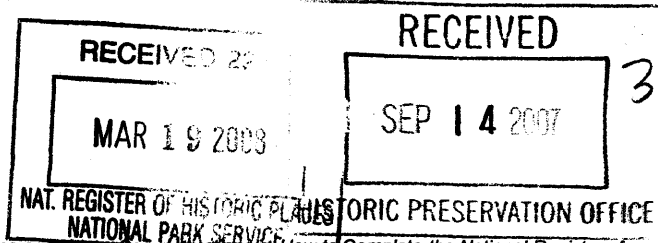


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions on 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 an 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 listed in 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 Methodist Episcopal Church

other names/site number United Methodist Church of Madison, New Jersey

2. Location

street & number 24 Madison Avenue not for publication

city or town Madison Borough vicinity

state New Jersey code NJ county Morris code 27 zip code 07940

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Amy Cradic 1/25/08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Amy Cradic Assistant Commissioner Natural & Historic Resources/DSHPO
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper <u>Patrick Andrews</u>	Date of Action <u>5/2/2008</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Madison

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Brick

roof Asphalt shingles

other

Narrative Description

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

Madison

Name of Property

County and State

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.)

- X 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 or history.

Criteria considerations

(mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- X A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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 #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
Religion

Period of Significance

1870-1924

Significant Dates

1870-71

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Hatch, Stephen Decatur: Architect
Parcels, Ellis: Builder

Primary location of additional data

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Madison

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 18 548895 4512432
Zone Easting Northing

3 Zone Easting Northing

2

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 Catherine T. Messmer

organization date September 2007

street & number 55 East Madison Ave. telephone 973 377 7837

city or town Florham Park state NJ zip code 07932

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 Trustees of the United Methodist Church of Madison

street & number 24 Madison Ave. telephone 973 377 1231

city or town Madison state NJ zip code 07940

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this from to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 1

Introduction

The United Methodist Church of Madison, New Jersey is a brick church built in the Romanesque Revival style in 1870-1871. It is located at 24 Madison Avenue directly adjacent to the southeast corner of the campus of Drew University. The church stands two stories tall and is rectangular in plan, approximately 52 feet by 80 feet. The front-facing gable end looks out on Madison Avenue and is flanked by two square towers with low-pitched roofs, the tower on the corner to the north being the larger of the two. The church has a foundation of uncoursed cut stone and the roof, which was originally finished with slate, is now covered with asphalt shingles.

In the years since it was built, there have been two additions. In 1890, a chapel was added to the rear of the church; and in 1952-53, an educational wing was added, to the rear of the chapel, to provide additional classroom space for a growing Sunday school. While there have been many renovations in the church's history, the most significant was undertaken in 1924, resulting in some alterations to both the principal façade and to the sanctuary and the installation of new stained glass windows. Currently, the building is in good condition and the additions and alterations have had minimal impact on its visual character.

In 1889, a parsonage, no longer used as such, was built adjacent to the church to the southeast and facing Madison Avenue. A garage was built behind the parsonage in 1933. While located on the busy main thoroughfare of Madison, the immediate neighborhood of the church retains much of its late 19th century/early 20th century suburban character.

Description of the Original Section of the Church Built in 1870 and 1871

The Exterior

The characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style are primarily expressed in the principal façade of the church which faces Madison Avenue (photograph 1). This façade has three bays, the center gable section and the two towers. It extends approximately 60 feet to accommodate the towers which, as mentioned earlier, differ in size with the north tower being the taller and larger of the two. The most important hallmark of the Romanesque Revival style, the semi-circular arch, is vividly expressed in the windows of the church. A grouping of three round-arched stained glass windows above the main entranceway dominates this façade. Round-arched windows are also incorporated in the exposed sides of the towers (photograph 2). On the ground floor facing Madison Avenue, the arches of the center doorway and the windows flanking it are elongated, segmental arches. All of the arches in the principal façade and the towers are capped by heavy brownstone hood molds and the oculus windows at the top of the two towers are ringed with brownstone trim. Brownstone is used again in the water table and the projecting belt course which delineates the first and second floors of the church and provides horizontal emphasis to the façade. Also providing horizontal emphasis are the low-pitched roofs of the towers. The larger tower is capped by a pyramidal roof and the smaller tower by a semi-gable roof.

Photographs of the church from the late-19th century show that a polygonal louvered cupola with a domical roof was atop the smaller tower at that time (historic photograph 1). A 1923 booklet prepared with the assistance of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 2

architect Louis Francis Bird and entitled "Plans of Proposed Improvements in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, New Jersey" indicates that the wooden cupola was to be removed as part of the extensive renovation of the church to be completed in 1924. The photograph also shows pinnacles atop the corners of this tower as well as at the apex of the gable and at the midpoint on the edge of the roof on the northwestern side of the building. These pinnacles have also been removed, perhaps at the same time as the cupola.

The wooden cornice just below the eaves of the roof is painted brown, matching the brownstone. Medieval geometric ornamentation, a typical feature of the Norman variation on this style, has been applied to the cornice. The ornamentation takes the form of Norman nail heads in the gable and quatrefoils in the towers (photographs 1 and 2).

The brick used for the façade as well as the exposed sides of the towers is a smooth salmon colored brick, laid in running bond with thin mortar joints. The vibrant, yet monochromatic, surface is also distinguished by decorative brickwork which draws attention to the form of the towers and to that of the central windows and entranceway. On the towers, the windows are positioned in recessed panels with dentillated brickwork along the tops of the panels. Further decorative brickwork provides recessed openings for the central windows and entranceway (photographs 1 and 2).

A brownstone tablet into which the year of construction, 1870, has been carved is imbedded in the brick surface just under the gable and above the tripartite of stained glass window (photograph 3). Another brownstone tablet is visible just above the main entranceway to the church. The tablet is now blank but prior to the 1924 renovation, it was inscribed "M.E. Church."

When the church was built, three large, arched and paneled double doors were incorporated on the ground floor of the principal façade (historic photograph 1). In the 1924 renovation however, only the central doorway was retained and the two flanking entranceways to the towers were replaced with traceried windows of translucent pebbled glass, the wooden tracery repeating the round arch motif. (See historic photograph 2 of 1924 renovation in progress.) A transom of the same traceried glass was also installed over the central double doorway which was lowered to accommodate the transom. The varnished batten doors have iron strap hinges and decorative nail heads.

The foundation of the church is composed of undressed and uncoursed rubble stone with brick basement window surrounds. It is visible on all three of the currently exposed sides of the church. The roof which was originally finished in slate is now covered by asphalt shingles.

The building stands on a terrace retained by an uncoursed wall of tailored mixed stone, which includes puddingstone (Photograph 1). It is capped by shaped brownstone slabs. This wall was built in 1914 and replaced an earlier stone retaining wall that supported an iron fence donated in 1886 by Dr. J. B. Cornell, the president of the Board of Trustees at the Seminary. The fence was removed in 1914. Iron hand rails were installed at an undetermined time alongside the steps from the sidewalk to the terrace and also alongside the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 3

steps leading to the main entranceway to the building. (photograph 1). A driveway from Madison Avenue to the parking lot in the rear extends along the southeastern side of the church, between it and the former parsonage.

The walls on the sides of the church, beyond the towers, were laid up with standard red clay brick in a five course common bond pattern. The decorative brick work of the principal facade is continued, but in a simpler form, as shown in photograph 4 of the northwest elevation and photograph 5 of the southeast elevation. On both sides, five evenly spaced large stained glass windows are encased in slightly recessed panels with dentillated brickwork along the upper edges of the panels. The salmon colored brick of the principal facade has been used to form arches over the windows. These arches terminate in brownstone blocks set into the brickwork and are reminiscent of the brownstone hood molds on the principal facade.

The windows of the meeting room in the basement are visible in the foundation on both the southeast and northwest facades. The windows on the west side are set in window wells. A brick chimney was installed at an undetermined time on the northwest wall of the church.

The rear, or southwest side, of the original building is now almost entirely obscured by the later additions.

The Interior

The section of church built in 1870 and 1871 contains, in addition to the towers, the sanctuary and vestibule, or narthex, over a large basement room, now called Fellowship Hall, a kitchen and two bathrooms. From Madison Avenue, the sanctuary is entered via the narthex which also provides access through arched doorways to the two towers, the north tower enclosing the stairway to the gallery as well as a stairway to the basement (photograph 6). The east tower also contains a stairway to the basement. The floors of all three rooms are covered in asphalt tile and the walls are lined with wainscoting of laminated wood paneling. The plaster walls above the wainscoting are painted white.

