

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 St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent and Academy

other names/site number St. Mark's School, St. Mark's High School

2. Location

street & number 1313 Academy Avenue and 5100 Minerva Avenue [N/A] not for publication

city or town St. Louis [N/A] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county St. Louis (Independent City) code 510 zip code 63113

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).

Mark A. Miles Aug 24, 2007
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/ Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- 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
- 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	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	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

RELIGION: church related residence

RELIGION: church school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church related residence

Vacant

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Second Gothic Revival

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Jacobethan Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Stone

Brick

roof Asphalt

Metal

Terra Cotta

other

Narrative Description

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

St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent and Academy
Name of Property

St. Louis (Independent City), MO
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1902-1957

Significant Dates

1902

1909

1910

1921

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett (Architects)

Casey and O'Keefe (Builder)

Kennerly & Isedell (Architects)

Hartmann Bricking and Contracting Co.(Builder)

Baker & Knell (Architects)

Franklin, Benjamin (Builder)

Cornet & Casey (Architects)

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent and Academy
St. Louis (Independent City), MO

Summary

St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent, and Academy are located in the Cabbane neighborhood, on the western edge of St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri. The 1902 Bedford limestone Gothic Revival style church is located at 1313 Academy Avenue. Designed by architects Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett, the south facing building features a two-story, steeply pitched front gable with an elaborate projecting central entrance, a seventy-five foot tall bell tower on the southeast corner, large buttresses, lancet arched stain glass windows, and a rectory on the north. The Gothic Revival style of the church architecture is mimicked in the stone and brick convent that sits on the western portion of the property, connected to the western wall of the church. The two-and-a-half-story building with a side gabled roof was designed by local architects Kennerly and Isedell in 1910. The convent's symmetrical façade faces south, and contains an arched arcade entrance, nine-over-one sash windows, and steep cross gabled pediments. Changes occurred in 1921 under the direction of Reverend John J. Glennon. A brick addition was added to the rear of the convent in 1945 by builder Benjamin Franklin. The Jacobethan Revival style three-story gray brick and stone academy, built in 1909 by the Hartmann Bricking and Contracting Company, is located directly north of the church and convent at 5100 Minerva Avenue. The truncated H-shape school was designed with a central core and cross gabled wings on the east and west ends. The elaborate main entrance is situated on the eastern façade, sharing the pointed arches and stained glass windows found on the church. The academy underwent interior changes designed by Cornet and Casey in 1921, and the basement was updated in 1959. The buildings of St. Mark the Evangelist parish are in fairly good condition, though some of the school's windows are broken and those of the lower levels have been boarded to protect against further vandalism. Despite the damage to the school and the few alterations to the buildings, St. Mark the Evangelist Church, Convent, and Academy continue to express the significant qualities of Gothic Revival architecture, and retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, association, and feeling.

Site

St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent, and Academy are located in the eastern portion of City Block 3792, bounded by Page Avenue on the south, Academy Avenue on the east, Minerva Avenue on the north and a small alley on the west. The site encompasses approximately 63,345 square feet, including the approximately 200' x 113' church and rectory, 38' x 50' convent, and 163' x 93' school, as well as a small yard on the southeast corner and a fenced paved lot that separates the convent from the school. (See Figure 1- Site Plan) The residential character of the neighborhood continues to reinforce the setting and feel of the early 20th century parish buildings by

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retaining homes with high-style designs popular at the turn-of-the-century. (Photos 1-3)

St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church

South Elevation

Constructed in 1902, St. Mark the Evangelist Church is a two-story side steeple building clad in Bedford limestone with an approximately 125' x 63' core, seventy-five foot tall 20' x 20' bell tower on the southeast corner, and a 35' x 113' rectory on the north. (The rectory was constructed at the same time as the church, sharing the same address, and is not counted as a separate building.) The main façade faces south, and contains a one-story projecting stone narthex with a steeply pitched front gable. Stone stairs lead to the painted wood entrance doors located below an arched stained glass transom. A thick stone molding surrounds the transom, extending to the corner pillars that break the narthex's gable. The narthex features extensive blind tracery on the doors and pillars, and some elaborate tracery in the stained glass window. Centered below the nave's cross-topped gable are three tall, banded stained glass windows with dripstone molding and tracery. Stone belt courses project slightly from the exterior walls just above the foundation and approximately half way up the elevation, meeting buttresses found on either side of the narthex. A stone bell tower rises from the southeast corner of the building. Divided into three sections by dripstone belt courses, the tower features stained glass windows and an elaborate belfry. The first level triple banded window is decorated with elaborate tracery and a molded stone lintel. The single window of the second level mimics that first, with columns rising to stone tourelles at the belfry. The bells within the tower are hidden behind horizontal stats that culminate in high vertical parapets and a cross topped helm roof. (Photo 4)

East Elevation

The east elevation consists of the bell tower on the south, the nave, and an entrance to the rectory on the north. The design elements of the south side of the tower are continued on the east elevation, with dripstone belt courses dividing it into three sections. The second level and belfry are identical to the south elevation, including the stained glass window, stone lintel, turrets, and high vertical parapets. The first level features painted wood doors below a stained glass window, which share the elaborate tracery found on the narthex. The nave is divided into three bays, separated by two simple buttresses. Between the tower and the first bay is a one story projection with three square, single pane stained glass windows and a flat roof, which extends beyond the projection to the first buttress of the nave. In the southern bay are three small, single pane square windows on the first level, and a stained glass window with

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elaborate tracery above that pushes past the stone cornice to a molded lintel in the parapet. The other two bays mimic the first, though the first level windows are eliminated, and the stained glass windows extend from the main level to the parapet. Two copper vents peak out of the steeply pitched shingle roof. (Photo 5)

The main façade of the 1902 rectory faces east, projecting forty feet from the church. The two-and-a-half-story front gabled façade is symmetrical and divided into three bays, with one-over-one sash windows found on each level. The central entrance consists of a wood door with side lights and wood panels that feature blind tracery. Paired sash windows with stone sills are found on either side of the doorway. Quatrefoil relief sculpture separates the first floor windows from the second, which feature elaborate window crowns with dripstone ogee arches. A single window above the door shares this motif. A small cornice divides the first two levels from the three gable window, which share a single stone lintel. (Photo 5)

North Elevation

The north elevation is visually separated into two distinct sections by a gutter. The rectory is on the east and the sacristy is on the west. The sacristy is also noted by a sharp rise in the roofline. (See Figure 2) One-over-one sash windows with stone sills fill each level of the rectory, sporadically spaced on the smooth stone wall. The first level

