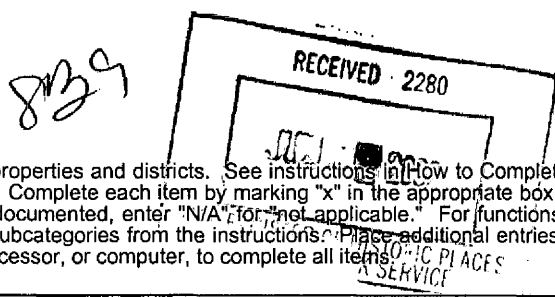


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 10560 Ft. George Road, East

N/A not for publication

city or town Jacksonville

N/A vicinity

state Florida

code _____

FL

county Duval

code _____

031

zip code 32226

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby 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.)

Joynt Snyder Matthews 6/26/2002
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Division 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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 See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

8/9/02
Date of Action

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)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

"Florida's Carpenter Gothic Episcopal Churches"

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)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Gothic
Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls WOOD

roof METAL
other GLASS

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.
- 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:

- 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1882

Significant Dates

1882

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Schuyler, Robert S.

unknown

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 36) 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
- Other

Name of Repository

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	4 5 8 7 0 0	3 3 6 4 4 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
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 deGaris, Lauri A.H./Robert O. Jones, Historic Sites Specialist

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June 2002

street & number 500 S. Bronough St. telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Episcopal Diocese of Florida

street & number 325 Market Street telephone 904-284-3030

city or town Jacksonville state FL zip code 32201

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 amend 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 form 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.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

St. George Episcopal Church is located at 10560 Ft. George Road, East Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. The church, grounds, and non-historic parish hall, Terry Hall, occupy approximately .52 acres and is located in the heart of the Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve on Ft. George Island. The Carpenter Gothic Style church is a small, rectangular, board and batten building with brick piers, a steeply pitched tin roof, and pointed windows.

SETTING

The church property, which is owned by the Episcopal Diocese of Florida, is located on historic Ft. George Island, a small barrier island located in northeast Florida, in an area designated the Federal Timucuan Ecological and Historical Preserve. Ft. George Island is mostly undeveloped with a few private residences located along the 4.5 mile drive around the island. There are two National Register buildings and one archaeological site located on the island. They are Kingsley Plantation House (NR 1970), Florida's oldest plantation home, managed by the National Park Service; The Ribault Clubhouse (NR 2000), an 18,000 sq. ft. Colonial Revival building built in 1928, managed by the Florida Park Service; and the Mission of San Juan del Puerto Archaeological Site (NR 1986), a 1578 Spanish complex.

The church property has a generally even grass lawn that contains a small area used for parking north of the church with scattered mature oaks, magnolia and palm trees. A two foot brick wall runs the width, and near the building's north elevation, and contains a memorial garden. To the immediate north lies Rollins Bird and Plant Sanctuary, a 120 acre preserve administered by the Florida Park Service. To the south and west lies private property with a contemporary house. Flanking the property on the east is Ft. George Road and a large salt marsh extending to the Ft. George River.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Exterior

St. George Church is in the Carpenter Gothic Style and has a rectangular footprint with one short extension near the southwest corner. The church parallels Ft. George Road East which runs north/south. The sacristy/vesting room is located in the southwest corner. Brick piers support the board and batten church that has a steeply pitched gable tin roof. Windows with triangular arched tops are filled with colored leaded glass. A large elaborate leaded stained glass window depicting St. George slaying a dragon is located on the south elevation. An open gabled bell cote is located on the crest of the roof.

The east elevation contains the main door located beside a small porch accessed from a ramp (Photo #1). The ramp was installed in the late 1990s on bermed earth that is structurally independent of, and does not visually block, the building. The porch is sheltered by a gabled tin roof supported by timber brackets. The door has a pointed top and is composed of two paneled wooden doors. Five lancet windows are to the south of the

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Section number 7 Page 2 **ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

main door. The gabled roof ridge has an open bell cote near the northern end. The battens on all elevations are triangular in shape.

The north elevation has a gabled end, and two tall lancet windows with triangular arch tops filled with leaded glass panels (Photo #2). A hexagonal leaded glass window is centered in the gable above the two lancets.

