

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**



**1. Name of Property**

historic name Shrine of St. Patrick Church

other names/site number N/A

**2. Location**

street & number Erin Circle (0.7 mile S of Route Z on E side of Route 81) [N/A] not for publication

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

state Missouri code MO county Clark code 045 zip code 63466

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  
[ X ] nomination [ ] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [ X ] meets [ ] does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant [ ] nationally [ ] statewide [ X ] locally.

( See continuation sheet for additional comments [ ]. )

Mark A. Miles  
Signature of certifying official/Title Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

19 JANUARY 2007  
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is:

- [ ] entered in the National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].
- determined eligible for the  
National Register  
See continuation sheet [ ].
- [ ] determined not eligible for the  
National Register.
- [ ] removed from the  
National Register
- [ ] other, explain  
See continuation sheet [ ].

for Signature of the Keeper Daniel J. Visker Date 2/27/07

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	2	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		
		2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

RELIGION: religious facility

RELIGION: church-related residence

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

RELIGION: religious facility

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

Other: round tower church

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**

foundation CONCRETE

walls STONE: granite

\_\_\_\_\_

roof ASPHALT

other STONE: limestone

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 1

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

SUMMARY:

The Shrine of St. Patrick Church is located on Erin Circle in St. Patrick, Clark County, Missouri. Constructed in 1955-56, the Shrine of St. Patrick—the fourth Catholic church to serve the tiny community—is a round tower church building with a rock-faced gray granite exterior trimmed with smooth Bedford limestone. St. Louis architect J. Maurice Carroll designed the church to resemble the ancient round tower structures built in Ireland. A Romanesque entrance surround made of Bedford limestone is centered in the primary (west) façade of the L-shaped, gable front main block. A round window with a stained glass quatrefoil symbolizing Ireland's four provinces is centered high in the gable. A stone Celtic cross rises from the apex. Attached to the southwest corner, the round tower has a conical top with a metal Celtic cross. A wide, open porch with a handicapped ramp extends across much of the primary facade. On the side (north and south) elevations, stone pilasters divide the walls into a series of bays. Most bays contain two flat-arched windows with full-length stained glass figures of saints. The church has a full basement with windows typically aligned below sanctuary windows. South of the Shrine is a contributing two-story, tan brick rectory with a stepped parapet. Constructed in 1951, the rectory predates the church by six years. Like the church, it faces west toward Highway 81. The well-maintained church building easily retains all of the significant features that reflect its architectural significance as an uncommon round tower church building in Missouri.

ELABORATION:

St. Patrick is a small agricultural community located approximately 11 miles north of Canton, in northeast Missouri. The original settlers were of Irish descent, as were the priests for many years. The first settlers came to Clark County in 1829, and the history of St. Patrick dates back almost that far. All three of the community's earlier churches were named St. Patrick after the patron saint of Ireland.

A historic statue of St. Patrick stands on a grassy knoll between Erin Circle—a private drive in front of the west-facing church—and Highway 81. The statue, which in 1923 was placed on a niche outside the third floor of St. Patrick School north of the church (constructed in 1909 and razed in the 1970s), is flanked by the cornerstones of the 1909 school and two earlier (1860 and 1903) St. Patrick churches that originally stood on the site of the present building. The exact location of the first church, a log building, is unknown. A sidewalk with a shamrock embedded in it leads across a landscaped area to the church. An inclined ramp goes from Erin Circle to the sidewalk. A parking area and a small storage shed are directly north of the church and the rectory is south of the church. A cemetery is east of the church and a grassy area and cropland are south of the nominated property.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 2

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

The western orientation of the church is customary for Irish churches. The main block of the church is a rectangle measuring approximately 100' long by 41'10" wide. The round tower is attached to the southwest corner of the rectangular portion. It measures 13'10" in diameter and stands 60' 4-5/8" in height from its base to the top of the metal cross on its cap. Attached to the north side of the gabled main block is a 10' wide section with a flat-roof. This section begins at the rear (east) elevation and extends 39' 8" along the north elevation to a point several feet east of the center of the long axis. Asphalt shingles cover the church roof including the cap on the tower.

St. Louis architect J. Maurice Carroll designed the Shrine of St. Patrick Church, fashioning it after St. Patrick's Memorial Church of Four Masters in Donegal, Ireland. The Donegal church was constructed in 1935. The contractor was Bryon Whiston, a member of the St. Patrick parish and the owner of Whiston Construction Co., of Canton. Delvin Wheeler of Kirksville was the stone mason and John P. Nix of Clayton was structural engineer. The church cost over \$250,000. The rectory was designed by Frank Beard of Kahoka, Missouri. Lloyd Gamm of Canton was the builder. The rectory cost approximately \$25,000.<sup>1</sup>

The gray rock-faced granite, which is from Wisconsin, is laid in the form of squared or coarsed rubble. The church is trimmed with smooth Bedford limestone. The main concentration of limestone is in the semicircular Romanesque entrance surround which consists of an outermost arch and two smaller receding arches. Two recessed wood doors each contain three square windows spaced equally from top to bottom. Limestone is also used to frame the round window with the quatrefoil (positioned between the entrance and the apex of the gable), to form a protective grate in front of the two front windows, and to fashion the Celtic cross that stands at the apex of the front gable. Overall, while the Shrine of St. Patrick is not an austere church building, the design is relatively restrained as befits round tower architecture based on Irish antecedents. Such churches have no sculptural decorations except in rare cases.

The round tower (accessed from an entrance on the south) contains three irregular spaced stained glass windows at different levels, and four louvered window openings around the uppermost portion. Seventeen steps in a circular stairway lead to the choir loft in the west end above the main entry. A ladder continues to the belfry. The tower bell (from the 1903 St. Patrick Church) rings automatically each day at 6 a.m., noon and 6 p.m.

The side elevations are divided into bays by stone pilasters except for part of the north elevation where a 10-foot wide section with a flat roof is located. Both side elevations have single-leaf entrances. While fenestration varies somewhat on these north and south elevations, the space between most pilasters is filled with two individual flat arched windows containing stained glass

---

<sup>1</sup> Fr. Francis O'Dougan. "A Short History of the Shrine of St. Patrick." Unpublished, 1957.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 3

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

above two individual flat arched basement windows with plain glass. The rear (east) elevation consists mainly of a broad expanse of granite wall above eight basement windows, two of which are in the flat-roofed section. The only other fenestration consists of two small louvered windows at the roofline and a single very narrow stained glass window at the north end. A tall, square stone chimney is positioned at the juncture of the main block and the flat-roofed section.

A Celtic cross—an emblem of ancient Celtic Christianity with a ring around the intersection of the arms and stem—is an appropriate type for the Shrine of St. Patrick Church. According to Irish legend, St. Patrick made the first such cross in the 5<sup>th</sup> century by drawing a circle on a Latin cross. Each of the three Celtic crosses at the Shrine of St. Patrick is different. With its flared arms and stem and recessed circle, the limestone cross atop the church gable is the most elaborate of the three. The metal cross on the round tower has the longest stem, does not taper and its circle is not recessed. The concrete cross atop the rectory is as flat as the cross on the tower but its ends are flared.

A cornerstone on the southwest corner (near the bell tower) reads:

ST. PATRICK  
REV. FRANCIS O'DUIGNAN  
PASTOR 1956

Beneath its granite exterior, the church is constructed of cement blocks and a network of steel beams of different sizes. Along with steel beams, the walls include eight-inch cement blocks and two-inch lightweight insulation blocks, all sheathed with granite. Interior walls consist of plaster over metal lathes. The basement walls and foundation are poured concrete. Despite its relatively large size, there are no support posts inside the church.

The two front doors open into the vestibule. The north entrance leads up into the main body of the church where there is seating for approximately 400, or down to the basement. The south entrance leads up into the tower, the main floor, or down to the basement. The full basement is used for community gatherings and fund-raising dinners.

The interior is highlighted by the marble altars, communion railing, and numerous stained glass windows. The oak pews are arranged in two sections with a central aisle and two side aisles. In the vestibule, the room on the right (south) was originally a "cry-room" but currently houses a museum containing articles about St. Patrick and earlier churches in the community. The left (north) vestibule room was originally the baptism room. It now houses two restrooms. Two doors with three glass panels each lead from the vestibule into the nave. The side altar of Mary is on the left of the main altar. St. Joseph with the Child Jesus stands on the side altar on the right

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 4

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

side of the main altar. A large crucifix hangs on the east wall flanked by seasonal banners. A statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus stands to the left of the main altar near the sacristy door.

