

HISTORIC INVENTORY

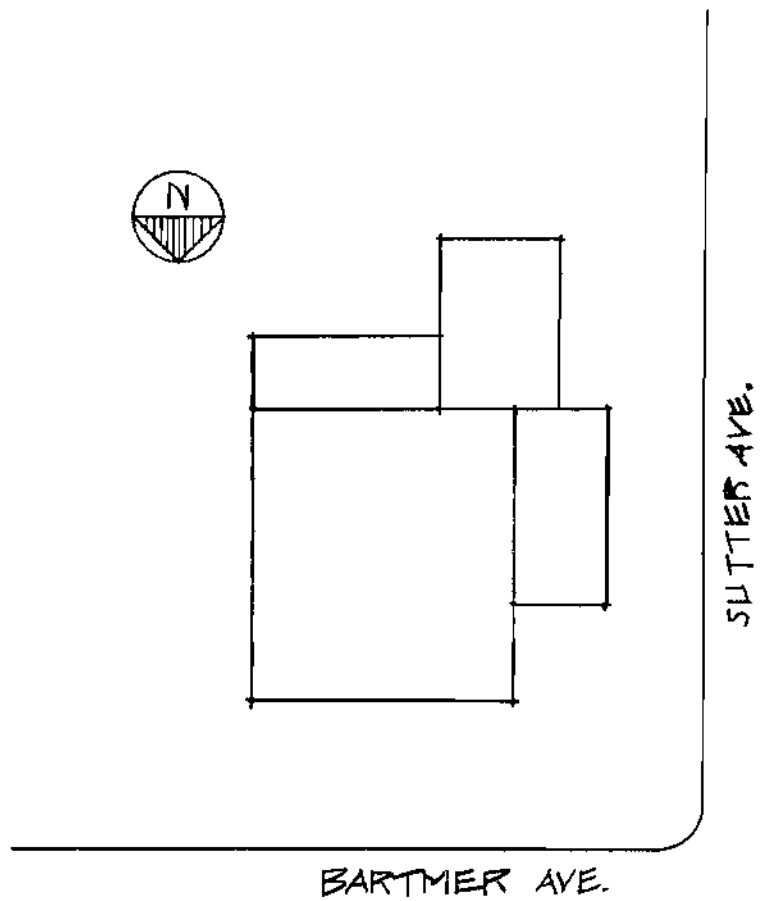
SL-AS-026-001

1. No. 17H122634		4. Present Name(s) Agape Seventh Day Adventist Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s) Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church		
3. Location of Negatives 0273 - 6		6502 Bartmer Avenue		
6. Specific Location Lots 43 & 44, Block 3 Sutter Heights		16. Thematic Category		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity University City		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1914		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow <i>University City</i>		18. Style or Design Arts and Crafts SO 79		
		19. Architect or Engineer		4. Present Name(s) Agape Seventh Day Adventist Church
		20. Contractor or Builder		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church OVA doc		
		22. Present Use church		5. Other Name(s) Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Central States Conference Corp. Seventh Day Adventist 6501 Bartmer Avenue 63130		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		6. Other Name(s) Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		28. No. of Stories 1 and 2		7. Other Name(s) Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		29. Basements Yes ☒ No ☐ full		
14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐		30. Foundation Material stone		
15. Name of Established District		31. Wall Construction brick masonry		8. Other Name(s) Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
		32. Roof Type & Material hip, slate F+PR		
		33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 7		
		34. Wall Treatment common bond		9. Other Name(s) Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
		35. Plan Shape irregular		
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐		
		37. Condition Interior good Exterior good		10. Other Name(s) Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		11. Other Name(s) Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road		
		Photo		
42. Further Description of Important Features The building has two or three components, the sanctuary and educational and office wings. The sanctuary is one story, with a slate hip roof with a gray metal finial, red brick walls with dark mortar, and a raised basement. A shallow gabled dormer is on the south slope of the roof and has a semi-circular window. The two-part sanctuary windows have Tudor arched heads and opalescent stained glass. An open brick and stone entry porch is raised several steps (continued)				
43. History and Significance The church was built in 1914 as the Sutter Presbyterian Church, which had been organized as the North Cabanne Church in 1898 at the northeast boundary of what would become University City. That church moved in 1987 to the former Fernridge School at 13145 Olive Street Road, and this building is now owned by the Agape Seventh Day Adventist Church.				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church is at the edge of an older residential area, across Sutter Avenue from an industrial area.				
45. Sources of Information Harris, NiNi, Legacy of Lions, a History of University City, The Historical Society of University City, 1981. Sutter Presbyterian Church, Fernridge School. On site inspection.				
46. Prepared by Judy Little				
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks				
48. Date 4/92 49. Revision Date(s)				

Agape Seventh Day Adventist Church
Sutter Avenue Presbyterian Church
6502 Bartmer Avenue

42. continued

from the sidewalk, and the doorway is sheltered by an open, gabled canopy suspended from the wall by chains. Over the door is an arched transom with opalescent stained glass; the doors are solid. Four flat-headed double basement windows are on the front and one on each side; the windows are double-hung, 3-over-2. The two-story wing on the east side, perhaps built in two stages, has six bays and a flat roof with a crenelated parapet wall; the windows of the second floor and back three bays have textured white glass, 3-over-2.



AGAPE SEVENTH DAY
ADVENTIST CHURCH, 1914
UNIVERSITY CITY, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-002

1. No. 10E140403		4. Present Name(s) Bellefontaine United Methodist Church,		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s) Bellefontaine Methodist Church,		
3. Location of Negatives 0270-20		10600 Bellefontaine Road		
6. Specific Location 3.08 acres in Survey 390, Coburg Lands SD		16. Thematic Category		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Bellefontaine Neighbors		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1855 1928 1959		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design 1964 Greek Revival		
Coburg Lands Bottom		19. Architect or Engineer unknown		
		20. Contractor or Builder 30		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church OGA OGC		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		22. Present Use church chapel		
10. Site Building Structure Object		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Bellefontaine United Methodist Church 10600 Bellefontaine Rd. 63137		
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐		27. Other Surveys in Which Included Historic American Buildings Survey, 1965. 100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County, 1983.		
15. Name of Established District		28. No. of Stories 1 - 1 - 1		4. Present Name(s) Bellefontaine United Methodist Church
		29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		30. Foundation Material stone		
		31. Wall Construction brick		
		32. Roof Type & Material gable, shingle		
		33. No. of Bays Front 4 Side 4		
		34. Wall Treatment stretcher bond front		
		35. Plan Shape rectangle		
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐		
		37. Condition Interior good Exterior good		
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒		5. Other Name(s) 10600 Bellefontaine Road
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road		
42. Further Description of Important Features The original building is a one-story brick structure with a steep-pitched gable roof with parapets. The gable end on the front facade forms a pediment with dentil courses at the slopes and base, and a circular vent at the center. Brick pilasters define the bays on the front and side facades. The windows are very tall and narrow, double-hung, 16-over-16, and have stone lintels and sills. The double-leafed door is paneled, with the transom area filled in with wood. (continued)		Photo		
43. History and Significance Methodists organized the Coldwater Circuit in 1806, including Bellefontaine, Coldwater, Spanish Pond, Eden, Bridgeton and Bethel. All congregations but Bellefontaine have since disbanded. Meeting places were originally in homes. In 1848, a St. Louis Methodist Conference was held and James Russell Bissell, son of General Daniel Bissell, was persuaded to take charge of a Sunday school to be held (continued)				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church complex stands on an oak-shaded hill above the road. The property is bounded on the south side by Belgrove Avenue, which curves to the north behind the church. The property drops off more steeply to the north. Behind the church is an area with a few tombstones, most dating from the turn of the century, (contd)				
45. Sources of Information 100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County, 1983. East-West Gateway Historic Buildings Survey, 1980. HABS, 1965. Bellefontaine United Methodist Church, A Heritage of Living Faith, 1976,				
46. Prepared by J. Little E. Hamilton/M. Webb				
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		48. Date 3/92		
		49. Revision Date(s)		

Bellefontaine United Methodist Church,
Bellefontain Methodist Church,
10600 Bellefontaine Road

42. continued

A 1928 addition for educational use is to the rear of the building, designed in a similar style and materials. It includes a steeple. Later additions were built in 1954 (an educational building) and 1964 (a sanctuary). A courtyard formed by the buildings and a covered walkway was enclosed in 1991 as an atrium. Currently the primary entrance to the old chapel is through two glazed doors under the second and fourth windows on the south side opening from the atrium. A three-step platform spans the front of the space except for a handicap ramp on the right side. The space is furnished with moveable chairs and tables.

43. continued

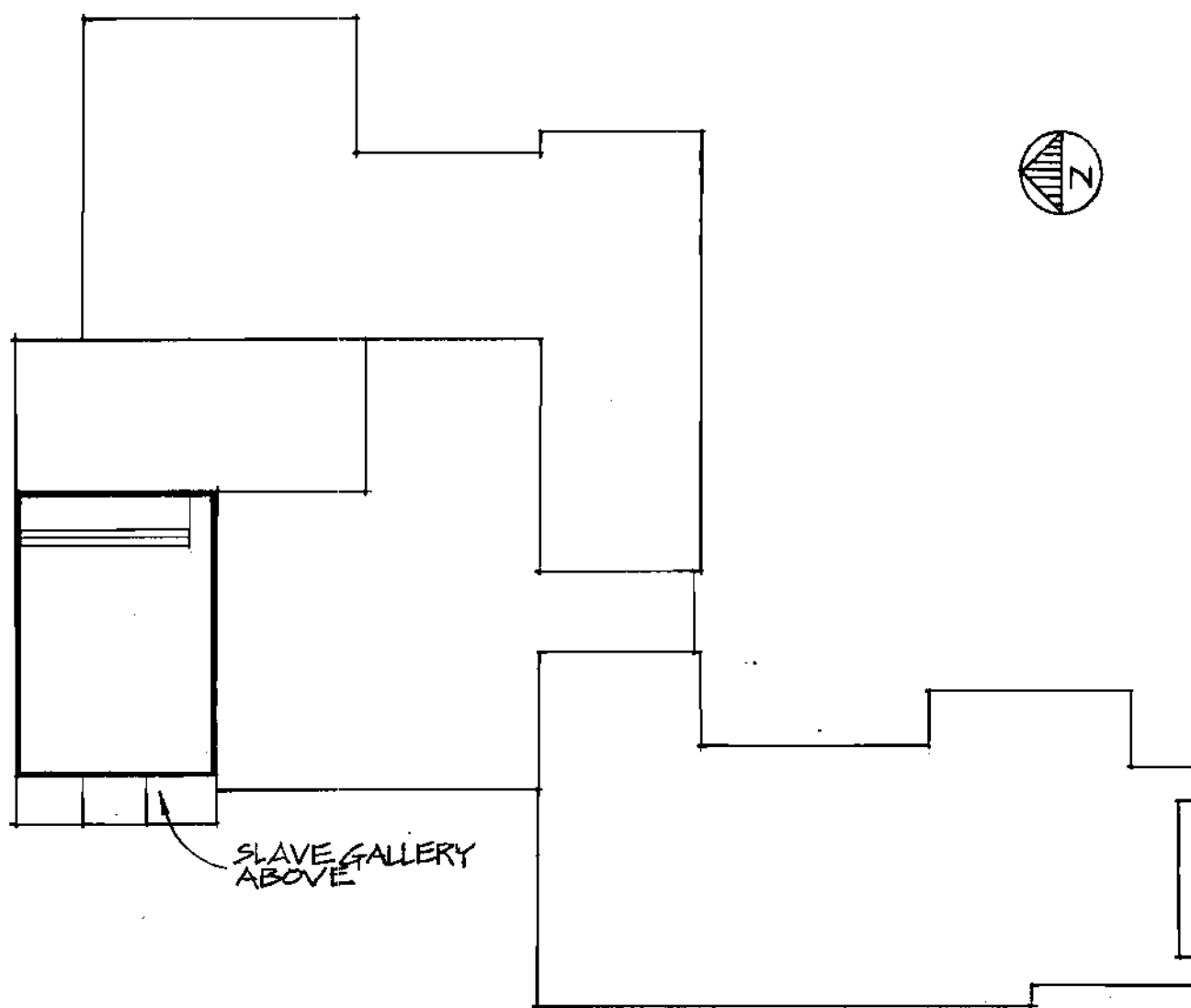
in a school house on the property of Wilson Larimore. By 1852 or '53, increased attendance justified the erection of a church building for the Bellefontaine area. James Russell Bissell donated eight acres on the east side of Bellefontaine Road. In 1854 or '55 the entire congregation, with many of their slaves, built the building of brick made from clay on the site. Architectural plans costing \$10 were used. The total cost was \$2,414.62. The original building, which now serves as a chapel, contained a gallery at its western end for slaves. The building had no basement and was heated by two stoves. A cemetery was planned with the church, and burials took place here up until about 1926, although no cemetery records exist. Slaves and free Negroes were buried here on the outskirts of the grounds.

In 1905, the slave galleries were closed and two small rooms created, opening into the auditorium proper through folding doors. A partial basement was dug for a new hot air furnace. After World War I, the rural area began to be developed, followed by a surge of growth in the late thirties and another after World War II. In the early fifties the old building was restored and renovated and the slave gallery area converted into a choir loft. Acoustic tile was installed and new pews replaced old wooden benches. A new educational building was built and the fellowship hall enlarged in 1954-55, and in 1963-64 a new sactuary was built. P. John Hoener & Associates were the architects for both projects. An atrium was created in 1991.

44. continued

but most of the area behind the old church is now paved over. Houses south of the church are pre-World War II, while those on the west side of Bellefontaine Road are post-war.

10/5382G
Mar. 1992



BELLEFONTAINE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, 1855
BELLEFONTAINE, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-42-026-003

1. No. 22K510057		4. Present Name(s) Bethany Lutheran Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives 0224-7A		407 Fairview Avenue at Glen; Fairview at Pacific		
6. Specific Location Lots 44, 45 & 46, Block 5, Tuxedo Park		16. Thematic Category 133 030 260		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town if Rural, Township & Vicinity Webster Groves		17. Date(s) or Period 1904		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow Webster Groves		18. Style or Design 73 Scandanavian Romanesque Revival		
		19. Architect or Engineer P. Petersen		3. Present Name(s) Bethany Lutheran Church
		20. Contractor or Builder the congregation Tux St		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church DCA		
		22. Present Use church 100 ft		
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Danish Evangelical Lutheran Bethania Church 407 Fairview, Webster Groves		4. Present Name(s) Bethany Lutheran Church
10. Site: ☒ Building ☒ Structure: ☐ Object: ☐		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		26. Local Contact Person or Organization 962-2424		
12. Is it Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes ☐ No ☐		28. No. of Stories 1		
15. Name of Established District		29. Basement? full Yes ☒ No ☐		5. Other Name(s) 407 Fairview Avenue at Glen; Fairview at Pacific
		30. Foundation Material concrete		
		31. Wall Construction frame WU		
		32. Roof Type & Material comp.		
		33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6/5		
		34. Wall Treatment 64 asbestos siding		
		35. Plan Shape rectangle		
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐		
		37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior good		
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road		
42. Further Description of Important Features This rectangular, one-story frame structure, clad in asbestos shingle, has a steep-pitched gable roof, gable end facing forward. The roof, of light green large diamond-shaped composition shingles, is slightly flared at the eaves, where the bargeboards are decoratively shaped. A small wooden cross sits on the peak of the roof near the front. A bell tower, its hipped and flared spire eight-sided in the upper section, is attached at a front corner of the building, projecting slightly. The doorway is raised several steps. (continued)				
43. History and Significance The origins of Bethany Lutheran Church were in 1877 when Danish immigrants in Webster Groves established and built a small Scandanavian Lutheran Church on Lockwood near Gray. This congregation existed for about twenty years. In 1897, some of the members contacted the newly formed United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Synod and, with their help, organized Bethany Lutheran Church. The charter members are listed as (continued)				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The old parsonage is to the east of the church and now houses the church office and a rental apartment. A gravel parking lot is behind the church. The neighborhood, in the Tuxedo Park subdivision, is entirely residential, of roughly the same period as the church. Train tracks run along the west side of Glen Avenue, (continued)				
45. Sources of Information Start, Clarissa, Webster Groves, City of Webster Groves, 1975. Interview with Beverly Buckles, church secretary, November, 1991. Kasch, Evelyn and Dorothy, A History of Bethany Lutheran Church, unpublished paper, 1972, and amended, November 10, 1991, by Beverly Buckles. (continued)				
46. Prepared by Judy Little				
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks				
48. Date 12/91 49. Revision Date(s)				

Bethany Lutheran Church
407 Fairview Avenue at Glen; Fairview at Pacific

42. continued

entered from a small concrete porch, and sheltered by a gable-roofed canopy supported by brackets. A 1904 photograph shows a shed-roofed canopy; the brackets appear to be original. The double doors are decoratively paneled and have round-arched windows in the upper portions. A triple clerestory window is above the entry, with opalescent stained glass in the three tall round-arched openings, the center one of which is taller. A circular vent is above the window in the gable. Three smaller windows in the facade, and two others in the bell tower, have segmental arched heads. The belfry windows are paired round-arched openings set within larger round-arched frames. The side windows are tall and rectangular. The concrete block foundation is scored to simulate stone.

43. continued

Abel Nielsen Winthers, Anders Petersen, Jens Anderson, H. C. Anderson, Jens Nissen, Hans Bock, Peter Hansen, L. P. Hansen, Hans Hansen and Jacob Braroe. J. K. Jensen was the first pastor.

The church's second pastor, Niels Bentsen, whose service began in 1899, led the church to the construction of a new building in 1904. After purchase of a lot by the Ladies Aid Society, the plans were drawn by P. Petersen, and the men of the congregation did most of the construction work.

A Danish artist, B. Hellig, who had come for the St. Louis Worlds' Fair and was housed by Reverend Bentsen, created the painting over the altar in exchange for his room and board. The Young People's Society paid \$40 to Rev. Bentsen for Mr. Hellig's stay and \$25 to Mr. Hellig for materials for the painting which depicts Jesus at Bethany in the home of his friends, Mary and Martha. The art glass windows were installed in the thirties in memory of various founders of the congregation.

Worship services were held in Danish until 1926 when English was also used. After 1930, all services were in English. Most members of the congregation were of Danish descent until 1960, when Bethany became part of the American Lutheran Church. Danish members eventually became the minority but some of their traditions continued.

In 1988, the American Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and the Lutheran Church of America merged into the new Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. Bethany is now a part of the Central States Synod of the ELCA.

Bethany Lutheran Church
407 Fairview Avenue at Glen; Fairview at Pacific

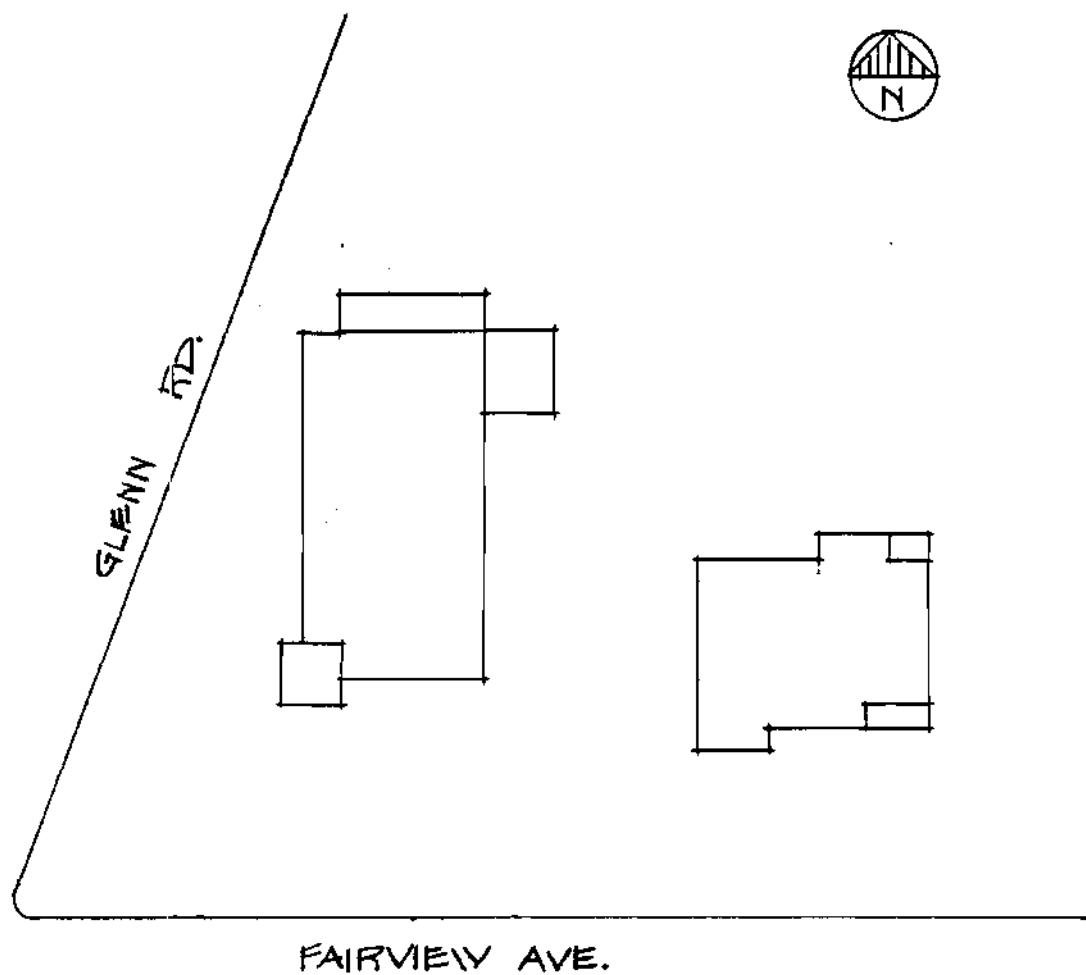
44. continued

and the newly renovated Tuxedo Park Station is one block to the north.

45. continued

"Bethany Lutheran, A Church with a Proud Danish Heritage," undated
one-page history of the church, apparently based on Kasch, opp. cit.

On site inspection.



BETHANY LUTHERAN CHURCH, 1904
WEBSTER GROVES, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-004

1. No. 23W210114		4. Present Name(s) Bethel Methodist Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives 32908-32		17500 Manchester Road		
6. Specific Location 14.46 acres, part of Lot 5, Joel R. Frazier Estate in Section 3, T44, R3		16. Thematic Category		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Menard Township		17. Date(s) or Period alt 1953 constructed 1875 c. 1960		
18. Style or Design Gothic Revival 41 70		19. Architect or Engineer		
9. Coordinates UTM		20. Contractor or Builder		4. Present Name(s) Bethel Methodist Church
10. Site II Building ☒ Structure I Object II		21. Original Use, if apparent church 06A		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		22. Present Use church		
12. Is II Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		5. Other Name(s) 17500 Manchester Road
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Bethel Methodist Church		
14. District Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		
15. Name of Established District		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		6. Other Name(s)
16. Further Description of Important Features The church is preceded by a gabled vestibule with double doors, while a newer two-story wing is connected to the church on the east side at the rear. The vestibule has a large arched toplight, now closed, over paneled double doors. A single door is on the west side. The main church has tall lancet windows in front and shorter ones at the second-floor level on the sides. The first-floor windows are six-over-six and have surrounds with pedimented moldings. The central tower has one rectangular (contd)		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
43. History and Significance Bethel Methodist Church was organized in 1858 on Wild Horse Creek Road considerably west of here. The rock building at 25000 Wild Horse Creek Road was built the next year, but the land there was never acquired by the church. This site was acquired in 1873. Much of the labor and material for this building was contributed by the congregation and by the St. Louis Marble Company, the previous owner of the site. The building (contd)		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The new wing has five wide bays and two connecting bays set farther back. The large paired windows have enameled panels in the spandrels and large unbroken brick expanses between. The center panel has a large attached cross. The parsonage built in 1955 stands facing the church northwest of it. It is a one-story ranch (contd)		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /359'		7. Other Name(s)
45. Sources of Information Chylene Jahn Daub, <u>Golden Anniversary of Ellisville</u> (1983) pp. 218-222 Walter Scharf <u>History of St. Louis City and County</u> (1883), p.1931.		46. Prepared by E. Hamilton		
		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
		48. Date 4/89		8. Other Name(s)
		49. Revision Date(s)		

Bethel Methodist Church
17500 Manchester Road

42. continued

stage above the roof level and a metal-clad spire topped by a cross. The bargeboards are elaborately scalloped on both main church and vestibule.

43. continued

was dedicated in April of 1875. The ground floor was used for a Sunday School. The building was enlarged in 1953, during the first decade in which the church enjoyed a substantial growth in membership. Apparently the southernmost bay was added at that time. In the early 1960's the new education building was constructed.

44. continued

style structure. Behind the church is a large cemetery begun in August, 1873, with the burial of William Atwell.

RES.
DATE

Added
8-8-58

8-8-58.

23W12-0033

GREAT WILLISER.
7134-1205

WILLISER & P.I. 7134-1205
LOT 5 23W12-0034
129.92'

BETHEL ME. CHURCH CEMETERY

134.83'
13.5'

672.02'

646.36'
290.40'
936.76'

78.88'

ST LOUIS CO. 6298-3064
359.18' 258.06'
0.04 AC
ROAD

18
18
18

BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH
14.46 AC 6760-400

23W210114



23W12-0033

Bethel Methodist Church

THE history of Bethel United Methodist Church continues far beyond the little rock church, one time called "Rock Bethel."

In 1872, the church members began to consider building a new church, and a building committee was appointed. Then the following year, the St. Louis Marble Company donated two acres of land on Manchester Road for this purpose. The land was part of the Old Tippet place. The church accepted the donation and negotiated with St. Louis Marble to purchase an additional strip of land for a cemetery.

The original quit claim deed, dated May 19, 1873, bequeaths the land to the "Bethel Society Methodist Episcopal Church South."



Bethel Methodist Church

The building committee decided against a brick church, but wanted a frame building with a basement for the Sunday School. Committee members agreed to furnish all the sand and rock for the building, and hauling of materials also was largely donated. Stained glass was used in the windows. The St. Louis Marble Company donated a marble slab for the front of the church, and when the steeple that had been built on the ground was ready to be hoisted into place, the marble company furnished a crane for this purpose.

Dedication of the new church building was held in April of 1875, with the presiding elder Dr. McAnally, assisted by Dr. Godbey, now presiding elder of the Salem District.

Bethel Church grew slowly. In 1925, at the church's golden anniversary, there were still only 48 members. But they were devoted, and kept the Sunday School program strong while their preacher continued to serve a circuit and did not preach every Sunday.

At the time of the church's 75th diamond anniversary, the membership had grown to 190. This was 1950, and with the 50's the growth really occurred. In 1953 an addition was completed on the church, increasing the size of the sanctuary and choir, and also more kitchen, dining room, and church school space.

A new parsonage was built in 1955, and a new organ was acquired in 1957. By 1960, membership was up to more than 300.

In the early 60's a new education building was built on the east side of the sanctuary, which includes a fellowship hall.

The cemetery of Bethel Methodist Church bears the names of the early pioneer families of the West County area. The first person buried in the cemetery was William Atwell in August, 1873.

In 1975, when Bethel was 100 years old, the church's history was recorded by the Reverend John O. Gooch. It is Reverend Gooch's history that has been followed for this article.

Pastor of Bethel United Methodist in 1983 is the Reverend Mike Keith.

Cemeteries



Bethel Cemetery



THE early cemeteries of Ellisville were few in number. St. John's Lutheran Church had a small cemetery near where the old Alt School now stands. Today the church cemetery is a large, well-maintained park that is located on the southwest portion of the church property.

Bethel Methodist Church has another large cemetery with graves of some of the earliest settlers of the communities west of Ellisville. There is a section of this cemetery that is the location of several slave gravesites. These are unmarked, but the church hopes to place a plaque here in memory of these people.

There were two family cemeteries near Ellisville, those of the Stuart Family and the Doss Family. Several other small family cemeteries were located in the hills of West County.

At La Salle Institute there is a cemetery that contains the graves of 300 Christian Brothers who served in the midwest. There was, at one time, a small Catholic cemetery in Glencoe near the post office.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-005

1. No. 22K411622		4. Present Name(s) Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church		1. No	
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)			2. County St. Louis
3. Location of Negatives 0224-31		511 North Elm Avenue			
6. Specific Location Lot 2, A. C. Fletcher SD		16. Thematic Category 132		2. County St. Louis	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Webster Groves		17. Date(s) or Period 1917			4. Present Name(s) Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design vernacular 70			
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		19. Architect or Engineer 99		4. Present Name(s) Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church	
10. Site: I Building X Structure: I Object I I		20. Contractor or Builder			2. County St. Louis
11. On National Register? Yes I I No X		21. Original Use, if apparent church 0611			
12. Is II Eligible? Yes I I No I I		22. Present Use church 1044		2. County St. Louis	
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes I I No X		23. Ownership Public I I Private X			4. Present Name(s) Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church
14. District Potent? Yes I I No I I		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Blackwell Chapel AME Zion Church; 511 N. Elm Ave. Webster Groves MO 63119			
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes I I No I I		4. Present Name(s) Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church	
42. Further Description of Important Features This simple rectangular structure is constructed of cinder block with concrete facing formed to resemble rough-cut stone; it is painted white. The roof is a medium-pitched gable with composition shingles. An area in the peak of the gable on the front of the building is faced with asbestos siding, and has a diamond-shaped vent. The enclosed front porch is constructed of the same materials and has the same roof shape; it is raised several steps from grade. The front doors are solid and painted. (continued)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization 962-0849			2. County St. Louis
43. History and Significance Blackwell Chapel was founded by the Rev. J. B. Bunch in 1884 as the A.M.E. Zion Mission Church. Members worshipped in a little store-front church on Gore and Moody Avenues. Bishop G. L. Blackwell took over and in 1889 the members voted to name the church Blackwell Chapel A.M.E. Zion. Ground was later purchased on Shady Avenue (now Kirkham) and a building constructed in 1891 near First Baptist Church. This building has (continued)		27. Other Surveys in Which Included			
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church is in a residential area, just up a steep hill from Kirkham Avenue, a thoroughfare which was once the route of the Kirkwood-Ferguson Streetcar Line.		45. Sources of Information Start, Clarissa, Webster Groves, City of Webster Groves, 1975. Interview with Ann Morris, December 4, 1991. On site inspection.		2. County St. Louis	
46. Prepared by Judy Little		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks			4. Present Name(s) Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church
48. Date 1/92		49. Revision Date(s)			
51. Distance from and Frontage on Road		52. Photo		4. Present Name(s) Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church	
53. Distance from and Frontage on Road		54. Photo			2. County St. Louis
55. Distance from and Frontage on Road		56. Photo			

Blackwell Chapel, A.M.E. Zion Church
511 North Elm Avenue

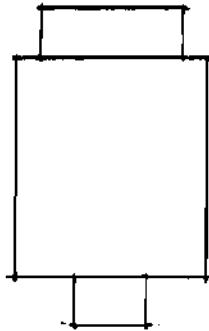
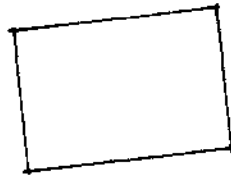
42. continued

Window openings are of tall proportions, with flat heads and 1-over-1 double-hung windows with opalescent stained glass, and wood sills. The site is sloped, exposing basement windows on the south side. A small frame room, clad in clapboard, is on the rear, and a frame house with asbestos siding -- apparently belonging to the church -- is at the rear of the lot. A cornerstone on the northeast corner of the building reads "Blackwell Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church, Founnded 1884-1917, Rev. C. F. Collins, Pastor."

The use of shaped concrete block relates the church to a small group of innovative houses in the Central West End of St. Louis that were built in the previous decade. They are listed on the National Register as Goodfellow/Julian and Oakherst Place

43. continued

been demolished. Services were held here for thirty years. Construction of the present building was begun in September of 1916. The church has a black congregation and is located in an historically black neighborhood in north Webster.



ELM AVE.

BLACKIVELL AME ZION CHURCH, 1917
WEBSTER GROVES, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-006

1 No		4 Present Name(s)		1 No	
21J630243		Christ Church United Church of Christ		2 County	
2 County		5 Other Name(s)		St. Louis	
St. Louis		Christ Evangelical Church		4 Present Name(s)	
3 Location of Negatives		7126 Bruno Avenue or 2308 Bellevue Avenue		Christ Church United Church of Christ	
Roll 1, 16A - 17				5 Other Name(s)	
6 Specific Location		16 Thematic Category		28 No. of Stories	
Lots 30-32, Block 2		030 132 260		1	
Zephyr Hills SD		17 Date(s) or Period		29 Basement?	
		constructed 1919-1926		Yes ☒ No ☐	
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity		18 Style or Design		30 Foundation Material	
Maplewood		Jacobethan 54 73		stone	
8 Site Plan with North Arrow		19 Architect or Engineer		31 Wall Construction	
webster Gravel		Oliver J. Popp 30 40		brick masonry	
		20 Contractor or Builder		32 Roof Type & Material	
		Tw		cross gable, slate	
		21 Original Use, if apparent		33 No. of Bays	
		church 06A		Front 3 Side 7	
		22 Present Use		34 Wall Treatment	
		church		common bond	
		23 Ownership		35 Plan Shape	
		Public ☐ Private ☒		rectangle	
		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known		36 Changes (Explain in #42)	
		Christ Church		Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐	
		United Church of Christ		37 Condition	
		2308 Bellevue, Maplewood MO		Interior good Exterior good	
9 Coordinates UTM		25 Open to Public?		38 Preservation Underway?	
Lat Long		Yes ☒ No ☐		Yes ☐ No ☒	
10 Site if Building ☒ Structure if Object ☐		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		39 Endangered? By What?	
11 On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒				Yes ☐ No ☒	
12 Is it Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		40 Visible from Public Road?	
13 Part of Estab Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒				Yes ☒ No ☐	
14 District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐				41 Distance from and Frontage on Road	
15 Name of Established District				/218 x 186	
42 Further Description of Important Features A three-story square bell tower dominates the exterior of this red brick Jacobethan style structure; the first story, eleven steps up from grade, features the main entrance, with an arched, cut-stone surround, double doors with arched windows, and a three-part transom window with stained glass; two double-hung windows are on the side of this story, both under a cut stone label; the second story has triple windows -- casements with stained glass -- on two sides. (continued)					
43 History and Significance Christ Evangelical Church was founded in 1888 or 1890. The primarily German congregation built a frame church at 7121 Manchester Road, west of McCausland in St. Louis (now Shining Light Tabernacle) in 1891. Services were given in German until about 1917. The present church was begun in 1919, Oliver J. Popp (1871-1952), architect, but not completed until about 1926, the congregation meeting for a period in the basement. (continued)					
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings The area is residential although Bellevue is a secondary artery with a fair amount of traffic. On the south side of the building is a parking lot.					
45 Sources of Information					
St. Louis Post-Dispatch, May 8, 1970, article on installation of new cross.					
Interview with the minister, February 25, 1992. (continued)					
46 Prepared by					
Judy Little					
47 Organization					
St. Louis County Parks					
48 Date					
4/92					
49 Revision Date(s)					

St. Louis

Christ Church United Church of Christ

Christ Evangelical Church 7126 Bruno Avenue/2308 Bellevue Avenue

Photo

Christ Church United Church of Christ
Christ Evangelical Church
7126 Bruno Avenue/2308 Bellevue Avenue

42. continued

with cut stone labels and sills; on the third level are arched, louvered openings for the bells, above which are a cornice and crenelated stone-capped parapet wall; stone capped brick buttresses are at the corners. The main body of the building features a cross gable roof with stone-capped parapet walls. The north, west and south facades have large Gothic arched stained glass window protected from the outside with plastic panels. A second entrance to the building is at the north corner of the west (principal) facade. The plan of the sanctuary has been called a "modified Akron plan," with pews arranged in a semi-circle and space around the periphery which in some examples may be closed off for Sunday School use during the service. This plan is common to churches of this denomination. The newer flat-roofed educational wing on the rear of the building is of brick similar to that of the original building.

43. continued

Among Popp's work were many apartment buildings and residences in University City. Nine builders were members of the church, eight of whom subcontracted on the job. Christ Evangelical Church became Christ Church United Church of Christ in the late fifties when the United Church of Christ was formed through the merger of the Congregational and Evangelical and Reformed denominations.

In 1970, a cross designed by the minister, Rev. Gary Scheuer, was installed in the chancel. It was carved by the church members. The top four panels depict the four Gospels. The bottom panel shows Christ suspended over the St. Louis skyline, including the Gateway Arch. St. Louis artist Roscoe Misselhorn made a sketch of the exterior.

45. continued

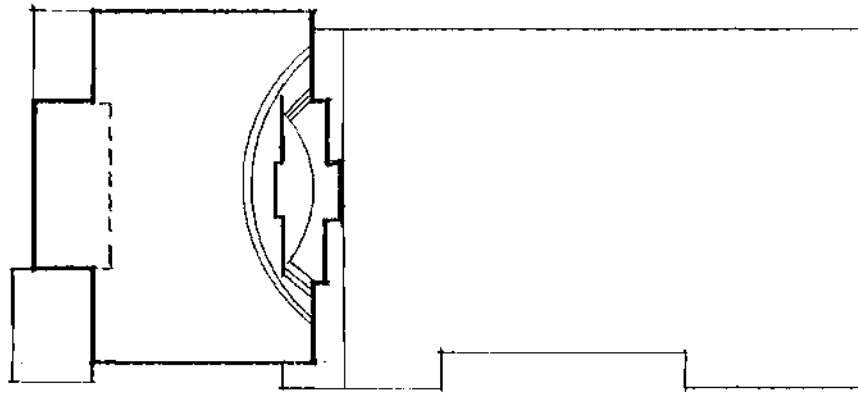
Telephone interview with Jerry Hanewinkle, February 1992.

On site inspection.



BRUNO AVE.

BELLYE AVE.



CHRIST CHURCH UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
1919-1926
MAPLEWOOD, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-007

1. No		4. Present Name(s)		1 No	
22K610443		Christ the King Covenant Church; <u>Tuxedo Christian Chapel</u> ; Webster Groves Christian Church;			
2. County		5. Other Name(s)		2. County	
St. Louis		Church of the Lutheran Confession; Chinese Gospel Church		St. Louis	
3. Location of Negatives		700 Tuxedo Boulevard; 644 Bompert Avenue		4. Present Name(s)	
0224-16				Christ the King Covenant Church	
6. Specific Location		16. Thematic Category		28. No. of Stories	
Lot 1, Block 12				1	
Tuxedo Park, SE corner Tuxedo and Bompert		17. Date(s) or Period		29. Basement?	
		1908		Yes ☒ No ☐	
7. City or Town		18. Style or Design		30. Foundation Material	
II Rural, Township & Vicinity		Shingle Style 46 79		stone	
Webster Groves		19. Architect or Engineer		31. Wall Construction	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		20. Contractor or Builder		stone masonry	
Webster Groves		21. Original Use, if apparent		32. Roof Type & Material	
		church OGA		gambrel, comp.	
		22. Present Use		33. No. of Bays	
		church		Front 7 Side 3	
		23. Ownership		34. Wall Treatment	
		Public ☐ Private ☒		4/3 2/1	
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known		35. Plan Shape	
		Christ the King Covenant Church		irregular	
		700 Tuxedo Boulevard 63119		36. Changes	
				(Explain in #42)	
				Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐	
9. Coordinates		25. Open to Public?		37. Condition	
UTM		Yes ☒ No ☐		Interior	
Lat		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		Exterior	
Long				good	
10. Site ☐ Building ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		38. Preservation Underway?	
Structure ☐ Object ☐				Yes ☐ No ☒	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒				39. Endangered? By What?	
12. Is it Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐				Yes ☐ No ☒	
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes ☐ No ☒				40. Visible from Public Road?	
14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐				Yes ☒ No ☐	
15. Name of Established District				41. Distance from and Frontage on Road	
42. Further Description of Important Features		The main structure and an unusual curved wing to the south are of rock-faced limestone, the area housing the sanctuary having a shingled gambrel roof and the wing a truncated conical roof. Under the eaves are widely spaced dentils. The gable of the gambrel roof is faced with aluminum siding, originally shingle, and has at its center a large Gothic arched window with several panels of opalescent stained glass defined with Gothic tracery. Below is a small enclosed stone entry porch with a paneled door (continued)		Photo	
43. History and Significance		The Tuxedo Christian Chapel, the congregation which built this church in 1908, began in 1893 when a non-denominational Sunday school, the Tuxedo Park Union Sunday School, was formed. The first meeting took place in a home and the second, with an enrollment of ninety-two, on the second floor of a new barn. The non-denominational status was maintained by alternating the use of Presbyterian and Methodist quarterlies. (continued)		700 Tuxedo Boulevard; 644 Bompert Avenue	
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings		The surrounding Tuxedo Park neighborhood is made up of large turn-of-the-century frame houses.			
45. Sources of Information		Start, Clarissa, Webster Groves, City of Webster Groves, 1975. "Christ the King Covenant Church," booklet by pastor Michael Peters, undated. Interview with Ann Morris, December 3, 1991.		46. Prepared by	
				Judy Little	
				47. Organization	
				St. Louis County Parks	
				48. Date	
				49. Revision Date(s)	
				12/91	

Christ the King Covenant Church; Tuxedo Christian Chapel;
Webster Groves Christian Church; Church of the Lutheran Confession;
Chinese Gospel Church,
700 Tuxedo Boulevard; 644 Bompert Avenue

42. continued

and side panels, all with windows in the upper portions; large windows on the sides of the porch have sixteen panes and finished stone sills; the porch roof is a gable. Tall double-hung windows with stained glass flank the porch. On the north side there are three rectangular windows with stained glass and heavy rough-cut stone lintels. Above it is a gable-roofed dormer which includes five rectangular stained glass windows. Basement windows are in window wells partially below grade. A cornerstone is present but the inscription has been ground off. A wing attached to the rounded section has stone walls as well as some areas clad in aluminum clapboard siding; it has a mansard roof. An old-fashioned sloping cellar door and an open carport of modern construction are on the east side.