The west elevation contains four lancet windows with leaded panels (Photo #3). A small rectangular extension off the main building, located at the southern end of the west elevation, is accessed by six steps and has a gabled tin roof (Photo#4).

The south elevation has a gabled end with one large leaded glass window, and a small wooden cross is located on the roof top near the south end of the ridge (Photo #5). This is the altar end of the church.

Interior

The small rectangular church is designed to seat approximately 80 persons. The floors are unpainted heart of pine, and the walls are painted white plaster with exposed vertical posts unpainted (Photo #6). The ceiling is beaded pine paneling laid parallel to the roof ridge and painted blue. A baby grand piano is beside the east wall at the southern end of the church nave. Wooden pews abut the east and west walls in the nave of the church, leaving a central aisle. The ceiling has six exposed sets of scissors-trusses. The chancel, occupying a third of the church, has two low risers, and a wooden altar placed against the south wall on the third riser. The south wall has vertical wainscoting and contains a large memorial stained glass window. The separation of the chancel from the nave is accented by the placement of a wooden rail 2.5 feet above the lowest riser in the chancel, and runs the width of the nave. The rail is supported by four decorative brass posts. In the west wall of the chancel is a wooden door leading to the sacristy which has unpainted wooden paneling. A door in the sacristy's north wall leads to wooden steps outside. The west wall of the nave contains three windows with diamond and square colored, leaded glass with painted geometric patterns (Photo #7). A fourth window beside the sacristy door is a leaded opalescent glass, symbolic window with a cross (Photo #8). The window was installed in 1906 as a memorial to Mrs. Hannah Breck Rollins, an original trustee of the congregation. The east wall contains four windows with diamond and square colored, leaded glass with painted geometric patterns. The fifth lancet window beside the chancel is leaded clear glass with in a diamond pattern.

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

In 1958, a small rectangular parish hall was constructed behind the church on the west side of the property. The building was named Terry Hall and used for Sunday School and as a meeting hall. In 1993, the building needed repair, and the church vestry decided to replace it with a larger hall which was completed in 1994. The new Terry Hall is constructed with similar triangular battens as the main church, is Carpenter Gothic in style, and has a gabled tin roof. The east elevation of the hall contains a small gabled porch tin roof which shelters the main entrance. The interior has a small office in the south, main room toward the north, and

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**ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

bathroom on the west. In 1999, a two foot high brick wall was placed along the north end of the church to denote a memorial garden (Photo #2).

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Section number 8 Page 1 **ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

SUMMARY

St. George Episcopal Church is nominated to the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The church is nominated under the "Florida's Carpenter Gothic Episcopal Churches" Multiple Property Cover, associated property type F.1 Religious Facility, Church. The church was built in 1882 under the personal direction of Florida's Bishop John F. Young who was the Episcopal Diocese's greatest advocate of the use of the Gothic Revival in church construction. The church is an exceptionally fine example of Carpenter Gothic construction.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Civil War veteran John F. Rollins, native of New Hampshire, and his partner Richard H. Ayer, bought Ft. George Island in 1868 with the idea of running a citrus plantation and winter destination for northern tourists. Tourism and citrus production were fast becoming the dominant industries along the St. Johns River. Steamboats carrying tourists south were filled with citrus for the return trip north (Stowell, 1996:139). Rollins and Ayer planted Ft. George Island with citrus trees and divided the remaining land into individual lots to be sold to northern tourists. By 1875, the partners constructed a two and one half story wood frame hotel which held accommodations for 60 guests. According to the Tri-Weekly Florida Sun - 1876, the hotel combined "both seashore and inland attractions unsurpassed in this country. Its appointments were first class in every particular" (Tri-Weekly, 1876). In 1877, the Ft. George Association was organized to attract visitors to the hotel and sell lots on the island (Stowell, 1996:141). The Ft. George Island Association surveyed the island in 1877 and divided the northeastern quarter into approximately 500 lots. Another hotel was constructed facing the St. Johns River. The steamer "Water Lily," owned and operated by future Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward made two round trips daily from Jacksonville to Ft. George Island, taking only two hours to complete the voyage (Stowell, 1996:141). Many prominent Americans visited the Ft. George Hotel between the years 1875 and 1887. Among them were U.S. Senators and Representatives, minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, novelist Harriet Beecher Stowe, diplomat to Japan Townsend Harris, and financier William Astor (Stowell, 1996:144). The recession of the 1870's and occasional epidemics of yellow fever restricted the flow of northern visitors and eliminated the hopes of selling lots by the association. In 1888, the Jacksonville area was stuck by yellow fever, the association's hotel burned, and the other hotel closed shortly thereafter. Development on the island and the promotion of new tourism ceased until the 1920s (Bigelow, 1937:7).

