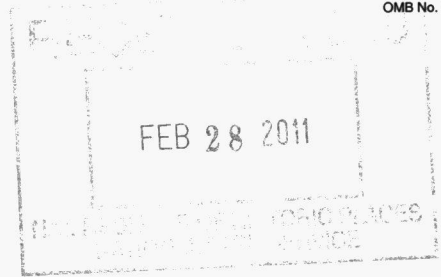


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

64501106



National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form

This form is for use in documenting multiple property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying them, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

Early Religious Development in Missouri, 1700 to c. 1945

Rural Church Architecture in Missouri, 1700 to c. 1945

C. Form Prepared by

name/title Tiffany Patterson

organization Missouri State Historic Preservation Office date December 2010

street & number P.O. Box 176, telephone 573-751-7800

city or town Jefferson City state Missouri zip code 65109

D. Certification

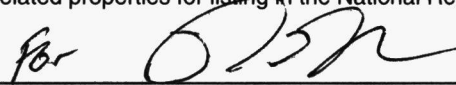
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Planning and Evaluation.


Signature of certifying official Mark A. Miles/Deputy SHPO

See continuation sheet
FEBRUARY 23, 2011
Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

I, hereby, certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.


Signature of the Keeper of the National Register

4/15/11
Date

Table of Contents for Written Narrative

Provide the following information on continuation sheets. Cite the letter and the title before each section of the narrative. Assign page numbers according to the instructions for continuation sheets in How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form (National Register Bulletin 16B). Fill in page numbers for each section in the space below.

	Page Numbers
E. Statement of Historic Contexts (If more than one historic context is documented, present them in sequential order.)	
Early Religious Development in Missouri, 1700 to c. 1945	E-1
Rural Church Architecture in Missouri, 1700 to c. 1945	E-5
F. Associated Property Types (Provide description, significance, and registration requirements.)	
Gable End	F-1
Center-steeple	F-5
Side-steeple	F-9
Side-gable	F-13
Twin-tower	F-16
Steepled-ell	F-20
T-plan	F-24
Temple front	F-28
Other	F-31
G. Geographical Data	G-1
H. Summary of Identification and Evaluation Methods (Discuss the methods used in developing the public property listing.)	H-1
I. Major Bibliographical References (List major written works and primary location of additional documentation: State Historic Preservation Office, other State agency, Federal agency, local government, university, or other, specifying repository.)	I-1

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 1

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

Church Types and Registration Requirements

As noted above, rural churches in Missouri fall into a few basic forms. Gable roof churches, and their towered variations, make up the vast majority of rural church examples. With modern transportation came a larger variety in building material, decoration, and at times more complex footprints and rooflines. To date eight subtypes of these basic forms have been identified using extant survey data. These rural church types are described below along with the framework for evaluating their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

I. **Property Type:** Gable-End Church

Description: The gable-end church type is characterized by its front-facing gable façade and symmetrical arrangement of fenestration. In most examples, the entrance is centered with single or double doors. However, two single-leaf entrances (two-door type) are not uncommon, notably in examples dating from c. 1840 to c. 1880. Transoms over doors are common features for all variations. Primary façades may have two windows flanking the central entrance. Additional fenestration on the primary elevation is by no means universal. Two-door examples generally do not have windows at the ground floor level. A round window in the gable is a common feature of the church type. Additionally, the type often has a short steeple with a four-sided spire at the peak of the gable roof.

Gable-end churches are small buildings, though width, length and roof pitch vary. They have a rectangular footprint and the longer side elevations are commonly 3-4 bays in depth, though relatively unaltered examples in survey files range in depth from 2-5 bays. Bays are usually marked by windows, though occasionally a secondary entrance is located on one of the long side walls. Organization of the rear elevation also varies. In many cases the back wall is blank with no fenestration or decoration. A few examples have apses, though 2-3 windows and/or an offset rear door is more common. Some examples with low pitched gable roofs can be found in survey data, but most Missouri examples have medium to steeply pitched front gable roofs. Variations in the type do not appear to correlate to period or region of construction, or the religious denomination housed in the building.

Examples of the church type were constructed using all types of materials and construction methods. Missouri examples include log, wood frame (balloon frame), brick (bearing wall and veneer), stone (bearing wall and veneer), and concrete block (rock

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 2

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

faced and plain concrete masonry units). There may also be heavy timber frame or fachwerk examples, though none were found in the sampling of surveyed churches used to develop property type descriptions. Foundations are usually stone, concrete or brick. When initially built, basements were not typical. However, a common early to mid-20th century alteration for rural churches was to raise the building and construct a basement for classroom or kitchen space.

Exterior decoration varies and often depended on the financial wherewithal of the congregation, availability of materials and, to an extent, period of construction. Many examples are austere with little exterior articulation other than the building material. More austere examples generally have paneled entrance doors and rectangular, double-hung wood windows (single or multi-paned) with plain trim. The construction of very plain examples does not appear to correlate with period of construction. More elaborate examples might have decorative window hoods (often with pediments or entablatures), and/or Gothic or round arch windows. Late 19th and early 20th century examples often incorporate Victorian architectural elements commonly seen in residential architecture such as imbricated shingles, scrollwork vergeboards, and brackets. Entrance stoops are common as are single bay entrance porches. A few examples have historic full-width porches. Roof materials have commonly been replaced over time, and most examples currently have asphalt shingle roof covering. A few examples have wood or metal roofs.

