin Memorial Hall) combined with the school building, creates a large open interior space or hall.

The parish hall is a brick, one-story, load-bearing masonry structure situated over a crawl space. The school, as well as the 1925 addition, were constructed in 8-course American bond. The 1925 addition has a cross-gable standing-seam metal roof that also extends to the east to cover the school building.

The main entrance to the parish hall is through a semicircular-arched door bay with a double, four-panel wooden door in the south (principal) elevation of the 1925 addition. As in the church facade, corbeled brickwork was also used. The window bays on either side of the entrance and on the northern and western elevations of the addition have semicircular-arched lintels, wooden frames, and stained glass. Over the main entrance is a bull's-eye window with wooden trim and stained glass.

Access to the hall can also be gained through a door in the south elevation of the building. This is the entrance from the brick arcade that connects the church vestibule with the parish hall. The south elevation contains three window bays. The window bay immediately to the east of the door has a semicircular-arched brick lintel. The remaining two window bays are rectangular and have flat lintels. The same configuration is found on the north elevation of the school, differing only to the extent that there is a second arched window instead of a door. All of these windows have wooden frames and stained glass.

The interior of the hall has a raised platform at its western end. The eastern end contains a kitchen, the church office, and the rector's study.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section ___7___ Page __4_

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

Several later additions to the parish hall have been built. In 1953 a church school was added and in 1984 a two-story annex was built onto the south elevation of the church school, providing more classroom and office space. These additions were constructed in all stretcher-bond brick and standing-seam sheet-metal roofs; they can be distinguished from the parish hall by changes in their roof lines and brick color.

The St. Stephen's graveyard, a noncontributing site on the property, was moved from the northeast corner of the lot to just south of the church when the church school was added in 1953. It contains ninety-eight graves.

ENDNOTES

[1] The following sources were consulted concerning the architectural style of St. Stephen's. Marcus Whiffen, and Frederick Koeper, *American Architecture 1607-1860*, (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1983) 179-205. John J. and G. Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture - A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945*, (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1989), p. 42-43.

[2] [Rev. Kensey Hammond], *History of St. Stephen's Church in St. Mark's parish: Culpeper County Virginia*, (n.p., n.d.), 5, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Culpeper, VA.

[3] *Journal of the Seventy-sixth Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia held in Grace Church Petersburg, on the 31st May and 1st, 2d and 3rd June, 1871*, (Richmond: Clemmitt & Jones, Printers, 1871), 123.

[4] Rev. Kensey Johns, Hammond, *St. Mark's Parish Leaflet, 1913-1936* (Baltimore: by the author, n.d.), No. IX Trinity Tide, 1916, 8.

[5] *Vestry Book St. Mark's Parish, 1945-1956*, (n.p.), 128, St. Stephen's archives.

[6] Rev. Kensey Johns, Hammond, *St. Mark's Parish Leaflet, 1913-1936* (Baltimore: by the author, n.d.), No. IX Trinity Tide, 1916, 8.

[7] [Rev. Kensey Hammond], *History of St. Stephen's Church in St. Mark's parish: Culpeper County Virginia*, (n.p., n.d.), 5, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Culpeper, VA.

[8] Mary Jo Browning, "History of Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church, 1815-1986," in *Early Churches of Culpeper County, Virginia: Colonial and Ante-Bellum Congregations*, ed. Thomas, Arthur Dicken, Jr., Angus McDonald Green, (Culpeper, VA: The Culpeper Historical Society, 1987) 158.

[9] Gene W. Higgins, Jr., Shenandoah Studios of Stained Glass, Inc., letter to Mr. Edgar Bryant, July 16, 1981, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Culpeper, VA.

[10] Mary Jo Browning, "History of Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church, 1815-1986," in *Early Churches of Culpeper County, Virginia: Colonial and Ante-Bellum Congregations*, ed. Thomas, Arthur Dicken, Jr., Angus McDonald Green, (Culpeper, VA: The Culpeper Historical Society, 1987) 158.