Along the east wall of the sanctuary is a forest green marble tabernacle. A table made from part of the green marble altar is in front of the tabernacle. This change followed a Vatican II mandate that main altars be positioned so a priest faced the people when he said Mass. The green marble in the main and side altars is from the Aosta Valley in northwestern Italy. There are two stained glass windows on the south wall of the sanctuary in the alcove behind the St. Joseph altar: St. Pius X donated by H. Kelly and St. Louis donated by the Dempsey Sisters. There are two side altars in the sanctuary made of Loreda Chiara marble from Italy. One altar has a statue of Mary, the Mother of Jesus, and the other altar has a statue of St. Joseph. On the far north side of the sanctuary (in the northeast corner) is a statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. A communion railing made of Rojo Alicante marble from Alicante, Spain, separates the sanctuary from the main part of the church.<sup>2</sup>

There are 37 stained glass windows. These were made by the State Glass Company of Dublin, Ireland. Whiston Construction Co. made the frames and installed the windows. They are fashioned after the Book of Kells, an 8<sup>th</sup> century illumination or decorative written text which is considered one of the finest examples of Celtic art. All of the main strands of Celtic illumination can be found in the Book of Kells. The Shrine of St. Patrick Church has distinctive Celtic ornamentation in the borders of the windows. The windows have human style figures. The Book of Kells has crudely drawn stylized figures. The variety of design found in ancient Celtic art can be found in the Book of Kells and in these church window borders.

The chapel on the north side has a side altar of St. Patrick with a lifesize statue of St. Patrick with a shamrock in his hand and snakes at his feet. Four stained glass windows featuring Irish saints are in the chapel: St. Patrick donated by Bill and Nellie Jo King, St. Brigid donated by Frs. Francis and Denis O'Duignan, St. Laurence O'Toole donated by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Korschgen, and St. Columcille donated by the Grahame family. On the south side, the stained glass windows are: St. Pius donated by Hattie Kelly, St. Louis donated by the Dempsey sisters, Sacred Heart of Jesus donated by the Martin and Anna Danker family, Assumption of the Blessed Virgin donated by Mr. and Mrs. George Roach and family, St. Joseph donated by Julian Raleigh, St. Anne donated by the Ladies Sodality, St. Frances Cabrini donated by Lawrence and Catherine Shuman Schutte family, St. Paul donated by Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Brennan, St. Therese donated by Paul and Beryle Henderson, St. Francis of Assisi donated by Henry and Mary Fosthove, St. Agnes donated by John and Agnes Alton, St. Anthony donated by Walter and Rosaline Uhlmeier, and St. Peter donated by Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Fetter. In the round tower the

---

<sup>2</sup> Interview with Ernest Scott, who made the altars.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 5

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

windows are: St. Maria Goretti, donor unknown, St. Joan of Arc donated by Mr. and Mrs. John Schreck, and Blessed (now St.) Oliver Plunket donated by Zade Murphy.

The round window with the quatrefoil in the choir loft (sometimes described as a rose window although a true rose window is generally much more intricate) is perhaps the building's most impressive stained glass window. St. Patrick is in the center surrounded by the symbols of the four provinces of Ireland—Ulster, Leinster, Munster and Connaught. It cost \$750 and was donated by Anna Waples. There are two windows in the museum, St. Joseph and Mary and Jesus, both donated by Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Wheeler. In the restroom area (originally the baptism room) are St. Michael donated by R.C. and Laveta Logsdon, St. Philomena donated by Roy Baum, and St. John the Baptist donated by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fetter. In the confessional is St. Vincent De Paul donated by Vincent and Bess Boudreau. The stained glass windows on the north side of the Shrine of St. Patrick from the back are: St. Cecilia donated by Daughters of Isabella #808, St. James donated by James E. and Mary Lou Brennan, St. Catherine of Siena donated by the Forrestal family, St. Christopher donated by Knights of Columbus #2526, St. Boniface donated by Mr. and Mrs. Ed Uhlmeier and St. Nicholas donated by Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Kirchner and family. At the bottom of the north stairway is St. John donated by Mr. and Mrs. George Uhlmeier, Sr., St. J.B. Vianney donated by Ernest Spurgeon in the first sacristy, St. Aloysius donated by William and Teresa Roach in the second sacristy, and St. Margaret Mary donated by Gabe and Nora Logsdon in the third sacristy. The panel at the bottom of the window depicts a scene from the life of the saint.

The flat-roofed section which begins at the east end of the building includes two sacristies, a stairway, and a chapel of St. Patrick on the main floor. In the basement of this section are two restrooms and a furnace room.

A two-story brick rectory stands south of the church and is a contributing property. Constructed in 1951, it replaced a brick rectory which had been built in 1861. Essentially square shaped, the rectory has a stepped parapet in the front and sides and a flat roof. The tan and variegated bricks are laid in a running bond. A full-width front porch with square brick supports also features a stepped parapet. The primary façade is three-bay with a central entrance flanked by large sliding windows. At the second floor, casement windows flank a central Bedford limestone panel with a shamrock. A concrete Celtic cross, cast on-site by Bryon Whiston, stands at the peak of the parapet. A brick garage is attached to the rectory on the south.

The rectory is 30' long and 34' wide and contains nine rooms plus a full basement. An interior feature is a walnut staircase leading to the second floor. Walnut paneling is along the solid side of the staircase on the first floor and an arched doorway leads to the hall. The attached garage is 13' long and 7'.wide.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 6

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

CHANGES AND MODERNIZATIONS:

The church and rectory retain their original exterior appearance and are basically in good repair. Only a few interior changes have been made. Part of the main altar was made into a table so the priest could face the parishioners when he said Mass. New furnaces were installed in 1987 and again in 2006 when air conditioning was added. The church ceiling was lowered in 1987. Insulation was placed between the original plaster ceiling and the new ceiling blocks. New lighting was installed at the same time. Although the ceiling has been lowered, its basic configuration is unchanged.

Main floor restrooms were installed in the former baptism room in 1991, primarily so they could be available for handicapped churchgoers and tourists. The money for the restrooms was donated by Paul Henderson. The stained glass windows were cleaned and repaired in 1992. The roof was resingled in 1998. The carpet on the center aisle and in the sanctuary has been replaced. The rest of the floor is covered with tile. The tile in the vestibule was replaced with carpet after it had become damaged. The interior has been repainted. In 2006, white tile was placed on the basement cement floor.

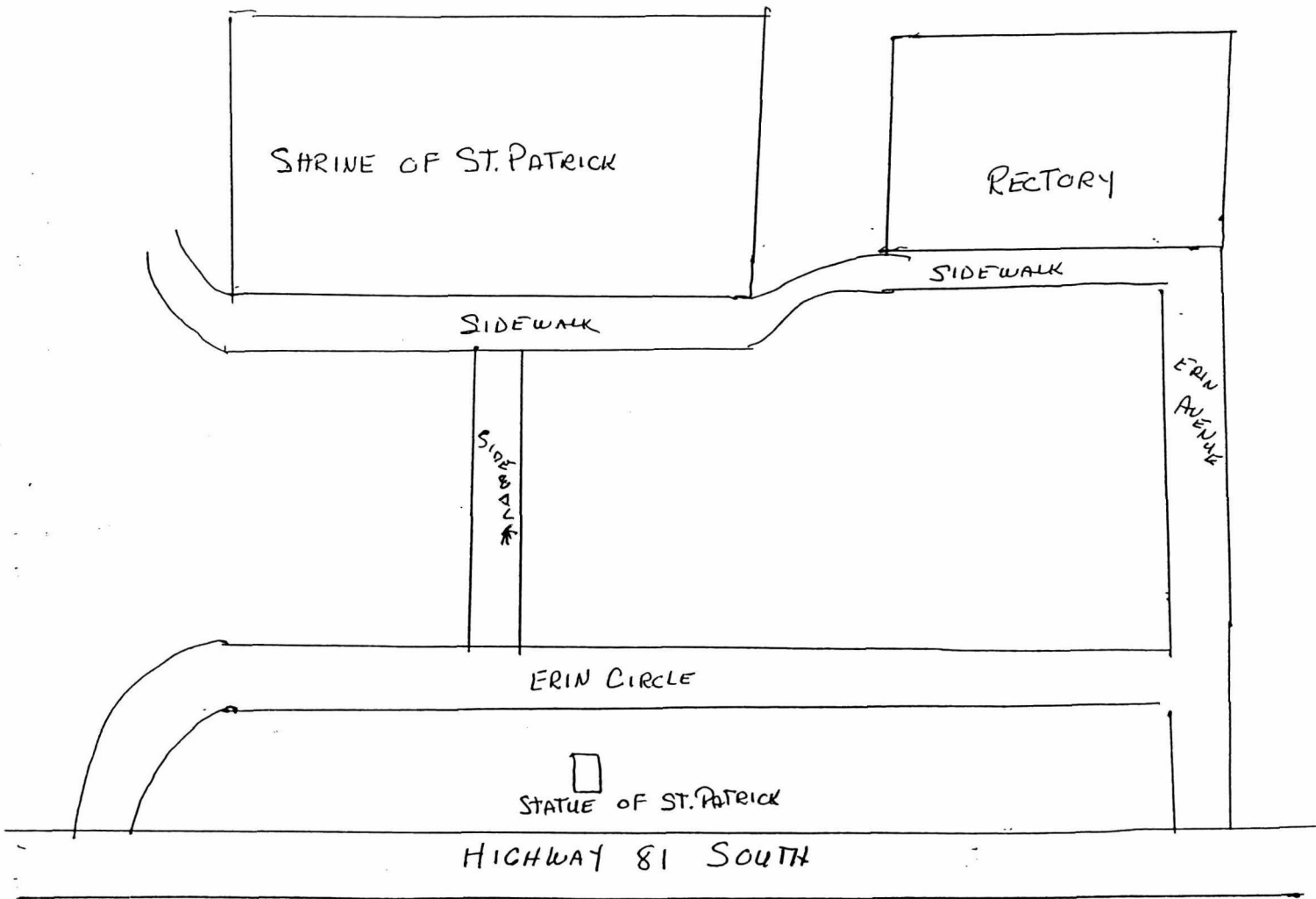
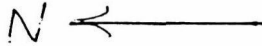
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 7

