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INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 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 from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Saint Saviour's Episcopal Church and Rectory

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 41 Mt. Desert Street N/A not for publication

city or town Bar Harbor N/A vicinity

state Maine code ME county Hancock code 009 zip code 04609

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.)

Emilie S. Peterson 5/12/95
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Maine Historic Preservation Commission
State of 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.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Elson A. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Entered in the National Register 6/20/95
Date of Action

St. Saviour's Episcopal Church & Rectory
Name of Property

Hancock, Maine
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
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)

Religion/Religious Facility
/Church-Related
Residence
Funerary/Other: Receiving Tomb

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/Religious Facility
/Church- Related
Residence
Funerary/Other: Receiving Tomb

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Gothic
Queen Anne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone/Granite
walls Stone/Granite
Wood/Shingle
roof Asphalt
other Cloister Links Church and Rectory

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.

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 _____

Art _____

Community Planning & Development _____

Period of Significance

1877-1938 _____

Significant Dates

1877-78 _____

1885-86/ _____

1899 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Haight, C. C.; Architect _____

Rotch & Tilden. Architects _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

St. Saviour's Episcopal Church & Rectory
Name of Property

Hancock, Maine
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less Than 1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 9	5 6 3 1 2 0	4 9 1 4 9 6 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 Kirk F. Mohny, Architectural Historian

organization Maine Historic Preservation Commission date April, 1995

street & number 55 Capitol Street, Station #65 telephone 207/287-2132

city or town Augusta, state Maine zip code 04333-0065

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 _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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.*).

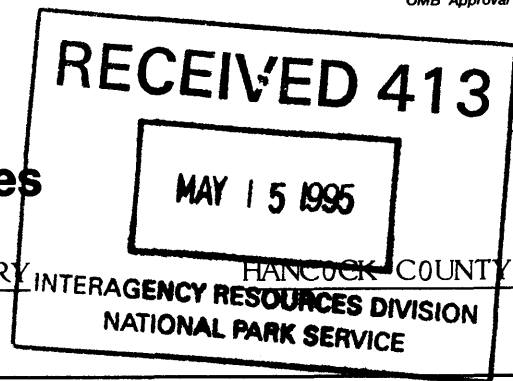
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

ST SAVIOUR'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY, HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 7 Page 2



St. Saviour's Episcopal Church and Rectory is a rambling stone and frame complex located in the village center of Bar Harbor beside a small community cemetery that predates the church. Designed in the fashion of an English gothic parish church, the building has a cruciform plan with a broad shingled, crossing tower capped by a pyramidal roof. Additions to the north side of the church include a choir room and a bell carillon as well as a cloister that extends to the Queen Anne style rectory. A detached parish house and receiving tomb are located to the north of the church. The compound is the result of an evolutionary process of growth beginning with the original structure in 1877 and continuing through several major building campaigns.

CHURCH

The church's long south elevation parallels Mt. Desert Street with its east end fronting the cemetery. The south elevation is composed of a series of projecting and recessed wall surfaces covered by a variety of roof forms; the whole of which create a complex silhouette. In this scheme the stone south transept (part of the original 1877 building) lies in the foreground with a slightly recessed frame entrance vestibule projecting to the east and a stone chapel to the west. Rising on axis behind the transept is the crossing tower (lowered in 1919 by nine feet from the original). The recessed nave sidewall extends to the east with its main entrance located at the southeast corner behind a shed roof and a pair of flying buttresses. The fenestration pattern of the south elevation consists of the following openings: two long, narrow drop arched windows and a small arched vent on the transept; a pair of short, narrow lancet arched windows in the chapel; a trio of long, narrow openings in the tower; and eight pairs of modified trefoil windows separated by brackets in the nave sidewall, the lower half of which is of stone construction. The main entrance, containing a heavily molded two-leaf door, is sheltered within a porch whose shed roof is supported by a structure that mimics a flying buttress (removable infill panels enclose this porch during the winter months). In contrast, the transept entry is located behind a gabled porch (which is the original 1877 entrance porch; it too becomes an enclosed vestibule in the winter). A pair of small gabled dormers located to the north of this entry were added sometime after the 1885-86 expansion.

On the east elevation, a broad steeply pitched gable dominates the nave endwall. Its shingled wall surface is principally occupied by a large rose window set within a modified trefoil with panels of tongue-and-groove sheathing. Four stone piers support the gable. They are separated by a two-leaf central door and infill panels containing narrow paired windows. The lintel above these openings features alternating styles of shaped console brackets. The treatment of the west end is wholly different from that of the

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east end. Here, the stone masonry walls are carried up to the gable peaks of both the chancel and the chapel. The fenestration patterns of each are quite different the former containing a group of five narrow, lancet arched windows of staggered height, and the latter employing a broad drop arched window with panel tracery. Both the chapel and the chancel (as well as its small sacristy on the north side) are 1901-02 additions, the latter of which replaced the original Baroque style semi-circular apse. It is believed, however, that the new chancel was in fact one of two options developed in the 1885-86 expansion with the less costly frame apse having been built at that time.