An arched double doorway with a transom provides access to the large rectangular sanctuary (photographs 7 and 8). This doorway opens onto the central aisle which leads directly to the chancel opposite. Aisles also extend along the back and both sides of the sanctuary. The side aisles lead to doors flanking the chancel on the southwest side of the sanctuary. These doorways, in their round-arch frames, provide access from the sanctuary to the library, lounge, church offices and Sunday school rooms.

The sanctuary is a modestly decorated room, its plaster walls painted white, its woodwork mostly stained and varnished. It is an open room providing the congregation with an unobstructed view of the pulpit and the altar. The most dramatic element is the exposed scissors truss system above. The large but simply designed geometric stained glass windows and the arch framing the chancel provide further restrained ornamentation.

The stained glass windows in the sanctuary were designed and fabricated by George Hardy Payne Studios of Paterson, New Jersey (photograph 9). They were installed in 1924 during the major renovation to the church. They may have been the third set of windows to be installed in the church. The windows are a geometric

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 4

pattern design with an arched top and constructed with a semi-opalescent glass in a lead came technique. They are encased in wood frames.¹ The design of the windows in the sanctuary suggests an angel with bowed head and folded hands. The early Christian ichthus, or fish, symbol is incorporated in the bottom steel pivot ventilators. These windows are currently being restored by J & R Lamb Studios of Clifton, New Jersey.

The chancel with its ascending platforms is on the southwest side of the sanctuary (photograph 8). The platform containing the baptismal font is one step up from the auditorium floor and is separated from the congregation by a low, finished wooden railing, the form of which incorporates the round arch openings so prominent in the architecture of the church. Two steps above is the main platform of the chancel which holds the communion table, the 1924 Austin organ, a piano and the choir chairs. It also incorporates the pulpit, on the right as seen by the congregation and the lectern, on the left, both of which are built into the wooden partition that encloses this platform. A third, more narrow, platform is one more step up and holds some additional chairs for choir members. Providing a backdrop for the platforms and their contents is the large recessed arch in the southwest wall which extends nearly to the scissors truss in the ceiling. This arch is trimmed with a wide plaster molding and holds the organ screen and pipes above a dossal, oak paneling and a traceried inset which again displays the round arch motif. This current chancel is largely the result of a design prepared and installed by the Huntington Seating Company of New York in 1948. The lantern lights in the auditorium were installed at the same time and were designed by Lewis Smith and Company, also of New York. These lanterns are suspended from the chords of the scissors trusses and incorporate the angel design in the stained glass windows as well as the quatrefoil ornamentation also seen the cornice of the large tower.

Opposite the chancel on the northeast side of the church is the second-floor gallery accessible via a stairway in the north tower (photographs 7 and 10). The railing of the gallery is trimmed on the side facing the chancel in dark stained and finished wood trim in the form of arches. The interior is lined with dark stained, beaded wooden wainscoting against white painted plaster walls. It holds three rows of pews on a carpeted and stepped floor. A doorway opposite the entrance to the gallery provides access to the east tower room which contains the sanctuary's audio equipment.

The gallery is lit from behind by the tripartite stained glass window in the principal façade. These windows are of the same design as the other stained glass windows in the sanctuary but the center window contains at its base a dedication to Henry Anson Buttz, the fourth president of Drew Theological Seminary and a former longtime member of the church. This window also has a depiction of the Bible at the top in its arch. Records of the 1924 remodeling of the church indicate that the gallery was larger prior to that time and that a portion of it which extended over the sanctuary was removed during that renovation.

The floor of the sanctuary is covered in carpeting along the aisles and around the chancel platforms. Carpeting also covers the central portion of the steps leading to the pulpit platform and then to the altar. The remainder of the platform floors and the section of the auditorium floor on which the pews rest are of exposed and finished

¹ Information provided by David Konrad of J&R Lamb Studios of Clifton, NJ on October 23, 2006.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 5

narrow planking. The current pews, in a new arrangement providing for a central aisle, were installed in 1963 and are of finished wood, matching the flooring. They are furnished with loose velvet seat cushions.

A dominant feature of the interior of the sanctuary is the exposed scissors truss system (photographs 7 and 8). The truss system incorporates kingposts and struts and supporting brackets which are decorated with Norman nail heads. Heavy molded purlins run between the trusses, intersecting with the exposed rafters. Projecting cornices extend along both the southeast and southwest sides of the sanctuary and are augmented by decorative wood trim underneath which repeats the arch motif between the truss brackets. Below, wooden wainscoting of beaded board lines the entire room.

Beneath the Sanctuary

Below the sanctuary, in the basement, is a large rectangular meeting room now called Fellowship Hall (photograph 11). Fellowship Hall can be reached via stairways in both towers or via a doorway and handicapped ramp on the southwest side of the room. Also on the southwest side of Fellowship Hall is a raised stage with curtains which open to reveal a finished wooden floor and plaster walls. Classically inspired wooden pillars flank the stage opening. Throughout the room, fluted iron pillars, painted white, support the exposed chamfered wooden beams supporting the sanctuary floor above. The floor of Fellowship Hall is covered in asphalt tile. White painted beaded board wainscoting lines the lower section of the plaster walls, also painted white. Multi-paned, double hung windows on both the southeast and northwest sides provide light and ventilation for the room. The windows on the northwest side are recently installed, vinyl-clad windows.

Also in the basement but below the narthex and the towers is a kitchen flanked by two bathrooms and the stairways leading to the ground floor rooms of the two towers. The kitchen and the bathrooms have been modernized several times through the years.

1890 Chapel Addition

In 1889, planning got underway for two new church-related construction projects. In March of that year, the church's Board of Trustees decided to sell the old parsonage at the corner of what is now Park and Ridgedale Avenues in Madison and build a new, two and a half story, Queen Anne-style parsonage next to the church. Very soon after, in January of 1890, a building committee was formed to plan the first addition to the church itself. This addition, referred to as a chapel at the time, was intended to provide needed meeting space for the Sunday school and other church groups. The names of the builders and architects for both of these projects are not known.

Exterior

The 1890 chapel addition is directly to the rear or southwest side of the original church. Roughly 41' by 66' overall, it consists of three sections: a one and one half story center section with one story wings attached to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMethodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJSection number 7 Page 6

each side (photographs 12 and 13). The center section has a half-hipped roof covered in asphalt shingles and the wings have low-pitched shed roofs covered in rolled roofing. The addition is built primarily of brick, a red clay brick laid in a six course common bond pattern. However, the center section extending above the shed roofs of the wings is covered in clapboard on both sides. On the southeast side, two single paned, awning windows have been installed in the clapboard wall to supply light and ventilation to the office space on the second floor.

Vestibules providing entrance to the chapel addition are located in the Madison Avenue-facing ends of both of the one story wings. The roofs of the vestibules are pyramidal, their form echoing the towers in the principal façade. In addition, their exterior doorways are round-arched. Visitors to the church offices and meeting rooms in this section of the church enter through the vestibule on the southeast side. Its arched doorway incorporates a traceried glass transom and is sheltered by an arched hood (photograph 14).

Spaced along each of the outfacing sides of the shed roofed sections of this addition are four double-hung windows, although on the southeast side, two of the window openings have been blocked in. There is also a double-hung window on the southwest wall. The remainder of this wall is now mostly obscured by the educational wing which was added in 1952-53. However, a photograph of the ground-breaking for the educational wing on May 18, 1952, shows three stained glass windows in the center section at that time. Today, only the center one of these windows survives, visible as part of a small courtyard entranceway to the educational wing (photograph 20).

The foundation of the chapel addition mimics that of the original section of the church and is composed of undressed and uncoursed rubble stone capped by a projecting brownstone water table.

Interior

From the parking lot at the rear of the church, visitors enter the chapel addition via the vestibule on the southeast side of the church which opens to a stairway leading up to the main floor of this addition and to the sanctuary on the same level, as well as down to the basement.

On the main floor, a hallway extends from the stairway across the building to the church offices and the vestibule on the northwest side. The sanctuary lies to the northeast side of the hallway and opposite it, on the southwest side of the hallway is a two-part room, which is now known as the library and the lounge. This space accommodates group meetings, after-church coffees and other small group functions. The larger section of this room is referred to as the library (photograph 15) and is lined on its northeast wall with built-in wooden bookshelves. Opposite the bookshelves, on the southwest wall, is a stained glass window dedicated to Louis M. Noe, a prominent member of the church who died in 1909. As mentioned earlier, two additional stained glass windows on this wall were removed at some point, probably when the educational wing was added. Adjacent to the library to the southeast, is the lounge (photograph 16) which can be closed off from the library by a wooden folding door. The lounge has three 8 over 8 double hung windows on the southeast side and one on its southwest wall, looking onto the courtyard. In 1967, both sections of the room were modernized, the walls covered with plaster board and a dropped acoustic tile ceiling and recessed fluorescent lighting were installed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 7

A wainscoting of laminated paneling lines the lower section of the walls of the library section of the room. The floor is covered in wall-to-wall carpeting.