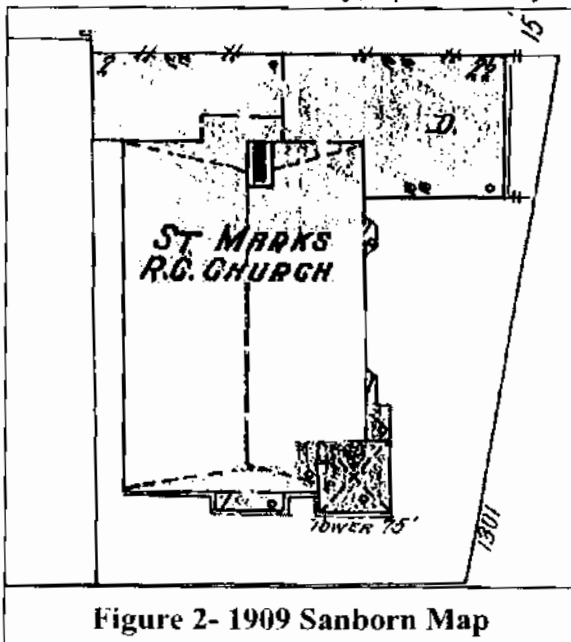


Figure 2- 1909 Sanborn Map

contains five bays, with the two central windows boarded. The second level contains six bays, the second being smaller than the rest and boarded in the top pane. The cornice separates six small windows on the top level from the second-story, and a parapet rises above the first three bays. A stone chimney separates the fourth and fifth bay of each level, flush with the exterior wall and rising approximately one story above the roofline.

The sacristy was also constructed in 1902, completely separate though accessible from the rectory and the church. The first level is filled by six boarded windows. The second level contains seven one-over-one sash windows with stone sills. The third level

features two arched openings with round windows in the upper portion and radiating lights that fill the remainder of the opening. The remainder of the third level contains two

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sash windows with stone sills. The western bay of the building contains a single window between the first and second stories, as well as one between the second and third stories. The roof rises to a third story above the first two bays. (Photo 6)

West Elevation

The west elevation consists only of the nave, which is divided into six bays by simple buttresses. The first, third, fourth, and sixth bays reflect those of the east elevation, with stained glass windows rising from the main level past the cornice to stone lintels in the tall parapet. The second and fourth bays differ from the other bays on the first level, featuring flat roofed, three sided stone projections containing single pane square windows on each side. (Photo 7)

Interior

In an effort to control vandalism and theft the church and its connected buildings are not open to the public. Historic photos show that the interior follows the longitudinal plan. This is a rectangular shape with an altar at one end and the entrance at the other, commonly accessed by a tower.¹ The building underwent some interior changes when the building was struck by lightning and a fire ensued on July 20, 1953, but these were basically restoration of the roof and repainting initiatives.



Interior of St. Mark's Church c. 1902.

St. Mark the Evangelist Convent

South Elevation

St. Mark the Evangelist Convent was constructed in 1910 for the Sisters of the Dominican Congregation of Our Lady of the Rosary. The symmetrical three-story Gothic

¹ Mary M. Stirtz. St. Louis: Historic Churches and Synagogues. St. Louis: St. Louis Public Library: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, 1995, 16.

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Revival building faces south, with the main façade divided into three bays. The two projecting outer bays contain nine-over-one sash wood windows on each level with stone sills and arched lintels. These windows are found in bands of four and three on the first and second levels (respectively) and a single window is found in the third floor parapet. Stone stairs flanked by squat stone walls lead to the central first level entrance doors. Stone columns hold the arches of a three opening arcade, with a prominent key stone and stone cross above the central arch. Multi-light wood doors with glass and wood sidelights are recessed beneath paired six-over-one double wood windows with stone sills on the second level, and a parapet dormer on the third level. Wood brackets support the wind damaged shingle roof above the central bay. A painted wood door with arched stone surround is recessed on the east side of the building, with a single nine-over-one window centered above it on the second and third levels. (Photo 8)

West Elevation

The smooth stone surface of the west elevation is divided into four bays on each level. Each bay contains a nine-over-one wood window with a stone sill. A chimney rises out of the northern side of the gable. (Photo 9)

North Elevation

The north elevation of the original building was covered by a two-story brick addition in 1945, which connects the convent to the church. The original shingled third story is still visible, containing five sets of paired nine-over-one wood windows. The western corner displays the quoined joint of the stone western wall and brick northern wall. The yellow brick addition protrudes approximately eight feet from the original building. The first floor features two boarded windows on the east side, and four triple hung windows on the second level. A black cornice runs just below the roofline. (Photos 9 & 10)

St. Mark's Academy

East Elevation

St. Mark's Academy is an H-Shaped building with central two-story core and a three-story wing on the east and west ends. The exterior walls are gray brick with a Bedford limestone foundation, red clay tile roof and simple copper cornice. The east elevation is symmetric and divided into three bays. The primary entrance is located in the projecting central bay, and consists of two sets of painted wood double doors recessed under molded ogee arches and flanked by pointed arch pilasters with blind tracery motifs. A set of three arched wood one-over-one windows with pointed arch dripstone moldings

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are directly above the main entrance. "St. Mark's School" is engraved in a terra cotta plate above the windows. A series of three wood triple hung windows with a continuous stone drip molding over a soldier brick lintel is found on the third level, and an attic ventilation window with stone sill and drip molding is found in the cross gable. The four windows on the north and south sides of the projection are boarded on the first level, as well as on the raised basement. The fenestration on the second floor is similar to the second floor windows on the rectory, with highly elaborate window crowns, a dripstone ogee arch and an ornate sculptural stone finial. On the third floor, four one-over-one sash windows on either side of the projection feature stone drip moldings over soldier lintels. (Photo 11)

North Elevation

The north elevation is divided into the three bays, with the windows of the basement and the first-floor boarded. Terra cotta capped, stepped parapet projecting wings create the outer bays. The fenestration of the second floor on these wings mimics that found on the eastern façade, with ogee arched window crowns and finials found above the four one-over-one sash windows. The third-story features three triple hung windows with tracery in the top pane flanked by a one-over-one sash window one either side. Along with the air ventilation window in the gable, the windows have stone sills, soldier lintels and stone drip moldings. The fenestration of the core of the building mimics the third floor of the wings, with seven pairs of one-over-one sash windows resting on stone sills below continuous drip moldings and soldier lintels. (Photo 12)

West Elevation

The symmetrical west elevation is simpler than the other elevations, consisting of a series of four one-over-one windows between each level marking the stairwell and centered on the façade. Six one-over-one windows with stone sills flank the central series on each floor. The stone basement wall extends to the courtyard between the school and the convent, containing eight bays below the school and four bays in the wall. An entrance door is located in the fourth bay of the basement wall. (Due to the close proximity of a neighboring building, no photo is available. See Figure 3- West Elevation)

South Elevation

The south elevation mimics the north, with the exception of a chimney protruding from the east side of the west wing. (Photo 13)

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Interior

The primary entrance empties through a double set of metal doors to a concrete staircase, rising to the first floor. The floor plan is an H-Shape configuration (See Figure 4- First Floor Plan). The twelve-foot wide central hallway retains the original wood baseboards and chair rails. (Photo 14) Three 28' X 25' classrooms and one 14'9" X 25' classroom line each side of the hallway. These classrooms still maintain much of the detailing they possessed at construction, including plaster walls and ceilings, built-in book cases, and wood floors, baseboards and doors. The east and west wings contain a 28' X 26' classroom on each side of the stairwells. The hallways have the original wood baseboards, chair rail and wood door frames with transoms. (Photos 15-17) Though the plaster is crumbling in a few places and the paint peeling, the original wood trims have been maintained in excellent condition. Each wing contains a twelve-foot wide concrete staircase flanked by a six-foot wide return stair to each floor. The stair railings are wood and cast iron, with cast iron treads. (Photo 18) Found on each side of the stairwells are 28' X 26' classrooms.

