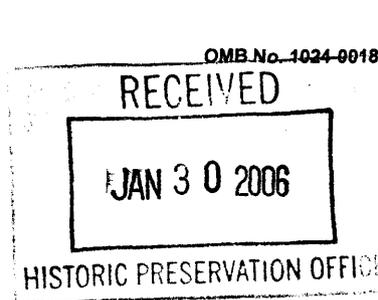
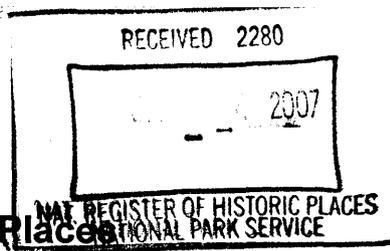


RECEIVED 2280

OMB No. 1024-0018

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 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 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 St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 7 Lincoln Avenue

N/A not for publication

city or town Rumson

N/A vicinity

state New Jersey

code NJ

county Monmouth

code 025

zip code 07760

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.

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:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall

2.13.07

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	4
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		1	4
			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)	Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>RELIGION/religious facility</u>	<u>RELIGION/religious facility</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)	Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
<u>Late Gothic Revival</u>	foundation <u>Granite</u>
	walls <u>Granite</u>
	roof <u>Slate</u>
	other <u>Limestone tracery and window frames</u>

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

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.

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

Period of Significance

1907-1955

Significant Dates

1907, 1955

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Walker & Gillette (architect)

Swallow's & Howes (builder)

Primary location of additional data

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

Name of repository:

St. George-s-by-the-River Episcopal Church, Monmouth County Historical Association

St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
Name of Property

Monmouth County, New Jersey
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.3

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	18	586730	4468365	3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		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 Sheila Koehler, Associate
organization Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants date 1/26/06
street & number 425 White Horse Pike telephone (856) 547-0465
city or town Haddon Heights state New Jersey zip code 08035-1706

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 St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church c/o Robert Winters, Senior Warden
street & number 7 Lincoln Avenue telephone (732) 842-0596
city or town Rumson state NJ zip code 07760

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 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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NJ Monmouth Co.
St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary

St. George's-by-the-River is a Gothic Revival Style building constructed in 1907. The current building consists of a nave under a gabled roof, with an adjacent tower at the east end housing the chancel and sanctuary at the first floor level and a belfry at the top level, and a north side aisle under a shed roof projecting from the main roof. A narthex with a gabled roof is located on the north side at the west end, while a transept with a gabled roof is located on the north side of the tower. (photograph 3) On the south side, a chapel (the chantry), also with a gable roof, was added in 1955, along with a flat-roofed section south of the tower containing a small sacristy and another chapel, called the Chapel of the Resurrection. (photograph 5) The construction of the chantry expanded the area of the south side aisle, which originally mirrored the north side aisle. To the east of the chantry is the south narthex, which was originally a porte-cochere that was enclosed and extended when the chantry was constructed. The building is constructed of irregularly-shaped, rough-faced, pinkish-grey speckled granite, with smooth-cut limestone around the windows and doors and a slate roof over all sections except the tower, which is standing seam copper, and the flat roofs, which are built-up roofing. The cut stone of the window and door jambs form irregular quoining and almost all of the windows and doors have stone hood moldings. The windows throughout the building are primarily stained glass, with plain diamond-pane leaded glass in less visible areas. The tracery in the stained glass windows is cut stone. On the interior, the walls are plastered and the floor is brick and tile. (photographs 27 and 28) The ceilings in the nave, chancel, and chantry are open truss with tongue-and-groove wood board finish between the trusses. (photograph 29) Stone piers and arches separate the nave from the north aisle and the chantry. (photograph 30) Other details include nail-studded doors with heavy, wrought-iron Gothic Revival hinges, original woodwork, and original stained glass windows with tracery. The other buildings on the site include the parish hall, rectory, cloisters, and classrooms/office space. (photographs 16 through 24) These buildings are joined to each other and the church, creating a U-shaped complex. These buildings, constructed between 1911 and 1955, are stuccoed, with asphalt shingle roofs and pointed-arch windows with replacement sash. The complex, which is open on the west side, is situated in the northeast corner of a large, flat rectangular lot with extensive mature landscaping and a quarter-circle driveway running from Waterman to Washington Avenues just south of the church building. (photographs 1 and 2) The property is located in an early-twentieth-century residential neighborhood one-half block west of the Shrewsbury River. The property, which is in excellent condition, evolved into its current configuration during the period of significance, 1907-1955.

Church Building

Exterior

The north elevation is asymmetrical, with speckled granite walls, limestone trim, and uniform-width slates in a greenish-grey color on the roofs. (photograph 3) A granite watertable runs the entire length of the elevation. Beginning at the east end, the two-story stone tower rises above a one-story gable-roof transept. (photograph 9) The tower has a crenellated parapet with sloped limestone caps above three evenly-spaced pointed-arch windows with

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St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

limestone jambs and limestone string courses above and below, the latter acting as a running sill under the windows. Buttresses rise at the corners to a few feet below the windows. The roof of the tower is pyramidal and is covered with standing seam copper. The roof of the tower currently extends to the parapet walls, but originally stopped short of the walls, allowing the rainwater to drain onto the belfry floor (originally covered in flat seam copper, now EPDM) and into scuppers. A built-in gutter now runs around the perimeter of the roof behind the parapet walls and drains to downspouts.

The transept projects from the tower with a parapeted cross gable. (photograph 3) The parapet has a limestone coping. The symmetrical north wall of the transept has three rectangular stained glass windows at the first floor level and a round window in the gable end. Buttresses are located at the east and west ends of the north wall, projecting beyond the east and west faces of the transept. On the east wall of the transept, most of the wall is obscured by the exterior basement entrance, which is faced in limestone, and the cloisters addition. A small stained glass window with diamond panes is located above the basement entrance. The west wall of the transept contains a pointed-arch door with limestone jambs and lintel. (photograph 10) The vertical board door with nail-studded stiles and rails is original, but has been stripped and refinished. A Colonial-Revival style light fixture is located above the door. In addition to the buttress that rises the full height of the wall at the north corner of the west transept wall, a smaller buttress on the north side aisle wall abuts the west transept wall as well. The transept gable is covered with slate, as is a shed-roofed dormer that rises from the west slope, abuts the north wall of the tower, and faces the slope of the north side aisle roof. The eaves, which project beyond the sides of the parapet, are open-rafter, with carved ends and aluminum gutters and downspouts.

To the west of the tower and transept is the north elevation of the north side aisle. (photograph 3) This section of elevation is symmetrical with three pointed-arch stained glass windows with limestone tracery and surrounds. Between the windows are two buttresses, each with limestone caps and decorative copper elements above. The copper figures appear in the earliest photographs. At each end of the north side aisle are two partial buttresses, one abutting the transept, the other the north narthex. The eaves are open rafter, with carved ends and aluminum gutters and downspouts.

At the west end of the elevation, the north narthex projects from the main wall of the nave (which is located behind the north side aisle). (photograph 3) The gable-roofed narthex has a limestone-capped parapet at the north end. An entrance door is located in the center of the north wall. The pointed-arch limestone surround is original, but the pair of doors within has been replaced, as has the wood frame. The current doors are vertical boards with a light stained finish. The original door is presumed to have matched that on the north transept (with nail-studded stiles and rails). Two stone steps with two iron and brass railings lead up to the door. A copper light fixture with a patina that suggests significant age is located above the door. It is not original to this location, but was most likely located in the south narthex when it was a porte-cochere. Buttresses with limestone washes and sides project at a 45 degree angle from the northeast and northwest corners. A limestone-edged cross shape is set in the gable end. A pair of stained glass windows with a limestone surround is located in the west wall of the narthex. The narthex roof, like the transept roof, has open-rafter eaves that project beyond the parapet.

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St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

The west elevation comprises the west wall of the narthex as described above, the west wall of the nave, the west elevation of the south narthex, and the west wall of the tower. The granite watertable continues along this elevation. The west wall of the nave is a symmetrical section with a large pointed-arch window with stone tracery and a limestone surround and a blind limestone niche beneath that breaks into the line of the window sill. (photograph 4) At the north and south edges are limestone-edged buttresses and at the top is a gable-end parapet with limestone coping. The gable end parapet is topped by a Celtic stone cross.

The west wall of the south narthex has a pointed-arch limestone opening infilled with more limestone and a stained glass window at the former location of the west opening in the original porte-cochere. (photograph 11) The south narthex is a gable-roofed projection from the south wall of the nave with open-rafter eaves. The west wall of the tower is identical to the north wall.

The south elevation is composed of four parts: the south narthex at the west end, the south wall of the chantry, the south wall of the Chapel of the Resurrection, and the south side of the tower. (photographs 6 and 7) The granite watertable continues along this elevation as well. The south wall of the south narthex consists of a limestone-trimmed opening in the center with a limestone-trimmed cross in the gable end similar to that in the north elevation. (photograph 12) The gable-end parapet is trimmed in limestone coping. Within the opening, the entrance door is recessed a few feet. The inside of the opening is stuccoed and the floor is stone. A light fixture similar to that over the north narthex door is set in the opening along a side wall. The entrance door is also a modern vertical board door replacement. The south narthex was originally only as deep as the current door location. It was open on the west, south, and east sides, making it a porte-cochere, and the driveway passed through it. The east elevation of the south narthex was originally visible, but with the construction of the chantry, is now an interior wall.

The south elevation of the chantry is similar to the north side aisle elevation with three stained-glass windows with limestone surrounds and two limestone-clad buttresses between. (photograph 13) The east and south walls of the Chapel of the Resurrection are identical with a pair of lancet stained-glass windows set within a limestone-trimmed opening, a granite watertable, limestone quoining at the corners, a limestone cornice and crenelation with limestone capping. (photograph 14) Behind the Chapel of the Resurrection, the south wall of the tower is identical to the north and west sides, with the exception of a large stained glass window with limestone tracery and surround and a gargoyle projecting from the corner at the cornice just below the parapet. (photograph 15)

The east elevation comprises the east walls of the Chapel of the Resurrection, the small sacristy, and the tower. (photographs 7 and 8) The east elevation of the Chapel of the Resurrection is similar to the west and south, but lacks a window. Instead the original iron cross from St. George's-on-the-Hill is mounted on the wall. A small section of the east end of the north wall of the Chapel of the Resurrection is also visible. It is detailed like the other elevations, but has no windows. The east elevation of the small sacristy has limestone-trimmed stained-glass windows. The east elevation of the tower matches the other tower elevations, with a large stained-glass window with limestone tracery and surround.

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St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church**Interior**

Full basements are located under the transept and chancel sections. (photographs 25 and 26) Both have concrete floors and walls, but the transept basement walls have been finished with drywall, as has the ceiling. The winder stair from the first floor is located in the southwest corner of the transept basement. The doorway to the exterior basement stair is located at the east end of the transept basement. A two-light awning window is located in the north wall. Added steel posts and beams support some sections of floor framing above. In the chancel basement, the walls and basement are both exposed formed concrete. Three two-light awning windows are located in the south and east walls. Openings into the crawlspaces beneath the nave are located in the west wall. Concrete-encased posts under a slab-and-beam floor structure support the tile floor above. Additional post-and-beam supports have been installed at points of deflection. The crawl spaces have dirt floors, concrete walls, and ceilings of steel beams and concrete slabs that support the brick-and-tile floors of the nave.

At the main level, the nave is the main seating area of the church. (photographs 27 and 28) The floors are brick laid in a herringbone pattern in the aisles, which run across the front and rear (east and west ends) and down the center. Mosaic tiles with biblical themes are laid at several aisle crossings in the floor. (photograph 33) The floor beneath the two rows of pews is red tile. The pews have carved biblical symbols in their endcaps as well. (photograph 32) The walls are plaster, with a tiny ledge about an inch deep, about 5' up the wall marking the top of an original brick wainscoting that is now covered by plaster. The west wall is also slightly recessed at its center. A large stained glass window with stone tracery, splayed jambs and sill, portraying the theme of St. George is located in the center of the west wall. (photograph 28) The north and south walls are full plaster walls for the depth of the narthexes at the west end, each with a pointed arch doorway with wood transoms and sash doors with diamond-pane stained glass. (photograph 46) These doors date to the 1955 construction of the chantry and chapel. To the east of the narthexes, the north and south walls are each composed of arcades consisting of three carved stone pointed arches with carved stone hoods bearing on carved stone piers. (photograph 30) The east wall, which is also the west wall of the tower, contains a large arch connecting the nave and chancel. (photograph 27) The arch springs from impost blocks set flat into the wall rather than from piers, but the jambs of the opening are trimmed in stone with a quoining effect. The pointed arch, which is also hooded, contains the inscription "The Lord is in his holy Temple: Let all the earth keep silence before him." The ceiling is an open-truss design with three scissor trusses springing from carved stone impost blocks set between the arches. (photograph 29) In between the trusses, principal rafters bear on wood impost blocks at the tops of the walls. Smaller rafters are located in between the principal rafters. Two rows of purlins divide the roof slopes into thirds. The spaces between framing members are currently infilled with boards that have been painted brown. Most likely the underside of the roof sheathing was originally exposed and it is still in place behind the added boards. Downlighting has been installed along the rafters, along with speakers for the sound system. The nave maintains its integrity to its period of construction, having had no significant alterations.

The chancel and sanctuary (which is located at the eastern end of the chancel, separated from it by a carved wood altar rail and set two steps up from it) have red tile floors and plaster walls above wood paneled wainscoting. (photograph 35) The chancel floor is three steps up from the nave floor. The organ is built against the north wall, with pipes rising between two false trusses that extend part of the way down the north and south walls to carved

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stone impost blocks. A pointed arch opening with wood tracery set high in the north wall reveals additional organ pipes. The Bishop's chair is set against the north wall in the sanctuary and the Rector's chair is set against the south wall. Pews in the chancel are carved in linenfold paneling. Large, pointed arch stained-glass windows with stone tracery and splayed jambs and sills are located in the east and south walls above the wainscoting. The line of the ceiling, which is finished with stained tongue-and-groove boards, is unusual in that it slopes steeply along the lines of the false trusses at the north and south sides, transitions to two flat sections just north and south of center, and meets in the middle with two sections that are pitched upward where they meet at the center. (photograph 34) Large grilles are located in the two center sections. In addition, above the Aeolian Skinner pipe organ and south window (located in between the two trusses), the ceiling is framed as if there were cross gables above these sections. The chancel has not been changed, with the exception that original stenciled decoration on the plaster above the wainscoting has been painted over.

The north side aisle has brick flooring laid in a herringbone pattern, plaster walls, and an open-truss ceiling, with two stone trusses lining up with the piers in the south wall of the side aisle (which is the arcaded north wall of the nave). (photograph 37) These trusses support the shed roof over the north side aisle. The ceiling is finished with stained tongue-and-groove wood. Three pointed-arch stained glass windows with stone tracery and splayed jambs and sills are set in the north wall. Heavy, pointed-arch wood doors are set in the east and west walls. The doors have nail-studded stiles and rails. The east wall door also has a stained glass inset illustrating a ship at full sail on the water. (photograph 47) Additional organ pipes are located above the east door. Memorial plaques are set on the north wall. The north side aisle has not been altered since its construction.

The chantry, constructed in 1955, is finished with the same materials as the nave. (photographs 38 and 39) The aisles are brick laid in a herringbone pattern, while the floor under the two aisles of pews is red tile. The sanctuary, at the east end, which is separated by a railing, has a stone floor raised one step from the brick aisle. The walls are plaster, with a recessed section in the center of the east wall. Two pointed-arch wood doors are set in the east wall to either side of the altar. Unlike the doors in the original section, these doors are trimmed in limestone. The doors have stiles and rails with vertical boards instead of panels. The north door is a false door installed to balance the south door. The north wall is the arcaded south wall of the nave. In the west wall there is a pointed-arch entrance with a wood transom and double-leaf sash doors with stained glass. This door has a limestone surround as well. A rose window is located above the door. The south wall of the chantry is similar to the north wall of the north side aisle, with three stained glass windows with stone tracery and sloped jambs and sills. The pews in the chantry are similar to those in the nave, but lack the carvings on the endcaps.