In 1867, the newly appointed Second Episcopal Bishop of Florida, the Right Reverend John Freeman Young (1820-1885), was visiting nearby Jacksonville. Bishop Young was initiating steps towards statewide mission development and the construction of affordable mission churches. In 1875, Bishop Young was preaching on Ft. George Island and taking steps toward securing a lot and erecting a church to be part of the expansion of the St. Johns River Valley mission development (Bigelow, 1937:3). Bishop Young was no stranger to Ft. George Island. In the 1840's, he had served most of his pre-ordination missionary work along the St. John's River and became very familiar with the region. In 1846, just three weeks after his ordination as

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**ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
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priest, he performed the marriage for General Duncan L. Clinch and Sophia Gibbs Cooper at Kingsley Plantation on Ft. George Island (Bigelow, 1937:3). Relatives of Sophia owned the island.

Frame, Gothic Revival churches, commonly known as Carpenter Gothic, are the most distinctive variety of Florida's Gothic Revival buildings and the construction of a large number of them was promoted by Bishop Young. The majority of these churches represent a particular period of development in Florida's history, from 1867 to 1924. Bishop Young is responsible for the broad distribution of these churches, which were not only Gothic in style, but also contained certain forms and elements advocated by the Oxford Movement within the Anglican church. The Oxford Movement was concerned with the church forms, use of symbols, and ritual that reflected the Anglican Church's heritage derived from the Catholic Church. The study of worship became known as "liturgy," and in the Oxford movement, the study of elements of the church building became known as "ecclesiology." In 1839, a group of Anglican religious thinkers surveyed the English countryside to study suitable examples of Gothic parish churches. The studies were brought to the United States and promoted by the New York Ecclesiological Society in 1848. Young was attached to New York City's Trinity Cathedral during the 1860s, and was well acquainted with the Society and a circle of supportive architects (Florida's Carpenter Gothic, 1997:8). The statement of New York architect R. Dennis Chantrell, that "a handsome church is a kind of standing sermon," defines the philosophy behind ecclesiology (Journal, 1887:69).

Bishop Young showed an educated preference for the Gothic church design. His view on the importance of architecture was clearly stated in 1882 at the Consecration of St. John's Church, in Jacksonville. He stated:

We are physical as well as spiritual beings, and through our material senses does the spiritual or immaterial part of our being receive mainly its impressions. We are creatures of habit, too, and the law of association is one of the most powerful that dominates our being... Wood and stone, and silver and gold, and silk and linen, and divers colors, are but dead, mute things, which have neither speech nor language inherent in themselves, but under the hand of cunning craftsman and skillful artists their voices are heard among them, each one entering into the grand harmony of their utterance, being but a louder or a softer echo of the utterances of the voice of God (Journal, 1883:75-77).

SIGNIFICANCE

In 1881, Bishop Young recorded in his annual report that \$1,500 was contributed by Mrs. Ellen Ward of New York City for the erection of the church on Ft. George Island. Young solicited the design assistance of Robert S. Schuyler, architect from Fernandina Beach (Webb, 1986:3). Schuyler was a great supporter of the diocese, and like Young was an exacting proponent of Gothic Revival church design. Young also contracted with an unnamed builder to construct the church. The construction waited while the builder was engaged on another contract (Journal, 1881:44). On March 29, 1882, Young traveled to Ft. George Island to commence the

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**ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

church building. The church was completed later that year with the exception of the windows (Journal, 1882:35). In May of 1883, Mrs. Ellen Ward instructed the Bishop to have the stained glass windows ordered. When Young visited in February of 1884, the windows were in (Webb, 1986:8). The church was probably being used for services with temporary canvas window coverings during its first year. The bell installed in the bell cote was paid for with money raised by the churchwomen of St. George's known as the St. Agnes Guild. The bell was cast with the name "St. Agnes" on it. The bell was purchased in September of 1884 from the Henry McShane and Company, founded in 1856, in Baltimore, now the McShane Bell Foundry.