The second floor consists of a 64' X 78' gymnasium with a rounded wood stage at the west end surrounded by plaster pilasters, a wide dentil entablature, and a door centered on the rear wall of the stage that leads to the west stairway. (Photo 19) The east end of the gymnasium contains a wood frame and drywall mezzanine. This was built out fairly recently and is not original to the school. The original balcony area contains the wrought iron railings and original wood doors that lead to the east stairway with classrooms location on either side of the stairwells. (See Figure 5- Second Floor Plan)

The third floor has two classrooms on either side of the stairwell in the west wing, a large room in the northeast corner, and a smaller room in the southeast corner with access to a bathroom. The remainder of the floor is open to the gymnasium below. (Figure 6-Third Floor Plan) The basement contains exit stairwells on the exterior walls, locker rooms on the east end a twenty-seven foot wide central hallway with two classrooms on each side. At the north end of the hall is the cafeteria, with an adjoining kitchen. The area once contained a swimming pool, but was remodeled in the 1930s. (See Figure 7-Basement Plan)

Despite the changes to the basement of the Academy and updating to code, the St. Mark the Evangelist Church, Convent, and Academy are in good condition and retain integrity from their period of significance.

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Figure 1- Site Plan.

On file with Klitzing Welsh Associates, Inc., 3109 South Grand, Suite 200,
St. Louis, MO 63118. Drawn June 5, 2006.



1
EC0.0

EXISTING CONDITIONS SITE PLAN

1/8" = 1'-0"



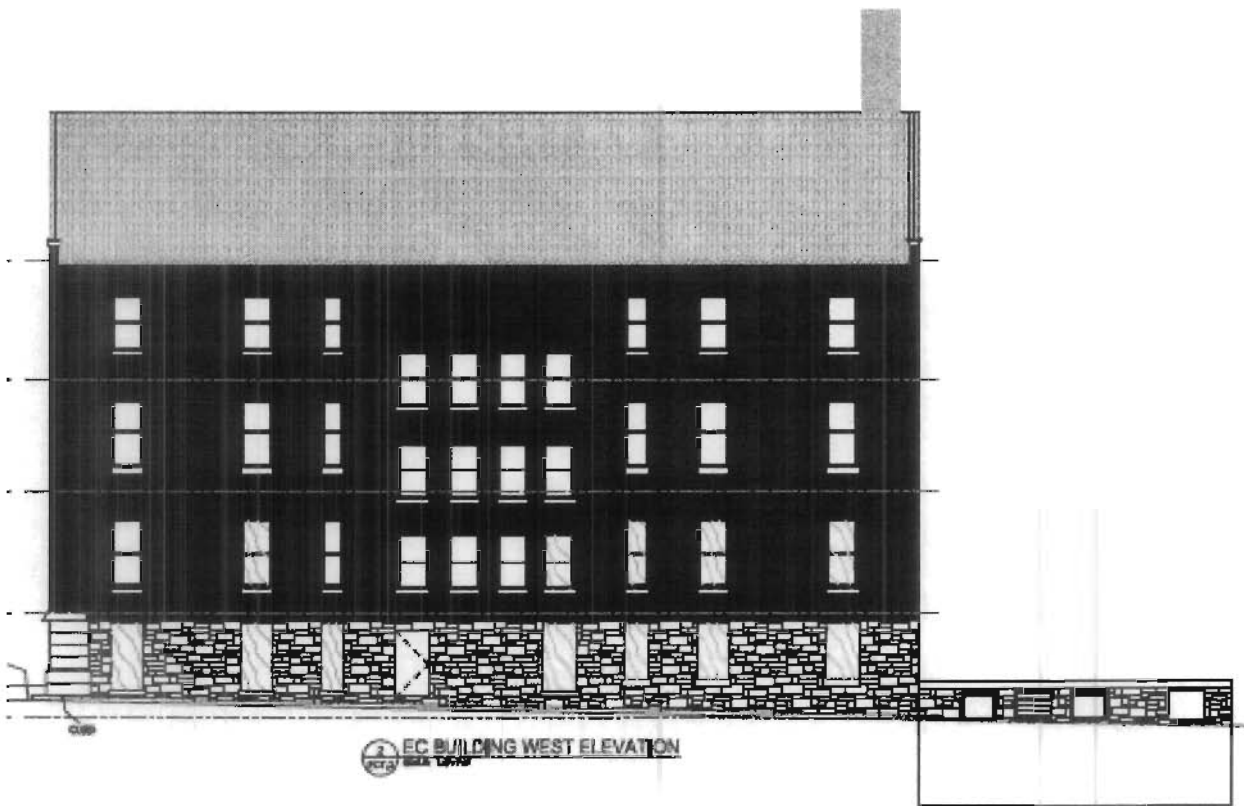
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Figure 3- Academy's West Elevation.

On file with Klitzing Welsh Associates, Inc., 3109 South Grand, Suite 200,
St. Louis, MO 63118. Drawn June 5, 2006