The chantry ceiling is another open-truss ceiling, again with false trusses. (photograph 39) The ceiling is finished in tongue-and-groove wood boards and has a double slope. The lower slopes are steeper and longer than the upper slopes. The trusses spring from carved stone impost blocks. The bottom chords of the trusses are carved angel figures. Exposed rafters are located between the trusses. Purlins mark the change in slope of the ceiling. The nave has not been altered since its construction. The chantry does replace, however, an original south side aisle that was similar to the north side aisle, but lacked a door at the east end.

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St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

The Chapel of the Resurrection has a red tile floor and paneled walls. (photograph 42) The lower section of paneling projects slightly. The chapel is a columbarium and the projection of the lower section of paneling creates space for the ashes in the walls. The ceiling is a groin-vaulted plaster ceiling. Uplights shine up along the ceiling from behind the cornice that tops the paneling. Double-leaf wood doors lead into the chapel. The small sacristy is simply finished with brick floor and plaster walls and ceiling. These spaces maintain their integrity to their period of construction. No sections of the original building were altered to accommodate the construction of these additions.

The interior of the south narthex is the original porte-cochere. The west, south, and north walls retain their original limestone openings and granite walls. (photograph 43) A stained glass window with limestone infill around it has been installed in the west opening, solid wood vertical board exterior doors have been installed in the south wall opening, and interior sash doors with stained glass and a wood transom have been installed in the north opening (which originally contained exterior entrance doors). (photograph 44) The east opening had to be relocated in order to center the new opening on the center aisle of the new chantry. The new opening is still trimmed in limestone and contains doors and a wood transom to match the current configuration of the north opening. The ceiling is a plaster groin vault springing from a plaster cornice. The current floor is brick laid in squares of running bond with a sailor course border. The porte-cochere originally had a paved driveway pass through it.

The north narthex has the same type of brick floor as the south narthex. It has plaster walls, however, along with a plaster groin vault ceiling outlined with decorative plaster. (photograph 45) A pair of stained glass windows is located in the west wall, the exterior door in the north wall, a door to the side aisle in the east wall, and double-leaf doors to the nave in the south wall. (photograph 46) The original north exterior doors have been replaced with vertical board double-leaf doors in a new, rectangular wood frame. The original pointed arch of the opening is still outlined in plaster. A plaster hood mold is set about a foot above the door opening. The pointed arch of the east door is also outlined in decorative plaster. The door itself is original, with vertical boards set in outlining stiles and rails. The door has nail studs in the stiles and rails and two of the vertical board panels, ornate medieval-style hinges, and a matching handleset. A brick wainscoting is located behind the plaster from the floor up to a height of about five feet. The top of the wainscoting is discernible by a slight projection of the lower halves of the walls.

The door in the east wall of the north side aisle leads into a hallway, referred to as the ambulatory, that connects the church and the cloisters. (photograph 48) The hallway currently has a carpeted ramp. The walls are paneled with a more modern type of paneling, similar to that in the Chapel of the Resurrection, and some panels are inscribed with memorials. A quote is inscribed over the door at the west end that reads "O Come let us sing unto the Lord." The hinges on this door are regular ball-tip hinges rather than the medieval-type hinges. The opening to the cloisters at the east end has double-leaf doors with two bottom panels and two upper sash panels with frosted leaded glass. Paneled doors on the north side of the hallway include two-panel doors leading to the tower stairs and basement stairs. Two doors at the east end of the hallway lead into the main sacristy and the Rector's office, also known as the vesting room. Two doors in the south wall lead to a closet and into the chancel. The hallway is lit by ceiling fixtures.

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St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

The Rector's office, set in the northeast corner of the sacristy space, has plain wood paneling similar to that in the hallway, built-in cabinets, narrow tongue-and-groove floors, stained-glass windows in the north and east walls, and a plaster ceiling. The room is lit by a ceiling fixture.

The main sacristy, located adjacent to the Rector's office, is finished with the same type of paneling. The floor is modern tile and the ceiling is plaster with a light and fan ceiling fixture. The original door to the exterior is located on the west wall, while two stained-glass windows are located in the north wall. Modern closets have been added against the south wall in front of original cupboards with sliding doors that remain in place.

Winder stairs lead from the hallway in the transept to a second-floor room. (photograph 49) This room provides access to the organ pipes as well as a staircase leading to higher levels in the belfry. Modern hollow-core wood doors are set in the east and south walls. The walls and ceiling are plaster. A round window in the north wall is covered with an interior sash, presumably for protection as the staircase to the upper levels of the belfry is set against it. From the top of the staircase in the second floor room, there is a small hallway partially blocked by organ pipes. (photograph 50) Beyond that small hallway, which is finished with drywall, is another set of hallways with tongue-and-groove wood flooring and pine board walls and ceilings. (photograph 51) The first section of hallway runs north-south and has several steps that lead up to the second level of hallway, which runs east-west. A staircase that runs perpendicular to this hallway is located at the west end. The newly rehabilitated belfry is reached via this set of hallways and stairs. (photograph 52) A small room off the east end of the east-west section of hallway contains the clavier from which the carillon was played in the past and an attic space over the chancel.

The interior of the belfry is finished in modern materials. The floor is covered with EPDM roofing, the walls are parged, and the ceiling is cement board. The belfry is occupied by carillon of 26 bells on a steel frame.

Site and Noncontributing Church Complex Buildings

The church is set on a flat, one-block property in a residential area of Rumson, one-half block to the west of the Shrewsbury River. The church building is located near the center of the property. To the south of the building, a quarter-circle driveway runs from Waterman Avenue to Washington Avenue, past the south narthex entrance door. To the east and north of the church, several connected buildings form a U shape. The closest building, the cloisters, is connected to the church at the church's northeast corner. The cloisters run along Packer Avenue and connect at the north end to the parish hall, which in turn is connected to the church offices and the rectory, which run along Lincoln Avenue. The property has extensive, mature landscaping around the buildings and in the three-sided enclosure formed by the buildings.

Four other buildings were constructed on the St. George's-by-the-River property between 1911 and 1953. The first building was the parish hall, constructed in 1911 at the northeast corner of the property. The second building constructed was the rectory in 1912, located directly north of the church along the north boundary and facing Lincoln Avenue. The cloisters, constructed in 1947, were built between the church and the parish hall, running along the east boundary, and joining the church at its northeast corner and the parish hall at its south side. The last

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building constructed was a combination of classrooms and offices in 1953, filling in the space between the rectory and parish hall. All of the buildings have stucco walls and hipped roofs, with roof dormers on the cloisters and offices/classrooms and wall dormers on the offices classrooms. The rectory and offices/classrooms are two stories, while the parish hall and cloisters are one story high. The buildings are vernacular in style, although each exhibits a few Gothic Revival decorative elements. The rectory has some pointed-arch windows on the first floor level. The parish hall has buttresses on its east elevation and hood moldings above some windows. The cloisters have pointed arch openings along the west elevation trimmed in limestone, and buttresses along the east elevation. Finally, the offices/classrooms have limestone trim around some openings, hood moldings above some openings, and diamond-pane glass in some windows. Window and door placement is generally asymmetrical and without any rhythm. The interiors have been generally modernized. The parish hall retains its original open-truss wood ceiling and wainscoting, however.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church, constructed in 1907 with a major addition in 1955, is significant in the area of architecture under National Register Criterion C, Criteria Consideration A, as a well-executed ecclesiastical example of the Gothic Revival style. Its period of significance is 1907 to 1955, encompassing the date of original construction and the date of expansion. The church was designed in the style of the rural English parish church, a style promoted by the ecclesiastical reformists of the Anglican Church in the mid-nineteenth century. The Gothic Revival style is reflected in the articulation of the interior spaces on the exterior of the building, the open-truss ceiling that represented the parish church version of the soaring cathedral ceilings, carved stone impost blocks, the crenelated towers, the steep gable roofs, the use of stone inside and out, the plain plaster walls and brick floors, the gothic arches over all windows, doors, and openings, the use of gothic arch stone arcades along the nave walls, the stone walls, the carved stone buttresses, the stained glass windows with stone tracery, stone hood molds, a large east window, medieval hinges and nails studded on heavy wood doors, linenfold paneling, carved pew endcaps, and wainscoting.

Historical Background

St. George's Episcopal Church was organized as St. George's-on-the-Hill in July 1874 by families owning summer homes in the area known as Rumson Hills as a result of efforts by W.B. Otis, the Rector of Christ Church, Shrewsbury. He had circulated a printed advertisement announcing a meeting at Emery's Hotel in Sea Bright to discuss the selection of a site and the construction of a church. Two sites were debated: one near Sea Bright and the other in the area known as Rumson Hills. The offer of donated land in Rumson Hills decided the matter and a small Gothic Revival stone church was erected among the summer estates. (historic photograph 1) The cornerstone was laid in January 1875 and the congregation moved into the building in the summer of 1875, although construction and interior decoration were not yet complete. St. George's-on-the-Hill was consecrated in 1885, after all debts were paid.¹

The church struggled to survive due to its location among the summer homes, too far from Rumson's population center for year-round residents to walk to church services. As a result, the church was only open in the summer for the first several years of the twentieth century. In 1906, Mrs. Alice Strong offered to donate land and pay for the construction of a new, more centrally-located church in memory of her late husband, a founding member and previous Senior Warden of the church. She wrote to the Vestry:

It is my desire to build a church as a Memorial to my husband, the late Mr. William E. Strong. The need of one nearer Seabright [sic] having been recently so urged. I take this opportunity to offer the congregation of St. George's Church, Rumson, through you as Senior Warden, to provide site and church in a more advantageous [sic] position than the present one.

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I hope this proposition will have the unanimous approval of the Vestry and congregation, and that the proposed change may carry with it the good wishes and cooperation of all who have worshiped [sic] with us for so many years in the present church.²

Construction began in 1907 by Swallows and Howes (also identified as Swallow and Hams in a 1908 newspaper article) of New York, and the new church, St. George's-by-the-River, was consecrated in June 1908 by Bishop Scarborough. The design, attributed to the New York architecture firm of A. Stewart Walker & Leon N. Gillette, was intended to be in the English Gothic tradition. The altar and carved reredos of marble were imported from Italy. Parts of the old building were brought to the new one, including the cornerstone, Celtic cross, lectern, and a memorial window (now located in the south wall of the chantry, closest to the Chapel of the Resurrection. This design was one of the architectural firm's early commissions, as it was formed in 1906. Walker & Gillette went on to design many New York sky scrapers, as well as the Electrical Products Building at the 1939 New York World's Fair. The original landscape was designed by the Olmsted Brothers landscape architectural firm. A 1908 newspaper article written by Alice Strong highlighted the virtues of the new building.³

The new St. George's-by-the-River, which is attended by nearly all the millionaires of the famous Rumson Road, was consecrated today... This new church is a beautiful edifice of limestone and granite and is given to the congregation by Mrs. W. E. Strong, wife of the late W. E. Strong...

The style of architecture of this new edifice is spoken of technically as early English Gothic of the Perpendicular type. The interior finish is of enduring character. The design is attractive and gives unusual facilities for the various services of the church. It is located on a square surrounded by four streets, one block removed southerly from the Rumson Road, near the Sea Bright bridge, so that it will not be only accessible, but sufficiently removed from the noise of passing vehicles to assure the quiet of the services... The surrounding streets give ample accommodations for carriages of the congregation and visitors. The grounds were laid out according to the design of Mr. Frederick Olmsted [Jr.], the well-known landscape architect, and are ample to give the desired setting for the beautiful structure, as well as for other buildings, should they become desirable in the development of the church work.

The sittings will accommodate two hundred and fifty people...

The location [is] ideal in the beauty of its surroundings, but because of these natural attractions the country thereabouts has been acquired by the wealthy who have built beautiful homes in the midst of extensive ground... a sufficient congregation and membership to maintain St. George's of Rumson Hills, as a prosperous and influential parish... Now all will welcome the opportunity, so generously provided, to place St. George's where it will be firmly and beautifully established in the midst of a populous and growing community...

This church in a charming style of English Gothic is fittingly ornamented by windows in the same school. Early examples of the best periods of decorated glass have been followed, and the richness of color and the beauty of light remind one of the old cathedrals.

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Messrs. J. and R. Lamb, of New York have been particularly fortunate in the main west window, subject St. George. The center light is filled with the figure of St. George... The upper portion of the window has been reserved for a most charming effect of color... This window as a whole is an unusual example of cathedral glass. It combines the best qualities of the old work with the freshness of modern treatment.

From the studios of Messrs. Lamb have come as well the simple glass in the side windows, and the William F. Havemeyer memorial which occupies the center place on the side of the nave.... The design is consistent throughout, the windows of the nave harmonizing and leading up to the magnificent window of St. George placed by Mrs. William E. Strong as one of her many gifts to this most beautiful church.⁴

A parish hall (called Ralph Hall) and rectory were designed by the architectural firm of Freeman and Hasselman of New York and were erected on the north edge of the property in 1911 and 1912, respectively. In 1934, a carillon of 25 bells was gifted to the church by a member. Over the course of the first half of the twentieth century, Rumson and surrounding towns gradually transformed into year-round communities, bringing growth to the formerly struggling church. As the large estates were broken up and sold off for development, the populations of the towns and the size of the church membership both increased. To accommodate the growing needs of the congregation, a fourth building, the cloisters, was constructed in 1946 to a design by Walker and Gillette, connecting the parish hall to the rear of the church. In 1953, parish offices and upstairs classrooms were added to the parish hall, under the direction of architect James C. Mackenzie of New York City. In 1955, to accommodate small services as well as to enlarge the seating capacity of the church, the chantry and the Chapel of the Resurrection, also designed by Mackenzie, were constructed along the south side of the church. In 1964, a new organ was installed. In 2001, restoration work began at the complex with the restoration of the bell tower, the organ chamber, and the exterior.⁵

Context within the Gothic Revival Style in the United States of America

The Gothic Revival style derives its elements from the great Gothic cathedrals constructed in Europe in the Middle Ages. According to Robert Branner in *Gothic Architecture*,

Medieval man considered himself but an imperfect refraction of the Divine Light of God, Whose temple on earth, according to the text of the dedication ritual, stood for the Heavenly City of Jerusalem. The Gothic interpretation of this point of view was a monument that seems to dwarf the man who enters it, for space, light, structure and the plastic effects of the masonry are organized to produce a visionary scale. There is no fixed set of proportions in the parts, such as can be developed from the diameter of a Greek column, and no standard relationship between solid and void. The result is a distortion: large as it may be in real size, the Gothic church becomes prodigiously vast in appearance. Such a visionary character expressed not only the physical and spiritual needs of the Church, but also the general attitude of the people and the aspirations of the individual patron and architect.⁶

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Gothic cathedrals flourished in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, evolving during a time of great social and economic change in Europe. This new style was disseminated throughout the continent along the trade routes that were developing and through the political changes that brought different countries in contact with one another. The first examples of Gothic cathedrals were constructed on the Ile-de-la-Cité, in Paris, but the evolution of the style was subject to regional influences.⁷ In England, for instance, where it was introduced by the Norman kings, the cathedrals began as simple aisled, cruciform plans with a choir for the monks, and a crypt for the shrine. Later examples of the style were influenced, however, by the English love of rich ornamentation, leading to a high level of carved and painted decorative elements. In addition, while the French cathedrals were built taller and taller but remained simple in style, the English cathedrals remained lower buildings, but became increasingly more elaborate in their detailing. Important elements in the construction of Gothic cathedrals included rib vaults, pointed arches, columns in lieu of piers, flying buttresses, and the use of stained glass with elaborate tracery to introduce large amounts of light, which called to mind God's first creation. Other design elements included the impression of great height and weightlessness, the practice of locating the apse under a lower roof than the nave, and the subordination (in later examples) of the transept to the overall design as part of a trend toward arranging spaces as needed and eliminating or adding elements as dictated by the individual needs of the parish.⁸

The Gothic Revival style began in Great Britain in the eighteenth century with pattern books of medieval details produced in 1742.⁹ Popular interest in the style increased with Horace Walpole's country house "Strawberry Hill," constructed in 1750, which was designed with exterior medieval details used on the interior.¹⁰ The Gothic Revival style was introduced into the United States in the early nineteenth century. Although a few examples from the first three decades of the century can be identified, the style first gained widespread popularity in the 1830s, spurred on by the concurrent romantic movement in art and literature that was sweeping society, along with a dissatisfaction with classical architecture. The popularity of the Gothic Revival style was further increased by its identification as the only appropriate style for church design by influential English architect Augustus W.N. Pugin and writer John Ruskin. To these men, Gothic architecture symbolized the spiritual and artistic values of the medieval period. Thus while the Gothic Revival style became popular and was applied to both houses and churches, the application of the style to churches was far more rigorously academic, due to the influence of Augustus Pugin and others in the mid-nineteenth century ecclesiological movement in the Anglican church, which, as part of its revival of interest in the liturgy, promoted archaeological accuracy in church architecture, with the Gothic parish church as its model.¹¹

The Gothic Revival style is characterized by a number of elements, including: asymmetrical facades, tall towers, steeply pitched gable roofs, pointed arch windows and doorways, buttresses, clustered columns, foliated ornamentation, stained glass with tracery, crenelation, carved bargeboards, and bay and oriel windows. Crenelation, carved bargeboards, and bay and oriel windows are far more common on houses than churches. In addition to the elements listed above, church interpretations of the style, which were more architecturally correct, also incorporated such original Gothic elements as the impression of great height, the impression of weightlessness, and common details such as a large east window, a rose window, an open truss ceiling (found in medieval country churches more than in cathedrals) and carved stone decoration. Stone was also felt to be the only appropriate construction material for churches.

