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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

VLR Listed: 6/21/2018
NRHP Listed: 3/19/2019

1. Name of Property

Historic name: _____St. George's Episcopal Church_____ __
Other names/site number: _DHR Nos. 111-0089 and 111-0132-0289_____
Name of related multiple property listing**:**
_____N/A_____
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: __905 Princess Anne Street_____
City or town: Fredericksburg_ State: Virginia__ County: Independent City_
Not For Publication: | N/A | Vicinity: | N/A |

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this __x_ 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 __x__ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

___**national**   ___**statewide**   _x_**local**
Applicable National Register Criteria:

_x__ **A**   ___ **B**   _x_ **C**   ___ **D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

 Virginia Department of Historic Resources_____
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title :   **State or Federal agency/bureau**
                                   or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

_____

Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: [X]

Public – Local   [ ]

Public – State   [ ]

Public – Federal   [ ]

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)   [X]

District   [ ]

Site   [ ]

Structure   [ ]

Object   [ ]

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register ____0____

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION: Religious Facility
FUNERARY: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RELIGION: Religious Facility
FUNERARY: Cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
MID-19TH CENTURY: Early Romanesque Revival__

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: _BRICK; STONE: slate; WOOD; METAL: Copper_____

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

St. George's Episcopal Church is a two-story, three-bay, brick, Early Romanesque Revival ecclesiastic building designed by Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr. and constructed by H.G. Reynolds in 1849. The church is located at 905 Princess Anne Street in the historic core of the City of Fredericksburg, Virginia. An alley is located to the northeast of the resource, dividing the large block on which the church is located into two. The St. George's Episcopal Church currently sits on one-half acre of land. The property includes the 1849 church, Faulkner Hall, an 1823 Sunday school building, and McGuire Hall, a mid-twentieth-century school building, all of which are now interconnected. The church cemetery occupies most of the central courtyard with a brick-paved sidewalk along its northwestern side. A small non-contributing shed, used in support of the food pantry run by the church, stands next to the church's southeastern corner. Although some additions have been made to the church complex over time, the property retains a high level of historic integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. It is located immediately southwest of Market Square (DHR #111-0057/111-0132-

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0204) and is within the heart of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)-listed
Fredericksburg Historic District (DHR #111-0132), for which it is a contributing resource.

Narrative Description

EXTERIOR

St. George's Episcopal Church is an Early Romanesque Revival ecclesiastic building situated on
a half-acre lot at the northeast corner of Princess Anne and George Streets in downtown
Fredericksburg, Virginia. It was designed by Baltimore architect Robert Cary Long, Jr., and
construction was completed by H.G. Reynolds in 1849.

The two-story, three-bay church is built in a basilica plan on a raised basement. The masonry
structural system is formed of brick laid in English bond. The moderately pitched, front-gabled
roof is sheathed with slate shingles and its broken façade (southwest elevation) features a central,
projecting, three-story steeple tower that is discussed in detail below. The steeple contains the
town clock (owned by the City of Fredericksburg) and a belfry, and it is crowned with a sharply
sloped, octagonal spire reaching 168 feet.

The church façade contains three arched doorways, each filled with a double-leaf, four-paneled
wood door. Each door is arched to match the structural void and is slightly engaged within a
decorative, Romanesque Revival-style surround that features three compound arches and Tuscan
order pilasters. A flight of sandstone steps with metal railings leads from the sidewalk to each
doorway. The central doorway positioned in the projecting tower is the primary entrance. The
other two doorways flank the tower. A wood band or belt course ornamented with a chevron
pattern is located approximately 5 feet above the side entries, dividing the first and second
stories. Above each of the bands in the second story is a quatrefoil window filled with wood-
framed, diamond glass panes. A round-arched, corbelled table adds ornament to the eaves along
the façade and all four elevations of the tower above the clock.

The façade of the tower contains an arched, stained-glass window within an Early Romanesque
Revival surround at the second story. Above the tower window is the round face of the town
clock, also positioned in the same location in the north and south elevations of the tower. A
round-arched, corbelled table and a horizontal belt course are above the clock. The belfry,
embellished with a wood Venetian arch filled with wooden louvers, provides ventilation in the
tower loft. The belfry is capped by a hipped roof sheathed in copper shingles; the belfry has four
gabled dormers, each featuring an arched louvered window and rosette. The tower is topped by a
steep, copper-clad, octagonal spire terminating with a slim copper cross.

The east elevation of the church contains an arched, corbelled table along the rake of the gable.
This corbelled table is broken in two places by small chimney stacks disguised as finials situated
at the junction of the nave and chancel, which extends from the east elevation.

On the first story, the north and south elevations of the nave (central, main portion of the church)
are identical. Both contain a series of six arched, pictorial stained-glass windows that were

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installed between 1907 and 1943, with specific creation dates being noted on each window. Each window is set within a recessed rectangular panel created in the brickwork, denoting each bay on either side of the nave. At the basement level, the north and south elevations contain wood-framed, diamond-paned, casement windows beneath each stained-glass window and below the water table. These windows may have originally filled openings in the first story of the nave prior to the installation of the stained-glass windows in the twentieth century (Barbara Willis, personal communication 2017). Centered in the basement level of the south elevation is a secondary entrance leading to Sydnor Hall, the name given to the space within the basement of the main church building. Set beneath an arched doorway, this entry is filled with a double-leaf, paneled, wood door with three fixed lights at the top. A single-leaf, board-and-batten door is located to the east of the secondary entrance and leads to the boiler room.

The chancel (rear section encompassing the alter projecting from the east end of the nave) is accessed by an arched doorway on the south elevation that is positioned in a protruding bay topped by a high-pitched pediment. The chancel is three stories tall at the east elevation and directly abuts the alley behind the church. Above the pediment is a horizontal belt course, which separates the first and second stories, and continues around to the south elevation of the chancel. A corbelled, arched table, which reaches the cornice of the gable roof, lies above the belt course. The chancel contains the same diamond-light casement windows as the basement of the nave. Above the belt course is a large blind arch containing three arched, pictorial stained-glass windows which date to 1885 and depict the "Ascension of Christ" flanked by the Apostles Peter and John (St. George's Episcopal n.d.).

To the north of the chancel is a side-gabled addition constructed around 1910 that houses stairs and service rooms. This addition connects to a multi-bay, three-story, L-shaped classroom wing built in 1958 called McGuire Hall. McGuire Hall runs the entire east perimeter of the lot, turning to the west and creating the L shape, and then connecting to the circa 1823 building known as Faulkner Hall, which faces Princess Anne Street (Hicks 2016). Both McGuire Hall and Faulkner Hall are discussed in detail in the following subsections.

McGuire Hall, Classroom Addition
McGuire Hall is a multi-bay, three-story, classroom wing L-shaped addition built in 1958, as noted on a cornerstone. It was built to support the growing educational needs of the church, but also to connect the main church building with Faulkner Hall. The masonry structural system is constructed of concrete block clad in an English-bonded brick veneer, and the L-shaped roof is sheathed in slate shingles. The lower two stories on the façade of the eastern section of the L do not have any windows and instead feature six recessed arches. The third story was added in 1995 and contains eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows above each arch (Barbara Willis, personal communication 2017). The northern section of the façade of the L features three eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows on the second and third stories as well as a single-leaf, half-glazed, wooden door. The rear (north and west elevations) of the entire hall building features ribbons of three-light, wood-framed, hopper-sash windows.

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INTERIOR

The church's primary entrance leads directly into the narthex, which features slate floors and plastered walls. On the north and south ends of the narthex are rounded recessed arches dividing it into three sections. Each of the flanking sections features a curved wooden staircase that leads up to the gallery at the second story and down to Sydnor Hall in the lower level. There are three double-leaf wood doors on the east end of the narthex by which the nave is entered. The central door is framed by a recessed triple-rounded arch and leads to the center aisle of the nave.

The church has a basilica plan with a wide central aisle, two side aisles, and a high vaulted ceiling. The walls are plastered; the north and south walls contain 12 stained glass windows. The central aisle is flanked by rows of the original wooden pews. Eight large columns support an upper gallery which was added in 1854 when this portion of the church was repaired following a fire (Willis 1978:5). The gallery, which features a decorative wrought railing, surrounds the nave on the north, west, and east sides and holds additional pews for the choir and the pipe organ. Additional columns in the gallery are topped with large arches that provide support for the roof above. The plastered ceiling over the nave is ornamented with molding covering a substantial wooden truss roof.

The pulpit of the church, situated in the east end of the building, is raised three steps above the nave and extends eastward into the chancel. A large arch above the steps supported by pilasters visually divides the nave of the church from the chancel. The chancel has a barrel-vaulted ceiling and features three, pictorial, stained-glass windows dating to 1885. The center window depicts the "Ascension of Christ" flanked by the Apostle Peter and the Apostle John (St. George's Episcopal n.d.). The chancel originally served as a vestry room and was screened off from the nave. Currently, the chancel contains chairs for clergy, an altar, pulpit, and various religious objects. To the north of the pulpit and east of the nave is the sacristy. Further to the north is a modern stairwell leading to McGuire Hall.

In the raised basement of the main church building, also known as Sydnor Hall, is a large open room with a kitchen. It has wood floors, plastered walls with a chair rail, and a drop ceiling. Paneled, sliding, wood doors with multiple fixed lights can be used to divide the room in half. This area is currently used as the food bank run by the church and also holds the church kitchen and meeting spaces. The church library, situated in the northern portion of the basement, is accessed through a single-leaf wooden door with three arched lights.

McGuire Hall
McGuire Hall is an L-shaped classroom wing built in 1958 with a third floor added in 1995. All stories feature long corridors that run the length of the wing, with classrooms, storage rooms, and offices lining the halls. Interior finishes are generally utilitarian and typical of late 1950s construction. Some of the rooms and portions of hallway feature wood flooring, but most are covered in linoleum with vinyl baseboards. The walls are a mixture of drywall and concrete block with drop ceilings and fluorescent light fixtures throughout. The doors are flush panel slabs with metal doorknobs.