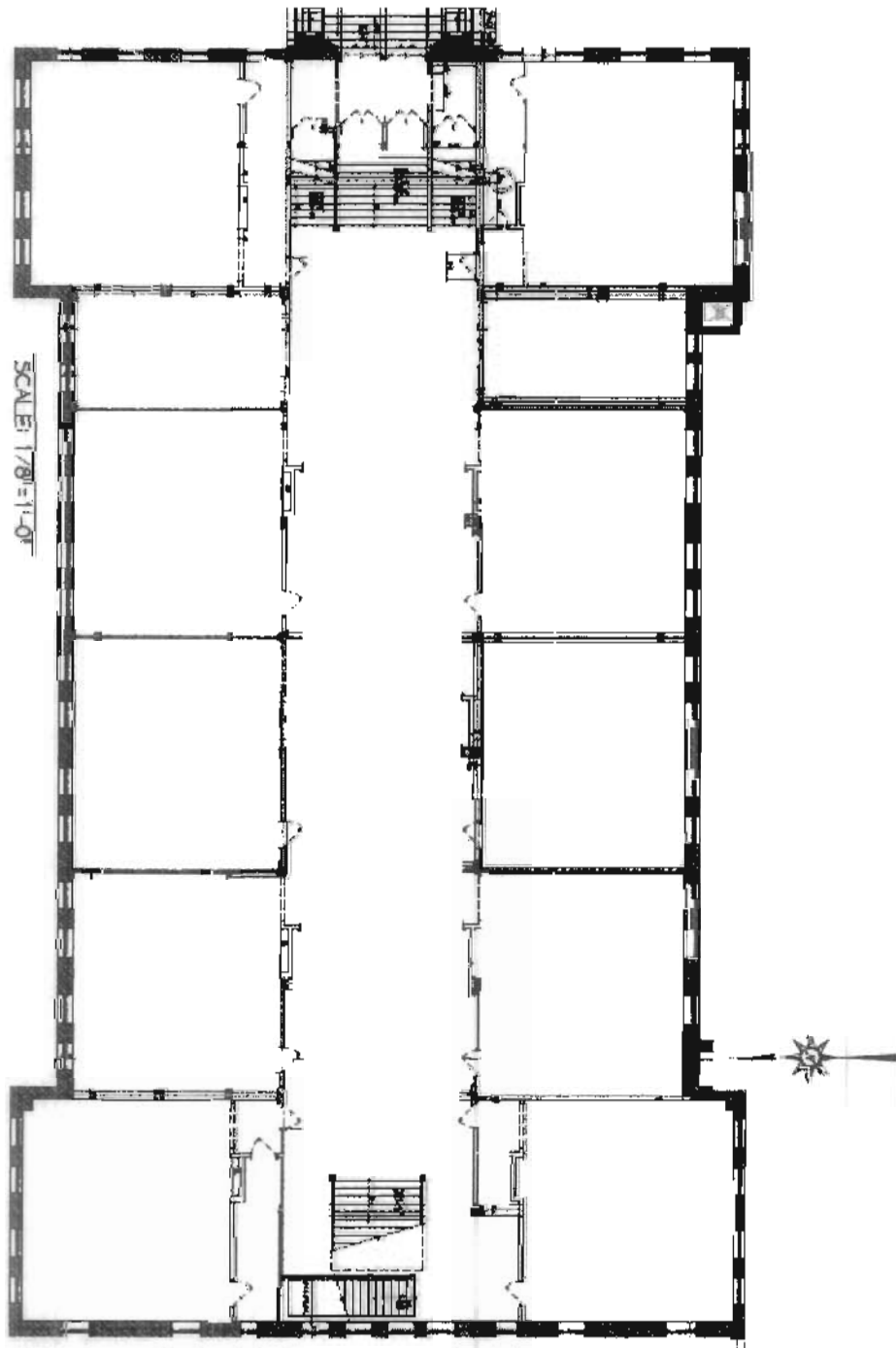


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Figure 4- Academy's First Floor Plan.
On file with Klitzing Welsh Associates, Inc., 3109 South Grand, Suite 200,
St. Louis, MO 63118. Drawn June 5, 2006.

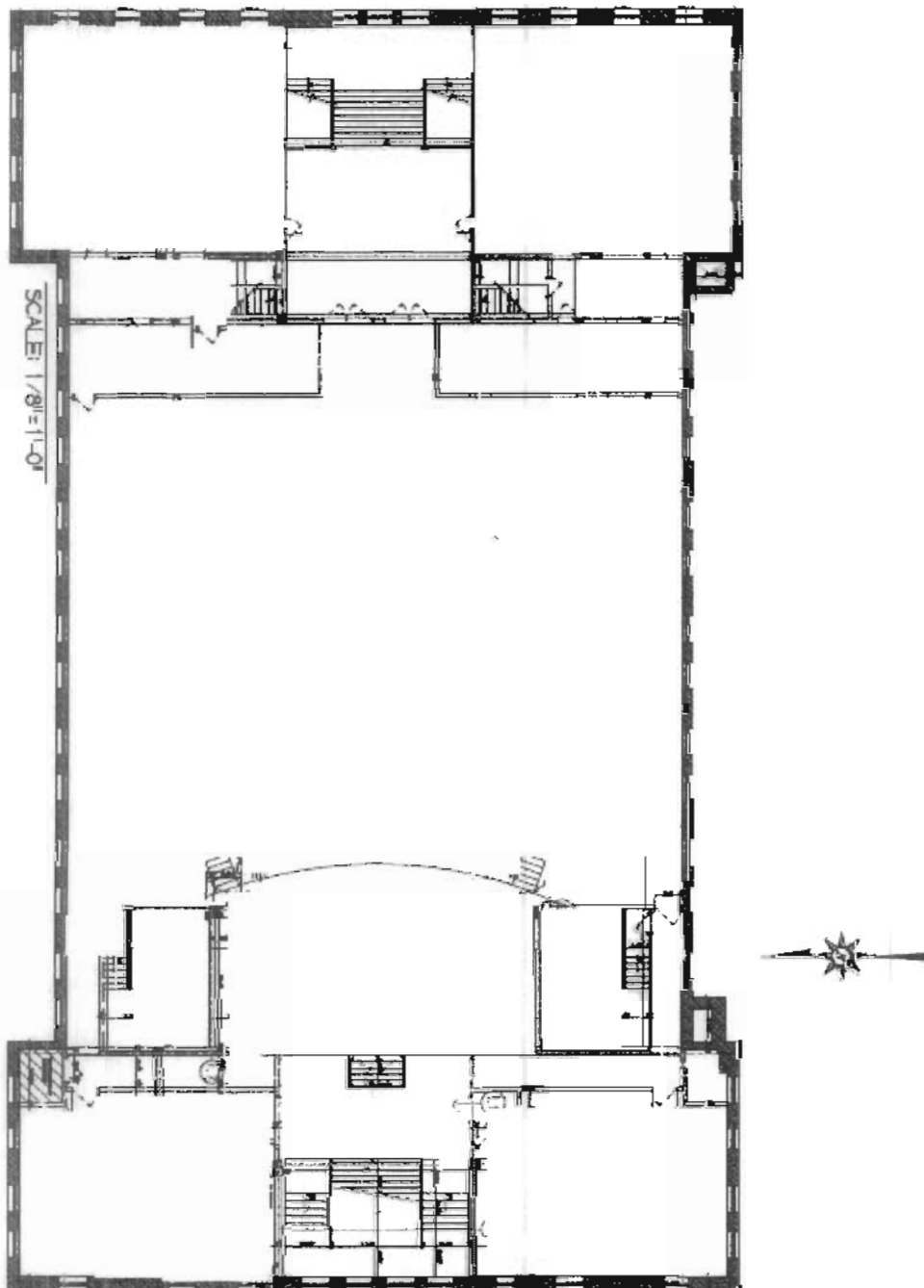


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Figure 5- Academy's Second Floor Plan.
On file with Klitzing Welsh Associates, Inc., 3109 South Grand, Suite 200,
St. Louis, MO 63118. Drawn June 5, 2006.