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

SITE PLAN



(NOT TO SCALE)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

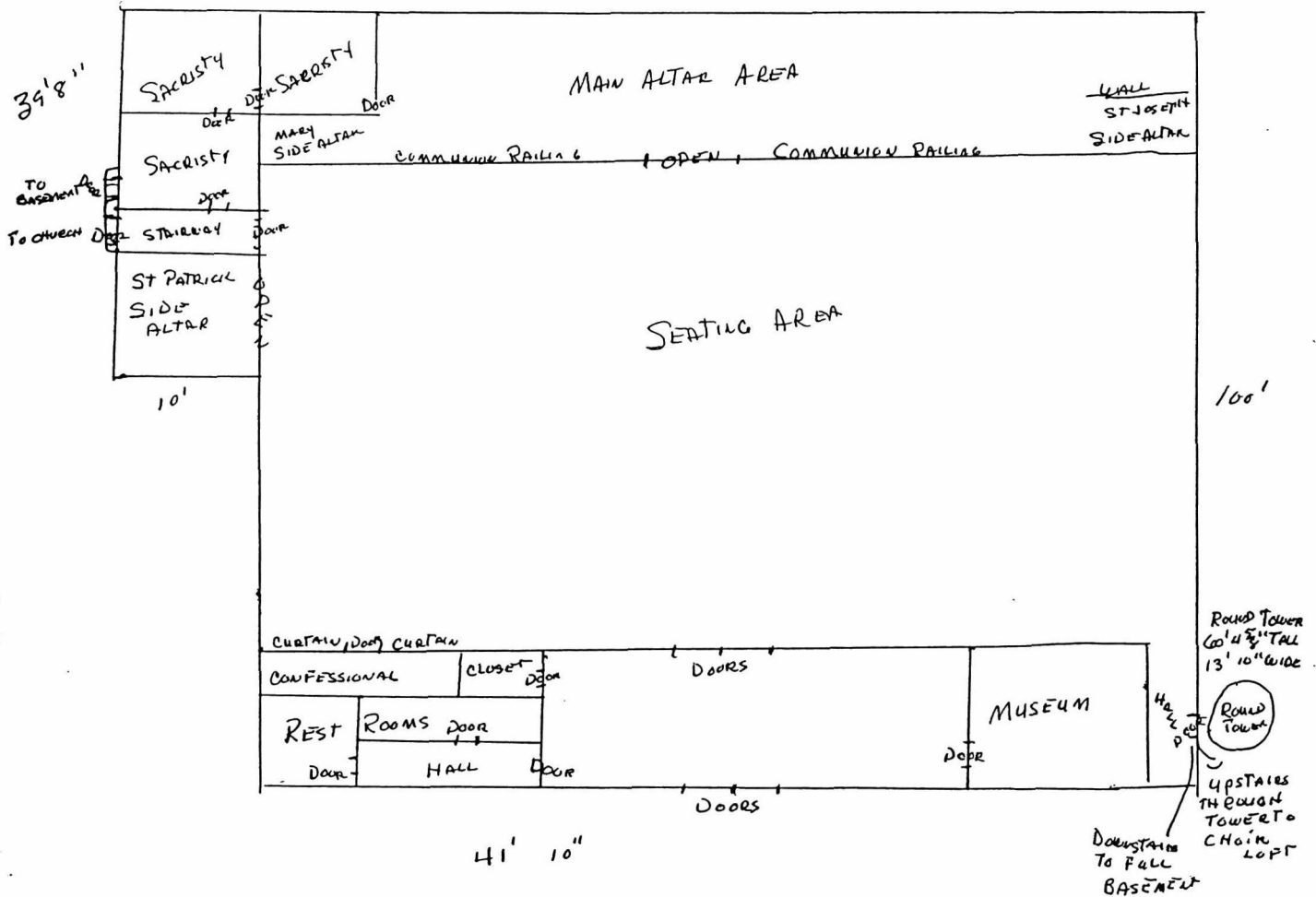
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 7 Page 8

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri



SHRINE OF ST PATRICK FLOOR PLAN



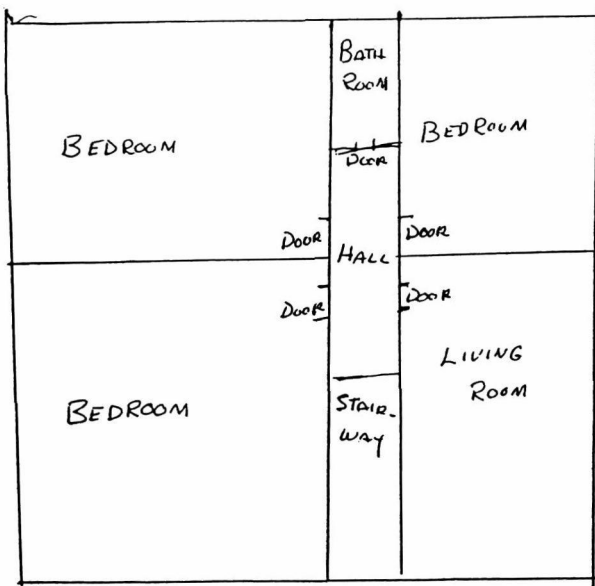
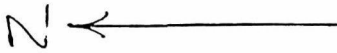
(NOT TO SCALE)

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

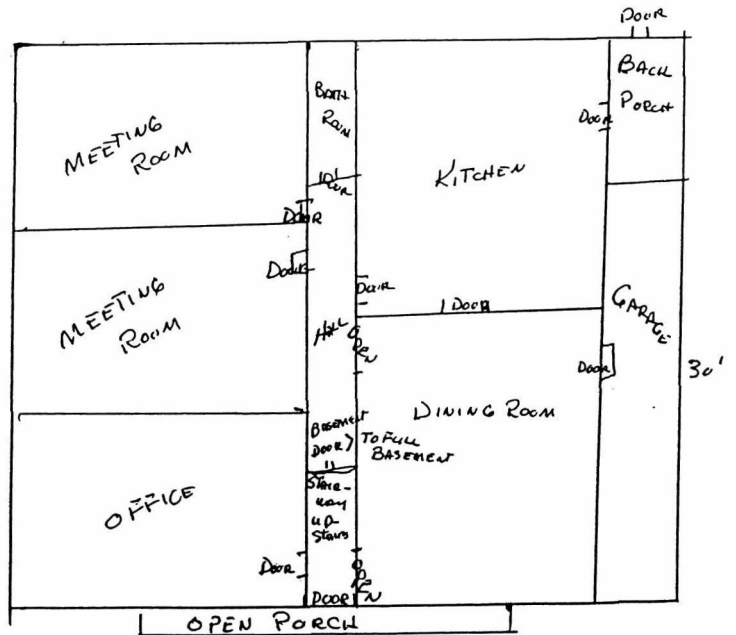
Section 7 Page 9

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri



2ND FLOOR - RECTORY

(NOT TO SCALE)



34'  
ST. PATRICK RECTORY

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

**A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

**B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

Property is:

**A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or grave.

**D** a cemetery.

**E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

**F** a commemorative property.

**G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

ARCHITECTURE

**Periods of Significance**

1951-1956

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person(s)**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Carroll, J. Maurice/Architect (Church)

Whiston, Byron/Builder (Church)