Beyond the library and the adjacent hallway leading to the education wing is a kitchenette on the right, added in 1990, and the church offices to the left. There are two offices, a front office for the administrative assistant (photograph 17) and a rear office for the pastor. Church records indicate that office space, and a telephone, were first incorporated in this addition in 1947. The walls of the offices are covered in wood paneling, the ceiling is of acoustic tile and the floors are carpeted wall-to-wall.

In the vestibule on the northwest side of the church, there is a small bathroom as well as a doorway to the outside.

The second floor of the chapel addition contains office space for The Montessori Children's Academy which utilizes much of the church's educational wing during the work week. The office space is accessible from the educational wing.

In 1967, the decision was made to excavate beneath the chapel section to allow for "shoring up the floor" and to add basement storage rooms as well as an underground entranceway to the educational wing. Today, closets and storage rooms line the hallway to the education wing.

The Education Wing Added in 1952 and 1953

In May of 1951, as church members celebrated the 80th anniversary of the building of their church, the building committee made public its plans for a new educational wing. Recent rapid growth in the size of the church school had led them to decide to undertake this project which, they anticipated, would provide adequate space for many years to come.

The new wing was designed by architect Daniel D. Merrill and in May of 1952, the contract for building the addition was awarded to Erickson and Adams of Montclair. Merrill's design for the new wing did not pay homage to the Romanesque Revival church to which it was appended. His plan was described by *The Madison Eagle* on May 14, 1951 as "functional rather than monumental." The writer then went on to say "Its beauty hinges upon its proportion and harmony of line, rather than on external ornamentation."² Round arches and other Romanesque Revival design elements were not incorporated in this new wing.

This two story flat-roofed wing (photographs 18 and 19) is composed of two rectangular sections, one smaller, approximately 22' by 33', connecting the wing to the remainder of the church and containing the stairway; and a

² "Methodists Observe 80th Milestone Here, Add Educational Unit," *The Madison Eagle*, Madison, New Jersey, May 17, 1951.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 8

larger section to the southwest, roughly 61' by 45', containing the classrooms. The entire wing is steel-framed and covered with red clay brick. The brick was laid in a five course common bond pattern with a decorative band in the lower third of the wall. This band is composed of stretchers laid vertically and topped by a single row of headers laid horizontally. This wing has galvanized metal double-hung windows which are often, but not exclusively, grouped in twos or threes. Where the exterior wall meets the roof, it is trimmed with a wide metal cornice.

The educational wing is used for the church's Sunday school. However it is also currently used during the workweek by The Montessori Children's Academy. Visitors enter the wing through the courtyard entrance on the southeast side (photograph 20). The Children's Courtyard, as it is called, was dedicated on May 19, 1985 in honor of Margaret King, a church member who was a key figure in the planning for the courtyard. It contains a mosaic entitled "Christ with Children" which is dedicated to Blanche Jones, a member and benefactor of the church. On the northwest side of the educational wing, there is another entrance, a double door below a set of three windows, all in a large rectangular concrete surround. This entranceway is not often used (photograph 18).

Non-contributing Buildings

The two and a half story, Queen Anne-style house adjacent to the church to the east was built in 1889 as a parsonage. It is no longer used as such and is currently rented out. The original clapboard has been replaced by metal siding. (photograph 22)

A two-bay, stuccoed garage was built behind the parsonage in 1933. (photograph 21)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMethodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJSection number 8 Page 1**Summary Statement**

The United Methodist Church of Madison, New Jersey, built in 1870 -71, is significant in the area of architecture under National Register Criterion C as a well-executed and harmonious expression of the Romanesque Revival style as applied to church architecture. Formerly known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, this simple rectangular plan building possesses the distinguishing characteristics of the picturesque style. The gable end facing Madison Avenue is flanked by two square towers, one taller and larger than the other. The round arched windows, so characteristic of the Romanesque Revival style, are topped by heavy brownstone drip molds. A belt course, also of brownstone, articulates the architectural elements of the façade and provides horizontal emphasis. Finally, the smooth salmon brick on the façade is laid with the thin mortar joints favored for Romanesque Revival buildings.

In addition, the church is significant under Criterion A in the area of religious history. Its construction was linked to the establishment in 1867 of an important Methodist seminary in Madison, the Drew Theological Seminary. The nationally prominent Methodists who founded the seminary also provided land, funding and assistance for the construction of the church. Both the seminary and the new church building were direct expressions of two fundamental changes in the nature of American Methodism occurring at the time. Up until this point, Methodist ministers were largely untrained preachers traveling on horseback from congregation to congregation. Oftentimes, these congregations had no church building; meeting instead in the open air, homes or schools. In the mid-1800s however, influential Methodists began to call for scholarly ministerial training and the construction of new, more architecturally significant, churches. After years of debate on these issues, the Methodist General Conference agreed to mark the centennial of American Methodism with the establishment of a major seminary. With this new seminary in Madison and handsome new churches such as the Romanesque Revival church next door, America's Methodists seemed determined to modernize, meeting the demands of their increasingly sophisticated congregations.

Significance in Religious History**The Early Methodists**

First established in England, Methodism was one of several evangelical movements that grew out of the religious dissent of the 17th century. As early Methodists worked to expand their membership, the primary target of their missionary zeal was the common person; the agent was the untrained traveling preacher and the settings were houses, barns and fields.

The founders of Methodism, John and Charles Wesley, were the first of the traveling Methodist ministers in America, but they were soon followed by fellow Englishmen Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury. They converted local citizens and inspired many to follow in their footsteps as traveling evangelists. One of these, Thomas Morrell, had been converted as a result of attending the meetings of the earliest congregation of Methodists held at Philip Embury's home in New York City which had begun in 1766. Morrell subsequently became an itinerant minister and as such gave the first Methodist sermon in the Madison area in 1785. It was

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMethodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJSection number 8 Page 2

given in Chatham and it was with the early Methodists in Chatham that John Hancock, who was later to become known as the father of Methodism in Madison, discovered his ministerial calling.¹

The first Methodist meeting place for Madison's early Methodists was John Hancock's farm on Columbia Road in the community of East Madison. In 1802, he began to hold services in his farmhouse there. This continued for thirty years until 1832, when the numbers of Methodists wishing to attend services grew too large for Hancock's modest house. The Methodists applied for and received permission to hold their weekly service at the two-story brick Genungtown school just down the road from the Hancock farm toward the growing village of Bottle Hill, as Madison was known until 1834. As membership increased, the site for weekly meetings was again moved, in 1840, to a location in Madison itself, on the second floor of Henry Keep's umbrella and straw hat factory at the corner of what is now Kings Road and Prospect Street. This factory was the third meeting place for Madison-area Methodists.

Just three years after moving their services to Keep's factory, the congregation elected their first trustees and drew up "A Proposition for Buying a Lot of Ground for a Church" dated October 7, 1843. John Hancock and his son John W. Hancock were among the signers, all of whom also agreed to contribute in equal shares to the purchase of the property. A suitable lot was found near the railroad depot on what is now Waverly Place. It was purchased from Stephen D. Hunting in 1844, and by 1845 a building, 36 by 50 feet with a front gallery had been constructed under the direction of Joseph E. Muchmore. With these actions, Madison's Methodists had established a home which they would use as their place of worship for the next 25 years.

The Mid-19th Century Brings Two Fundamental Changes in Methodism

Training for Ministers

As Madison's Methodists were settling in at their first church building, the denomination began to struggle with calls for change. By 1850, it had become the largest denomination in the United States with 2.6 million members and just over 13,000 churches or meeting houses.² Its increasingly prosperous and educated members wanted to leave the frontier-style camp meetings behind. In 1853, James Strong, a young and articulate Methodist layman, wrote a strongly worded article in the Methodist publication, *Christian Advocate*, which called for the creation of centralized and scholarly theological training for Methodist ministers. He believed that modern congregations demanded high-quality sermons which could not be provided by the bulk of Methodism's untrained ministers. He went so far as to say that this was critical to the future of the church. The article ignited a vigorous debate with the many Methodists who believed in the power of the simple traditions of their denomination.³

¹ Melda B. Haynes Shippey, *150 Years of Methodism in Madison, New Jersey, 1843-1993*. Bountiful, Utah: Family History Publishers, 1993, 9. This source provided much of the factual material about the history of the church for this document.

² Brian Christopher Zugay, *Towards a New Era of Church Building, architectural reform in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries*, Brown University Ph.D. Thesis, May 2004. 19. Bound photocopy, United Methodist Archives at Drew University.