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SECONDARY RESOURCES

Faulkner Hall, Contributing Building
Faulkner Hall is a one-story, three-bay building constructed in 1823 to serve as a one-room Sunday school and is currently used as meeting space (Hicks 2016). The masonry structural system is constructed of English-bonded brick covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in slate shingles. The south façade features two replacement, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows on stone sills set beneath a semi-circular arch that is currently filled with stucco. These windows flank a centered primary entrance that contains a single-leaf, half-glazed, paneled, wood door topped by a four-light transom and jack arch. Near the apex of the gable end, a louvered vent is set within a wood panel located under a semi-circular arch that may have originally contained a fanlight. The east and west elevations each contain three replacement, six-over-six, double-hung sash, wood-framed windows set upon stone sills and topped by segmental arches. The building's north elevation is spanned by the McGuire Hall addition constructed in 1958. On the interior, Faulkner Hall is a large open room with plaster walls and wood flooring. Simple chair rail molding and baseboards encircle the room. At the north end of this room, an entry with a flush metal door leads from Faulkner Hall to McGuire Hall.

Cemetery, Contributing Site
Contained in the space bordered by the original church building to the south, McGuire Hall to the east, and Faulkner Hall to the north, is the St. George's Episcopal Church Cemetery. This burial ground dates to about 1750, making it the oldest cemetery in Fredericksburg. It covers approximately 0.19 acre and contains about 120 interments plotted in a rough grid pattern with headstones dating from the mid-eighteenth century. Recent archeological investigations have determined that there are interments under Faulkner and McGuire Halls, as the cemetery is older than all of the currently extant buildings (St. George's Episcopal n.d.). On the west edge of the cemetery is a cast iron fence with a central cast-iron gate and gate posts set upon a raised brick base. The fence divides the cemetery from the public right-of-way along Princess Anne Street to the west. A walkway formed of brick pavers extends east from the sidewalk of Princess Anne Street and stretches northeast where it terminates at the entrance to McGuire Hall. Medium-sized deciduous trees and landscaped shrubs are north of the walkway. Smaller trees and shrubs dot the remainder of the cemetery. In 1815 the Town Council recommended that burials cease at St. George's, as there was no more space, though periodic interments continued until 1920 (Hicks n.d.a). A variety of markers are found throughout the cemetery and are largely composed of marble and granite. Most feature little decoration and are either upright, curved, or square headstones or burial vaults. There are also many unmarked graves. Notable interments include John Dandridge (father of Martha Washington), Reverend Edward McGuire (longest serving rector at St. George's from 1813–1858, who helped grow the congregation and build the current church), and John Jones (the oldest standing headstone, dated 1752).

Shed, Noncontributing Building
A one-story, one-bay, storage shed built in 2016 is located directly south of the church and is situated near the doors that lead into Sydnor Hall on the south elevation of the church (Barbara

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Willis, personal communication 2017). It is clad in hardboard and stucco and is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in slate shingles. A single-leaf, paneled, aluminum-clad, wood door is centered on the primary (northeastern) elevation. This storage shed was built to support the food pantry that is run out of Sydnor Hall.

Inventory
Primary Resource: Church (Building), Two-Story, Three-Bay, Romanesque Revival, 1849
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Faulkner Hall (Building), One-Story, Three-Bay, Sunday School, c. 1823
Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Cemetery (Site), circa-1750   Contributing *Total:* 1
Secondary Resource: Shed (Building), One-Story, One-Bay, 2016 Non-Contributing *Total:* 1

Integrity
St. George's Episcopal Church is within the Fredericksburg Historic District (NRHP 1971). The City of Fredericksburg has gone to considerable lengths to preserve its historic core despite mounting development pressure. As a result, the church has excellent integrity of location and setting. The property's enclosed courtyard creates a somewhat secluded ambience for the cemetery, despite that it is in the midst of a busy urban area.

The church is a fine example of Early Romanesque Revival style by architect Robert Cary Long Jr.. The building retains numerous character-defining features, most notably its imposing belfry, three-part façade with arched entries, brick corbeling, and stained glass windows, round-arched windows with stained glass panels along both side elevations, and a stunning interior that includes original, round-arched wood doors, a two-story nave, an arcade gallery with Corinthian columns, and original wood pews. The building's integrity of design, workmanship, and materials have been well-maintained and are the more remarkable considering the extensive damage that Fredericksburg suffered during the Civil War.

Built ca. 1823, Faulkner Hall actually predates the church. Its austere architectural design, characterized by symmetry and little applied embellishment, retains integrity of materials, design, and workmanship on the exterior. Equally simply finished, the interior is still a single open space with wood flooring, plaster walls, and simply molded baseboard and chair rail. The church's large 1958 addition, McGuire Hall, which connects the church to Faulkner Hall, is generally utilitarian in its design, workmanship, and materials. On the exterior, one nod to the church's Early Romanesque Revival style is the series of brick-filled arches along the elevation that faces the cemetery. The interior has unremarkable modern finishes in keeping with the addition's educational function.

The cemetery has been somewhat altered over time, in part due to construction of Faulkner Hall and McGuire Hall, both of which are thought to be over interments, the condition of which is not fully known. Each building also reduced the overall size of the cemetery. These changes have

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reduced the cemetery's integrity of setting and design. Despite this, however, the cemetery retains marble and granite markers and vaults that are illustrative of funerary art from the mid-18th century to the late 19th century. The cast iron fence and gate that separate the cemetery from an adjacent sidewalk help to create a sense of seclusion.

St. George's Episcopal Church has integrity of association and feeling as a mid-19th century church and cemetery with significant architectural design. The property is directly linked to Fredericksburg's initial settlement and has been a landmark in the city's core since the mid-18th century. The current church, which is the third on the property, was designed by an architect, Robert Cary Long Jr., who was well-versed in the classical revival styles then popular in Virginia. Faulkner Hall represents the church's direct association with early educational opportunities in the city. The property's integrity of feeling is rooted in its stylistic and aesthetic characteristics that illustrate its historic role as a prominent church within an urban setting.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- [x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes

- [ ] B. Removed from its original location

- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave

- [x] D. A cemetery

- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure

- [ ] F. A commemorative property

- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHITECTURE____
SOCIAL HISTORY__
EDUCATION_____

Period of Significance
1721-1959_____

Significant Dates
_1849_____
_1863_____
_1958_____

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A_____

Cultural Affiliation
N/A_____ ____

Architect/Builder
Long, Robert Cary Jr. (architect) _
Reynolds, H.G. (builder) _

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

St. George's Episcopal Church is eligible for listing in the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A (Social History and Education) and Criterion C (Architecture), with a period of significance from 1721 to 1959. Under Criterion A, St. George's Episcopal Church is significant for its importance to the establishment and growth of Fredericksburg and as a location for some of the city's earliest (1816) public education through its Sunday school program. Built in 1849, the current church building is the third to be located on the site. The property is situated next to the City government buildings and historic market square, and occupies the lot of the original plat of Fredericksburg that was designated for what was then the established "church" and approved by the House of Burgesses in 1727 (Royston and Buckner 1721). Since then the property has served as a landmark at the center of town, both because of its location and its tall steeple, which holds the town clock that has operated consistently since 1851. Under Criterion C, the church is significant as a prime example of the Early Romanesque Revival style in Fredericksburg (Rorrer 1991:9–10). Robert Cary Long, Jr. was a renowned Baltimore architect known for his Gothic Revival and Classical Revival buildings throughout Virginia and Maryland. By the late 1840s, shortly before his death, he began adopting the Romanesque Revival style, with St. George's Episcopal Church being the only such example in Virginia (Rorrer 1991:9–10). St. George's Episcopal Church meets Criteria Consideration A for religious properties and Criteria Consideration D for cemeteries, as it derives its primary significance from its importance as an example of Early Romanesque Revival architecture and from its historical importance to Fredericksburg's early development and contributions to educational opportunities.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Before Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburg were officially established, formal religious activities were held at Alexander Spotswood's settlement of Germanna from the communities' founding in 1714 until 1720, respectively. In that year, legislation created Spotsylvania County as well as St. George's Parish in the same territory (Felder 1982:37-38). The vestry (an elected body of parishioners) built two Anglican churches to serve the entire county: one to the north called the Rappahannock Church and one to the south called the Mattapony Church (Quenzel 1951:9). By 1730, the population in western Spotsylvania County had grown significantly, and a proposal for the division of St. George's Parish passed the House of Burgesses, thus creating St. Mark's Parish, which comprised the western half of what had been St. George's Parish in northern Spotsylvania (Felder 1982:42–43). The creation of St. Mark's Parish occurred simultaneously with the establishment of the Town of Fredericksburg; subsequently, the vestry of St. George's decided to move the location of the Rappahannock Church, still the congregation seat of St. George's Parish, to the growing Town of Fredericksburg (Felder 1982:54). When the first lots of Fredericksburg were informally laid out, the block bounded by Princess Anne, George, Caroline, and William streets was divided in half and the north half was set aside as the

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"Market Lot" and the south half as the "Church Lot" (Royston and Buckner 1721). By the 1730s, the lot to the south of the church, across George Street, contained the county courthouse. The courthouse, together with the church and market square, formed the epicenter of the colonial government in Fredericksburg (Fredericksburgva.gov n.d.; Royston and Buckner 1721). In 1734, an ecclesiastic building, still known as the Rappahannock Church, was built on the western half of the "Church Lot" at the corner of Princess Anne and George streets. In the 1750s, the vestry began using the land surrounding the chapel as the church's cemetery. Land in the eastern half of the original "Church Lot" proved unsuitable as a place of burial due to its steep decline towards the Rappahannock River. Therefore, in 1772 the House of Burgesses passed an act empowering the vestry to sell this part of the churchyard, leaving the present 0.5-acre lot that the church is located on today (Felder 1982:42–43).

The American Revolution granted individuals religious freedom, and the Anglican church lost much of its governing power in the newly created United States (Addison 1951:57–58). Dissenters were no longer obligated to be members and, without any of its previous power, the denomination, now known as the Episcopal Church, was left unable to sustain itself both spiritually and financially. Many saw the church as a part of the old regime and attendance dropped significantly, while new denominations, accustomed to relying upon their own resources for support, gained members. During this time, the Rappahannock Church in Fredericksburg fell into disrepair (Quenzel 1951:21).