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The Gothic Revival style as applied to churches runs the gamut from the small church based on medieval English parish churches to larger churches that combine parish church characteristics with greater size and details more common to cathedrals, through to large cathedrals that serve as the seats of dioceses and are based almost entirely on the medieval cathedral model. The Gothic Revival style crossed denominations and was, along with the Romanesque style, the predominant church style from the mid-nineteenth century through the first half of the twentieth century.

St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church is a representative example of the medieval parish church type, incorporating all of the basic, defining elements of the Gothic Revival style without the more elaborate details that would be typical of a cathedral. Its original arrangement, with a nave attached to a tower that housed the chancel and sanctuary and a transept on one side that was not a true transept but rather provided work space, reflected a practical approach typical of the parish church of combining traditional elements in a manner that would serve the church's function, but eliminate unnecessary spaces. It also incorporated all of the important characteristics of a medieval parish church, including its construction in stone with stone buttresses and a steeply-pitched slate roof, a crenelated tower, gothic-arched, stained glass windows with stone tracery, gothic-arched door openings, and stone hood molds over doors and windows on the exterior, as well as an open-truss ceiling with scissor trusses supported on stone impost blocks, plain plaster walls and brick floors, gothic-arched stone arcades along the nave walls, and a large east window. Other elements meant to invoke the medieval parish church image include: the mosaics set in the brick floor, reminiscent of the grave markers set in true medieval church floors; the linenfold paneling on the front walls of the pews and the elaborately carved pew endcaps in the chancel; the wainscoting in the chancel; the heavy doors, with large-wrought-iron hinges and rose-head nails intended to look as if they were produced by hand; and, the stone arch between the nave and chancel with its carved inscription.

The medieval church prototype was the most appropriate for St. George's, given its location in what was, at the time of construction, a relatively small resort community that had difficulty in supporting a church year-round. The original section has retained its integrity to its period of construction. The 1955 addition was meticulously constructed to complement and enhance the appearance of the original while providing sorely-needed additional space for the fast-growing Episcopal community in Rumson. The Church was expanded by adding two new spaces that might traditionally be incorporated in an Anglican church: the chantry (a large chapel) and the Chapel of the Resurrection, a columbarium.

St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church is a representative example of a trend in church design and construction in the mid-nineteenth century that originated with the Anglican and Episcopalian churches, although its influence was such that it affected other denominations as well. There are many examples of Gothic Revival style churches in New Jersey and across the nation, but the needs and location of each congregation affected design choices for each individual church, resulting in seemingly endless permutations of a common set of characteristics.

One of the most noted Gothic Revival churches in New Jersey is new St. Mary's Church in Burlington, designed by architect Richard Upjohn and constructed between 1846 and 1854. (supplemental photographs 1 and 2) This church is constructed of ashlar-laid brownstone and shares many architectural characteristics with St. George's,

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including: its one-story height; pointed-arch windows with hood molds, tracery, and stained glass; stone buttresses; steep, gabled roofs with stone parapets; a tower; and, on the interior, an open truss ceiling, plain plaster walls, and painting on the chancel ceiling, reminiscent of the original stenciling in St. George's chancel. Although it is also based on the parish church prototype, St. Mary's has a full transept crossing the nave and chancel, and a stone tower and spire located at the crossing. St. Mary's, therefore, despite being constructed on the same scale and based on the same prototype as St. George's, has a more complicated plan and a different exterior expression of the style than St. George's.

Another example in the medieval parish church tradition within New Jersey is St. Thomas Episcopal Church in Glassboro, attributed to architect John Notman, which is a simple gable form with a small tower at the west end and a half-octagon apse at the other. (supplemental photographs 3 and 4) Both the apse and the adjacent sacristy are believed to be later additions. This small church, only three bays wide on its long elevations, is constructed of brownstone, although not ashlar-laid like St. Mary's, and has pointed-arch windows with tracery and stained glass (but no hood molds), buttresses, and a tower but no spire. The interior is very simply finished, but has an open truss ceiling with pointed arches applied on the plaster between the trusses. In this case, the tower serves a different function from that at St. George's, providing a narthex instead of chancel space, but it still also provides a belfry. This rusticated church, while smaller than St. George's, bears a resemblance to it, as both are easily identified as being based on the same prototype.

An example with a completely different exterior expression of the Gothic Revival style is St. Luke's Episcopal Church, constructed in 1865 in Metuchen. (Supplemental photographs 5 and 6) This building shares the simple layout of St. George's, with just a nave and an apse (the apse is believed to be a later addition), but is executed as a frame building with board-and-batten siding and decorated with carpenter's lace. Instead of a tower, the spire rises from the steep gable roof. On the interior, it shares the open-truss ceiling of St. George's as well as the plain plaster walls and the arch dividing the nave and chancel.

The Cathedral Basilica of the Sacred Heart in Newark, unlike the previous examples, was designed on a much larger scale and was based on the cathedral prototype. The original plan for this building was in the "English-Irish Gothic style," meaning that it was more highly decorative than cathedrals in the French tradition. Its final design, slightly modified from the original plan, includes: a tower, a tall nave and clerestory, arcaded nave walls, side aisles, a transept, an ambulatory, a rounded apse with a semi-dome, side chapels, and a large rose window. Carved stone decoration is plentiful on the exterior.

Finally, Grace Episcopal Church in Jersey City falls in between the medieval parish and cathedral types, but is clearly related in style to St. George's. (Supplemental photographs 7 and 8) It has a nave with a clerestory and side aisles, an apse containing a chancel, and small narthexes like those at St. George's. On the interior, it shares the open-truss ceiling, nave wall arcades, side aisles, and plain plaster walls. It is clearly on a larger scale, however, as its nave is taller, its side aisles are under a separate roof, and it has a clerestory. Its tower, which like St. George's does not have a spire, is set off to the side of the apse.

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St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church falls within the wide spectrum of Gothic Revival churches in New Jersey as a refined larger example of the medieval parish church type, incorporating traditional elements of the style and articulating the spaces within on the exterior of the building. The 1955 addition contributes to the significance of the building rather than detracting from it because it was designed in the same expression of the Gothic Revival style as the 1907 section, adding spaces that might traditionally be found in a medieval church. The original configuration of the building can still be interpreted from the north and west elevations, while the south and east elevations show a natural evolution of the building in the original style. The other buildings on the lot, however, do not contribute to the historic architectural qualities of the church, despite their construction during the period of significance and the application of some Gothic Revival elements. The appearance of each of the buildings has been altered by the replacement of many windows and doors, the application of uniform stucco, the installation of garage doors in the cloister arcade, and the application of uniform modern asphalt shingles to all of the roofs. Although these buildings are visually tied to each other, the stucco and low, hipped asphalt shingle roofs that unify them also differentiate them from the granite, slate, and steep, gable roofs that define the appearance of the church building.

St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church, as it stands today, is an excellent example of an Episcopalian church based on the medieval English parish church in keeping in style and scale with the surrounding, suburban community.

Endnotes

1. G.P. Mellick Belshaw, "The First Century, St. George's-by-the-River, Rumson, New Jersey, A Brief History Prepared for the 100th Anniversary Sunday" (n.p. October 6, 1974).
2. Alice C. Strong to Mr. William A. Street, Senior Warden, St. George's Church, [1906].
3. Belshaw; Randall Gabrielan, *Rumson: Shaping a Superlative Suburb* (Porsmouth, NJ: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 111.
4. "St. George's Consecrated Today," newspaper article, [1908]; Meg A. Bozzone, "A Window into the History of St. George's-by-the-River: Stained-glass chantry window sheds light on the history of Rumson" (n.p., [2003]).
5. Belshaw; Gabrielan; architectural drawings on file in the archives at St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church.
6. Robert Branner, *Gothic Architecture* (New York: Braziller, 1961), 10.
7. Branner, 10-12.
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10. David Ross, "Gothic Revival Architecture," 2001, 12 July 2002
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11. Phoebe Stanton, *The Gothic Revival & American Architecture: An Episode in Taste, 1840-1856* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 3-4.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Block 146, Lot 1 in the Borough of Rumson, New Jersey.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Church.

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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information applies to all photographs:

1. St. George's-by-the River Episcopal Church
2. Monmouth County, New Jersey
3. Sheila K. Koehler
4. December 2, 2005
5. Westfield Architects & Preservation Consultants
425 White Horse Pike
Haddon Heights, New Jersey 08035
(856) 547-0465

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

6. View facing southeast showing the property with the rectory at left and the church at right.
7. Photograph 1 of 52

6. View facing east of the close formed by the u-shaped complex showing the cloisters at center and the church at right.
7. Photograph 2 of 52

6. View of the church facing southeast showing the original north and east elevations.
7. Photograph 3 of 52

6. View facing east of the west elevation of the church showing the west wall of the nave at center, the north narthex at left, and the extended south narthex at right, with the west wall of the chantry visible above.
7. Photograph 4 of 52

6. View facing northeast showing the nave at left, the south narthex at center, the chantry behind the south narthex, the Chapel of the Resurrection at right and the tower above.
7. Photograph 5 of 52

6. View facing northeast showing the south elevation including the south narthex, chantry, tower, and Chapel of the resurrection from left to right. Note the mature bushes and trees.
7. Photograph 6 of 52

6. View facing northwest showing the south elevation and the south and east elevations of the tower. Note also the mature landscaping.
7. Photograph 7 of 52

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6. View facing west of the east elevation of the tower with the roof of the north transept visible to the right of the tower and the connection to the cloisters at right.
 7. Photograph 8 of 52

 6. Detail of the church facing southeast showing the intersection of the tower with the nave and north transept roofs at right and left respectively.
 7. Photograph 9 of 52

 6. Detail showing an original exterior door on the west elevation of the north transept.
 7. Photograph 10 of 52

 6. Detail facing east showing the west elevation of the extended south narthex. Note the mature bushes.
 7. Photograph 11 of 52

 6. Detail facing north showing the 1955 south elevation of the south narthex and the location, at the door, of the original end of the south narthex.
 7. Photograph 12 of 52

 6. Detail showing a typical tripartite stained glass window with limestone sill, jambs, arch, and hood molding. This window is located on the south elevation of the chantry, but is typical to the north side aisle wall as well.
 7. Photograph 13 of 52

 6. Detail facing east showing the Chapel of the Resurrection, constructed in 1955, which shares all of the details common to the exterior of the 1907 structure.
 7. Photograph 14 of 52

 6. Detail showing the gargoyle on the southeast corner of the tower.
 7. Photograph 15 of 52

 6. Detail facing southeast showing the connection between the cloisters and the church. An exterior entrance to the church basement, refinished in limestone when the cloisters were constructed, is located immediately next to the stone wall of the north transept.
 7. Photograph 16 of 52

 6. View facing east of the west elevation of the cloisters. The garage doors set in the arches of the arcade were added later to create an enclosed walkway from the parish hall to the church.
 7. Photograph 17 of 52

 6. View facing north of the south elevation of the cloisters at its connection to the church. Note the modern handicapped ramp well concealed by its location.
 7. Photograph 18 of 52

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Section number PHOTOS Page 3

NJ Monmouth Co.
St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

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6. View facing northwest, showing the east elevation of the cloisters showing stucco walls, replacement roofs, and modern shed dormers.
 7. Photograph 19 of 52
 6. View facing northwest showing the cloisters at center, the tower of the church at left, and the parish hall at far right.
 7. Photograph 20 of 52
 6. View facing west of the east wall of the parish hall, showing stuccoed walls and replacement windows.
 7. Photograph 21 of 52
 6. View facing east of the west wall of the parish hall, as well as the south elevations of the classrooms/offices added later in between the parish hall and the rectory (not visible at right).
 7. Photograph 22 of 52
 6. View facing southwest along the north edge of the property showing, from left to right, the cross gable of the parish hall, the infill classrooms and offices at center, ending at the one-story entranceway, and the rectory at right. All have been stuccoed to create a uniform appearance.
 7. Photograph 23 of 52
 6. View facing northeast showing the south elevation of the rectory at left, with the classrooms/offices and parish hall at center behind the mature bushes and trees, and the cloisters at right.
 7. Photograph 24 of 52
 6. View facing west in the basement beneath the north transept of the church showing the modern finishes, storage use, and the bottom of the winder stair up to the first floor.
 7. Photograph 25 of 52
 6. View facing south in the basement beneath the church tower.
 7. Photograph 26 of 52
 6. View facing east of the nave and chancel showing the brick aisle floor, original pews, plaster walls with limestone arcades, and open truss ceiling.
 7. Photograph 27 of 52
 6. View of the nave facing west showing the linenfold paneling on the front wall of the pews, the baptismal font at the rear, and the large west wall stained glass window.
 7. Photograph 28 of 52
 6. Detail of the open truss ceiling showing scissor trusses springing from stone impost blocks.
 7. Photograph 29 of 52

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Section number PHOTOS Page 4

NJ Monmouth Co.
St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

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6. Detail of the arcade between the nave and the north side aisle. Note the original tripartite stained glass windows in the north wall of the side aisle.
 7. Photograph 30 of 52

 6. Detail of a typical limestone column. Note that the trusses spring from stone impost blocks set above the columns.
 7. Photograph 31 of 52

 6. Detail showing the original pews with the linenfold paneling and the carvings in the pew endcaps. Note also the tile flooring under the pews.
 7. Photograph 32 of 52

 6. Detail of a typical mosaic tile laid in the brick aisle flooring.
 7. Photograph 33 of 52

 6. Detail of the stone arch between the nave and the chancel (located in the tower) bearing the carved quote "The Lord is in his holy temple: Let all the earth keep silence before him." Note the false trusses on the chancel ceiling beyond the arch.
 7. Photograph 34 of 52

 6. Detail showing the north wall of the chancel. Note the tile floor, the pews with linenfold paneling and more elaborate carved endcaps, the wainscoting with a repeating arch theme, and the organ.
 7. Photograph 35 of 52