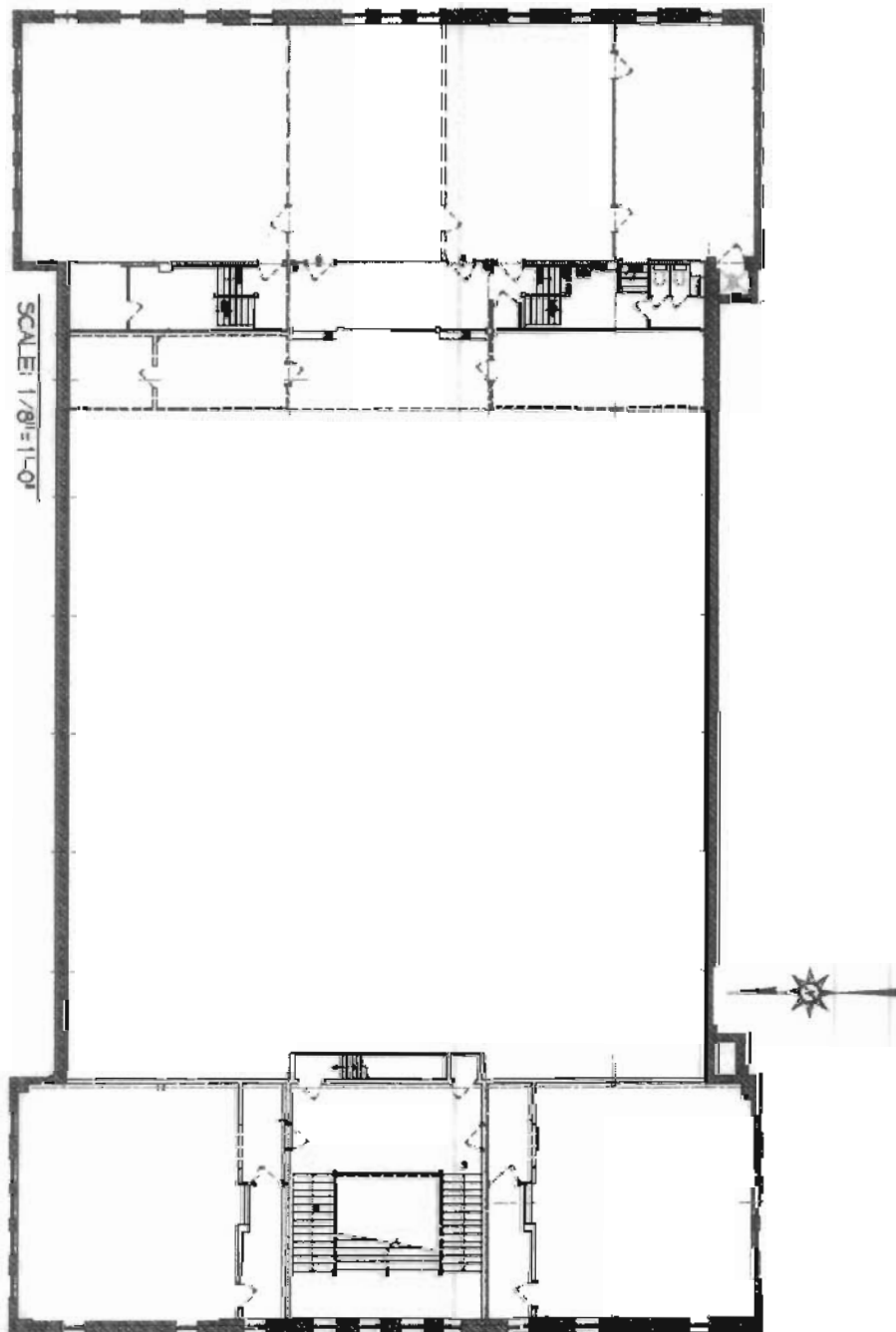


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Figure 6- Academy's Third Floor Plan.
On file with Klitzing Welsh Associates, Inc., 3109 South Grand, Suite 200,
St. Louis, MO 63118. Drawn June 5, 2006.



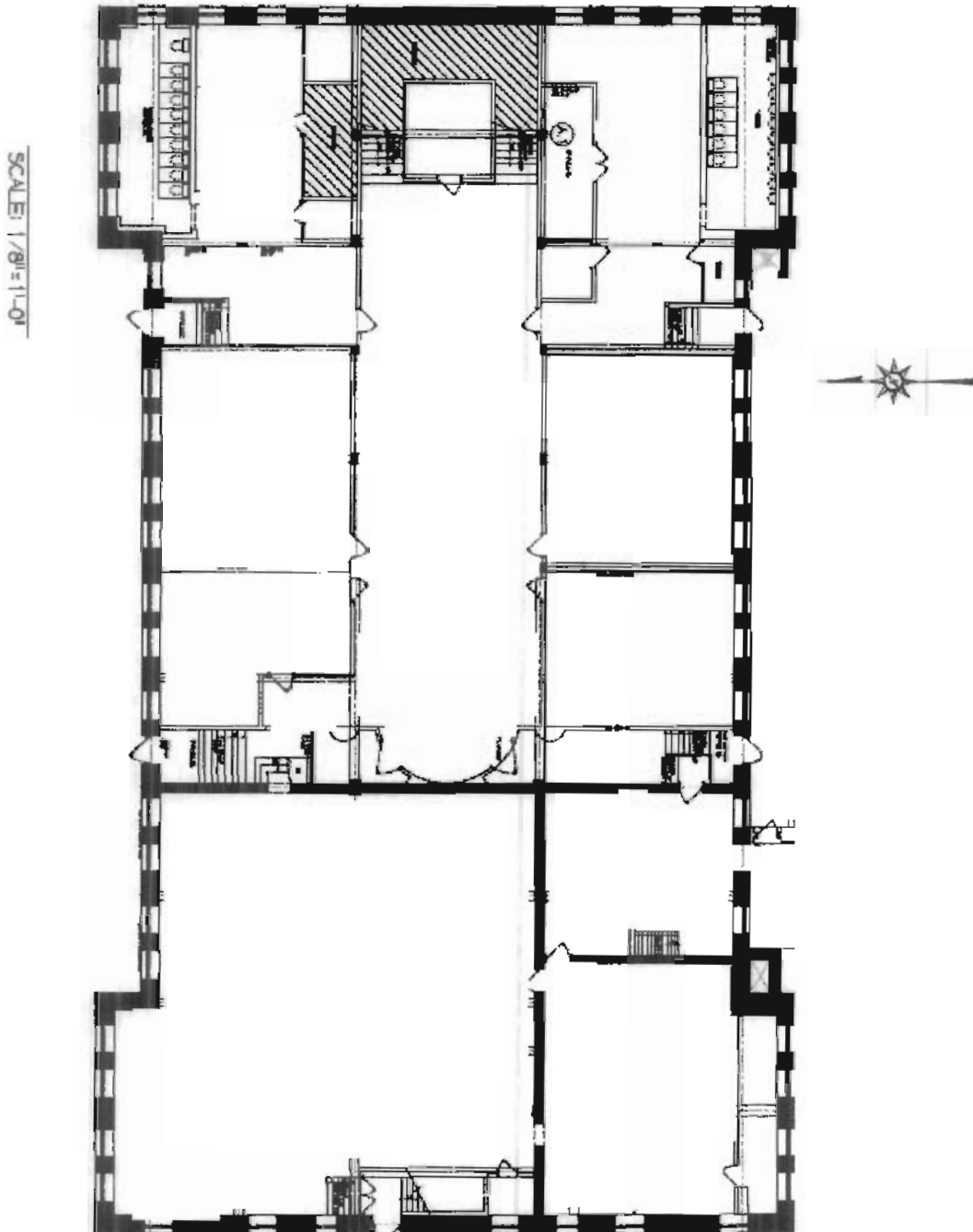
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Figure 7- Academy's Basement Plan.