Beard, Frank/Architect (Rectory)

Gamm, Lloyd/Builder (Rectory)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

# \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

# \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 10

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

SUMMARY:

The Shrine of St. Patrick Catholic Church in St. Patrick, Clark County, Missouri is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architectural significance as a round tower church building. Constructed 1955-56, the gray granite building is fashioned after St. Patrick's Memorial Church of Four Masters in Donegal, Ireland. By virtue of its architectural significance, the nominated building complies with Criteria Consideration A for religious properties. For reasons not altogether clear, round tower church buildings of any vintage appear to be very uncommon in Missouri. The present building is the fourth in a series of churches to serve as the focal point of its Catholic rural community, but the church almost certainly would not exist in its present form without the efforts of one particular pastor. After becoming pastor of the St. Patrick Church in 1935, Fr. Francis O'Duignan began soliciting donations by mail from people with Irish surnames to build the Shrine of St. Patrick. Ultimately, most of the money needed to build the Shrine, which cost more than \$250,000, was collected in this way. It took more than 20 years. J. Maurice Carroll of St. Louis, a prominent designer of more than a hundred churches, schools and hospitals throughout the Midwest, was hired as the architect and Bryon Whiston, a member of the parish who owned a construction company, was the builder. Carroll, twice the winner of the Medal for Church Design from the American Institute of Architects, designed many buildings for the Catholic Church. The period of significance runs from 1951 when the rectory was constructed through 1956 when the church was completed.

ELABORATION:

The first settlers are believed to have arrived in what became Clark County, Missouri, in 1829. The history of the St. Patrick community dates back almost that far. Many early Irish Catholic immigrants such as the Riney and Simpson families moved to the area by way of Kentucky and other states. The Rineys and Simpsons, for example, relocated from Washington County, Kentucky, to Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1829. Richard Riney and Rose Simpson were married there on July 19, 1830 by Rev. Joseph Lietz. Their oldest son, John, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, on April 13, 1832. In 1833 they moved to Clark County, bringing some of their relatives with them. The first tiny settlement (which later became St. Patrick) was known as North Santa Fe. The first St. Patrick Church, a log building, was erected there in 1834, reportedly for \$75. Fr. Peter Paul La Fevre, from Hannibal, Missouri, was the earliest of several circuit-riding pastors to serve the community before Fr. Denis Byrne was appointed the first resident pastor in 1846.

In 1838, Bishop Joseph Rosati purchased 80 acres for church property (the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 13, Township 63, Range 7 West) from the U.S. government. The

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 11

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

North Santa Fe congregation was the first organized Catholic congregation in Clark County. The Shrine of St. Patrick stands on a tiny part of this acreage. At least two earlier St. Patrick churches occupied the same piece of ground, one built in 1860 and the other in 1903. To the north, St. Patrick School was constructed in 1909 and had become an accredited four-year high school before it was razed in the 1970s.

Fr. Francis O'Duignan, whose fund-raising efforts over many years culminated in the construction of the Shrine of St. Patrick, was a native of County Longford, Ireland. Fr. O'Duignan chose the St. Patrick's Memorial Church of Four Masters in Donegal, Ireland as the model for his Shrine of St. Patrick. The Donegal church was erected in 1935, the same year that Fr. O'Duignan arrived in St. Patrick. The Donegal church was built in the style of the ancient round tower churches of Ireland to honor four Irish historians—Michael O'Clery, Peregrine O'Clery, Fear Fasa O'Muloconry and Peregrine O'Duignan—who curated the history of early Celtic Christianity in the Annals of the Four Masters.<sup>3</sup> Architecturally, the Shrine of St. Patrick is a smaller version of the Irish church after which it was modeled, and the round tower is on the opposite side. The Shrine of St. Patrick probably was built in the Irish style at least partially in the hope of promoting tourism while also fulfilling its primary purpose as a church. In any case, tourists come from throughout the world today to visit St. Patrick, population 18, and its round tower church building.

Fr. O'Duignan arrived in St. Patrick in the middle of the Great Depression, which obviously was not the best time to begin soliciting money for a new church. Both the church and school were in financial trouble, and Fr. O'Duignan recalled that his first Sunday's collection totaled only \$1.72. The Shrine of St. Patrick ultimately cost more than \$250,000, which was certainly much more than could possibly have been expected when it was first envisioned back in 1935 or 1936. To augment local donations, Fr. O'Duignan designed a shamrock cachet to place on 500 letters for mailing on March 17, 1936. These St. Patrick's Day mailings were sent to people with Irish surnames year after year. It took 22 years, but the donations that resulted eventually added up to a large amount of the building cost.

Well before the Shrine was actually built in 1955-56, Fr. O'Duignan's efforts helped publicize the village throughout much of the world. The first of many tour groups came to St. Patrick in 1948 to visit the previous church. This original group, headed by Anna Marie Hennessy and Erin Forrestal, came from Chicago and returned annually for many years. Today many people still come to St. Patrick to celebrate St. Patrick's Day and perhaps mail letters with a St. Patrick postmark. In 2002, the tiny post office received requests for remailing from all 50 states and 44 foreign countries.

<sup>3</sup> R. Farrelly. "The Four Masters," in Ireland's Eye. Co. West Meath Ireland, November 2005.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 12

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

Groundbreaking for the Shrine of St. Patrick Church was March 17, 1954, and the cornerstone was laid on March 27, 1956. Award-winning St. Louis architect J. Maurice Carroll designed the church and Bryon Whiston, a member of the parish and the owner of Whiston Construction Co., of Canton, was the general contractor. John P. Nix of Clayton was structural engineer and Delvin Wheeler of Kirksville was the stone mason. The building was dedicated on March 17, 1957 by the Most Rev. Joseph Marling, Bishop of Jefferson City Diocese, Fr. Francis O'Duignan and his brothers Fr. Michael O'Duignan and Fr. Denis O'Duignan. An airplane dropped shamrocks at the dedication. Perhaps ironically, after working for more than two decades to see the Shrine completed, Fr. Francis O'Duignan was transferred to another parish in the fall of 1957. Fr O'Duignan died in June 1991.

Architect Carroll's design was based specifically on St. Patrick's Memorial Church of Four Masters in Donegal, Ireland, a relatively modern building (it was erected in 1935), but more generally it was based on the ancient round tower church buildings which still stand in Ireland and England, and in lesser numbers in other parts of Europe. Most of these buildings are so old that there is no clear understanding as to why many of the towers are round rather than square, although the lack of conventional stone in some areas probably explains at least some of them. Square towers required larger blocks of stone for the corners, and if larger stone had to be brought from a distance, the expense of building a tall square tower was correspondingly greater. But smaller stones set in mortar worked well enough if a round tower was desired. In general there is no shortage of stone in Ireland, however, and there is no good explanation for why the round tower version seems to predominate among the ancient churches even where building stone is plentiful.

There are various theories about Ireland's round towers. During Europe's Dark Ages, when Ireland was known as the land of saints and scholars, round towers (and Celtic crosses) were typical monuments of this early Christian period. One popular theory is that most of the towers were built as places of refuge in areas which were likely to become targets of Danish raiders. The towers are fortress-like, with walls perhaps three feet thick. Apart from serving as belfries, they are believed to have been used as watchtowers and for the storage of church treasures. Many towers topped 100 feet, nearly twice as tall as the round tower at the Shrine of St. Patrick. The ancient towers had a series of floors accessed by ladders, while the tower in the nominated church has a circular stairway. But the Shrine's tower does have four narrow, louvered windows at its upper level, along with other lower windows. The upper windows correspond to the four compass points, and they suggest the openings used by those who watched for potential invaders in ancient Ireland. Seventy-three ancient round towers have been catalogued in Ireland.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Thomas Davis. "The Round Towers of Ireland." (Online at <http://www.libraryireland.com/articles/RoundTowersThomasDavis/index.php>), accessed 9/18/2006.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 13

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

While Carroll's design was intended more as a tribute to the ancient round tower churches of Ireland than as a close replica of the property type, the Shrine of St. Patrick Church makes a striking statement of its own on the gently rolling landscape of northeast Missouri. Carroll designed many churches along with schools, hospitals and other types of buildings throughout the Midwest, but apparently this was his only round tower church building in Missouri. Missouri lacks a comprehensive survey of church buildings so it is impossible to say with certainty that no other round tower example stands today. But with the exception of the Shrine of St. Patrick, no round tower church building of any vintage is known to exist in northeast Missouri. In general, the Shrine of St. Patrick Church is best appreciated for what it is, a modern version of an ancient design that has acquired significance in its own right since its construction in 1955-1956.