In 1813, a spiritual rebirth occurred under the new leadership of Reverend Edward McGuire, who replaced the older, frame chapel with a new, more permanent brick building (Quenzel 1951:21). In the decade following the construction of the new church building, the rights to the property were turned over to the trustees of the church and its name changed to St. George's (Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia 1836). St. George's began running a Sunday school in 1816, making it the first in the region (Hicks 2016). Since children at that time often worked with their parents during the week, the Sunday school was a place where underprivileged children could learn to read and write through reading and copying Bible passages (Hicks 2016). In 1823, a new Sunday school building was erected in the northern half of the property to house the growing Sunday school run by the Episcopal Church (Hicks 2016). Because of the close proximity to the graveyard, the new school brought controversy to the congregation as many felt the church was in "a violation of the Sanctuary of the Grave" and were concerned that there were likely graves beneath the building (The Virginia Herald 1823). Regardless, the new addition was constructed in its planned location. A writer to The Virginia Herald noted that the purpose was to erect a Sunday school building to educate the "poor children of our town and neighbourhood [sic] in the principles of knowledge and religion; thus rescuing from sordid obscurity of ignorance and the poisonous pollutions of vice, many a helpless little one, who but for this Institution, might have languished out its unblessed being in hopeless ignorance and degrading crime" (Hicks 2016). This Sunday school building was later called Faulkner Hall, after Reverend Thomas G. Faulkner, who led the church in the twentieth century (Willis 1978).

At its height in 1846, Reverend Edward McGuire recorded that St. George's had 30 Sunday school teachers with over 350 students on any given week. The classes were said to have been

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integrated with 80 "domestic servants" (likely enslaved children) noted as attending in the 1840s (Hicks 2016). Such an arrangement would have been highly unusual in Virginia by this time, as the General Assembly had outlawed teaching enslaved African Americans to read and write. By the mid-nineteenth century, Sunday school attendance was a near universal aspect of childhood until compulsory publicly-funded education, established in 1870, required weekday education. At that point, the Sunday school at St. George's started to resemble the Christian education of today (Hicks 2016).

Due to a faulty foundation, the second church was replaced in 1849 by the current and largest of the three churches (Slaughter 1847:49–51). To finance the new church, the vestry sold pews and, as a result, raised more than enough money necessary to pay for design and construction. The parish originally bought a Gothic Revival design from architect Richard Upjohn, but ultimately decided upon an Early Romanesque-Revival design by Robert Cary Long, Jr. (Rorrer 1991:9). Construction was completed in 1849 by H. G. Reynolds, a builder who constructed many of Long's works (Rorrer 1991:1–3).

The clock was added to the steeple of St. George's in 1851, and while it is owned by the City, the bells that continue to ring today are owned and operated by the church (Willis 1978:5). A fire in 1854 brought several changes to the church with Reverend McGuire noting at the Annual Convention of the Diocese of Virginia that, "our church was partially consumed by fire in July last. It has, however, been repaired with renovated beauty and convenience" (Diocese of Virginia 1855:69). The original vestry room, partitioned off to the east in a wing of its own, became part of an enlarged chancel (Quenzel 1951:36). Other restorations included the addition of side galleries to the nave and restoring the clock and bells (Willis 1978:5). The bells were replaced at that time by the current ones, which were made by the Meneely's Company of West Troy, New York, weighing approximately 2,500 pounds (Hicks 2017).

During the Civil War, the church, along with most of Fredericksburg, was abandoned although services were held sporadically in the basement. St. George's served as a landmark to soldiers, but also functioned as a shelter, space for religious revivals, and hospital during the war. St. George's served as a site of the Confederate religious revival in 1862 and 1863 when the other churches in town were no longer able to contain the large number of soldiers that were in attendance. This followed a trend of religious revivals that were rippling through the entire Army of Northern Virginia at that time (Harman 2000:105). Reverend William Wallace Bennett wrote, "At 11:00 we assembled at the Episcopal Church. On this occasion, perhaps 1,500 were in attendance, mostly soldiers. Every grade, from private to Major General was represented" (Harman 2000:109). The services during the revival were ecumenical in nature with John William Jones, a Confederate chaplain noting that:

> We found out soldiers at Fredericksburg all alive with religious animation. A rich blessing had been poured upon the zealous labors of the Rev. Mr. Owen, Methodist chaplain in Barksdale's Brigade. The Rev. Dr. Burrows, of the Baptist Church, Richmond, had just arrived, expecting to labor with him for some days. As I was to stay but one night, Dr. Burrows courteously insisted on my preaching. So we had a Presbyterian sermon, introduced by Baptist

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900   OMB No. 1024-0018

St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
Name of Property   County and State

services, under the direction of a Methodist chaplain, in an Episcopal church!
Was not that a beautiful solution of the vexed problem of Christian union? The
large edifice was crowded with soldiers. They filled the chancel, and covered
the pulpit stairs (Jones 1887:305).

St. George's functioned as a hospital twice during the war: in 1862 following the First Battle of
Fredericksburg and again in 1864 after the Battle of the Wilderness. In 1862, as the wounded
retreated off the battlefield they primarily came down Hanover and George Streets, where the
largest of the field hospitals was located in St. George's. Union Major General St. Clair Augustin
Mulholland recalled that "in the lecture room of the Episcopal Church eight operating tables
were in full blast, the floor was densely packed with men whose limbs were crushed, fractured
and torn" (Hicks n.d.b). Following the Battle of the Wilderness, Fredericksburg became known
as a "City of Hospitals," during which time an observer noted how the entire church was filled
with wounded soldiers (Willis 1978:14). Due to them being nailed down, St. George's was the
only church in Fredericksburg whose pews survived the war, as they were often the first to go to
make way for the wounded and for use as fuel (Hicks n.d.b).

Although services were sporadic, the clock and bells continued to ring throughout the war.
Captain William C. Barlett wrote a recollection for *The Free Lance* (as cited in Willis 1978:14)
about the Union bombardment of Fredericksburg:

On the night preceding the bombardment, the tall spire of the church loomed
like a spectre to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac camped across the
river. Regularly from the belfry came the solemn record of the house
resounding among the hills. Driven by frayed nerves and tension, one officer
vowed that "the first shot he put in the city should pass through that clock."
But the clock survived three days of battle, though in the din of cannonade its
tolling could not be heard. On the night of December 14th as the Federal troops
retreated back across the river under an injunction of silence, they suddenly
heard the sound of the clock of the church ringing out the hour of two—it took
up the thread of its monotonous story, ringing out as though exalting with the
victors, while the distant hills echoes back in solemn requiem.

St. George's resumed weekly services in December 1864 with the vestry meetings commencing
again in April of the following year. The first order of business was to repair the church, which
had suffered damages both inside and out including about 17 holes in the steeple (Willis
1978:15). The repairs were completed in 1870 and, in 1876, the first of 16 stained-glass windows
were installed (Quenzel 1951:35). Three of the windows were contributed by the renowned
Tiffany Studios and Colgate Glass Company of New York (Quenzel 1951:39).

Most recently, St. George's underwent several changes in the twentieth century, the largest
consisting of the addition of McGuire Hall, completed in 1959 and added onto in 1995 (Barbara
Willis, personal communication 2017; Willis 1978:5). St. George's period of significance ends
with the construction of McGuire Hall, as that is the last period of noteworthy changes to the
historic fabric of the church. McGuire Hall also functions as a school, continuing the legacy of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
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St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
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education at the church. Other later changes include a reorganization of the chancel area, replacement of the original copper roof with slate shingles, and the rehabilitation of the steeple (Willis 1978:6). St. George's Episcopal Church has served its congregation as well as the City of Fredericksburg for over 280 year and it still stands as a landmark today.

Architectural Analysis
St. George's Episcopal Church is the only Early Romanesque Revival work of Robert Cary Long, Jr. that has been documented in Virginia. Long, who designed the Frederick County Courthouse (034-5062/138-0042-1067), the School for the Deaf in Staunton (132-0008), and Kinloch (028-0020), is principally known for his Classical Revival work in Virginia (Rorrer 1991:1–3). However, his designs shifted in the middle of the 1840s as he began adopting the new Romanesque Revival style, with buildings that resembled the Gothic-Revival style while featuring Roman forms (Rorrer 1991:5). This early phase of the style was short lived, as Gothic and Italianate styles remained more popular. The Romanesque style did not reemerge until Henry Hobson Richardson introduced his Richardsonian Romanesque style in the 1870s (Architectural Styles of America and Europe n.d.). The same year St. George's was completed (1849), Long died of cholera, ending his life at the height of his career (Rorrer 1991:9–10).

Though the architectural styling of ecclesiastical and institutional buildings is quite varied in Fredericksburg, St. George's Episcopal Church stands out as the only building constructed in the Early Romanesque Revival style. St. George's is also an exemplary example of an early Romanesque Revival-style church in Virginia as a whole, as there are only four others in the state that were built during that first phase of the style (1840s and 1850s) as recorded in V-CRIS. The other churches, High Street Methodist in Petersburg (123-0097-0321), the former Sinking Springs Presbyterian Church in Abingdon (140-0005), Charlotte County House United Methodist Church (185-0019), and Middleburg Methodist Church (259-0162-0096), are less grand in form and massing than St. George's and feature fewer high-style details.

The architectural grandeur of St. George's Episcopal Church

St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
Name of Property   County and State

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St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
_X__ previously listed in the National Register
____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
Name of Property   County and State

_____designated a National Historic Landmark
_____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey   #_____
_____recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:
__X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
__X__Other
        Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources; Central Rappahannock
        Heritage Center

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 111-0089/111-0132-0289

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____0.5 acre_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)
1. Latitude: 38.302730   Longitude: -77.459910

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The historic boundary is drawn to encompass the current tax parcels where the resource sits,
which are recorded as parcel numbers 7789-14-3959 and 7789-14-4904 in City of
Fredericksburg land records. The true and correct historic boundary is shown on the attached
Tax Parcel Map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The historic boundary coincides with the perimeter lot lines that have been associated with
the property since 1772. All known historic resources, as well as the property's historic
setting, are included within the historic boundary.