On file with Klitzing Welsh Associates, Inc., 3109 South Grand, Suite 200,
St. Louis, MO 63118. Drawn June 5, 2006



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Summary:

St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent, and Academy, located at 1313 Academy and 5100 Minerva (respectively), in St. Louis [Independent City], Missouri is locally significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of EDUCATION and Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Under Architecture, the buildings of St. Mark's Parish are intact examples of Gothic Revival and Jacobethan Revival architecture. Contextually, this relates to the design philosophy for Catholic churches and school architecture from the turn-of-the-century. For Education, the Academy is significant as an all girls' high school that acted as an alternative to public education at Soldon High School, as well as a counterpart to the all boys technical school Smith Academy and the all boys private secondary school Christian Brothers College High School, all located in the area. Maintained as a parochial school until it closed in 1974, the school was supported solely by the members of the congregation, and is the only extant Catholic high school in the neighborhood. The complex meets the requirements for Criteria Consideration A for properties owned by a religious institution or used for a religious purpose because its primary significance derives from architectural and educational associations rather than religion. The 1902-1957 period of significance represents the buildings' architectural and educational significance from construction until the arbitrary closing date for National Register listings. St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent, and Academy remain unaltered from the period of significance and continue to reflect their important place in the history of alternative education in St. Louis, maintaining integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

History:

The area known as the Lucas and Hunt Addition of the Cabanne neighborhood was primarily Jewish at the turn-of-the-century, with only thirty-five Catholic families attending the closest parish church, St. Rose of Lima. Because the church was to serve the St. Louis Catholic community west of Grand Avenue, Rev. James J. McGlynn decided to move St. Rose five blocks south of its Hamilton and Minerva site to the centrally located corner of Etzel and Goodfellow in 1885.² Two years later construction began between Delmar Boulevard, Kingshighway Boulevard, Union Boulevard and Cabanne Avenue in the Mount Cabanne subdivision. The Raymond Place Addition was platted in 1892, just north of the Mount Cabanne subdivision between Cabanne Avenue, Page Avenue, Kingshighway Boulevard, and Union Boulevard. Vast residential expansion into this area of the city began in the 1890s, caused in large part by the northern extension of the Lindell Railway, the electrification of the West End Narrow Gauge Railroad, and the creation of the Union Avenue streetcar line.³

² Norman L. Wagman. "History of St. Louis Neighborhoods-Cabanne." <http://stlouis.missouri.org/neighborhoods/history/cabanne/index5.htm> (Accessed 28 April 2007).

³ Lynn Josse. Mount Cabanne/ Raymond Place Historic District National Register Nomination.

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The increased Catholic population resulted in Reverend John J. Dillon's commission to construct a church in the neighborhood in April of 1893. The new church, St. Mark the Evangelist, was erected at Page and Academy and blessed by the Chancellor of the Archdiocese on May 14, 1893. (See Figure 8- St. Louis Street Map) The growth of the community continued for the next decade, and the parish quickly outgrew its small church. To accommodate the increasing population, the parishioners collected \$8,000 and on November 9, 1902 Reverend Peter J. O'Rourke commenced construction of the present building. Eight years later, on April 25, 1909, the indebted congregation began construction of St. Mark's School just to the north of the church.⁴ The \$10,000 parochial school was staffed by the Sisters of the Dominican Congregation of our Lady of the Rosary, and opened September 15, with enrollment of one hundred and eighty pupils. A year later the sisters moved from their rented flat on Page Avenue to a convent constructed for them to the west of the church. A high school department was organized in 1910, and eight female graduates of the grammar school became the first students of St. Mark's Academy.⁵ The school remained in service as both an elementary and secondary school until 1975, when it was closed due to lack of funding.⁶

Though properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes are not ordinarily considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance may qualify. St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent, and Academy are intact representative examples of Gothic Revival and Jacobethan Revival architecture, and played a major role in the education of the children in the Cabanne neighborhood.

Architectural Significance

St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church was designed by local architects George D. Barnett, John I. Haynes, and Tom P. Barnett in 1902. George and Tom were the sons of well known St. Louis architect George I. Barnett, who had designed many projects for Henry Shaw. George D. and Tom studied in their father's firm and together with their brother-in-law carried on their father's business. Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett designed

Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2002.

⁴ John Rothsteiner. History of the Archdiocese. St. Louis: Catholic Historical Society of St. Louis, 1928, p. 622-623.

⁵ St. Mark's 1909-1934: 35th Class Reunion Booklet. On file with the Archdiocese of St. Louis.

⁶ Kathryn Waters. "Door to Close on 7th Catholic High School in 5 Years Here," St. Louis Globe Democrat. St. Louis: 16 February 1975.

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many well known projects in the St. Louis area, including the Palace of Liberal Arts for the 1904 World's Fair, the Mark Twain Hotel (NR listed 1978), and the St. Louis Cathedral Basilica in 1907.⁷ In addition, the firm was responsible for at least five other St. Louis Catholic parish churches built between 1900 and 1910.⁸ Though constructed by the same architects, these churches differ from St. Mark's in material, shape, or style. St. Rose of Lima and Visitation Churches share the longitudinal shape. However, St. Rose and Visitation both have a double tower on the front of the building, and due to their visual weight are more Romanesque than Gothic. In addition, Visitation is constructed of brick and stone, making it polychromatic and giving it a much different texture than St. Mark's. St. Margaret of Scotland Church, St. Ann Mother B.V.M. Church, and Immaculate Conception Church all differ from St. Mark's in their cruciform shape. St. Margaret shares the two tower architecture of Visitation and St. Rose, differing from St. Mark's single tower. Immaculate Conception does not share the shape or the architecture of St. Mark's, with a Romanesque weight and large Rose window on the front façade. St. Mark's alone possesses the Gothic style, with multiple cross gables and a longitudinal shape, as well as a single corner tower. (See Figures 9-11 and Photo 4)

Barnett, Haynes, and Barnett constructed St. Mark's in the Early English Gothic Revival style. Gothic Revival Style architecture was popular in St. Louis from the late 1830s until the middle of the twentieth century, primarily due to the intense pre-Reformation study in England during the nineteenth century. Scholars concluded that the Golden Age of Christianity occurred when English churches were built in the Gothic style, and it became synonymous with "true Christian style."⁹ Gothic Revival architecture features "vertically pointed arches, steeply pitched complex gable roofs, finials and medieval decorative motifs." Gothic Revival style is divided into three distinct phases, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Decorated Gothic Revival architecture's characteristics included a multitude of geometric shaped tracery and an extensive use of ribs in vaults. One of the key elements found in the Decorated style was intricately carved stone foliage. Perpendicular Gothic Revival architecture featured fan vaults and a large amount of perpendicular tracery, which repeated perpendicular mullions with horizontal transoms and full curve arches. Early English Gothic Revival architecture was marked by lancet-shaped arches and deeply recessed doorways with multiple moldings, as well as narrow arched windows.¹⁰

⁷ Carolyn Hews Toft. "George I Barnett: Architects Famous and Not So Famous, Part 13." Landmarks Newsletter, May/June 1988.