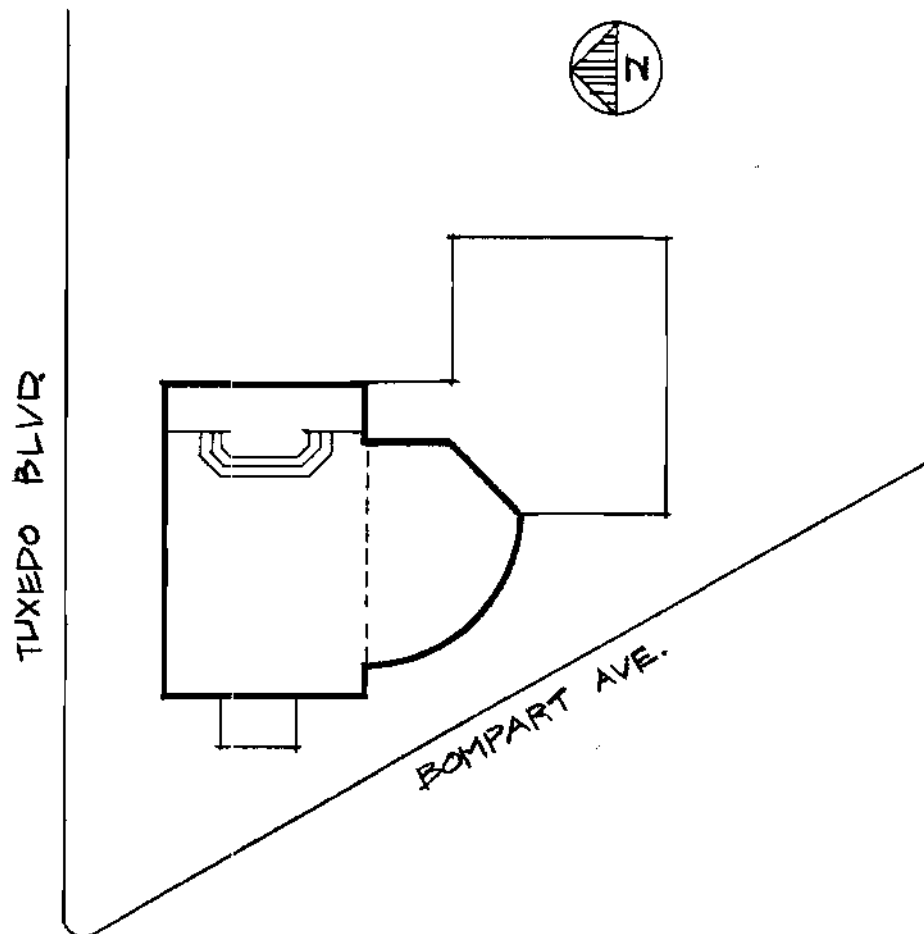
43. continued

Volunteer ministers were used. In 1894, the congregation erected a building which still stands at 667 Atlanta.

In 1895 the congregation's members divided into two groups and organized the Tuxedo Park Methodist Episcopal Church and the Tuxedo Christian Chapel. The Sunday School remained non-denominational but a vote of the two denominations gave the building to the Methodists.

Tuxedo Christian Chapel was given ground for a new building by W. S. Hull in whose house meetings were held for a period. In 1908 the group finished its sanctuary at a cost of \$4,500, at the corner of Tuxedo and Bompert. An interesting observation is that the new building has a gambrel, or barn-like roof, perhaps recalling the early meetings in a barn. The church was later called Webster Groves Christian Church. It was the only Disciples of Christ church in the Webster area. The minister from 1939 to 1975 was the Rev. Dr. Raymond F. McCallister under whose leadership the membership was substantially enlarged, leading to a move from this building in 1954 to a new building on Lockwood at a corner of Westborough Country Club's golf course.

The old Webster Groves Christian Church building was later occupied by the Church of the Lutheran Confession and then was sold to the Chinese Gospel Church. In 1988, the building was purchased for \$150,000 by the newly formed Christ the King Covenant Church. Christ the King had been organized in 1985 by a group of families mostly from South County and Webster Groves. Michael Peters and his wife Linda were leaders in this group which became affiliated with Covenant Ministries International, an organization based in England with churches in Europe, Africa, Asia and the United States; there are currently 20 churches in the United States. After meeting in various rental spaces, the congregation moved to this building in December of 1988.



CHRIST THE KING COVENANT CHURCH, 1908
WEBSTER GROVES, MO.



MISSOURI OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORIC INVENTORY SURVEY FORM

SL-45-026-005

1. NO.		4. PRESENT LOCAL NAME(S) OR DESIGNATION(S) COLD WATER CEMETERY	
2. COUNTY ST. LOUIS (Mo.)		5. OTHER NAME(S)	
3. LOCATION OF NEGATIVES		Historic - Architecture Inventory	
6. SPECIFIC LEGAL LOCATION U.S. SURVEY 107 TOWNSHIP 4-1 RANGE 6 SECTION EAST IF CITY OR TOWN, STREET ADDRESS		16. THEMATIC CATEGORY	
7. CITY OR TOWN IF RURAL, VICINITY NORTH ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO.		17. DATE(S) OR PERIOD 1800 (±) SEE EXHIBITS 'B', 'C' AND 'D'	
8. DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION 1 1/4 MILES (+), NORTH OF LINDBERGH; 1/2 MILE EAST OF OLD HALLS FERRY ROAD. SEE ATTACHED EXHIBIT 'A'		18. STYLE OR DESIGN N/A - CEMETERY	
9. COORDINATES UTM LAT LONG		19. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER NONE	
10. SITE (X) BUILDING () STRUCTURE () OBJECT ()		20. CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER NONE	
11. ON NATIONAL REGISTER? YES () NO ()		21. ORIGINAL USE, IF APPARENT CEMETERY	
12. IS IT ELIGIBLE? YES () NO ()		22. PRESENT USE CEMETERY	
13. PART OF ESTAB. HIST. DISTRICT? YES () NO (X)		23. OWNERSHIP PUBLIC () PRIVATE (X) MSDAR #	
14. DISTRICT POTENTIAL? YES () NO (X)		24. OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS IF KNOWN MSDAR # % BEVERLY WADE AACH 834 LOUWEN DRIVE ST. LOUIS, MO. 63124	
15. NAME OF ESTABLISHED DISTRICT N/A		25. OPEN TO PUBLIC? YES (X) NO ()	
42. FURTHER DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT FEATURES SEE EXHIBITS 'B', 'C' AND 'D'. VETERANS FROM SEVEN WARS ARE BURIED HERE. ENTRANCE SIGN AT OLD HALLS FERRY ROAD. MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES EACH YEAR.		26. LOCAL CONTACT PERSON OR ORGANIZATION SAME AS 24 ABOVE	
43. HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE SEE EXHIBITS 'B', 'C' AND 'D'. THIS CEMETERY REPRESENTS A LANDMARK OF THE WESTERN MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. FEDERAL GRANT FOR PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION WAS COMPLETED IN 1976. (BI-CENTENNIAL PROJECT).		27. OTHER SURVEYS IN WHICH INCLUDED U.S. SURVEY 107 ONLY LISTED IN DAR PUBLICATIONS. PUBLICATIONS THEN DAR CHAPTERS AND AT NORMAN LIBRARY, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.	
44. DESCRIPTION OF ENVIRONMENT AND OUTBUILDINGS WOODED AREA, ATOP HILL - MAINTAINED ROCK BED DRIVEWAY (ACCESS AND WITHIN CEMETERY) - ADJACENT TO MISSISSIPPI RIVER - LIBERTY TREE WITHIN CEMETERY - PARTIALLY FENCED (WROUGHT IRON & BARBED WIRE)		28. NO. OF STORIES N/A	
45. SOURCES OF INFORMATION MY OWN RESEARCH DURING MY YEARS AS CHAIRMAN OF PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION FOR THE CEMETERY.		29. BASEMENT? YES () NO () N/A	
46. PREPARED BY BEVERLY W. AACH		30. FOUNDATION MATERIAL N/A	
47. ORGANIZATION MSDAR #		31. WALL CONSTRUCTION N/A	
48. DATE 3/17/82		32. ROOF TYPE AND MATERIAL N/A	
49. REVISION DATE(S)		33. NO. OF BAYS FRONT N/A SIDE	
		34. WALL TREATMENT N/A	
		35. PLAN SHAPE EXHIBIT 'A'	
		36. CHANGES (EXPLAIN IN NO. 42) ADDITION () ALTERED () NO CHANGES MOVED ()	
		37. CONDITION INTERIOR GOOD GROUPS EXCELLENT EXTERIOR	
		38. PRESERVATION UNDERWAY? YES (X) NO ()	
		39. ENDANGERED? BY WHAT? YES () NO (X)	
		40. VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD? YES () NO (X)	
		41. DISTANCE FROM AND FRONTAGE ON ROAD 1/2 MILE (±) FROM MAJOR RD.	
		PHOTO MUST BE PROVIDED	

* MISSOURI STATE SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION

SUBMITTED BY:

BEVERLY WADE AACH
836 LOUWEN DRIVE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI 63124
PHONE 314-991-0265

COLD WATER CEMETERY

FACT SHEET

Cold Water Cemetery is located in North Saint Louis County - 1 1/4 miles ~~west~~ ^{NORTH} of Lindbergh Boulevard on Old Halls Ferry Road.

Historic Cold Water Cemetery is considered to be the oldest Protestant cemetery still in use west of the Mississippi River. It was first known as the Patterson burial ground, later as the Patterson-Hume, and finally as Cold Water. The first known burial is that of Keziah Hornaday Patterson, first wife of John Patterson, Sr., Revolutionary soldier, in 1809.

The Reverend John Clark, first Protestant minister to preach west of the Mississippi is buried here, along with Eliza and Lucy Patterson in whose cabin home he founded the first Methodist Society in Missouri Territory.

On this quiet wooded hill are buried soldiers who fought in the American Revolution, War of 1812, Mexican War, War Between the States, Spanish-American War and World War I and World War II.

On November 3, 1963, the cemetery was officially given to the Missouri State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. In accepting this unusual gift, the MSSDAR assumed the responsibilities of its future maintenance and of bringing to it the recognition it deserves in the history of America's westward expansion.

Lots are available for sale at \$250.00 each or \$225.00 each in lots of two or more.

Restoration, preservation and beautification has been completed as a Bicentennial project. MEMORIAL SERVICES are held every Memorial Day with a special flower drop, color guard by the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion, a well-known speaker and special dedications and memorials - truly an impressive service. We invite you to join us on this special day, you will be proud of what we have done here--it is a peaceful, serene spot on top of the hill, surrounded by trees- a landmark of the westward movement in our country and a part of our heritage!

Cold Water Cemetery contains approximately three acres of land and is located in north Saint Louis County Missouri, Township 47, Range 6 East in U.S. Survey 107. It lies one-half mile east of Old Hall's Ferry Road and is reached by a private drive belonging to the Cemetery. It became the property of the Missouri State Society Daughters of the American Revolution in November 1963, when the ownership was transferred to them by the Cold Water Cemetery Association. The Missouri-State Society accepted this unusual gift and assumed responsibility for its future maintenance because of the special historical significance of this old burial ground.

HEROES WHO FOUGHT IN OUR WARS HAVE BEEN BURIED IN COLD WATER CEMETERY. AMONG THEM:

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION: JOHN M. PATTERSON, SR.
EUSEBIUS HUBBARD

THE WAR OF 1812:	CUMBERLAND JAMES	1790-1846
	WILLIAM PATTERSON	1782-1860
	ELISHA PATTERSON	1783-1854
	SANDERS PATTERSON	1794-1830
	JOHN PATTERSON, JR.	1796-1833

THE SEMINOLE WAR:	ELIJAH HAWKINS	1828-1861
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THE CIVIL WAR:	ELISHA HARRIS	1832-1883
	JOHN W. HARRIS	1836-1873

THE MEXICAN WAR:	NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK DOUGLASS	1819-1903
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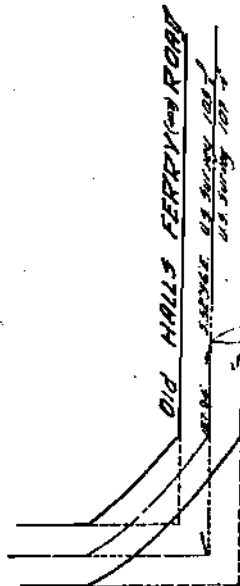
WORLD WAR I	JAMES M. PATTERSON	1895-1919
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WORLD WAR II	EDWARD ERNST KOENEMAN	1914-1975
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EXHIBIT 'A'

Survey of a tract of land in
U.S. SURVEY 107

T.47N, R.6E.

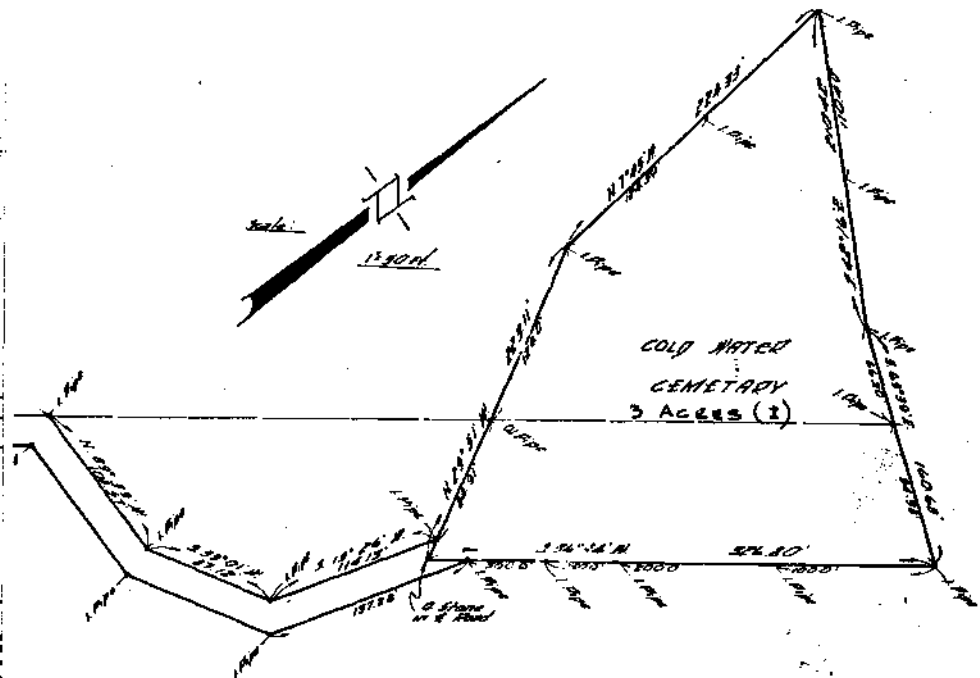


Order No. 3487
Office of Elbring Surveying Company
19 N. Meramec Ave. Clayton, Missouri

This is to certify that we have on August 2, 1963, by order of Cold Water Cemetery Board, executed a survey of Cold Water Cemetery & road leading to it, in U.S. Survey 10, Township 47 North, Range 6 East, St. Louis County, Missouri and the results are correctly represented on the above plat.

ELBRING SURVEYING COMPANY

by *Wm. Elbring*





All that remains of the first Protestant church established in Missouri is the Cold Water Cemetery off Old Halls Ferry Road in north St. Louis County. The cemetery was once the churchyard of a log Methodist church established by the Rev. John Clark, the first

Protestant minister to hold services in the territory in defiance of Spanish authorities. At right is the headstone on his grave in the cemetery. It replaces the original headstone and bears the identical inscription which was nearly obliterated by erosion on the



original. The cemetery has been in use since shortly after the Louisiana Territory became a part of the United States in 1803.

—Globe-Democrat Photos by Bob Diaz

1st Protestant minister in state defied authorities to preach

By **BARNEY WIPPOLD**
Globe-Democrat Staff Writer

The first Protestant minister to hold services in Missouri and who is attributed with establishing the first Methodist Church in the state was a frontier preacher who defied Spanish authorities by clandestinely crossing the Mississippi River from Illinois to hold services in this area.

On a quiet knoll amid the pines in north St. Louis County is a small

cemetery which was once the churchyard surrounding the log church in which he preached. The church is gone, but

His faith carried him through trials

among the tombstones is one designating the grave of the man who established the church, Rev. John Clark, one of the most

remarkable men among many remarkable pioneers of the time.

Father Clark, as he became known, was a man of great courage imbued with a sense of righteousness which gave him the strength to overcome obstacles which would have stopped men with less fortitude. His story is one which should serve as an inspiration to anyone with the spirit of evangelism.

WHILE UNMOVING in his regard toward righteousness, especially as it applied to himself, Father Clark was not

above questioning doctrinal philosophy. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, later joined the Methodists and ultimately joined an abstruse sect of Baptists.

But before he became a preacher, his faith carried him through severe trials. He was twice impressed for service on a British man-of-war, captured and held as a prisoner of war for 18 months by the Spanish, and survived a ship wreck off Cape Hatteras in a raging storm.

He was born in 1758 at Inverness,

Scotland, of parents who were fairly well-to-do. His mother was a stern Presbyterian who reared her son to live

He was a Spanish prisoner of war

in fear of the way of the transgressor. The influence of his mother never left him throughout his long life.

AT THE AGE OF 20, he went on as a sailor aboard a trading vessel bound for the West Indies. In midvoyage the vessel was stopped by a British man-of-war and Clark was impressed for its crew. He

swam. He came near drowning before making it ashore. Later, he said he had feared to pray during this predicament because of the magnitude of his sins.

AFTER REACHING SHORE at Charleston, he managed to get behind the American lines, the Revolutionary War then being in progress. He made his way to Savannah, Georgia, where he obtained passage on a vessel to St. Thomas in the West Indies.

There, he obtained a berth as a sailor on the "Perry" bound for New York. When it reached its destination, he found that peace had been declared. On the return voyage, the Perry was overtaken by a great storm off of Cape Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina. After a severe battering the ship foundered with

sailor aboard a trading vessel bound for the West Indies. In midvoyage the vessel was stopped by a British man-of-war and Clark was impressed for its crew. He managed to escape, but soon after was captured by a Spanish frigate and taken as a prisoner of war, Britain at the time being at war with both Spain and France.

He was imprisoned in a bleak dungeon in Cuba for 18 months before being exchanged and again impressed on HMS Narcissus. The harsh treatment aboard the man-of-war was little to his liking and he vowed to escape.

He waited for an opportunity until the vessel was off of Charleston, S.C., by jumping overboard and swimming ashore. But the distance was much farther than he counted on being able to

that peace had been declared. On the return voyage, the Peggy was overtaken by a great storm off of Cape Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina. After a severe battering the ship foundered with only the crew being saved, among them being Clark.

He made one more trip to the West Indies, but before the trip was over he concluded he would have to give up the life of a sailor if he ever intended to save his soul. He gave up the sea in 1785 and became a schoolteacher in Charleston.

BUT TEACHING ALONE was not enough for Clark. He was beginning to hear about John Wesley, the founder of Methodism and soon joined a group of his followers in Georgia. He continued to teach school, but in addition began

Continued on Page 24

Father John Clark—a righteous man of courage

Continued from Page 19

leading prayer meetings and to preach.

He made one trip back to the British Isles, but returned almost immediately after learning that both of his parents were dead. Soon after his return, he became a circuit preacher. From Georgia he went to Kentucky preaching in taverns along the way and making converts. During the winter months he taught school.

Minister refused to obey Spanish edicts

While in Kentucky he met John Gilham, who persuaded Father Clark to join him into going into the Illinois country. Gilham had become enamored with Illinois while traveling through the territory in search of his wife and family who had been captured by Indians and taken to Illinois. Gilham had searched the territory for five years before he was able to ransom back his family.

TOGETHER, GILHAM and his family along with Father Clark, as he was then becoming to be known, traveled to western Illinois.

Westwardly, across the Mississippi River was a vast territory known as Louisiana, which then belonged to the Spanish. It was a land forbidden to Protestantism. While the land was ruled by the Spanish, they had made no effort to colonize it. Most of the early settlers were French and practiced the Catholic faith.

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, many of the veterans were looking for new lands. They looked across the Mississippi River and liked what they saw. While the Spanish authorities were encouraging the Americans to settle there, they did not want them to bring in any strange religious practices.

So, the Spanish governor Gayoso established a number of rules governing the new settlers. One of which was as follows:

"LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE not to be extended beyond the first generation; the children of emigrants must be Catholics. Emigrants not agreeing to this, must not be admitted, but removed, even when they bring property with them."

Most of the American settlers coming into Louisiana, if they were aware of the edict, must have come tongue in cheek or with crossed fingers. They had no intention of following the edict.

Another regulation exhorted commandants of the territory to be on the lookout for preachers of other religions and forbid them to enter the province.

THE CHALLENGE was too much for Father Clark. In the spring of 1798, shortly after coming to Illinois, Father Clark crossed the Mississippi River at a point near Herculaneum and standing on

his family, had moved into the Louisiana Territory about 1797 and had obtained a land patent from the Spanish amounting to 1,500 arpens, an area equivalent to slightly more than 1,200 acres.

THE PATTERSON GRANT was in the Cold Water Creek area of what is now north St. Louis County. It extended from the Missouri River on the north to Cold Water Creek on the south, between what is now Halls Ferry and Bellefontaine Roads.

The two acquaintances soon became reunited and it was not long before Father Clark was a regular visitor to the Patterson settlement and would hold services in various homes of the settlers. Word would be sent ahead that Father Clark was crossing the river at a certain point and someone would meet him to guide him to one of the cabins where services were held by prearrangement. Before dawn of the following day Father Clark would be back on the Illinois shore.

At that time the area was governed by M. Zenon Trudeau, a Frenchman, who was retained by the Spanish as lieutenant governor of the area. Trudeau was sympathetic with the settlers, but at the same time he knew what was going on about him.

Another settler in the area, Abraham Musick Jr., was friendly with Trudeau. Musick asked Trudeau to permit Father Clark to preach in the settlement. Trudeau rejected the plea at the same time tempering his reply.

HE TOLD MUSICK, "I mean you must not put a bell on a house and call it a church, nor suffer anyone to Christen your children but the parish priest. But if any of your friends choose to meet at your house, sing, pray and talk about religion, you shall not be molested."

Trudeau soon learned that Clark was crossing the river about once a month and preaching to anyone who would listen to him for several days before returning. Learning of the pattern of his visits, Trudeau, just before Father Clark was due to end his visit, would send word that if he was not out of the territory in three days he would have him put into the calabozo.

It was by means of this subterfuge that Trudeau appeared to be enforcing the law.

Preached almost to the day he died

FOLLOWING THE PURCHASE of Louisiana by the United States, Father Clark could move around more freely. On Jan. 9, 1806, he married Patterson's second son, Elisha, to Lucy Hubbard. This was the first recorded Protestant marriage performed in the territory. Sometime within a few years of set-

While the first documented burial in the cemetery surrounding the church was in 1830, it is believed there were earlier unrecorded burials in the cemetery.

JUST WHEN FATHER CLARK began to question the sacrament of infant baptism as practiced by the Methodists is not known. But because of his disagreement with the practice, he joined a Baptist group known as the "Friends of Humanity" sometime prior to 1810. The group was opposed to slavery and was working quietly to abolish the practice.

The change in his denomination in no way diminished his acceptance by the settlers and he continued to preach in the Coldwater Church.

While most circuit preachers of the day made their rounds on horseback, Father Clark would have no part of such transportation, relying on his own legs. He was either afraid he might hurt the horse or that it would hurt him. At one time a group of his adherents gave him a horse, but he soon returned it saying it interfered with his meditation.

SO ZEALOUS WAS HE of keeping his scheduled services that on one occasion he traveled nearly 60 miles on foot without rest to keep a preaching engagement. At that time he was nearing 70.

During the last two years of his life, he was nearly always in ill health, but continued to make his rounds. He died Nov. 19, 1838, just short of his 75th birthday, at the home of Elisha Patterson and was buried in Coldwater Cemetery.

In time the cemetery fell into disuse and was allowed to become overgrown. About 1929, a group of descendants formed the "Coldwater Cemetery Association" in an effort to preserve the historic cemetery. The work was too much for them.

ONE OF THE MEMBERS of the association, Lola Piskert, was a member of the O'Fallon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Through her efforts, the Missouri State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was induced to take over the cemetery jointly with the association.

The cemetery is now well kept, head stones restored and all of the graves that could be found documented. A new headstone, with the original inscription which had become nearly obliterated by time, was provided for the grave of Father Clark.

The old cemetery is about one half mile east of Old Halls Ferry Road, about a mile north of Lindbergh Boulevard.

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Westwardly, across the Mississippi River was a vast territory known as Louisiana, which then belonged to the Spanish. It was a land forbidden to Protestantism. While the land was ruled by the Spanish, they had made no effort to colonize it. Most of the early settlers were French and practiced the Catholic faith.

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, many of the veterans were looking for new lands. They looked across the Mississippi River and liked what they saw. While the Spanish authorities were encouraging the Americans to settle there, they did not want them to bring in any strange religious practices.

So, the Spanish governor Gayoso established a number rules governing the new settlers. One of which was as follows:

"LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE not to be extended beyond the first generation; the children of emigrants must be Catholics. Emigrants not agreeing to this, must not be admitted, but removed, even when they bring property with them."

Most of the American settlers coming into Louisiana, if they were aware of the edict, must have come tongue in cheek or with crossed fingers. They had no intention of following the edict.

Another regulation exhorted commanders of the territory to be on the lookout for preachers of other religions and forbid them to enter the province.

THE CHALLENGE was too much for Father Clark. In the spring of 1798, shortly after coming to Illinois, Father Clark crossed the Mississippi River at a point near Herculaneum and standing on a rock in the river preached the first Protestant services heard in Missouri.

The crossing and the preaching was the first of many to follow in defiance of the edict until the purchase of the territory five years later by the United States.

Before coming to the Illinois country, Father Clark had met John M. Patterson Sr. in North Carolina, where Patterson was living at the time. Patterson, with

Another settler in the area, Abraham Musick Jr., was friendly with Trudeau. Musick asked Trudeau to permit Father Clark to preach in the settlement. Trudeau rejected the plea at the same time tempering his reply.

HE TOLD MUSICK, "I mean you must not put a bell on a house and call it a church, nor suffer anyone to Christen your children but the parish priest. But if any of your friends choose to meet at your house, sing, pray and talk about religion, you shall not be molested."

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It was by means of this subterfuge that Trudeau appeared to be enforcing the law.

Preached almost to the day he died

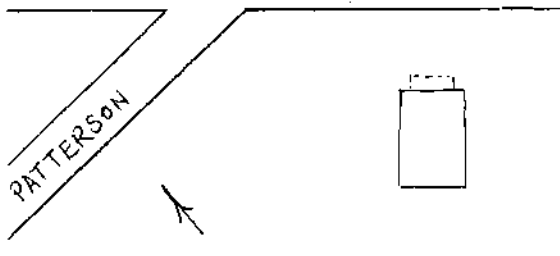
FOLLOWING THE PURCHASE of Louisiana by the United States, Father Clark could move around more freely. On Jan. 9, 1806, he married Patterson's second son, Elisha, to Lucy Hubbard. This was the first recorded Protestant marriage performed in the territory.

Sometime within a few years of settling in the area, the elder Patterson set aside a part of his land for a church and cemetery, which is now known as Coldwater Cemetery. A log church was built in the center of the grounds about 1807 and became the first Methodist Church to be built in Missouri, although two years earlier Father Clark had established a Methodist "class" in the area.



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-009

1. No.		4. Present Name(s) <i>elkh</i> Coldwater Church <i>Union Church</i>		19
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives St. Louis County Parks		15245 New Halls Ferry Road		
6. Specific Location 1.17 acre in Lot 2 Patterson Partition, west of New Halls Ferry Road and south of Patterson Road <i>SUR. 105</i>		16. Thematic Category <i>030 250</i>	28. No. of Stories <i>1-1</i>	2 County St. Louis 3 Present Name(s) Coldwater Church
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Lewis & Clark Township <i>Florissant</i>		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1851	29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐ partial	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow NEW HALLS FERRY <i>vic</i> 		18. Style or Design Greek Revival <i>31</i> <i>80</i>	30. Foundation Material stone <i>10</i>	
9. Coordinates Lat _____ Long _____ UTM		19. Architect or Engineer	31. Wall Construction brick <i>LB</i>	
10. Site I: Building ☒ Structure I: Object ☐		20. Contractor or Builder	32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp. <i>GB SD</i>	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Original Use, if apparent church <i>OLA</i>	33. No. of Bays Front <i>2</i> Side <i>4</i>	
12. Is II Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		22. Present Use meeting hall	34. Wall Treatment painted white <i>30</i>	
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	35. Plan Shape rectangular	
14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Moline Memorial Chateau Association, 6175 North Highway 67, Florissant Mo. 63034	36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐	
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐	37. Condition Interior _____ Exterior <i>fair</i>	
42. Further Description of Important Features According to county records, the building measures 50' by 36' and the porch 22' by 6'6". The porch is a recent addition with a steep shed roof and clapboard siding. A window and an off-center door are in front. The fourth bay at the side is closed (and may always have been so.) On the south side this bay has a basement entrance sheltered by a modern shed roof. The west end has another blocked window. The remaining bays have very large 12-over-12 windows with plain but typical lintels and sills.		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		5 Other Name(s) 15245 New Halls Ferry Road
43. History and Significance This land was part of 47 arpents in U.S. Survey 105 acquired by Elisha Patterson (1783-1854) in 1813 from his father John. Elisha Patterson gave an acre and a half, since reduced by the meandering of Coldwater Creek, which borders the property to the south. The deed, dated July 12, 1851, gives the land to Frederick Hyatt (a neighbor), Thomas M. Tunstall, and Reuben Musick (member of a family that had founded several other Baptist Churches), "for erection of an Orthodox Protestant Church." Patterson stipulated that		27. Other Surveys in Which Included 100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County (1976) and Kenneth E. Coombs survey (1965)		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings In spite of the rapid suburbanization of this neighborhood, this site still has a perimeter of trees and stands apart from its surroundings. Two other contemporary buildings also associated with the Pattersons are located a little north of here on the west side of New Halls Ferry Road.		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		
45. Sources of Information St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds, Book Y5, page 521 Bellefontaine United Methodist Church, <i>A Heritage of Living Faith</i> , 1976. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 3503, page 114.		46. Prepared by E. Hamilton		4 Photo
		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
		48. Date 6/88		
		49. Revision Date(s)		

Coldwater Church
15245 New Halls Ferry Road

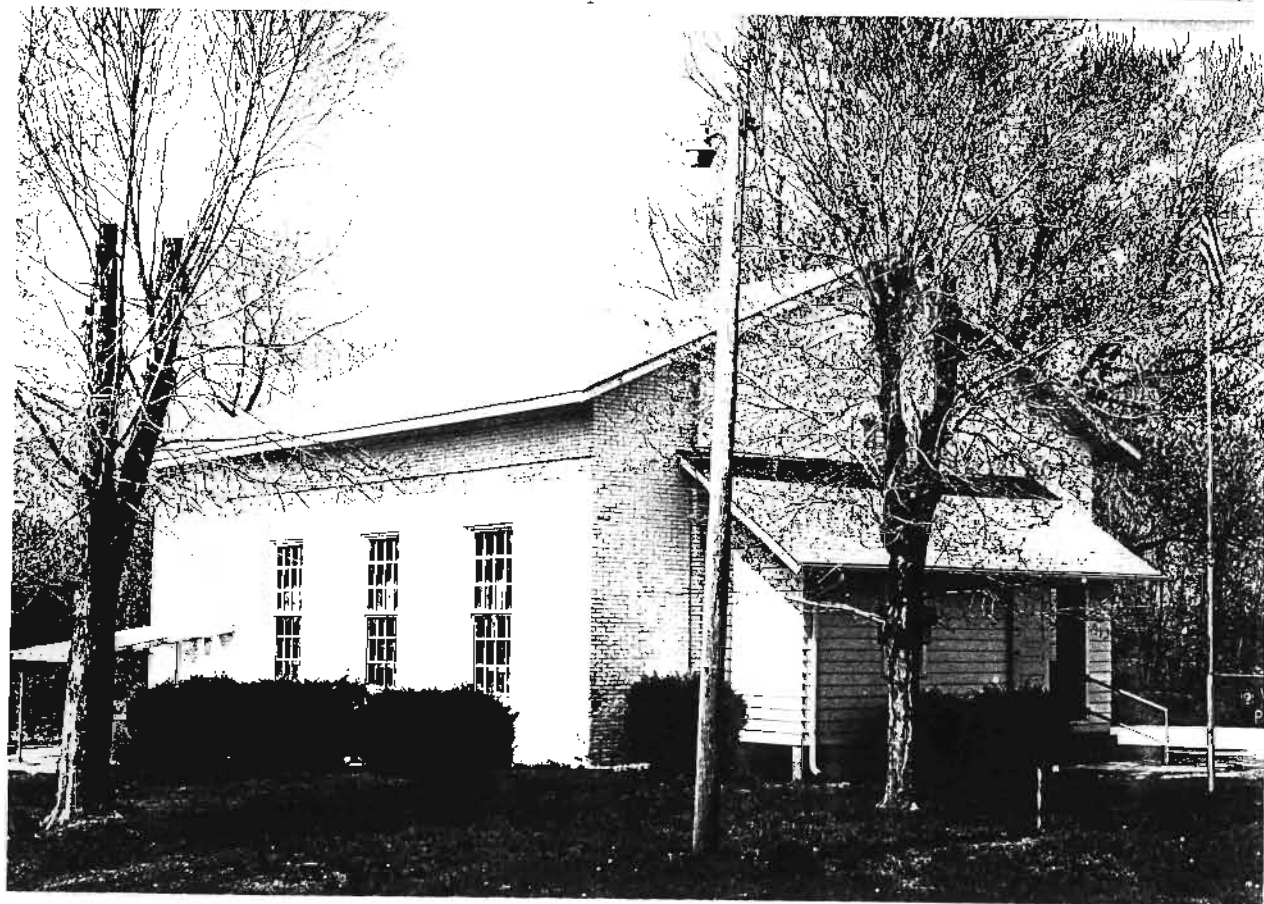
42. continued

This is a very simple building but retains the classic lines of the vernacular Greek Revival. Kenneth E. Coombs, in his 1965 survey for St. Louis County, sketched the brick cornice with its brick dentils on bull headers.

43. continued

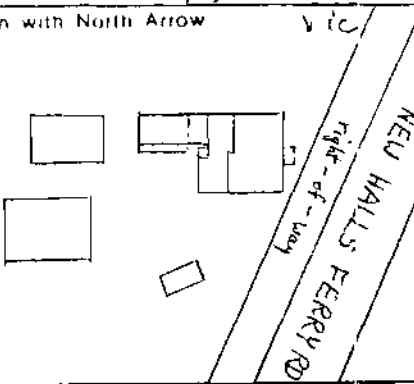
no part was to be used for burying purposes. The church is said to have been used jointly by Baptists and Methodists. The Methodist church, said to have been the first in Missouri, had been formed in 1806 by Rev. John Clark in the home of Elisha and Lucy Patterson, who had been married by him earlier that year. The Baptist church had been organized in the home of William Patterson (elder brother of Elisha) and his wife Assenath Piggott in 1809. The Methodists were served by a circuit pastor who also served Bellefontaine and several other churches and several other churches that disappeared or were removed from the circuit by 1873. The two churches remained in the "Bellefontaine Circuit" until about 1904, when the Coldwater Church closed its doors. The building is still shown in the 1909 atlas as "Union Church."

In 1955 the property was sold by the Cold Water Farm Bureau Hall Association, Herbert Niehaus, President, to the present owner. At the time of the 1965 survey, the building was occupied by the Lutheran Church of the Risen Christ.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-009A

1. No.		4. Present Name(s) Lucy Patterson House		1 no 20 St. Louis 4 Present Name(s) Lucy Patterson House 5 Other Name(s) 15505 New Halls Ferry Road
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives St. Louis County Parks				
6. Specific Location 2.17 acres of Lot 5, Elisha Patterson's Estate in Section II, Township 47, Range 6		16. Thematic Category 030		28. No. of Stories 1½
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Lewis & Clark Twp., nr. Florissant		17. Date(s) or Period constructed c. 1860		29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
8. Site Plan with North Arrow 		18. Style or Design Greek Revival/Italianate		30. Foundation Material stone 40
9. Coordinates Lat Long		19. Architect or Engineer		31. Wall Construction brick LB WW
10. Site: Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		20. Contractor or Builder		32. Roof Type & Material Gable, comp
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Original Use, if apparent residence DIA		33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 3
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☒ No ☐		22. Present Use residence		34. Wall Treatment painted white 30 21
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		35. Plan Shape L-shaped
14. District Potential? Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Celeste M. Meyer		36. Changes from Addition ☒ (Explain in #42) Moved
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒		37. Condition Interior 20 Exterior excellent
		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
		27. Other Surveys in Which Included Historic Buildings in St. Louis County		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
				40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
				41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /435
42. Further Description of Important Features The back portion of the front wing and the rear wing are frame. The front has a dentilled cornice and two pedimented dormers. Windows are 6-over-6 and have working shutters. Those in front have segmental arches. The front door has a toplight and a newer glazed storm door. Sheltering it is a one-bay hip-roofed porch with dentilled cornice and grillwork frieze with angled brackets. A former open porch on the rear was enclosed in 1950. The rear wing is separated from the front by an open breezeway. It is frame.		Photo		5 Other Name(s) 15505 New Halls Ferry Road
43. History and Significance The Patterson family were among the earliest settlers of English origin in St. Louis County. John Patterson, Sr., a veteran of the Revolutionary War, came to the area about 1798. He, his five sons, and other members of the family acquired so much land northeast of the village of Florissant that the area became known as the Patterson Settlement. Another surviving house associated with the family is at Box 376 Old Halls Ferry				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The widening of New Halls Ferry Road has caused the hill on which the house sits to be cut away, leaving a rather steep bank. The house is still surrounded by old trees.				
45. Sources of Information St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds Book 11, p. 138 St. Louis City Probate Court, Lucy Patterson estate, 12602 Historic Buildings Survey for St. Louis County, Kenneth E. Coombs, 1965. Missouri Society D.A.R., "Cold Water Cemetery".		46. Prepared by E. Hamilton		
		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
		48. Date 6/88		49. Revision Date(s)

Lucy Patterson House
15505 New Halls Ferry Road

42. continued

with board-and-batten siding, unusual in this area.

43. continued

Road, almost in sight of this one. Elisha Patterson, John's second son (1773-1854), began acquiring land in the area (Township 47 North Range 6 East) by 1818 and eventually owned about 575 acres. He bought the tract on which this house stands from the U.S. in 1823. He married Lucy Hubbard in 1806 when she was sixteen, and they had fourteen surviving children. Apparently no settlement of his estate was made at the time of his death or at the death of his widow in 1876, until some of the children sued for partition of the estate. In the settlement, this lot went to Amy J., the wife of David Frazier, then resident in Dover, Mo. By that time, each of the seven major parts of the estate had a house, so the purpose of this one cannot be ascertained. Judging from the style of the architecture, however, it seems likely that it was built shortly after the death of Elisha Patterson, perhaps as a retirement or "dower" house for Lucy Patterson, who would then have been in her sixties. At the time of her death, however, she was living with her son Durrett Patterson nearby.

Elisha Patterson gave the one-and-a-half acre site for the Cold Water Church in 1851. The building survives near here at the corner of New Halls Ferry and Patterson Roads.