³ John T. Cunningham, *University in the Forest, The Story of Drew University*, Rev. ed., Florham Park, New Jersey: The Afton Press, 1990, 20-21.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMethodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJSection number 8 Page 3

The advocates of scholarly ministerial training eventually won the argument. In 1866, the Methodist Centenary Educational Permanent Fund was created by the General Conference of the denomination to mark the 100th anniversary of the first Methodist meeting in America. The fund had one purpose: to support the education and training of Methodist ministers.⁴ John McClintock, an eminent Methodist minister and scholar and member of the fund's implementation committee, convinced wealthy New York tycoon Daniel Drew to give impetus to the project by providing \$500,000 for the first Methodist seminary in the Mid-Atlantic States. Part of that money was used in 1867 to acquire the unoccupied William Gibbons estate in Madison to serve as the site for the new seminary.

Drew then offered a one-acre plot of land adjacent to the new seminary to Madison's Methodist congregation as a site for a new church.⁵ They were delighted to accept the offer. The minutes of the subsequent meeting of the congregation on November 20, 1867 report that "The greatest harmony prevailed. All seemed of one mind and were ready to express their gratitude at this providential offering." McClintock, who, at Drew's urging, became the seminary's first president, offered an additional \$20,000 for the church building fund.⁶ In addition, New York architect Stephen Decatur Hatch who had been engaged to plan the first new buildings on the seminary grounds was hired by the church's building committee to provide the specifications for and oversee the building of the church. These actions strongly suggest that a new church, worthy of the neighboring seminarians, was high on the agendas of both Daniel Drew and John McClintock as they moved forward with seminary plans and furthermore, that they took the direct steps necessary to insure that just such a church was built.

Church Architecture Begins to Matter

The building of this new church occurred against the backdrop of a second fundamental change in American Methodism. Just as Methodist leadership had decided to provide better, more scholarly training for ministers, they also began to consider the idea of upgrading their meeting places.

As the mid-19th century approached, many of the evangelical denominations were coming to believe that the church building itself could be a powerful symbol of respectability, helping them to attract new members. In the 1840s, a "church building discourse" gradually gained momentum in the widely read religious publications of the day.⁷ The Congregationalists and Presbyterians were the first to engage in the discussion which considered the theories of Andrew Jackson Downing and John Ruskin and addressed topics such as the "...need for professional architects, the importance of truthfulness in design and materials and the moral effect of architecture on a community."⁸

⁴ Ibid, 31.

⁵ See appended photographs of Daniel Drew and of John McClintock.

⁶ Shippey, 31.

⁷ Zugay, 66.

⁸ Gwen W. Steege, "The 'Book of Plans' and the Early Romanesque Revival in the United States: A Study in Architectural Patronage," *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, 3 (September, 1987), 215.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMethodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJSection number 8 Page 4

In particular, reformers associated with the Romantic Movement, including Ruskin, urged that the influence of classical Greece on the architecture of the early 19th century should be replaced by a revival of medieval architectural styles. Many argued that it was important to return to the early roots of Christianity and as a result, a revival of both the Gothic and Romanesque styles emerged, in Europe as well as in the United States.⁹ The liturgical denominations found the Gothic style more in keeping with their tastes and approach to worship. The non-liturgical, evangelical denominations, however, gravitated to the revival of Roman architectural principles and forms.¹⁰

The Congregationalists were the earliest champions of the Romanesque Revival style. Its simple, self-contained massing, flat planes and restrained ornamentation were evocative of early Congregational meetinghouses. The round arches were also reminiscent of the familiar Colonial and Neoclassical styles while the new use and treatment of the arch provided an opportunity for innovation.¹¹ In the mid-1840s, the Congregationalists began to build churches which incorporated Romanesque elements. The earliest example of the use of the style is believed to be Richard Upjohn's Church of the Pilgrims, built for a Congregationalist congregation in Brooklyn in 1844-46. It, in turn, influenced the design of James Renwick's Church of the Puritans which was built for another Congregationalist congregation on Union Square in New York in 1846.

Renwick also collaborated with Robert Owen on Owen's 1849 book, *Hints on Public Architecture*, which was an influential proponent of the Romanesque style, spreading it across the country. Owen praised the style's simplicity, flexibility, economy, and practicality, i.e. the ease of warming and ventilating the structure. "Its entire expression is less ostentatious, and if political character may be ascribed to Architecture, more republican."¹² Gwen Steege captured succinctly the appeal of the style to the evangelical denominations when she wrote, "...in the Romanesque was a picturesque style which was affordable but which did not carry associations with Roman Catholicism or Episcopalianism."¹³

In 1853, the Congregationalists took another important and influential step. They published *A Book of Plans for Churches and Parsonages* which represented their thoughtful and practical contribution to the evangelical discussion about architecture. It included some introductory text and 18 architectural plans designed by 10 architects, some of whom were the most prominent architects the day, including Richard Upjohn, James Renwick and Gervase Wheeler. Half of the designs were Romanesque or "round-headed" as the style was then called and their publication gave impetus to the growing interest in the revival of Romanesque architecture.¹⁴

For a time the Methodists declined to participate in the discussion about church architecture, firmly believing that their modest meeting places were an important element of their faith. Even as late as 1854, this resistance

⁹ James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, "Romanesque Revival, Urban castles for gilded-age barons," *The Old House Journal Online*, Nov. 2002.

¹⁰ Carroll L.V. Meeks, "Romanesque before Richardson in the United States," *The Art Bulletin*, 35 (March, 1953), 18.

¹¹ Steege, 219

¹² As quoted in Meeks, 22.

¹³ Steege, 219.

¹⁴ Ibid, 222

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMethodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJSection number 8 Page 5

is expressed in a quote from "The Doctrine and Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church": "let all our churches be built plain and decent, and with free seats wherever practicable; but no more expensive than is absolutely avoidable—otherwise the necessity of raising money will make rich men necessary to us. But if so, we must be dependent on them, yea, and governed by them. And then farewell to Methodist discipline, if not doctrine too."¹⁵

However, the Congregationalists' new book motivated the Methodists to begin to upgrade their tastes in church architecture. It soon became clear that they were also taken with the Romanesque Revival style. In 1855 and 1856, the Reverend H. Mattison, a Methodist, published a six-part series of articles entitled "Methodist Church Architecture" in *National Magazine*. In the first of these articles, he described the red-brick, round-arched Grace Church in Buffalo as "exceedingly neat and tasteful."¹⁶ While Mattison provided some plans, he referred his fellow Methodists to the Congregationalists' *Book of Plans* as an excellent resource.¹⁷ Also in 1856, another Methodist minister, the Reverend George Bowler published his own book of designs for churches, *Chapel and Church Architecture with Designs for Parsonages*. Bowler's book, which was endorsed by the Boston Conference of Methodist Ministers, included several Romanesque designs.¹⁸

Architectural Significance

A Romanesque Revival Church is built in Madison in 1870 and 1871

By the late 1860's, the Methodists had become convinced of the importance of building better churches. In his history of the denomination written for the centenary in 1866, Dr. Abel Stevens cautioned against excess but then went on to urge his fellow Methodists to build "the most approved and most commodious churches in the nation."¹⁹ Two years later Daniel Drew made his gift of land to the congregation in Madison.

The deed transferring the land from Daniel and Roxanna Drew to the trustees of the Madison Methodist Episcopal Church as it was then known was dated November 14, 1868 and recorded in the office of the Morris County Clerk on August 5, 1869. About one acre in size, the lot fronted the Morris and Elizabethtown Turnpike and was directly adjacent to the seminary property. The deed stipulated that a church was to be built on the property within three years and the church's Board of Trustees moved swiftly. On August 11, 1869 they appointed a building committee. On the committee was James Strong, a faculty member at the new seminary who, along with John McClintock, the Seminary's first president, had been appointed to the church's board in June of 1869.²⁰ By July of 1870, the committee had decided on the size and budget for the proposed church. They determined that the dimensions of the building would be 52 x 80 feet and the cost should not exceed \$20,000. They had also decided against both a spire and a basement but later agreed to include a basement.

¹⁵ Zugay, 71.

¹⁶ Ibid, 90.

¹⁷ Ibid, 88.

¹⁸ Steege, 222-223.

¹⁹ As quoted in Zugay, 145.

²⁰ See appended illustration of James Strong. Interestingly, this is the same James Strong who had ignited the denomination's debate about ministerial training years earlier.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMethodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJSection number 8 Page 6

Subsequently, a new committee, including James Strong, the minister, Solomon Parsons, and church member Benjamin Felch, was appointed to get plans and estimates. Four bids were received; the lowest, a bid of \$10,700 was submitted by Ellis Parcels, a local builder who was also a member of the church. Parcels and the committee settled on a fee of \$10,500 and a contract was subsequently drawn up which indicated that the drawings and specifications would be provided by Stephen D. Hatch, architect of New York City. Mr. Hatch would also oversee the building of the church. This document is dated September 5, 1870.