 6. Detail showing the pulpit at the north end of the chancel, located in the nave.
 7. Photograph 36 of 52

 6. View of the north side aisle facing west showing the wood ceiling with false arches, as well as the structural stone arches, and the original interior door leading into the north narthex.
 7. Photograph 37 of 52

 6. View of the chantry facing southeast showing the tripartite windows identical to those in the north wall and a limestone-trimmed door leading into the small sacristy and the Chapel of the Resurrection. Note that the pew endcaps lack the carvings of those in the 1907 section.
 7. Photograph 38 of 52

 6. View of the chantry facing southwest showing the false open truss ceiling, the brick aisle flooring, the limestone-trimmed door to the south narthex, and the round window in the gable end.
 7. Photograph 39 of 52

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 5

NJ Monmouth Co.
St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

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6. View of the hallway between the small sacristy and the Chapel of the Resurrection facing north toward the doorway to the small sacristy.
 7. Photograph 40 of 52

 6. View facing north in the small sacristy.
 7. Photograph 41 of 52

 6. View facing south in the Chapel of the Resurrection. Note the projection of the lower section of paneling. The room is a columbarium.
 7. Photograph 42 of 52

 6. Detail facing west in the south narthex showing the original porte-cochere arch converted to a stained glass window. (The stained glass had been removed for restoration when this photograph was taken.)
 7. Photograph 43 of 52

 6. Detail in the south narthex facing south showing the original south opening of the porte-cochere, now infilled with a door. Note the brick floor, dating to 1955.
 7. Photograph 44 of 52

 6. Detail facing west in the north narthex showing the groin-vaulted ceiling with plaster ribs and a pair of pointed-arch windows.
 7. Photograph 45 of 52

 6. Detail of a doorway between the nave and the north narthex.
 7. Photograph 46 of 52

 6. Detail of an original interior door in the east wall of the north side aisle connecting the church and the hallway in the north transept. Note the stained glass panel depicting a sailing ship.
 7. Photograph 47 of 52

 6. View of the paneled hallway that runs east-west in the north transept facing east showing the doorway to the cloisters.
 7. Photograph 48 of 52

 6. View of the second level of the tower. Note the opening for the winder stair to the first floor at left.
 7. Photograph 49 of 52

 6. Detail of the catwalk over the organ pipes at the third level of the tower.
 7. Photograph 50 of 52

 6. Detail facing east of the paneled hallway at the third level of the tower leading up to the belfry.
 7. Photograph 51 of 52

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National Park Service

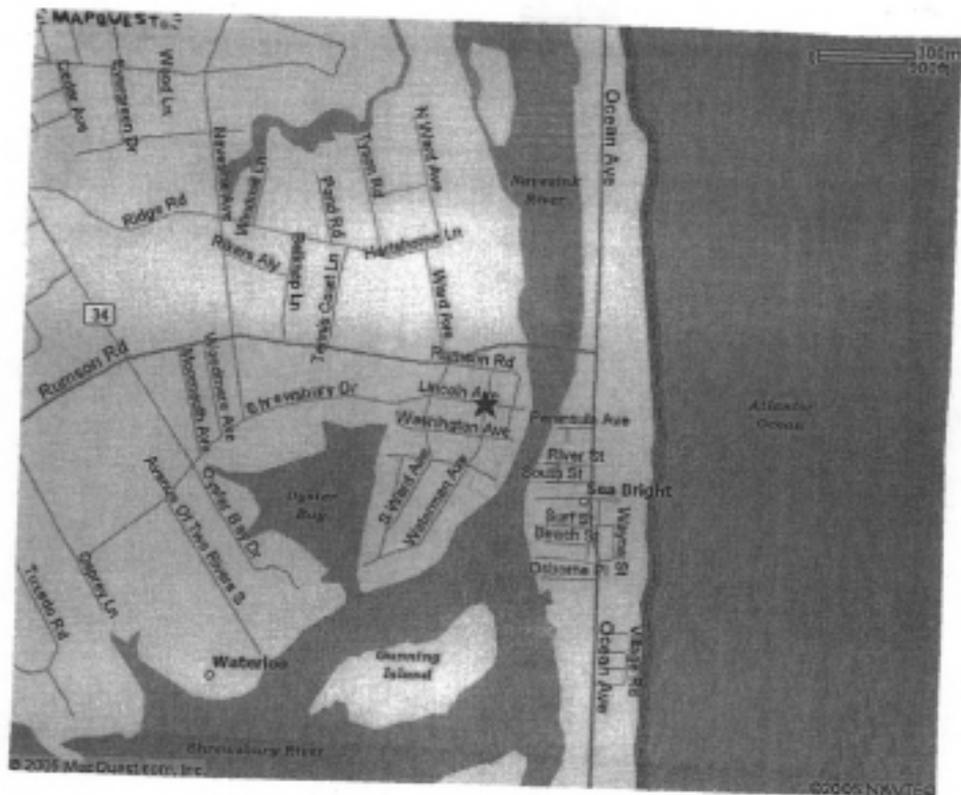
National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

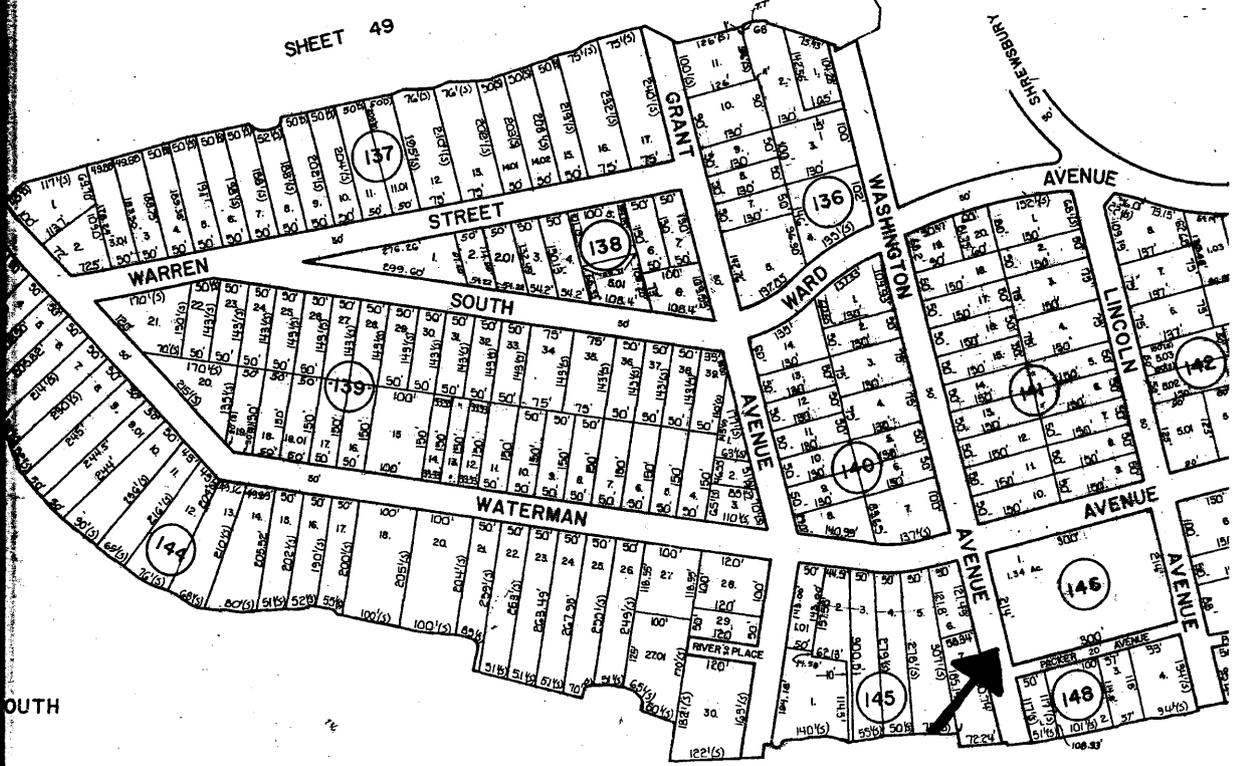
Section number PHOTOS Page 6

NJ Monmouth Co.
St. George's-By-The-River Episcopal Church

6. View facing northeast in the belfry, showing the bells supported on a steel framework, as well as the recent concrete-board on the rebuilt tower roof.
7. Photograph 52 of 52



St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
 7 Lincoln Avenue
 Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ



OUTH

SHREWSBURY

RIVER

BOROUGH OF SEA BRIGHT

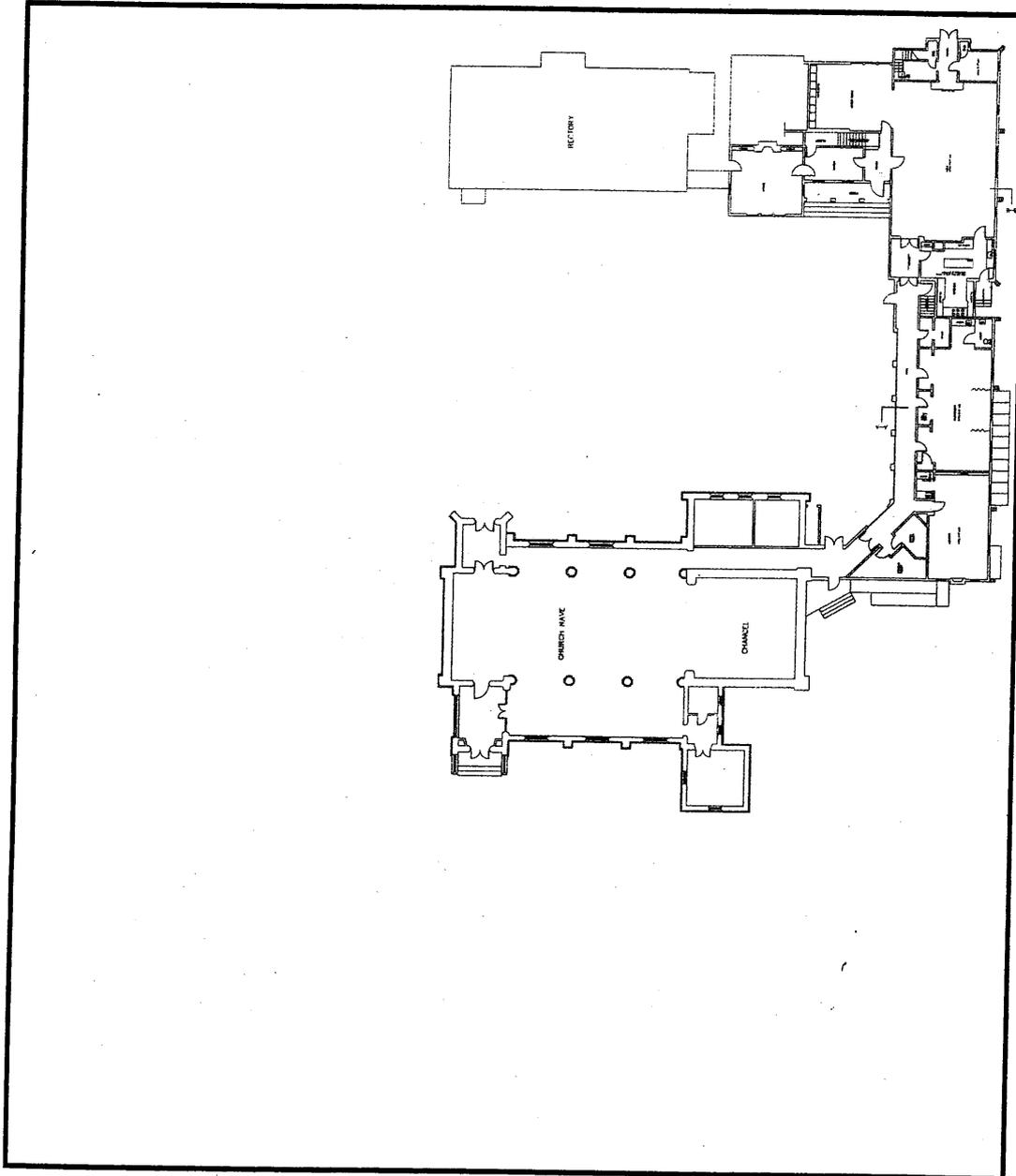
Block 146, Lot 1
St. George's-by-the-River
Episcopal Church

PROPERTY REPORT
 SHOWING THE LOCATION OF
 LOCAL PROPERTY AND
 APPROVED AS A TRUE AND
 CORRECT COPY FOR THE
 RECORDS OF THE
 APR 3 1925

Lincoln Avenue

Waterman Avenue

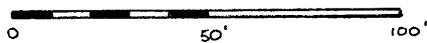
Packer Avenue



Washington Avenue

Site Plan

Approximate Scale: 1" = 50'

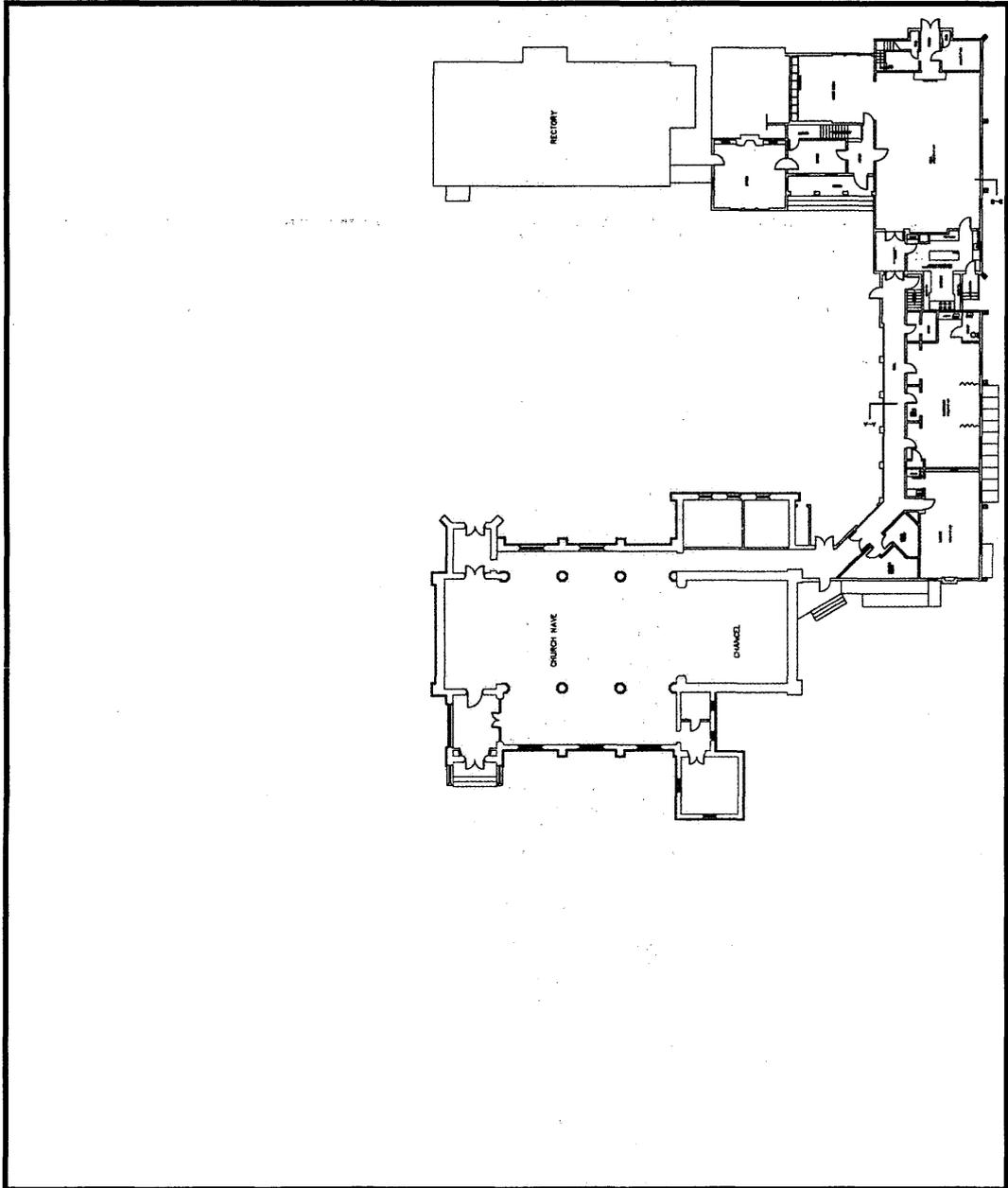


Project North

St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue
Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ

Lincoln Avenue

Waterman Avenue



Packer Avenue

Washington Avenue

Site Plan

Approximate Scale: 1" = 50'



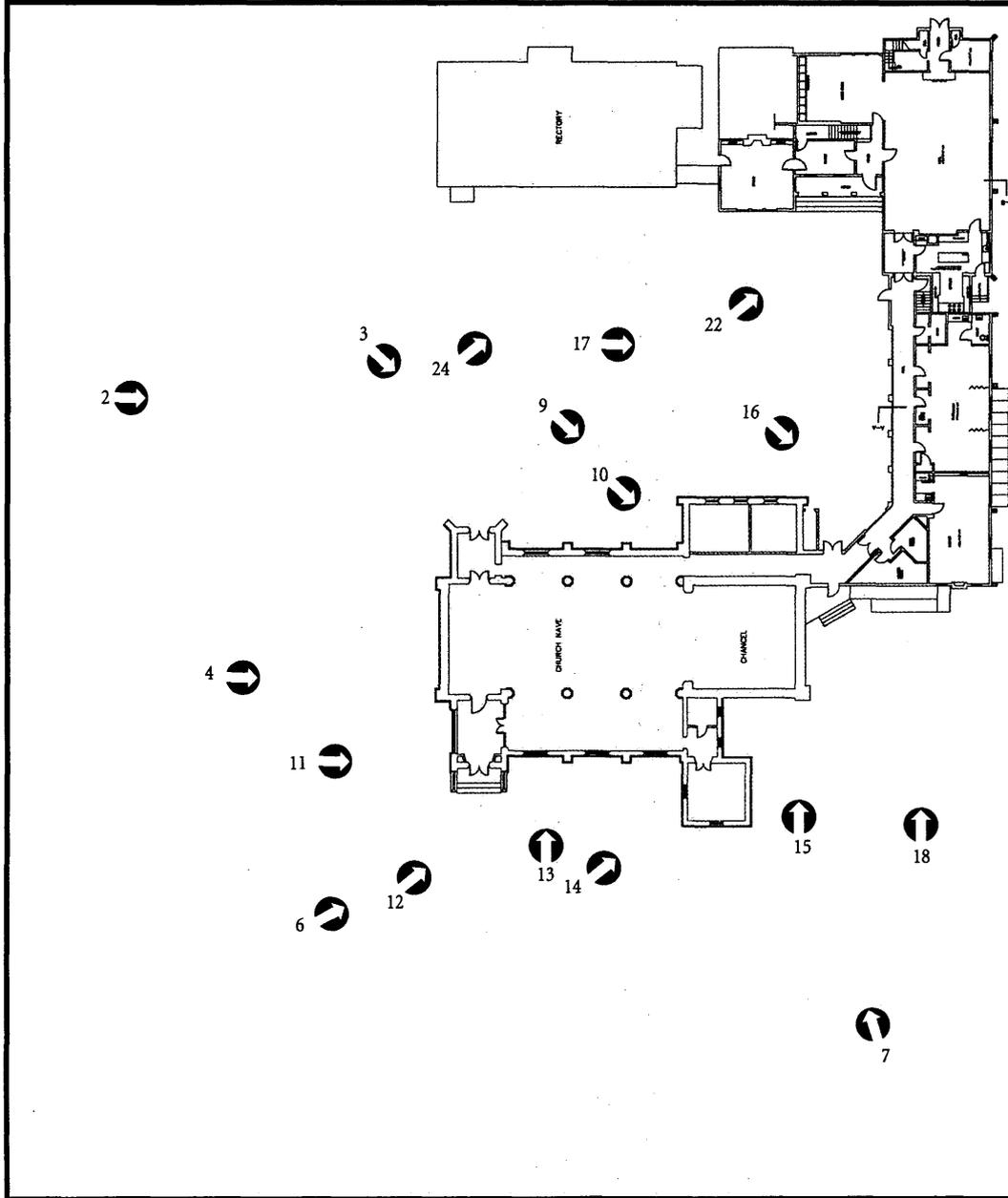
St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue
Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ



Lincoln Avenue

Waterman Avenue

Packer Avenue



Washington Avenue

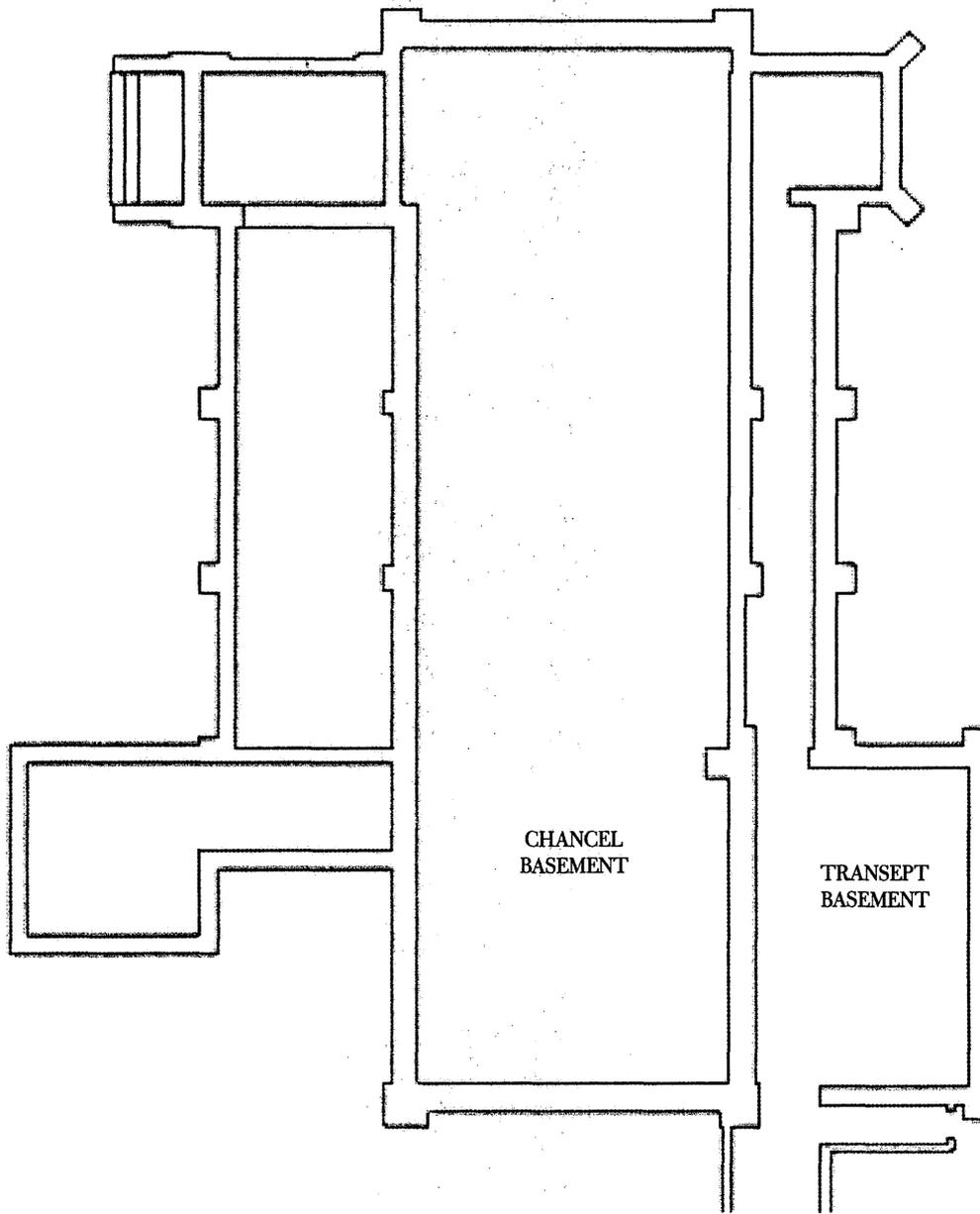
Site Plan

Approximate Scale: 1" = 50'



Project North

St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue
Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ

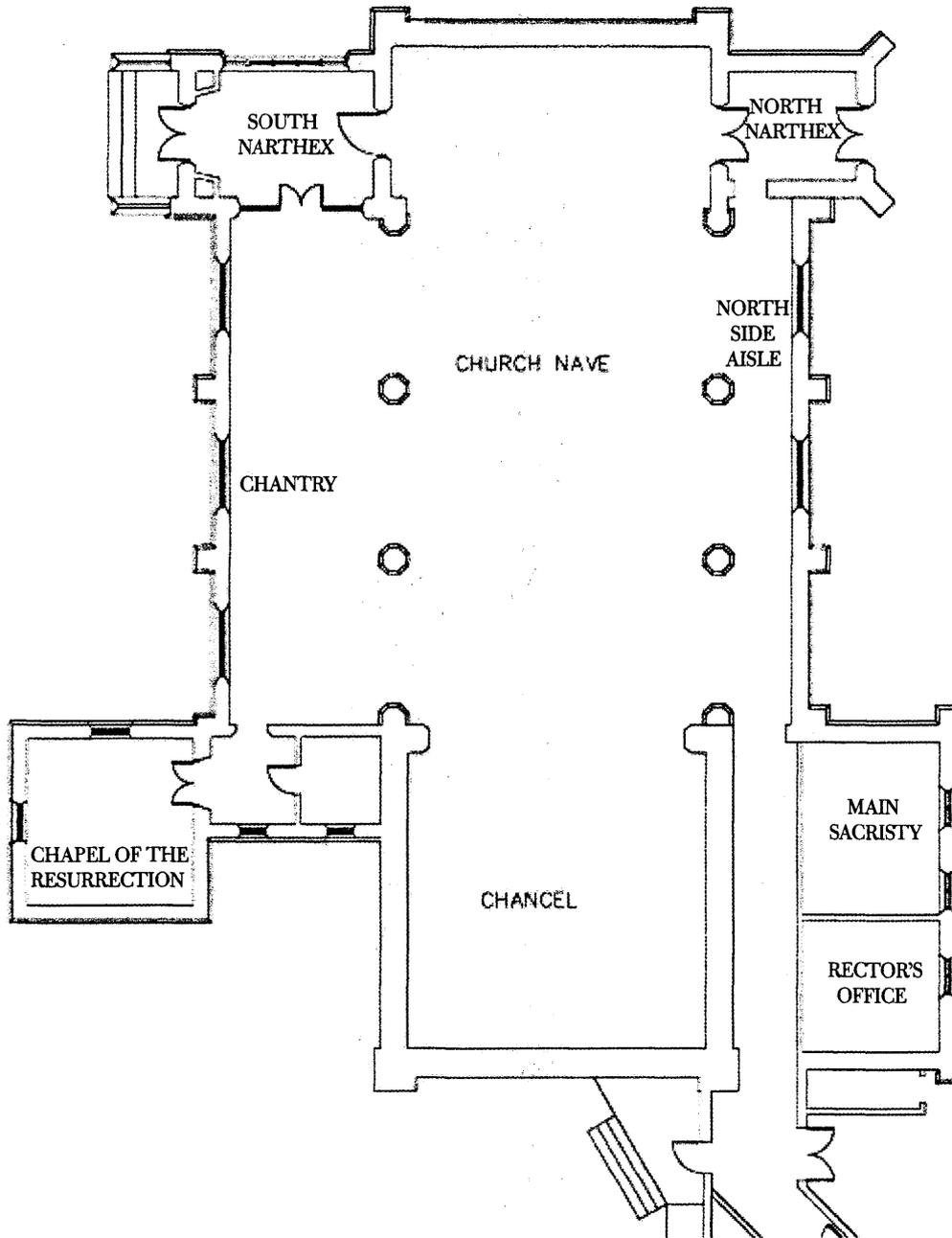


Basement Floor Plan - Church

Approximate Scale: 1" = 17'



St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue
Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ

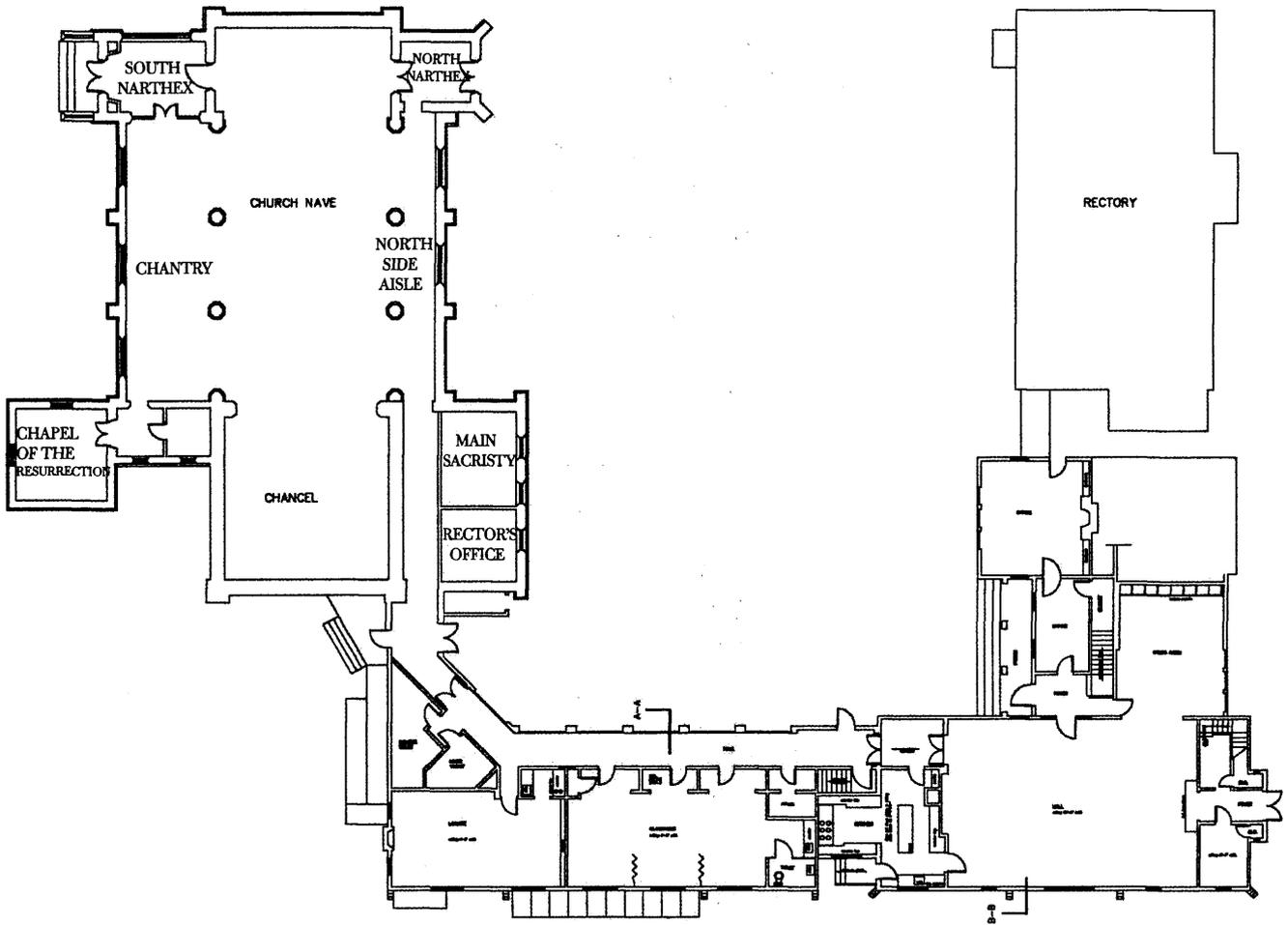


First Floor Plan - Church

Approximate Scale: 1" = 17'