45. continued

St. Louis Republic, Nov. 6, 1876, p. 8 (obit. of Lucy Patterson).



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-ASO26-010

1. No 26J430543		4. Present Name(s) Eden United Church of Christ, → Eden Evangelical Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives 4th roll, frames 24-27		8930 Eden Avenue		
6. Specific Location part of Lot 2, Block 80, Mackenzie Tract, 145 ft. south of Aliceton Avenue		16. Thematic Category	28. No. of Stories 1	2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Gravois Township Affton		17. Date(s) or Period 1912	29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow webster Groves		18. Style or Design Romanesque/Gothic Revival 40	30. Foundation Material stone	
		19. Architect or Engineer Charles F. May 73	31. Wall Construction brick masonry	4. Present Name(s) Eden United Church of Christ
		20. Contractor or Builder Lueke & Bopp-Kirkwood Tw St	32. Roof Type & Material hipped gable/comp.	
		21. Original Use, if apparent church OGA OB	33. No. of Bays Front 6 Side 6	
		22. Present Use church	34. Wall Treatment common bond	Eden United Church of Christ
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	35. Plan Shape rectangle	
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known German Evangelical Eden Congregation 63123	36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐	
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐	37. Condition Interior Exterior good	5. Other Name(s) Eden Evangelical Church;
10. Site ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included	39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐			40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐	8930 Eden Avenue
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒			41. Distance from and Frontage on Road	
14. District Potent'ly? Yes ☐ No ☐				
15. Name of Established District		42. Further Description of Important Features The corner bell tower with its eight-sided spire is the prominent feature of the building. The first two stories of the tower have round-headed windows with stone sills and keystones and the third story has large round-arched louvered openings for the bells. A parapet wall with its own small corner towers and center peaks forms the base for the slate-clad steeple with its ornate copper finial; decorative white glazed brick inlays are in each of the small corner towers. A hip-roofed porch (continued)		Photo
43. History and Significance Eden United Church of Christ was founded as Eden Evangelical Church, on February 29, 1912, by a group of local men of German ancestry. It was the third church to organize in Affton, then an area of truck gardens linked to St. Louis by Gravois Road. While meeting at Christ Episcopal Church, the congregation purchased a piece of land 168' x 241' just north of Gravois from Mary E. Berry, and a contract for a new church was let (continued)				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church is located one block east of the intersection of Gravois and Rock Hill Roads; Gravois is an old road leading southwest from downtown St. Louis out to the Meramec River. A paved parking lot is behind the building, a park is behind that, and a house approximately contemporary with the church is next door. (continued)				
45. Sources of Information One page history of the Church, April 26, 1987, church files. "Eden UCC, St. Louis, Church of the Month," <u>The Courier</u> , March 1987. On site inspection.		46. Prepared by Judy Little		Eden Evangelical Church;
		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
		48. Date 1/92 49. Revision Date(s)		

Eden United Church of Christ, Eden Evangelical Church
8930 Eden Avenue

42. continued

with arched openings on three sides is attached to the base of the tower, six steps above grade, and serves as the main entry. The doors are solid wood with decorative wrought-iron hinges. All windows have round arches, formed with two or three courses of brick headers, but the windows into the sanctuary are divided into two tall panels with Gothic arched heads. The stone sills are cut with steep slopes. Stone-capped brick buttresses are at each corner and between the side bays. The rough-cut stone foundation is above grade around the building. The roof over the sanctuary is hipped, slightly flared at the eaves, with a gable over a projecting section on the front of the building. The slate roof is presently being replaced with composition shingle. The stained glass windows have figures on fields of diamond-shaped panes; they are not opalescent. The cornerstone reads, "Evangelische Eden-Kirche A.D. 1912." A 1954 addition on the rear is one story, half of which is below grade.

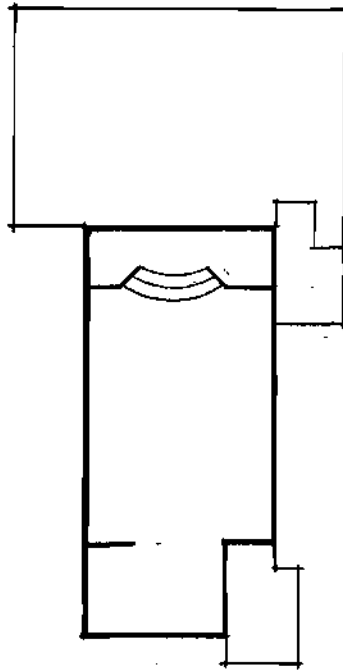
43. continued

in September to Lueke & Bopp of Kirkwood. The cornerstone was laid October 13 with completion in April, 1913, at a cost of \$12,000. A pressed tin ceiling in the sanctuary came from Clabes Hardware a few blocks east on Gravois. Professor Bauer of Eden Seminary ministered to the congregation until the first pastor, the Rev. R. Gottfried Kurz, was hired. During World War I the women of the church petitioned President Wilson by telegram urging him not to declare war on Germany. The architect Charles F. May also designed the old Bethel Church at Greer and Garrison, the Old St. Paul at 9th and Souldard, and the old St. Peter's at St. Louis Avenue and Scott.

The Fellowship Hall/Education Building was added to the church in 1954.

44. continued

The rest of the neighborhood has small houses dating from the twenties through the fifties.



EDEN AVE.

EDEN UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, 1912
AFTON, MO.



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-0216-011

1 No. 12M510991		4 Present Name(s) Fee Fee Baptist Church		1 No	
2 County St. Louis		5 Other Name(s)			
3 Location of Negatives 0226 - 20A, 21		11330 St. Charles Rock Road			
6 Specific Location 3.52 acres in Survey 406, T46 R5, at SE corner St. Charles Rock Road and Fee Fee Road		16 Thematic Category		2 County St. Louis	
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Bridgeton		17 Date(s) or Period 1870			
8 Site Plan with North Arrow		18 Style or Design Romanesque Revival			
		19 Architect or Engineer			
		20 Contractor or Builder			
		21 Original Use, if apparent Church			
		22 Present Use Church Chapel			
		23 Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒			
9 Coordinates UTM		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known Fee Fee Baptist Church 11330 St. Charles Rock Road			4 Present Name(s) Fee Fee Baptist Church
10 Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		25 Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐			
11 On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		26 Local Contact Person or Organization 739-1525			
12 Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		27 Other Surveys in Which Included HAB 00-135			
13 Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes ☐ No ☒		28 No. of Stories 1			
14 District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐		29 Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐			
15 Name of Established District		30 Foundation Material stone			
		31 Wall Construction brick masonry			
		32 Roof Type & Material gable, shingle			
		33 No. of Bays Front 3 Side			
		34 Wall Treatment			
		35 Plan Shape rectangular			
		36 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐			
		37 Condition Interior Exterior good			
		38 Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒			
		39 Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒			
		40 Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐			
		41 Distance from and Frontage on Road			
42 Further Description of Important Features The original 1870 structure is a one-story brick building with a gable roof and a smaller roofed entry. Small brackets are under the eaves in the gables. A hip-roofed wooden belfry is near the front of the roof. A gable vent in the shape of a quatrefoil is in the peak of the front gable. Windows are tall with semi-circular arched heads and stone sill. Stained glass is in most windows. The front door has two leaves, with arched panels, and an arched transom light with opalescent stained glass. (continued)				3 Other Name(s) 11330 St. Charles Rock Road	
43 History and Significance This congregation was organized in 1807, called the first protestant congregation organized in St. Louis County. It is the oldest surviving Baptist congregation west of the Mississippi. This is the third building, the first being a log cabin built in 1815 and the second a small brick structure currently serving as a residence for the caretaker of Fee Fee Cemetery at 11210 Old St. Charles Rock Road. This building, on a five acre site given by Brother Frastus Post, was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$10,000. (continued)					
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church and the Missouri Baptist Children's Home on the east are on large lots with tall mature trees. Across the street is Mizpah Presbyterian Church, 1869. Commercial property is nearby.					
45 Sources of Information Abraham, Ruth E., As A Tree Planted, A History of Fee Fee Baptist Church 1807-1970. Project List, William B. Ittner, Inc. On site inspection.				46 Prepared by M. Webb/J. Little	
47 Organization St. Louis County Parks					
48 Date 1/92 49 Revision Date(s)					

Fee Fee Baptist Church
11330 St. Charles Rock Road

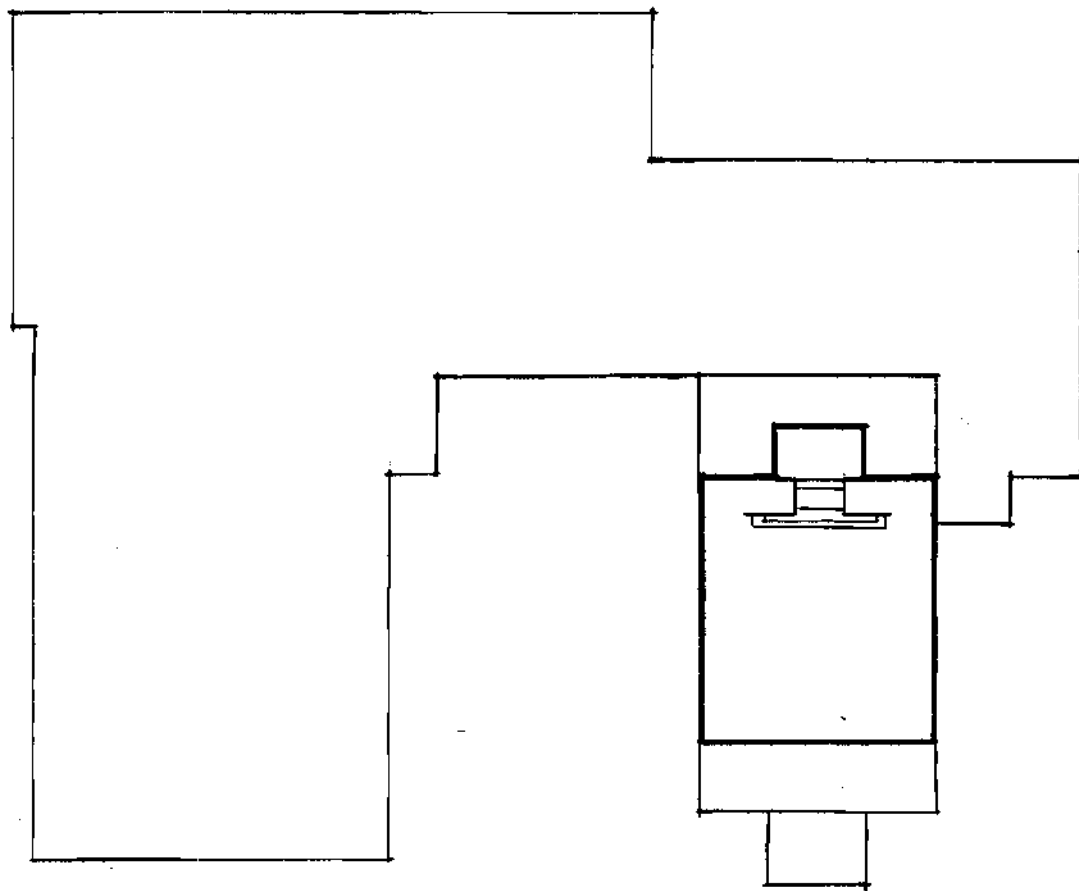
42. continued

The door is entered from a raised brick and concrete porch. Basement windows have segmental-arched heads. Three large additions, the latest containing a new sanctuary, were built in 1949, 1957 and 1975.

43. continued

For a period of several year, beginning in 1882, the congregation shared a pastor with four other churches. Membership was small in the rural area. Furthermore, it dropped from seventy-five in 1882 to thirty-five in 1896, increasing only to forty-nine by 1906. In 1904 a parsonage was built on the east side of the buiding. (Later, in 1954, it was used as the Sunday school annex.) Early in the twentieth century the Missouri Baptist Orphans' Home moved next door to the church on the east; those buildings stand today. The church remained small until 1931, growing under the leadership of the Reverend F. M. Baker to 241 by 1941. One of the stained glass windows installed in 1942 bears the names of Rev. Baker and his wife. In 1942 the auditorium floor was lowered and new pews added.

Post-war growth of the area around the church increased membership. In 1949, an addition was begun: the John Mason Peck Memorial Education Building, William B. Ittner, Inc., architects. Peck was an early Baptist missionary minister who preached at Fee Fee Baptist. The importance of education was due partly to the association with the Missouri Baptist Childrens' Home next door. The addition is two-story brick, 66' x 96'. A new baptistry was also installed in 1949. In 1957-1958 the Erastus Post Education Building was erected, Carl Etz, architect. The three-story red brick building is 60' x 138' and cost \$250,033. It included a new auditorium, leaving the original building unused until it was renovated as a chapel in 1962-1965, called Memorial Chapel. A large new building with a new auditorium was built in 1975.



ST. CHARLES ROCK RD.

St. Charles Rock Rd. Photos

1870
FEE FEE BAPTIST CHURCH, 1870
BRIDGETON, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

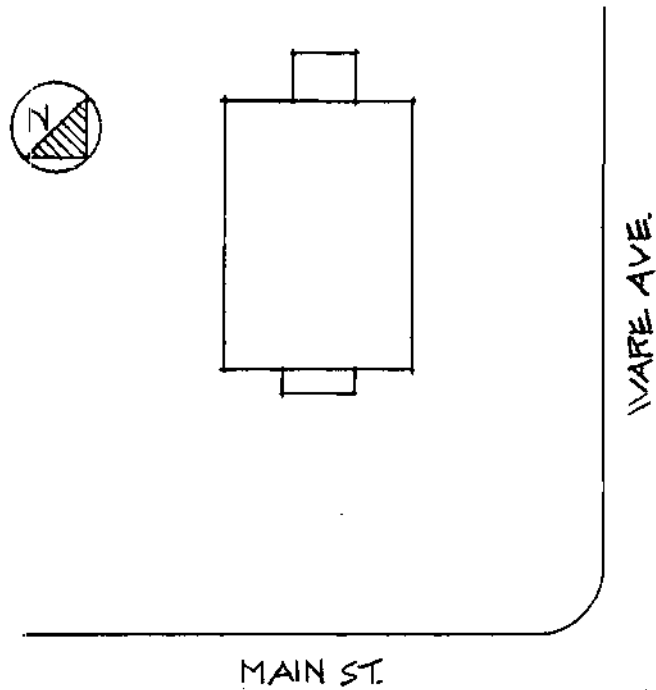
SL-45-026-02

1 No 28N110311		4 Present Name(s) Fenton Methodist Church		1 No St. Louis
2 County St. Louis		5 Other Name(s) Fenton Church of Christ 212-216 Main Street		
3 Location of Negatives 0135 - 23				
6 Specific Location North 100 ft. Lot 1, Block 9, Town of Fenton		16. Thematic Category 030		2 St. Louis
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Fenton		17 Date(s) or Period constructed 1860, 1930 7/		
8 Site Plan with North Arrow Kirkwood		18. Style or Design vernacular Greek/Greek Revival		
		19. Architect or Engineer		4 Present Name(s) Fenton Methodist Church
		20. Contractor or Builder TW		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church 00A		
		22 Present Use church		5 Other Name(s) Fenton Church of Christ
		23 Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Trustees, Church of Christ of Fenton 216 Main St., Fenton 63026		
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		6 Fenton Church of Christ
10 Site ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Fenton Methodist 677-8044		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		12. Is it Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		14. District Potent? Yes ☒ No ☐		7 Fenton Church of Christ
15 Name of Established District		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
42. Further Description of Important Features		Side windows, which presumably represent the oldest part of the church, are 6-over-6. Front windows are lancets. Entry bay breaks forward forming a truncated tower with a low pyramidal roof and central louvered lancet opening about the same size as the side windows. Double doors are set in pointed arch set in rectangular surround. Concrete basement puts the church up seven steps from the yard.		8 Fenton Church of Christ
43 History and Significance		The Fenton Methodist Church is said to have been started about 1839 or 1840 by a Methodist circuit rider. At first the group used a log building about a half mile west of town. The present building was erected in 1860. It would have been a simple rectangular hall in vernacular Greek Revival style. The present Gothic Revival front would appear to date from c. 1890 - 1910, but church records (continued)		
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings		The church is at the southwest corner of Main and Ware. Since the south end of Main has been closed, the location is rather quiet. A parking lot is on the east side of Main, while close to the church on the south side is a parking lot for the telephone company.		
45 Sources of Information		46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton		9 Fenton Church of Christ
Fenton United Methodist Church Richard A. Seaton, ed., <u>History of United Methodist Churches of Missouri</u> , 1983. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 4057, page 516. On site inspection.		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
		48. Date 49. Revision Date(s) 4/92		

Fenton Methodist Church
Fenton Church of Christ
212-216 Main Street

43. continued

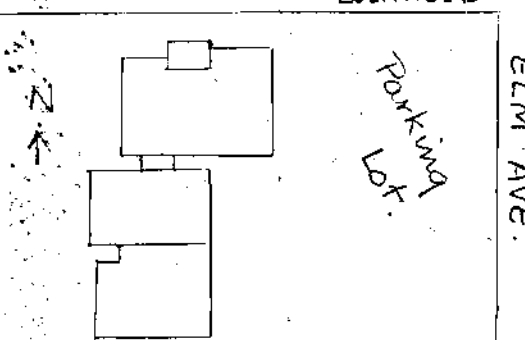
refer only to a remodeling in 1930. At that time the basement was dug under the building and the present concrete foundations laid. The basement provided space for a central furnace. The Methodists purchased property at 800 Gravois Road in 1955. A new building was dedicated there in 1958 and a new sanctuary in 1981. The cemetery was moved to Mt. Hope Cemetery on Lemay Ferry Road. In 1959, the Methodists sold the north 100 feet of lot 1, Block 9, which was only part of the land they owned, to three trustees of the Church of Christ, Samuel A. Carter, Callie A. Russell, and James E. Mabery. The cost was \$15,000, of which \$10,000 was borrowed. The Church of Christ has been here ever since.



FENTON CHURCH OF CHRIST,
FENTON, MO.



FENTON
CHURCH OF CHRIST

1. No.		4. Present Name(s) First Congregational Church of Webster Groves	
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)	
3. Location of Negatives St. Louis County Parks Dept.		10 W. Lockwood	
6. Specific Location Lot 1 of Mary Gore's subdivision		16. Thematic Category	
7. City or Town, If Rural, Township & Vicinity Webster Groves		17. Date(s) or Period 1870, 1893, 1923, 1956	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow LOCKWOOD		18. Style or Design Gothic Revival 41 7	
		19. Architect or Engineer F. William Raeder	
		20. Contractor or Builder 43	
		21. Original Use, if apparent church 06A 06C 121	
		22. Present Use church	
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		24. Owner's Name & Address. if known 1st Congregational Church of Webster Groves; 10 W. Lockwood Webster Groves MO 63119	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included	
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐		37. Condition Interior <u>excellent</u> Exterior <u>excellent</u>	
15. Name of Established District		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☐	
42. Further Description of Important Features This limestone Gothic church has been added to and altered many times, growing irregularly. The front of the church faces Lockwood on the north and the oldest part of the building is recognizable as the west section. It is three bays, one and a half stories, under a gable facing north, the gable is articulated with a white terra cotta parapet. The three bays are divided by limestone buttresses and contain narrow Gothic stained glass windows. A square tower, two stories, with a bellcast hip steeple		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒	
43. History and Significance This church was built in 1870 for the First Congregational Church of Webster Groves. On a winter Sunday morning in 1865, walking the long trek to the Rock Hill Presbyterian Church, six men decided that it was time to start a church closer to home, a Congregational Church. These six men; William Plant, Alfred Plant, Charles Cannon, William Porter, James Martling, and R.P. Studley; had been Northern sympathizers during the		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☐ No ☐	
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church has a small lawn on each side and attractive landscaping. There is a large parking lot on the east side on the corner of Elm and Lockwood. There is another parking lot on the west side of the building with access from Gore Avenue.		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road 50' x 293' wide	
45. Sources of Information Centennial History of the First Congregational Church of Webster Groves by Sylvia Schmid, 1966. Webster Groves Historical Society Cookbook, 1978		46. Prepared by A. Morris	
		47. Organization St. Louis Co. Parks	
		48. Date 6/81	
		49. Revision Date(s)	

St. Louis

First Congregational Church of Webster Groves 10 W. Lockwood

Photo

42. continued

with small gable dormers on each side, is in the center of the front of the church and was added in 1893. It has two bays of Gothic arched louvers on each side of its second story. The first story is the main entrance; double oak doors under a stained glass transom, recessed into a Gothic arch which projects the depth of one stone making a shelter around the door with a limestone gable. A broad flight of stairs leads down to the street. East of the steeple is a section of the church added in 1893 with gables facing north and east and south. The north (front) facing gable contains one large, leaded, blue, stained glass window under a Gothic arch. This only shows on the second story. In 1923, a one story narthex addition was built across the front of the eastern section of the church. It has three bays of leaded windows and a flat roof surmounted by broad battlements.

The east side of the building is two and a half stories under a gable articulated with a white terra cotta parapet. On this side the main floor is actually on the second story. The main floor contains three symmetrical bays, the center bay being a large stained glass window under a Gothic arch, and the bays on either side being small stained glass windows under Gothic arches. There is a door onto a fire escape between the north and center bays but the symmetry of the three stained glass windows seems more important than this fourth bay. Three small Gothic arched indentations are in the gable. Between the first and second floors is a massive stone watertable. The first floor is four bays, two of which fit under the large, center stained glass window, continuing its outer lines. The one story narthex addition on the front adds one bay, on the north.

The south, back side of the older parts of the church is the equivalent of six bays. The eastern bay contains a stained glass window under a Gothic arch on the second story. The next three bays are under a cross gable with a large blue stained glass window under a Gothic arch on the third story in the gable. There are stone buttresses on the outsides of these three bays defining the outside edges of the gable section. There is another bay to the west and then the gable of the oldest part of the original church. Off of this section of the back of the church, two large rectangular, two-story Sunday school buildings have been added one in 1926 and one in 1956.

43. continued

Civil War. The only other Congregational church in the state of Missouri at that time was the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, partly because Congregationalism was associated with New England and abolitionism.

The first public worship was held in February 1866, in the Chapel Grove Seminary, a private school built by John Helfenstein, Robert Studley, and William Plant, on Lockwood at Jefferson Rd. A small stone church was built at the present location in 1870 by F. William Raeder, the architect of

First Congregational Church of Webster Groves
10 W. Lockwood

43. continued

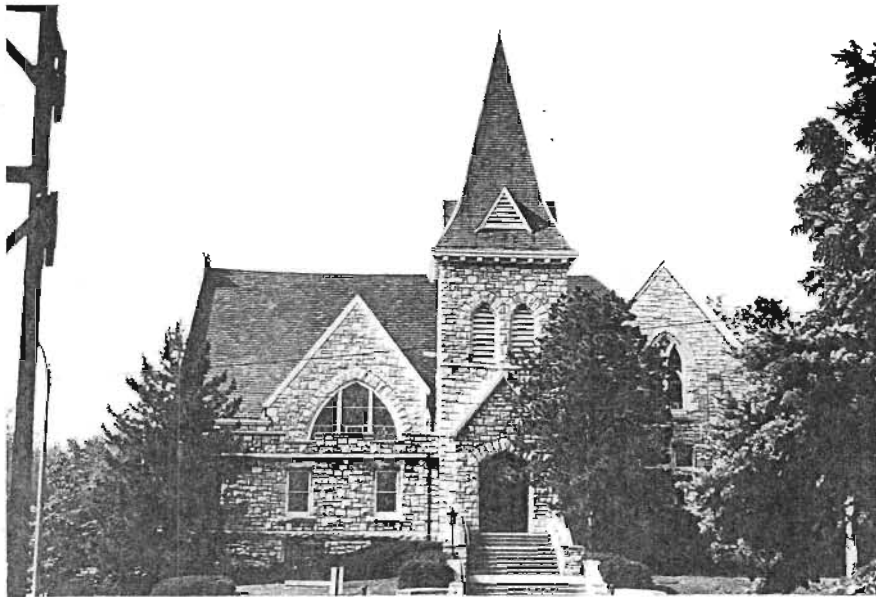
Raeder Place in Laclede's Landing. Dr. Truman Post, minister of the First Congregational Church of St. Louis, laid the cornerstone and delivered the opening address.

The building was added to in 1893, in 1923 and in 1956.

Outstanding ministers have been Charles Kloss from 1898 to 1904 and again from 1911 to 1917, Dwight Bradley from 1920 to 1929, George Gibson from 1930 to 1938, Ervine Inglis from 1939 to 1962 and Paul Davis from 1966 to the present.

45. continued

Webster Groves, by Clarissa Start
Sandborne Insurance Plat at Webster Groves City Hall



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL 15-026-041

1 No 22K331175		4 Present Name(s) First United Methodist Church of Webster Groves; Hagerty Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church; Tuxedo Park Methodist Episcopal Church; First Methodist Episcopal		1 No
2 County St. Louis		5 Other Name(s) Church of Webster Groves;		
3 Location of Negatives 0224-12A 13		600 North Bompert Avenue		
6 Specific Location Lots 30-34 Fairview Park, 704 Greeley & 600 North Bompert		16 Thematic Category		2 County St. Louis
7 City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Webster Groves		17 Date(s) or Period constructed 1915, 1950-1955		
8 Site Plan with North Arrow		18 Style or Design 1973 Jacobethan Revival 59 73		
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		19 Architect or Engineer William A. Cann 62 30		4 Present Name(s) First United Methodist Church of Webster Groves;
10 Site II Structure II Building XX Object II		20 Contractor or Builder		
11 On National Register? Yes II No XX		21 Original Use, if apparent church OGA OGC		
12 Is II Eligible? Yes II No II		22 Present Use church		5 Other Name(s) 600 North Bompert Avenue
13 Part of Estab Hist. Dist.? Yes II No XX		23 Ownership Public II Private XX		
14 District Potent II? Yes II No II		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known First United Methodist Church of Webster Groves 600 N. Bompert Ave., 63119		
15 Name of Established District		25 Open to Public? Yes II No II		600 North Bompert Avenue
26 Local Contact Person or Organization 961-4133		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		
28 No. of Stories 1 & 2		29 Basement? Yes XX No II		
29 Foundation Material stone		30 Wall Construction brick masonry		Photo
31 Roof Type & Material cross gable, comp.		32 No. of Bays Front 6 Side 8		
33 Wall Treatment common bond		34 Plan Shape irregular		
35 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition XX Altered II Moved II		36 Condition Interior good Exterior good		600 North Bompert Avenue
37 Preservation Underway? Yes II No XX		38 Endangered? By What? Yes II No XX		
39 Visible from Public Road? Yes XX No II		40 Distance from and Frontage on Road		
42 Further Description of Important Features The sanctuary of the Jacobethan style brick building has a cross gable roof with terra cotta-capped parapet ends. Large Gothic arched windows and a rose window over the altar light the sanctuary. At the front corner is a two-story square bell tower with a crenelated parapet wall at the roof and buttresses at the corners. It has rectangular windows with Gothic tracery and terra cotta labels and sills. A cornerstone on the tower reads "Hagerty Memorial M.E. Church-1915." (continued)				
43 History and Significance The church had its origins in 1893 when a non-denominational Sunday school, the Tuxedo Park Union Sunday School, was formed. The first meeting took place in a house and the second, with an enrollment of ninety-two, on the second floor of a new barn. The non-denominational status was maintained by alternating the use of Presbyterian and Methodist quarterlies. Volunteer ministers were used. In 1894, the (continued)				
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings The surrounding neighborhood, Tuxedo Park, is residential.				
45 Sources of Information Start, Clarissa, Webster Groves, City of Webster Groves, 1975. Pamphlet describing the building, First Methodist Church of Webster Groves, no date. On site inspection.				
46 Prepared by Judy Little				
47 Organization St. Louis County Parks				
48 Date 12/91 49 Revision Date(s)				

First United Methodist Church of Webster Groves
600 North Bompert Avenue

42. continued

The raised open main entry porch is next to the tower on the east side. A two-story educational wing is to the west, same in style as the main building.

43. continued

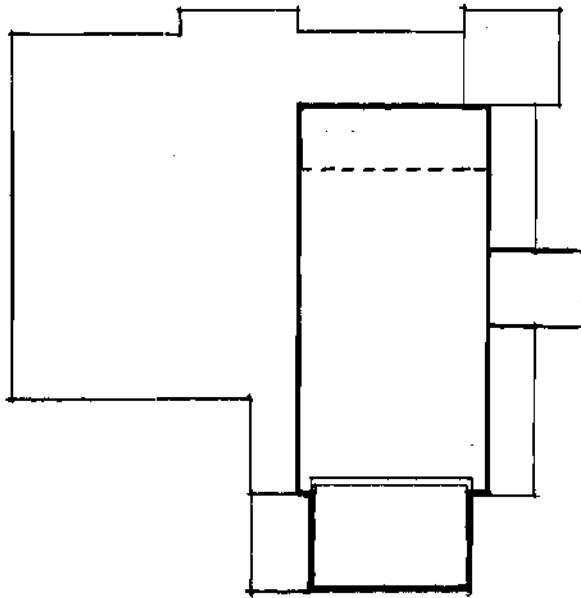
congregation erected a building at 667 Atalanta which still stands.

In 1895, a group of eleven members met at the home of Walter S. Roff and organized the Tuxedo Park Methodist Episcopal Church. Another group organized as the Tuxedo Christian Chapel. The Sunday school remained non-denominational, but with two denominations the question of ownership of the building was raised and, following an election, ownership was transferred to Tuxedo Park Methodist Episcopal Church. (Tuxedo Christian later built its own building at Tuxedo and Bompert.)

Membership was small at first, but it soon grew under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Hagerty, a chaplain for city institutions who traveled each week to preach to the congregation. In 1909, the church bought two lots at Fairview and Bompert, partly through a \$1,000 contribution from Dr. Hagerty. Another contribution from Dr. Hagerty of \$7,000 helped with the construction of a new building, where the first service was held on April 16, 1916. This is the present building. (The old building at 667 Atalanta was sold to Old Orchard Lutheran, later called Christ Lutheran.) Dr. Hagerty died in 1917, and the church, in gratitude, called itself the Hagerty Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. By 1930, membership had grown to 450, and the name had become First Methodist Episcopal Church of Webster Groves. With unification in 1939, the word "Episcopal" was dropped and, in the late 1960's, "United" was added after the merger of the Methodist Episcopal church with the United Brethren.

In 1950 a new building was begun, dedicated in 1955. In 1973 Fellowship Hall was remodeled.

FAIRVIEW AVE.



BOMPART AVE.



FIRST UNITED METHODIST, 1915
WEBSTER GROVES, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-001-015

1. No.		4. Present Name(s)		2. County St. Louis	3. Location of Negatives
27H642100		Gethsemane Lutheran Church			
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)			
3. Location of Negatives 36509-19		765-69 Lemay Ferry Road		4. Present Name(s) Gethsemane Lutheran Church	5. Location of Negatives
6. Specific Location 1 acre, Mueller Hts., Lot 4 & Lots 5-9, N 25 ft. Lot 9		16. Thematic Category			
7. City or Town, Rural, Township & Vicinity Lemay Township		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1921			
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design Gothic Revival 55 73		28. No. of Stories 2-2	29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
9. Coordinates Lat Long		19. Architect or Engineer J. Fischer & Sons			
10. Site Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		20. Contractor or Builder			
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Original Use, if apparent church O&A Dec		30. Foundation Material not evident	31. Wall Construction brick etc
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		22. Present Use church		32. Roof Type & Material cross gable, hip, comp.	
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		33. No. of Bays Front irr. 5 Side irr.	
14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Gethsemane Lutheran Church		34. Wall Treatment stretcher bond 30	35. Plan Shape irregular CR
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐	
16. Further Description of Important Features Main facade of church has asymmetrical towers flanking the 3-portal entry. Left tower is smaller and has paired windows in second level. Larger tower has two more levels, including bell chamber with louvered openings at top. Both have crenellated parapets. Towers have buttressed corners with buttresscaps on two levels. Doors are arched and have arched moldings above them. Multi-pane window above portals is divided into three by buttresses. East and West elevations have similar windows without the buttressing.		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		37. Condition Interior Exterior good	
17. History and Significance This congregation was founded in 1905 by the Rev. J. J. Bernthal, who had been pastor of St. Trinity Lutheran Church in Carondelet since 1897. (St. Trinity, at Vermont and Koeln, goes back to 1859). Later that year the first pastor, Rev. J. W. Schoeck, took charge. The church first worshipped at the southwest corner of Wachtel St. and Louisa, now called Lagro. At the time this area was called Bismark Heights. The building (continued)		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒	39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
18. Description of Environment and Outbuildings		28. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		40. Distance from and Frontage on Road irr./164	
19. Sources of Information Cornerstone, The Lutheran Guide of St. Louis, Missouri (1916). Church office.		29. Prepared by E. Hamilton		Photo	
20. Organization St. Louis County Parks		30. Date 9/90			
21. Revision Date(s)					

St. Louis

Gethsemane Lutheran Church

765-69 Lemay Ferry Road

Gethsemane Lutheran Church
765-69 Lemay Ferry Road

43. continued

was completed in 1906 but was destroyed by fire in 1920. The congregation then worshipped in a building at the corner of Hoffmeister and Broadway until the present church was completed. Groundbreaking was August 4, 1921, and dedication was April 2, 1922. A search of the Daily Record between March 6, 1921, when the land was purchased, and the following October did not reveal a building permit, and the building plans in the possession of the church are not signed by an architect.





HISTORIC INVENTORY

SC-45-026-016

1. No. 16H220892		4. Present Name(s) Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s) Evangelist Center, Church of God in Christ 6406 Martin Luther King Drive		
3. Location of Negatives 184 - 5				
6. Specific Location East part Lot 1, E. C. Hutchinson SD, in Survey 2684		16. Thematic Category 133		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town Wellston		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1910		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow <i>Clayton</i>		18. Style or Design Gothic Revival 41 73		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		19. Architect or Engineer		4. Present Name(s) Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church
10. Site Building ☒ Structure Object ☐		20. Contractor or Builder		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Original Use, if apparent church OKA		
12. Is it Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		22. Present Use church		5. Other Name(s) 6406 Martin Luther King Drive Evangelical Center, Church of God in Christ
13. Part of Estab. Yes ☐ Hist. Dist.? No ☒		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Evangelist Center, Church of God in Christ 6404 Martin Luther King 63133		
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☐		6. Photo
42. Further Description of Important Features The building is of red brick, with a steep gable roof, of slate, and a square corner tower. The tower has a crenelated parapet, but set within it is a steep, hipped roof crowned with a copper finial. The top level of the tower has Gothic arched louvered openings for the bells flanked by small stone quatrefoil inlays. The middle level has a small vertical window beneath a narrow cornice, and below that, at the main level, is the Gothic arched main entry. (continued)		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
43. History and Significance This building, constructed in 1909-10, was the fourth church erected by Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. Grace Evangelical was founded in 1872, its first building being a small white frame structure at Whittier and Easton, in an area known as Butchertown. The original name of the church Gnadengemeinde. The congregation was of German origin and its early pastors came directly from Germany. (continued)		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The surrounding neighborhood is primarily industrial and commercial, with many vacant lots where buildings have been demolished. This part of St. Charles Rock Road was named Easton early in the century and is now named Dr. Martin Luther King Drive. The business section of Wellston is to the east. The area is in a state of decline.		46. Prepared by Judy Little		7. Date 4/92
45. Sources of Information Kretzmann, Dr. P. E., Dedicated to the Glory of Our Lord Jesus Christ, Grace Lutheran Church, booklet published at the dedication of the new church building, June, 1958. (continued)		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
		48. Date 4/92 49. Revision Date(s)		

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church
Evangelist Center, Church of God in Christ
6406 Martin Luther King Drive

42. continued

At the tower corners and between the bays on the sides and front of the church are stone-capped brick buttresses. The gable end of the main roof has a stone capped parapet. Immediately beneath the coping are small blocks of stone, set flush with the wall and stepped as they rise toward the peak, forming a decorative element. A large Gothic arched window is the central element of the front facade, with wood tracery and opalescent stained glass. To the right is a smaller arched doorway, above which is an inlaid stone quatrefoil. Both front entrances are raised several steps and open onto brick and stone platforms. The sides of the building have six bays, with Gothic arched windows with stone sills. The foundation is stone, with windows in each bay into the full basement.

43. continued

In 1879, the church moved to Lucas and Hunt just north of St. Charles Rock Road. In 1885, the church moved about a half mile east on St. Charles Rock Road, near an area called Rinkelville, later to become Wellston. The property, which ran back to Wells on the rear and fronted 132 feet on St. Charles Rock Road, cost \$500. There they built a small brick church and parsonage. The surrounding area began to develop around the turn of the century and in 1909 Grace Evangelical built this building, for \$10,000 excluding furnishings, in front of the parsonage which had been set back about 100 feet from St. Charles Rock Road. The 1885 building was then used as a school. The pastor at the time of construction was the Rev. Otto E. Janzow. From 1911 to 1914, the pastor was the Rev. Otto Laskowski who was active in the field of missions, helping with groups in Overland, Clayton and Gardenville. In 1922 the old church was razed and a new school building and parsonage were constructed. The eight-room parsonage still stands east of the church, but the school has been demolished.

In the fifties, Grace joined three neighboring Lutheran churches to form a consolidated school association, and in 1955 the association opened Concord School on Ferguson Avenue in Pagedale. Grace Lutheran School then ceased to exist. In 1957, the Grace congregation built a new church building at 1425 Ferguson, across the street from Concord School. The old building on St. Charles Rock Road, by then named Easton Avenue, was sold for \$60,000, the organ having been sold to Immanuel Lutheran of Olivette and the contents of the church and school cornerstones having been removed in 1957. Grace Lutheran is still located on Ferguson today, but Concord School has since been closed and purchased by the City of Pagedale.

In 1969, the Evangelist Center, Church of God in Christ, bought Grace's 1910 building from Louis Glass and Nathan Glass, the owners of Wellston Auto. The Church of God in Christ denomination is a Pentecostal church, with 3.5 million members world-wide.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church
Evangelist Center, Church of God in Christ
6406 Martin Luther King Drive

45. continued

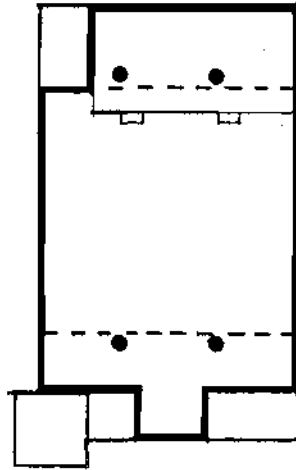
A Century of His Grace, 1872-1972, booklet published for the 100th anniversary of Grace Lutheran, 1972.

Interview with Bill Ulmer, Office Administrator, Grace Lutheran Church, March 24, 1992.

Telephone conversation with the pastor of the Evangelist Center, C.O.G.I.C., March 24, 1992.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 6426, page 493.

On site inspection.



DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING BLVD.