St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
Name of Property   County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: __Caitlin Sylvester_____

organization: __Dovetail Cultural Resource Group_____

street & number: _300 Central Road, Suite 200_____

city or town: Fredericksburg_____ state: _Virginia___ zip code:_22401_____

e-mail: __csylvester@dovetailcrg.com_____

telephone: __540-899-9170_____

date:_May 2018_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

• **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

• **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

• **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: St. George's Episcopal Church
City or Vicinity: Fredericksburg
State: Virginia
Photographer: C. Sylvester and L. Wiggs
Date Photographed: June 2017
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Northwest Oblique, Looking Northeast
VA_CityOfFredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0001

St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
Name of Property   County and State

2 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Southeast Oblique, Looking North
VA_CityOfFredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0002

3 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church. Southeast Oblique, Looking North
VA_CityOfFredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0003

4 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Rear Elevations, Looking Northeast
VA_CityOfFredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0004

5 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Faulkner Hall, South Façade, Looking East
VA_CityOfFredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0005

6 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Cemetery, Looking Southeast
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0006

7 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Cemetery (Chancel and McGuire Hall in background),
Looking East
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0007

8 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Cemetery (McGuire Hall in background), Looking Northeast
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0008

9 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Cemetery, Looking West
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0009

10 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Faulkner Hall, North Elevation, Looking South
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0010

11 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Northwest Oblique, Looking East
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0011

12 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Northeast Elevation, Looking Southeast
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0012

St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
Name of Property   County and State

13 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Interior, Narthex, Looking East
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0013

14 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Interior, Narthex, Looking Southwest
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0014

15 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Interior, Looking East
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0015

16 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Altar, Looking East
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0016

17 of 32:
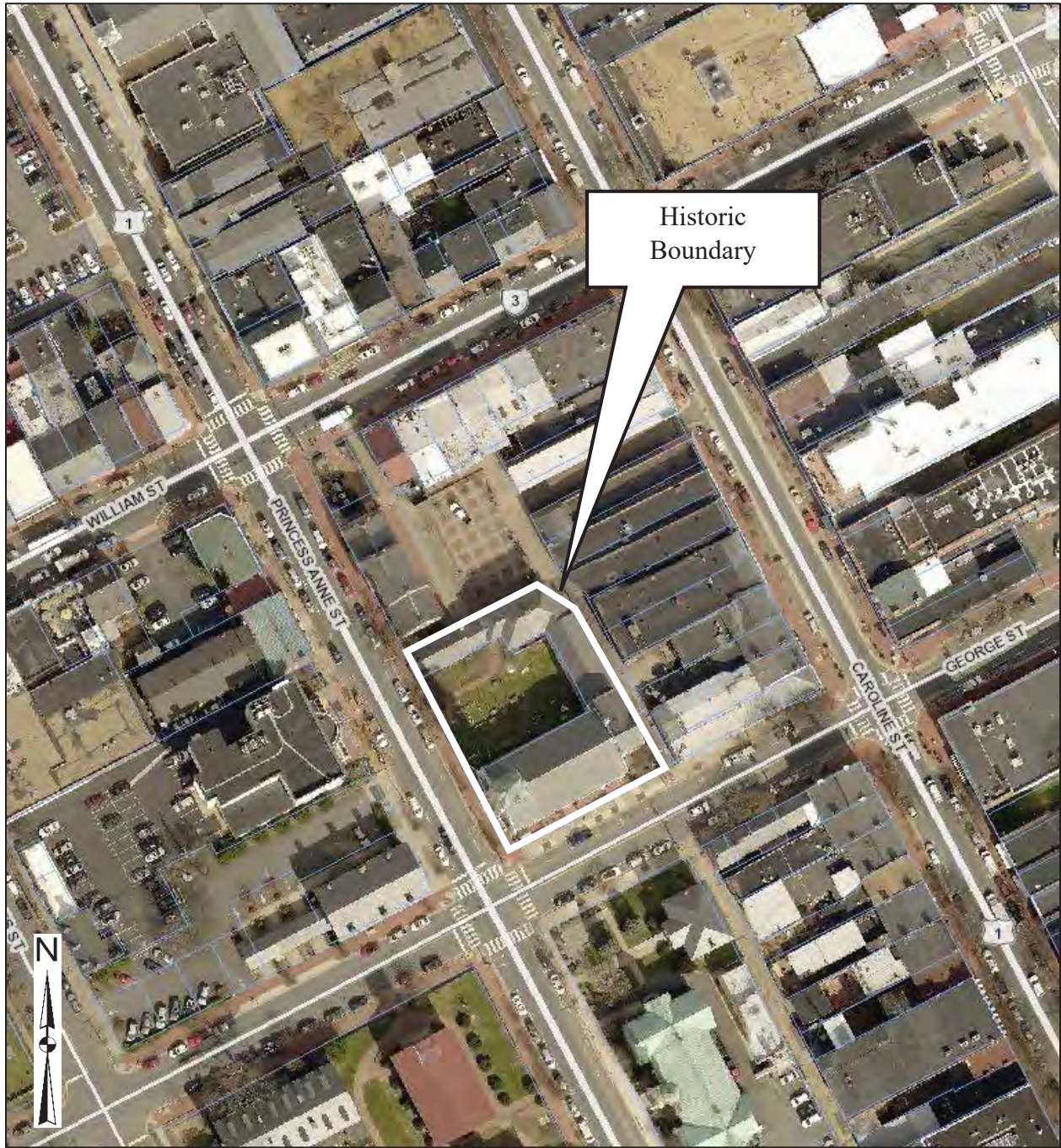St. George's Episcopal Church, Interior, Looking Southwest
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0017

18 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Interior, Looking West
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0018

19 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Interior, Balcony Detail, Looking West
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0019

20 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Interior, View From Balcony, Looking Southwest
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0020

21 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Interior, Sacristy, Looking Northeast
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0021

22 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Sydnor Hall, Looking Southwest
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0022

23 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Shed, Looking Southwest
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0023

St. George's Episcopal Church   Fredericksburg, VA
Name of Property   County and State

24 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, McGuire Hall, Lower Level, Preschool Classrooms, Looking North
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0024

25 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, McGuire Hall, Lower Level, Looking West
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0025

26 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Faulkner Hall, Looking Southwest
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0026

27 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Faulkner Hall, Looking Northeast
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0027

28 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, McGuire Hall, Upper Level, Hallway, Looking West
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0028

29 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, McGuire Hall, Upper Level, Music Room, Looking North
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0029

30 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Chancel, Main Level, Youth Room, Looking Southeast
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0030

31 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, Sydnor Hall, Kitchen, Looking North
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0031

32 of 32:
St. George's Episcopal Church, McGuire Hall, Main Level, Hallway, Looking North
VA_Fredericksburg_St.George'sEpiscopalChurch_0032

Address: 905 Princess Anne Street
GPIN# 7789-14-3959 and 7789-14-4904

Latitude: 38.180998 Longitude: -77.273594

As shown on the City of Fredericksburg's Geographic Information System showing tax parcel
boundaries Background: 2016 Aerial Imagery

Poured Concrete Walkway

Church (contributing building)

Cemetery (contributing site)

Brick Walkway

George Street

Faulkner Hall (contributing building)

Non-Contributing Shed
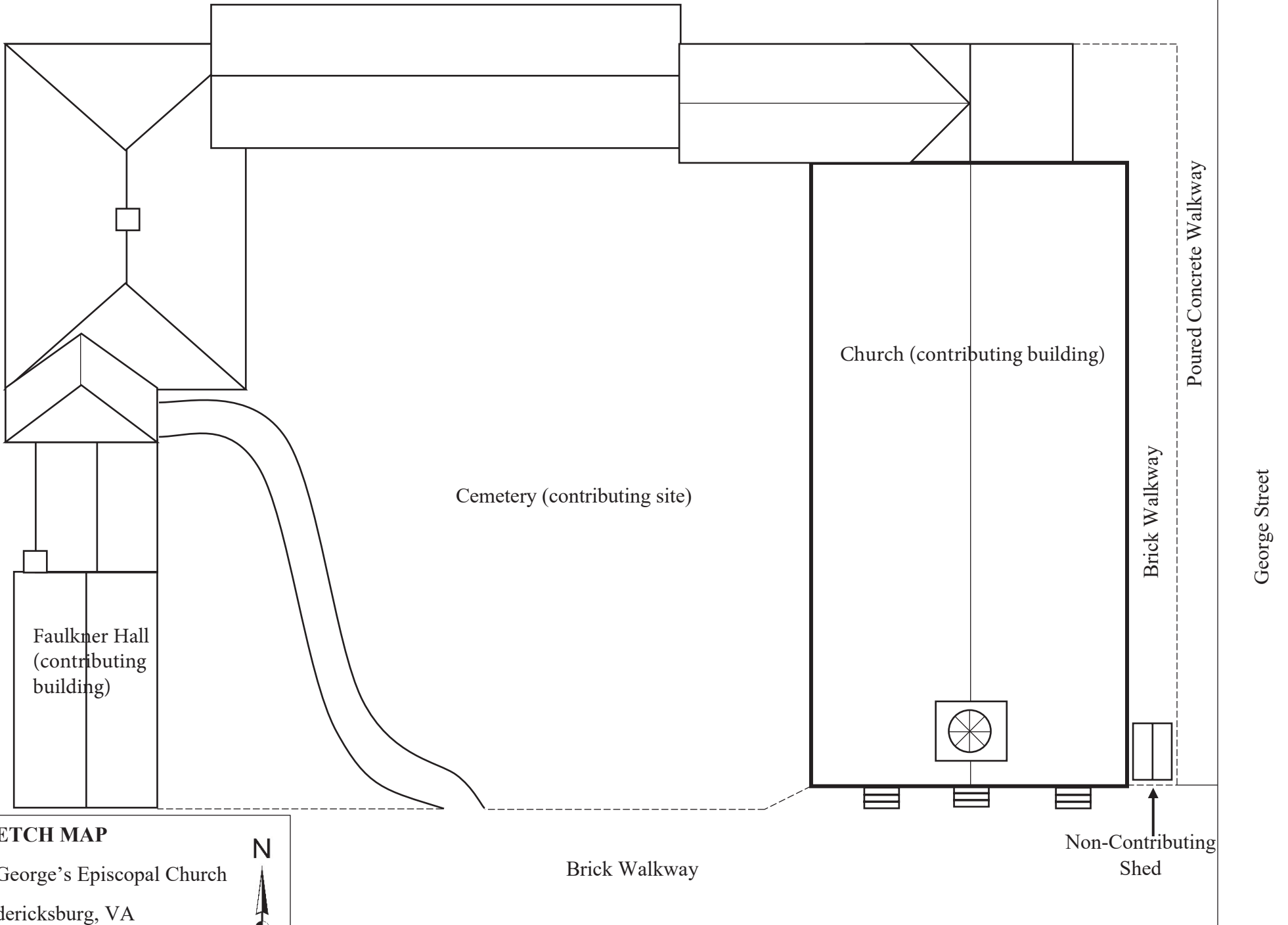
SKETCH MAP

St. George's Episcopal Church

Fredericksburg, VA
DHR No. 111-0089

(Not to Scale)