In January of 1885, Bishop Young's records note the Consecration of the Chapel of St. George on Ft. George Island. The church was officially named St. George, after the early Christian martyr from Palestine who was popular with Crusaders in 1098. He is depicted in art as a dragon-slaying young knight wearing a scarlet cross, and is so represented in the main altar stained glass window. St. George is the patron saint of England.

In 1894, Mrs. Isabella Ward, from New York, died leaving \$10,000 for the use of St. George's Mission. This endowment secured the financial future of the mission church even though the island's economy at the time was stagnant (Bigelow, 1937:6). It was customary in those years for wintering visitor priests to be assigned mission churches in their area. The Rev. C.A. Rand of Haverhill, Massachusetts, a winter visitor in 1882-1883, was the first authorized priest to perform all possible services in the new church. In 1884, Young performed a memorial service for Rand and his family who were lost at sea en route to Florida. After being classified as a "mission" church by the diocese for over one hundred years, in 1997 St. George Episcopal Church became a full parish.

Bishop Young was the most influential proponent of mission church construction along principles advocated by the ecclesiological movement. He expressed the hope of founding twelve new churches along the St. John's River, and in the period of his service more than twenty-nine were built across the diocese. St. George Church on Ft. George Island was built under the personal direction of Young who selected the architect, contractor, and window artists. St. George's Episcopal Church is the essential expression of Young's ecclesiological advocacy in Florida.

St. George Church is a rectangular frame building with long and narrow proportions. A small sacristy lateral extension is near the southwest corner, and the main entry porch is a lateral extension near the northeast corner. The roof is steep with a bell cote on the ridge near the north end. The board and batten exterior has thick triangular battens which are unique to several of this period Episcopal churches, and regarded as artistic expressions of the builder. The windows are pointed with triangular arches, and the sides are filled with lancet openings. Two lancet windows are in the north gable end wall with an octagonal centered in the gable above them. The south gable wall has a three part, large pointed window. The church is built on brick piers allowing air circulation under the building. On the interior, a center aisle runs from north to south with pews on either side. The chancel is clearly defined by a railing and riser at the south end of the building and wooden wainscoting against the south wall. The large window with St. George depicted in stained glass is above the altar. Five sets of scissors-trusses and purlins are exposed against the roof. Large square wooden posts project from the plaster walls between each window, topped by wooden plates, reveal the post and beam timber

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**ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

construction. Most windows are filled with leaded glass panels composed of diamonds and squares, painted with repeating geometric designs. Leaded windows were considered essential to the Gothic Revival.

St. George Episcopal Church retains its physical integrity to a high degree, and is an excellent example of Carpenter Gothic design and construction. The church was restored in 1994 by Kenneth Smith Architects, and is in excellent condition.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

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Section number 10 Page 1

**ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The north 300 feet of Lot 510, Ft. George Island Subdivision, Section 19, Township 1South, Range 29 East, Recorded in Deed Book AP-414, except that part recorded in official records 4189-937, 4610-892 and 5963-1885. Real Estate Property No is #169231-0000

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary encompasses the property historically associated with St. George Episcopal Church.

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Section number _____ Photo _____ Page 1 **ST. GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL CO., FLORIDA**

PHOTOGRAPHIC LIST

- 1: St. George Episcopal Church, 10560 Ft. George Road East, Jacksonville
2. Duval County, Florida
3. Lauri A.H. deGaris
4. October, 2001
5. St. George Episcopal Church
6. Northeast facade, main entrance, facing southwest
7. Photo #1 of 8

Information for items 1-5 are the same for the following photographs.