⁸ St. Louis Chamber Chorus: Venues. <http://www.chamberchorus.org/venues/margaretscotland.html> (Accessed 28 April, 2007).

⁹ Mary M. Stirtz. St. Louis: Historic Churches and Synagogues. St. Louis: St. Louis Public Library: Landmarks Association of St. Louis, 1995, 10.

¹⁰ Ernest Burden. Illustrated Dictionary of Architecture. United States: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., 2002.

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St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church is an excellent example of the Early English Gothic Revival style. The roofline is front gabled, with a multitude of cross gables on both the east and west elevations. These cross gables are filled with tall stained glass windows with pointed arches and elaborate tracery. The doorways are recessed with several moldings filling hallowed arches. Finials are found on both the main gable and the corner tower turrets. Towers themselves were often a feature synonymous with Gothic architecture. Other features commonly associated with Gothic Revival architecture can be found on St. Mark's, including the shaped parapet on the south end of the building, the drip molded window crowns as seen on the rectory portion, the asymmetrical plan, and the pronounced buttresses on the secondary facades.¹¹

The Gothic style of St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church is mirrored in both the Academy and the Convent. The Academy shares the lancet windows and door moldings, as well as the cross gables and tracery that St. Mark's Church displays. The Academy was designed by Baker and Knell and constructed by the Hartmann Bricklaying and Contracting Company in 1909. Hartmann Bricklaying and Contracting Company was incorporated in 1890 by Henry Hartmann Jr. and his brother, Gustav Hartmann. Both learned bricklaying from their father, and Gustav graduated from Bryant & Stratton Business College in 1884. Gustav went on to become a member of the Master Bricklayers' and Master Builders' Association, and his brother became a member of the Master Bricklayer's Benevolent and Protective Association. The company produced many industrial complexes, including the Brown Shoe Factory (NR listed 10/20/1980), Anheuser-Busch Brewery (NHL listed 11/13/1966), and the Lemp Brewery (NR listed 5/9/2002). A year after constructing St. Mark's, Gustav left Hartmann B & C Company and started the G. Hartmann Contracting Company.¹²

St. Mark's Academy is the oldest extant Catholic high school in the Cabanne neighborhood. At the time the Jacobthen Revival style school was constructed for St. Mark's, with its tall chimney and shaped parapet gables, there were several other schools in the area. The Academy of the Visitation was constructed at Cabanne and Belt Avenues in 1892. This school was in the French Second Empire style (See Figure 12), and was razed after the school moved and the building was sold to the City of St. Louis in 1962. The area is now occupied by Visitation Park. The Christian Brothers College High School was located just two blocks north, and built in the Classical Revival style. The building caught fire in 1916, and the property became the present Sherman Park.¹³

¹¹ Virginia McAlester and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000, p. 197-208.

¹² Joth W. Leonard. Book of St. Louisans. St. Louis: the St. Louis Republic, 1919, 266-267.

¹³ Wagman.

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Public Schools were also constructed in the Cabanne neighborhood, and a large number were constructed between 1900 and 1909. These include The Ralph Waldo Emerson Elementary School (1901), Smith Academy (1905) William Clark and Edward Hempstead Elementary Schools (1907 See Figure 13 & 14), and Soldon High School (1909, See Figure 15). These schools were built in the Jacobethan Revival style or the Collegiate Gothic style. St. Mark's H-shape is similar to that of the Clark and Hempstead schools, though significantly smaller. Soldon High School was built in a U-Shape, but significant alterations have changed the look of the building. The Emerson school was constructed in the E-Shape. Constructed in the same decade as St. Mark's, these buildings share similar materials and forms.¹⁴ The public schools built during this time were designed by architect William B. Ittner, whose school architectural philosophy deviated from the previously inferior and mandated school plan and resulted in buildings with better air circulation, more light, and indoor plumbing.¹⁵ The fact that St. Mark's Academy shares a similar design to Ittner's buildings denotes the innovative and high standard its architects chose to implement.

St. Mark's also shares with the public schools the Jacobethan Revival details that set it apart from the other Catholic schools in the area at the time. The Jacobethan Revival style features brick walls with stone trim, parapeted gables, tall chimneys, and multi-light rectangular windows.¹⁶ Though noted as a residential architecture type, the Jacobethan style "had its greatest impact proportionally" on educational architecture.¹⁷ St. Mark's exemplifies the style in its stone sills and window crowns, as well as the shaped parapets that top each cross gable.

Many of the Jacobethan elements found in St. Mark's Academy are also present in the 1910 convent, though the style is muted. The convent has smooth stone walls that are broken by multi-light rectangular windows. Shaped parapets rise above the cross gables and tall chimneys escape passed the steeply pitched roofline. The arched doorways are also an element commonly associated with the Jacobethan Revival style, and can be seen in the arcade of the main entrance.

The buildings of St. Mark's Parish have undergone updating over the last century, keeping the buildings up to code and in usable condition. Though the interiors of the

¹⁴ Cynthia H. Longwish. Architectural/ Historic Survey of St. Louis City Schools. Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, 1989.

¹⁵ Cynthia H. Longwish. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Nomination "The St. Louis, Missouri, Public Schools of William B. Ittner." Washington D.C.: United States Department of the Interior National Park Service, 2 September 1992.

¹⁶ McAlester, 356.

¹⁷ Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles. M.I.T. Press: Cambridge, Massachusetts and London, England, 1969, 181.

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buildings have been altered some, they still clearly express the Gothic Revival and Jacobethan Revival architecture they possessed at the time of construction, and convey the educational and religious nature of their designs. St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent, and School are in fairly good condition, and retain integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, association, setting, and materials from the period of significance.