N

Brick Walkway

Princess Anne Street
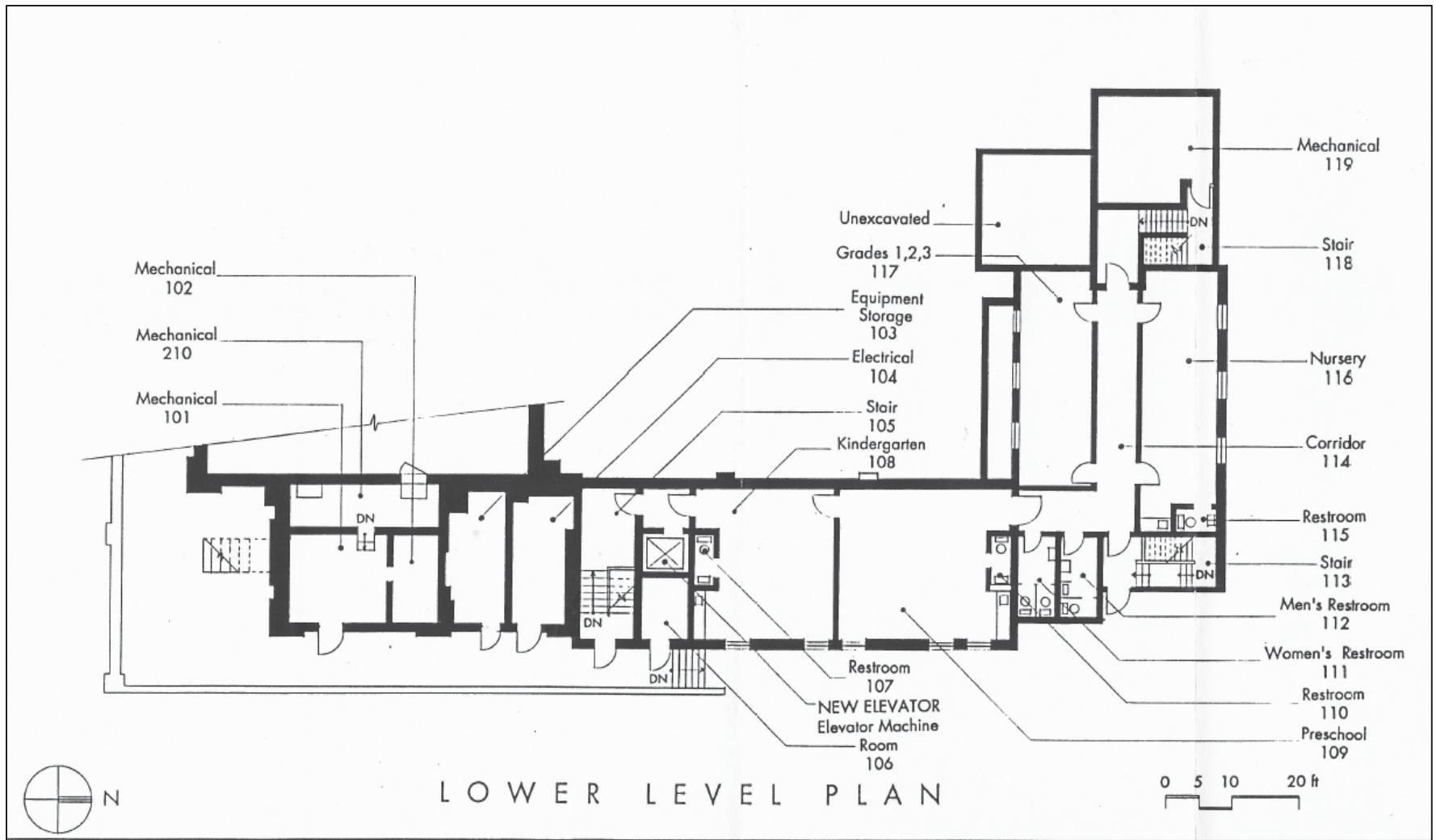
Lower Level Floor Plan
St. George's Episcopal Church
Fredericksburg, VA
DHR No. 111-0089
Source: Quinn Evans Architects
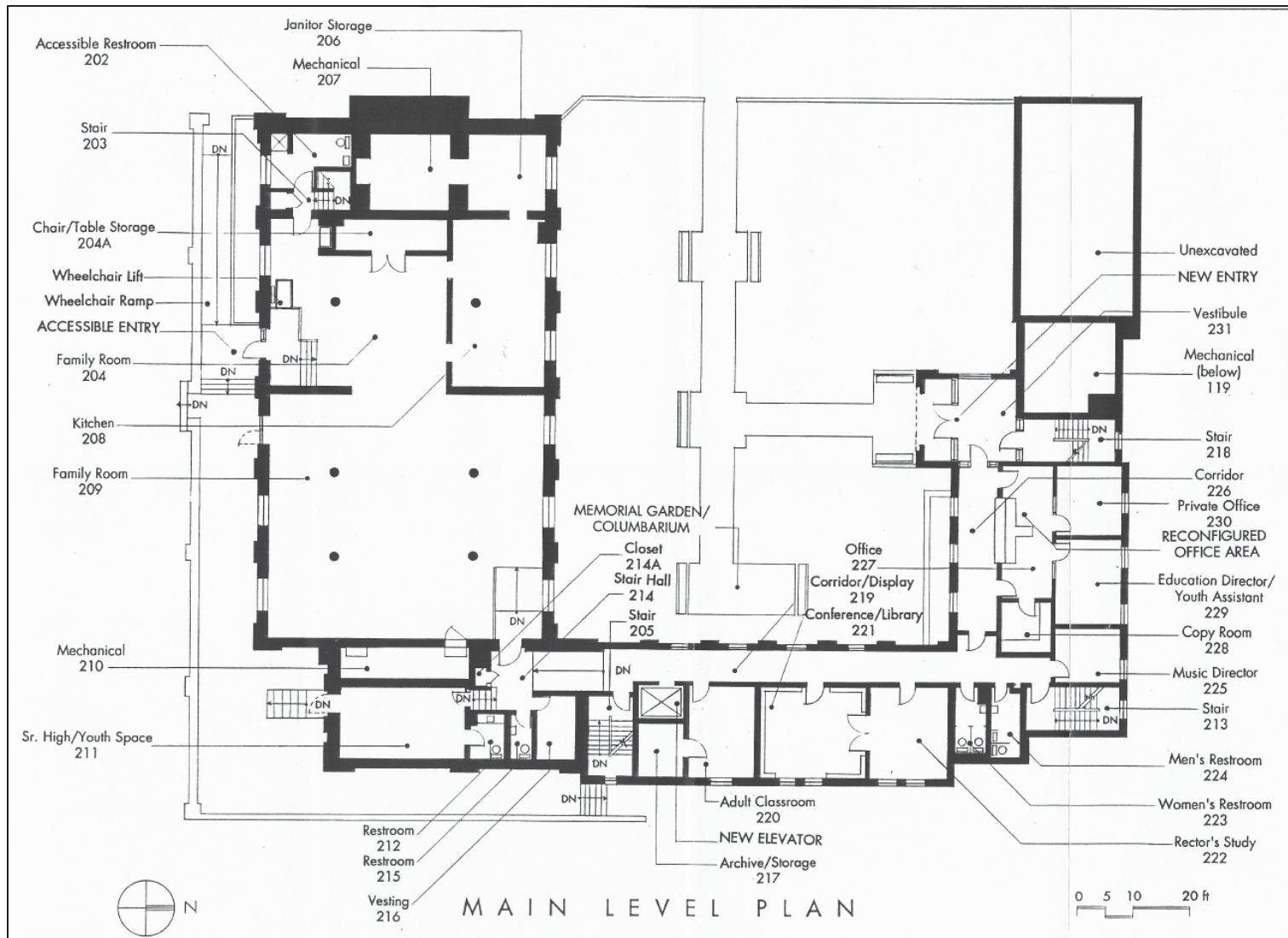
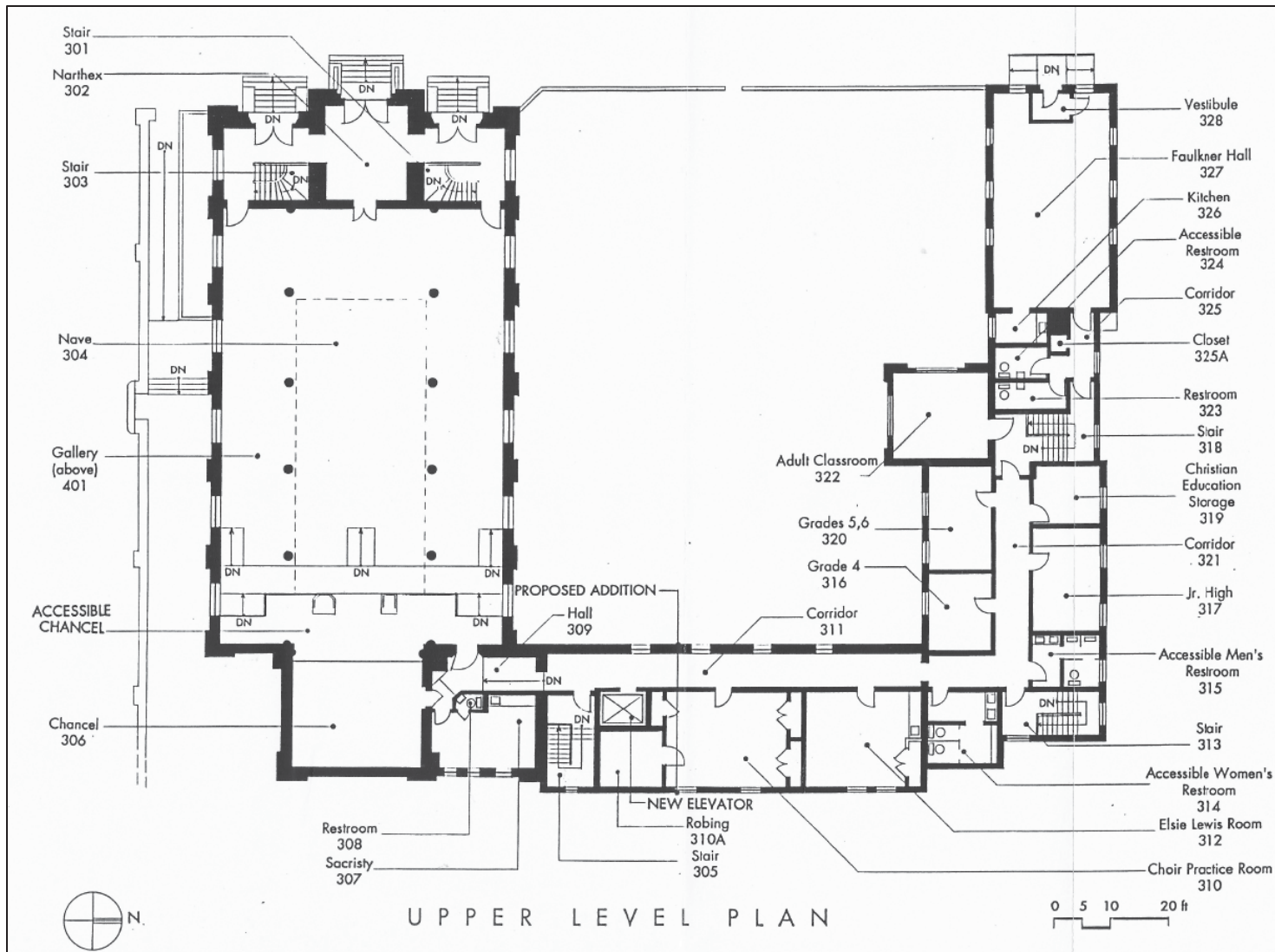**Raised Basement Level Floor Plan**
St. George's Episcopal Church
Fredericksburg, VA
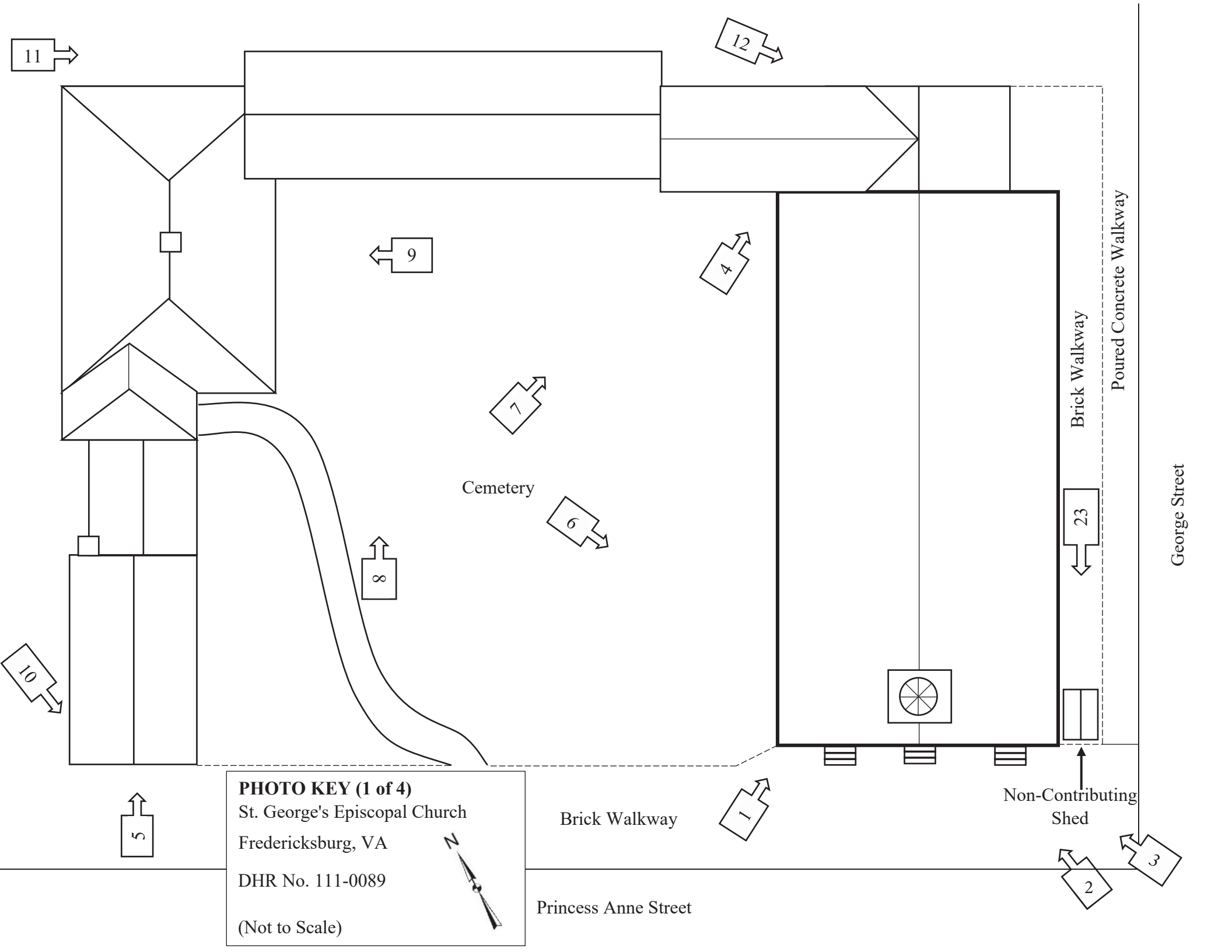DHR No. 111-0089
Source: Quinn Evans Architects