6. North elevation, facing south
7. Photo #2 of 8

6. North and west elevations, facing southeast
7. Photo #3 of 8

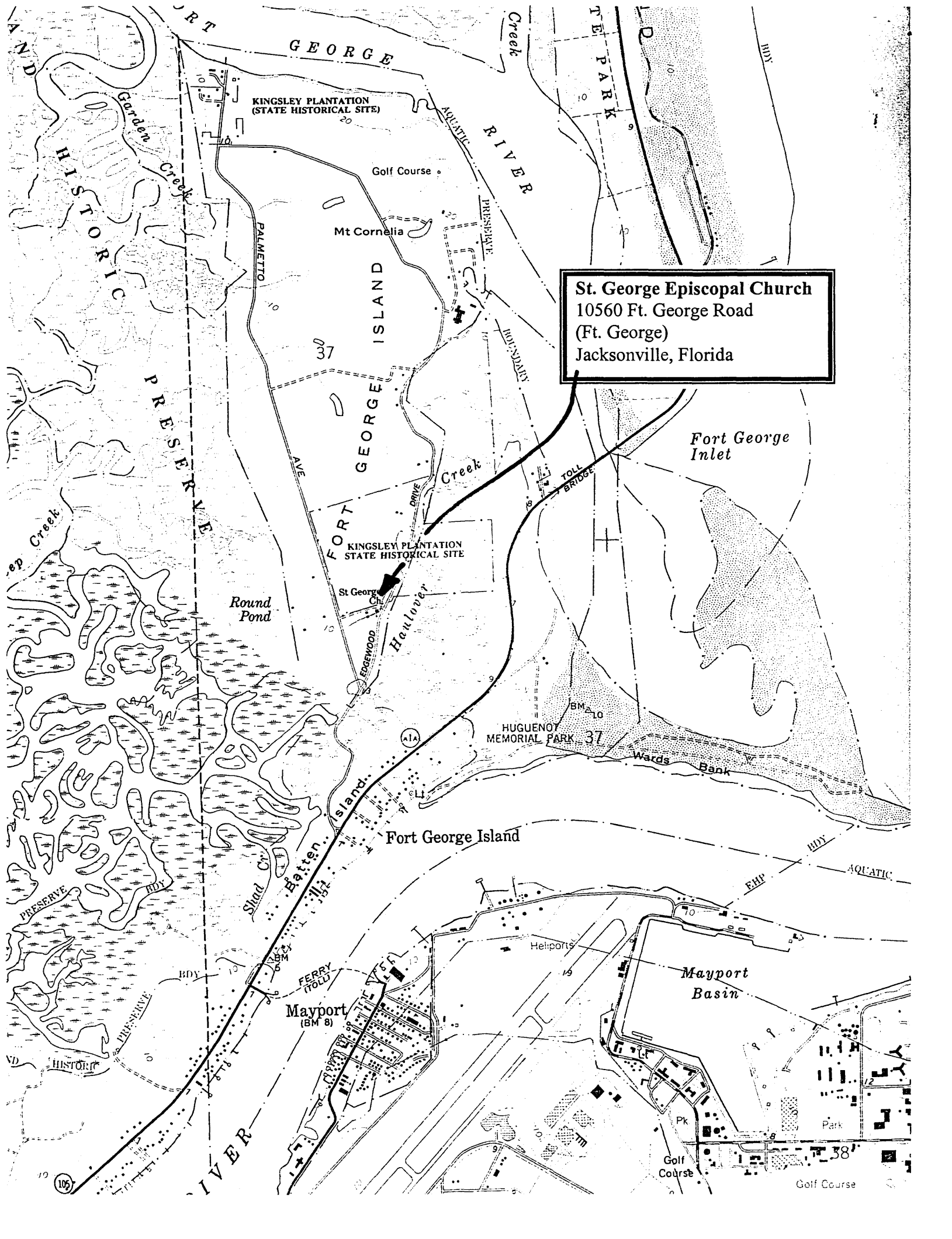
6. Sacristy exterior, facing southeast
7. Photo #4 of 8

6. South and east elevations, facing northwest
7. Photo #5 of 8

6. Interior, facing south
7. Photo #6 of 8

6. Interior west wall, typical leaded window, facing west
7. Photo #7 of 8

6. Interior, Rollins memorial window, facing west
7. Photo #8 of 8



St. George Episcopal Church
10560 Ft. George Road
(Ft. George)
Jacksonville, Florida

FORT GEORGE ISLAND

KINGSLEY PLANTATION STATE HISTORICAL SITE

St. George Ch.