EVANGELIST CENTER COGIC 1910
WELLSTON, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

30-45-026-017

1 No 21J211110		4 Present Name(s) Maplewood United Methodist Church		1 No 2 County St. Louis 4 Present Name(s) Maplewood United Methodist Church 5 Other Name(s) First Methodist Episcopal Church of Maplewood 7401-7415 Flora Avenue
2 County St. Louis		5 Other Name(s) First Methodist Episcopal Church of Maplewood 7401-7415 Flora Avenue		
3 Location of Negatives Roll 1 - 5A - 6				
6 Specific Location Lots 53-56, Maple Lawn SD		16 Thematic Category		28 No. of Stories 1 - 2
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Maplewood		17 Date(s) or Period constructed 1903-1915, 1955/56		29 Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
8 Site Plan with North Arrow <i>W. Johnston</i> <i>Corporation</i>		18 Style or Design Jacobethan 57-74		30 Foundation Material concrete
		19 Architect or Engineer 62		31 Wall Construction brick masonry
		20 Contractor or Builder		32 Roof Type & Material gable, comp Ft
		21 Original Use, if apparent church		33 No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6
		22 Present Use church		34 Wall Treatment stretcher bond
		23 Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		35 Plan Shape L-shape
		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known Maplewood United Methodist Church, 7401 Flora Ave Maplewood MO 63143		36 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25 Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		37 Condition Interior good Exterior good
10 Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		38 Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
11 On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		39 Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒
12 Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐				40 Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐
13 Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒				41 Distance from and Frontage on Road
14 District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐				
15 Name of Established District				
42 Further Description of Important Features This red brick structure has a gable roof with parapet walls at the gable ends and square one-story towers on the corners of the principal facade. The towers have crenelated parapet walls, and the gable walls have squared-off projections at the peaks reflecting the crenelated forms. Copping, sills, labels, door surround and other decorative work are of white glazed terra cotta; a prominent terra cotta detail on the facade is a rectangular frame enclosing three circles in relief. (continued)				
43 History and Significance Maplewood Methodist Church had its beginning in January, 1902, on the second floor of a dance hall known as May's Hall, just west of the Maplewood Loop. The lot which the church occupies today at Sutton and Flora was purchased for \$1,245 but the congregation continued to meet at May's Hall until it burned in July, 1904. Service was then held in a tent on the church property, and later in a (continued)				
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings The building is on the corner of Flora and Sutton, primarily a residential neighborhood.				
45 Sources of Information Undated brief printed history of the church, provided by the pastor, Margie McDaniel Woods, December, 1991. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds. On site inspection.				
46 Prepared by Judy Little				
47 Organization St. Louis County Parks				
48 Date 4/92 49. Revision Date(s)				

Photo

5 Other Name(s) 7401-7415 Flora Avenue
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Maplewood

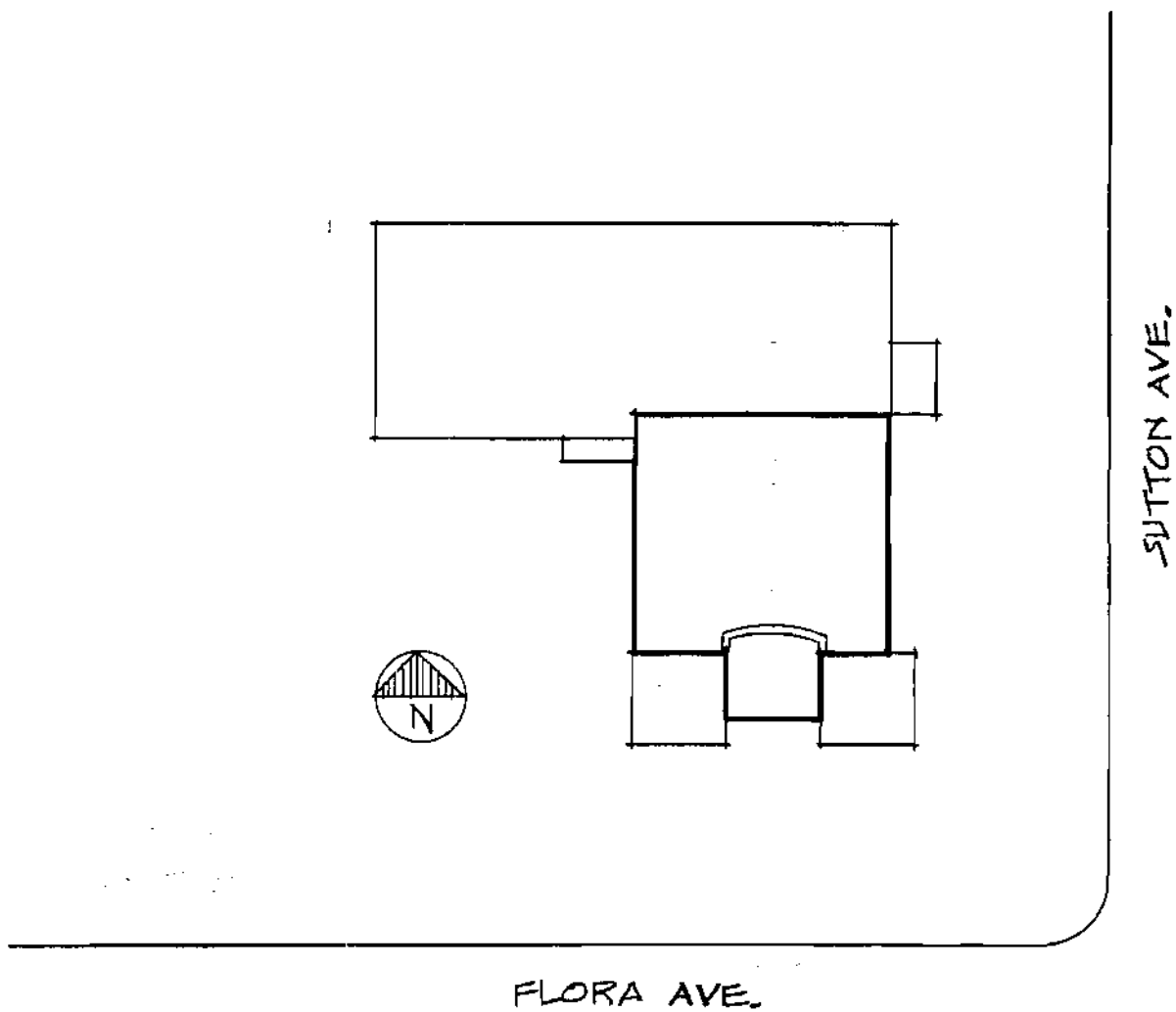
Maplewood United Methodist Church
First Methodist Episcopal Church of Maplewood
7401-7415 Flora Avenue

42. continued

above the center window. Above that is a two-part louvered vent. A three-part stained glass window in the center of the facade and a two-part stained glass window next to it have series of small arched panes over tall narrow ones. The side windows have their upper portions covered. The front door surround is fluted; the double doors are modern, of aluminum, with square transom lights, and above this are arched stained glass windows. The front door is only slightly above grade and is reached by a ramped walkway. The cornerstone reads, "First M. E. Church 1903-1915." The brick is dark red with vertical scoring, laid in stretcher bond. The foundation is concrete. An educational wing -- cornerstone dated "1956" -- is on the west side of the building toward the rear and extends behind the house next door, probably the property of the church. A small projection on the east side at the rear has a door.

43. continued

neighboring Baptist church. A brick building was built on the site in 1905, but it burned in 1914. The cornerstone dates, 1903-1915, may be interpreted to mean that the present building was built in 1915, perhaps using surviving portions of the 1903-05 building. In 1955-56 an education building was constructed.

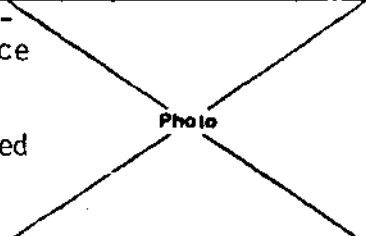


MAPLEWOOD UNITED METHODIST, 1915
MAPLEWOOD, MO.



Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
HISTORIC INVENTORY

36-AS-026-018

1. No. 12M511091		4. Present Name(s) Mizpah Presbyterian Church		1. No	
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)			
3. Location of Negatives 0226-21A, 22		11339 St. Charles Rock Road			
6. Specific Location T46N R5E, Section 12, part Lot 2, RESD Lot 2B, Fee Fee Road Estates		16. Thematic Category	28. No. of Stories 1	2. County St. Louis	
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Bridgeton		17. Date(s) or Period 1869	29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐ full		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow <i>Crane Corner</i>		18. Style or Design Romanesque Revival -7 70	30. Foundation Material coursed rubble		
		19. Architect or Engineer 30	31. Wall Construction brick		
		20. Contractor or Builder	32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp.		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 4		
		22. Present Use church	34. Wall Treatment common bond		
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	35. Plan Shape rectangle		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Mizpah Pres. Church 11339 St. Charles Rock Road St. Louis MO 63044	36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐		
		25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒	37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		4. Present Name(s) Mizpah Presbyterian Church	
10. Site ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		27. Other Surveys in Which Included 100 Historic Bldgs., (1970) p. 22 Historic Sites Inventory (1965) no. 691; Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue p. 161 (1963)			
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒			
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒			
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes ☐ No ☒		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐			
14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road			
15. Name of Established District					
42. Further Description of Important Features The building is an example of a highly-developed state of the art in bricklaying. Corbeling under the cornice forms a series of simulated brackets or shallow consoles, and causes contrasting patterns of light and shadow to be created. A circular, louvered ventilator within the gable is set inside two circles formed from brick. One of those circles is flush with the wall surface; the other is recessed. Both windows on the facade are placed within shallow recesses which have semicircular, arched heads. (continued)					3. Other Name(s) 11339 St. Charles Rock Road
43. History and Significance The congregation was formed on November 20, 1842, by members of a number of prominent families from the area: James, Agnes and George Patton; James Quisenberry; George, Eliza and Ann Lackland; Jacob, Joseph and Ellen Brown; and Sarah McClure. As did the Methodists in this part of St. Louis County, the Presbyterians held their earliest meetings at the Fee Fee Baptist Church. (continued)					
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings A modern, brick structure with a gable roof over most of it stands behind the original church. The roof line of it changes at the east end to form three gables filled with glass. A covered walkway connects the two structures. The land to the west of the church has been paved to create a parking lot. (continued)		46. Prepared by Lindenbusch/Little			4. Other Name(s)
45. Sources of Information Bridgeton Since 1794, (n.p., 1968), pp. 30-31 Parkin, Robert E., Overland Trails and Trials (Overland, Mo., 1956), p. 33 Thomas, History of St. Louis County (St. Louis, 1911), p. 74 continued		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks			
		48. Date 1/92 49. Revision Date(s)			

Mizpah Presbyterian Church
11339 St. Charles Rock Road

42. continued

All of the windows have semicircular heads and have modern metal frames with snap-on muntins to simulate 6-over-6 lights. The originals were 9-over-9 lights. The lights in the arched heads are cut to fit that shape and are in a sunburst pattern. The doorway in the facade also is surmounted by a semicircular arch within which there is a fanlight made up of nine lights which divide into three triangular units. The three inner lights create a semicircle and the six outer lights form a band above. The present door is relatively new and there is a modern, flagstone stoop in front of it. Wrought-iron railing is fixed to each side of the stoop and to the steps leading up to it.

Openings in the foundation at the facade are filled with hinged, wooden double panels. That indicates the original treatment of all the openings to the basement. The original woodwork in the openings in the foundation at both sides and at the rear has, however, been replaced by double-hung windows with aluminum sash. All of the openings to the basement have stone sills. Because of the downward slope of the land, a full ten feet of the stone foundation is exposed at the rear of the church. That made it possible to place a doorway there which provides access to the basement. The double-door hung there is modern.

Brick pilasters delineate the four recessed bays on each side of the building. The upper edges of the shallow recesses are formed of three courses of corbeled brick. The brick chimney on the eastern side is in line with the pilaster nearest to the facade and has a metal stack at its top. A second brick chimney, without a metal stack, is in alignment with the rearmost pilaster on the west side.

43. continued

Having acquired nearly ten acres at the corner of Fee Fee and St. Charles Rock Road, Mizpah Presbyterian erected this brick church in 1869 or, according to J. Thomas Scharf, 1870. He indicates that the cost of the land, church and brick parsonage -- the last of those has since been demolished -- was ten thousand dollars, a substantial sum at the time. The basement was remodeled in 1955 in order to create space for classrooms.

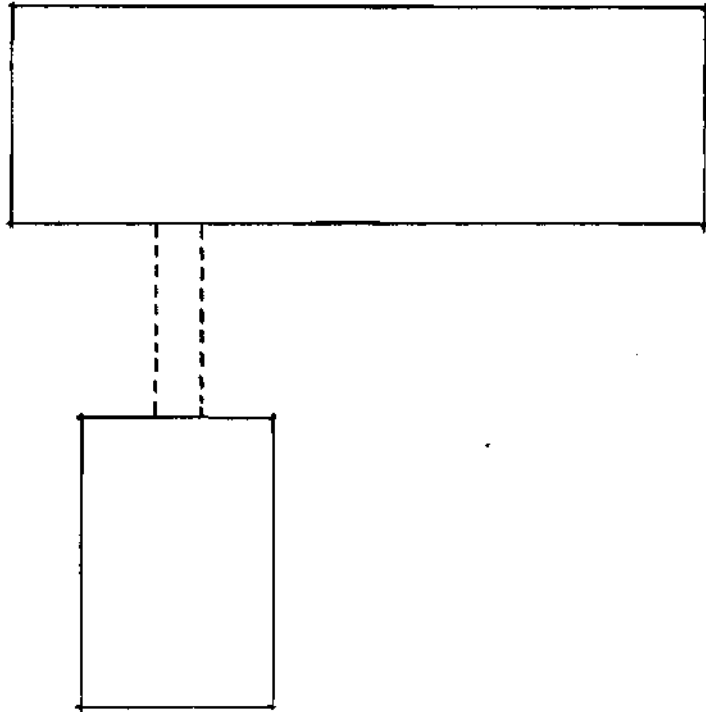
44. continued

The Thomas Lucas House (1865) is on the opposite corner, at 11404 St. Charles Rock Road. Fee Fee Baptist Church (1870) and the Missouri Baptist Orphan's Home (early 1900s) are across the street.

45. continued

Scharf, History of St. Louis and St. Louis County (Philadelphia, 1883), pp. 1896-1897.

FEE FEE RD.



ST. CHARLES ROCK RD.

MIZPAH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1869
BRIDGETON, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-024-019

1. No.		4. Present Name(s) Old Bethel Methodist Church	
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)	
3. Location of Negatives St. Louis County Parks		25000 Wild Horse Creek Road	
6. Specific Location 66.78 acres in Survey 1956, Township 45, Range 3, west of Wild Horse Creek Road		16. Thematic Category 030 240	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Meramec Township <i>Meramec</i>		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1859	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow <i>Vic.</i>		18. Style or Design Federal 80	
		19. Architect or Engineer	
		20. Contractor or Builder	
		21. Original Use, if apparent church 06A	
		22. Present Use barn	
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Sharon Hemmann, Trustee 721 E. Jackson Road St. Louis, MO 63119	
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒	
10. Site ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included 100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County (1970) Coombs & Elgin (1965), E-2	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐			
13. Part of Estab. Yes ☐ Hist. Dist.? No ☒			
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☒			
15. Name of Established District			
42. Further Description of Important Features The squared rubble walls have remarkably smooth surfaces, but they are losing mortar in their lower courses due to ground water. Windows have lost their glass but retain some muntins. The front window over the entry was probably 6-over-6, and the large side windows were 12-over-12 and had pedimented lintels. The paneled double entrance doors are surmounted by a toplight. The cornice has short returns.		28. No. of Stories 1½	
		29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☒	
		30. Foundation Material stone 40	
		31. Wall Construction stone LS	
		32. Roof Type & Material gable, tar paper 6B	
		33. No. of Bays Front 1 Side 2	
		34. Wall Treatment rubble 40	
		35. Plan Shape rectangular	
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐	
		37. Condition Interior ruinous Exterior poor	
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒	
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ deterioration	
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐	
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road	
43. History and Significance Kenneth Coombs thought this was a school when he surveyed the county in 1965, and it was published as such in 1970. Chylene Daub published a history in 1983 based on information provided by Alvin Steines, who was then the owner of the property. According to her, this building was built for \$2,000 for the Bethel Methodist Church, which had been formed the previous year. The pastor at the time was Wesley J. Browning. Bethel		Photo	
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The building now stands at the edge of a field, separated from the road by the narrow channel of Wild Horse Creek.		45. Prepared by E. Hamilton	
45. Sources of Information Chylene Jahn Daub, <u>Golden Anniversary of Ellisville, Missouri 1932-1982</u> (1983), pp. 216-217. continued		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks	
		48. Date 8/88	
		49. Revision Date(s)	

St. Louis

99

Old Bethel Methodist Church

25000 Wild Horse Creek Road

Old Bethel Methodist Church
25000 Wild Horse Creek Road

43. continued

was on the Meramec Circuit, which included churches at Franklin, Eureka, and Glencoe as well as in Jefferson County. The congregation suffered during the Civil War because of its Southern sympathies. The ground on which the church was built had been granted initially by the Spanish colonial government to James Mackey (who also owned a large tract on the Gravois where White Haven was built). He sold 200 arpents, including this part, to Alexander Graham, who in 1821 sold it to Stephen Hancock, Sr. Hancock died in 1827. His son Stephen, Jr., died in 1853, and in 1857 the estate was partitioned. This part was sold to William Lindsay for \$1,680. In 1864 Lindsay gave it to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of St. Louis, and two years later they sold it for \$2,000 to Peter Richard Kenrick, the Archbishop. It is said that the little Methodist church, discovering itself on Catholic land, decided to move. Actually the church did not move until after Kenrick sold the land at the end of 1866 to Frederick Solf for \$1,250. It was he, according to Scharf, who refused to sell. The church bought property further south on Wild Horse Creek Road in February of 1867. The next year Solf sold this land and another 40 acres to Gottfried Denecke. He converted the old church into a farmhouse. Denecke paid \$4,000. When he sold the property eight years later, however, he received only \$3,213.

Hermann Steines came from the Ruhr area of Germany in 1834 and died in 1875 at the age of seventy. His family farm of about 150 acres was on the county line at Melrose Road. His widow Louise (Westholz) bought this farm including the old church from Gottfried and Dorothea Dannecke in 1876 (not 1874). She died in 1894 at the age of 87, and in 1898 her sons Charles R. (who had inherited the home farm) and Frederick W. auctioned this "creekbottom farm." It was purchased by Frederick's son Herman for \$4,000. According to the family, the old church was used as a residence until 1916 and thereafter for storage. Herman Steines died in 1954, and after his wife Catherine's death the property was inherited by their son Alvin. The present owner of the property is the trustee of the Alvin Steines Revocable Living Trust. Bethel United Methodist Church is still in existence and is now located at 17500 Manchester Road in Pond.

45. continued

J. Thomas Scharf, History of St. Louis (1883), p. 1931.

William L. Thomas, History of St. Louis County (1911) pp. 454-455.

Watchman-Advocate, History of St. Louis County (1919). p. 36.

St. Louis County Probate Court, cases 1147; 25115.

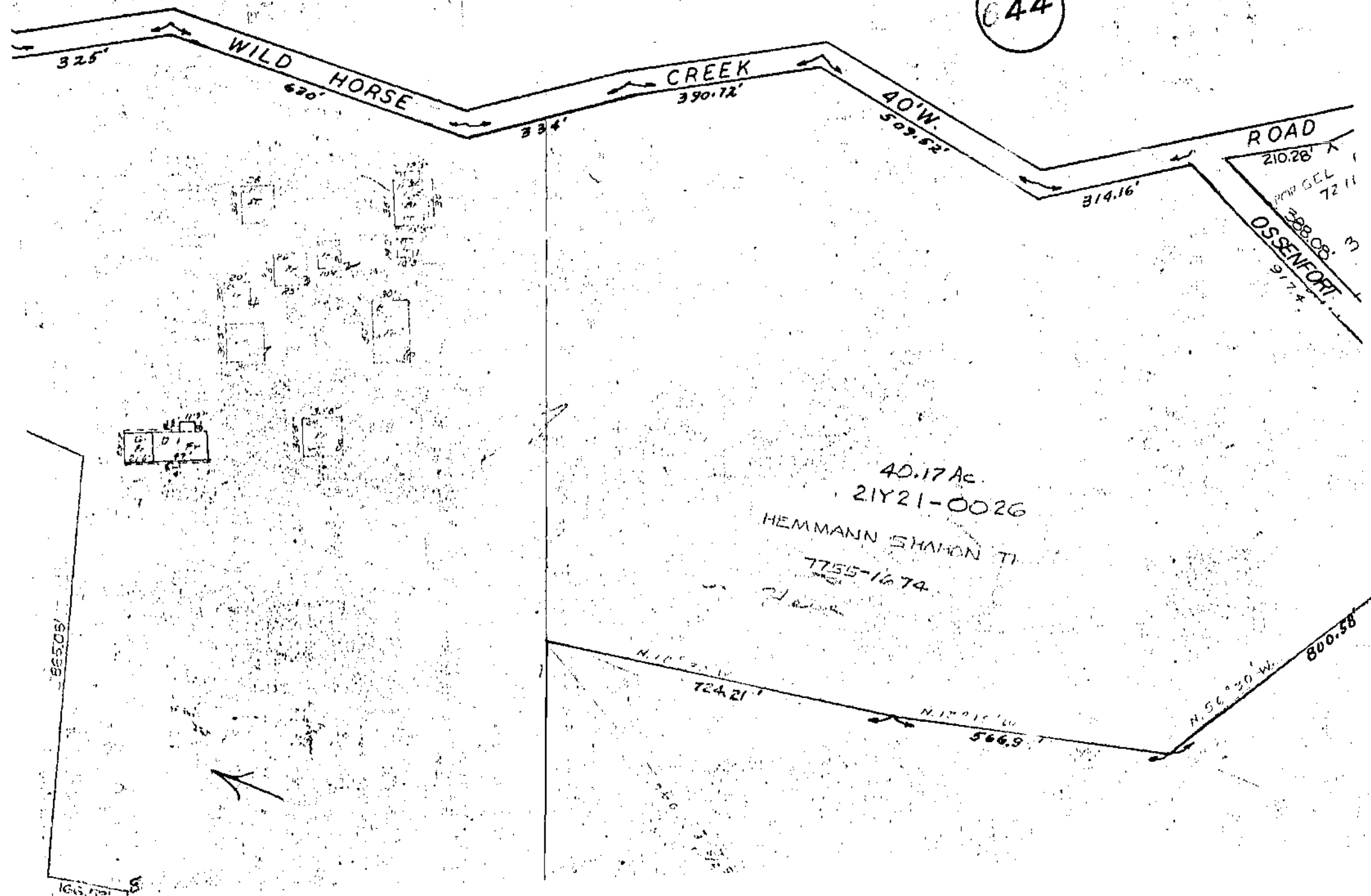
St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 34, p. 305; 75, 525; 7755, 1674.

St. Louis City Probate Court, cases 787 and 3910.

St. Louis City Recorder of Deeds Book A, p. 354; L, 4; 222, 213; 295, 363; 304, 333; 331, 111; 396, 198; 561, 225.

PT. SURVEY 1956

644





Office of Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-020

1. No. 12M120673		4. Present Name(s) Old Fee Fee Baptist Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives 0270-8		11210 Old St. Charles Rock Road		
6. Specific Location 12.86 acres in Survey 1203, T46 R5, at SW corner Fee Fee Rd. & Old St. Charles Rock Road		16. Thematic Category		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town Bridgeton		17. Date(s) or Period 1828 - 1829		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow Crem. Co. W.		18. Style or Design		
		19. Architect or Engineer		
		20. Contractor or Builder Fee Fee Baptist Church		
		21. Original Use, if apparent Church DOA 07B		
		22. Present Use Residence/Cemetery Caretaker		
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Fee Fee Cemetery Association 11210 Old St. Charles Rock Road		
		25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒		
9. Coordinates Lat Long		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		4. Present Name(s) Old Fee Fee Baptist Church
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		28. No. of Stories 1		
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☒		
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		30. Foundation Material stone rubble		
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐		31. Wall Construction brick masonry		
15. Name of Established District		32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp.		
		33. No. of Bays Front 5 Side 1		
		34. Wall Treatment common bond		
		35. Plan Shape rectangle		
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐		5. Other Name(s) 11210 Old St. Charles Rock Road
		37. Condition Interior Exterior good - fair		
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road		
42. Further Description of Important Features This is a simple one-story rectangular brick structure with a gable roof. The roof ridge runs the long dimension of the building, as does the principal facade. Two chimneys pierce the ridge at mid-points. The brick is red, painted white in recent years, and laid in stretcher bond with every sixth row a course of headers. The main door is centered in the front of the building. A small clapboard addition with a hip roof is at the north end of the building, perhaps not original. The doorway. (continued)				Photo
43. History and Significance Fee Fee Baptist Church was organized in 1807 by the Reverend Thomas R. Musick from Kentucky. This was the second permanent non-catholic religious organization west of the Mississippi, established only a year after the first, Bethel Baptist Church near Jackson, of 1806. Bethel was dissolved in 1867, making Fee Fee Baptist the oldest surviving Baptist Church in the state. It is the first protestant congregation (continued)				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings Adjacent to the church is the Fee Fee Cemetery, platted in 1822, the year of its first burial. Stones dated to 1811 indicate that some graves must have been moved to the cemetery. The original site of the church and cemetery was three acres, with five more added in 1880.				
45. Sources of Information HABS Inventory, 1965. Abraham, Mrs. Ruth E., As A Tree Planted, History of Fee Fee Baptist Church, 1807-1970. Thomas, William L., History of St. Louis County, 1911. continued				46. Prepared by Judy Little 47. Organization St. Louis County Parks 48. Date 3/92 49. Revision Date(s)

Old Fee Fee Baptist Church
11210 Old St. Charles Rock Road

42. continued

according to a 1911 photograph, featured a solid door, a transom light and no sidelights. Now the transom light has been filled and sidelights added, as well as a hip-roofed entry porch with square concrete columns. Window openings have flat brick arches, and windows are modern, added in 1991, with metal frames and sash made to simulate 2-over-2. Single-leaf hinged shutters were at the windows in 1911. The interior has now been partitioned for residential use, obscuring the original structure, but an early account describes brick floors, a row of timber columns along the center, and hewn and pegged rafters and joists. The pulpit faced the main (east) door and had long benches arranged in a semi-circle around it; aisles ran from the three doors to the area in front of the pulpit.

43. continued

in St. Louis County. The name Fee Fee was from Fifi's Creek nearby.

Prior to the Louisiana Purchase, there was not a single organized body of Evangelical Christians in the territory, being illegal under Spanish law. Elder John Clark of Illinois, however, is reported to have defied the law to cross the river to preach in homes in the vicinity of St. Louis, probably near the area called Fee Fee. The church was organized shortly after the Purchase.

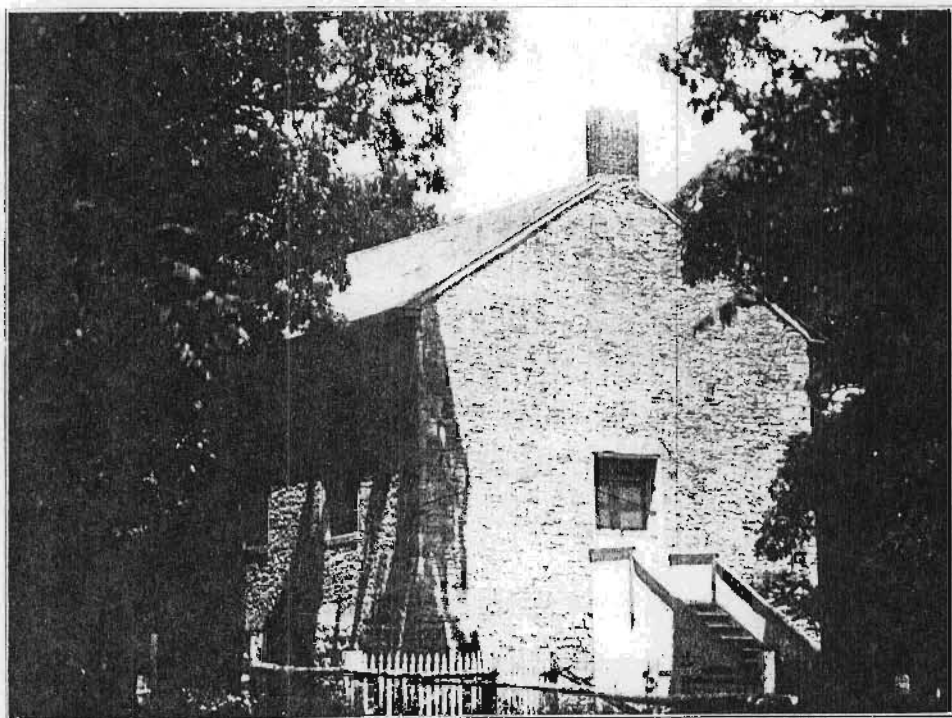
From 1807 to 1815 the church was itinerant, meeting in homes. The first families were Musicks, Martins, Sullivans, Howdershells and Hildebrands, from the southern and middle states. In 1815 a log house was erected and, in 1828, the present building began, with completion in 1829. It is the oldest house of worship in St. Louis County, according to a plaque on the building.

In 1870 the congregation built a new church nearby -- at 11330 St. Charles Rock Road -- and deeded the old church and cemetery to the three churches in the area: Presbyterian at Mizpah; Methodist Episcopal South at Bridgeton; and Baptist at Fee Fee. The three churches elected four trustees each and incorporated in 1876. At that time consideration was given to making the church a memorial of some kind, but it was later converted into a residence, an early example of adaptive reuse.

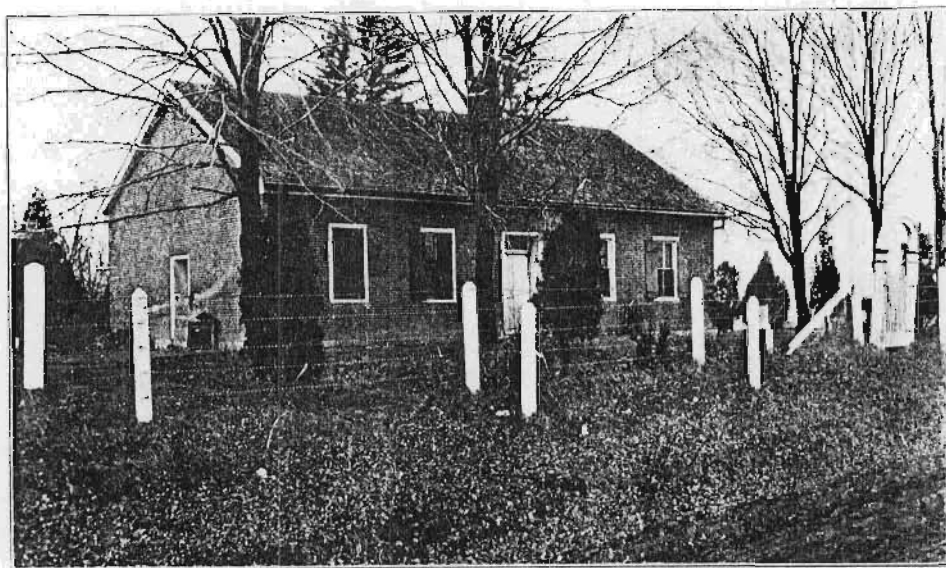
45. continued

Douglass, R. S., History of Missouri Baptists, Western Baptist Publishing Company, 1934.

Historical Commission of the City of Bridgeton, Missouri, Bridgeton Since 1794, 1968.



A GLIMPSE OF THE OLD FEE FEE CHURCH
BONHOMME



VIEW OF THE FEE FEE CHURCH



ST. LOUIS COUNTY REVENUE TECHNICAL SERVICES
DIVISION OF MAPPING



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SLAS-026-021

1. No. 22K321121		4. Present Name(s) <i>Congregational</i>		1. NO
2. County St. Louis		Old Orchard Church of Webster Groves		
3. Location of Negatives 0224-17A, 18		5. Other Name(s)		
6. Specific Location parts of lots 5 & 6, block 10, Old Orchard Park, S corner of Fairlawn & Amelia		16. Thematic Category		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Webster Groves		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1897		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow <i>Webster Groves</i>		18. Style or Design <i>50</i> English Arts and Crafts		
		19. Architect or Engineer unknown <i>20 40</i>		
		20. Contractor or Builder <i>TW BL</i>		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church <i>OLA</i>		
		22. Present Use church		
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Old Orchard Church 640 Amelia Avenue Webster Groves MO 63119		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		
10. Site ☒ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
12. Is ☐ Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐				
13. Part of Estab Yes ☐ Hist Dist? No ☒				
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐				
15. Name of Established District				
42. Further Description of Important Features This rock-faced limestone structure has a somewhat irregular plan, with a projecting polygonal bay, a square corner tower and a projecting area for the chancel and organ. The roof, of composition shingles, is a cross gable over the sanctuary and parlor, but hipped over the polygonal bay and the bell tower. The bell tower has louvered triple windows on each side of the second story, and triple double-hung windows on each side of the first story. The sanctuary side walls have large six-part windows (continued)				5. Other Name(s) 640 Amelia Avenue
43. History and Significance This church building was constructed in 1897 by Old Orchard Congregational Church of Webster Groves. It was organized in 1890. The Joy family, developers of Old Orchard, were early members. That church disbanded in 1947 and contributed its remaining assets to the newly organizing Church of the Open Door on Big Bend at Grant Road. On February 3, 1947, the building was sold to the trustees of Old Orchard Chapel, (continued)				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church is in the residential Old Orchard subdivision and owns the landscaped lot to the south. The bungalow-style house across the street at 639 Amelia was recently purchased and restored by the church, and is named Milligan House.				
45. Sources of Information Start, Clarissa, Webster Groves, City of Webster Groves, 1975. One-page description of Old Orchard Chapel, by Katharine Walter, mid-1970s, from the church files. continued				6. Other Name(s)
46. Prepared by Judy Little				
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks				
48. Date 11/91				49. Revision Date(s)

Old Orchard Church
640 Amelia Avenue

42. continued

with transoms and wood mullions, and opalescent lavender and amber glass in geometric patterns; shallow, bracketed hoods are over the windows; in the shingle-clad gable ends are variations on the Palladian window, with two arched panes within the center arched section, and large decorative keystones. The doorway has a gable roof, varnished paneled doors with tall narrow windows in the upper portions, and sidelights with leaded glass. The polygonal bay shows six sides of a twelve-sided figure, with transomed windows in each side with opalescent glass. Heavy rock-faced stone is used for lintels on most windows and a sill course on the tower. A cornerstone reads, "A.D. 1897." Dark wood shingle is used to face the walls of the rear bay and the southwest corner.

Interior features include a bell tower room with a fireplace and access to the rope for the hand-rung bell; a parlor in the polygonal bay, separated from the sanctuary by a roll-down wooden screen, allowing expanded seating when needed; a dark varnished sanctuary ceiling revealing the cross gable roof structure; light fixtures with opalescent glass; and dark varnished woodwork. The organ and organ pipes take up most of the room in the chancel, which is recessed in an arched niche framed by pilasters with composite capitals and set behind a paneled rail; the Eucharist is given on a slightly raised semicircular platform in front of the rail. The Kilgen pipe organ has a huge pump in the kitchen area. The pews are arranged in a semicircle.

43. continued

an independent Bible church formed by former members of Rock Hill Presbyterian Church and incorporated on March 18, 1949; it was later called Old Orchard Bible Church. On August 20, 1981, the building was purchased by Grace and Peace Fellowship for a mission church, which became Old Orchard Church, the current owner. The church is a member congregation of the Presbyterian Church in America.

The small Kilgen pipe organ was installed in 1983. Originally commissioned in 1891 for the Grace Episcopal (now Presbyterian) Church of Crystal City, it followed a long odyssey, beginning in 1954 when it was moved first to a private home in Kirkwood, then to Lafayette Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ellisville, and to Benton Park Fellowship, finally arriving at Old Orchard. The pipes and paneling behind the organ formerly comprised the front of the original Old Orchard organ, now gone and said to have been a gift of Andrew Carnegie. The front of the original organ was several feet in front of its present location, filling the squarish niche.

Old Orchard Church
640 Amelia Avenue

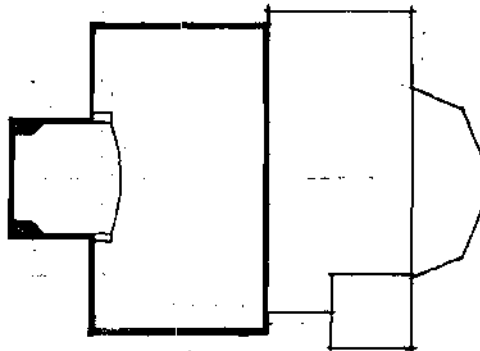
45. continued

Two-page "History of the Organ In Old Orchard Church," undated and unsigned, from the church files.

Pamphlet on Old Orchard Church, by Rev. Ron Lutjens, some time after June 13, 1982, from the church files.

St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds.

On site inspection.



FAIRLAWN AVE.

AMELIA AVE.

OLD ORCHARD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1896
WEBSTER GROVES, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-43-026-022

1. No. 28N111178		4. Present Name(s) Old St. Paul's Catholic Church		1 No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives 1st roll, frame 30		509 Main Street		
6. Specific Location Lot B, Western Plaza Addition		16. Thematic Category	28. No. of Stories 1	2 County St. Louis
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Fenton		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1918	29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐ outside entrance	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow Kirkwood		18. Style or Design Romanesque Revival 47 74	30. Foundation Material concrete	
		19. Architect or Engineer 30 40	31. Wall Construction brick	
		20. Contractor or Builder T. W. 110	32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp	
		21. Original Use, if apparent church	33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6	
		22. Present Use organ workshop	34. Wall Treatment American common bond	
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	35. Plan Shape rectangular	
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Marlin Mackley 509 Main Street Fenton MO 63026	36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐	
		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐	37. Condition Interior fair Exterior good	
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐	4 Present Name(s) Old St. Paul's Catholic Church
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		27. Other Surveys in Which Included	39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒			40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐			41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /58 x 126	
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒				
14. District Potent? Yes ☒ No ☐				
15. Name of Established District				
42. Further Description of Important Features The present owner is endeavoring to upgrade the building which has suffered since the new church was built. The red brick structure has two symmetrical towers. The central door is recessed under a gable featuring a corbeled archway with elliptical fanlight. The entrance is flanked on each side by small arched windows with brick relief arches. Above the entrance is a large eight-part rose window and above it a small rondel window. The southeast and southwest corners are (continued)		Photo		
43. History and Significance The new parish in Fenton was founded in 1878 at the direction of Archbishop Peter Kenrick. The first frame building was completed the next year. It was served at first by the pastor of Assumption Church in Mattese. The brick church was started in 1917, but the date on the cornerstone is 1918. A new church was started at 465 North Highway 141 in 1958. It was dedicated by Archbishop Ritter in 1959. (continued)				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings Across the street, the old school hall is now Shooters Choice Archery. A fast food restaurant is located uncomfortably close to the west side of the church. The church stands in a prominent position at the head of Main Street.		45. Sources of Information Al Wallach, et al, "History of Fenton," no date. St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds. On site inspection.		
46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
48. Date 4/92		49. Revision Date(s)		

Old St. Paul's Catholic Church
509 Main Street

42. continued

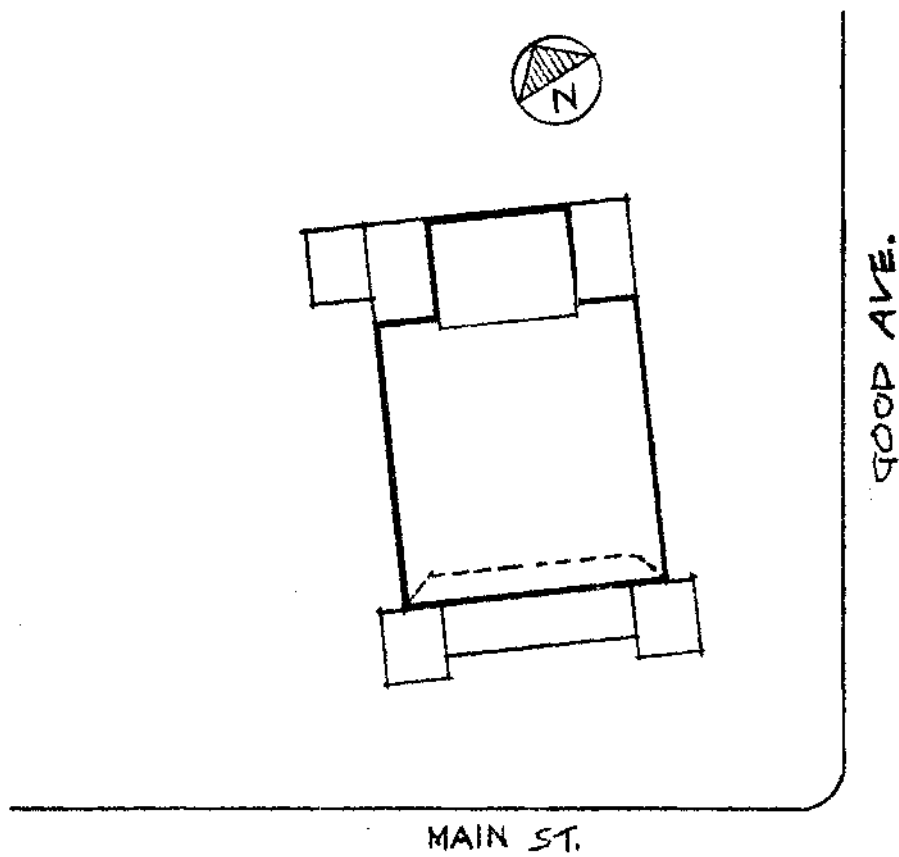
occupied by square towers. At the first level of the towers are single arched windows with relief arches. The second level has a tall arch window with relief arch. The third level is defined by a still larger, louvered arched opening with the tower topped by a multi-hip roof with finials. The east and west side elevations have two tiered buttresses framing each bay. The tops of all the buttresses are capped with stone.

The interior has a shallow balcony on two iron posts. The rectangular chancel has an arched ceiling. The three chancel windows are boarded up. The other windows are all damaged. They depict the twelve apostles and four evangelists on a transfer print type of art glass. The sacristy and vestry on each side of the chancel each have a rose window.