The architectural career of J. Maurice Carroll (1897-1990) spanned approximately 46 years, from 1921 to 1967. A native of Kansas City, Missouri, Carroll was graduated in 1919 from the University of Notre Dame with a degree in architecture. (Later, Carroll designed the [Knute] Rockne Memorial there.) In 1930, he was a founding partner in the St. Louis architectural firm of Carroll and Dean which later had offices in Kansas City as well as St. Louis. Carroll headed the St. Louis office from 1948 until his retirement in 1967. This was the period during which he designed the Shrine of St. Patrick. Chester Dean was in charge of the Kansas City branch during this period.<sup>5</sup>

Carroll was a leading layman in the Catholic Church in St. Louis, and many of his designs were for the Catholic Church. Two of these designs, for St. Vincent's Church and St. Peter's Church, both in Kansas City, received important American Institute of Architects (AIA) awards. The AIA awarded Carroll a medal for church design for the former in 1922 and for the latter in 1947. In the St. Louis area, Carroll's designs reportedly included St. Catherine of Sienna in Pagedale, Our Lady of the Presentation in Overland, Immacolata in Richmond Heights, and (in St. Louis City) Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church. He also designed St. Joseph's Academy in Frontenac in St. Louis County. Some of Carroll's other important commissions were for the Assumption Church in Topeka, Kansas, in 1922 and LeMans Hall at St. Mary's College in Notre Dame, a \$1.5 million project, in 1923.<sup>6</sup>

From 1934-36, Carroll served as director of the Federal Housing Administration for the western half of Missouri. Carroll also was active in the AIA as well as in church affairs, and in 1935 and 1936 was the St. Louis Chapter's delegate to the AIA's national convention.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> "J. Maurice Carroll, 93; Award-Winning Architect." St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 2, 1991, 4B; McCune Gill, The St. Louis Story: Library of American Lives, Vol. II, Hopkinsville, Ky.: Historical Record Assn., pp. 564-565.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 14

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

ADDITIONAL CHURCH HISTORY:

After Fr. Peter Paul La Fevre became the original circuit-riding pastor of the first St. Patrick Church, apparently in 1834, he was followed by other circuit riders before a resident pastor was appointed. After Fr. La Fevre, Fr. Tucker (1837), Fr. Cusack (early 1840s), and several Lazarist fathers served the parish as circuit riders. In 1846, Fr. Denis Byrne was appointed the first resident pastor. He served until 1852, and was followed by Fr. Cullenan and Fr. James Murphy as short-term pastors. Fr. Bernard Patrick McMenemy (born in County Donegal, Ireland) came to North Santa Fe as pastor in 1854. He sold 10 acres of church property in individual lots and platted the town that he named St. Marysville. When Fr. McMenemy applied for the first post office in 1858, he had to rename the village because there was another Marysville in Clark County. He renamed it St. Patrick. John McSorley was appointed postmaster of St. Patrick on March 12, 1858.

By 1860 the original log church had become too small and a larger brick church was built at a cost of about \$3,000. A brick rectory was built in 1861. This rectory served until the present rectory was constructed in 1951.

Fr. Patrick Gleason became pastor of the St. Patrick Church in 1866. He had mission churches of Alexandria, Wayland, and Kahoka. The first July 4<sup>th</sup> picnic was held in 1867, a tradition continued to the present. Fr. William Maddox became pastor in 1871 and drowned in 1876. He is buried in the St. Patrick cemetery. His successor was Fr. Eugene Coyle. Fr. J.J. Mahen was pastor in 1884. By 1887, the church membership had grown to about 300. Following Fr. Mahen as pastor were Fr. John Cosgrove (1889), Fr. Tim Dempsey, Fr. Peter O'Rourke (1894), and Fr. Francis Gilfillon.

In 1897, Fr. P.F. Cooney became pastor. The 1860 brick church needed replaced during Fr. Cooney's years of service, and in 1903 he caused a white frame church building to be constructed for about \$2,000. Church services were held in Reischling's store while this third St. Patrick Church was under construction. The frame church was built on the same site as the brick church, which is also where the Shrine of St. Patrick stands today. The same cornerstone was used for both churches, with the date 1903 on one side and the date 1860 on the reverse. Today this cornerstone and the cornerstone for the old St. Patrick School stand on the lawn in front of the present building, flanking the old statue of St. Patrick.

Fr. S.J. Brady was the next pastor, followed by Fr. P.J. Carney who began collecting funds for a parochial school at St. Patrick. Fr. Carney was replaced by Fr. E.A. Bolger, who was still pastor when the three-story, \$11,000 brick schoolhouse was completed in 1910. Before the school opened, classes were held for a short time in the St. Patrick Church. The parochial school district

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 8 Page 15

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

was known as School District No. 85. At first the school was operated by the Sisters of Divine Providence from San Antonio, Texas. The sisters left in 1912 and lay teachers taught for the next three years until 1915 when the Sisters of St. Francis of Clinton, Iowa, arrived to operate the school. The sisters lived in the school's basement.

The St. Patrick Parish was changed from the Diocese of St. Louis to the Diocese of St. Joseph in 1912 while Fr. Daniel J. O'Donovan was pastor. Fr. Denis Mulcahy arrived as pastor in 1917 and began collecting funds to build a convent. Several girls from the local parish became sisters and three are still living: Sr. Agnes Clare Henderson, Sr. Pauline Logsdon, and Sr. Eleanor Dunning. Sr. Agnes Clare has been a sister of St. Francis for 75 years.

In 1927, Fr. Jerome Walsh came to St. Patrick. Fr. Thomas Dempsey, born in County Offaly, Ireland, became pastor in 1928 following the death of Fr. Walsh. Fr. Dempsey was instrumental in obtaining gravel roads to St. Patrick from the east, but died (in 1931) before the road (today Route Z) was completed in 1935. Following Fr. Dempsey's death, the parish was without a resident pastor for over a year. Fr. Philip Gannon of Canton parish served St. Patrick until Fr. Jeremiah O'Connor arrived in 1932. Fr. O'Connor served as pastor for three years until the arrival, in 1935, of Fr. Francis O'Duignan. It was Fr. O'Duignan, a native of County Longford, Ireland, who began the fund-raising that ultimately led to construction of the Shrine of St. Patrick. The St. Patrick parish was changed from the Diocese of St. Joseph to the newly-formed Diocese of Jefferson City in July 1956, just four months before the first church service was held in the new building in November. The Shrine of St. Patrick was dedicated the next year, on March 17, 1957.

Fr. O'Duignan lived in the rectory, along with several successors through the 1990s including Sr. Alma Maria Van Buren, a pastoral minister. When Sr. Alma Marie left in 1996, however, she was not replaced. Since then the rectory has been used as a meeting place for religious organizations and for religion classes. The church office is located there.

Numerous pastors and interim pastors have been assigned to the St. Patrick Parish since Fr. O'Duignan left, but in recent years the parish seems to have gone full circle. Once again there is no resident pastor and, instead, church services are provided by a modern circuit rider. Time has changed the village of St. Patrick as well. The village was never large although only a few decades ago there were one or more barber shops, garages, gas stations and grocery stores as well as a blacksmith shop, a trucking company and of course the parochial school and convent. Today there is little more than a gift shop, the post office and a few houses. The Shrine of St. Patrick remains the focal point of the community.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 16

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Bowden, Stuart, Ireland – A Celebration of History and Heritage, Longview Press, Stamford, Ct.

Clark County Records, Courthouse, Kahoka, Missouri.

Davis, Thomas, "The Round Towers of Ireland," online database. Available at: <http://www.libraryireland.com/articles/RoundTowersThomasDavis/index.phy>. Accessed 9/18/2006.

DeBreffny, Brian and Mott, George, The Churches and Abbeys of Ireland, W.W. Norton and Co., Inc., New York, 1976.

Farrelly, R., Ireland's Eye, "The Four Masters," Co. Westmeath, Ireland, November 2005.

Flynn, David, Ireland's Eye, "Athlone's Great Trinity of Catholic Churches, Co Westmeath, Ireland, November 2005.

Gill, McCune, The St. Louis Story: Library of American Lives, Vol. II, Hopkinsville, Ky.: Historical Record Association, 1952.

Harbison, Peter, Potterton, Homan and Sheehy, Jeanne, Irish Art and Architecture, Thames and Hudson Ltd., London, 1978.

Healy, Elizabeth, Ireland of the Welcomes, "Ireland's Wonders – Illuminated Manuscripts," Dublin, Ireland, June 2006.

Healy, Elizabeth, Ireland of the Welcomes, "Ireland's Wonders – Round Towers and High Crosses," Dublin, Ireland, August 2006.

History of Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties Mo., Walsworth Publishing Co., Marcelline, Mo., 1981 reprint, originally published 1887.