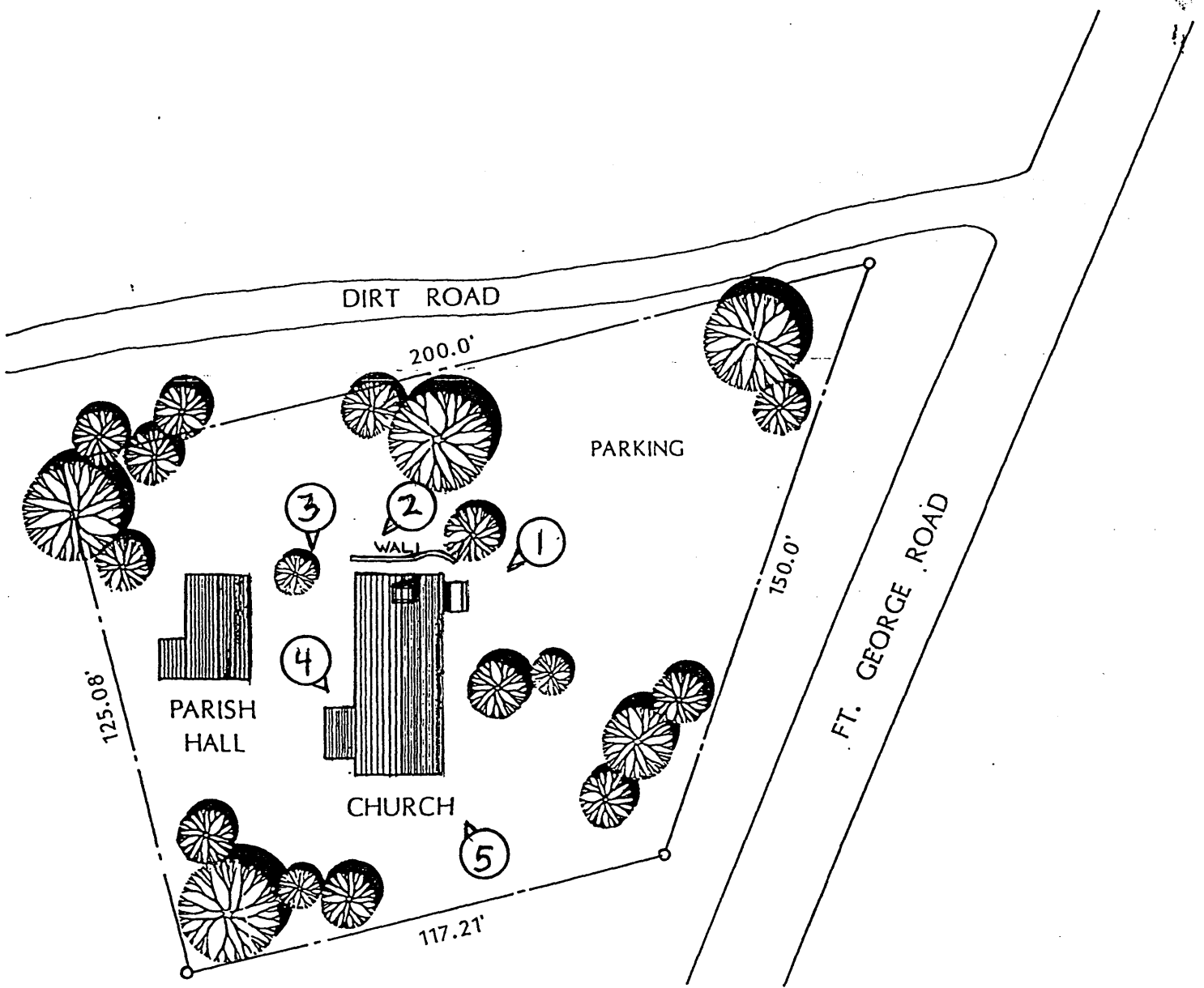
Fort George Island

Mayport (BM 8)