Stephen Decatur Hatch (1839-1894) was a prominent New York architect in the second half of the 19th century. His commissions there included the New York Life Insurance Building, the Fleming Smith warehouse, the Appleton Century Croft Building, and Gilsey House.²¹ In the late 1880s, he designed the interior of the office suite for the Secretary of War in what is now known as the Eisenhower Executive Office Building in Washington, DC.²² Interestingly, Bishop Matthew Simpson wrote in his 1882 *Cyclopedia of Methodism* that Hatch had been engaged to erect some of the first new buildings on the seminary grounds.²³ Hatch was also the architect for Morristown's Methodist church which was dedicated in 1870. It is evident that Drew and McClintock had worked with Hatch and it is likely that it was through these connections that he came to be the architect for the new church in Madison.

Given the widespread enthusiasm for the Romanesque Revival style at the time, it is not surprising that Hatch recommended it to his Madison clients. The church he designed for them is similar to the Methodist church he was just completing in Morristown.²⁴ Although the Morristown church is larger and built of stone, it and the church in Madison share the basic elements of the Romanesque Revival style: round arched windows set in a front-facing gable flanked by towers of unequal sizes. The cornices of both gables display the Norman nail heads. Photographs of the Madison church from the late-19th century show a polygonal louvered cupola with a domical roof atop the smaller tower at that time.²⁵ Interestingly, the Morristown church has a similar cupola atop its smaller tower. The Morristown church was also built with a spire on its larger tower; a feature that the Madison congregation decided to forgo.

While more modest than Hatch's Morristown church, his church for the Madison congregation is a coherent and well-executed example of the Romanesque Revival style. Many churches in this style were built of brick and often of painted or polychrome brick.²⁶ The vibrant monochromatic salmon brick veneer of the Madison church provides an appropriate setting for the round-arched windows so characteristic of the style. The hood molds over the windows and the projecting belt course are also typical characteristics as is the medieval geometric ornamentation which has been applied to the cornice. Finally, this façade is distinguished by decorative brickwork which articulates its architectural elements and also those of the northwest and southeast elevations.

²¹ For photographs of these buildings, see (<http://www.nyc-architecture.com/ARCH/ARCH-Hatch.htm>)

²² The White House Website, Life in the White House, www.whitehouse.gov/history/eeobtour/room231_nonflash.html

²³ Matthew Simpson, ed., *Cyclopedia of Methodism*, 5th rev. ed., (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882), 314.

²⁴ See appended image of the Morristown church.

²⁵ See appended historical photograph of the church in Madison.

²⁶ Steege, 223

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetMethodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJSection number 8 Page 7

Very little is known about the interior decoration of the church at the time it was built. However, Carol Meeks, in her article "Romanesque before Richardson", indicates that "the interiors of most Romanesque Revival churches were relatively plain, rectangular rooms with flat floors, flat ends, and a gallery supported on the lightest possible supports, architectural effects being subordinated to acoustic and visual considerations."²⁷ The interior of the Madison church fits this description quite well. Its auditorium, accessible via the vestibule on the northwest side, is a large and "relatively plain" rectangular room with a flat floor and flat ends, one of which holds a gallery. Meeks continues, "The focal center, rarely an apse arch or window, was usually a platform and its furniture, over which later generations have sought to contrive a more decided climax, often by moving the organ and choir from the gallery."²⁸ Again, the auditorium of the Methodist Church in Madison fits the description. Its focal center, the chancel, is opposite the gallery, on the south side of the church. The organ was indeed moved from the gallery to the front of the church in 1883 and in 1891; a new organ was purchased and placed directly behind the pulpit in the alcove of the chancel.

The new church building was dedicated on May 20, 1871. The records indicate that the cost of the project, including the furniture, was \$26,000, just over the amount budgeted. While first a chapel (1890) and then an education wing (1953) were subsequently added to the rear of the building, the original church retains much of its architectural integrity and is an eloquent expression of the Romanesque Revival style that dominated church architecture at the time it was built. The prominent Methodists who played such a pivotal role in its construction were at the forefront of the efforts to firmly institute proper academic training for the denomination's ministers. Today both institutions stand, side by side, and serve as tangible symbols of the fundamental transformation that occurred in Methodism in the last half of the 19th century.

1924 Renovation

In the early 1920s, the congregation began to consider the need to undertake a significant upgrading of their fifty year-old building. There was some discussion of razing the existing church and building a new one. Then, in 1921, the Boston architectural firm of Coolidge and Carson was asked to prepare plans to significantly enlarge and remodel the church. The cost of this project was estimated to be \$200,000, a cost the congregation found prohibitive. Subsequently, architect Louis Francis Bird of South Orange was engaged to plan a more modest approach. Nevertheless, the resulting renovation to the original church building resulted in the most significant changes to the original church building to-date.

The sanctuary or auditorium appears to have been the main focus of the project. It was described as having been "unattractive with its dark walls, its strange red windows, its overhanging gallery and its gray wainscoted ceiling."²⁹ During the renovation, the size of the gallery was reduced by removing the portion which overhung the auditorium. Changes were also made to the chancel, providing space for the choir and the keyboard of the

²⁷ Meeks, 29-30.

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Program of Reopening Services, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Sunday, September 14, 1924. Madison NJ Public Library, Local History Department.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 8

new 1924 Austin organ on a platform two steps higher than the pulpit platform and separated from it by a wooden partition. A floor of narrow oak planks was laid and the walls of the auditorium were repainted a light color and wide stenciling applied around the windows. The "strange red windows" were replaced with new windows of semi-opalescent glass in a geometric pattern which were fabricated and installed by the George Hardy Payne Studios in Clifton, New Jersey.

The project also resulted in some significant changes to the exterior of the church. When the church was built, three large, arched and paneled double doors had been incorporated on the ground floor of the principal façade (historic photograph 1). In the 1924 renovation however, only the central doorway was retained and the two flanking entranceways to the towers were replaced with traceried windows of translucent pebbled glass, the wooden tracery repeating the round arch motif. (See historic photograph 2 of the 1924 renovation in progress.) A transom of the same traceried glass was also installed over the central double doorway which was lowered to accommodate the transom.

Photographs of the church taken in 1916 show that a polygonal louvered cupola with a domical roof was atop the smaller tower at that time (historic photograph 1). A 1923 booklet prepared with the assistance of architect Louis Francis Bird and entitled "Plans of Proposed Improvements in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, New Jersey" indicates that the wooden cupola was to be removed as part of the extensive renovation of the church to be completed in 1924. The photograph also shows pinnacles atop the corners of this tower as well as at the apex of the gable and at the midpoint on the edge of the roof on the northwestern side of the building. These pinnacles have also been removed, perhaps at the same time as the cupola.

The reopening service was held on Sunday, September 14, 1924. The cost of the project was approximately \$40,000. Despite the changes resulting from the renovation, the building continues to display the key elements that so characterize the Romanesque Revival style: round arched windows capped by hood molds, a front facing gable flanked by towers and given horizontal emphasis by the brownstone belt course and enlivened by salmon-colored brick. While the renovation was underway, church services were held in the chapel at the Drew Seminary, continuing the relationship that began with Daniel Drew's gift of land in 1867. The Drew Theological Seminary itself was to experience an even more fundamental change four years after the renovation of the church. In 1928, an undergraduate college was added and the institution's name changed to Drew University.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Methodist Episcopal Church
Madison Boro, Morris Co., NJ

Section number 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographic References

Primary Sources

Agreement for Building, September 5, 1870, United Methodist Church of Madison Archives.

(Many other primary documents relating to the building of the church, the 1924 renovations and the construction of the 1952-53 educational wing are held in the Archives of the United Methodist Church of Madison.)

Correspondence (October 23, 2006) with David Konrad of J&R Lamb Studios in Clifton, NJ regarding the stained glass windows installed in 1924. (Archives of the United Methodist Church of Madison)

"Dedication of the M.E. Chapel," *The Madison Eagle*, Madison, New Jersey, October 24, 1890, 3.

"Drew Seminary," editorial by Daniel Curry, *Christian Advocate*, published New York, NY by the Methodist Episcopal Church, November 14, 1867. (Archives of the United Methodist Church of Madison).

"Methodists Observe 80th Milestone Here, Add Educational Unit," *The Madison Eagle*, Madison, New Jersey, May 17, 1951, 1.