The church's north side elevation features a window treatment along the nave which matches that on the south side. The transept (which originally housed the sanctuary) has a broad brick arch set within the stone gable end that frames a trio of narrow drop arched windows, the center one being the tallest. Projecting from the east side of the transept is the original stone, gable roofed sacristy which is equivalent in size to the original porch. The lower half of the transept is concealed by the cloister which extends to the one-story choir room (added in 1889) to the east and the rectory to the west. In its composition, the cloister is not unlike the nave sidewalls utilizing a low stone wall below a continuous row of short lancet arches (that are filled with window inserts during the winter) with wooden spandrels. A doorway is located at the northeastern corner of the cloister where it meets the choir room, and behind it a wide brick flue stack rises along the corner of the transept. The shingled choir room has a gable on hip roof, exposed rafter ends, and a dormer on the east side. A one-story hip roofed addition on a concrete foundation was added to the north side in 1990. Standing in the space between the northeast corner of the nave and the southeast corner of the choir room is the skeletal tower containing the ten bell carillon which was erected in 1938.

On the interior, the finish varies from plaster on lath wall and ceiling treatment in the nave, to exposed stonework in the transepts, chancel, and chapel. The exposed structural system of the nave roof is comprised of rafters supported by two purlins on each slope and five X-shaped trusses with king posts (the space between the rafters was originally exposed wood, but insulation panels were installed in the 1960s). This configuration is repeated in the chancel and the chapel whereas the earlier transept framing employs a series of braced collar beams with king post trusses at each end. In addition to its handsome framing and stonework, the interior is notable for its extensive collection of stained glass windows and several other memorials including a marble lectern in the form of an angel. Of the more than thirty windows, twelve were designed and installed by Tiffany Studios between 1886 and 1907 (a thirteenth was stolen in 1988).

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ST SAVIOUR'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

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RECTORY

Standing to the southwest of the church and erected in 1898, the rectory is a two-and-a-half-story stone and frame building whose three-bay facade features a projecting entrance porch framed by a pair of steeply pitched gables. The porch, which has trios of posts separated by lancet arches and flared eaves, shelters a recessed entrance flanked by narrow windows. Three multi-pane double-hung windows set in four-centered arches with brick frames occupy the stone walls of the outer first story bays. The overhanging shingled upper stories contain trios of twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows (a third set is above the porch) and paired nine-over-sixes in the gable peak. Cross gables at the east-northeast and west-northwest corners are located over projections of the wall on those sides, the one on the east of which meets a broad gabled one-story wing and the cloister. A single gable is centrally located on the rear elevation and a two-story ell extends from the northwest corner.

PARISH HOUSE

To the north of the church's transept is the parish house which consists of two distinct elements: a two-story, three-bay gable roofed wing oriented in a north-south manner; and a large two-story hip roofed block oriented east-west. The smaller section probably dates from the 1880s and was originally a gatehouse on a summer estate. It was moved here in 1902. Among its distinctive features are the pedimented hoods above the door and window openings and the use of weatherboards and patterned wood shingles. The second section was added in 1908 and repeats the sheathing pattern of the original except for the patterned shingles.

RECEIVING TOMB

Located off of the northeast corner of the choir room, the receiving tomb is a granite block building with a stepped granite roof. It was built in 1896.

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ST SAVIOUR'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 2

Initially erected in 1877 and enlarged several times thereafter, Saint Saviour's Episcopal Church and Rectory is a handsome example of an English gothic parish church executed in stone and wood. Several prominent architects were involved with the building including C. C. Haight and the firm of Rotch and Tilden. Both the facility itself and the many memorials in it, including twelve Tiffany windows, were the gift of wealthy Bar Harbor summer residents. The church is eligible for nomination to the Register under criterion A for its important association with Bar Harbor's development as a summer resort, and criterion C for its architectural and artistic significance. Criteria consideration A applies by virtue of its religious use.

The founding of St. Saviour's and the construction of its church are documented in articles that appeared in The Northeast, the Episcopal Church's monthly newspaper covering Maine. In its September, 1877 edition, for example, the newspaper noted that:

Church services have been held at Bar Harbor for several summers, in the parlours of the various hotels, whenever clerical aid could be obtained, and often, indeed, lay service has been conducted. Liberal offerings were made on these occasions, for the Missions of the Diocese and elsewhere. At length it was decided by the regular summer visitors to build a church in behalf of the villagers, where worship according to our usage might be offered winter and summer. Plans were procured, funds were collected and a beautiful stone church was built, 35X40 feet, with porch and vestry. The only fault to be found with the building is that it is much too small for summer needs.

The original church building had been erected in 1877-78 at a cost of about \$7,000 from designs by the New York architect C. C. Haight. It was consecrated on August 21, 1879. Within eight years of its construction, however, the space limitations referenced above caused the church to undertake the first expansion. Designed by the Boston architectural firm of Rotch and Tilden, this building campaign - carried out in 1885-86 - dramatically changed the church's appearance by developing a cross shaped plan that made use of the original structure for transepts and added a larger nave, semi-circular apse, and an imposing crossing tower. The church was reconsecrated on August 27, 1886.