43. continued

A cemetery was established west of Fenton on Gravois Road in 1889. A parochial school opened in 1921. A building was erected in 1927 across the road from the church, but it was demolished after a new school opened at the new church site in 1960.

The present owner of the church repairs organs and intends to use the space as a workroom and showroom.



OLD ST. PUAL'S, 1918
FENTON, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL AS-026-023

1. No		4. Present Name(s)		1. No	
19J531484		Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church		2. County	
2. County		5. Other Name(s)		St. Louis	
St. Louis		7152 Forsyth Boulevard		4. Present Name(s)	
3. Location of Negatives				Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church	
0273 - 10				7152 Forsyth Boulevard	
6. Specific Location		16. Thematic Category		28. No. of Stories	
parts of Lots 26-33				1 and 2	
Northmoor		17. Date(s) or Period		29. Basement?	
		constructed 1917 - 1918		Yes ☒ No ☐	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity		18. Style or Design		30. Foundation Material	
University City		Romanesque Revival 47 73		stone 43	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		19. Architect or Engineer		31. Wall Construction	
University City		Study, Farrar & McMahon		stone masonry	
		20. Contractor or Builder		32. Roof Type & Material	
		Tw		gable/green slate	
		21. Original Use, if apparent		33. No. of Bays	
		church OLA OLD		Front irr. Side 7	
		22. Present Use		34. Wall Treatment	
		church		43	
		23. Ownership		35. Plan Shape	
		Public ☐ Private ☒		T-shaped	
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known		36. Changes	
		Archbishop of St. Louis		Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐	
		4445 Lindell Boulevard		37. Condition	
		St. Louis MO 63108		Interior good Exterior good	
9. Coordinates UTM		25. Open to Public?		38. Preservation Underway?	
Lat Long		Yes ☒ No ☐		Yes ☐ No ☒	
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		3. Local Contact Person or Organization		39. Endangered? By What?	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒				Yes ☐ No ☒	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		40. Visible from Public Road?	
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒				Yes ☒ No ☐	
14. District Potential? Yes ☐ No ☐				41. Distance from and Frontage on Road	
15. Name of Established District				195 ft.	
42. Further Description of Important Features		This Norman Romanesque church is built of rock-faced native white limestone, with door and window frames, tracery and coping of Bedford cut stone. The steep gabled roof is of green slate. A massive square tower with a crenelated parapet is at the west side of the front of the building. The gabled parapet on the facade has dressed limestone coping and a stone Celtic cross at the peak. Principal features of the facade are a large rose window, a gabled entry porch with (continued)		Photo	
43. History and Significance		Our Lady of Lourdes parish began on May 7, 1916, when the Rev. Francis J. O'Connor celebrated the first mass there in a new stucco-faced Spanish Mission Revival chapel. Built by the Rev. O'Connor with his own funds, this first building with its picturesque shaped gable was east of the site of the present church. A school opened one year later, held first in the nearby home of Mrs. Clemence Benoist Faris. (cont'd)			
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings		The church property is in a residential neighborhood with houses and duplexes about the same age or slightly newer than the church. Forsyth is a relatively busy artery and bus route from Washington University into downtown Clayton.			
45. Sources of Information		Our Lady of Lourdes Parish, University City, Missouri, 1916, booklet published for the Seventieth Anniversary of the parish, 1986, church office. (continued)		46. Prepared by	
				Judy Little	
				47. Organization	
				St. Louis County Parks	
				48. Date	
				4/92	
				49. Revision Date(s)	

Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church
7152 Forsyth Boulevard

42. continued

a compound-arched doorway, double doors with ornamental wrought-iron hardware, heavy buttresses and the tower; small arched windows are on either side of the door. Each side of the top level of the four-level tower is divided into two parts, each with a window set within a compound arch on small engaged columns, and a decorative blind arcade above it. The second and third levels have a single, small, arched window on each side, and the ground level has large arched openings, front and back, now glassed in but originally forming a porte-cochere. A pair of heavy stone buttresses is at each corner of the tower. A small semicircular chapel with a conical roof is on the east side of the building near the front. Each side of the nave has only two bays, with pointed arched stained glass windows, before meeting the transept. The transept ends each have a compound, three-gable roof, with an arched window or doorway beneath each gable, and buttresses between the bays; a small entry porch with a gable roof and arched doorway is in the south bay of the west transept. The chancel is square-headed and has three tall narrow lancet windows. A tall stone chimney rises from the southeast corner of the building.

A rectory is attached to the church near the rear of the east transept, contemporary with the building and matching it in materials but resembling an English manor house.

John Rothensteiner (reference below) described the church as a "fine example of a typical English Parish church of Rural England as was built and slowly added to and developed during several centuries and several successive architectural styles and periods."

43. continued

(She was a daughter of Louis Benoist, the builder of Oakland.) On October 14, 1917, the cornerstone was laid for the present stone church, designed by Study, Farrar & McMahon. Study & Farrar were known for their revival-style residential and church work, principally in the West End, University City and Clayton. William P. McMahon was also a designer of houses and lived in the new parish. His son Bernard McMahon, later also an architect, attended Lourdes school, class of 1926 (p. 56 of Seventieth Anniversary booklet). Later Catholic churches by Study & Farrar were St. Luke the Evangelist, Richmond Heights, in 1929 with Rothenheber; and St. Mary Magdalen, Brentwood, in 1944. Lourdes was dedicated on October 26, 1919, the architects receiving "immediate acclaim for the detail and excellence of their Norman-Gothic design." On completion of the new \$80,000 church, the school moved into the stucco chapel under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph. In September 1928, the students moved into a new stone building behind the church at the corner of Asbury and Northmoor; the stucco chapel was demolished soon afterward. In 1929, the Farises gave their house to the parish for use as a convent.

Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church
7152 Forsyth Boulevard

43. continued

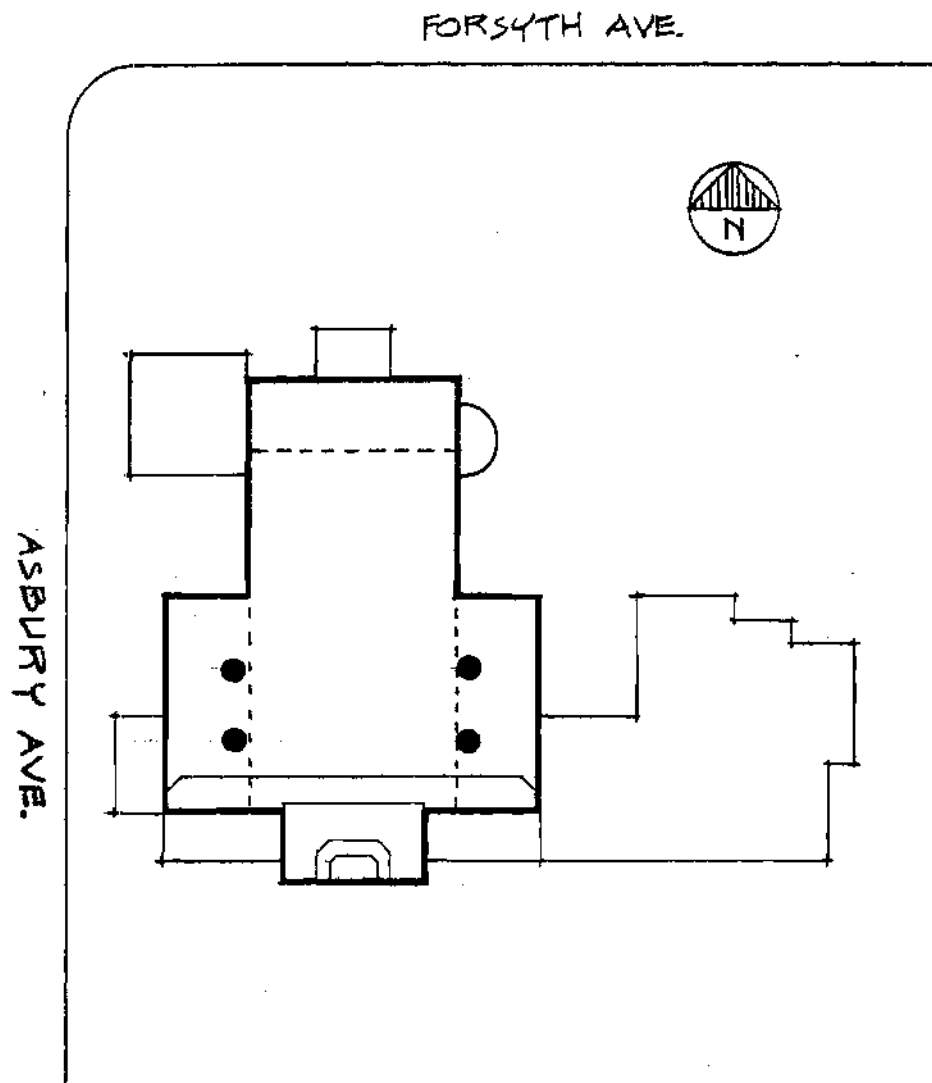
(Also in 1929 Mrs. Faris' son, the Rev. Charleville B. Faris, founded Annunziata parish in Ladue, where he remained as pastor until his death in 1963.) In 1939, the carving of the sanctuary arch was completed and architect Guy Study wrote to the Rev. O'Connor describing the origin of many of the interior details, naming specific French and English churches from which they were adapted and citing books with illustrations of Norman and Gothic architecture which inspired him. Growth of the parish led to construction, in 1963, of a new school building; the 1928 school was subsequently demolished for a playground. Building projects since that time have included, after 1977, changes to the altar to conform with the guidelines of Vatican II; and, in 1985, conversion of the convent (old Faris house) to the Parish Center, and adaptation of a house at 7136 Forsyth as a residence for the Lourdes School Sisters.

45. continued

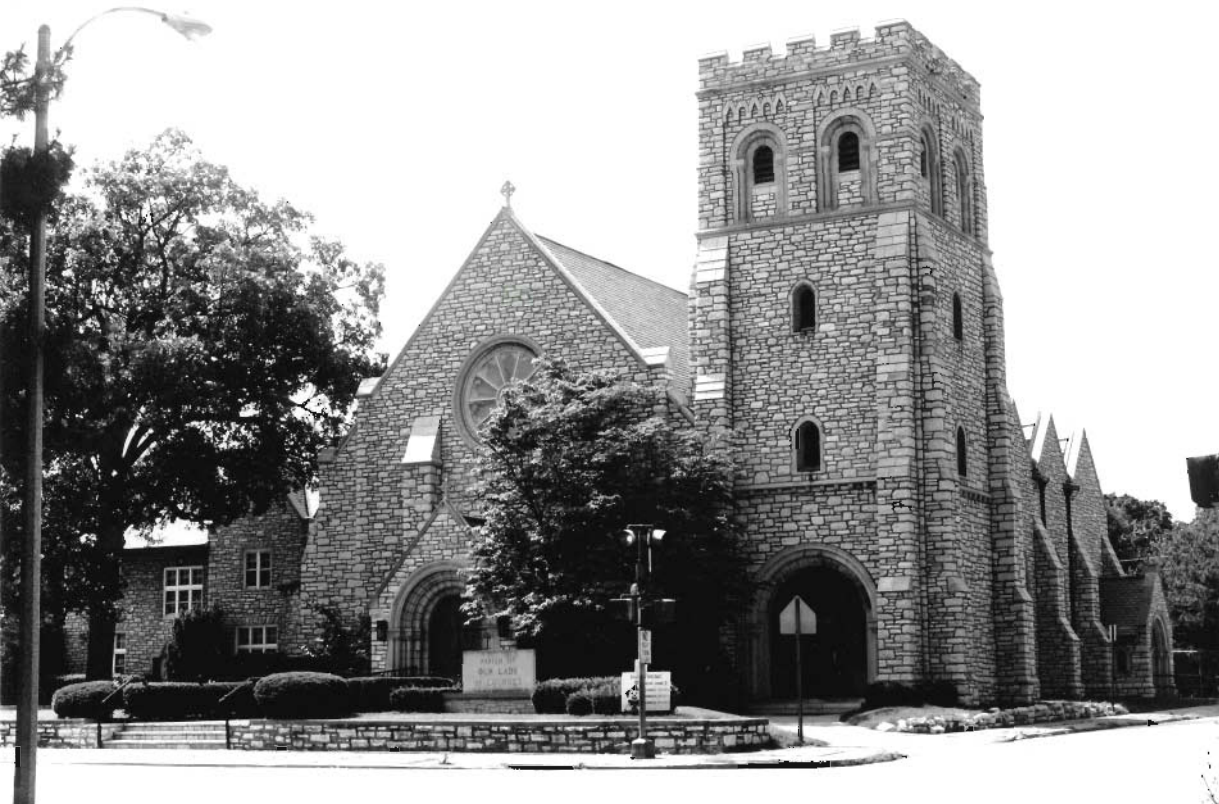
Rothensteiner, John, History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, St. Louis, Blackwell-Wielandy, 1928.

Hamilton, Esley, "Catholic Parishes in St. Louis County," unpublished list, office of St. Louis County Parks Department.

On site inspection.



OUR LADY OF LOURDES
CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1917
UNIVERSITY CITY, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-15-026-024

1. No. 200640033		4. Present Name(s) Parkway United Church of Christ, Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church		1 NO
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s) Deutsch Evangelische Kirche		
3. Location of Negatives 47410-1A, 2		2840 North Ballas Road		
6. Specific Location Township 45 North Range 5 East, Section 22		16. Thematic Category 133		2 St. Louis
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Town & Country, Missouri		17. Date(s) or Period 1871 1937-38		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow Creve Coeur		18. Style or Design Romanesque Revival		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		19. Architect or Engineer		4 Present Name(s) Parkway United Church of Christ
10. Site: I Building ☒ Structure: I Object ☐		20. Contractor or Builder Johann Kohlmeier		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Original Use, if apparent church		
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		22. Present Use church		2 St. Louis
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Parkway United Church of Christ; 2840 North Ballas Rd. St. Louis MO 63131		
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒		4 Present Name(s) Parkway United Church of Christ
		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
		27. Other Surveys in Which Included 100 Historic Buildings, p. 22 Historic Sites Catalog, no. 886		
42. Further Description of Important Features The clay for the brick used in the construction of the church in 1871 was, according to tradition, dug and fired within a quarter mile of the site. The craftsmen who erected the walls possessed a great deal of skill. By corbeling the courses of brick below the eaves and soffits they created shallow consoles or brackets. Recesses with semicircular heads define the three bays of the facade and the five bays on the south and north sides. A similar level of skill in bricklaying is evident in the (continued)		28. No. of Stories 1		2 St. Louis
		29. Basement? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		30. Foundation Material stone		
		31. Wall Construction brick		4 Present Name(s) Parkway United Church of Christ
		32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp.		
		33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 6		
		34. Wall Treatment common bond		2 St. Louis
		35. Plan Shape rectangle		
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐		
		37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior very good		4 Present Name(s) Parkway United Church of Christ
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☒ No ☐		
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		2 St. Louis
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road		
		Photo		
43. History and Significance The congregation is described as having used a variety of names in the time between its organization in 1838 and the construction of this brick church in 1871. Originally known as the Deutsch Evangelisch Kirche, or German Evangelical Congregation of the River Des Peres, it underwent division in 1846 when a majority of the members decided to erect a church on Manchester Road. That was termed the Evangelical Manchester Road Church and services were held in a log building. The minister and thirteen members, (continued)				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings A one-story, frame structure is situated to the north of the church. It is now U-shaped with hip roofs on all three sections. Both of the extensions at the rear were added after 1938 and the original section would appear to have been built c. 1920. The frame building was originally used as a school at which children of (continued)				
45. Sources of Information Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church, 100th Anniversary (n.p. 1938) J. Thomas Scharf, History of St. Louis and St. Louis County, (Philadelphia, 1883) p. 1913 Interview with Rev. Davis Lewellan, June, 1981. (continued)				
46. Prepared by Lindenbusch/Little				
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks				
48. Date 1/92 49. Revision Date(s)				

Parkway United Church of Christ,
Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church
2840 North Ballas Road

42. continued

enclosed porch at the front entrance but it was created in 1938. A photograph published in the booklet issued by the congregation on the occasion of its centennial celebration shows that there was then only a double door, surmounted by a fanlight, at the principal entry. The present porch has a single bay on each side -- the doorway at the front and a stained-glass window on the north and south. Those bays are defined by arch-headed recesses created by changing the plane of the surface of the brick. Two brick pilasters were created at each side of the doorway and the same type of bricklaying was utilized on the sides of the porch. Those pilasters reflect an effort to duplicate the treatment of the spaces between the recesses in the original part of the building. While the porch is the product of remodeling completed little more than forty years ago, it is compatible with the earliest work.

Stone panels are set into the sides of the porch. That on the north was originally placed above the old main entrance. It has an inscription in raised lettering: "Deutsch Evan. Zions Kirche A.D. 1871." The panel on the south wall has an incised inscription: "Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church A.D. 1838-1938."

There is only one opening in the east, or rear, wall of the church -- a circular, louvered ventilator in the gable.

The bell tower and spire rest on a two-part, stepped base. Louvered ventilators with semicircular heads are present on all four sides of the bell tower. The octagonal spire has a pyramidal base and is topped by a 7' tall cross wired for illumination. That cross was a donation from a member of the congregation in 1932. The entire steeple appears to be clad in aluminum.

The existing glazing is all the result of the remodeling conducted in the years surrounding the congregation's centennial. A committee formed in 1937 was successful in gaining donations for the purchase and installation of stained glass as a replacement for the clear glass which had previously been used. Until 1937-1938 each bay contained a double-hung window with 6-over-6 lights and what appears to have been a fixed window made up of six rectangular lights and a 4-light, semicircular head.

The westernmost bays on both the north and south walls were the subject of even more extensive change. Photographs taken in 1938 show that both were then filled with brick. They now contain stained-glass windows. The bottom section of all the stained-glass windows is pivoted. The glass is richly colored and forms geometric patterns and illustrations of aspects of the life of Christ. Stained-glass also fills the fanlight above the double door at the principal entrance and the circular opening in the center of the facade. That circular opening had clear glass set into it until 1937-1938. The present stained glass there is not visible from the floor of the

Parkway United Church of Christ,
Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church
2840 North Ballas Road

42. continued

sanctuary because the organ was placed in front of it during the course of interior remodeling at the time of the centennial.

The easternmost bay on the north side of the church contains a door with stained glass inset at its top. The space above the door is also filled with stained glass, giving this bay a visual similarity to the four other bays on the north wall.

Brick chimneys rising through the roof just inside the eaves were present on both the north and south sides when the structure was photographed in the late 1930's. They have been removed, as has the stepped, wood decoration which was affixed to the roof above the verge on the facade. That wood trim was apparently discarded when composition shingles were applied to the roof in 1937-1938. The brick chimneys survived that work and the date of their removal has not been ascertained.

Work done in June 1981 has caused a part of the finely-squared stone of the foundation to be covered. Vibrations created by vehicular traffic on Ballas Road caused cracks to develop in the brick walls. To combat the problem, a retaining wall of reinforced and stressed concrete was constructed around the whole of the building. The exterior was painted white in 1930. Work done in 1981 includes the removal of the paint. A sealant was applied to brick after removal of the paint.

Interior remodeling in 1928 caused widespread change. The pulpit until then was approximately 9' tall. The pedestal on which it rests was then shortened. The pulpit is now reached by three steps flanked by curved rails set on turned balusters. The heavy newel posts are also turned. Prior to 1928, the pulpit was situated at the center of the east wall and the altar table was located in front of it. That continued to be true until 1937-1938 when the organ was taken away from the wall to the north of the pulpit and relocated in the choir loft. The pulpit was thereupon moved to the north and a new lectern was placed to the south of the central altar. All three pieces of furnishing are stained in dark brown. A tall cabinet with hinged doors that stood along the southern part of the east wall when a photograph was made before 1928 has been taken away.

The interior walls were also remodeled in (or after) 1928. That on the east, behind the altar and pulpit, previously had a shallow recess with an arched head. The surface of the recess was then covered by either decorative painting or wallpaper. The balance of the east wall was covered with a monochromatic paint.

Parkway United Church of Christ,
Zion Evangelical and Reformed Church
2840 North Ballas Road

42. continued

During the remodeling, pieces of thin wood were used to create three arch-headed units of simulated stone quoins, voussoirs and keystones as backdrops for the ecclesiastical furnishings. The wood is now painted white, creating a contrast with the cream-colored plaster around it. Such simulated stonework is also present at the jambs and heads of the windows. It extends down to the floor.

The seating arrangement was altered in 1928. Up to that date, there were three rows of pews; two rows butting against the side walls and one row in the center. The new arrangement created a center aisle and two side aisles which run along the walls. The existing pews were unlike those shown in the photograph taken before 1928.

The space at the rear of the sanctuary underwent change in 1928 and again in 1937-38. The earlier work included the installation of a "double center door from lobby" and apparently the sealing-off of doorways which had previously opened into the old aisles. The present entrance has double doors in which stained glass panels were set in 1937-1938. The doors are flanked by rectangular, stained-glass windows. The glazing also dates from 1937-1938.

The space between the exterior and interior doorways is divided into three parts: a central lobby, a room on the north which houses the heating system, and a cloakroom at the south of the lobby. The most easterly of the stained-glass windows -- those set into the bays which were filled with brick until after 1938 -- are within the rooms off the lobby.

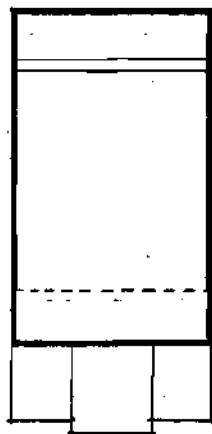
The choir loft is reached by a stair attached to the interior wall at the south of the main entrance. That stair runs across the stained-glass window in the southern part of the facade.

The front part of the choir loft is made of wooden panels set within square posts. The panels are decorated with rectangles made from wood molding and may, with the pulpit, be the sole interior features that pre-date 1928.

The acoustical tile ceiling above the sanctuary replaces what is believed to have been a wooden ceiling. The joists above it run from the east to the west.

43. continued

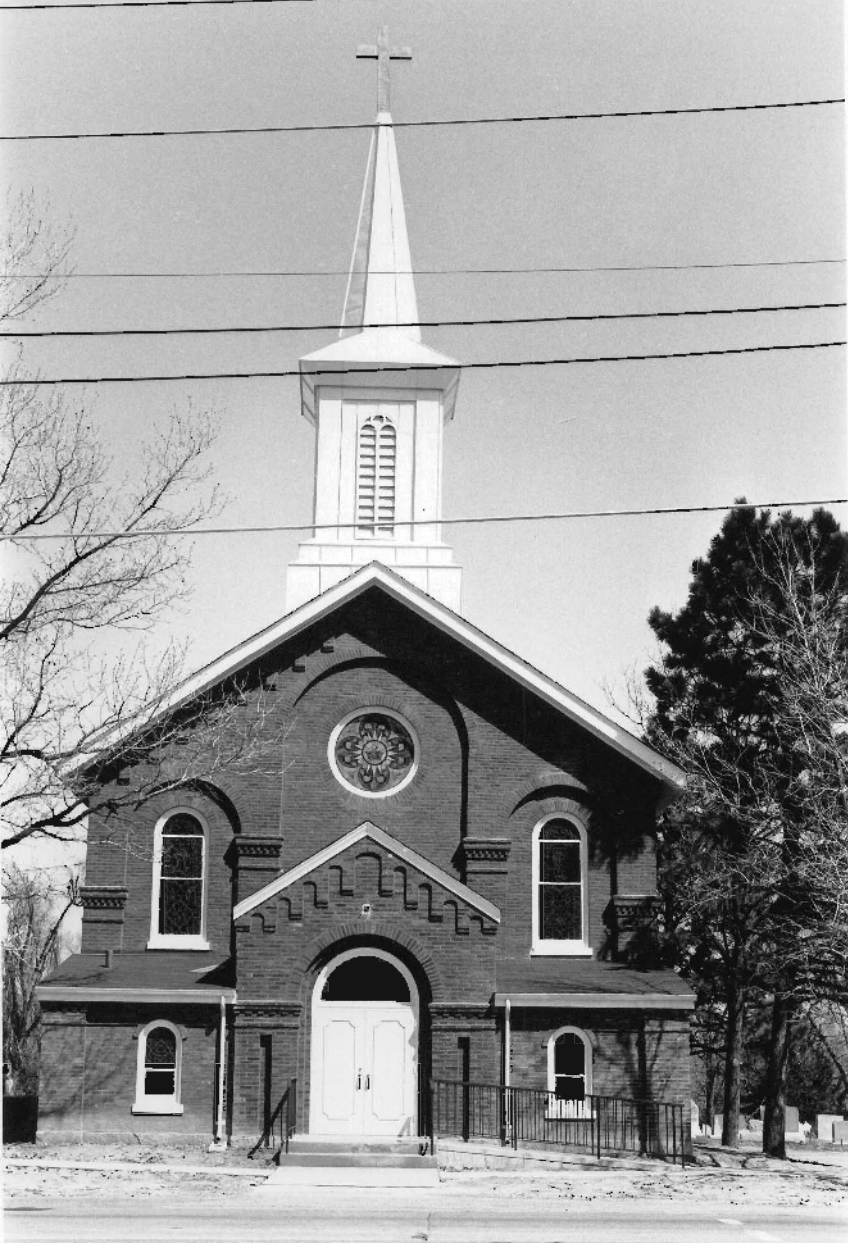
in reaction to a lawsuit, broke away from that congregation to form the German Evangelical Congregation on Ballas Road. A new church building was dedicated there on January 3, 1850.



BALLAS RD.

PARKWAY UNITED
CHURCH OF CHRIST, 1871
TOWN AND COUNTRY, MO.





HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-025

1. No. 156131792		4. Present Name(s) Pine Lawn Baptist Church Pine Lawn Glen Echo Baptist Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s) * Nelson Presbyterian Church 6502 Oxford Lane		
3. Location of Negatives 0226 - 28A 29		6. Specific Location Lot 1, Block 1, Kenwood SD		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Pine Lawn		16. Thematic Category		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow Clayton		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1910, 1943		4. Present Name(s) Pine Lawn Glen Echo Baptist Church
		18. Style or Design Craftsman 60 79		
		19. Architect or Engineer		28. No. of Stories 1
		20. Contractor or Builder		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church D6A		29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
		22. Present Use church 1047		30. Foundation Material concrete
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		31. Wall Construction CB concrete block, masonry
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Pine Lawn Glen Echo Baptist Church 6502 Oxford Lane 63121		32. Roof Type & Material hip/comp.
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		33. No. of Bays Front 6 Side 3
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Pastor 261-5267		34. Wall Treatment 65 textured concr. block
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		35. Plan Shape irregular
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐				36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐
13. Part of Estab. Yes ☐ Hist. Dist.? No ☒				37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
14. District Yes ☐ Potent'l? No ☐				38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
15. Name of Established District				39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☐
42. Further Description of Important Features Although the entry is on Oxford, the principal facade seems to be the one facing west-north-west, looking out from a hillside above Pasadena Avenue. From this view, a square tower with a broad overhang and hip roof is at the left. At the right is the main body of the building, the forward projecting section having roof and three windows under a heavy, connecting lintel, and two stepped-back sections, one with a chamfered corner; these sections each have a hipped roof and windows. (continued)		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		5. Other Name(s) Nelson Presbyterian Church
43. History and Significance The rock-faced concrete block portion of this building was erected in 1910 by the Nelson Presbyterian Church. Nelson Presbyterian had its beginnings in January 1907 as a community Sunday School, with no name, meeting first in a "mansion" at 4023 Cedarwood. In 1909, the Sunday school moved to the Arcade Building at 6419 Pasadena Boulevard, by a street car stop for the Kenwood Springs picnic grounds. (continued)		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church is in a hilly residential neighborhood, with mostly early twentieth century housing of frame construction. The front of the old church is on a hill overlooking Pasadena Avenue, once the right-of-way for the Kirkwood-Ferguson streetcar line. The new auditorium faces Oxford, at Oakwood. (continued)		46. Prepared by Judy Little		Photo
45. Sources of Information Nelson Presbyterian Church, 17th Anniversary Celebration Booklet, 1985, church office. Interview with Nelson Presbyterian Church secretary and pastor, March 13, 1992. continued		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
		48. Date 4/92 49. Revision Date(s)		

Pine Lawn Glen Echo Baptist Church,
Nelson Presbyterian Church,
6502 Oxford Lane

42. continued

The walls of the building are of concrete block cast to resemble rock-faced stone. In contrast, the window sills, lintels, string courses and water table all appear to be of dressed stone but may be smooth cast concrete. The walls of the exposed basement (the lot is sloped toward the northwest) are of smooth concrete, scored to look like dressed stone. The Oxford facade has an open concrete porch attached to the tower where the main door is located. The doorway and a small window to the right are under a single lintel. The door is modern, with molding to resemble paneling. To the left of the tower is a section with a broad window and a hipped roof. The roof over all sections of the building has generous eaves with level soffits. All the main floor windows have been filled with split-faced concrete block. The 1-over-1 basement windows have beveled openings. Left of the old section, a new (1951) auditorium has been added, with a vaulted, corrugated metal roof, Quonset hut style. To the southwest is a frame building with a gable roof.

43. continued

and took the name Kenwood Sunday School. (Bethesda Lutheran Church also began in the Arcade building, meeting under the name of the Kenwood Springs Mission Society; perhaps the Mission Society and Sunday School were the same organization.) A lot was then purchased at Oxford Lane and Oakwood Avenue, a site on a hill overlooking the streetcar tracks, and meetings moved to a tent there. After the tent blew down, the group met in the basement of Garfield School where the church was organized and named Nelson Presbyterian Church for Lewis C. Nelson, a St. Louis banker whose home was at Natural Bridge and Melba and who, though not a Presbyterian, became a supporter of the church. During the spring and summer of 1910, the foundation was dug for a building on the lot on Oxford. The building was erected of concrete blocks, which were then so new that metropolitan newspapers carried articles about this new construction method. In 1920, the church was incorporated, and through these early years received financial support from the West Presbyterian Church as part of its mission work. In April 1924, Nelson attained self-support and grew with the development of the area.

With the opening of Uplands Park subdivision to the southwest, Lewis Nelson offered the church two lots a few blocks away at 6500 Natural Bridge. The congregation built a new church there and moved in 1932. In leaving, Nelson Presbyterian removed the large stained glass window for installation in their new building.

Pine Lawn Baptist was founded in 1933 in the old Nelson Presbyterian Church building, which was first rented and then purchased in 1934 from Nelson Presbyterian. By 1937, a four-room addition had been constructed and in

Pine Lawn Glen Echo Baptist Church,
Nelson Presbyterian Church,
6502 Oxford Lane

43. continued

March, 1943, an educational building was erected and a baptistry added in the main building. In 1945, a basement auditorium was built, followed in 1951 by a new auditorium addition. At some point the first floor windows in the old section of the building were filled with split-faced concrete blocks. On August 16, 1970, Glen Echo Baptist Church of Hillisdale merged with Pine Lawn Baptist and the name became the Pine Lawn-Glen Echo Baptist Church.

The use of concrete block in this church relates it to two groups of concrete block houses built in the West End of St. Louis in 1905 and 1906, mostly to designs of A. Blair Ridington and Edward F. Nolte. Houses in the Oakherst Place and Goodfellow-Julian districts also employ Arts and Crafts idioms.

44. continued

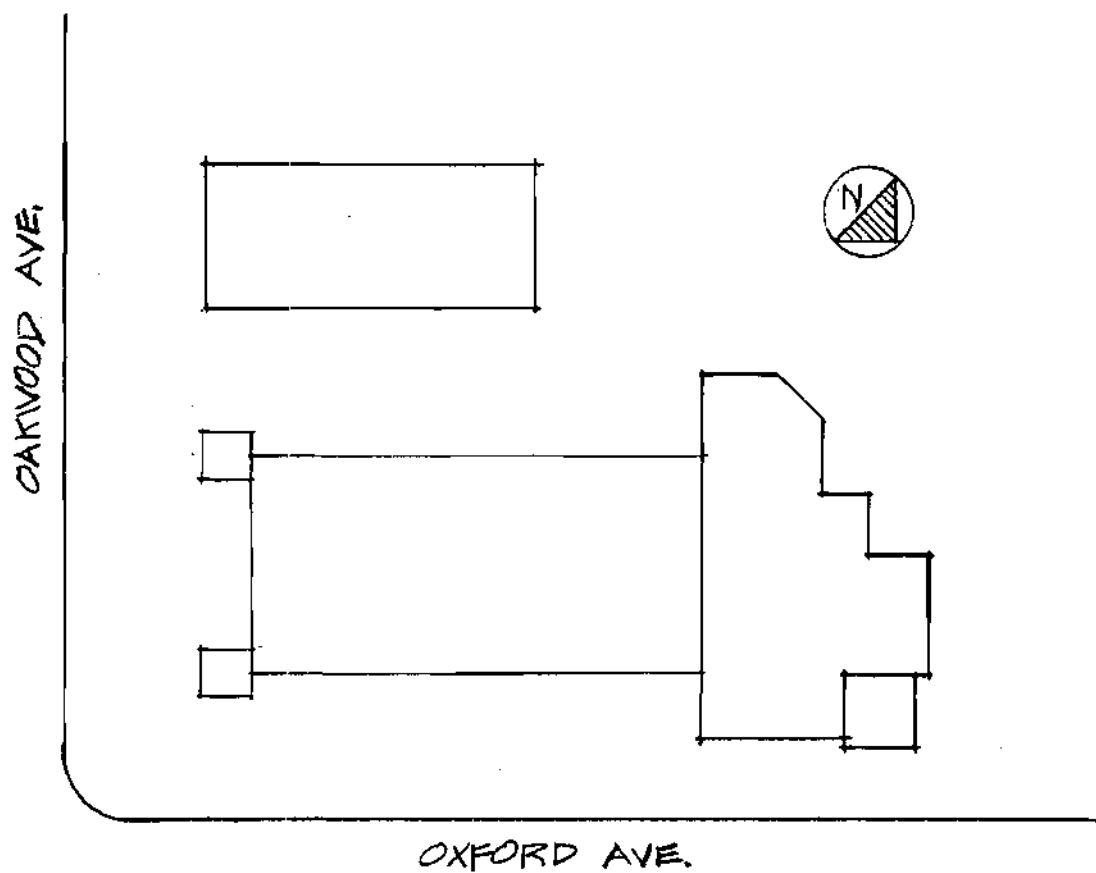
Pine Lawn, incorporated in 1947, shares a boundary with the City of St. Louis.

45. continued

Benz, Doris and Windt, Barbara Ann, Normandy, History of Normandy,
Normandy School District, September, 1973.

St. Louis County Atlas, 1909.

On site inspection.



PINE LAWN-GLEN ECHO BAPTIST CHURCH, 1910
PINE LAWN, MO.





PINE LAKE BAPTIST CHURCH
REV. JAMES M. STOR

HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-026

1 No 21L321064		4 Present Name(s) Rock Hill Presbyterian Church		1 No	
2 County St. Louis		5 Other Name(s)		2 County St. Louis	
3 Location of Negatives Roll 2, 3 - 4 - 5		9407 Manchester Road		4 Present Name(s) Rock Hill Presbyterian Church	
6 Specific Location 1.46 acre in Survey 1930, NE corner Manchester and Rock Hill Roads		16 Thematic Category		28 No. of Stories 1	
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Rock Hill		17 Date(s) or Period constructed 1845		29 Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐	
8 Site Plan with North Arrow Webster Groves		18 Style or Design Federal/Gothic Revival 70		30 Foundation Material stone 43	
		19 Architect or Engineer Thurston Charles 1935		31 Wall Construction stone masonry LS	
		20 Contractor or Builder P. John Hoener & Assoc 1949		32 Roof Type & Material gable comp	
		21 Original Use, if apparent church 368 CB 1988		33 No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3	
		22 Present Use church		34 Wall Treatment coursed rubble 43	
		23 Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		35 Plan Shape rectangle	
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known Rock Hill Presbyterian Church 9407 Manchester Road		36 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐	
10 Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		25 Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		37 Condition Interior good Exterior good	
11 On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		38 Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒	
12 Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		27 Other Surveys in Which Included Historic American Buildings Survey		39 Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒	
13 Part of Estab. Yes ☐ Hist. Dist. No ☒				40 Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐	
14 District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐				41 Distance from and Frontage on Road	
15 Name of Established District					
42 Further Description of Important Features The original 1845 structure was a simple rectangular, one-room Federal style building, of coursed limestone rubble with a gable roof. The basic form remains but with the addition (following a fire in 1934) of stone-capped parapet walls at the gable ends, heavy stone buttresses at the sides, and a small stone entry porch. These additions, together with the Gothic arch design of the stained glass in the original rectangular window openings, give the present building a Gothic style. (continued)					
43 History and Significance Rock Hill Presbyterian is the oldest church building west of the Mississippi in which Presbyterian services have been continuously held. Des Peres and Bonhomme churches are older but have not been continuously in use. The building was erected in 1845 on 1.7 acres on Manchester Road, land donated for the church by James C. Marshall, Marshall's slaves quarried stone on the Marshall farm (continued)					
44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church parking lot is at the rear. The building is on a busy corner with commercial uses on all sides. Across the street, at 9430 Manchester, is "Fairfax," the house built in 1841 by James C. Marshall, donor of the land for Rock Hill Presbyterian. The house has been moved 300 feet from its original site at 9322.					
45 Sources of Information Historic American Buildings Survey, 1965. Blann, Celeste Wagner, A History of Rock Hill, published by Celeste Wagner Blann, 1976. Letter from Mrs. Fred E. Blann to Virginia Stith, Dec. 1, 1976. On site inspection. (continued)					
46 Prepared by Judy Little					
47 Organization St. Louis County Parks					
48 Date 4/92					
49 Revision Date(s)					

Photo

9407 Manchester Road

Rock Hill Presbyterian Church
9407 Manchester Road

42. continued

The walls are of rough limestone pieces of varying size and shape, but generally coursed. The sills and lintels of the windows are of dressed limestone. The stone entry porch has an arched doorway, a buttressed front wall and small windows in the side walls. A modern educational wing is attached across the back wall and extends to the side, forming an "L". The new wing has a basement which is exposed on the back due to the sloping site.

43. continued

and did most of the construction work. Dr. Artemus Bullard of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis organized the church at the request of Mr. Marshall, on March 2, 1845. Dr. Bullard named the church "Rock Hill" because of its location on a rough, hilly road and two large rock projections in the area. The church served a large area in St. Louis County, eventually, as the population increased, becoming the founding church for the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church and the Webster Groves Congregational Church, both in 1866. A manse was built in 1869, and a church hall in 1912; both buildings were east of the church and have been demolished.

Alterations include the installation of stained glass windows in 1932, donated by the family of William L. White. (An early photograph shows 12-over-12 clear glass double-hung windows, as well as louvered shutters.) Following a fire in 1934, the gable ends (shown in an early photo to have overhanging eaves) were raised and stone coping added, forming parapet walls; the roof was also replaced. The stone entry porch was also added in 1935, as well as stone buttresses, built to strengthen the side walls, and the center portion of the end wall was opened to enlarge the chancel and choir area, built on top of a stone-walled newly added ground level addition. (The original doorway was a simple rectangle with dressed stone lintel and sill.) The architect for the 1935 rebuilding was Charles L. Thurston of Webster Groves. In 1949 a ground level building was constructed at the rear of the church. An educational wing was built on top of it in 1958, designed by P. John Hoener & Associates. The interior of the sanctuary was restored in 1988.

The church has served the same parish since its organization. The chancel furniture is believed to be original to the church. The choir rail, salvaged from St. Lawrence O'Toole Roman Catholic Church in north St. Louis, dates from 1866. The original pewter sacramental vessels for communion and baptism are on permanent display and are used today. The building has been recognized by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who installed a plaque in 1932, and by the Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia, which registered the building as American Presbyterian and Reformed Historical Site Number 70.

Rock Hill Presbyterian Church
9407 Manchester Road

45. continued

East-West Gateway Historic Preservation Task Force Survey, 1979.