[11] *Ibid.*

[12] Rev. Kensey Johns, Hammond, *St. Mark's Parish Leaflet, 1913-1936* (Baltimore: by the author, n.d.), No. IX Trinity Tide, 1916, 8.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __8__   Page __5__

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is significant for architecture at the local level. Although the church was built in 1821, the extensive remodeling of the west facade of the church in 1861 created a fine early example of the Romanesque Revival style. The Romanesque Revival stylistic elements harmonize with the existing building to create a unique and important structure. Later additions and alterations made to the exterior of the building had little impact on the integrity of the church; however, the interior of the structure underwent a series of important changes.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

St. Stephen's was the first church built in the town of Culpeper, then known as Culpeper Court House. The history of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in St. Mark's Parish is intricately tied to the fortunes of Culpeper County and the town of Culpeper. The boundary of St. Mark's Parish, created by the General Assembly in 1730, and those of Culpeper County upon its creation in 1749, were identical. Prior to the construction of St. Stephen's the congregation met in the courthouse. From its construction in 1821 until St. Mark's Parish was divided in 1876, St. Stephen's was the premier Episcopal church in the county.[1]

St. Stephen's was built on land willed to the church by Brigadier General Edward Stevens, a Revolutionary War hero and prominent citizen of Culpeper. In his will dated 24 August 1820, General Stevens stated, "Then I promised to give unto the Trustees of the protestant Episcopal church one acre of Land to build a church thereon."[2] The exact date of construction was not known until 1916, when the cornerstone in the northwest wall of St. Stephen's nave was removed and a tablet found. The partial inscription read, "James Monroe, Pres. U.S.A. 46th Year of American Independence." This inscription established the date of the church's construction as 1821.

Significant alterations were made to St. Stephen's in 1861. A brick, Romanesque Revival addition with a steeple was added to the west elevation. The Reverend John Cole reported the following at the 1861 Diocese Convention,

> During the past year the congregation has taken in hand the enlargement as well as the improvement of our church edifice. This improvement made necessary the removal of the old vestry room as that a new one was built at the east end, the two windows in the east wall were also closed with bricks built in, and the two west doors sheltered by the vestibule under the tower, extending almost the whole width of the building, and providing space for new stairways to the galleries. A cellar was dug under the vestry room & the vestry entrance to the chancel placed behind the pulpit. The total cost was $2500.00.[3]

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __8__   Page __6__

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

The new additions were completed shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War.

During the Civil War, the town of Culpeper, situated as it was on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad line, became strategically important to both the North and South. The armies of both sides passed through Culpeper and the surrounding area several times during the war. Ulysses S. Grant made Culpeper his headquarters following his promotion to Lieutenant General and commander of all Union forces in March 1864. St. Stephen's was one of two churches in the town of Culpeper to survive the conflict. On 14 August 1865 General Robert E. Lee wrote to his wife:

> I received to-day a kind letter from Reverend Mr. [John] Cole of Culpeper Court House. He is a most excellent man in all the relations of life. He says there is not a church standing in all that country, within the lines formerly occupied by the enemy. All are razed to the ground, and the materials used often for vilest purposes. Two of the churches at the Court House barely escaped destruction.[4]

That St. Stephen's suffered some damage during the war is indicated in a letter to Jeremiah Morton dated 7 February 1867 in which Rev. Mr. Cole estimated the cost of repair for St. Stephen's at $1,800-$2,000.[5] St. Stephen's won a claim against the United States government for damages incurred during the Civil War in the amount of $1,000 in April 1906.[6] The money was not received until 1914.[7] By that time the damage had long since been repaired.