St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue
Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ

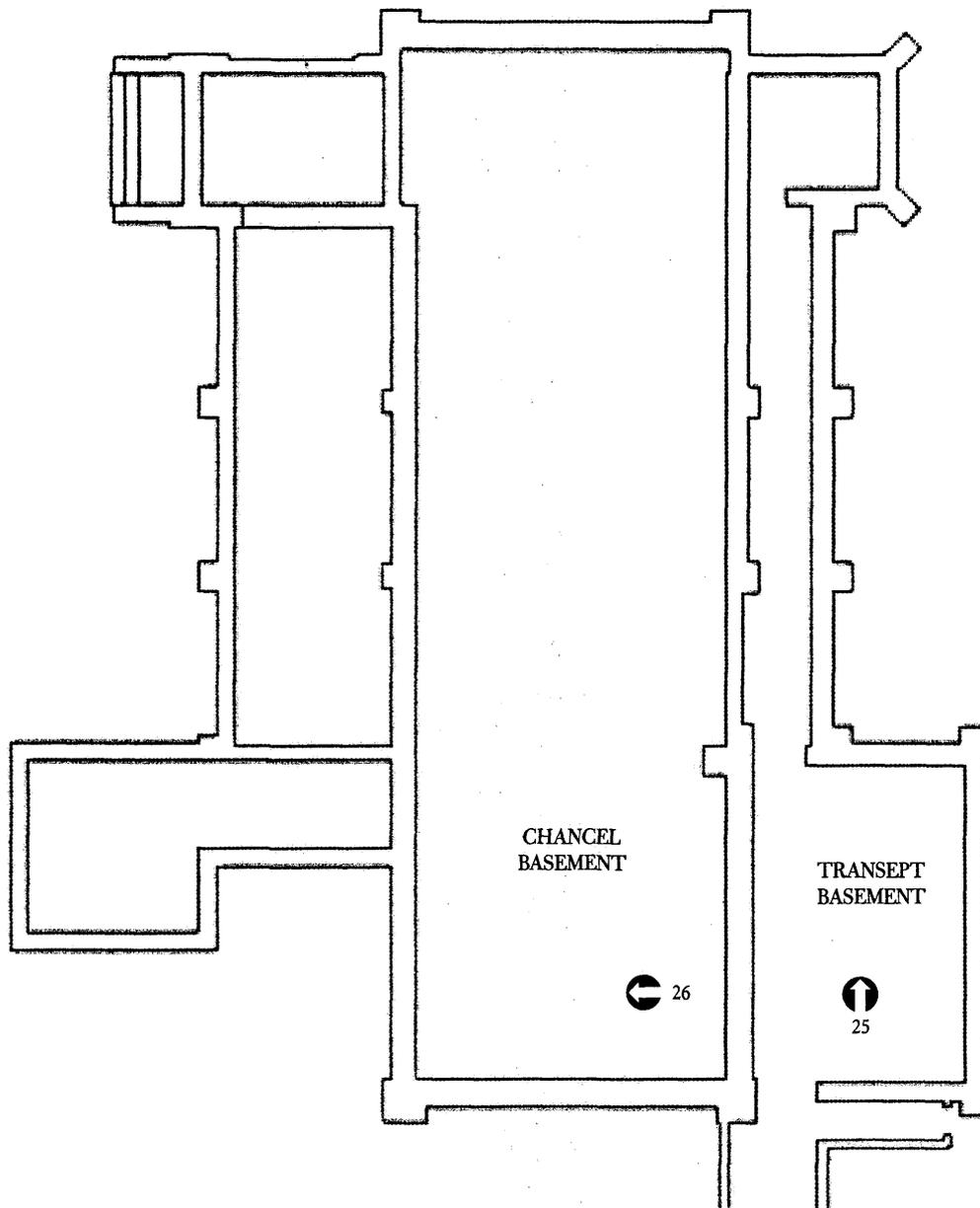


First Floor Plan - Complex

Not to Scale



St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
 7 Lincoln Avenue
 Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ

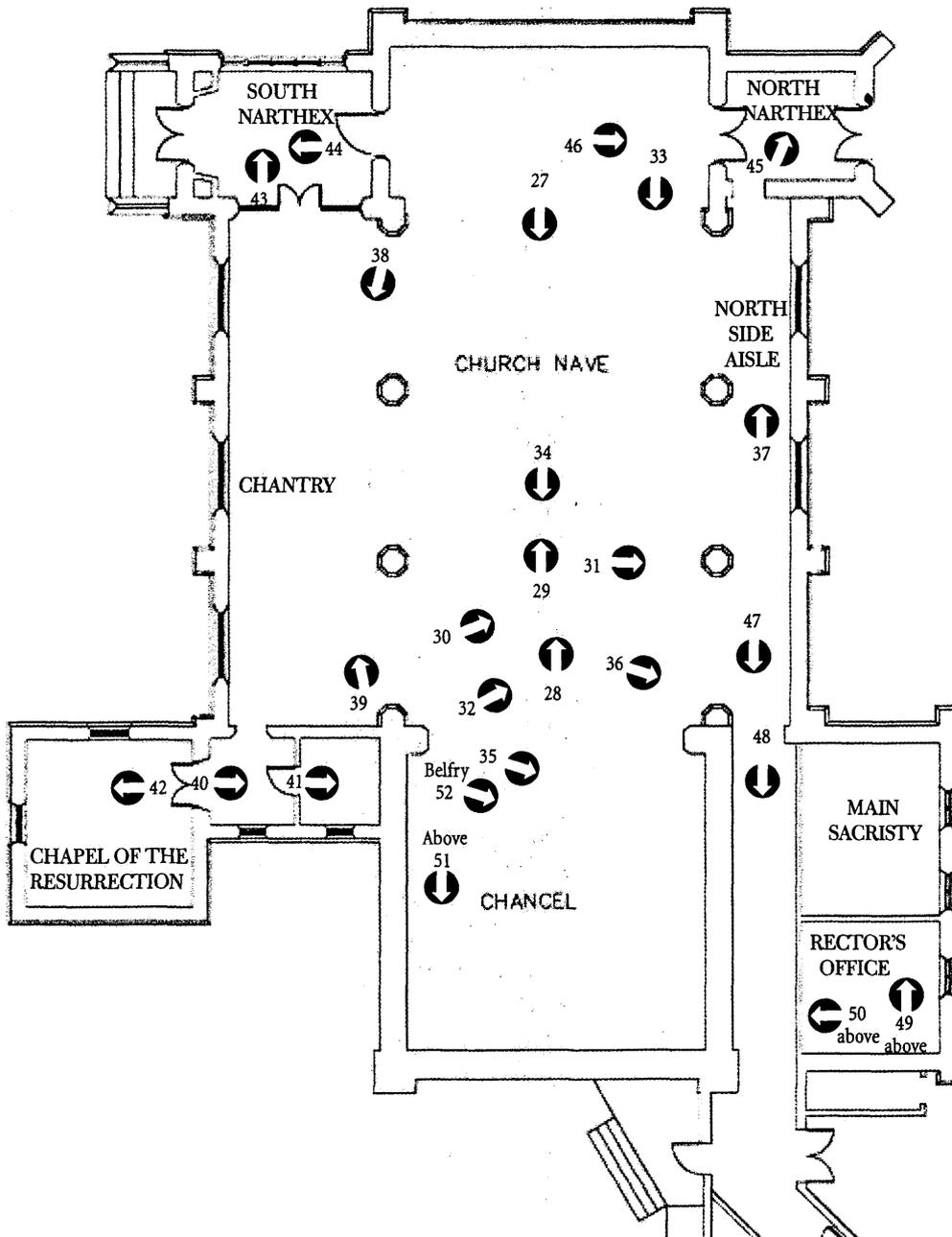


Basement Floor Plan - Church - Annotated

Approximate Scale: 1" = 17'



St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue
Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ

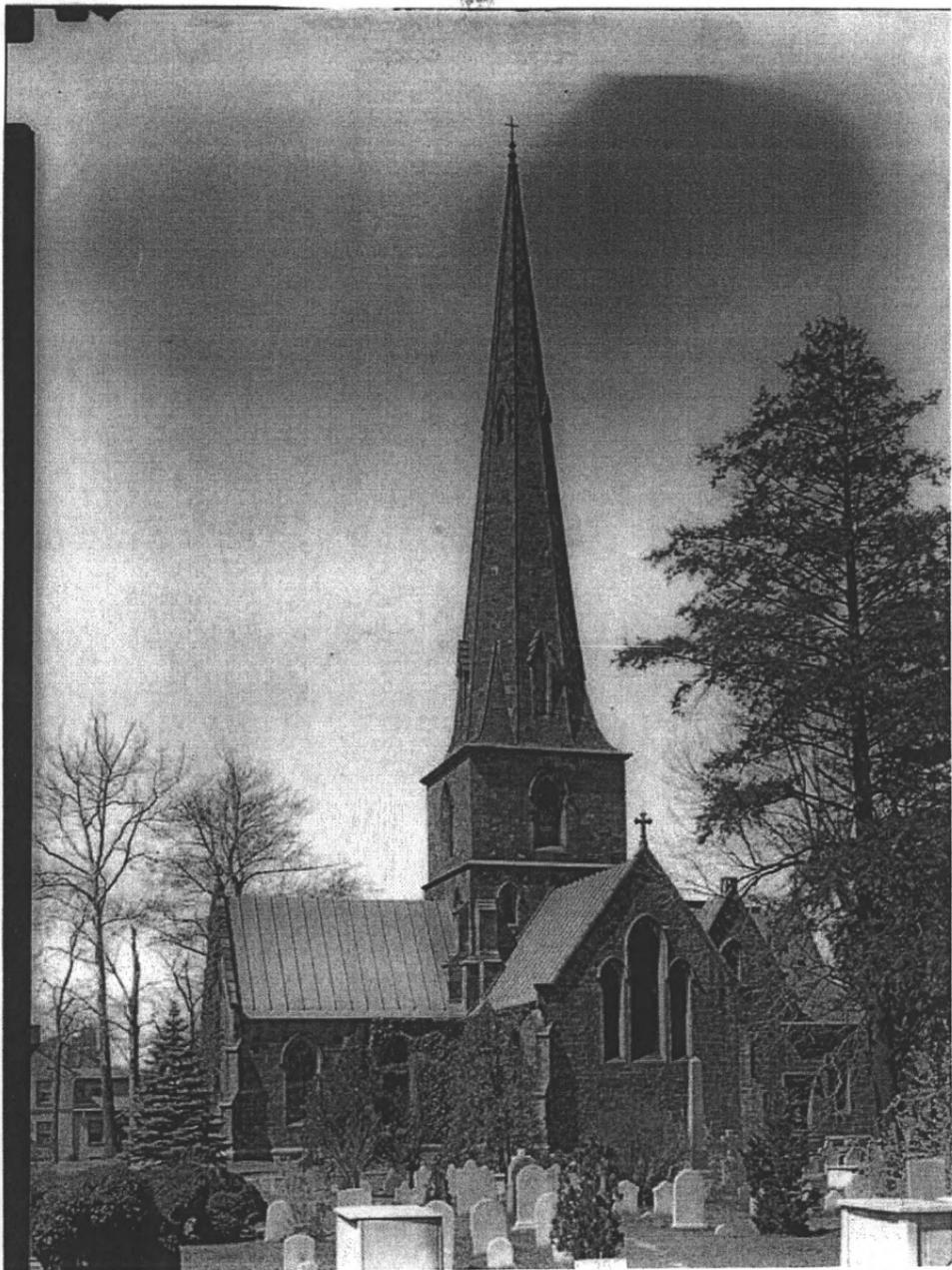


First Floor Plan - Church Annotated

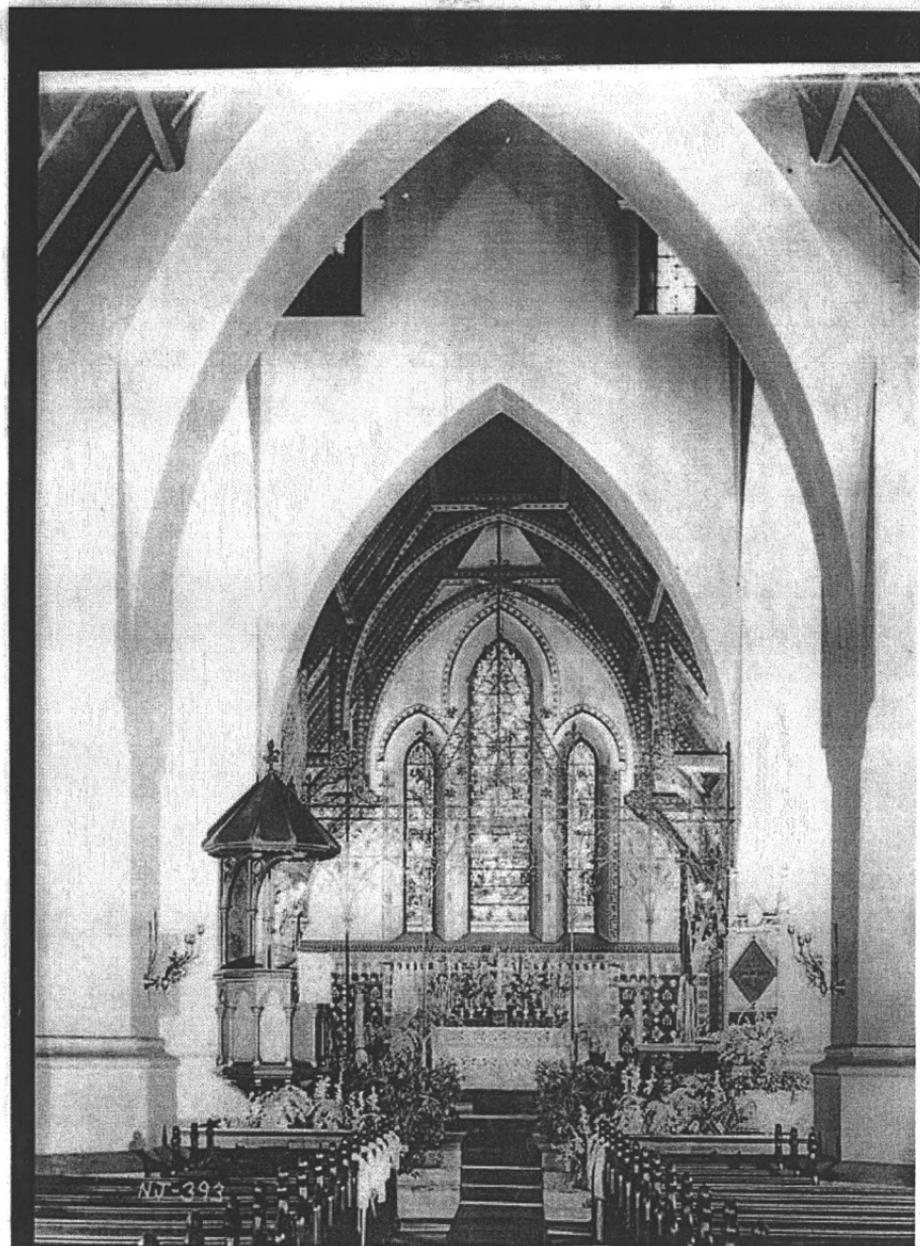
Approximate Scale: 1" = 17'