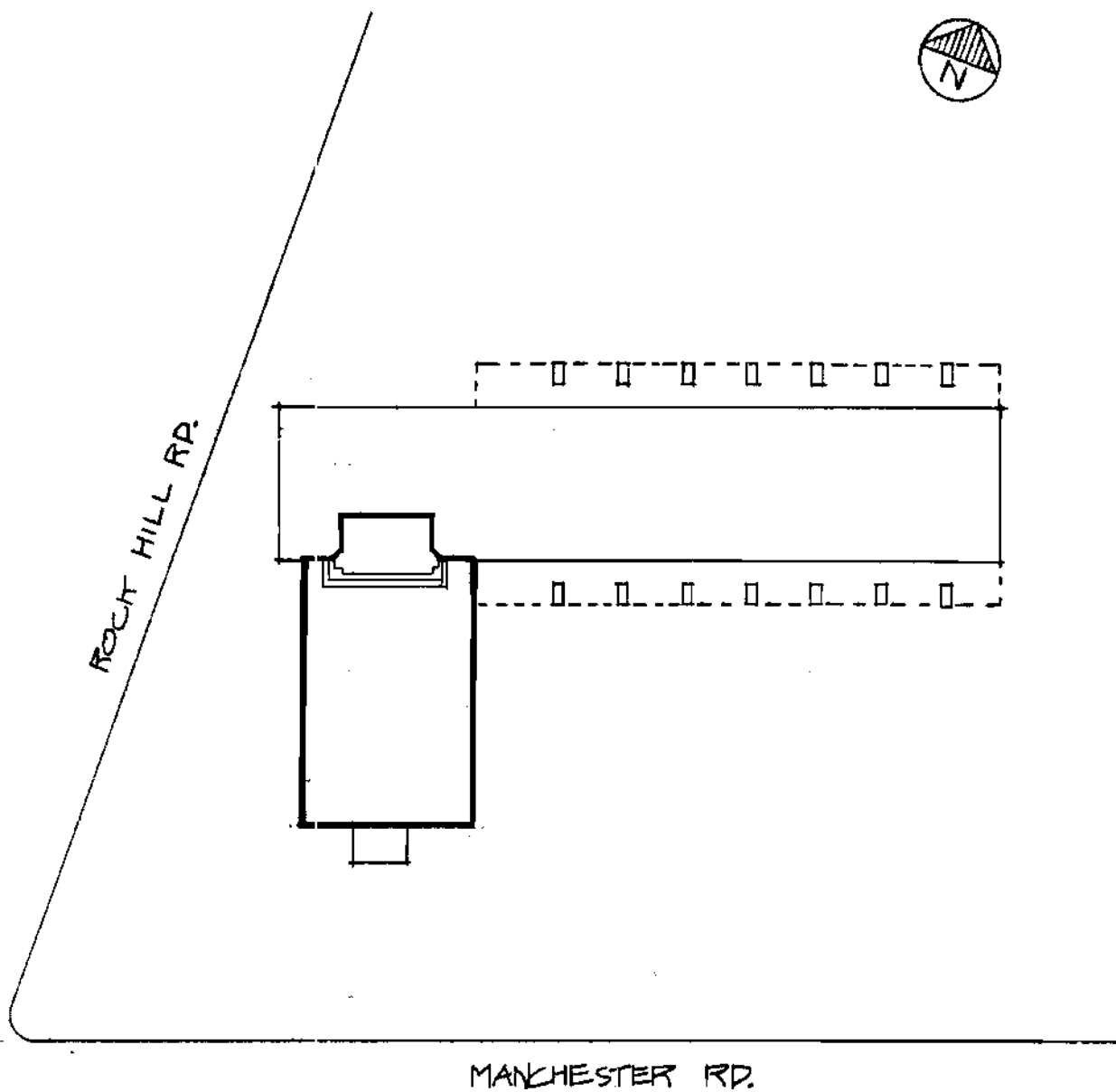
East-West Gateway Historic Sites Inventory, July, 1980.

West County Journal, "Rock Hill Presbyterian Celebrates 145 Years," by
Mikhalina Karina, March, 11, 1990.

Missouri Historic Sites Catalog MSHS, p. 170.

Presbytery of Giddings-Lovejoy, Celebration of Beginnings, 1991, p. 60.

Undated pamphlet on the history of the church, from the church office,
February, 1992.



ROCK HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 1845
ROCK HILL, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AB-026-027

1 No 260640882		4 Present Name(s) Sacred Heart Catholic Church of Valley Park		1 No	
2 County St. Louis		5 Other Name(s)		2 County St. Louis	
3 Location of Negatives 1978B-5: 1978B-6		10-16 Ann Avenue		4 Present Name(s) Sacred Heart Catholic Church	
6 Specific Location Lots G-0, Milk's Addition to Meramec & parts Lots 14 & 15, Block 1, Mo. Pacific RR		16. Thematic Category		28. No. of Stories 1	
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Valley Park		17 Date(s) or Period constructed 1907-1908		29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐ full	
8 Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design Romanesque		30. Foundation Material poured concrete	
		19. Architect or Engineer		31. Wall Construction brick	
		20. Contractor or Builder		32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp and slate	
		21. Original Use, if apparent church		33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 8	
		22. Present Use church		34. Wall Treatment common bond	
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		35. Plan Shape cruciform	
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Archbishop of St. Louis 4445 Lindell Blvd. 63108		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐	
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		37. Condition Interior good Exterior good	
10 Site Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ growth of parish	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐				40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐	
13. Part of Estab Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒				41. Distance from and Frontage on Road	
14. District Yes ☐ Potential? No ☐					
15. Name of Established District					
42. Further Description of Important Features This large brick church is distinguished by its tall spire, fine brickwork and Romanesque details. The spire has a high peak, multi-faceted slate roof, with clocks in the projecting gables on all four sides, and is crowned with a cross. The level of the tower housing the bells has tall, arched, louvered openings and chamfered corners. Windows all have Romanesque-arched heads, many defined with ornamental brick labels. Bands of corbelled brick arches decorate gables, roof lines and other horizontal features. (continued)					
43. History and Significance Sacred Heart was organized in Valley Park on November 14, 1903, the first example of the effort of Archbishop Glennon to strengthen older country parishes and organize new ones. The mother church was to the east in Manchester. The new parish had thirty-one families of German, Irish and Bohemian descent, and through the opening of St. Louis Plate Glass Company, received many members. (continued)					
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The parking lot is situated to the east of the church, and commercial buildings behind and to the west. A parsonage/rectory is to the north of the church, near other residential structures to the north. The rectory is a two-story structure with hipped roof and appears to be of the same period and materials.					
45. Sources of information Rothsteiner, John, History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, St. Louis, Blackwell-Wielandy, 1928. Thomas, William L., History of St. Louis County, 1911. (continued)					
46. Prepared by Judy Little					
47. Organization St. Louis County Parks					
48. Date 4/92					
49. Revision Date(s)					

Photo

5 Other Name(s)
10-16 Ann Avenue, Valley Park

Sacred Heart Church of Valley Park
10-16 Ann Avenue

42. continued

Dressed white limestone string courses, sills, coping, finials, buttress caps, stairs and foundation further ornament the building. Windows are compositions of arched and circular lights, and the large circular window on the facade is composed of eight small circles around a larger center circle. Above the circular window is a pair of small arched windows, and above that is a marble statue of the Sacred Heart as Savior. The shallow, gabled entry porch has a compound arch entryway, in brick with a pair of limestone columns on each side; a semi-circular transom light is over the double doors, which have round-headed panels. The entry is raised fourteen steps above grade. The ends of the transept are gabled, detailed similarly to the main entry, and contain smaller versions of the front circular window. The side elevations have two-tiered buttresses between the bays, and tall, round-arched, three-part windows. The apse is semi-circular with a slate roof. The main roof is clad in gray asphalt shingle. The raised basement, faced with cut limestone, has an entrance at that level, including a handicapped entrance added about 1980. The church is 135 feet in length and 46 feet wide, broadening to 54 feet at the transept. Estimated seating is 500. The cornerstone has the date September 1, 1907.

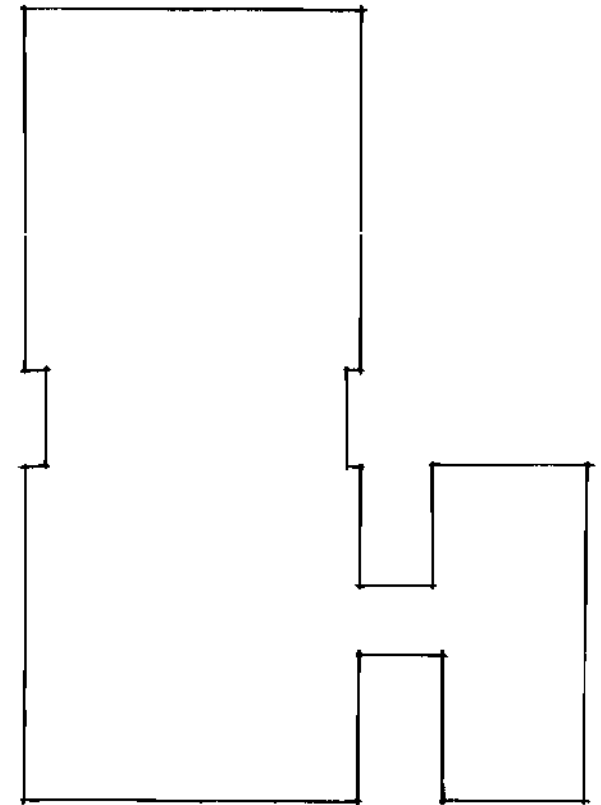
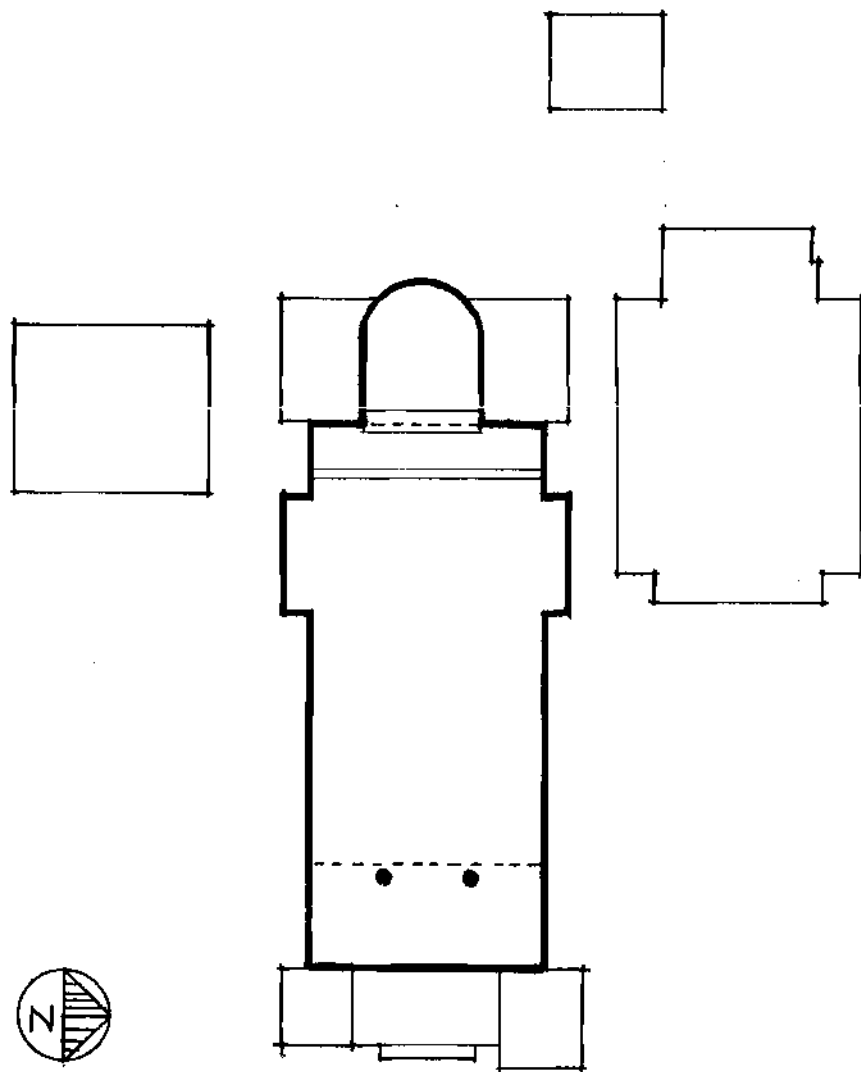
43. continued

The first building, used as a school, teachers' residence and church, opened October 23, 1904, but suffered a fire in 1906. It was continued in use as a school until the new one was built in 1967. Thomas says in 1911 that it was called the First Catholic Church School Building of Valley Park in his time. A cornerstone for the present church was laid by Archbishop Glennon on September 1, 1907, and the building was dedicated by Vicar-General Hoog on July 4, 1908.

The church is the third oldest surviving Catholic church building in St. Louis County and the second oldest which is still being used as a parish church. The Shrine of St. Ferdinand and Sacred Heart Church, both in Florissant, are the others; 1880 and 1883/1893, respectively. The 137-foot spire and high-style architecture make Sacred Heart one of the most prominent visual landmarks in Valley Park.

45. continued

Inventory Survey Form, Marlene Hedrick, January 23, 1990.
On site inspection.



SACRED HEART
CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1907
VALLEY PARK, MO.

ANN AVE.





SPEED
LIMIT



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-028

1. ID Number 08G330742		4. Present Name(s) Salem Lutheran Church	
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)	
3. Location of Negatives 32419-18		5180 Parker Road	
6. Specific Location 7.32 acres in Survey 2962 T47, R7, East of Ridgeline Manor		16. Thematic Category 030 260	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Black Jack		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1899	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design Gothic Revival 41 73	
		19. Architect or Engineer	
		20. Contractor or Builder	
		21. Original Use, if apparent church	
		22. Present Use church	
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Evangelical Lutheran Salem Cong.	
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐	
10. Site Structure Building ☒ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Salem Lutheran Church 741-1797	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒	
13. Part of Estab. Yes ☐ No ☒		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒	
14. District Potent? Yes ☒ No ☐		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐	
15. Name of Established District		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /677'	
42. Further Description of Important Features Church has central door recessed in a gabled brick frame. Above it is a large three-part Gothic window with white-painted tracery. Small lancet windows are to each side. On the east side of the facade is an octagonal turret topped by tall arched insets and a battlemented parapet. The west corner is occupied by a larger rectangular tower with spire. It has buttresses at the corners of each face rising at the top to pinnacles and gabled parapets. The tall base of the tower has		Photo	
43. History and Significance This congregation received its first constitution in 1849 and completed a log structure on this site in 1851. The land was donated by Henry Klausmeyer, one of the founders of the church, most of whom came from the region of Bielefeld, Germany. A brick church was completed in 1861. The present building was dedicated on November 12, 1899. Some services were conducted in German as late as the 1950's. The congregation belongs to the Missouri Synod.			
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings East of the church is a large parking lot. The church school stands at the rear of this lot and at right angles to the church. Across the street and up a hill is another parking lot with the older church school building.			
45. Sources of Information Carolyn Herkstroeter, "Tradition Is Strong At Black Jack's Salem Lutheran," North/Northwest Journal, March 20, 1987 Notes from Spanish Lake Historical Society William L. Thomas History of St. Louis County (1911) Vol. I, p.313.		46. Prepared by E. Hamilton 47. Organization St. Louis County Parks 48. Date 3/89 49. Revision Date(s)	

St. Louis

Salem Lutheran Church

5180 Parker Road

Salem Lutheran Church
5180 Parker Road

42. continued

three levels of windows. Above this are tall two-part Gothic windows inset with louvers. The spire is octagonal, with narrower corner faces, and it ends in a finial. The side elevations have two-tiered buttresses framing each bay. The tops of all the buttresses are capped with ashlar stone, which is also used for the water table in front, the parapet of the front gable and as stringcourses on both towers.

43. continued

In 1911 this was described as "an architecturally beautiful and religiously influential Lutheran church." At that time it had one of the largest congregations in the county, with over 450 communications and 700 total members.

40' W.

PARKER

ROAD

146.52'

240'

297'

297'

290'

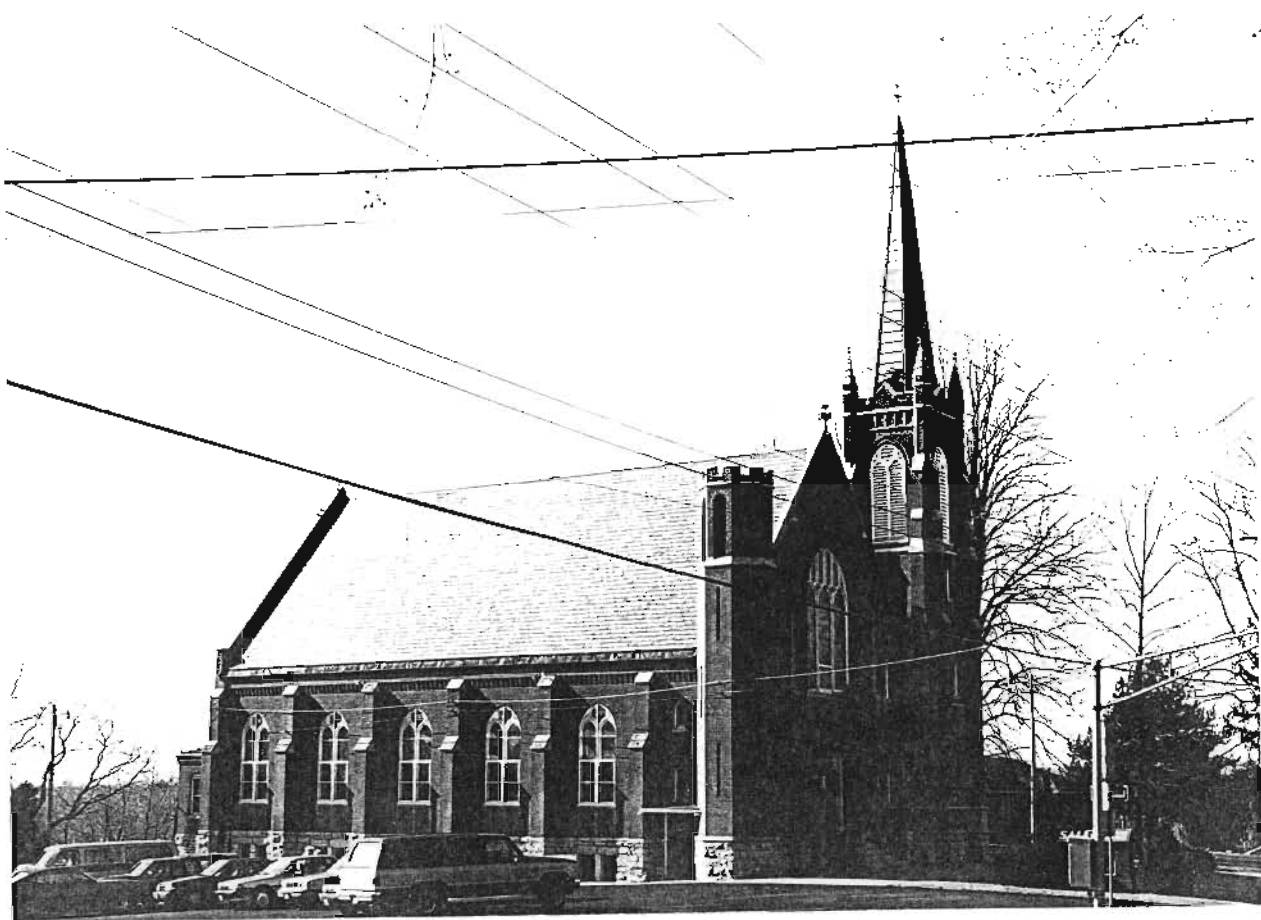
CHUCK, THIS PERY. L.
OLD BURN BURNING

289.28' 11"
Salem Ev. Ldn. Church
1992-8-2-66
7.32 AC.
086330742

409.10'

Rep Dev. Co. Inc.
118-13-17-66
2500000000

WHITNEY CHASE NORTH



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-029

1. No.		4. Present Name(s)		1. No
22R110247		Salem United Methodist Church of Ballwin		
2. County		5. Other Name(s)		
St. Louis		311 Manchester Road		2. County
3. Location of Negatives				
0270-34				
6. Specific Location 3.78 acres in Survey 1908; Lot 62 and parts of Lots 59, 60 & 61, Block 14 and lots 63, 64 & parts of (continued)		16. Thematic Category		3. Present Name(s)
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity		17. Date(s) or Period		
Ballwin		1870 1951 1958		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design		4. Present Name(s)
Manchester		Romanesque Revival 47 71		
		19. Architect or Engineer		
		Center		5. Present Name(s)
		20. Contractor or Builder		
		30 St		
		21. Original Use, if apparent		6. Present Name(s)
		church		
		22. Present Use		
		church		7. Present Name(s)
		23. Ownership		
		Public ☐ Private ☒		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known		8. Present Name(s)
		Salem Church of Ballwin		
		311 Manchester Road		
		Ballwin MO 63011		9. Present Name(s)
		25. Open to Public?		
		Yes ☐ No ☒		
		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		10. Present Name(s)
		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
		100 Historic Buildings (1970) p. 31		11. Present Name(s)
		Historic Sites Inventory (1965),		
		no. 685		
		Missouri Historic Sites Catalog		12. Present Name(s)
		(1963) p. 161		
9. Coordinates UTM		28. No. of Stories		13. Present Name(s)
Lat		1		
Long		29. Basement?		
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		under addition Yes ☒ No ☐		14. Present Name(s)
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		30. Foundation Material		
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		stone footing		
13. Part of Estab Yes ☐ Hist Dist? No ☒		31. Wall Construction		15. Present Name(s)
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐		brick		
15. Name of Established District		32. Roof Type & Material		
		high gable/composition		16. Present Name(s)
		33. No. of Bays		
		Front 3 Side 4		
		34. Wall Treatment		17. Present Name(s)
		common bond		
		35. Plan Shape		
		rectangle		18. Present Name(s)
		36. Changes (Explain in #42)		
		Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐		
		37. Condition		19. Present Name(s)
		Interior excellent		
		Exterior excellent		
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒		20. Present Name(s)
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road		21. Present Name(s)
42. Further Description of Important Features		The date of construction of the church is given in a stone panel set into the front wall above the center bay. An inscription cut into it reads: "Methodist. 1870. Episcopal Church." The steeple and spire appear to retain their original form but the steeple has 4' x 8' wood panels covering it. The spire is octagonal and rests on a 4-sided, pyramidal base. The bell is rung by hand. Both the roof of the church and the spire are covered with composition shingles, large and diamond-shaped. (continued)		22. Present Name(s)
43. History and Significance		Ballwin was platted by John Ball in 1837, who then set aside a full block for the Methodist Episcopal Church and a school house, and an adjoining tract for a cemetery. Ball came to this area in the late 1790's and became converted to Methodism in 1809. Ball became a "class leader" of the first backwoodsmen and settlers, holding classes in his cabin between the times when a circuit-riding preacher would come. By 1827, Ball (continued)		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings		A parking lot is on the west side of the property. The church faces Manchester Road, a busy commercial thoroughfare in a rapidly developing area, although a few older structures survive.		
45. Sources of Information		46. Prepared by		23. Present Name(s)
Along the Trail, Vol. 1 (January, 1969) unpagged.		Lindenbusch/Little		
Wallace, Coverly Scott, A History of Ballwin, Ballwin 1979.		47. Organization		
Shankland, Warren M., Ballwin in the Beginning, (n.p., 1960) p. 17.		St. Louis County Parks		24. Present Name(s)
(continued)		48. Date		
		49. Revision Date(s)		
		1/92		

Salem United Methodist Church of Ballwin
311 Manchester Road

6. continued

57 and 58, Block 15, Ballwin subdivision.

42. continued

Windows on the upper level of the facade, opening into the choir loft, have semicircular heads and the lights have been cut to that shape. The openings on the main floor have segmentally-arched heads, as does the door. All of the material used to fill the doorway is of recent vintage: a double door with diamond-shaped lights and a skylight of Florentine glass.

The brick arches over the upper windows project beyond the surface of the wall and run between brick quoins at each corner and brick pilasters which divide the facade into three distinct bays.

Brick quoins also appear at the rear of the structure. With three brick pilasters, they define the four bays on each side of the church. The uppermost bricks of each quoin and pilaster are corbeled to simulate a capital. Each bay contains a window with a semicircular head, 9-over-9 lights, and five-light heads. All of the glass is clear.

Another opening may have originally existed on the facade since there is a circle created by bricks within the gable. The center of that circle is now filled with brick that is of a slightly different color than the remainder of the wall. The original wall no longer exists. It was removed during the mid-1960's when the sanctuary was enlarged. A frame addition was erected then as part of a major expansion which also included the construction of the present brick office and nursery wing at the rear of the sanctuary. That marked the second building program undertaken by the congregation during the past thirty years, the first having in the 1950's produced a brick recreation hall to the northeast of the church. The work done in the 1960's caused the recreation hall to be joined to the rest of the complex. Until then, it was a free-standing building. Some additions have shed roofs. The frame extension from the sanctuary is covered with clapboards. A large new addition beneath a gable roof has been built to the west, attached to the northwest corner.

Anchor plates for reinforcing rods are visible in several places on the exterior of the old section of the church. Those include the corners at the front of the structure and the spaces immediately above the three northerly windows on each side.

The interior shows signs of extensive remodeling but also a variety of original features. The choir loft above the lobby at the south side of the sanctuary has a balustrade with turned balusters. Panels suspended from tracks in the ceiling can be used to close off the loft.

Salem United Methodist Church of Ballwin
311 Manchester Road

42. continued

There are now fourteen pews on each side of the center aisle. The twelve that are closest to the altar are lighter in color and they are well-crafted reproductions of the earlier carpentry on the sixteen remaining pews. The reproductions were created when the sanctuary underwent enlargement in the 1960's. The work done then created the whole of the space now used for the altar and pulpit. Windows with designs in vitrified colors are set into the wall behind the altar.

The original location of the rear wall of the sanctuary is still made apparent by a line created at the point where the old plaster joins the new.

There is no basement under the original building and its walls rest on a stone footing or water table. The combination nursery and office addition does have a basement from which there is access to a crawl-space beneath the older section of the church.

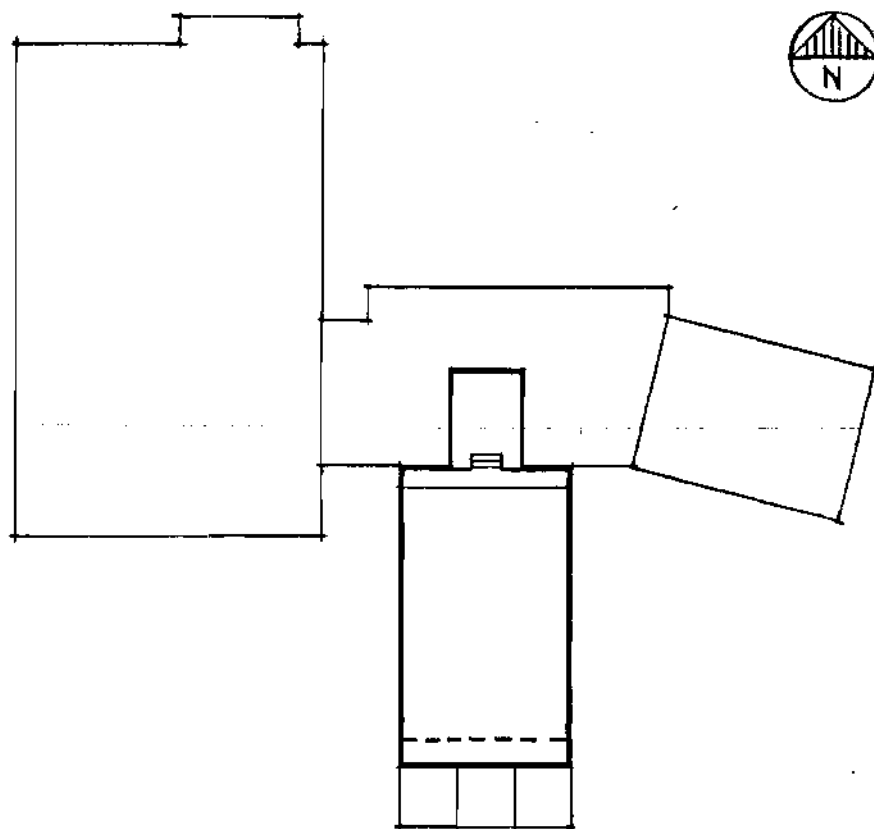
43. continued

was providing space for services in his carding mill in Manchester. The founding of the congregation came in 1847. In 1855 a small white frame building (some say a log cabin) was erected for a church. The burial ground was marked out at this time. The present brick building was constructed in 1870 for \$4,500, and has been in continuous use since then. The main sanctuary exterior remains in its original form, although the interior has been remodeled more than once. An educational wing was added in 1951 and, in about 1958, the sanctuary was enlarged with the addition of a new altar and choir area and several new pews. Shutters to fit the round-headed windows are shown in some early photos, but only hinges remain.

45. continued

Interview with Oliver Blinnes, June 1981.

On site inspection.



MANCHESTER RD.

SALEM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, 1870
BALLVIN, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-030

1. No. 26P441406		4. Present Name(s) Scruggs Memorial Methodist Church Valley Park United Methodist Church		2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s) Meramec Valley Baptist Church 401 Vest Avenue		1. No	
3. Location of Negatives 275 - 15A & 16A		6. Specific Location .45 acre, Block 22, lots 18, 19, 20, Valley Park		16. Thematic Category		28. No. of Stories 1		2. County St. Louis	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Valley Park		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1904		29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐		30. Foundation Material concrete block		4. Present Name(s) Valley Park United Methodist Church	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design Gothic Revival		31. Wall Construction frame		32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp		5. Other Name(s) Meramec Valley Baptist Church	
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		19. Architect or Engineer		33. No. of Bays Front 3+1 Side irr.3		34. Wall Treatment asbestos siding			
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		20. Contractor or Builder		35. Plan Shape irregular		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐			
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Original Use, if apparent church		37. Condition Interior Exterior good		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒			
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		22. Present Use church		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐			
13. Part of Estab. Yes ☐ Hist. Dist.? No ☒		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /150 x 130		42. Further Description of Important Features The main entry is now a single door with blank side panels but was probably a double door originally. It has a tall three-part pointed window above it. Narrower lancet windows flank the entry and line the Fourth Street side. The east side has a large three-point window similar to one over the front door but deeper. This side is composed as a large cross gable, with the right side extended downward to take in a double entry at ground level. A square tower rises from this corner.		Photo	
14. District Yes ☐ Potent? No ☐		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Meramec Valley Baptist Church		43. History and Significance The Valley Park Land Company donated the land for this church, which was originally named The Scruggs Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church South in honor of one of the founders of Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney department store, who helped to finance it. After his death the church became Scruggs Memorial. The flood of 1915 impeded growth of the town and of the church. The basement was inserted under the (contd)		44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The parsonage for the church is behind it at 219 Fourth Street.			
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒		45. Sources of Information History of the United Methodist Churches of Missouri, Richard A. Seaton, ed. (Missouri Methodist Historical Society, 1984). St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds. On site inspection.		46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton			
		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		48. Date 4/92		49. Revision Date(s)	
		27. Other Surveys in Which Included							

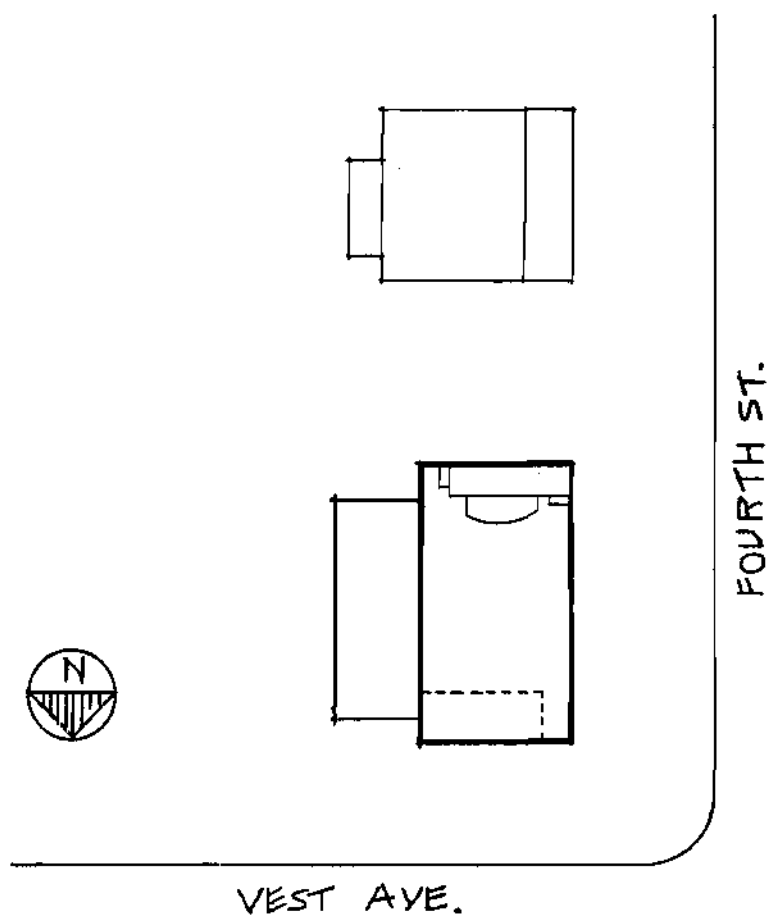
Valley Park United Methodist Church
Meramec Valley Baptist Church
Scruggs Memorial Methodist Church
401 Vest Avenue

42. continued

its top stage is fitted with louvered panels. A brick chimney rises from the front corner. The main entry opens on a stoop reached from stairs descending in both directions along the front wall.

43. continued

church, raising its height, in 1938. At the time of the church's 50th anniversary in 1954, the front steps were rebuilt, and the lower basement entrance was created. Five and a half acres were acquired in 1960 at 436 Meramec Station Road, and this building was sold to the Meramec Valley Baptist Church. A new Valley Park Methodist Church was finally dedicated in 1971. The Baptists rededicated the present building on November 26, 1961, and were admitted to the Baptist Association in 1962. The congregation was originally a mission of Kirkwood Baptist Church. The flood of 1982 put water four feet deep in the main auditorium, but that damage too has been repaired.



MEREMAC VALLY
BAPTIST CHURCH
VALLEY PARK, MO.





HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-031

1. No. 13G321416		4. Present Name(s) St. Jacobi Evangelical Lutheran		1 No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives 226 - 29A. 30		8626 Jennings Station Road/2042 McLaran Avenue		
6. Specific Location 2.07 acres, east parts of Lots 3-6, Gibson SD		16. Thematic Category 030 133		2 County
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Jennings		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1906-07, 1922		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow Clayton		18. Style or Design 73 originally Gothic Revival		
		19. Architect or Engineer A. Meyer		4 Present Name(s)
		20. Contractor or Builder Tw		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church 06A		
		22. Present Use church 204		
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known St. Jacobi Lutheran Church 2042 McLaran Avenue 63136		St. Louis St. Jacobi Evangelical Lutheran
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
13. Part of Estab Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐		
15. Name of Established District		28. No. of Stories 1 - 1		5 Other Name(s)
		29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐		
		30. Foundation Material stone 43		
		31. Wall Construction stone masonry & frame		
		32. Roof Type & Material cross gable, comp		
		33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 7		8626 Jennings Station Road/2042 McLaran Avenue
		34. Wall Treatment 99 stone & lapped siding		
		35. Plan Shape irregular		
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐		
		37. Condition Interior good Exterior good		
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /308 x 144		
		42. Further Description of Important Features St. Jacobi is a white frame gable-roofed structure, with a corner tower. The tower is finished with two cornices; they originally formed the base for a steeply pitched hipped roof, which has since been removed. At the top level of the tower are round-arched louvered openings for the bells, and at the first-floor level are rectangular windows with stained glass. The gable end of the building has at the center a stained glass window in the form of a cross, not original to the building. (continued)		
43. History and Significance St. Jacobi Evangelical Lutheran Church was formally organized on July 17, 1906. Charter members were of German descent and several were members of Ebenezer Lutheran Church in Baden, Grace Lutheran Church in Wellston and Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Hyde Park. Jennings is on the border of the City of St. Louis and could be reached from downtown St. Louis via the Wabash Railroad which stopped at the Jennings Station. (contd)		46. Prepared by Judy Little		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings Two-story brick school is south of the church, across an asphalt parking lot. The school faces the church, with the west end to the street. East of church is a 1½-story frame residence. The school building appears to be fifties vintage. The church office is located there as well as an early learning and (continued)		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
45. Sources of Information Fortieth Anniversary Booklet, 1946. Seventy-Fifth Anniversary Booklet, 1981. List of Jennings churches from Linda Schmerber, President of the Jennings Historical Society, 1991. (continued)		48. Date 4/92		
		49. Revision Date(s)		

St. Jacobi Evangelical Lutheran
8626 Jennings Station Road/2042 McLaran Avenue

42. continued

The roof has medium-width eaves with returns. On the south side at the front, a shed-roofed addition has been attached, continuing the roof but at a gentler slope. In this addition are two doors providing the main entry from the parking lot. The side elevations each have two triple windows and a large arched window into the sanctuary. The large windows are in sections which project slightly forming the transept and are under gabled roofs which meet the main gable a few feet below its peak. All the windows have stained glass. Shallow buttresses, clad in siding above the stone base, divide the bays. A small entry addition with a flat roof has been placed at the east end of the building, with doors on the north and south onto McLaran and the parking lot. The entire building is clad in nine-inch-wide siding, masking the difference between the original building and later additions. The rock-faced limestone base of the building rises about four feet above grade, and includes at the northwest corner a cornerstone reading "St. Jacobi 1906 1922," reflecting two major construction dates. The roof is clad in light gray asphalt shingles.

43. continued

The new organization purchased property at the corner of Jennings Station Road and McLaran Avenue for the construction of a church and school. Early meetings were held at the home of Henry Gehner who was elected the first president on September 4, 1906. The cornerstone for the new church was laid on October 28, 1906, and during construction the growing congregation rented the Methodist chapel on Hord Avenue for Sunday afternoon worship. On February 24, 1907, the combination church and school, built at a cost of \$5,000, was dedicated. Services were given in German in the morning and in English in the afternoon and, following this precedent, services continued to be offered in both languages, German in the mornings and English in the evenings. A parsonage was built on the east side of the church later in 1907.

St. Jacobi assisted with the establishment of a mission congregation in the Ferguson area which dedicated its church on November 28, 1909. A reed organ was purchased in 1912, the same year that electric lights were installed in the church.

In 1922, the school, which had been attached to the church, was separated and relocated elsewhere on the property and the superstructure of the church was completely rebuilt. The remodeled church was designed by an architect named Meyer, probably the A. Meyer who designed St. John's Evangelical, Mehlville, in 1922 and St. John's Evangelical on North Grand in 1923. St. Jacobi was rededicated on December 10, 1922. One of the improvements was the inclusion of a second large stained glass window, "The Good Shepherd," purchased for \$350. In 1935 a set of Degan chimes

St. Jacobi Evangelical Lutheran
8626 Jennings Station Road/2042 McLaran Avenue

43. continued

was dedicated, a gift from Rev. and Mrs. E. M. Biegner in memory of their parents.

In 1975 extensive renovations were completed. The original entrance on Jennings Station Road as walled up and a new main entrance addition was built on the southwest corner of the church. The inside secondary doors were also removed, as well as the entire balcony. Handicapped access was provided into the northeast section of the building. Late in 1976 a faceted art glass window in the form of a cross was installed in the wall facing Jennings Station; the original window was large with a round-arched head, similar to those on the sides of the building. Early photos show that the original entrance was through the base of the tower on the Jennings Station side, also with a round-arched head and later with a pedimented frame. A new altar, a lectern and pulpit paraments were also installed in 1979, gifts of the Ziegler family in memory of Pastor Ziegler.

44. continued

day care center. The grade school, which was closed for a period, will reopen in the fall of 1992. The 1906 school building is not on the site and the original parsonage appears to have been replaced or greatly remodeled.

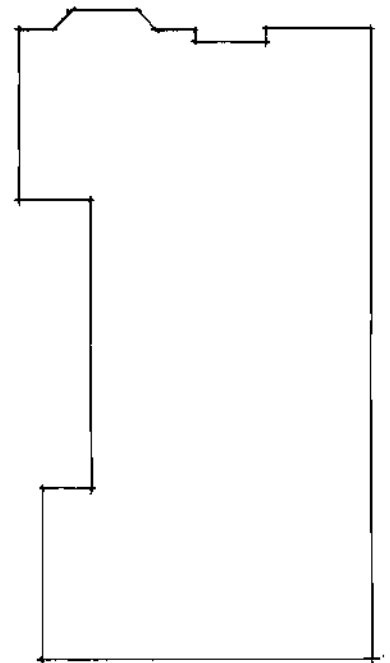
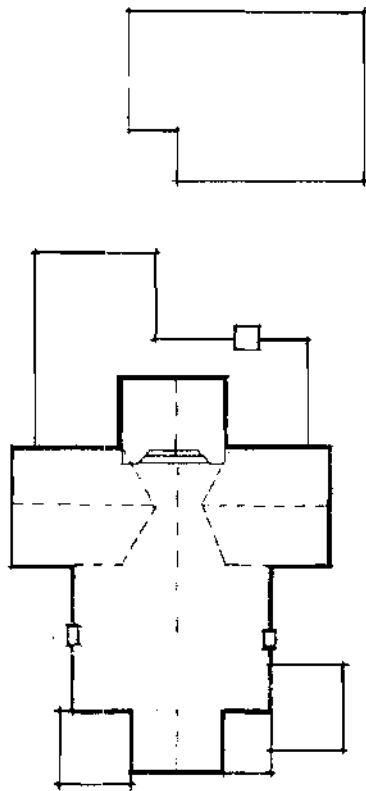
Jennings Station Road is a relatively busy arterial road with commercial uses on both sides. It has been widened recently, cutting into the church lawn requiring construction of a concrete retaining wall. McLaran is a residential street, with turn of the century frame houses on the south side and a mix of teens, thirties and forties houses on the north side. The church property includes a parsonage to the east, and a large parking lot and school building to the south, in addition to the church.