Educational Significance

The nineteenth century was a time of major development for American education, and St. Louis shared the excitement and turmoil that resulted in the public school system. Schooling in the United States had been parochial since its inception, with individual churches taking responsibility for the education of the children in the parish. Predominantly Protestant, the churches taught children lessons vital to the community, which were essentially reading, writing, arithmetic, and the King James Bible. Financial support for parochial schools came from all levels of the government, and as the "public school" movement grew across the nation, many Protestant clergymen became the leaders of the new government funded schools. Because most Protestants shared the same Bible and basic beliefs, these "public" schools continued to teach Christian religion. Public schools allowed all students to attend for free, but those who were not Protestant protested against the implementation of Protestant religious ideas in the schools. Many pushed for a purely secular education to separate the church and state in the educational realm, and others gathered money to open their own schools.¹⁸

This feeling of Protestant domination in public schools continued to the end of the century, and even after religious education was taken out of the public schools. The animosity between the Catholic and Protestant community led to an archdiocesan synod in 1896, after which Archbishop John J. Kain of St. Louis insisted that a parochial school be establish by every parish, and that every member of the congregation support the education of all the parish's children.¹⁹ This measure resonated throughout the archdiocese for the next fifteen years, and St. Mark the Evangelist parish became one of many churches to conform to the suggestion. In 1909, eight years after constructing a new church, the congregation broke ground on a large school. Recruiting the Sisters of the Dominican Congregation of Our Lady of the Rosary from New York, Father Peter J. O'Rourke oversaw the establishment of the new elementary school. The male students who graduated from 8th grade in the spring of 1910 had several options for secondary education. Three blocks to the north, in what is now Sherman Park, the Christian Brothers College High School offered parochial instruction. Eight blocks to the

¹⁸ William Barnaby Faherty. From One Generation to the Next : 160 Years of Catholic Education in Saint Louis. Saint Louis, MO: Catholic School Office, 1978, 1-7.

¹⁹ Faherty, 15.

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southeast the Smith Academy and Manual Training School was offered by Washington University, and a block to the north was Soldan Public High School.²⁰

The girls of St. Mark's did not share the options of their male counterparts, and the only available secondary school was that of Soldan High School. The sister-teachers decided to establish a high school department that year, and the first eight female graduates of St. Mark's School became the first students of St. Mark's Academy.²¹ The following year Archbishop John J. Glennon established the first two archdiocesan high schools in the city: Rosati-Kain High School for girls, and Kenrick High School for boys. These high schools were free to those who attended, with funding from donations and eventually a mandatory two percent of total revenue from each church in the diocese.²² St. Mark's remained parochial, with the student's education paid for by congregation and the parents of each child.²³

The education at St. Mark's Academy was well rounded and allowed students to choose courses dependent on their post-graduation plans. In addition to the standard subjects of English, math, physical education, and science, the girls also received lessons in public speaking and drama. Students who were leaning toward a religious vocation were offered Latin lessons. Students who selected to go on to college or nursing school were tracked into the Academic Course of Study, while those who planned to go immediately into the work force were tracked into the General Course of Study. Each featured classes that aided the students with their post-graduation goals. The students were even offered sewing lessons at the Singer Sewing Machine Company factory in downtown St. Louis in the 1950s.²⁴

St. Mark's Academy opened at a time when religious vocations were growing, and many women would choose to become nuns right out of high school. But the religious climate changed, and the numbers of new religious women began to drop in the 1960s. Religious women, especially Dominican Sisters, were usually focused on teaching or hospital work. But as fewer women chose religious vocations more lay teachers began to take over the education in parochial schools. Suburban migration caused many St. Louis churches to close, with too few members of the congregation to remain open. Inner city parochial schools and churches were consolidated in order to share resources and continue to support the religious needs of the community.²⁵ St. Mark's

²⁰ Wagman.

²¹ St. Mark's 1909-1934.

²² Fahery, 18.

²³ Waters.

²⁴ Dan Dillon, So Where'd You Go To High School? Baby Boomer Addition. St. Louis: Virginia Publishing Company, 2005, 214.

²⁵ Faherty, 24-25.

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adopted the students of St. Ann School (constructed 1930) in 1969. By 1975 the St. Mark's school was struggling with a \$6,000 debt because much of its congregation had left, and tuition was being paid by the students who attended the school.²⁶ Though students came to St. Mark's from as far as St. Ann and Glasgow Village, Missouri, the school was unable to provide education to the students for a "reasonable" tuition.²⁷

St. Mark's provided an education with varied post-graduate options for the girls of not only the Cabanne neighborhood, but students throughout St. Louis. The congregation, and eventually simply the school families, supported the religious women who taught at the school by providing for them a home on the campus. Following the nature of a parochial school, mass was held at St. Mark's church every morning, and it was also the site of graduation. The buildings supported constant learning of one sort or another, and continue to represent the educational role they held during their period of significance.

²⁶ Waters.

²⁷ William McShane. "Tradition, Pride Answer Back," *St. Louis Review*, 1975.

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Figure 8- St. Louis Street Map



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Figure 9- St. Margaret of Scotland Church



Figure 10- Visitation Church



Figure 11- Immaculate Conception Church



Figure 12- Academy of the Visitation

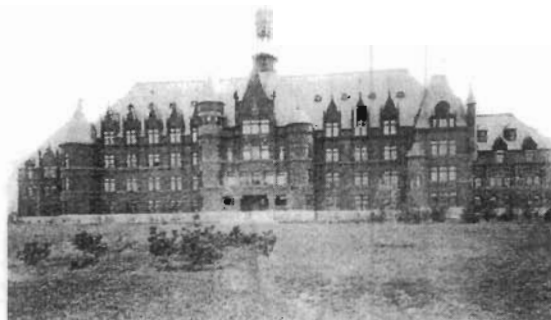


Figure 13- Hempstead School



Figure 14- Clark School



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Figure 15- Soldon High School



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Verbal Boundary Description:

St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent, and Academy are located at 1301-13 Academy and 5100 Minerva Avenues (respectively) on a lot comprised of the east half of city block 3792 as follows: at the intersection of Academy Avenue and Page Boulevard proceed west on Page approximately 150 ft; then proceed north approximately 175 feet to the alley way, and continue down the alley to Minerva Avenue; proceed east down Minerva Avenue approximately 185ft to Academy Avenue; proceed south on Academy to the intersection with Page Avenue; the point of origin.

Boundary Justification:

The selected boundaries are those historically associated with the St. Mark's Parish building complex, including the church, convent, academy, and fenced lot.

Photo Log:

The following is true for all photographs:

St. Mark the Evangelist Catholic Church, Convent, and Academy
St. Louis (Independent City) MO

Photographer: Melinda Winchester

Date: 18 April 2006

Negative Location: Lafser & Associates
2285 County Road 316
Jackson, MO 63755

Photo 1	Looking East down Page Blvd. with Church on the North
Photo 2	Looking West down Page Blvd. with church on the North
Photo 3	Looking West down Minerva Ave. with school on south of picture
Photo 4	View of St. Mark's Church from Page Ave.
Photo 5	View of St. Mark's Church from Academy Ave.
Photo 6	Rectory: North Façade
Photo 7	Church & Convent from Page
Photo 8	South/ Main façade of Convent
Photo 9	North façade of Convent from Alley
Photo 10	North Façade of Convent from Lot
Photo 11	View of front St. Mark's School from Academy
Photo 12	View of school from corner of Academy and Minerva
Photo 13:	View of rear exterior wall
Photo 14:	View of hallway
Photo 15:	Interior: example of classroom doorway
Photo 16:	View of second floor classroom
Photo 17:	View of classroom
Photo 18:	View of interior front staircase
Photo 19:	View of stage in gymnasium



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