Stair 301
Narthex 302
Stair 303
Nave 304
Gallery (above) 401
ACCESSIBLE CHANCEL
Chancel 306
Restroom 308
Sacristy 307

PROPOSED ADDITION
Hall 309
NEW ELEVATOR
Robing 310A
Stair 305

Vestibule 328
Faulkner Hall 327
Kitchen 326
Accessible Restroom 324
Corridor 325
Closet 325A
Restroom 323
Stair 318
Christian Education Storage 319
Corridor 321
Jr. High 317
Accessible Men's Restroom 315
Stair 313
Accessible Women's Restroom 314
Elsie Lewis Room 312
Choir Practice Room 310

Adult Classroom 322
Grades 5,6 320
Grade 4 316
Corridor 311

N

UPPER LEVEL PLAN

0 5 10   20 ft

First Floor Plan
St. George's Episcopal Church
Fredericksburg, VA
DHR No. 111-0089
Source: Quinn Evans Architects

11 →

12 →

9 ←

4 ↗

Poured Concrete Walkway

Brick Walkway

George Street

7 ↗

Cemetery

6 ↘

23

8 ↑

10 ↘

5 ↑

PHOTO KEY (1 of 4)
St. George's Episcopal Church

Fredericksburg, VA

N

DHR No. 111-0089

(Not to Scale)