Mayport Basin

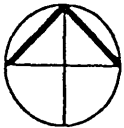
Golf Course

Golf Course

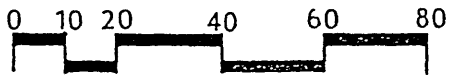


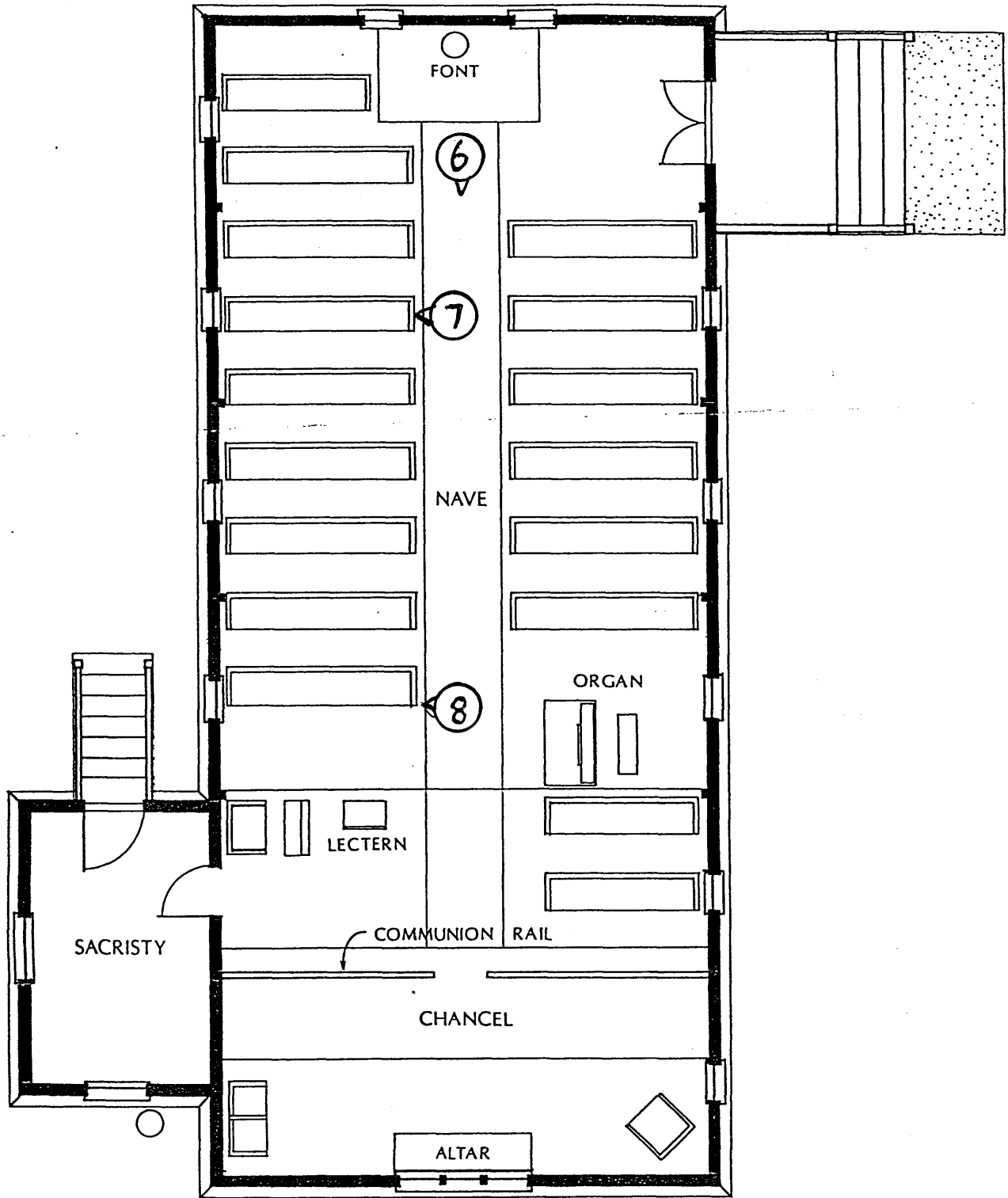
ST GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 (Ft George Island) Jacksonville, Duval Co., FL

Site Plan & Photo Diagram



SITE PLAN





ST GEORGE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
 (Ft George Island) Jacksonville, Duval Co., FL

Floor Plan & Photo Diagram



FLOOR PLAN