St. George's-by-the-River Episcopal Church
 7 Lincoln Avenue
 Rumson, Monmouth County, NJ



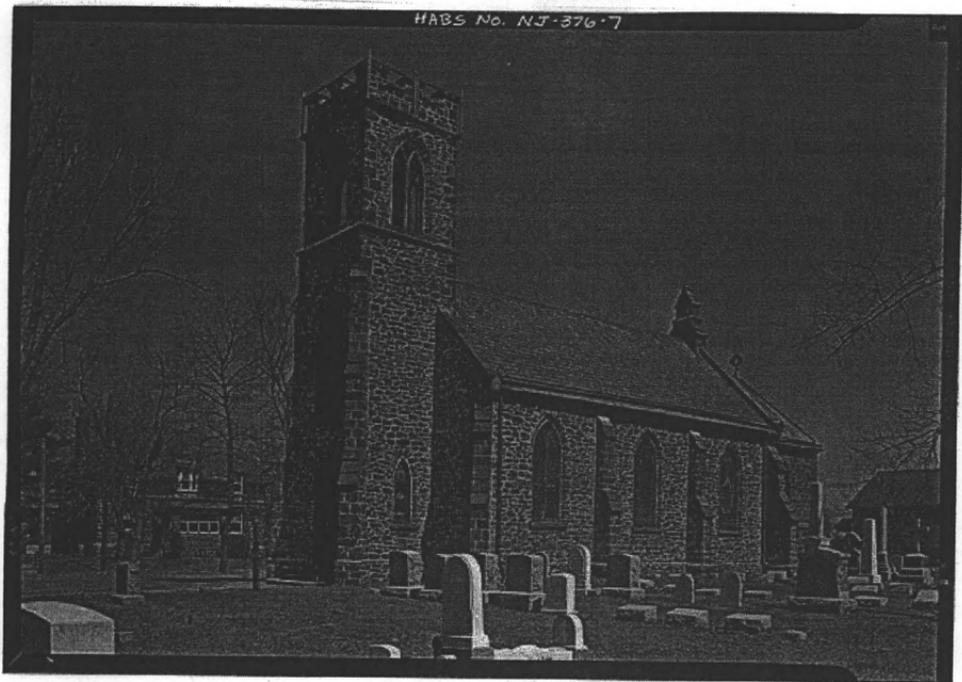
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New St. Mary's Church, Burlington, NJ



NY-393

Supplemental photograph 2
New St. Mary's Church, Burlington, NJ

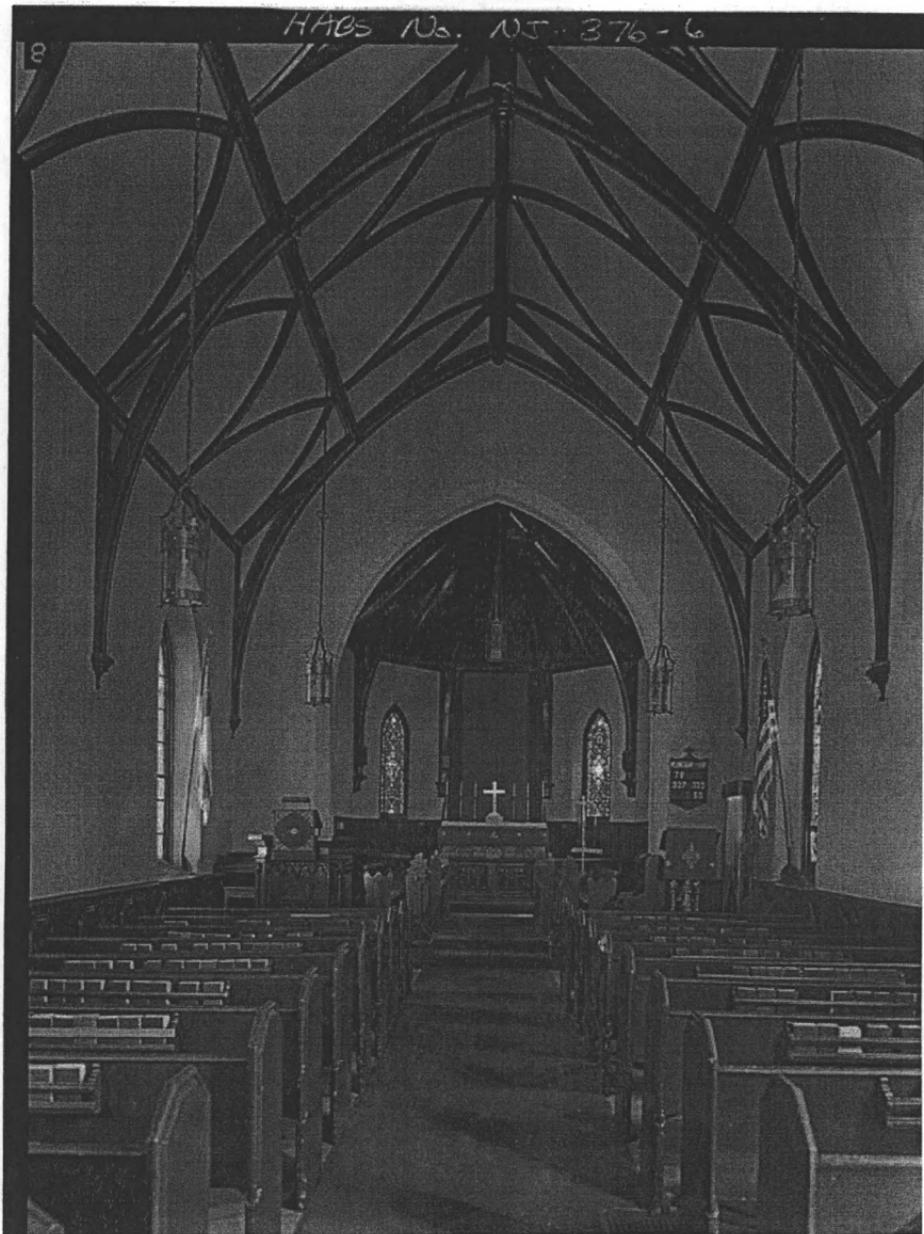
HABS No. NJ-376-7



Supplemental photograph 3
St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Glassboro, NJ

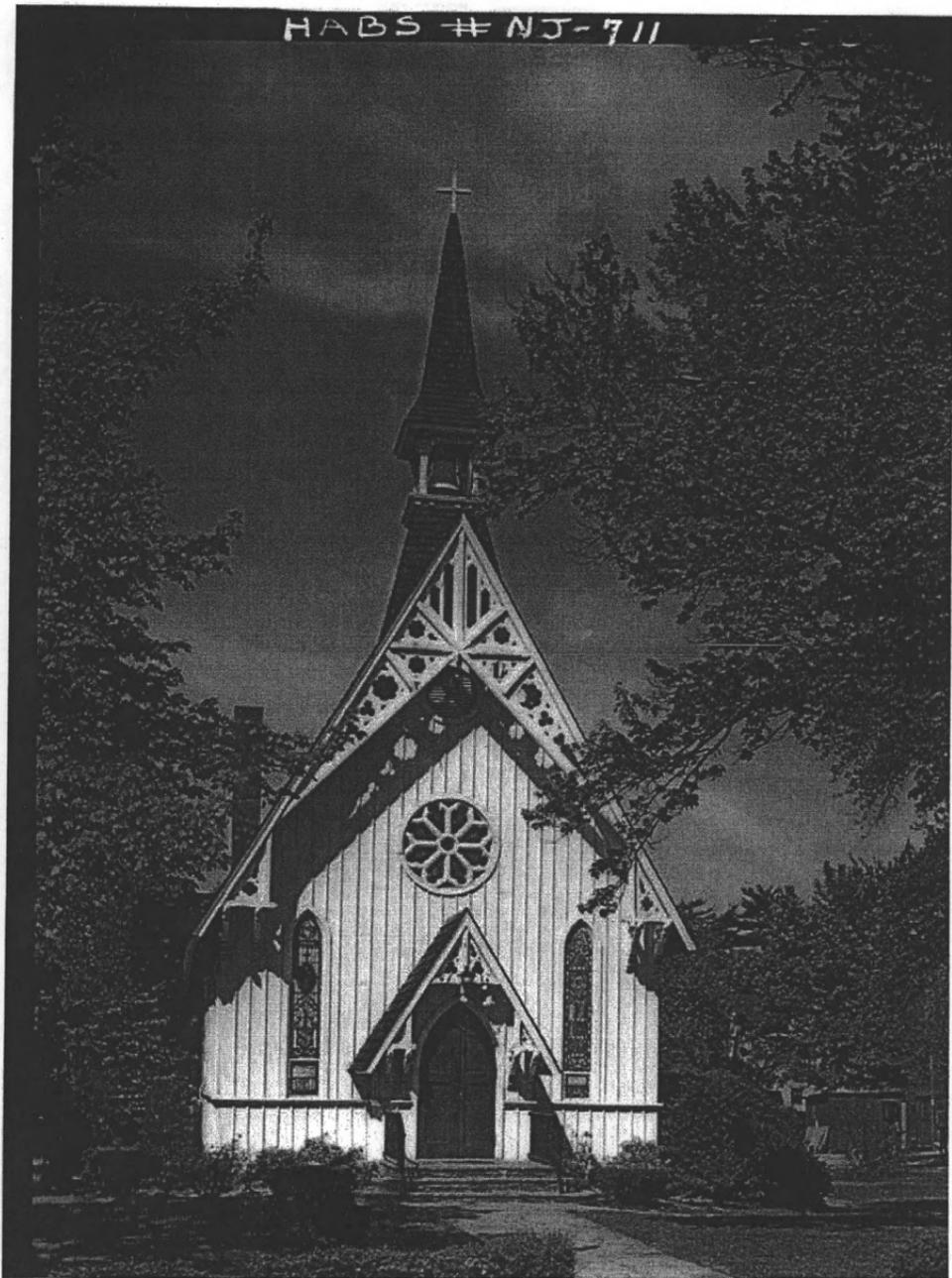
HABS Nos. NJ-376-6

8



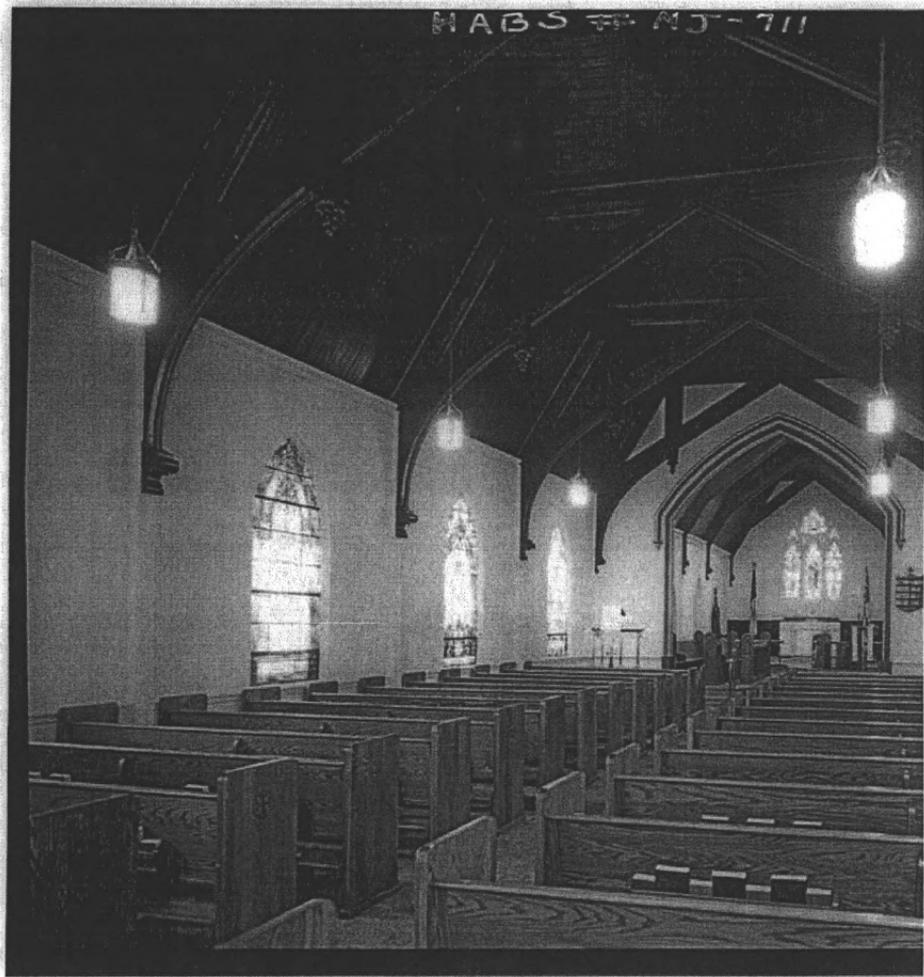
Supplemental photograph 4
St. Thomas Episcopal Church, Glassboro, NJ

HABS # NJ-711

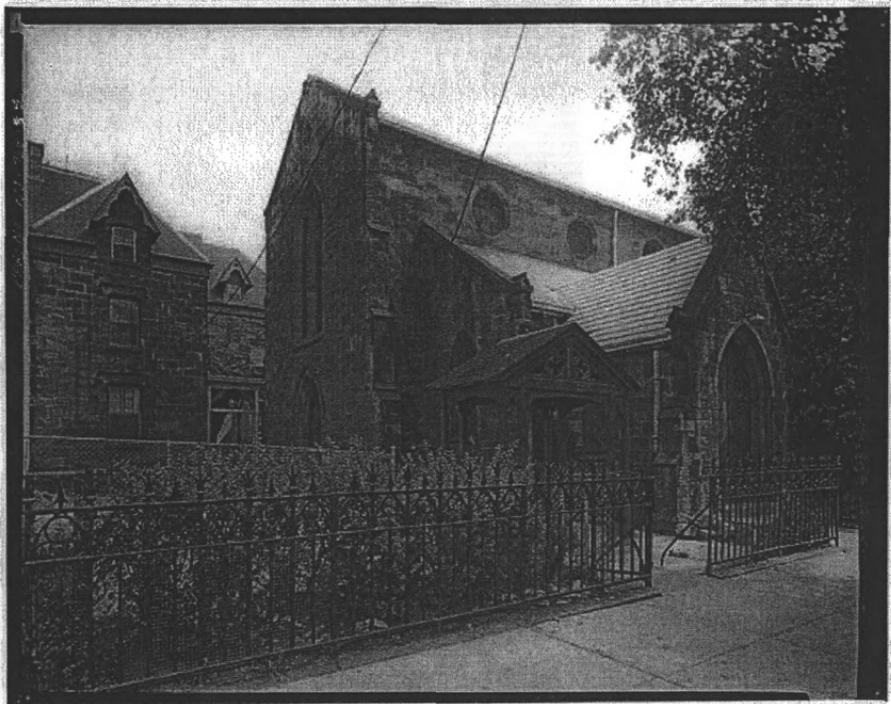


Supplemental photograph 5
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Metuchen, NJ.