Following the war, St. Stephen's underwent a number of changes. Between 1869 and 1872 the chancel was extended. In 1884 the side (slave) galleries were removed from the church.[8] During the late 1880s through early 1890s the walls and ceiling of the nave were adorned with trompe-l'oeil frescos by Joseph Dominick Philip Oddenino, an Italian painter. These frescos have since been painted over. Examples of Oddenino's work can be seen at Mitchells Presbyterian Church in Culpeper County, Virginia. St. Stephen's first stained-glass window, the Palladian window at the back of chancel, was installed in 1888. The window was a gift of S. Russell Smith, who also donated the money used to build a new vestry that same year.[9]

The church received a large bequest in 1914 from the Norris estate and another large gift from the Day family in 1916. This influx of money led to extensive repairs being undertaken on St. Stephen's in 1916. The wooden floor was removed and a concrete base was placed on both sides of the foundation. New hardwood floors were installed and the eight thin pillars in the nave were replaced by the four large ones found there today. A coffer motif was added to the nave ceiling and walnut-colored wainscotting to the walls. The outside walls of the church and the base of the steeple were painted light gray.[10]

Photographs taken of the interior of the church indicate that between 1917 and 1920 a window was placed in the east wall, north of the chancel. After 1920 the coffered ceiling was removed and replaced by one of smooth plaster. In 1923 the stone rubble wall was built.[11] This wall

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __8__   Page _7_

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

borders the property on the west and north property lines. There is a large wrought-iron gate in the west wall which runs along East Street forming a formal entrance to the church property.

In 1869 the Reverend George William Peterkin assumed the ministry of St. Stephen's. It was during his tenure (1869-1873) that a church school was built (the school is the original portion of the parish hall). In his 1871 report to the Diocese of Virginia, Rev. Mr. Peterkin wrote:

> CHURCH SCHOOLS.--Since the last meeting of the Council, a Church School for girls has been organized. It was put in operation in September last.
>
> About thirty scholars have been connected with it during this the first session, and although the tuition fees have been very low, the school has been self-supporting from the beginning.
>
> It is proposed to educate gratuitously all the children of the church, whose parents or friends cannot pay for their tuition.[12]

No additions to the building were made until 1925 when Peterkin Memorial Hall was added to the west elevation of the school. This addition complements St. Stephen's Romanesque Revival facade in both style and proportion. The hall is connected to the church by a brick arcade also constructed in 1925.

The original church steeple blew down in 1957. The 1957 steeple blew down in July 1990 and was replaced in 1991. On both occasions the steeple was replaced by a replica of the original.

The cemetery associated with St. Stephen's was moved to its present location in the early 1950s and is no longer used for burials. The cemetery contains 98 graves, the most prominent of which is that of the father of Confederate General A. P. Hill.

St. Stephen's has had a viable congregation in Culpeper since before its actual construction. The changes and alterations it has undergone reflect the fortunes of the congregation and the community. The overall flavor of the building, with its Romanesque vestibule and soaring spire, is one of harmony and elegance.

ENDNOTES

Andrew J. Boyle, *The Church in the Fork: A History of Historic Little Fork Church*, (Orange, VA: Green Publishers, Inc., 1983), 20.

²*Will Book H*, Culpeper County, 226.

³[Rev. Kensey Hammond], *History of St. Stephen's. A Church in St. Mark's Parish: Culpeper County Virginia*, (n.p., n.d.), 5, St. Stephen's archives.

⁴Robert E. Lee, *Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee*, (Garden City, New York: Garden City Publishing Company., Inc., 1924), 136.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __8__   Page __8__

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

[5]Mary Jo Browning, "History of Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church, 1815-1986," in *Early Churches of Culpeper County, Virginia: colonial and Ante-Bellum Congregations,* ed. Thomas, Arthur Dicken, Jr., Angus McDonald Green, (Culpeper, VA: The Culpeper Historical Society, 1987) 323.

[6]*Vestry Records, St. Mark's Parish* (Aug. 6, 1890 - Mar. 10, 1911), 115.