"Plans of Proposed Improvements in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, New Jersey," a pamphlet prepared by the church leaders with the help of architect Louis Bird to describe the planned 1924 renovations. (The Archives of the United Methodist Church of Madison)

"Program of Reopening Services, Sunday, September 14, 1924," First Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, New Jersey. (Madison Public Library Local History Department)

"The Drew Theological Seminary," *Harpers Weekly*, New York, NY, October 4, 1873. 877-878. (Drew University Archives)

Books and Other Secondary Sources

Cunningham, John T. *University in the Forest, The Story of Drew University*. Rev.ed. Florham Park, New Jersey: The Afton Press, 1990.

Meeks, Carroll L.V., "Romanesque Before Richardson in the United States, *The Art Bulletin*." Vol. 35, No. 1 (Mar, 1953), 17-33.

Pierson, William H., Jr. "Richard Upjohn and the American Rundbogenstil." *Winterthur Portfolio*. Vol. 21. No. 4 (Winter, 1986) 223-242.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Methodist Episcopal Church
Madison Boro, Morris Co., NJ

Section number 9 Page 2

Massey, James C. and Shirley Maxwell, "Romanesque Revival, Urban castles for gilded-age barons." *Old-House Journal Online*, Nov. 2002, available from the World Wide Web:

<http://www.oldhousejournal.com/magazine/2002/november/roman_revival.shtml>

Shippey, Melda B. Haynes. *150 Years of Methodism in Madison, New Jersey, 1843-1993*. Bountiful, Utah: Family History Publishers, 1993.

Simpson, Matthew, D.D., LL.D. Ed. *Cyclopedia of Methodism*. Fifth Rev. Ed. Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882.

Steege, Gwen W., "The 'Book of Plans' and the Early Romanesque Revival in the United States: A Study in Architectural Patronage." *The Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, Vol. 46, No.3 (September, 1987) 215-227.

Zugay, Brian Christopher. Towards a New Era of Church Building, architectural reform in the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Ph.D. Thesis, May 2004. Bound photocopy, United Methodist Archives at Drew University.

Maps and Surveys

1893 Plan of Grounds and Buildings of the Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, NJ, from the collection of the Drew University Archives

Sanborn-Perris Map Company, Insurance Map of Madison, December, 1896, from the collection of the Madison Historical Society.

Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Map of Madison, July, 1921. 50 ft.=1". From the collection of the Madison Historical Society.

Herbert O. Winston, Survey of Methodist Church and Parsonage, May 9, 1952.

William DiMarzo, Survey of Methodist Church and Parsonage, July 24, 1984.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison
Morris County NJ

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is the parcel known as Block 3001 Lot 2 of the Borough of Madison, Morris County, New Jersey.

Boundary Justification Statement

The boundaries encompass the one acre parcel of land given in 1867 by Daniel Drew and his wife to the trustees of the Madison Methodist Episcopal Church. The property is now known as Block 3001, Lot 2 of the Borough of Madison, Morris County, New Jersey.

Maps follow.

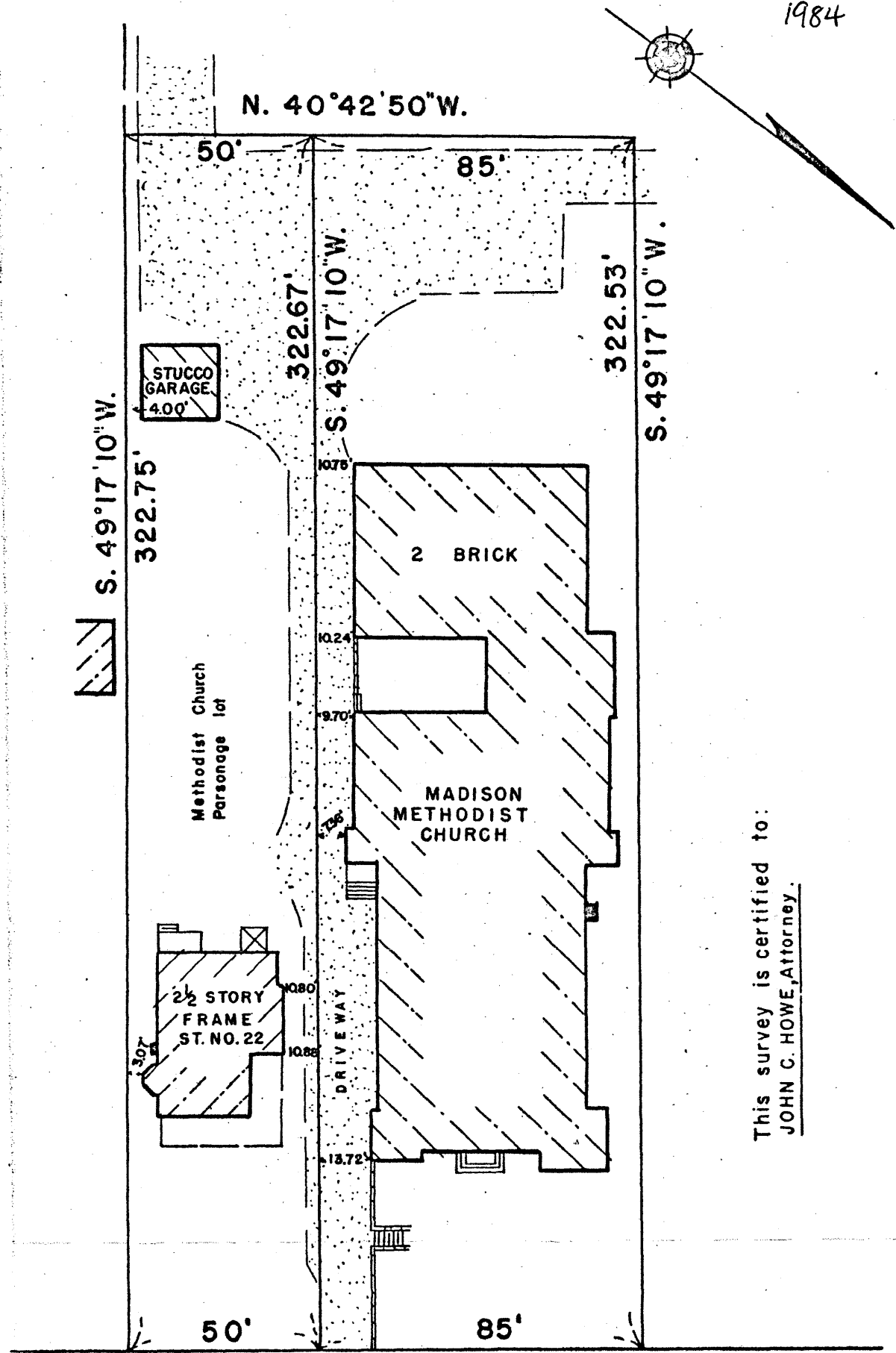
Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison, Morris County NJ

Photographs were taken in 2006 and 2007 by Karen Mancinelli-Page.

1. Methodist Episcopal Church, looking southwest from Madison Avenue. Former parsonage (22 Madison Avenue) to the left.
2. Methodist Episcopal Church, looking south from Madison Avenue and the entrance to Drew University.
3. Methodist Episcopal Church, gable in principal façade.
4. Methodist Episcopal Church, looking southeast from Smith House on Drew University campus.
5. Methodist Episcopal Church, looking north from backyard of 22 Madison Avenue.
6. Interior of narthex, looking toward north tower first floor room with the stairway to the gallery.
7. Interior of sanctuary, looking northeast towards gallery.
8. Interior of sanctuary, looking southwest from gallery towards chancel.
9. Interior of gallery, looking southeast, towards east tower second floor room.
10. One of the stained glass windows in the sanctuary.
11. Fellowship Hall, in basement below sanctuary, looking southwest toward stage.
12. Methodist Episcopal Church, looking east from Drew University campus. View of 1890 chapel addition and partial view to the right of the 1952-53 education wing.
13. Chapel addition, looking northwest from backyard of 22 Madison Avenue.
14. Southeast entranceway to chapel addition, looking toward the southwest from the driveway.
15. Library and window memorializing Louis Noe on first floor of chapel addition.
16. Lounge on first floor of chapel addition.
17. Front office on first floor of chapel addition. Pastor's office through doorway on the left of the photograph.
18. Methodist Episcopal Church, looking southeast. Chapel addition to the left; education wing to the right.
19. Rear corner of education wing of the Methodist Episcopal Church, looking northeast.
20. Courtyard entranceway to education wing and rear of chapel addition, looking northwest from driveway.
21. Northwest elevation of the garage to the rear of the former parsonage. View from driveway.
22. View of former parsonage from Madison Avenue.

MADISON, N. J.

1984



This survey is certified to:
JOHN C. HOWE, Attorney.

July 24 1984
Scale 1 inch = 16 ft
MADISON AVE
formerly Turnpike Road

William D. Harzo
Surveyor
N.J. Lic 1834
1207 Springfield Ave
Princeton, N.J.