45. continued

The Lutheran Guide of St. Louis, Missouri, 1916.

On site inspection.

McLAREN AVE.



JENNINGS STATION

ST. JACOBI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, 1906-7
JENNINGS, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-45026-032

1. No. 28K320072		4. Present Name(s) St. John's Evangelical Church	
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)	
3. Location of Negatives 32177-0		11333 St. John's Church Road	
6. Specific Location 11333 St. John's Church Road 6 acres in Survey 34, Township 43, Range 6		16. Thematic Category	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Concord Township		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1922	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design Late Gothic Revival	
		19. Architect or Engineer	
		20. Contractor or Builder Edward Erdbruegger	
		21. Original Use, if apparent church	
		22. Present Use church	
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒	
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church of Mehlville	
9. Coordinates UTM Lat. Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐	
10. Site Building ☒ Structure Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization	
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included	
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☒			
13. Part of Estab Hist Dist? Yes ☐ No ☒			
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☒			
15. Name of Established District		28. No. of Stories 2	
		29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐ full	
		30. Foundation Material stone	
		31. Wall Construction brick	
		32. Roof Type & Material gable, tile	
		33. No. of Bays Front irr. Side 6	
		34. Wall Treatment stretcher bond	
		35. Plan Shape irregular	
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐	
		37. Condition Interior good Exterior good	
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒	
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒	
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐	
		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /350'	
42. Further Description of Important Features		Photo	
The church is given cruciform roof-line by gables on either side. The front doors are sheltered by a one-story porch of three unequal arches, with buttresses and a battlemented parapet. This front is flanked by unequal towers. The one to the right or north is larger, ascending to a third floor belfry. It has paired openings on each face with ogee tracery over horizontal louvers. The corner buttresses and the center piers (contd)			
43. History and Significance			
St. John's Evangelical Church is one of the oldest German churches in Missouri. It was formed in 1838 at the same time as Zion Evangelical Church (now Parkway United Church of Christ, a county historic site) by Holy Ghost Church in St. Louis (which is now located at 4916 Mardel). On October 15, 1840, the Evangelical Church Association of the West was organized in the parsonage of St. John's Church under the leadership of			
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings			
The address was formerly Sappington Barracks Road. The intersection with Lindbergh Boulevard has been blocked, requiring access by means of Southtown Square.			
45. Sources of Information		46. Prepared by E. Hamilton	
Mrs. Terry L. Rupp, church historian Clarissa Start Davidson, "Our Sacred Heritage," 125th Anniversary (St. John's, 1963).		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks	
		48. Date 4/89	
		49. Revision Date(s)	

St. Louis

St. John's Evangelical Church

11333 St. John's Church Road

St. John's Evangelical Church
11333 St. John's Church Road

42. continued

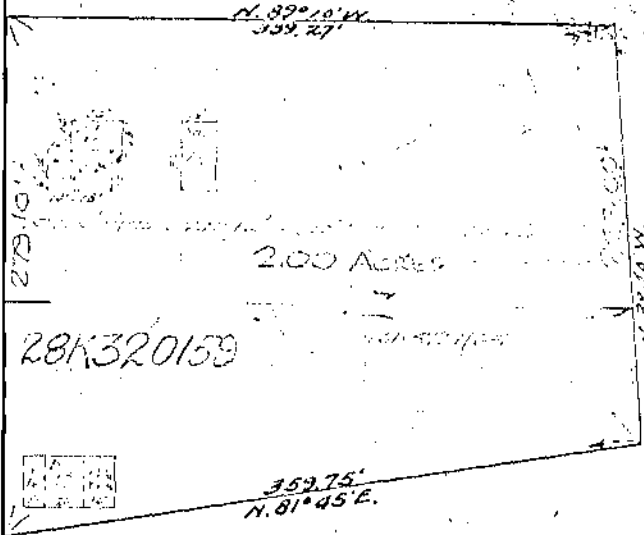
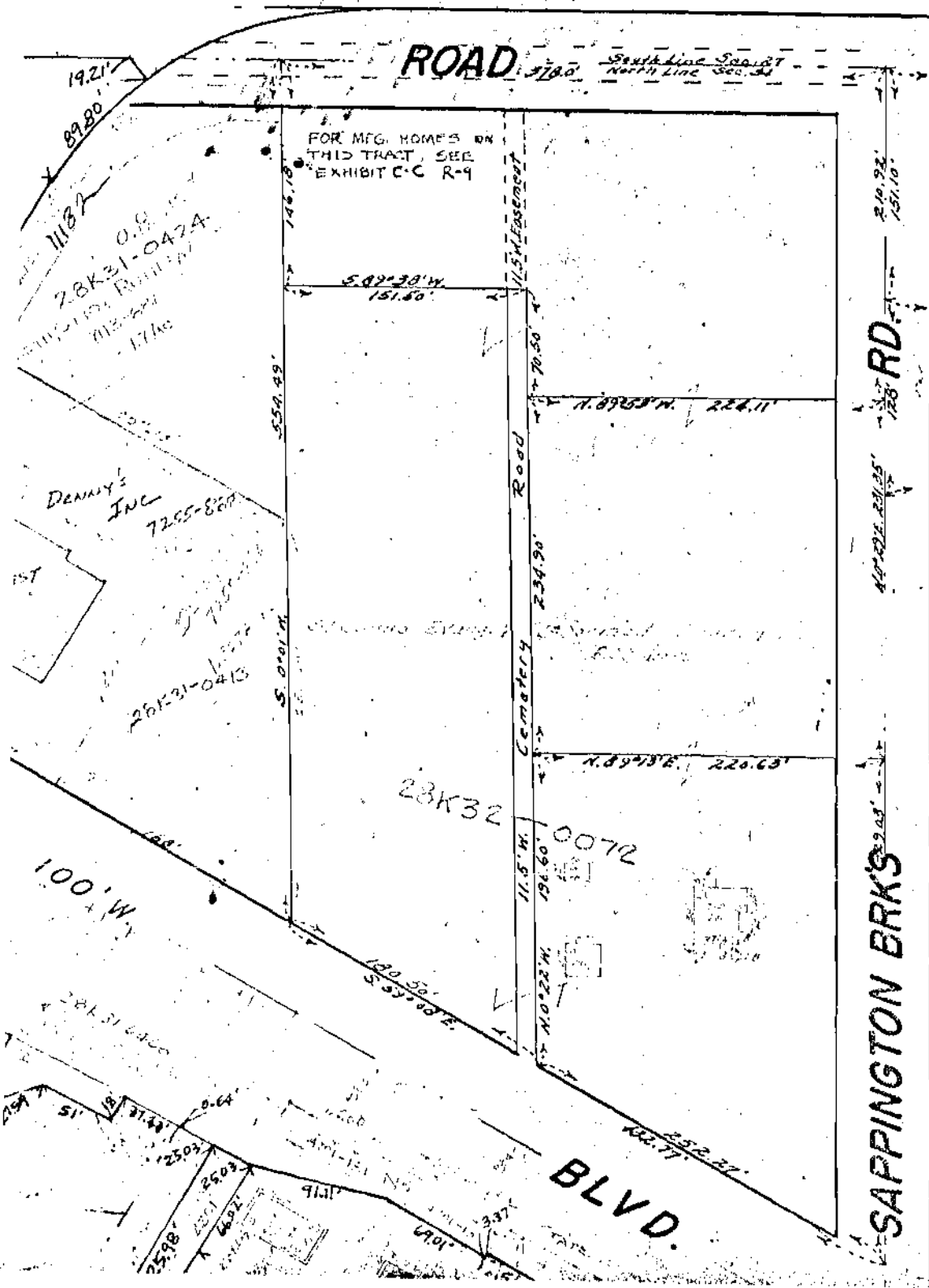
are topped by tiered stone pinnacles. These are also featured on the lower south tower, which has shorter but similar upper windows. The large window over the main entry has perpendicular tracery. Above the window is a terra-cotta inscription, "St. John's Evangelical Church, AD 1922," and above that is a lowered lancet opening set under a terra-cotta lintel that creates a cross pattern. A secondary entrance is on the north side of the tower base. Church histories record that the furniture for the sanctuary was provided by Maintowoc Church Furniture Company of Waukesha, Wisconsin. Stained glass is by the Jacoby Art Glass Company.

A three-bay wing extends south from the south transept. It has paired windows and a double door under wide pointed arches and three-pane toplights. The basement is high, permitting good-sized windows. Stone-capped buttresses frame the bays. Behind this wing is the education building added in 1956, a plain brick modern structure. On the north side is the newer education building with gymnasium, built in 1971. It too is a brick block, with tall stone framed window bays framed by buttresses, each with stone cap and attached downlight. The main entry is a three-bay link, stone-faced, with a canopy or marquee over the doors. A lower entry of two doors opens from the east side of the northwest wing.

43. continued

Reverend Edward Louis Nollau. This was the origin of the Evangelical Synod, which merged with the Reformed Church in 1934 and the Congregational Church in 1957 to form the United Church of Christ. Nollau was one of the outstanding leaders of the early church, a founder of a hospital, an orphanage and a home for the aged. The first church was a frame structure, built at the corner of the cemetery in 1839. It was replaced in 1868 by a brick structure in the early Romanesque Revival style, with an attractive belltower.

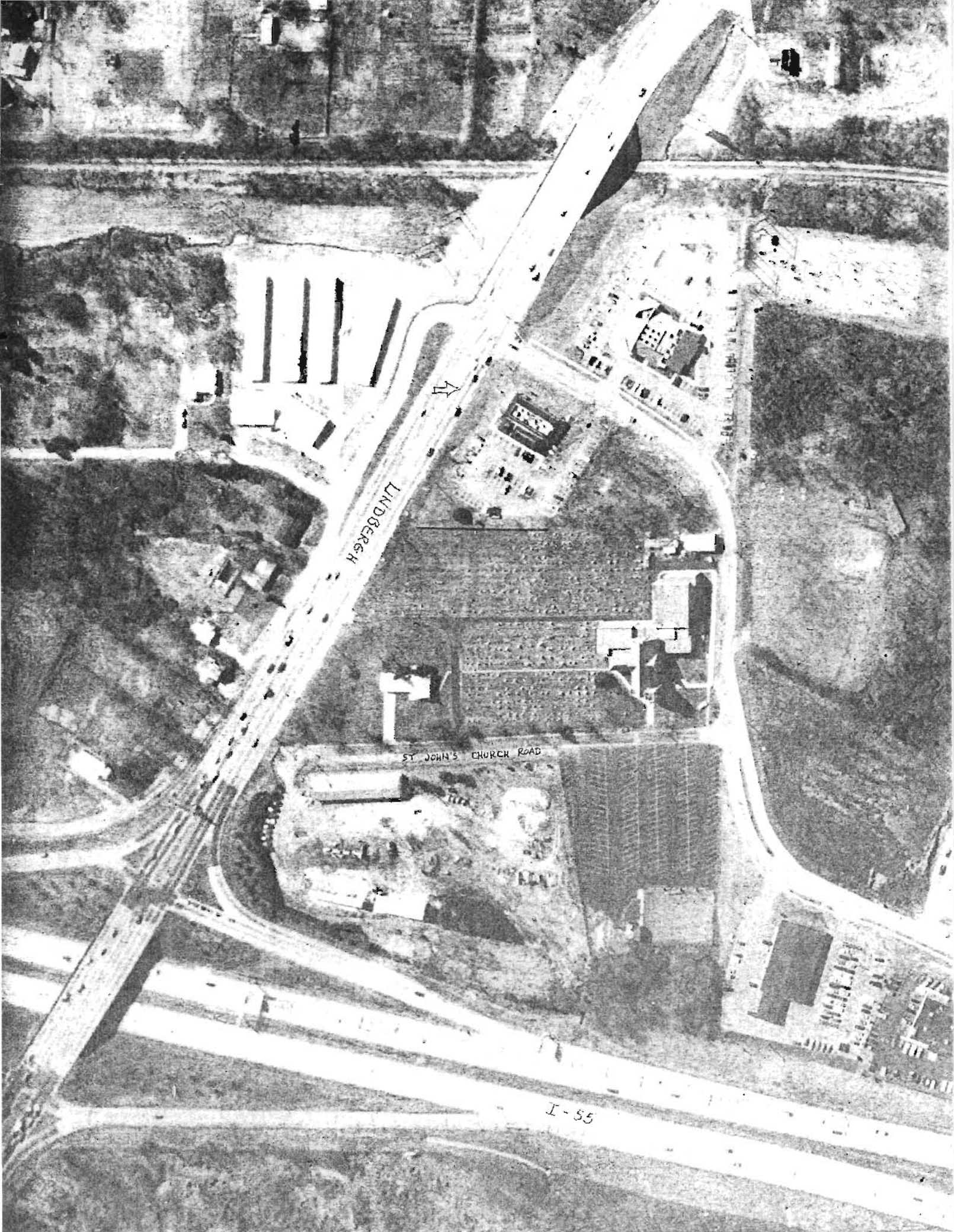
Worship was entirely in German until 1912, when an English service was authorized for one evening service a month. The old building was removed early in 1922, and the current one dedicated on December 24 that year. The chancel was enlarged in 1938 with a rose window and a marble altar. The Educational Building was completed in 1956. A newer education building with gymnasium was added in 1971.



470

470

PART OF
SEC. 34 T. 44 N. R. 6 E.



LINDBERGH

ST JOHN'S CHURCH ROAD

I-55



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-45-026-033

1. No. 18K331921		4. Present Name(s) St. Joseph's Catholic Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis County		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives 0273 - 31		108 N. Meramec Avenue		
6. Specific Location Lots 23 & 24, Bemis Addition to the Town of Clayton		16. Thematic Category		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Clayton		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1912		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow Clayton		18. Style or Design Gothic Revival 41 73		
		19. Architect or Engineer Wessbecher & Hillebrand		4. Present Name(s) St. Joseph's Catholic Church
		20. Contractor or Builder Luffner & Hecker Const. Co.		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church OVA TW BL		
		22. Present Use church 2nd FB DB		5. Other Name(s) 108 N. Meramec Avenue
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Archbishop of St. Louis 4445 Lindell Blvd. 63108		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		6. No. of Stories 1 and 2 - 1
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		28. No. of Bays Front Side 7		7. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		29. Foundation Material stone 70		
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐		30. Wall Construction brick masonry 40		
15. Name of Established District		31. Roof Type & Material gable, hip, flat 63		8. Plan Shape rectangle
		32. Wall Treatment common bond 30		
		33. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐		
		34. Condition Interior good Exterior good		9. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒
		35. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		36. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		
		37. Distance from and Frontage on Road /272x160		10. Photo
42. Full or Description of Important Features The Gothic Revival style church has a steep, slate-clad, gable roof with stone-capped parapet walls at the gable ends; small gabled dormers with vent windows are in the slopes; a small brick and stone finial is at the north corner of the front gable. The facade is dominated by a large square bell tower, with a shaped parapet crown, Gothic arched vents for the bells, and smaller arched windows on the lower levels; (continued)				
43. History and Significance The church named St. Joseph began in Clayton in 1885 but its predecessor was established in 1942 in what is now the city of Olivette. The early church, St. Martin, was built in a settlement known as Centerton - or Central - on Bonhomme Road, on land given for the purpose by Ringrose Watson; parishioners were primarily Irish and French. Boundaries of the parish were from St. Charles Rock Road (continued)				
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church is at a downtown Clayton intersection, with high-rise office buildings on two corners and a small commercial building on the other. The church parking lot and a public parking lot are behind the building and the rectory and its three-car garage are to the north. (continued)		46. Prepared by Judy Little		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks
45. Sources of Information St. Louis Daily Record, May 7, 1912. "Saint Joseph's Church Centennial Program," 1942, church office. "Diamond Jubilee Celebration of Saint Joseph Church, 1912-1987." (continued)		48. Date 4/92		
		49. Revision Date(s)		

St. Joseph's Catholic Church
108 N. Meramec Avenue

42. continued

attached to the tower on the south side is a one-story octagonal porch with an arched doorway. The front facade has a round window in the gable, a large three-part Gothic arched window flanked by two smaller windows, and an enclosed entry porch with a gable roof and compound arched doorway. Along the sides of the sanctuary are five Gothic arched windows with wood tracery, with the bays separated by stone-capped brick buttresses. The stained glass windows have finely painted detail. The water table of the building is cut stone and the exposed foundation is rough cut stone. An open stone-walled terrace extends across the front of the church and a small, one-story, ground level enclosed entry porch is on the north. The cornerstone at the base of the tower contains the date 1912. The apse at the rear of the church is part of a twelve-sided figure with buttresses at the corners and Gothic-arched stained glass windows in the upper portions of the sides.

43. continued

to Manchester Road, and about what is now Forest Park to Creve Coeur. The only other area Roman Catholic churches at that time were the St. Louis Cathedral, and churches in Carondelet, Florissant, St. Charles, Mattese and Kirkwood. The brick 37-foot-square St. Martin's church seated 150.

With the separation of St. Louis from St. Louis County in 1876 and the establishment of Clayton as the county seat, the population center of this part of the county shifted to the south, and it was determined to move the parish church. The move was accomplished in 1885 and the church renamed St. Joseph. The first structures, a parsonage and a 200-seat frame church, were built in 1885-86 on land acquired through a swap with the German Saengerbund: the lot at the southwest corner of Maryland and Meramec which had been given by the County of St. Louis to the Catholic Church in 1881 was traded to the Saengerbund for the lot at the northeast corner of the same intersection. The old St. Martin's church at Centerton was demolished in 1906.

In 1908 when Father Victor Stepka became pastor -- he was to serve for 38 years -- only ninety families lived in the parish, but rapid growth indicated a need for a larger structure. parish boundaries remained approximately the same as those of old St. Martin's including approximately thirty-five square miles of territory. The cornerstone of the present brick church was laid on June 25, 1912, and dedicated on December 12 by Archbishop John J. Glennon. The architects were Wessbecher & Hillebrand, and the contractor was Luffner & Hecker Construction Company; the cost was \$30,000. The stained glass windows were the work of Emil Frei studio. The old frame church was either moved to the north of the new structure for use as a rectory, or demolished at that time, as reported in two different accounts.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church
108 N. Meramec Avenue

43. continued

Louis Wessbecher was a native of Germany and studied in Karlsruhe and Stuttgart before coming to the United States in 1882. He specialized in churches and parochial schools, and among his surviving works are Bethlehem Lutheran Church in Hyde Park, St. Stanislaus Kostka Church on 20th Street, and the Sacred Heart Church in Florissant, the last two listed on the National Register.

In 1925, a fire severely damaged the interior of the building. As the church was repaired, the sanctuary was enlarged with a domed addition.

A parish school was begun in 1926 in a frame house and moved to a new brick school building north of the church in 1928; teachers were provided by the Ursuline Order of nuns. In 1940, a new rectory was built between the church and school. By 1946, when Father Stepka retired, thirteen new parishes had been carved out of the original St. Martin's -- later St. Joseph's -- parish, but, because of general growth of the area, 500 families still belonged to St. Joseph's. Alterations, renovations and repairs to the church in the forties included the rebuilding of the front steps and side entrances and redecorating of the interior.

In 1965, Cardinal Joseph Ritter decided that St. Joseph's property should be sold. In 1969, the school was closed. When invitations for bids for the church property were solicited in 1971, Cardinal John J. Carberry assured parishioners that if the property were sold the parish would continue in new facilities constructed nearby, but most parishioners wanted to retain the property as it was or at least to build new facilities on the Clayton property. Clayton mayor James C. Laflin also, in 1971, urged that the building be saved because it was one of the most prized landmarks and cultural assets of the area. The plan to sell was eventually dropped.

In the late seventies a \$900,000 capital improvement program was begun. The sanctuary was recarpeted and new audio and air-conditioning systems were added, the main altar was relocated and a marble baptismal font added. The exterior was tuckpointed with reddish mortar, and a ramp for handicapped access was built on the north side. William McMahon was the architect.

44. continued

Beyond that is the former parish school building, now under lease to the Berry Patch Day Care Center.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church
108 N. Meramec Avenue

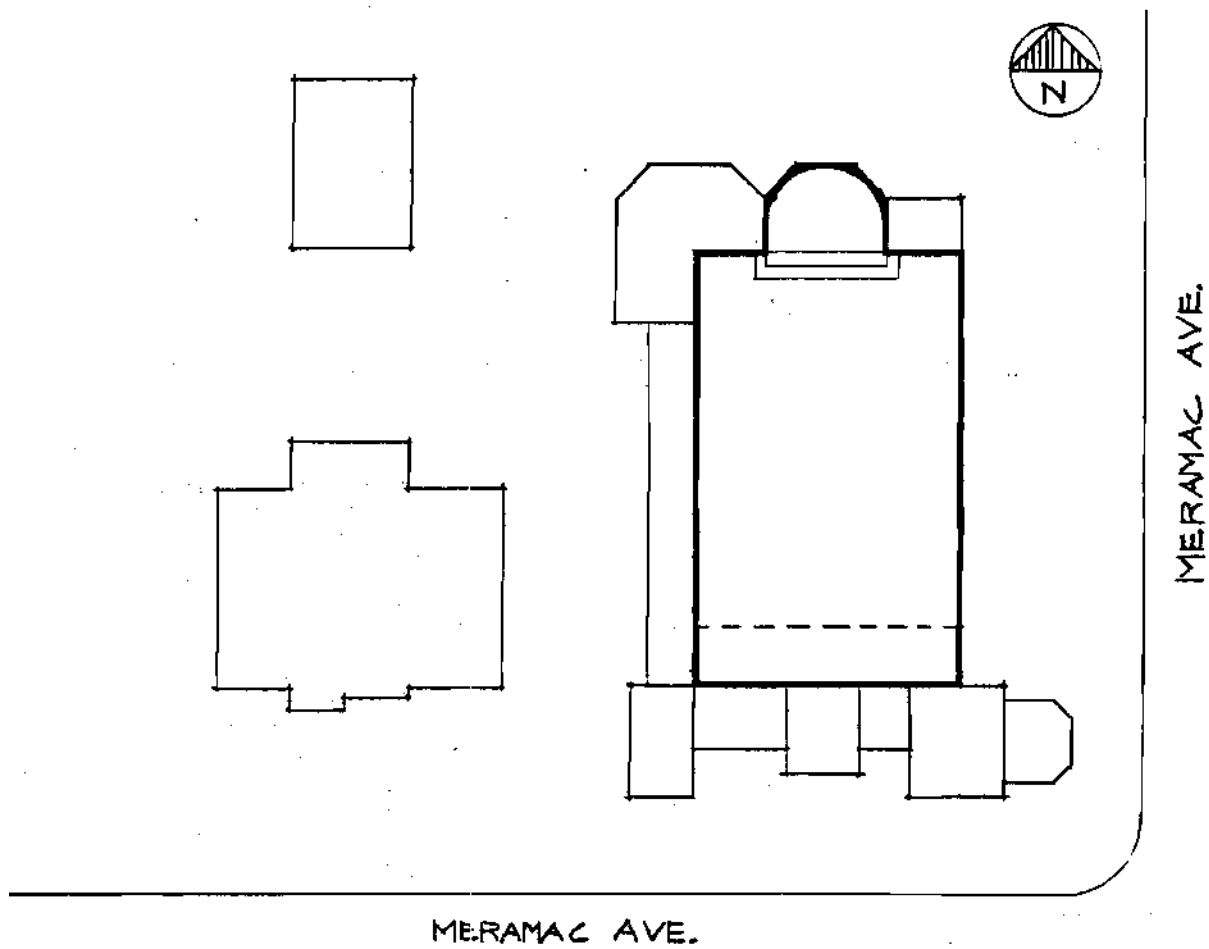
45. continued

Brumfield, Theo. V., "A History of St. Joseph Church, Clayton, Missouri, 1992: 150th Anniversary," unpublished paper, 20 pages, documented, January, 1991.

Hamilton, Esley, "Catholic Parishes in St. Louis County to 1920", 1991.

Historical and Descriptive Review of St. Louis (St. Louis: John Lethem, 1894), p. 113.

On site inspection.



ST. JOSEPH'S
CATHOLIC CHURCH, 1912
CLAYTON, MO.



ST. JOSEPH
CATHOLIC CHURCH
WELCOME

HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-45-026-034

1. No		4. Present Name(s)		1. No	
27M640191		St. Lucas United Church of Christ		2. County	
2. County		5. Other Name(s)		St. Louis	
St. Louis		Evangelical St. Lucas Kirche		4. Present Name(s)	
3. Location of Negatives		11735 Denny Road		St. Lucas United Church of Christ	
185 - 23				5. Other Name(s)	
6. Specific Location		16. Thematic Category		28. No. of Stories	
Part of Section 19, Township 44 Range 6		133 030 260		1	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity		17. Date(s) or Period		29. Basement?	
Gravois Township		constructed 1905 1953 1971		Yes ☒ No ☐	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design		30. Foundation Material	
Sappington Kirkwood		Romanesque Revival 47		stone	
		19. Architect or Engineer		31. Wall Construction	
				stone masonry LS	
		20. Contractor or Builder		32. Roof Type & Material	
		Mr. Bopp of Kirkwood TW BL		slate, gable, hip	
		21. Original Use, if apparent		33. No. of Bays	
		church OWA OWC RI		Front 6 Side 6	
		22. Present Use		34. Wall Treatment	
		church 104		43	
		23. Ownership		35. Plan Shape	
		Public ☐ Private ☒			
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known		36. Changes (Explain in #42)	
		St. Lucas		Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐	
		United Church of Christ		37. Condition	
		11735 Denny Road 63126		Interior excellent	
		25. Open to Public?		Exterior excellent	
		Yes ☒ No ☐			
		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		38. Preservation Underway?	
				Yes ☐ No ☒	
		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		39. Endangered? By What?	
				Yes ☐ No ☒	
9. Coordinates UTM				40. Visible from Public Road?	
Lat				Yes ☒ No ☐	
Long				41. Distance from and Frontage on Road	
10. Site: Building ☒ Structure: Object ☐					
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒					
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐					
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒					
14. District Potentially? Yes ☐ No ☐					
15. Name of Established District					
42. Further Description of Important Features		The 1905 Romanesque Revival style church has been carefully restored on the exterior but has been greatly altered on the interior and has a large educational wing on the west side (1953) and an addition to the sanctuary on the east, built in 1971. The new and old structures are sympathetic in color, material, scale and some detail but are distinct in texture, style and general detailing.		Photo	
		(continued)			
43. History and Significance		St. Lucas German Evangelical Church was organized in 1880 and incorporated on September 9 of that year. The secretary of the organizational meeting on March 1, 1880, was Ernst Nollau, son of the Rev. Edward Louis Nollau, a founder of several German Evangelical organizations and a founding pastor of St. John's Evangelical Church (organized in 1838) in Mehlville, which had served many of the		(continued)	
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings		St. Lucas Cemetery and a large parking lot are behind the church. To the west is the sexton's residence, which was originally the Sappington Congregational Church.			
45. Sources of Information		Borgstede, Linda, A History of St. Lucas United Church of Christ, c. 1980, in church office. Telephone conversation with Manske Corporation office, 1/28/92. Unsigned typed page on windows and tapestries, from church office, December, 1991. On site inspection.		46. Prepared by Judy Little	
				47. Organization St. Louis County Parks	
				48. Date 4/92	
				49. Revision Date(s)	

St. Lucas United Church of Christ
Evangelical St. Lucas Kirche
17735 Denny Road

42. continued

The original building is constructed of large blocks of warm-colored, very rough-cut limestone. At the front corner is a three-story square bell tower with a steep-pitched pyramidal slate roof, flared at the eaves and topped with a copper finial. The center sections of the walls of the second and third stories are recessed, with Romanesque arched openings; the third story openings are large and louvered; those on the second story are smaller and in pairs; that on the first story is the broad arched entry to the porch and the main doorway, up six steps. The double doors have windows in the top portion, and the arched transom above is now of solid wood. In the tower wall above the entry is a stone enscribed, "Evang. St. Lucas-Kirche A.D. 1905." At the tower corners are heavy stone buttresses. A one-story section extends across most of the front of the building, housing the old narthex and lighted by several arched stained glass windows; rectangular basement windows are beneath the first story windows. The center section of the building is taller, with a hipped roof and gabled projections in which there are clerestory "thermal" windows beneath circular vents. All windows have finished stone sills, in contrast to the rough-cut stone walls.

Additions and alterations to the sanctuary changed the orientation of the seating, facing east now instead of north. Modern stained glass windows are along the sides of the new sanctuary and all detailing of the interior is modern. A modern colonnaded entry is on the north side of the sanctuary.

43. continued

German families who would soon join St. Lucas. Property on Denny Road was purchased in 1880 and a frame church was built, dedicated on July 24, 1881. By 1883, the congregation had built a school and parsonage.

The present stone church building was built in 1905, with a Mr. Bopp of Kirkwood as contractor. An architect, unidentified in the 1980 church history, had presented plans at the annual meeting in 1904. The building was wired for electricity, power having been brought to the area by Mr. Busch for his Grant's farm property. The dedication was in the fall of 1905. The original school house was also replaced this year.

The Sappington area remained sparsely developed until after WWII when suburban growth from St. Louis reached here. In 1953, construction began for a new educational wing on the west side of the church; Juengel Construction Company was the contractor. The old school house was jacked up to be moved away in 1954. A new parsonage was built in 1960. In the late fifties, the Evangelical and Reformed Church merged with the Congregational Church to form the United Church of Christ, and that became the denomination of St. Lucas.

St. Lucas United Church of Christ
Evangelical St. Lucas Kirche
17735 Denny Road

43. continued

Accelerated suburban growth in the late fifties and sixties led to the expansion of the church building in 1969-71. The sanctuary was enlarged and the entire interior was redesigned in a modern style. The exterior of the 1905 building was restored except in the areas of the additions on the north and east; the old parsonage was demolished to make room for the eastern addition. Manske and Dieckmann were the architects for the renovations and alterations, and Woermann Construction Company was the contractor. Manske and Dieckmann was founded by Walter P. Manske; the firm today is Manske Corporation Architects. Ed Dieckmann was Manske's son-in-law. The new building's modern stained blown glass windows were executed under the direction of Robert Frei of Emil Frei Associates, Inc., a stained glass studio in Kirkwood which at the same time refurbished the windows in the older building. The modern tapestries were designed by Robert Harmon of Arcadia, Missouri, and executed by Mrs. Harmon. The church is presently one of the two largest in St. Louis of the United Church of Christ denomination.

ORIGINAL
ALTAR

ORIGINAL
BALCONY

DENNY RD



ST. LUCAS UNITED
CHURCH OF CHRIST 1905
SAPPHINGTON, MO.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SC 45-026-032

1. No. 27M640191		4. Present Name(s) Sexton's House, St. Lucas Church		1. No
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s) Sappington Congregational Church		
3. Location of Negatives 0135-1		11735 Denny Road		
6. Specific Location .40 acres in Section 19, Township 44 North Range 6 East, NW corner Denny and Parkholm		15. Thematic Category		2. County St. Louis
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Gravois Township		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1889		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow Sappington Kirkwood		18. Style or Design originally Shingle style		
		19. Architect or Engineer		4. Present Name(s) Sexton's House, St. Lucas Church
		20. Contractor or Builder		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church Old Old		
		22. Present Use residence		5. Other Name(s) Sappington Congregational Church
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known St. Lucas United Church of Christ 11735 Denny Road 63126		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		25. Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒		Photo
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
12. Is II Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		28. No. of Stories 1 1/2		29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		30. Foundation Material stone		
14. District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐		31. Wall Construction frame wu		
15. Name of Established District		32. Roof Type & Material asph. cross gable, shingle		33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 3
		34. Wall Treatment asbestos siding		
		35. Plan Shape cruciform		
		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☒ Moved ☐		37. Condition Interior good Exterior good
		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /117 x 153
		42. Further Description of Important Features The 1 1/2-story frame structure has a cross gable roof, steeply pitched and flared at the front eaves of the slope paralleling the front facade, which faces south; the roof is clad in light gray asphalt shingles. The gabled center section of the facade projects several feet; in this section, ends of the roof beams (or small square brackets suggesting them) project under the eaves and a cross member a few feet below the peak of the gable; a small shaped bracket (continued)		
		43. History and Significance Sappington Congregational Church, founded in 1888 as the Sunday School of Webster Groves, was the second of this denomination to be established in what is now St. Louis County, the first being Webster Groves Congregational in 1866. The building, constructed in 1889, is the second oldest surviving Congregational church building in the County, following Webster's 1870 structure. (continued)		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The building faces Denny Road, at the corner of a dead-end street called Parkholm, and is next to and in front of cemeteries owned by St. Lucas Church.		45. Sources of Information Hamilton, Esley, "Congregational Churches In Order of Founding," March 29, 1991, St. Louis County Parks. Hamilton, Esley, "Surviving Congregational Church Buildings," March 29, 1991, St. Louis County Parks. (continued)		46. Prepared by Judy Little
		47. Organization St. Louis County Parks		
		48. Date 4/92 49. Revision Date(s)		

Sexton's House, St. Lucas Church
Sappington Congregational Church
11735 Denny Road

42. continued

is under the eaves at each front corner. The center section has a triple window on the first floor and a single window on the second floor; the front walls on either side of the projecting section have a window on the west side and a door on the east side. The sides of the building each have a small single window and a double window on the first floor and a single window on the second floor; the east side has a door toward the rear of the building. The rear of the building has two windows and a brick chimney. The windows are metal replacements, most with pseudo-muntins, 8-over-8. The walls are covered with wide asbestos siding. The foundation is rough-cut stone.

43. continued

An old photograph shows it to have been shingle-clad, with white painted trim and a small hip-roofed belfry with round arched openings atop the front gable. The triple window on the front and the double windows on the sides were originally all triple windows, with the center unit being taller, and having stained glass in the sash. The church became known as the English language church by the German-speaking congregation of St. Lucas German Evangelical Church next door to the east. In 1939 the building was sold to Alfred Fairbank, Treasurer of the Missouri Conference. In 1941, it was converted into a house and in 1959, after the merger of the Congregational Church with the Evangelical and Reformed Church, it became the sexton's house for St. Lucas Church, its use today.

45. continued

Borgstede, Linda, A History of St. Lucas United Church of Christ, c. 1980,
in the church office

Interview with the Sexton, Terry Kelley, March, 1992. He has old photographs of the building.

On site inspection.

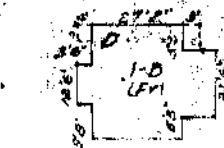
40'W

512'

ROAD

473.55

153.15



ST. LUCAS UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

140-3/31/59

.40 AC

27M64-0191

183.15

624.58'

ST. LUCAS CEMETERY

7.267 AC.

27M64-0223

ST. LUCAS CONGREGATION GERMAN EVAN.

582-45

11735

ROAD

60'W

181

502.92'

11545



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-43-024-036

1. No.		4. Present Name(s) St. Paul's United Church of Christ		2. County St. Louis	3. Location of Negatives St. Louis County Parks	5. Other Name(s)	
6. Specific Location 12.63 acres in W 1/2 of SW 1/4 of fractional Section 12, Township 43, Range 6		16. Thematic Category				28. No. of Stories 1-1-1	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Lemay Township		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1918				29. Basement? full Yes ☒ No ☐	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design Gothic Revival 33 72		30. Foundation Material squared rubble 40		3. Present Name(s) St. Paul's United Church of Christ	4. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road
9. Coordinates Lat UTM Long		19. Architect or Engineer Herman Burgdorf		31. Wall Construction brick 60			
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		20. Contractor or Builder William Gruenewald		32. Roof Type & Material cross gable, comp. 16 62			
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21. Original Use, if apparent church 60A		33. No. of Bays Front irr. Side irr. TW		5. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road	6. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road
12. Is II Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		22. Present Use church		34. Wall Treatment stretcher bond 30			
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		35. Plan Shape irr. cross			
14. District Potent. Yes ☐ No ☒		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known St. Paul's German Evangelical Church		36. Changes (Explain in #42) 30 40 Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐		7. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road	8. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road
15. Name of Established District		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☐		37. Condition Interior Exterior good			
16. Further Description of Important Features The main church has a Greek Cross plan, with the northwest angle filled by a tower. Each arm has a very large pointed window of six panels with twelve smaller panels in the arch. Around the arch are five courses of headers. The very high foundation has large rock-faced lintels over glass-block basement windows. The main entrance is in the tower, double doors and elaborately molded terra cotta arch above. The tower has two stages above the door, then a parapet and a pyramidal steeple. The upper stage louvered openings.		26. Local Contact Person or Organization		38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒			
17. History and Significance The German Evangelical Congregation of St. Paul at Mathees Creek was organized in 1844 by Rev. E. Nollan, who had been holding services in this area since 1838. Nollan was the pastor of St. John's Evangelical Church in Mehlville, still a local landmark. The first church was erected on Old Baumgartner Road near Heintz Road, where the church's cemetery is still located. The present church was built on land that had been acquired by the congregation in 1918, according to the church history, but the 1909 atlas shows that a school was already being operated in this location. The church The buildings are on a steep rise on the east side of Telegraph Road, a little north of its intersection with Baumgartner and Cliff Cave Roads.		27. Other Surveys in Which Included Foundations of a Community (1977), I, p. 5.		39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		9. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road	10. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road
18. Description of Environment and Outbuildings		28. Sources of Information Foundations of a Community (1977), I, p. 5. Church office, St. Paul's United Church of Christ St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, Book 161, page 253.		40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐			
19. Sources of Information		41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /580		42. Prepared by E. Hamilton			
20. Sources of Information		43. Organization St. Louis County Parks		44. Date		11. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road	12. Other Name(s) 5508 Telegraph Road
21. Sources of Information		45. Revised Date		46. Date			
22. Sources of Information		47. Revised Date		48. Date			

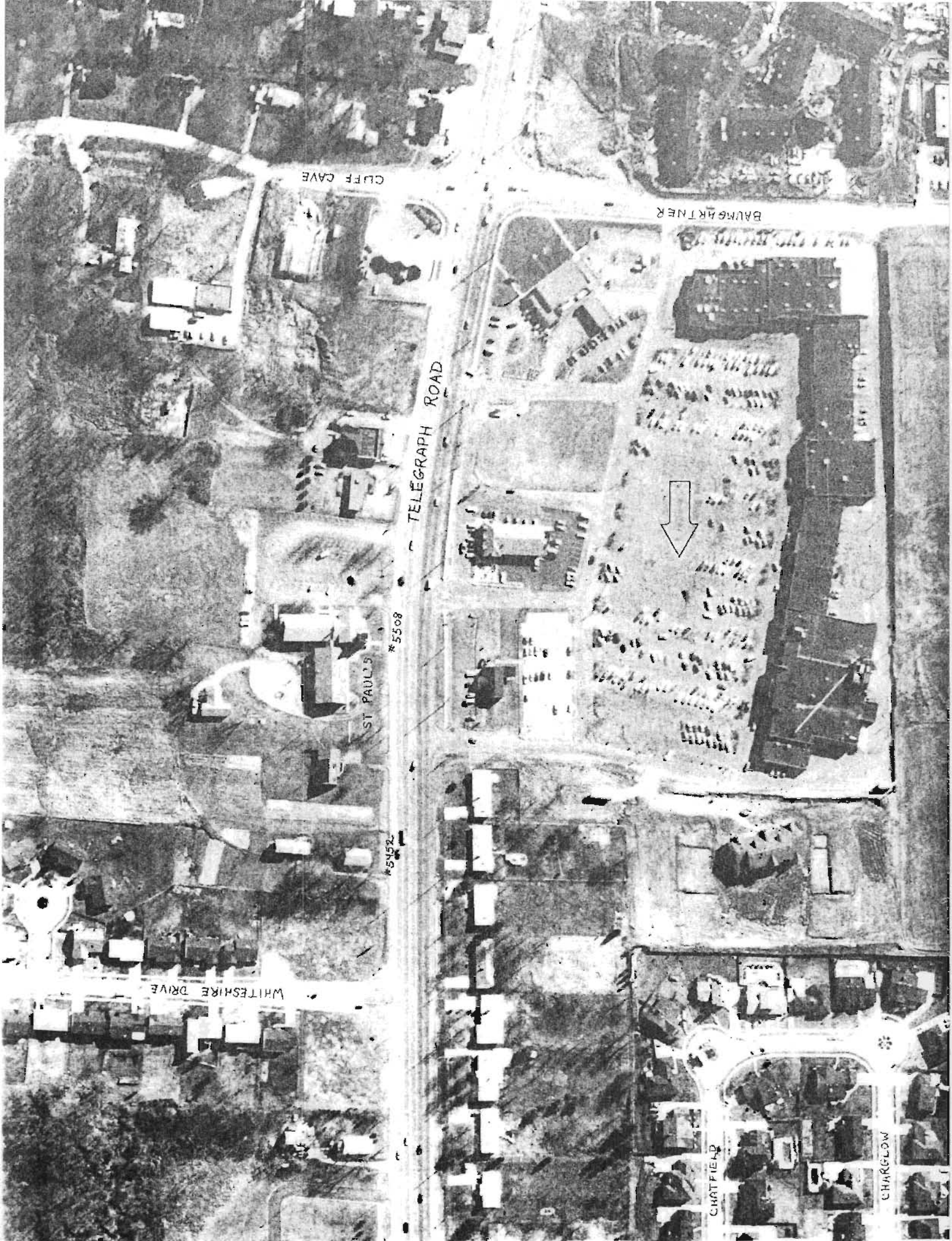
St. Paul's United Church of Christ
5508 Telegraph Road

42. continued

are arched and have tracery infill and labels above. The corners of the tower are buttressed, with stone quoins at the floor levels. Large brick additions to the church have been made to the north and the east, but they are set back from the older church and have lower roofs.

