


DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If kIOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE
St. John's Church stands in a clearing in a wooded area just south of Route 30 about 10 miles west of West Point. The main body of the $T$-shaped building has a steeply pitched gable roof and measures $50^{\prime} 3^{\prime \prime} \times 30^{\prime} 2^{\prime \prime}$; the wing, an early addition, is $24^{\prime \prime}$ wide and $28^{\prime \prime} 9^{\prime \prime}$ long. The walls are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers above the bevelled water table with English bond below. Rubbed brick suggests quoins at the salient corners, and marks the arches and jambs of all windows and the north and west doorways. A row of rubbed brick and a row of glazed headers are used along the rake of all three gables. Queen closers occur at the salient corners and irregularly at the openings of doors and windows. There are three large windows with rounded arches on the south wall, two in the east end, one in each side of the wing, and one in the western part of the north wall. All of these windows have been extended at the bottom by about six courses. There are two small windows with segmental arches in the north gable, one with a flat arch of gauged brick in the west gable and a circular window in the east gable. There is a door in bothy thest and the north ends. The western doorway has a segmental arched pediment, including a raked cornice of molded brick, and a horizontal cornice of molded brick over a rounded arch and raised jambs with pedestals. The north doorway has a triangular pediment in which both cornices consist of molded brick, and which surmounts a flat arch of gauged brick, raised jambs and rudimentary pedestals. A brick with " $1734^{\prime \prime}$ and another with "IN" in the horizontal cornice are said to derive from the original south doorway. There has been extensive repainting and repair on the exterior of the building.

The interior of the structure reflects its T shape. The main body of the building has a segmentally arched ceiling. The gallery in the west is colonial, has turned balusters, and a shallow front with simple mouldings; the stair to this gallery is collapsed. The north gallery is also colonial and has a stair and a front of horizontal raised panels. Both galleries are supported by a pair of slender fluted Tuscan columns, although the south column of the west gallery is not in place.

A striking feature of the interior is a large reredos with pediments, fluted pilasters, pedestals, panels and spaces for the 'panels containing the decalogue and creed located on the south wall projecting into the east and middle windows. This reredos is not original to St. John's, and it may possibly have been moved from Acquinton Church (1734) or New Church, Stratton Ma jor Parish(1768). There are plans to remove the reredos from the church.

The church is currently undergoing a long-term renovation.


STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
St. John's Church is a fine example of the T-shaped form of Virginia's colonial churches. It exhibits quality brickwork in its wall surfaces and doorways, and it also retains a large amount of colonial woodwork in its interior galleries. The large reredos, although not original to the church, is regarded as a magnificent example of colonial wood working. St. John's is the only surviving colonial church in King William County to remain in the Episcopal charge. This church is also important in that it is associated with Carter Braxton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who regularly attended worship there.

St. John's Parish was formed in 1680 from St. Stephen's and Stratton Major Parishes, and was enlarged in 1691 by incorporating the portion of St. Peter's Parish north of the Pamunkey. In 1729, the vestry of the parish expressed concern over the decay of the existing churches and agreed to replace them. In 1731, there was considerable debate over the possibility of replacing the two churches or constructing one new one. After several conflicting orders, it was at last agreed upon to build two churches "... in the most convenient places in the $s$ parish for the general Ease of the Inhabitants." The present church was completed in 1734. The wing is thought to have been added between 1755 and 1765. It was during this period that the eloquent and popular Henry Skyren drew large crowds to his services at St. John 8.

The church seems to have been nearly abandoned after the Disestablishment, but was used occasionally by Methodists, Baptists and others. In 1877, two Episcopalians, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Jr. and Dr. Buchan Richards purchased the property to keep other denominations from taking over the old church. In 1913, the property was deeded to the vestry of the new St. John's in nearby West Point. Since, that time, the interwdenominational St. John's Restoration Association, advised by architect Milton Grigg, has worked to preserve and restore the old building, which has not been used by and active congregation since the Disestablishment.

Mason, George Carrington, Colonial Churches of Tidewater Virginia. Richmond: Whittet and Shepperson, 1945.

Rawlings, James Scott, Virginia's Colonial Churches. Richmond: Garrett and Massie, 1963.

Rose, Harold Wickliffe, The Colonial Houses of Worship in America. New York: Hastings House, 1963.


As.the designated State Liaison Officer for the Na tional 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 se forth by the National Park Service. The reciommended National $\square$ State $\mathbb{\square}$ Local

Name
J. R. Fishburne, Director Title Virginis Historic Landmarks Commission

Date

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

| STATE |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Virginia |  |
| COUNTY |  |
| KIng William |  |
| FOR NPSUSE ONLY |  |
| ENTRYNUMBER | DATE |
|  |  |

## (Number all ontriee)

6. Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory

1958 Federal
Library of Congress
Washingtón, D. G.11