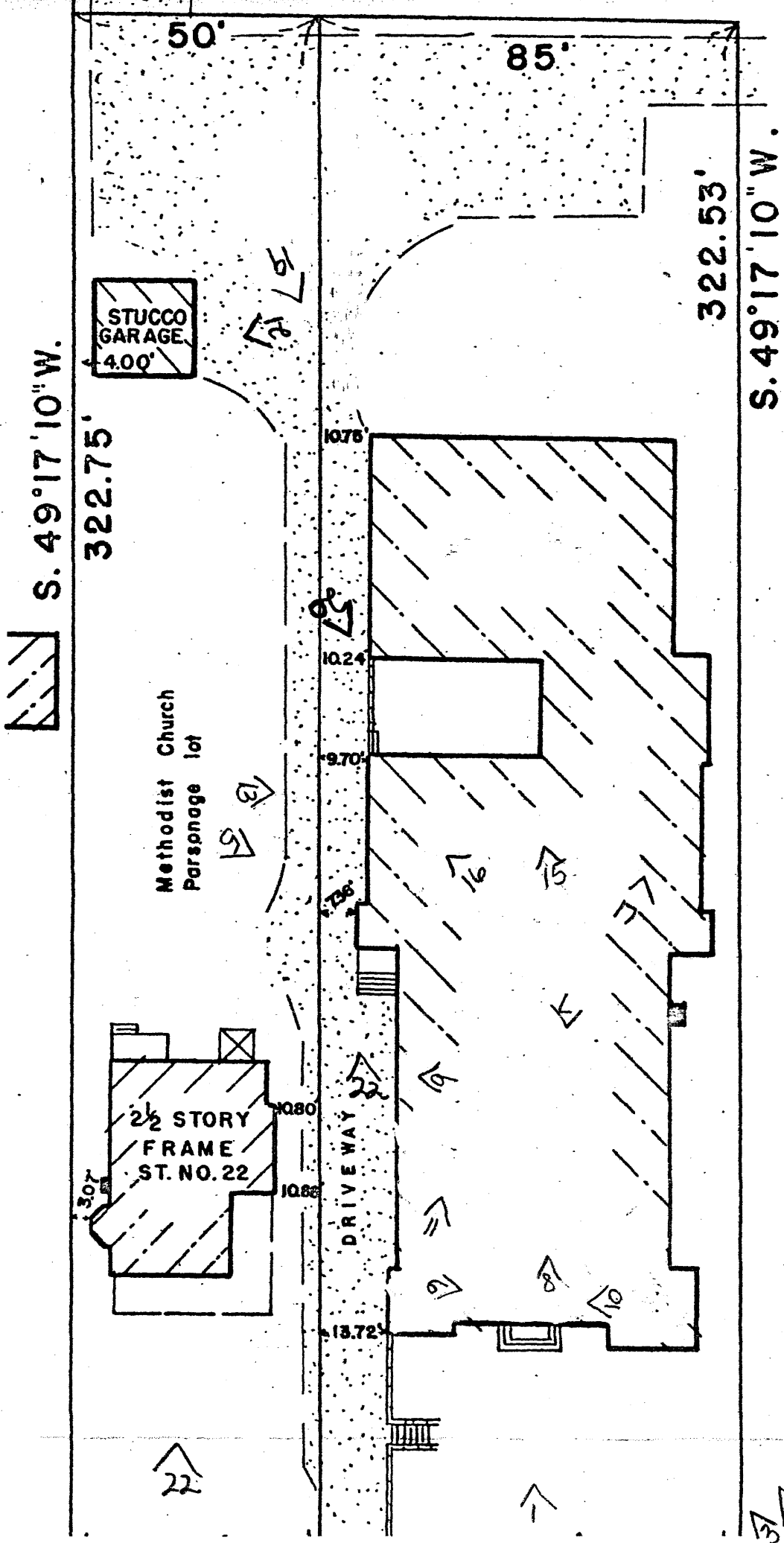


Photo Locations
 Methodist Episcopal
 Church, Madison,
 Morris County, NJ

Note: Photos 8 and 10
 were taken in the
 gallery.

Photo 11 was
 taken in Fellowship
 Hall in the basement.



This survey is certified to:
JOHN C. HOWE, Attorney.

3/27

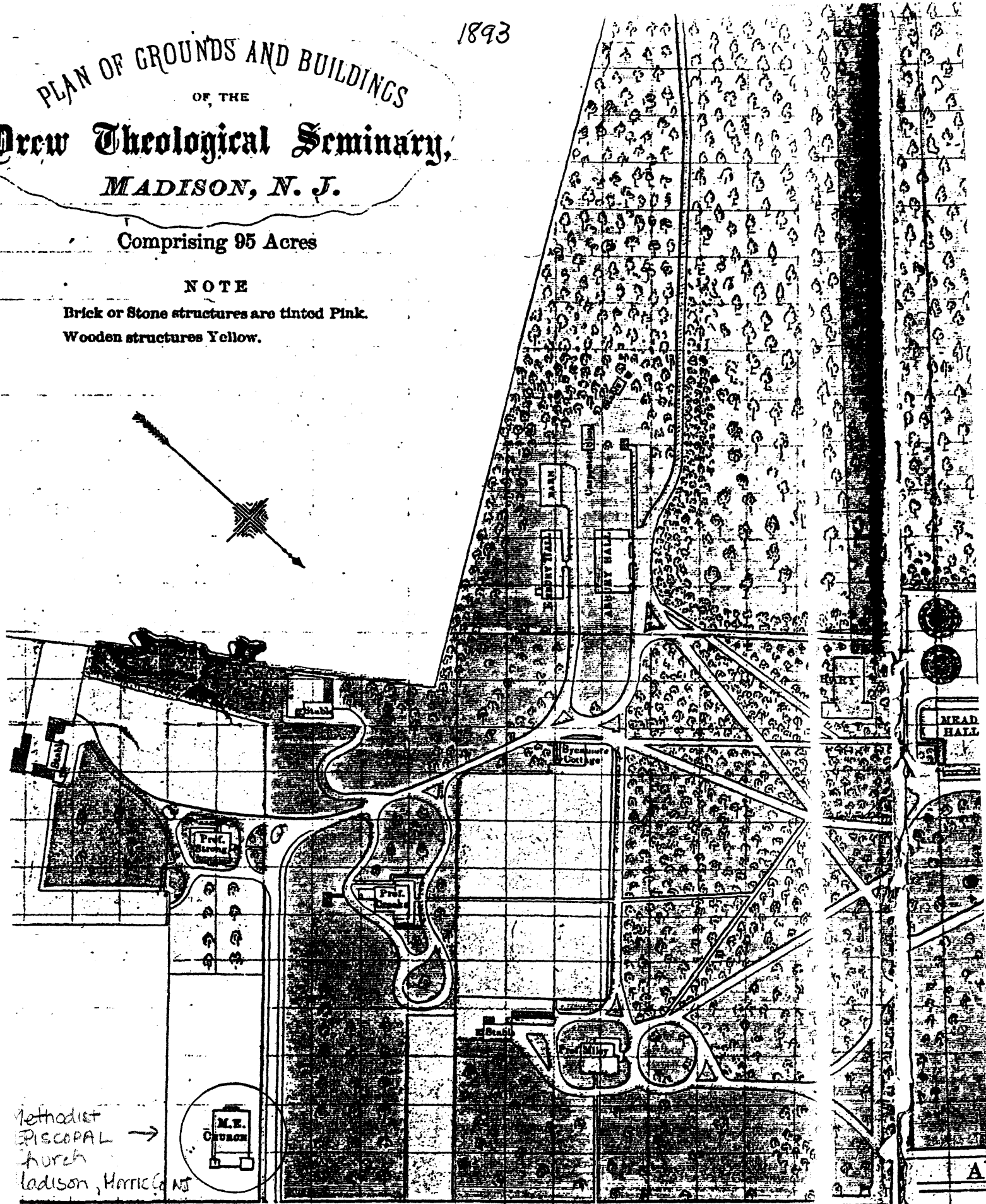
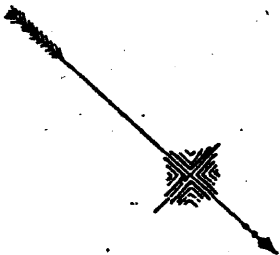
1893

PLAN OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS OF THE Drew Theological Seminary, MADISON, N. J.

Comprising 95 Acres

NOTE

Brick or Stone structures are tinted Pink.
Wooden structures Yellow.



Methodist
EPISCOPAL
Church
Madison, N.J.