43. continued

acquired 3 acres in 1905 from Magdalena Grate, a widow.



CLIFF CAVE

BAUMGARTNER

TELEGRAPH ROAD

ST PAUL'S

#5508

#5452

WHITESHIRE DRIVE

CHATFIELD

CHARGLOW



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-AS-026-037

1 No		4 Present Name(s)		1 No	
22K611488		Tuxedo Park Union Sunday School		2 County	
2 County		5 Other Name(s)		St. Louis	
St. Louis County		667 Atalanta Avenue		4 Present Name(s)	
3 Location of Negatives				Tuxedo Park Union Sunday School	
0137-23				667 Atalanta Avenue	
6 Specific Location		16 Thematic Category		28 No of Stories	
Lot 24, Block 9, Tuxedo Park		17 Date(s) or Period		1-1	
7 City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity		constructed 1894 C. 1925		29 Basement?	
Webster Groves		18 Style or Design		Yes ☒ No ☒	
8 Site Plan with North Arrow		Vernacular 79		30 Foundation Material	
		19 Architect or Engineer		concrete block outside	
		20 Contractor or Builder		31 Wall Construction	
		Mr. Beckard		frame	
		21 Original Use, if apparent		32 Roof Type & Material	
		Sunday School/Church OIA		gable, comp	
		22 Present Use		33 No. of Bays	
		vacant		Front 3 Side 4	
		23 Ownership		34 Wall Treatment	
		Public ☐ Private ☒		99	
		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known		35 Plan Shape	
		Evelyn & Dorothy Kasch		rectangle	
		671 Atalanta Avenue 63119		36 Changes	
		25 Open to Public?		(Explain in #42)	
		Yes ☐ No ☒		Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☐	
		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		37 Condition	
				Interior good Exterior good	
		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		38 Preservation Underway?	
				Yes ☐ No ☒	
				39 Endangered? By What?	
				Yes ☒ No ☐	
				40 Visible from Public Road?	
				Yes ☒ No ☐	
				41 Distance from and Frontage on Road	
				/50'	
9 Coordinates UTM		Lat		5 Other Name(s)	
Long				667 Atalanta Avenue	
10 Site I Building ☒ Structure I Object I		42 Further Description of Important Features		Photo	
11 On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		The one-story, basically rectangular building is of frame construction and has a gable roof, gable facing the street. The rafter ends are visible under the eaves. A screened porch extends across the front, and a small, hip-roofed addition is attached to one side near the back. The walls have been clad in textured vinyl siding, approximately 8" wide. Windows are double-hung, 2-over-2, four on each side of the building and one on each side of the centered front door. (continued)			
12 Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐		43 History and Significance			
13 Part of Estab Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☐		This building, erected in 1894 by the Tuxedo Park Sunday School, has been the birthplace of two Webster Groves churches and home to another. The first United Methodist Church of Webster Groves and the Webster Groves Christian Church began here; Christ Lutheran Church of Webster Groves met here for fifteen of its early, formative years. Since that time the building has been used as a private residence. (continued)			
14 District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐		44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings			
15 Name of Established District		The house is in a residential neighborhood with many houses of approximately its age.			
		45 Sources of Information		46 Prepared by	
		Start, Clarissa, Webster Groves, City of Webster Groves, 1975. Interview with Evelyn and Dorothy Kasch, February 28, 1992. On site inspection.		Judy Little	
				47 Organization	
				St. Louis County Parks	
				48 Date	
				49 Revision Date(s)	
				4/92	

Tuxedo Park Union Sunday School
667 Atalanta Avenue

42. continued

The door has a transom window. Concrete blocks enclose the base of the building, but it is unlikely that they are the actual foundation material; there is only a partial basement, excavated well after the building's construction.

43. continued

The Tuxedo Park Union Sunday School was organized to hold non-sectarian services, with volunteer ministers, in the developing subdivision of Tuxedo Park. Mrs. Edward Joy, a member of the Congregational Church of Old Orchard, and Mrs. Miller of Tuxedo Park canvassed the neighborhood for Sunday School pupils. The first session was held on October 22, 1893, at the home of J.D. Lang. The next week, with an enrollment of 92, classes were held in a new barn near Fairview and Cornelia. The Tuxedo Park and Land Improvement Company donated a lot for the new organization, and a building was put up at 667 Atalanta, with a local carpenter, Mr. Beckard, donating much of the labor.

The non-denominational status was maintained by alternating the use of Presbyterian and Methodist quarterlies. It was determined that the organization would never become denominational except for a majority vote of all adult resident members. In 1895, the congregation's members divided into two groups and organized the Tuxedo Park Methodist Episcopal Church and the Tuxedo Christian Chapel. The Sunday School remained non-denominational, but a vote of the two denominations gave the building to the Methodists. The Methodist church grew to a membership of 80 by 1907, then dropped to 45 within the next two years. With the arrival of Dr. Thomas Hagerty, chaplain for city institutions, membership nearly doubled, and by 1908 the church had built a new building and sold the small building at 667 Atalanta to Christ Lutheran Church. Tuxedo Christian Chapel, which had been meeting in a private home, also built its own building in 1908 and is now on Lockwood west of Berry Road, known as Webster Groves Christian Church.

The Lutherans were first organized on March 14, 1897. The Rev. M. S. Sommer, then pastor of Grace Lutheran Church in St. Louis, conducted the service at the Royal Arcanum Lodge Hall above a grocery store at the southeast corner of Big Bend and Log Cabin Lane. By 1900, the congregation was known as Old Orchard Lutheran Church, and later became Christ Lutheran Church, moving to the Village Hall, then to Suburban School of Music Hall and, in 1909, to 667 Atalanta. They added a room at the rear for a pastor's study. Christ Lutheran remained until 1924, when they built a new building at Lockwood and Selma. That building is now owned by the Webster Groves School Board; the Lutherans moved to the southwest corner of the intersection in 1942.

Tuxedo Park Union Sunday School
667 Atalanta Avenue

43. continued

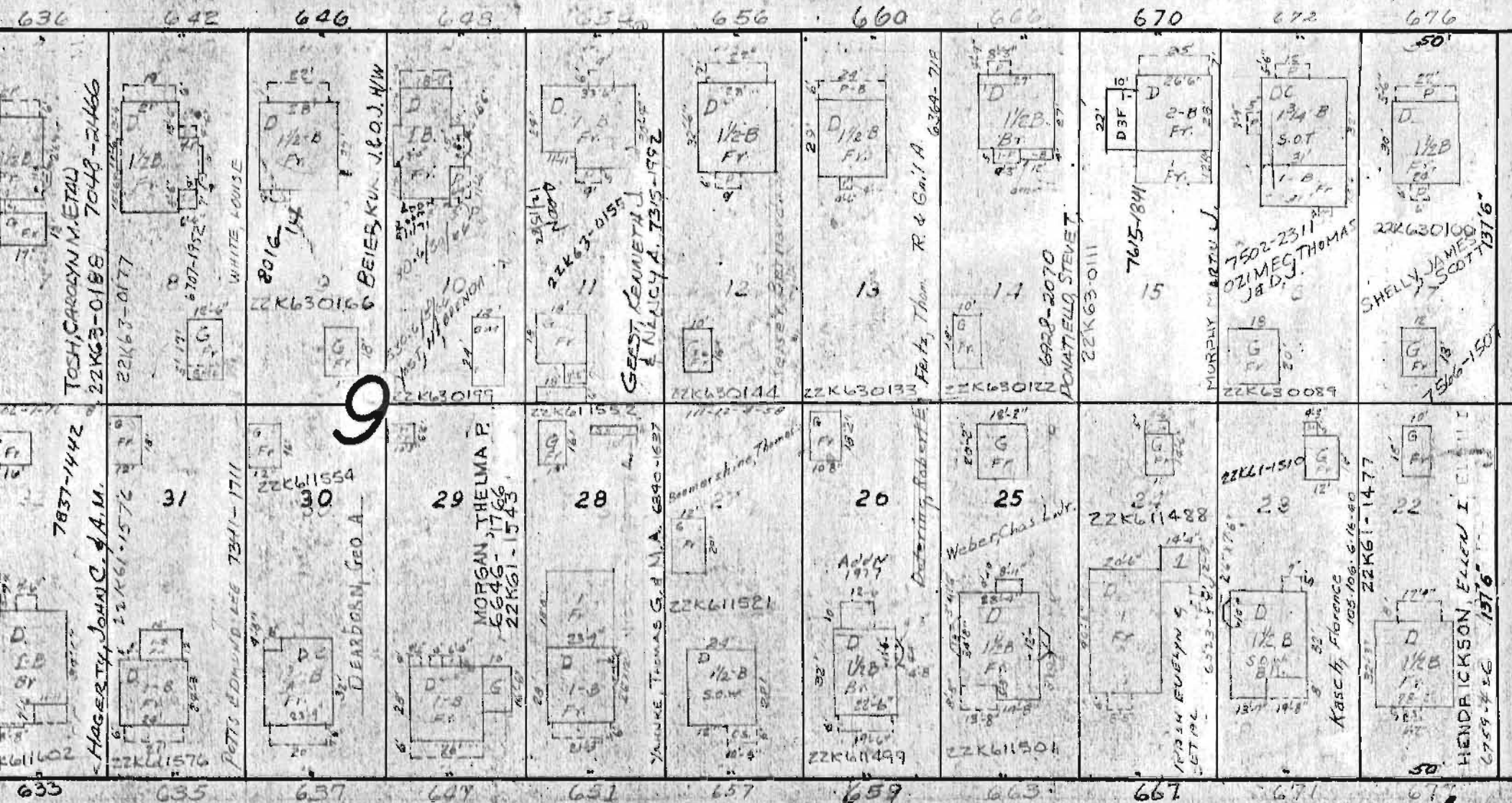
Sometime in the twenties, 667 Atalanta was converted into a residence and the steeple removed and burned. A buyer in the forties was the neighbor next door at 671 Atalanta, Mr. Kasch. He added a partial basement for a furnace and rented out the house. Mr. Kasch sold the property in about 1950, after which a new owner added the front porch. Mr. Kasch's daughters, who still live next door, have owned the house since 1970 and rent it from time to time. A plaque on the building reads, "Tuxedo Park Union Sunday School, 1894-95, Tuxedo Park Methodist Episcopal Church 1895-1909, Presented in honor of the Bicentennial of Methodism in America, by First United Methodist Church of Webster Groves, 1984." A sketch on the plaque depicts the building with a small steeple at the front end of the roof, and without its added front porch.

60'W.

MARSHALL

AVE.

W





HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-45-036-032

1 No 26Q640482		4 Present Name(s) Union Congregational Church of Valley Park		1 No 2 County St. Louis 3 Location of Negatives 275 - 5A 6 Specific Location Lot L, Block 2 Milk's Addition 7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Valley Park 8 Site Plan with North Arrow	16 Thematic Category 17 Date(s) or Period constructed 1896 18 Style or Design Vernacular 19 Architect or Engineer 20 Contractor or Builder 21 Original Use, if apparent church 22 Present Use residence 23 Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒ 24 Owner's Name & Address, if known Stephen L. & Mary M. Gan 17 Ann Street, Valley Park 63088 25 Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒ 26 Local Contact Person or Organization 27 Other Surveys in Which Included	28 No. of Stories 2 29 Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐ 30 Foundation Material stone 31 Wall Construction frame 32 Roof Type & Material gable, comp 33 No. of Bays Front irr. 3 Side irr. 3 34 Wall Treatment aluminum siding 35 Plan Shape rectangle 36 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☒ Moved ☒ 37 Condition Interior Exterior good 38 Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒ 39 Endangered? By What? Yes ☒ No ☐ 40 Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐ 41 Distance from and Frontage on Road
5 Other Name(s) 17 Ann Street		Photo				
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long 10 Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ 11 On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒ 12 Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐ 13 Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒ 14 District Potent'l? Yes ☐ No ☐ 15 Name of Established District		42. Further Description of Important Features The primary entrance to this residence has been changed from the east end, which has an enclosed porch overlooking Forest Avenue, to the west end toward Ann Street. There a neocolonial broken pediment has been installed around the off-center door, and a small oriel has been added. Windows appear to have been reduced in size as part of the process of installing modern siding. 43 History and Significance The Union Congregational Church of Valley Park was organized in 1896 by the Congregational City Mission Society of St. Louis, under the leadership of A.L. Love, the superintendent. Love had assisted in founding several other Congregational churches in previous years. Construction of this building cost \$862.68. The church was founded with only six members, and it never grew much larger than that, although the (continued) 44 Description of Environment and Outbuildings The Sacred Heart Catholic Church across the street has purchased lots on both sides of this property and cleared them for parking. To the east the hilly site descends to Forest Avenue, beyond which is the Missouri Pacific railroad line. 45 Sources of Information Lorraine Smith, "The Valley Park Union Congregational Church 1896-1904," 1990. R. M. Sargent and M. Burnham, "Congregationalism in St. Louis" in Hyde & Conard, <u>Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis</u> (1899), p. 464. (continued)				
46 Prepared by E. Hamilton 47 Organization St. Louis County Parks 48 Date 4/92 49 Revision Date(s)						

 1 No
2 County
St. Louis
4 Present Name(s)
Union Congregational Church of Valley Park
5 Other Name(s)
17 Ann Street

Union Congregational Church of Valley Park
17 Ann Street

43. continued

Sunday School had over one hundred. The building was sold to Charles and Daisy Smith in 1904. They added a second floor about 1908. It is said that the house subsequently burned and was repaired.

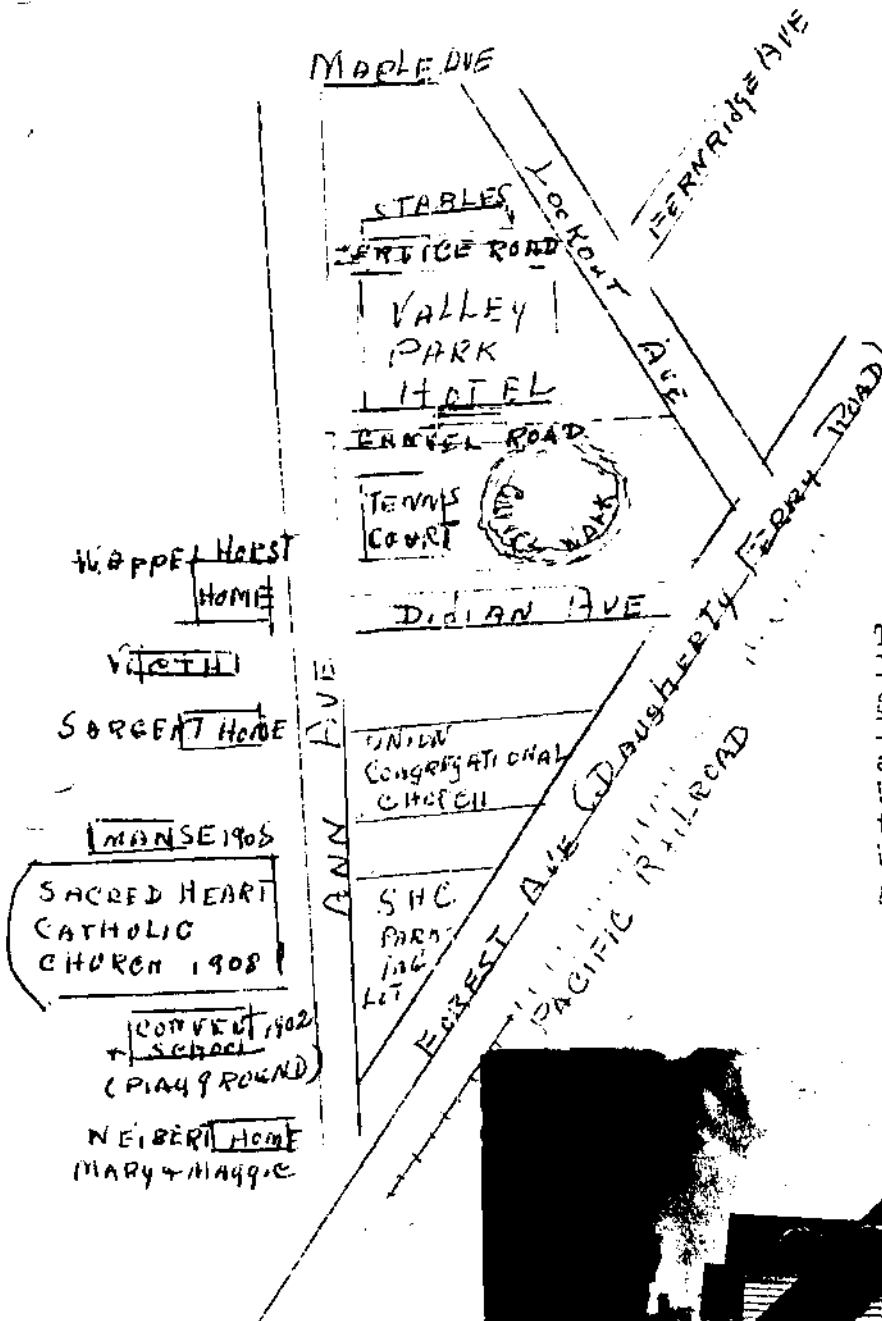
45. continued

Telephone conversation with Marlene R. Hedricks, Meramec Station
Historical Society, October 1990.

On site inspection.

and Sunday School Record Book. (Plus a few memories)

Compiled by Lorraine Smith
August, 1990



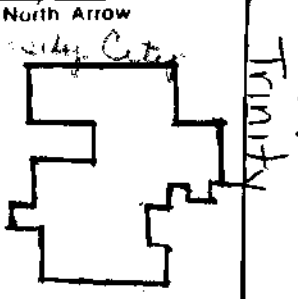
The picture is of the house in 1908 that had been the Union Congregational Church from 1896 to 1904. The second story had been added by the building contractors Woods and Martin. The child on the porch is Lorraine Smith. The Wappelhorst house is in the background.





HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-45-026-039

1 No 18J620088		4 Present Name(s) University United Methodist Church		1 No St. Louis
2 County St. Louis		5 Other Name(s) 6901 Washington; University Methodist Church		
3 Location of Negatives Roll 1 - 34 St. Louis Co. Parks Dept.				
6 Specific Location Lots 18 & 19, block 2, University Heights #2		16 Thematic Category		2 County St. Louis
7 City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity University City		17 Date(s) or Period 1914; 1926; 1955, 1958		
8 Site Plan with North Arrow 		18 Style or Design Gothic Revival 41 73		
9 Coordinates UTM Lat Long		19 Architect or Engineer Albert B. Groves archt of chapel & sanctuary;		4 Present Name(s) University United Methodist Church
0 Site Building X Structure Object		20 Contractor or Builder P. John Hoener, Emil Frei Studio archt for ed. wi		
1 On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒		21 Original Use, if apparent 1958 R1 church DWA		
2 Further Description of Important Features This buildings front facade is decorated with a triple lancet window which contains leaded glass with storm sashes over the windows. The parapet walls are crenelated with smooth faced stone. The front parapet (slightly projecting) ends with a false gable. The east tower is accentuated with pinnacles raising from the end of the parapet. The tower contains a double, louvered lancet window.		22 Present Use church		5 Other Name(s) 6901 Washington; University Methodist Church
3 History and Significance University United Methodist Church is a major contributing architectural element in the University City Civic Plaza area around the Lion Gates and City Hall. An architectural model of about 1909, prepared for University City founder E.G. Lewis, shows a grouping of monumental buildings in a variety of historical styles arranged formally around the Lion Gates and the Lewis Publishing Company buildings. In siting, mass, use and spirit,		23 Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
4 Description of Environment and Outbuildings University Methodist Church is located in a private residential subdivision, University Heights Number Two. It is part of a complex of religious and institutional buildings around and within view of City Hall and the monumental "Lion Gates", symbolic entrance to the city.		24 Owner's Name & Address, if known University United Methodist Church; 6901 Washington; 63130 Richard Davis, Minister		
5 Sources of Information The First 50 Years of University Methodist Church, 1959 (pamphlet in Church files) A Short History of University Church, ca. 1975 (pamphlet in church files) About the Windows in University Church, no date (pamphlet in church files)		25 Open to Public? Yes ☐ No ☒		6901 Washington; University Methodist Church
		26 Local Contact Person or Organization		
		27 Other Surveys in Which Included		
		28 No. of Stories n/a		6901 Washington; University Methodist Church
		29 Basement? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		30 Foundation Material stone		
		31 Wall Construction stone masonry		6901 Washington; University Methodist Church
		32 Roof Type & Material steep gable, green slate		
		33 No. of Bays Front 6 Side		
		34 Wall Treatment coursed rock faced limestone		6901 Washington; University Methodist Church
		35 Plan Shape L-shaped		
		36 Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☒ Altered ☐ Moved ☐		
		37 Condition Interior good Exterior good		6901 Washington; University Methodist Church
		38 Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		39 Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒		
		40 Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐		6901 Washington; University Methodist Church
		41 Distance from and Frontage on Road /121x192		
		Photo		

University United Methodist Church

42. continued

The lower parapet to the west contains two, lancet windows running vertically. Throughout the facade are slit-type windows which is a variation of the loop-hole windows found on a medieval fortification. The center bay is decorated with a arched portal and the double doors have a arched transom with a arched grid pattern. The double doors are painted red and they also have arched panels. Positioned above the door are smooth-faced stone plain shield-shaped ornaments placed between raised arched grids. A smooth faced stone belt course runs across the facade from the shield shaped ornaments and a belt course below the loop-hole windows at the entrance.

43. continued

if not in style, University Methodist Church and other buildings in the area were built almost exactly as Lewis planned. They are visually related in scale, materials, their monumental design and high quality workmanship.

E.G. Lewis attended the organizational meeting for the church on July 26, 1909 at the home of Frederick Vierling at 6255 Waterman, one house beyond the University City Limits. At the time there were no other churches in the immediate area. The church first met, in January, 1910, in Lecture Hall of the Art Building (People's University) and later at Lenox Hall, a private girls' school at the southeast corner of Washington and Trinity, and at two locations in the University City Loop.

In 1913, construction was begun on a new chapel at the northwest corner of Washington and Trinity. The chapel is the easternmost portion of the present building. Albert B. Groves (1868-1925) was the architect. Other work by Groves includes the Union Avenue Christian Church (1907), Third Church Christ Scientist (ca. 1913), Westminster Presbyterian Church (1916) and St. Mary's Hospital (1923). The new chapel, built for \$55,000, was named Cupples Memorial Chapel for a short time, after Samuel Cupples who was not a member but contributed to the church. The Cupples name was removed upon the request of the family. Other prominent non-member contributors included

University United Methodist Church

43. continued

Murray Carleton, Governor Lon V. Stephens, Jackson Johnson, Paul Brown, Sam M. Kennard and Frank C. Rand.

The first pastor of the church was Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, later to become a Bishop. He served from 1910 through 1911.

In 1925, construction of the main sanctuary was begun, also with Albert Groves as architect. The cost was \$175,000. The organ installed at the time had originally been installed in the old St. Louis Coliseum specifically for performances of the play "The Miracle" which attracted many thousands of St. Louisans to its performances. The chapel, which contained a gallery and Sunday School meeting rooms on the second floor, was remodelled in the 1920s. The gallery story was floored to make a dining room with a meeting hall below.

In 1955, construction began on an addition in the northwest corner of the building, for educational activities. The architect was P. John Hoener. In 1958, the chancel was redecorated and a new organ was installed.

From 1969 through 1971, the diamond pattern leaded windows in the sanctuary were replaced with stained glass windows designed and installed by the Emil Frei Studio.

45. continued

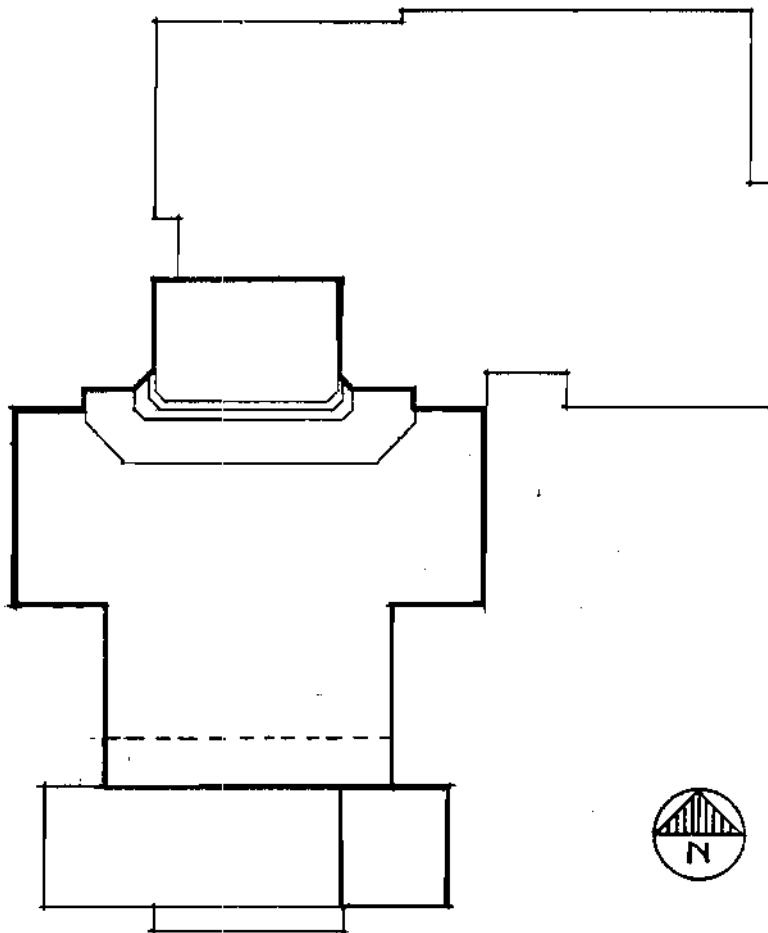
Book of St. Louisans, St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, 1912

Bryan, John Albury, Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture, St. Louis Architectural Club, St. Louis, 1928

Harris, NiNi, Legacy of Lions, The Historical Society of University City, University City, 1981

U. City Bldg. Permit #2848, April 14, 1925, for stone church, \$100,000

U. City Bldg. Permit #13478, August 18, 1955, for addition to rear of structure



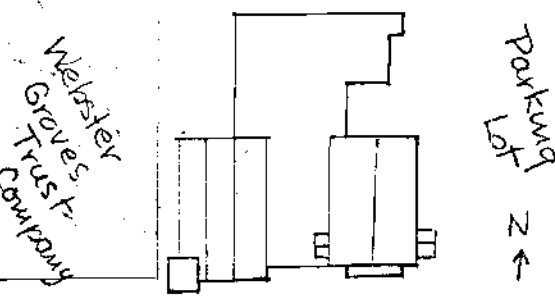
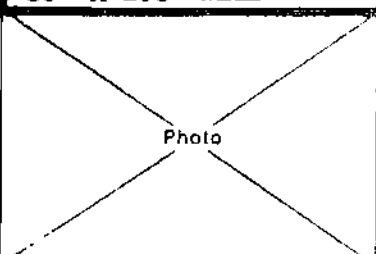
UNIVERSITY UNITED METHODIST, 1914 & 1926
UNIVERSITY CITY, MO.





HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL-15-026-040

1. No.		4. Present Name(s) Webster Groves Presbyterian Church	
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)	
3. Location of Negatives St. Louis Co. Parks Dept.		45 W. Lockwood	
6. Specific Location Part of Lot 1 of Webster Groves subdivision		16. Thematic Category	
7. City or Town If Rural, Township & Vicinity Webster Groves		17. Date(s) or Period 1891, 1925, 1938	
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design Gothic Revival 41	
		19. Architect or Engineer	
		20. Contractor or Builder 43	
21. Original Use, if apparent church OGA		28. No. of Stories 1 1/2 - 1	
22. Present Use church		29. Basement? full Yes X No	
23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		30. Foundation Material squared stone	
24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Webster Groves Pres. Church; 45 W. Lockwood Webster Groves MD 63119		31. Wall Construction masonry UD	
25. Open to Public? Yes X No		32. Roof Type & Material many gables, slate PR	
26. Local Contact Person or Organization		33. No. of Bays Front 11 Side 7 TW	
27. Other Surveys in Which Included		34. Wall Treatment limestone 43	
28. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent		35. Plan Shape irregular	
29. Preservation Underway? Yes X No		36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition X Altered X Moved	
30. Endangered? By What? Yes X No		37. Condition Interior excellent Exterior excellent	
31. Visible from Public Road? Yes X No		38. Preservation Underway? Yes X No	
32. Distance from and Frontage on Road 30' x 268' wide		39. Endangered? By What? Yes X No	
33. Further Description of Important Features This church, like others in the area, has grown like Topsy. It is of squared limestone with buttresses at the corners and between the colonnaded doorways on the front and the stained glass windows of the sanctuary on the east side. Window frames, arched doorways, buttress tops, the water table, parapets and battlements are articulated in polished limestone.			
34. The front faces south. The oldest section, built in 1891, is on the			
43. History and Significance The church was built in 1891 for the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church. In 1865, a meeting was held in the home of Martha Moody to discuss the organization of a Presbyterian Church in Webster. In 1866, a petition was presented to the Presbytery of St. Louis, and the new church was organized. A frame building was completed in 1867, but burned to the ground in 1890. The church suffered two other serious fires, one in 1918 and			
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings The church has attractive foundation plantings, but no yard. The east side of the church is a parking lot.			
45. Sources of Information Webster Groves Historical Society Cookbook A Centennial History of the Webster Groves Presbyterian Church		46. Prepared by A. Morris	
		47. Organization St. Louis Co. Parks	
		48. Date 7/81	
		49. Revision Date(s)	

St. Louis

Webster Groves Presbyterian Church

45 W. Lockwood

42. continued

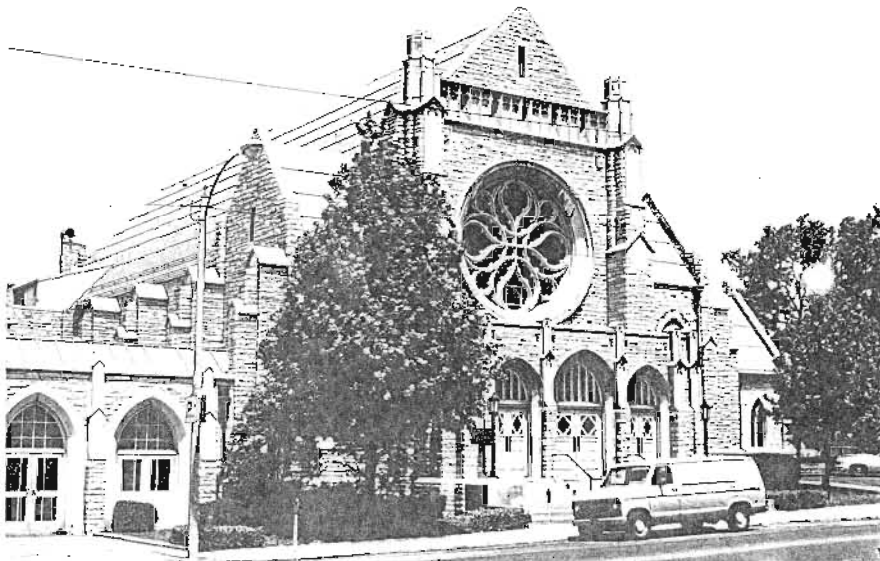
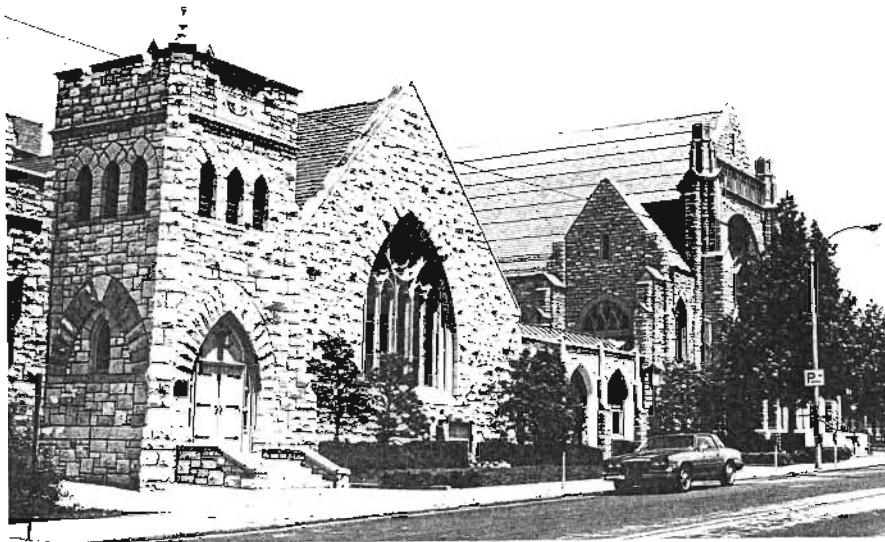
west end of the front and has been remodeled as the Elizabeth Holloway Woods Chapel. It has a low, square, two-story bell tower with double wooden doors under a Gothic arch on the west and a broad gable containing a large Gothic arched stained glass window. The Elizabeth Holloway Woods Chapel is connected to the large sanctuary, which was built in 1924, by a flat-roofed colonnade, two arched doorways and an arched window. The sanctuary is taller, two stories, with a huge rose window in its south facing gable and small polished limestone towers on both corners of this gable. Projecting in front of this main gable is a one-story vestibule with a flat roof and containing three pairs of double wooden doors under carved limestone Gothic arches. Projecting on both sides of this main sanctuary gable are $1\frac{1}{2}$ story gables facing east and west, one bay deep and one bay across, which form the narthex.

The east side of the church contains five large, tall, stained glass windows separated by deep buttresses. Behind the sanctuary to the north is a blank stone section with a flat roof, one story high.

The west side of the church is obscured because it is so close to the Webster Groves Trust Co. Behind the square bell tower with its high triple Gothic louvered openings, is a two story section with a flat roof, four bays wide with a door in the last bay.

On the back of the church on the north, there are two large yellow brick additions, two and a half stories high with flat roofs.

43. one on New Year's Day, 1958. For a while, the church bell served as the community fire bell.



HISTORIC INVENTORY

SL 45-026-041

1. No. 250341115		4. Present Name(s) Zion Lutheran Church		1. No 2. County 3. Location of Negatives 231 - 28
2. County St. Louis		5. Other Name(s)		
3. Location of Negatives 231 - 28		531 Meramec Station Road		
6. Specific Location Block 65, Lots 6 - 9 Valley Park		16. Thematic Category		2. County St. Louis 4. Present Name(s) Zion Lutheran Church 5. Other Name(s) 531 Meramec Station Road
7. City or Town II Rural, Township & Vicinity Valley Park		17. Date(s) or Period constructed 1913		
8. Site Plan with North Arrow		18. Style or Design vernacular		
		19. Architect or Engineer		
		20. Contractor or Builder Henry Seibel & Sons		
		21. Original Use, if apparent church		
		22. Present Use church - commercial		
		23. Ownership Public ☐ Private ☒		
		24. Owner's Name & Address, if known Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church, 527 Meramec Sta. Valley Park, MO 63088		
		25. Open to Public? Yes ☒ No ☒		
9. Coordinates UTM Lat Long		26. Local Contact Person or Organization Zion Lutheran Church 225-7780		3. No. of Stories 1 29. Basement? Yes ☒ No ☐ 30. Foundation Material concrete block 31. Wall Construction frame 32. Roof Type & Material gable, comp 33. No. of Bays Front 3 Side 7 34. Wall Treatment aluminum siding 35. Plan Shape rectangular 36. Changes (Explain in #42) Addition ☐ Altered ☐ Moved ☐ 37. Condition Interior Exterior good 38. Preservation Underway? Yes ☐ No ☒ 39. Endangered? By What? Yes ☐ No ☒ 40. Visible from Public Road? Yes ☒ No ☐ 41. Distance from and Frontage on Road /240'
10. Site ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐		27. Other Surveys in Which Included		
11. On National Register? Yes ☐ No ☒				
12. Is It Eligible? Yes ☐ No ☐				
13. Part of Estab. Hist. Dist.? Yes ☐ No ☒				
14. District Potent? Yes ☐ No ☐				
15. Name of Established District				
42. Further Description of Important Features		The foundation blocks of this church are rock-faced molded concrete typical of c. 1905 to 1925. The windows are 2-over-2. The main entrance is up seven steps through the base of a short tower. The tower has a pyramidal roof with a flared base. Rectangular openings in the tower have louvered shutters or grills. A gable roof on plain brackets shelters the semicircular top of the entry door. The windows as seen from inside are leaded glass tinted in pastel shades with (continued)		
43. History and Significance		Lutheran Services were first held in Valley Park in 1910. The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was formally organized in 1912. The contracting firm of Henry Seibel and Sons from nearby Manchester was contracted on June 14, 1913. The cornerstone was laid a month later, and the dedication was November 9. The first pastor Emil Marzinski, who later changed his last name to Mars, also served Concordia Lutheran (cont)		
44. Description of Environment and Outbuildings		An extensive parking lot occupies the south side of the property, which stands several feet above the level of Meramec Station Road. Behind the church stands the Educational Building, a flat-roofed orange brick structure with a one-story entry and two floors of classrooms behind. The frame bungalow to the north (cont)		
45. Sources of Information		46. Prepared by Esley Hamilton 47. Organization St. Louis County Parks 48. Date 4/92 49. Revision Date(s)		

Zion Lutheran Church
531 Meramec Station Road

42. continued

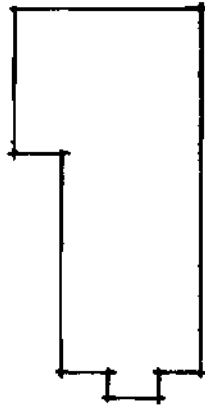
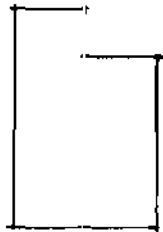
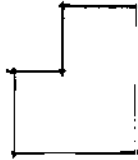
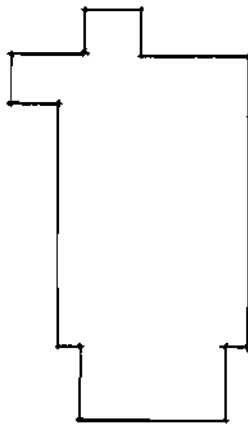
with some panes depicting liturgical symbols. The ceiling is low but peaked. The lectern and pulpit were made by George Ruck and donated by him about 1958, when the present pews were installed. The reredos of the altar is original and is white-painted wood in a Gothic style seen in churches a quarter-century older than this one.

43. continued

Church in Maplewood, and several later pastors also had other duties. The parsonage was completed on the lot north of the church in 1930. It was built by the Bush Contracting Company for \$4,400. A basement was dug under the church in 1942 by members of the congregation. Parking was expanded to the south and east of the church through a series of purchases of lots in 1948, 1960, and 1974. The church was remodeled in 1955 by William Greenwald & Sons of Kirkwood, extending the chancel to the east. The Educational Building was started in 1963 and completed in 1964 to designs of Charles Dunn and Alvah Johnson, members of Zion.

44. continued

of the church is the parsonage. The two yards run together, and the parsonage garage faces south and is approached by a driveway behind the church.



MEREMAC STATION RD.

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH
VALLY PARK, MO.