[7]Rev. Kensey Johns Hammond, *St. Mark's Parish Leaflet, 1913-1936* (Baltimore: by the author. n.d.), No. III Trinity Tide, 1914, 5.

[8][Rev. Kensey Hammond], *History of St. Stephen's, A Church in St. Mark's Parish: Culpeper County Virginia,* (n.p., n.d.), 6, St. Stephen's archives.

[9]Mary Jo Browning, "History of Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church, 1815-1986," in *Early Churches of Culpeper County, Virginia: colonial and Ante-Bellum Congregations,* ed. Thomas, Arthur Dicken, Jr., Angus McDonald Green, (Culpeper, VA: The Culpeper Historical Society, 1987) 158.

[10]Rev. Kensey Johns, Hammond, *St. Mark's Parish Leaflet, 1913-1936* (Baltimore: by the author. n.d.), No. IX Trinity Tide, 1916, 8.

[11]This information was compiled from pictures of St. Stephen's appearing in the following publication: Rev. Kensey Johns, Hammond, *St. Mark's Parish Leaflet, 1913-1936* (Baltimore: by the author. n.d.), No. XII Trinity-tide 1917, No. XXII Trinity-tide 1920, No. XXXVI 1924, No. XXXIX Trinity-tide 1925.

[12]*Journal of the Seventy-sixth Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia held in Grace Church Petersburg, on the 31st May and 1st, 2d and 3rd June, 1871,* (Richmond: Clemmitt & Jones, Printers, 1871), 123.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __9__   Page _9_

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

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NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __9, 10__   Page _10_

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church is located on Block P1, Lot 7 in the Town of Culpeper as outlined in a heavy block line on the accompanying tax map drawn at a scale of 200 feet to the inch.

Boundary Justification

On the Town of Culpeper Tax Map #41A2 St. Stephen's is shown as occupying Block P1 Lot 7. This is that portion of the original one acre of land willed to the church in 1820 which the church still owns and occupies.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section __Photo__   Page _11_

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

All photographs are of:

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Culpeper County, Virginia
VDHR FILE # 204-03

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: west elevation-church; view looking east
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 1 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: west elevation-vestry (entrance); looking east
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 2 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: cemetery; looking southwest
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 3 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: east elevation-church/vestry/chancel; looking
            west
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 4 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: south elevation-Peterkin Memorial Hall;
            looking northwest
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 5 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: west elevation-main entrance to church,
            looking east
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 6 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: west elevation-parish hall- 1925 addition;
            looking east
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 7 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: west view-arcade; looking east
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 8 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: west elevation-1984 annex; looking east
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 9 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: west elevation-church; looking east
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 10 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: north   elevation-church   cornice;   looking
            southeast.
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 11 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: looking east-church interior
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 12 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: looking east-palladian window in chancel
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 13 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: looking southeast-vestry interior
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 14 of 19

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section ___Photo___   Page ___12_

Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church
Culpeper County, Virginia

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: 1990
VIEW OF: looking southeast-column detail
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 15 of 19

CREDIT: Unknown
DATE: circa 1888-1899
VIEW OF: looking east-church interior
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 16 of 19

CREDIT: William Edmund Barrett
DATE: circa 1987
VIEW OF: looking northeast-west at south elevation of
            church
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 17 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: November 1991
VIEW OF: looking northwest at south elevation of church
NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 18 of 19