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ST SAVIOUR'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 3

Further additions to the facility were made in 1889-90 with the construction of a choir room; in 1898 with the construction of the Rectory and cloister designed by Westray Ladd of Philadelphia; and in 1901-02 with the construction of a new chancel, sacristy, and chapel, the latter designed by the Philadelphia firm of Baker and Dallett. The 1901-02 additions were the gift of Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York in memory of her husband. The Jacksons had previously given the Rectory as a wedding gift to their daughter who married the church's rector. In 1902 the first section of the parish house was added to the property (it had been the gatehouse at the summer cottage "Faraway" owned by Mrs. John Harrison of Philadelphia), and this was enlarged in 1908. Finally, the ten-bell carillon was given to the church in 1938 by William Pierson Hamilton, the great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton.

The several architects and architectural firms associated with St. Saviour's brought diverse backgrounds to their work. Charles Coolidge Haight (1841-1917) was born in New York, the son of a minister. A veteran of the Civil War, Haight subsequently studied architecture in the office of Emden T. Littell, establishing his own practice in 1867. He obtained commissions at several colleges in New York State and is credited for being one of the first architects to adapt the collegiate gothic style to school architecture. In Maine, Haight is known to have designed eight buildings including St. Luke's Cathedral in Portland. The architectural firm of Arthur Rotch (1850-1894) and George Thomas Tilden (1845-1919) was, for the period of their association from 1880 to 1894, one of the most active in New England. Both men studied architecture in Boston area schools and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, with Rotch employed as a draftsman in Tilden's office prior to forming their partnership. During the decade 1882 to 1892, the firm obtained no fewer than thirty commissions in Maine, the vast majority of them being summer cottages in Bar Harbor. The architect of the rectory, Westray Ladd (1863-1909) was born in Hong Kong but removed with his family to Bucksport, Maine at the age of one year. Ladd spent ten years in the offices of several Boston architectural firms including those of William Emerson and Peabody and Stearns. He established his own office in Philadelphia in 1893. In Maine, Ladd designed at least three residences as well as a school in Bucksport. The firm of Baker and Dallett was composed of the partners Louis Carter Baker, Jr. (1859-1915) and Elijah James Dallett, Jr. (1861-1917). Born, respectively, in Camden, New Jersey and Philadelphia, both men had been employed in the prestigious Philadelphia firm of Furness and Evans where they were elevated to partnership in 1886. Two years later they established their own firm, and maintained their association until Baker's retirement in 1912. In addition to the St. Saviour's commission, the firm's surviving records contain reference to a residence in Bar Harbor, although nothing further is known about it.

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ST SAVIOUR'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 8 Page 4

Saint Saviour's architectural significance is matched by the importance of its artwork. Among the many memorials found throughout the church are twelve Tiffany windows installed between 1886 and 1907 (a thirteenth was stolen in 1988), as well as windows executed by a number of other American, French, and British studios and artists up to 1992. In addition to the windows, the angel lectern is noteworthy as a work of the sculptor and Bar Harbor summer resident William Ordway Partridge (1861-1930). It was given to the church in 1909 by Philip and Juliet (Morris) Livingston both of whom were descendants of signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The property's numerous building campaigns designed by both prominent and lesser known architects, have produced a rich eclectic architectural legacy that mirrors the development of Bar Harbor. As seen in early photographs, the original building was a relatively modest edifice whose scale and materials were compatible with the developing village around it. Likewise, the Rotch and Tilden design of 1885 was reflective of Bar Harbor's rapidly evolving landscape in which large expansive summer "cottages" were becoming the norm. The Queen Anne style and the scale of the rectory built in 1898 maintained this pattern. Thus, the compound is an important reminder of the social and cultural forces which turned Bar Harbor into a popular summer retreat for the country's upper class in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This is underscored by the numerous memorials on the interior and the presentation of the chapel, rectory, and carrilon, many of them made by members of families prominent in American history.

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ST SAVIOUR'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND RECTORY

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 9 Page 2

"Historic St. Saviour's Church, Bar Harbor, Maine: Renowned Stained-glass Window Collection." Brochure prepared by the Church. Do Date.

Ladd, Westray, Architect File. Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

Records of St. Saviour's Episcopal Church.

Rotch & Tilden, Architect File. Maine Historic Preservation Commission, Augusta.

Tatman, Sandra L. and Moss, Roger W. Biographical Dictionary of Philadelphia Architects: 1700-1930. Boston: G. K. Hall & Company. 1985.

The North East. Portland, Maine. Various editions between 1878 and 1937.

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ST SAVIOUR'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH & RECTORY

HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE

Section number 10 Page 2

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property occupies the Town of Bar Harbor tax map 3, block 12, lot 41.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary embraces the entire village lot historically associated with Saint Saviour's Episcopal Church.