"J. Maurice Carroll, 93; Award-Winning Architect," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 2, 1991.

Krueger, Ellen, History of St. Patrick, Mo., 2001.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 9 Page 17

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

Marion County Records, Courthouse, Palmyra, Missouri.

O'Duignan, Fr. Francis, Short History of St. Patrick, Mo., 1957.

Office of the Postmaster General, Washington, D.C.

Office of the Diocese of Jefferson City, Jefferson City, Mo.

Powell, J.D., Ireland's Eye, "Celtic Christianity," Co. Westmeath, Ireland, March 2006.

Praed, Ben Mackworth, (Text Compiled By) The Book of Kells, Random House, UK Ltd., 1997.

Shrine of St. Patrick Church Records, St. Patrick, Missouri.

St. Patrick School Records, Kahoka, Missouri.

Williams, Walter, A History of Northeast Mo., Lewis Publishing, Chicago, Illinois, 1913.

Interviews:

O'Duignan, Fr. Francis – Pastor of Shrine of St. Patrick.

Scott, Ernest – Owner of Hamilton, IL Marble and Tile Co. Made the altars.

Watson, Earl – Carpenter for Whiston Construction Co. Source of valuable information regarding construction of the Shrine of St. Patrick and the Rectory.

Whiston, Bryon – Owner of Whiston Construction Co. Builder of Shrine of St. Patrick and carpenter for Lloyd Gamm Co., builder of Rectory.

**Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri**

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 3.5 acres

**UTM References**

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	616860	4457630			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[ ] See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title see continuation sheet

organization \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional Items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Most Rev. John R. Gaydos, Bishop of Jefferson City Diocese

street & number P.O. Box 104900 telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town Jefferson City state Missouri zip code 65110

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section 10, 11 Page 18

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

10. VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

The boundaries of the Shrine of St. Patrick are indicated by a dashed line on Clark County Tax Map No. 1-20-06-13-2 dated 1979. The property is identified on the map as Tract No. 6, consisting of 3.5 acres.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundary includes all if the land most directly associated with the nominated Shrine of St. Patrick Church and its associated rectory. Other church property including the location of a former parish school, a church cemetery and a large amount of undeveloped church property to the south is not included in the boundary.

11. FORM PREPARED BY:

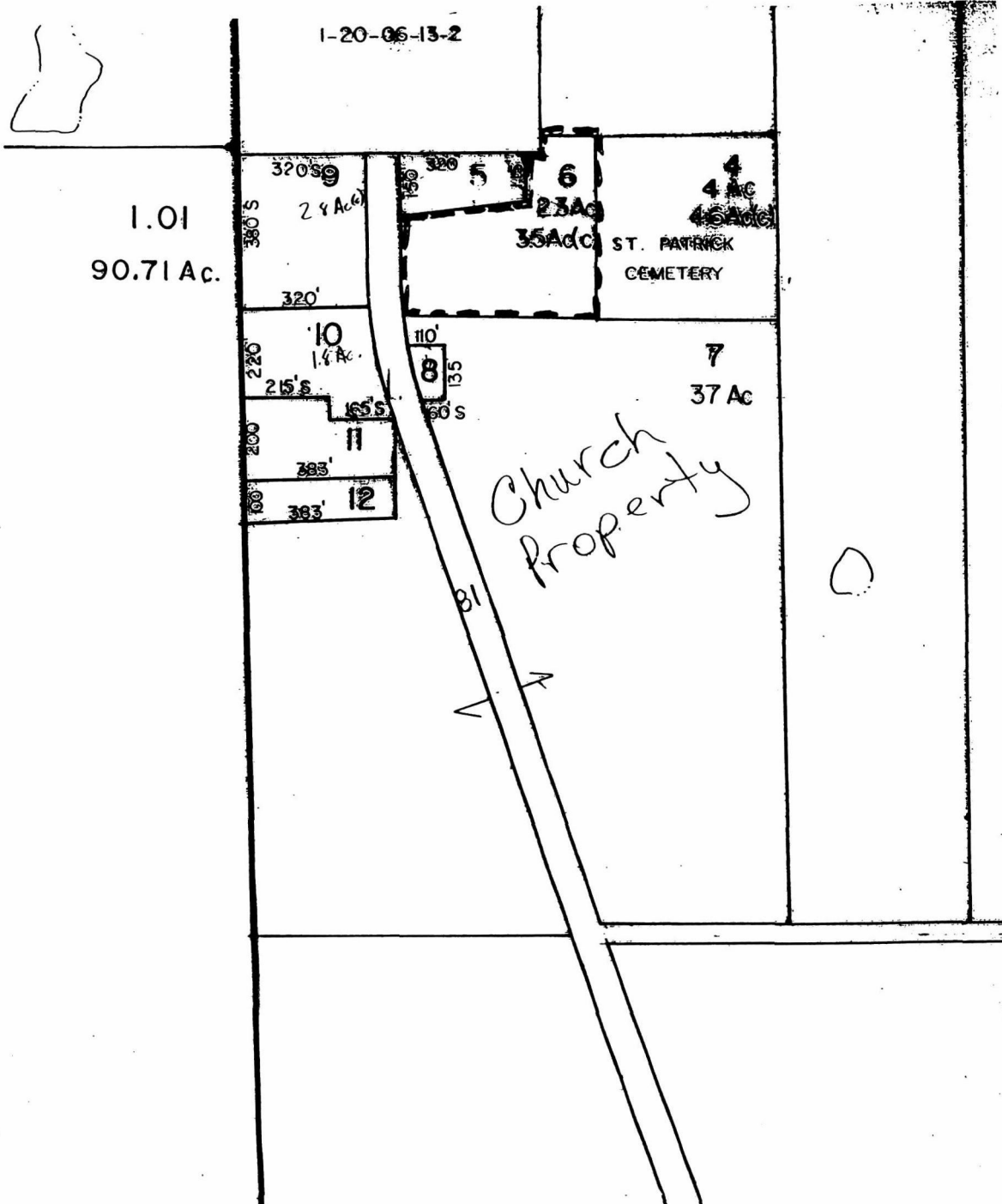
1. Ellen Krueger/Publicity Chairman-Historian  
Route 1, Box 55  
Canton, MO 63435-9637  
660-754-6028  
August 30, 2006  
Original preparer
  
2. Roger Maserang/Historian  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
P.O. Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65102  
573-522-4641  
October 13, 2006  
Editor

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section      Tax Map Page 19

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section Photographs Page 20

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

---

PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following applies to all photographs except as noted:

Shrine of St. Patrick Church

St. Patrick, Clark County, Missouri

Photographer: Cynthia Wollbrink

Date of photographs: October 29, 2006

Location of negatives: Ellen Krueger, Rt. 1, Box 55, Canton, MO 63435-9637

1. Primary elevation, facing east.
2. Round tower, facing east.
3. Church cornerstone, facing east.
4. Round tower and south elevation, facing northeast.
5. North and west elevations, facing southeast.
6. Rear (east) elevation, facing west.
7. Statue of St. Patrick, side altar, facing east.
8. Main altar, facing east.
9. Interior view, facing east.
10. Rose window in west elevation, facing west.
11. Statue of St. Patrick in front of Shrine of St. Patrick, facing east.
12. Primary elevation of rectory, facing east.
13. Historic view of Shrine of St. Patrick, facing northeast. Ca. 1960s, photographer unknown.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: OWNER OBJECTION

PROPERTY Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
NAME:

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSOURI, Clark

DATE RECEIVED: 1/24/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST:  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/09/07  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07000121

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

     ACCEPT      RETURN      REJECT                      DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

This nomination demonstrates that the Shrine of St. Patrick Catholic Church is locally significant under Criterion C as an unusual example of a church building with a round tower. Few such buildings have been identified in Missouri. The church was designed by J. Maurice Carroll of St. Louis and built by Bryon Whiston, a parishioner and construction company owner, between 1951 and 1956. Carroll won the AIA's Medal for Church Design twice in his career. This building was modeled after St. Patrick's Memorial Church of Four Masters in Donegal, Ireland. The Shrine of St. Patrick Catholic Church retains integrity from its period of significance. The property is not listed in the National Register at this time, but is determined eligible for listing, due to the objection of its current owner.