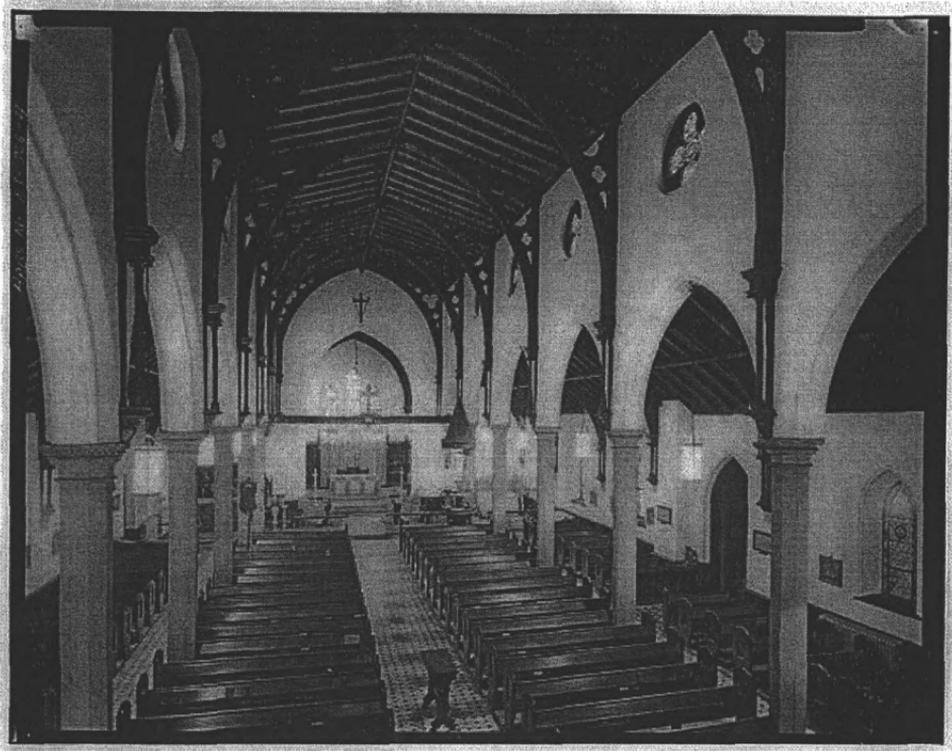
HABS # NJ-711



Supplemental photograph
St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Metuchen, NJ



Supplemental photograph 7
Grace Episcopal Church, Jersey City, NJ

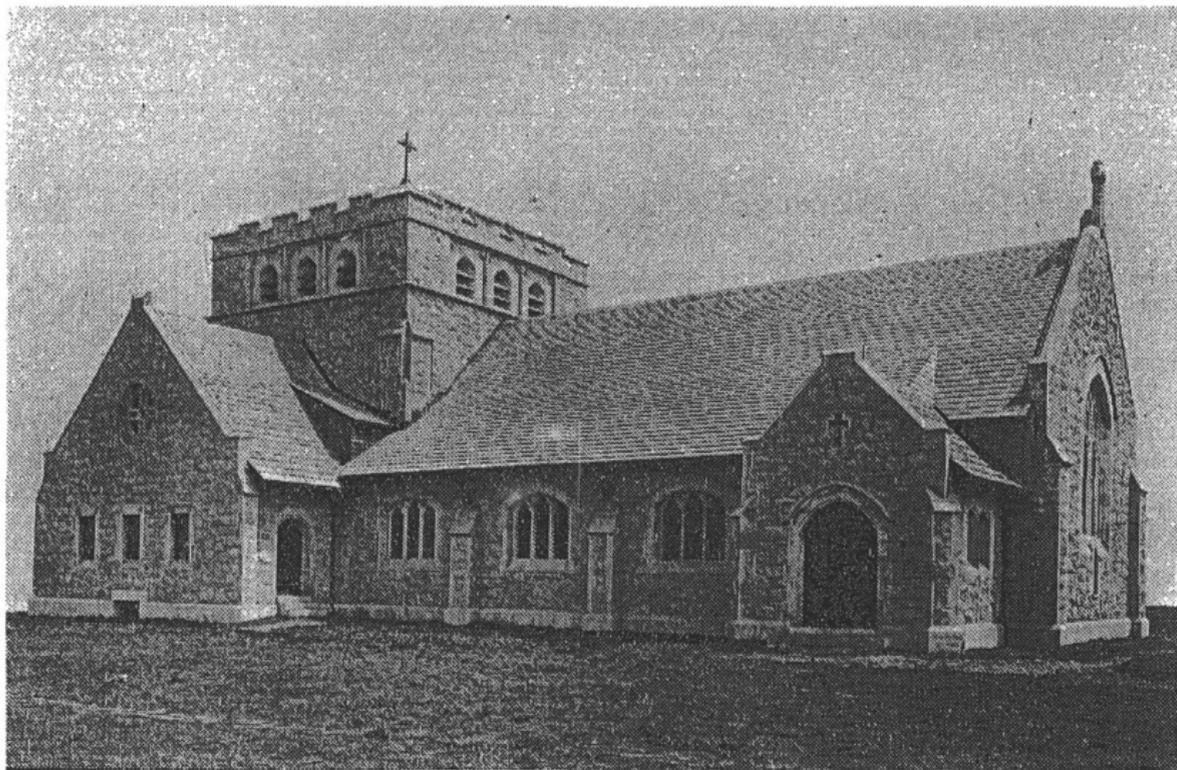


Supplemental photograph 8
Grace Episcopal Church, Jersey City, NJ



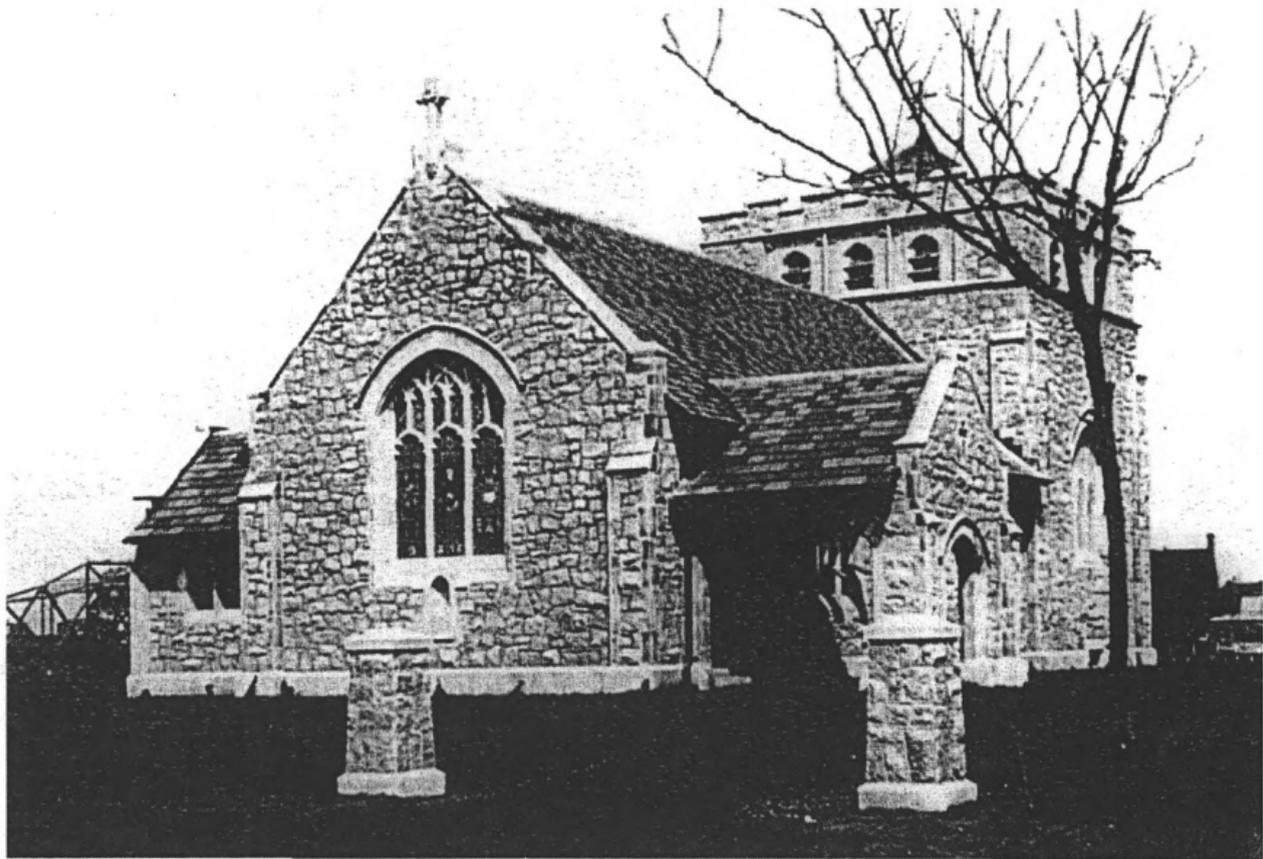
Photograph of the original St. George's-on-the-Hill Episcopal Church constructed in 1875. It later became part of the Rumson Country Day School.

St. George's-By-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue, Rumson,
Monmouth County, NJ



Photograph taken 1908, showing the newly completed church before the installation of the landscaping. This view, showing the north and west elevations, demonstrates that these elevations are substantially the same today as at the time of the photograph. Only one change is notable: the belfry openings were originally louvered.

St. George's-By-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue, Rumson,
Monmouth County, NJ



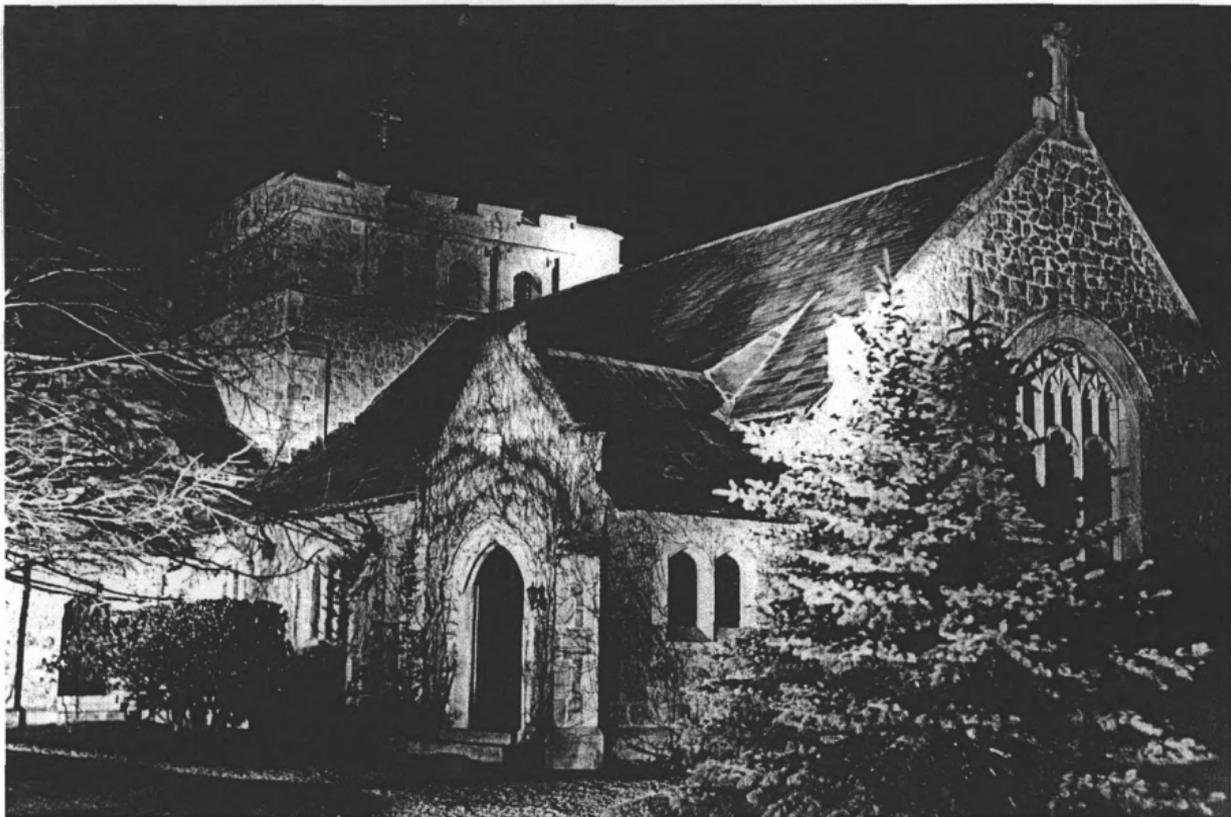
Photograph taken c.1908 showing the east and south elevations. Note the pillars marking the carriage entrance and path leading to the porte-cochere.

St. George's-By-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue, Rumson,
Monmouth County, NJ



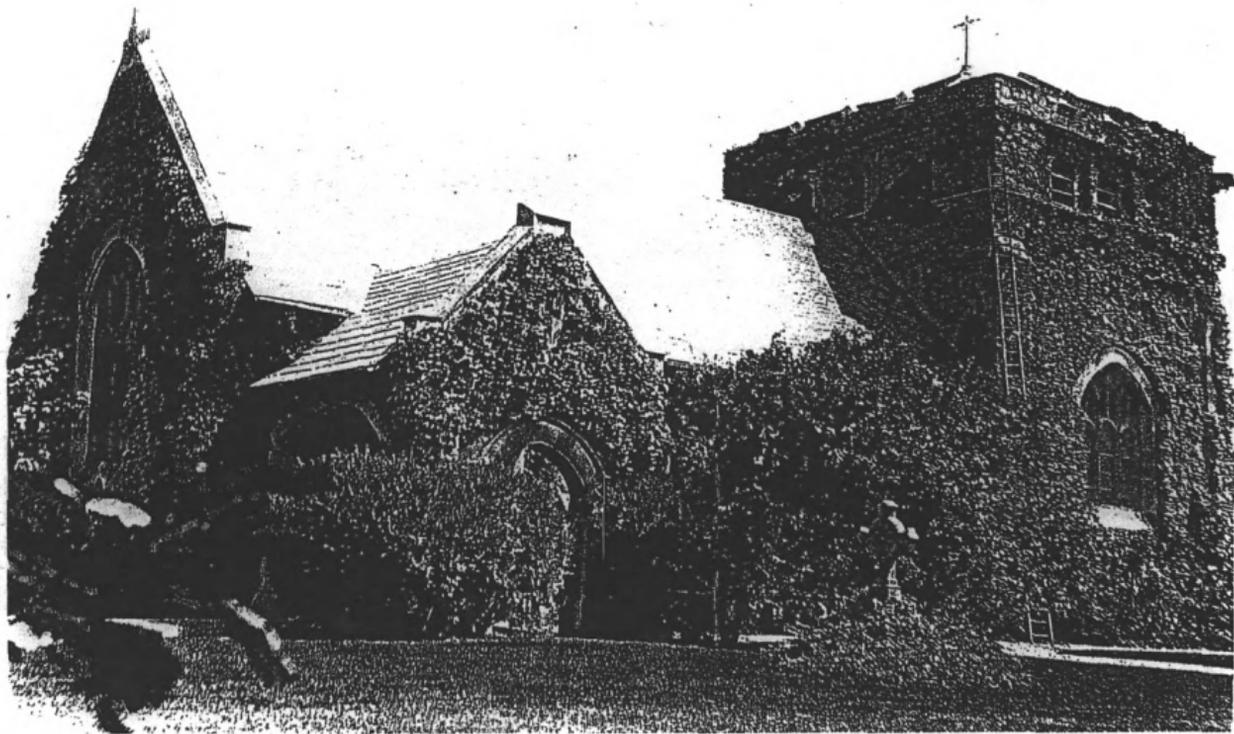
Photograph taken c.1910 showing the original south elevation of the chancel and tower. Note as well the new landscaping, including the driveway through the south porte-cochere, now enclosed and called the south narthex.

St. George's-By-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue, Rumson,
Monmouth County, NJ



Undated photograph, possibly c.1944, showing more mature landscaping around the north and west elevations. Note what appears to be the original north narthex door and the apparent stained glass in the belfry windows. Note also the Colonial Revival style fixture beside the north narthex entrance.

St. George's-By-the-River Episcopal Church
7 Lincoln Avenue, Rumson,
Monmouth County, NJ



Undated photograph of the south elevation, possibly dating to c.1944 again showing the south elevation prior to the construction of the chantry and Resurrection chapel. Note the south opening in the porte-cochere and the ivy growing on the building.

St. George's-By-the-River Episcopal Church
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Monmouth County, NJ