Brick Walkway

1 ↗
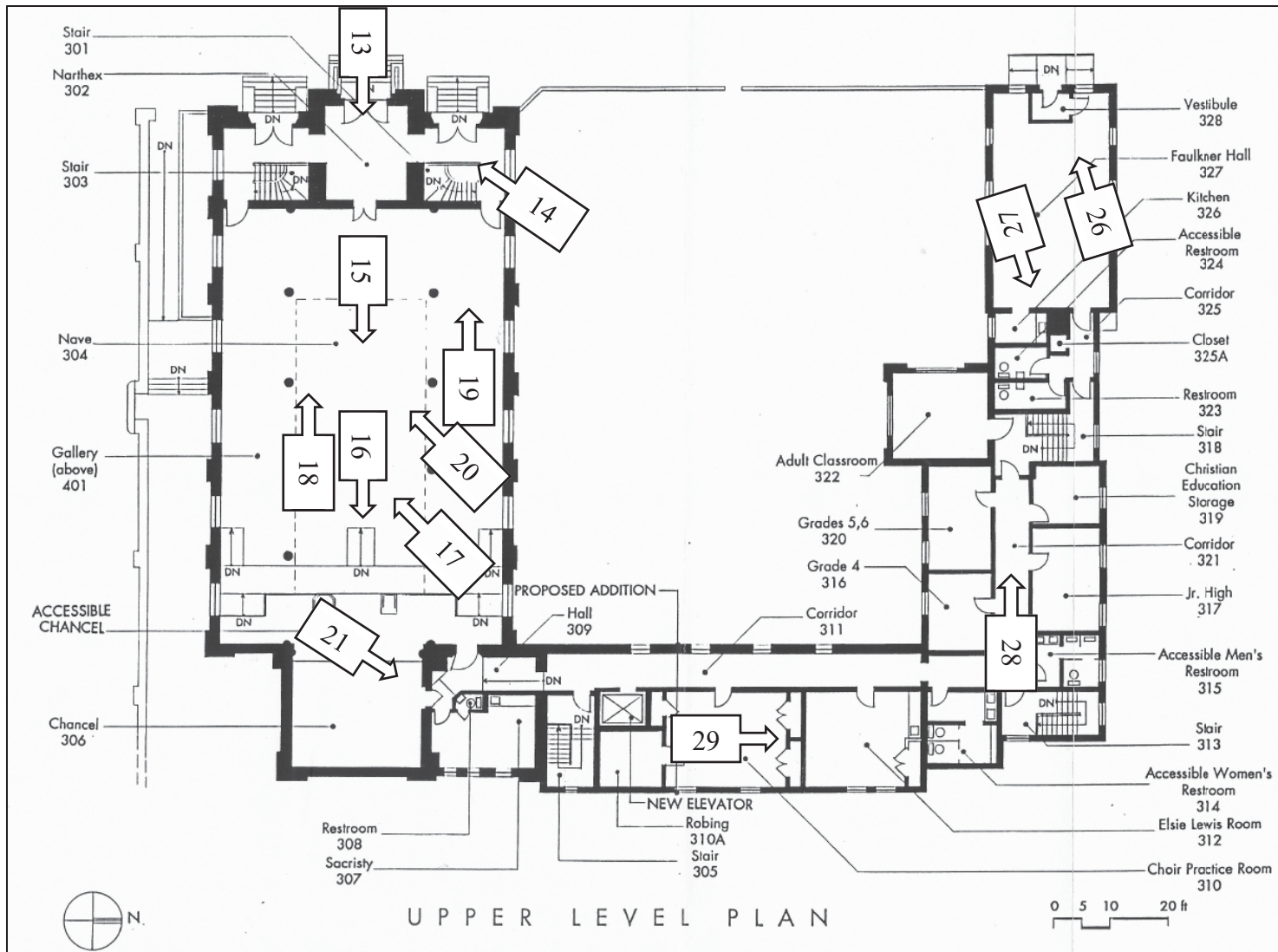
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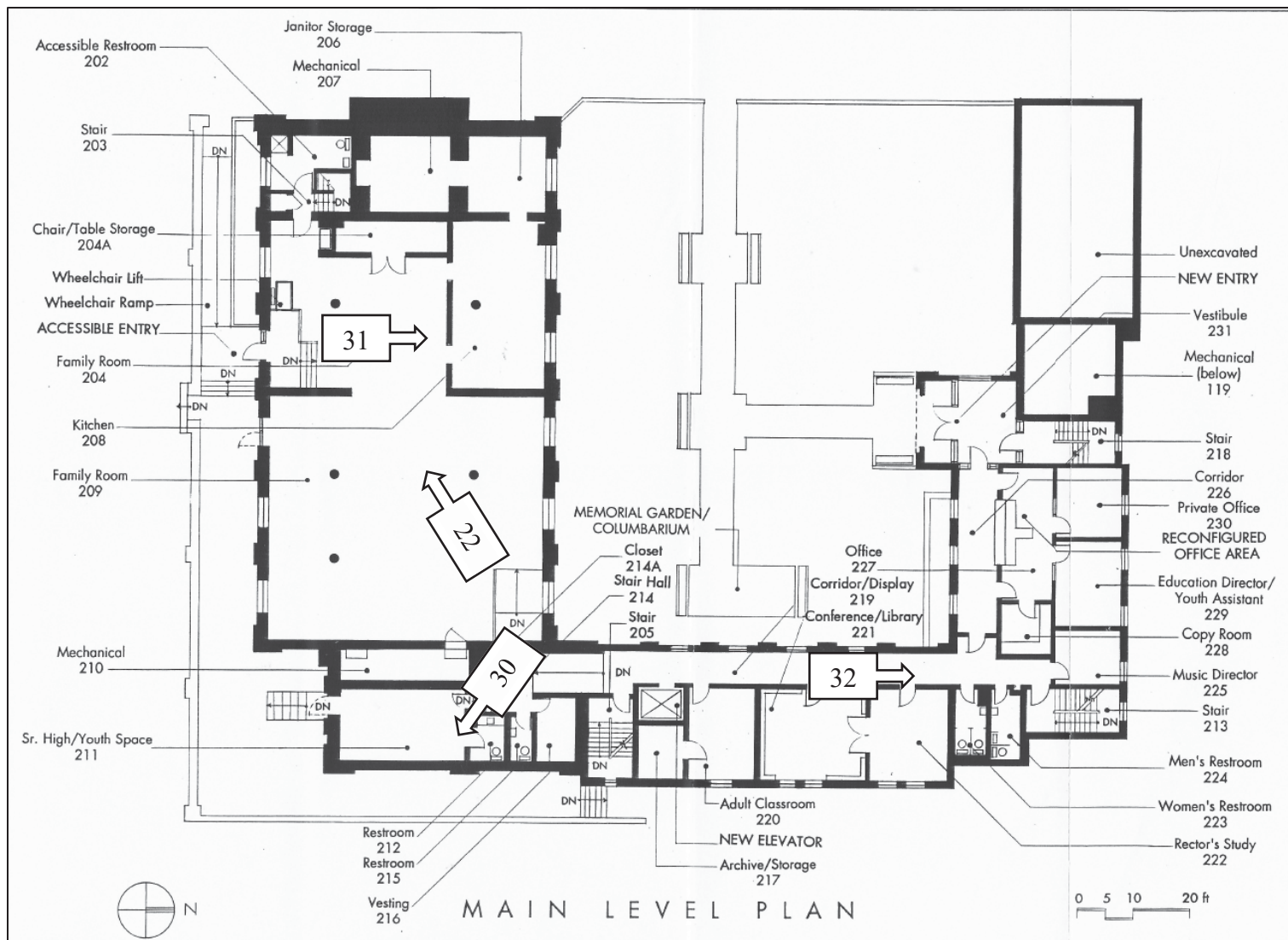Shed

3 ↗

2 ↖

Princess Anne Street

PHOTO KEY (2 of 4)
St. George's Episcopal Church Fredericksburg, VA
DHR No. 111-0089
Source: Quinn Evans Architects