RECOM./CRITERIA

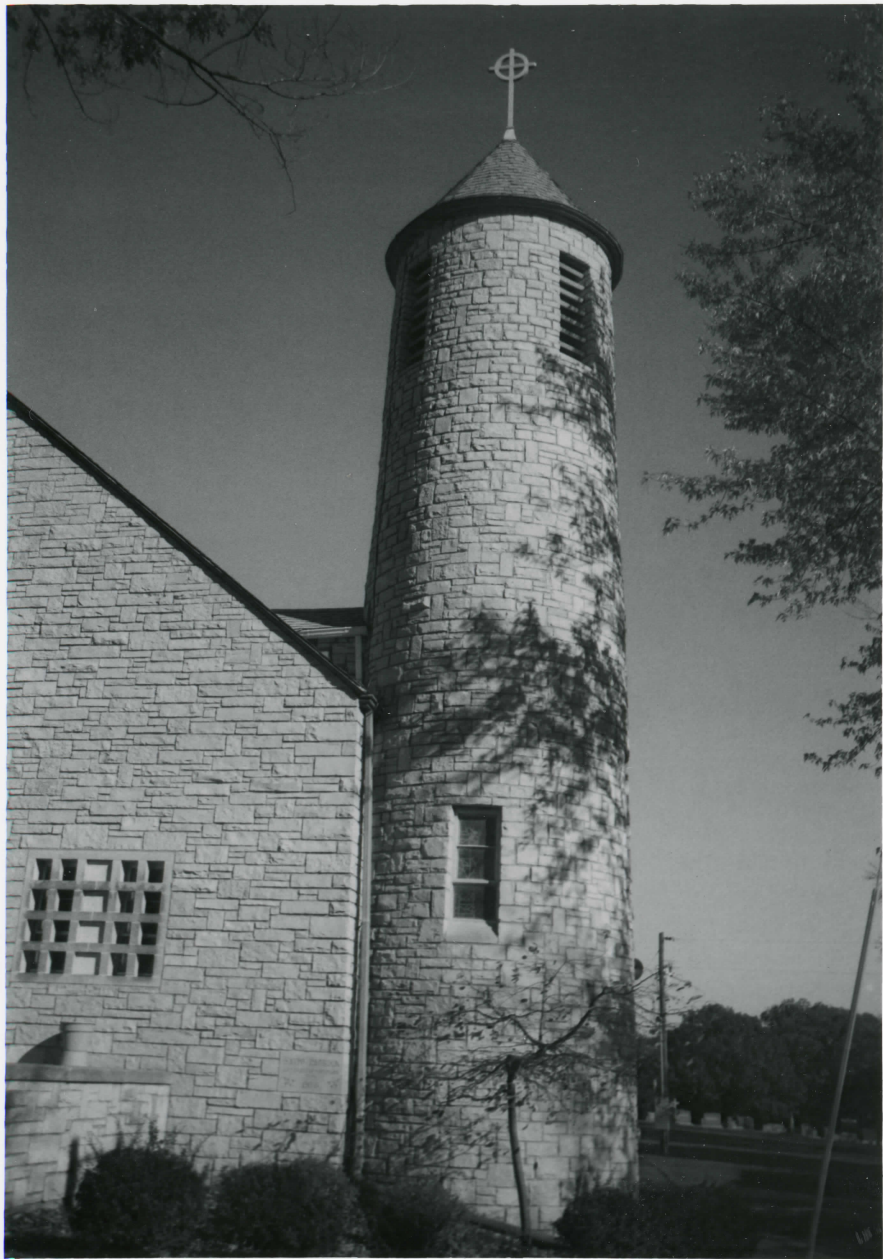
REVIEWER Daniel Vivian DISCIPLINE Historian  
TELEPHONE (202) 354-2252 DATE 2/27/07

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



① SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MISSOURI



SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MD

SAINO PAORICK

REV. FRANCIS O'DUIGAN

PASTOR



1956



③ SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO, MO



4

④ SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO



5  
⑤ SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO



6

SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO



① SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO



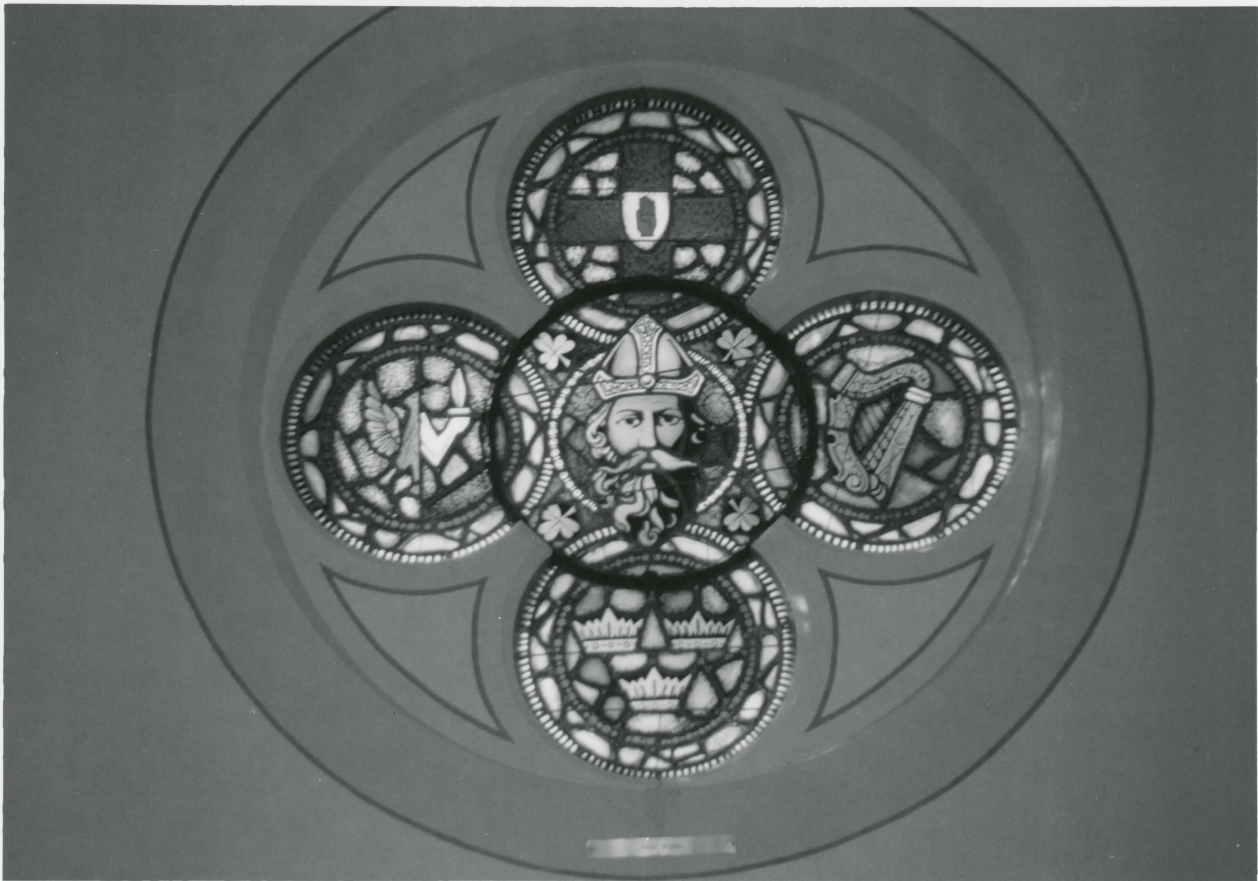
8

SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO



9

SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO, MO



10  
⑩ SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO



(11)

SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO



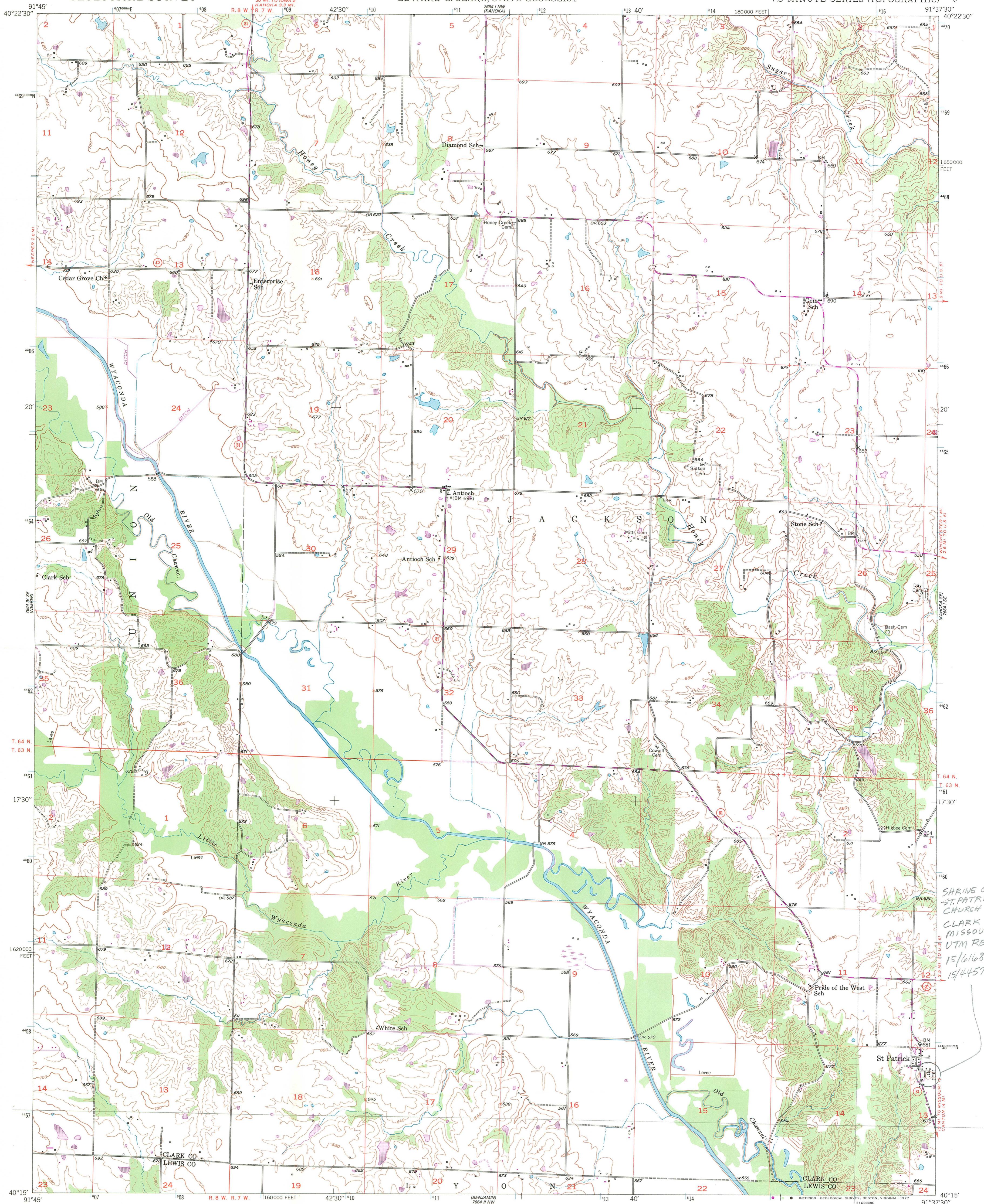
12

SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO

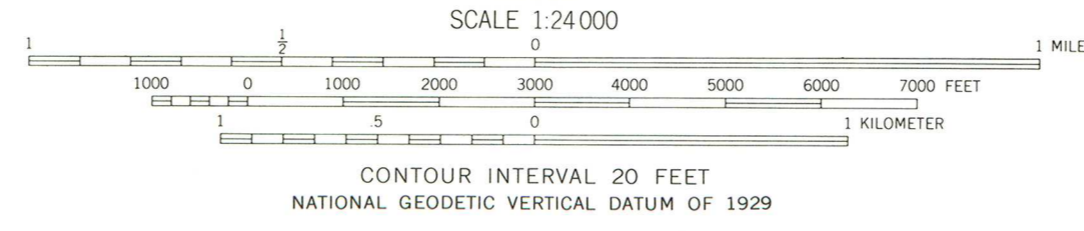
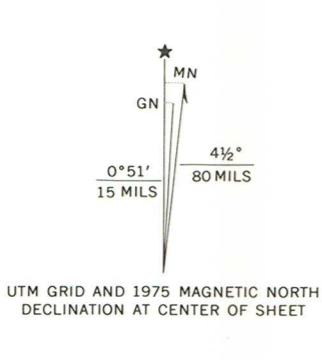


13

SHRINE OF ST. PATRICK CHURCH  
CLARK CO., MO



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and USC&GS  
Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods  
Aerial photographs taken 1947 Field check 1949  
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grid based on Missouri coordinate system,  
east zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 15, shown in blue  
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs  
taken 1975. This information not field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Primary highway, all weather, hard surface
- Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface
- Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
- Unimproved road, fair or dry weather

Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

MISSOURI  
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
MISSOURI GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ST. PATRICK, MO.  
N4015-W9137.5/7.5  
1949  
PHOTOREVISED 1975  
AMS 7864 I SW-SERIES V879

SHRINE OF  
ST. PATRICK  
CHURCH  
CLARK CO.,  
MISSOURI  
UTM REFS:  
15/616860 E  
15/4457630 N

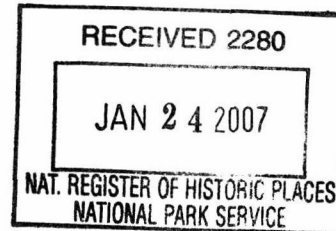
STATE OF MISSOURI  
**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Matt Blunt, Governor • Doyle Childers, Director

www.dnr.mo.gov

January 19, 2007

Ms. Janet Matthews  
United States Department of the Interior  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 I (Eye) Street NW, 6th<sup>n</sup> Floor  
Washington, DC 20005



Dear Ms. Matthews:

Enclosed please find the following submission from Missouri for a determination of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Shrine of St. Patrick Church  
Clark County, Missouri

Our state review board, the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, approved the above nomination on November 17, 2006. The owner and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the nomination in accordance with 36CFR60.6, interim regulations, using the exact notification format recommended by the National Register. A notarized objection to listing the Shrine of St. Patrick Church and its associated rectory was received from the owner, the Most Reverend John R. Gaydos, bishop of the Diocese of Jefferson City. Our state review board was aware of the objection but approved the nomination so that the property might be more easily listed at a later date if it is determined eligible at this time.

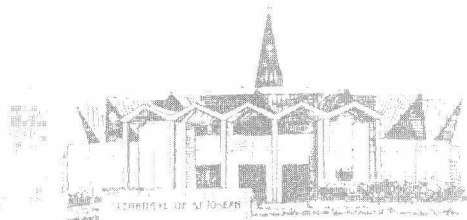
The bishop's notarized letter of objection (signed in his absence by Rev. Msgr. Robert A. Kurwicki, secretary to the bishop and vice-chancellor) is enclosed.

If you have any questions concerning this submission, please contact Roger Maserang of my staff at 573/522-4641, [roger.maserang@dnr.mo.gov](mailto:roger.maserang@dnr.mo.gov), or at the State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

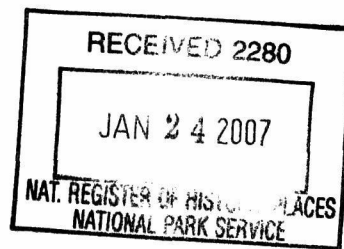
Mark A. Miles  
Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
MAM:rm  
Enclosures



THE DIOCESE OF JEFFERSON CITY  
Office of the Bishop

*filed  
11-16-06/ls*

November 16, 2006



Mr. Mark Miles  
Director and Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
State Historic Preservation Office  
Department of Natural Resources  
P O Box 176  
Jefferson City, MO 65102

NOV 20 2006

Dear Mr. Miles,

Thank you for your letter of October 13, 2006, to the Most Reverend John R. Gaydos concerning the Shrine of St. Patrick Catholic church and Rectory in St. Patrick, Missouri, Clark County. Bishop Gaydos is the listed owner of this property. He reviewed this matter with the pastor of the parish, Father Paul M. Hartley. Both the Bishop and Father Hartley were not aware of this nomination being submitted. The Bishop has directed me by telephone today, as he is out of state on business, to indicate that he objects to the nomination of this church and rectory being placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

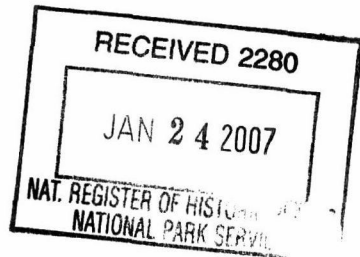
Praying that you accept my respectful and brotherly sentiments in Christ and Mary during our Diocesan 50th Jubilee, I am

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Msgr. Robert A. Kurwicki  
Secretary to the Bishop  
Vice-Chancellor



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



STATE OF MISSOURI  
COUNTY OF COLE

On November 16, 2006, personally appeared before me Monsignor Robert A. Kurwicks

- whom I know personally
- whose identity I verified on the basis of Missouri Drivers License
- whose identity I verified on the oath or affirmation of \_\_\_\_\_, a credible witness

to be the signer of the attached document and he/she acknowledged that he/she signed it.

This Notary Certificate is prepared on a separate page and is attached to the document concerning the objection to a nomination for property to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places, containing 1 pages, signed on November 16, 2006 and is attached to that document by means of a staple.



Elisa F. Van Loo  
Elisa F. Van Loo  
Notary Public  
Residing at Cole County  
My Commission expires: October 28, 2009