MADISON

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

22 23

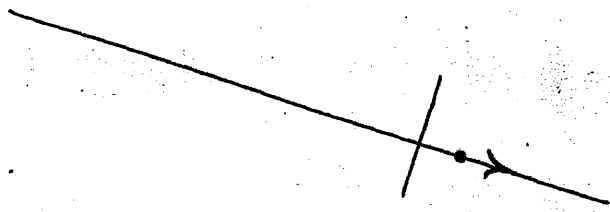
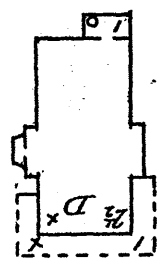
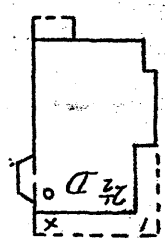
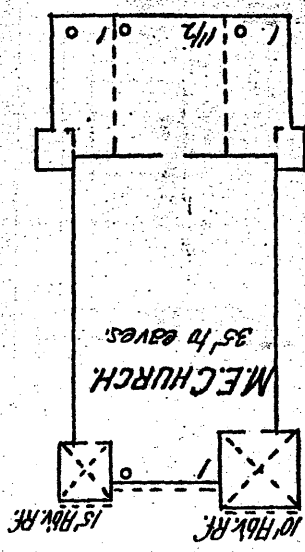
1896

Sanborn-Perris
Insurance Map
of Madison NJ

N O E X P O S U R E

PRIVATE WHY.

33'



30



412

413

411

410

401

MADISON

60'

406 DH

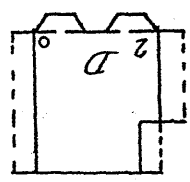
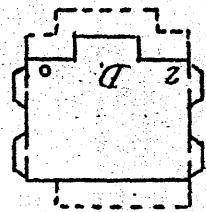
405

404

403

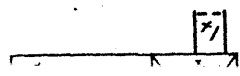
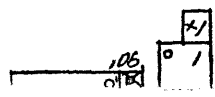
402

401



13

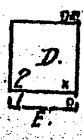
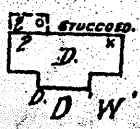
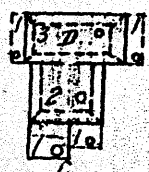
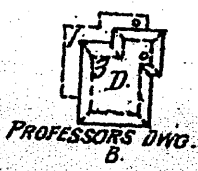
N O E X P O S U R E



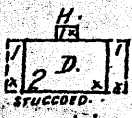
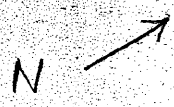
Sanborn Map Co.
Insurance Map of Madison, July, 1921

MADISON

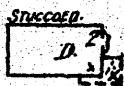
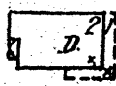
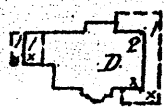
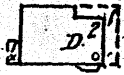
6



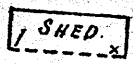
PROFESSOR'S



PROFESSOR'S DWG'S.



60'

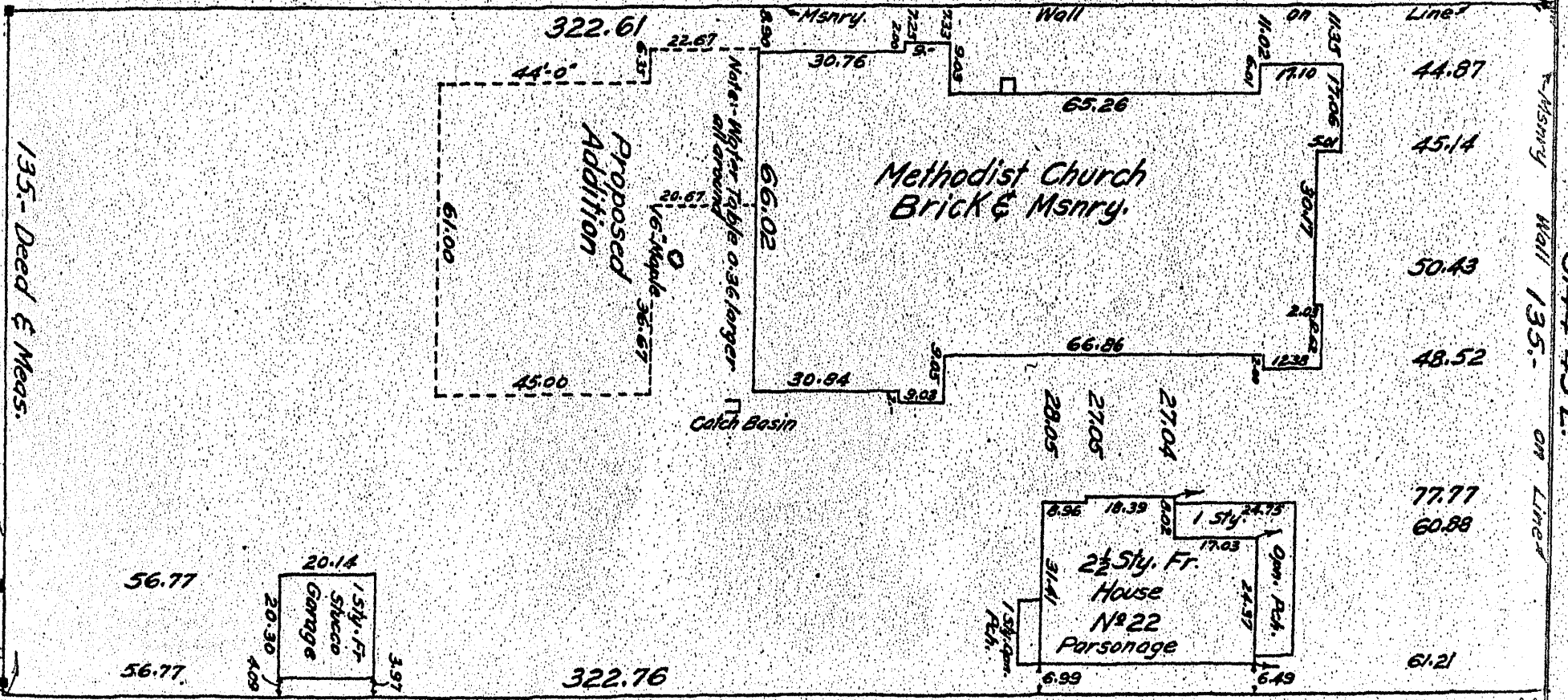


N

This Survey is certified to all in interest

Surveyor:
Herbert O. Winston
May 9, 1952
Scale: 1" = 30'

Drew University



of 135' on
Msrny Wall 135'-
ON Line
GROSS
on wall

1952

Historic Photographs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison NJ



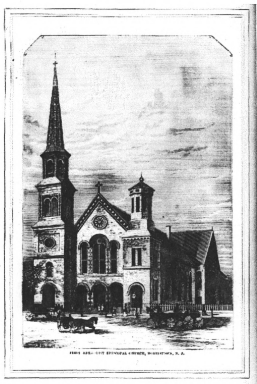
Photograph 1. Late 18th/early 19th C. Note three entranceways in ground floor of the principal façade and domed cupola on smaller tower. Parsonage (1889) to the left. Photographer unknown. Image courtesy of the Madison Historical Society.



Photograph 2, 1924. Renovations underway. Notice that the tower entranceways are being replaced with windows. Photograph taken by Mrs. Huldah I. Peck. Courtesy of the Madison Historical Society.

The Morristown Methodist Episcopal Church, Circa 1878

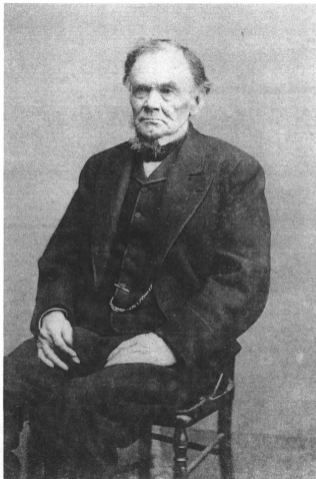
Courtesy of The General Commission on Archives and History,
The United Methodist Church



Daniel Drew, 1797-1879

Financier, Principle Benefactor of Drew Theological Seminary

Provided land for the building of the new Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison



(Image courtesy of Drew University Archives)

Illustrations of two figures central to both the establishment of the Drew Theological Seminary and the building of the Methodist Episcopal Church adjacent to it.



John McClintock, 1814-1870
Chair, Central Committee for the Celebration of the
Centenary of American Methodism
First President of the Drew Theological Seminary
Trustee, Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison

(Images courtesy of Drew University Archives)



James Strong, 1822-1894
Early faculty member, Drew Theological Seminary
Author, *Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible*
Trustee and member of the building committee, Methodist
Episcopal Church, Madison