PHOTO KEY (3 of 4)
St. George's Episcopal Church
Fredericksburg, VA
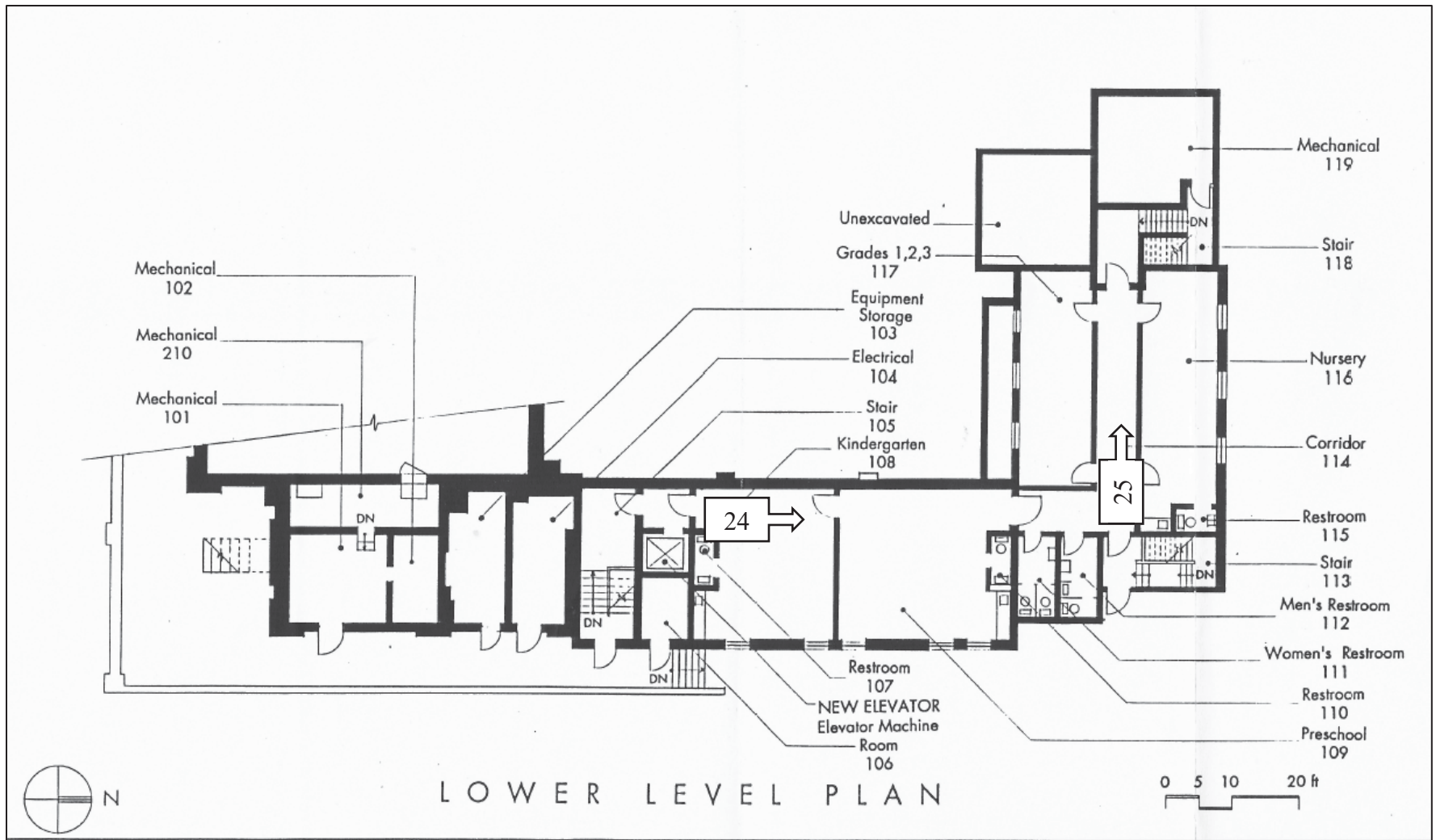DHR No. 111-0089
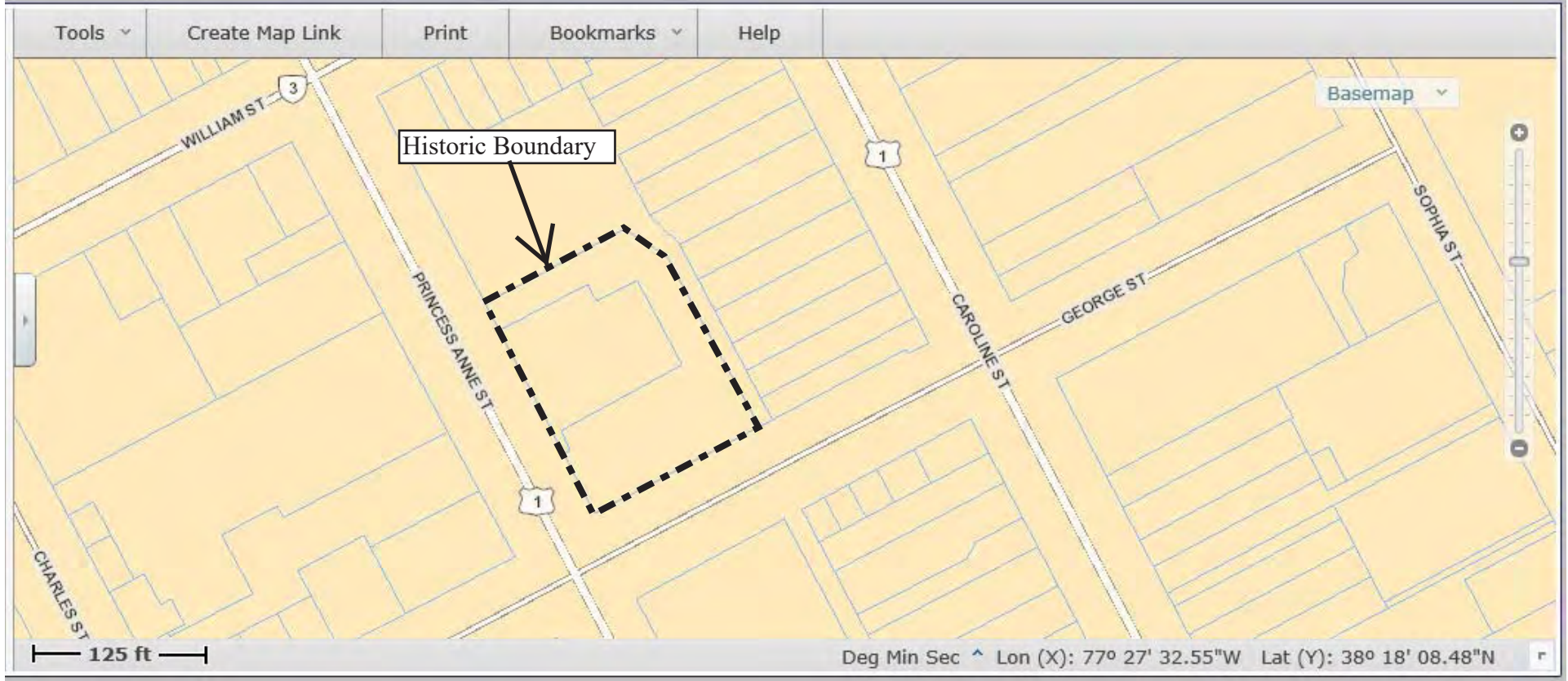Source: Quinn Evans Architects

Mechanical 102

Mechanical 210

Mechanical 101

DN

Mechanical 119

Unexcavated

DN

Stair 118

Grades 1,2,3 117

Equipment Storage 103

Electrical 104

Stair 105

Kindergarten 108

Nursery 116

Corridor 114

25

24

Restroom 115

Stair 113

Men's Restroom 112

DN

DN

Restroom 107

NEW ELEVATOR Elevator Machine Room 106

Women's Restroom 111

Restroom 110

Preschool 109

LOWER LEVEL PLAN

N

0 5 10 20 ft

PHOTO KEY (4 of 4)
St. George's Episcopal Church
Fredericksburg, VA
DHR No. 111-0089
Source: Quinn Evans Architects

VIRGINIA *Fredericksburg*

| Tools ⌄ | Create Map Link | Print | Bookmarks ⌄ | Help |

Basemap ⌄

WILLIAM ST ③

Historic Boundary

PRINCESS ANNE ST

CAROLINE ST

GEORGE ST

SOPHIA ST

CHARLES ST

⊢ 125 ft ⊣

Deg Min Sec ⌃ Lon (X): 77º 27' 32.55"W Lat (Y): 38º 18' 08.48"N

Address: 905 Princess Anne Street
GPIN# 7789-14-3959 and 7789-14-4904

As shown on the City of Fredericksburg's Geographic
Information System showing tax parcel boundaries
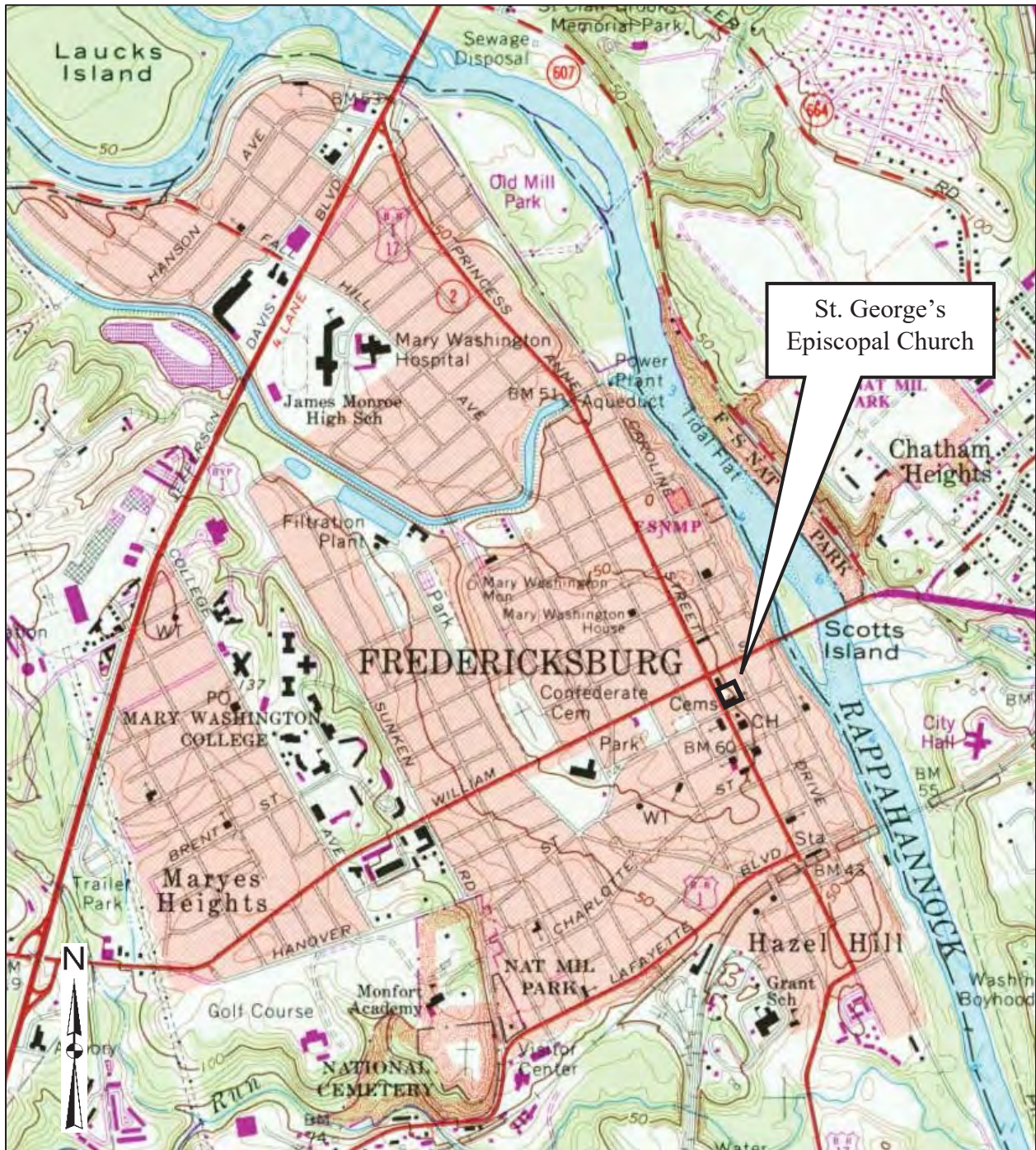
Address: 905 Princess Anne Street
GPIN# 7789-14-3959 and 7789-14-4904

As shown on the Fredericksburg, Virginia 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey Topographic Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____   Page _____   Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 100003541   Date Listed: 3/19/2019
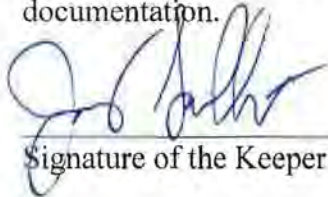
Property Name: St. George's Episcopal Church
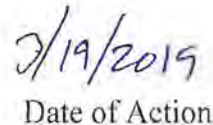
County: Fredericksburg (Independent City)   State: VA

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper   3/19/2019
                                           Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: Resource Count

The resource count is amended to indicate that there are 0 contributing buildings or sites and 0 noncontributing buildings.

There are 3 previously listed resources.

The church and its environs are already listed as part of the Fredericksburg Historic District (71001053). The church, Faulkner Hall, and the cemetery contribute to the district. The small shed is nonconsequential and is not counted.

The Virginia State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:
   National Register property file
   Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)