CREDIT: Karen France
DATE: November 1991
VIEW OF: principal elevation looking east
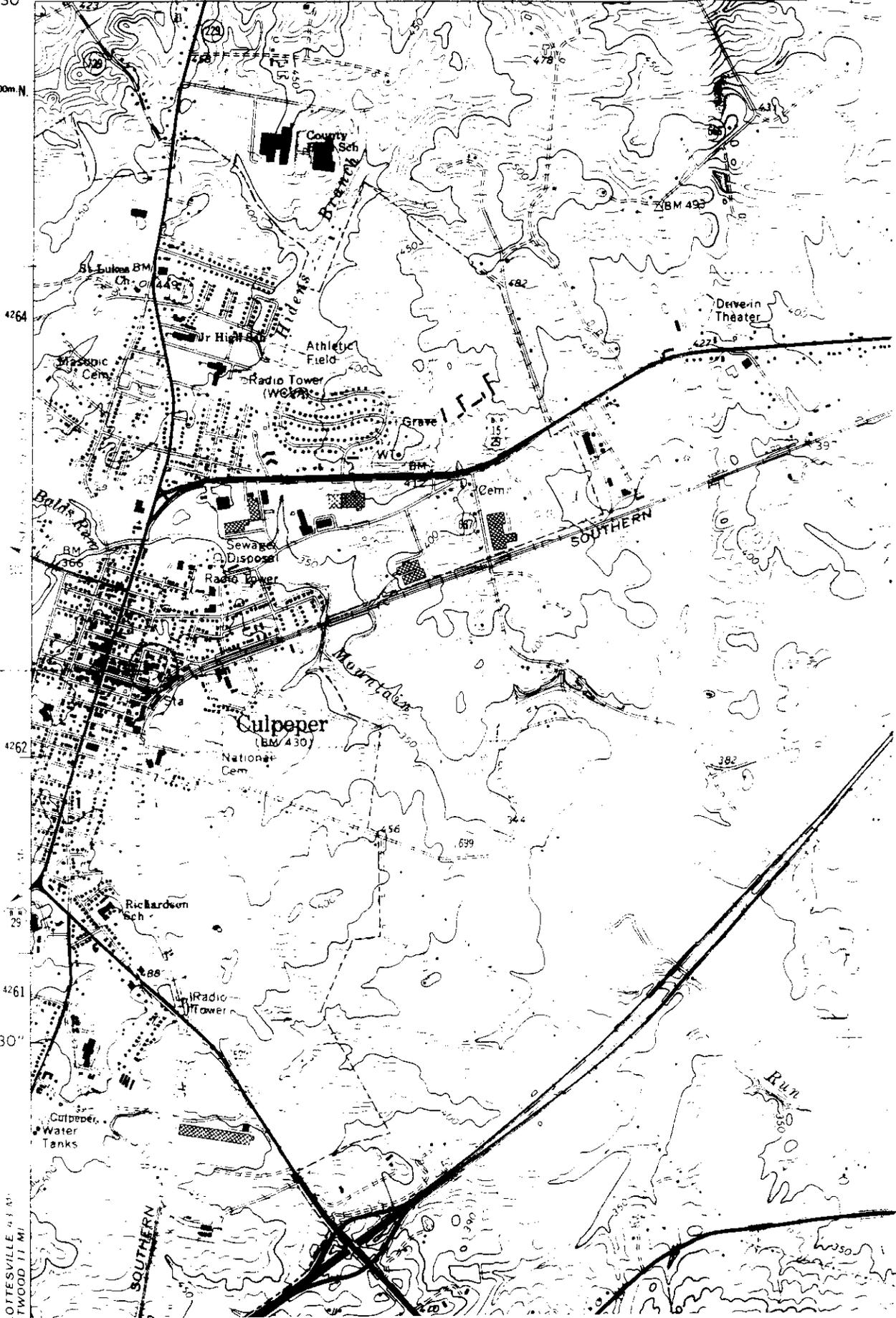NEG. NO.:
PHOTO 19 OF 19

Spencer

Street

Cameron

Street

Davis

Street

Culpeper

Locust St.

Locust

Stevens

Street

Chandler

FAIRFAX

West

Street

Street

Culpeper

East

Street

Waters Place

St.

WEST   EAST

FAIRFAX

N

SCALE: 200 ft = 1"

TOWN OF CULPEPER   TAX MAP # 41A2

St. Stephen's
Episcopal Church
204-3

Culpeper Co.

18|238800|4262360