Gable-end churches are characteristically one-room buildings. A few examples have original small vestibules, or small rooms at the rear of the building. Balconies are not common, though a few examples of the church type with balconies or slave galleries are known. In at least one example, the Washington Chapel AME Church, Wellington, Lafayette County (constructed c. 1880, raised c. 1995), a loft was constructed for use by the circuit riding minister. The interior typically has a vaulted ceiling.

Rural gable-end churches often have additional resources on the church lot, most commonly cemeteries and privies. Most examples of church-related privies found in the survey files were frame with shed or gable roofs. Privies were generally not as solidly built as churches, so many extant examples might be second or third generation. However, unless obviously new, these buildings are an important part of the setting and historic function of the gable-end church type. Cemeteries are also an important feature of many gable-end church lots. Cemeteries are often located to one side or to the rear of the church building, though some examples wrapped the rear and two sides of the building leaving an open lawn in front. Also, some cemeteries are located across the road from the church building. Cemetery layout varies, but in the majority of examples the graves are laid in long north-south running rows with grave markers facing east.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 3

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Significance: Based on a sampling from architectural and historic surveys, the gable-end church is the most common historic rural church type in Missouri. Additionally, the state's earliest church buildings including the first church in St. Louis (1770, non-extant), and the state's oldest extant church building, McKendree Chapel (1819) were gable-end buildings. All 114 of Missouri's counties likely contain or once contained this church form. Most Missouri examples are historically associated with Protestant denominations, but the type seems to cross religious lines. Examples associated with the Catholic Church can also be found. Though not rural, there is even a small gable-end synagogue in Jefferson City which demonstrates the nearly universal acceptance of the type.

Ease of construction and financial constraints were likely the motivating factors to most rural congregations using the gable-end church type. These buildings were rarely architect-designed and in many cases the congregation did not even hire a professional contractor or builder. More often than not, labor to construct the building was volunteered. Even interior furnishings were often hand-made by members of the congregation.

Gable-end church buildings were constructed throughout the historic context period, c. 1819 to c. 1945. Missouri's oldest extant Protestant church building, the McKendree Chapel in Cape Girardeau County (NR listed 4/13/1987), is an example of the type. Constructed in 1819, the one-room log church has a centered entrance, two windows on each long side, and a stone fireplace on the rear wall. Churches of any type from Missouri's early settlement period are rare and most extant gable-end churches date from c. 1840 to c. 1930. However, the gable-end as a traditional church form lingers even in modern church design. Constructed in 1995, the Shiloh Methodist Church in Callaway County, shares many features with historic gable-end church types including the front gable roof topped by a short steeple, centered entrance, and rectangular footprint. Its scale and the complexity of its floor plan distinguish it from the traditional type.

Gable-end churches are significant features of the rural landscape. They represent the settlement patterns of rural Missouri and were important religious and cultural centers. This document focuses on evaluating church types for significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Because most gable-end church buildings were not architect-designed, only in rare cases might these buildings be considered a "work of a master." However even austere examples, if relatively unaltered, might embody the characteristics of the type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, due to workmanship or historically applied ornamentation, some examples may be significant for their artistic value or adaptation of popular architectural styles to a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 4

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

vernacular form. Because the gable-end church type is ubiquitous, historically found in abundance across the state, the level of significance would be local.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, a gable-end church building must be a relatively pristine example of the type. It must retain the characteristic features, namely a gable-front roof, a centered or paired (two-door type) entrance, and rectangular footprint. Retention of original siding material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals, however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

As noted above, some gable-end churches are very plain with little or no applied ornamentation. However many examples have applied ornamentation or fenestration reflective of popular architectural styles, notably Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, and Late Victorian. Decorative elements applied at the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property must be retained to a large extent for the building to be considered architecturally significant. Retention of historic steeples and spires is also important, though the loss of such a feature will not necessarily preclude the building from listing for significance in architecture if other features are intact. A common alteration to the gable-end church type is the addition of a modern steeple and/or spire. Again, this does not preclude the listing of the church if the new spire is proportionate in scale to the church and the building is otherwise an excellent local example of the type.

Preferably, architecturally significant church buildings will retain their original foundations. However, many examples were originally constructed on piers or masonry foundations that later needed to be significantly reinforced or repaired. Additionally, in the early to mid-20th century, many congregations solved the need for additional space by raising the church building and constructing a basement and new foundation. These alterations do not necessarily preclude listing in the National Register, if the nomination demonstrates that the building is otherwise a significant and representative example of the church type locally.

In addition to basements, many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Unlike basement additions, which do not alter the basic form and footprint of the building, rear additions and side ells may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 5

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Additions must also be smaller than the original building. Nominations for churches with additions should also demonstrate that the church is also otherwise an excellent local example of the property type.

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located.

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance of a gable-end church building. Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Additionally, rural churches often had associated historic resources such as cemeteries and privies. As extant privies and cemeteries are closely related to rural churches and are almost characteristic of the type, they should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

II. **Property Type:** Center-Steeple Church

Description: The center-steeple church type is a variation on the gable-end form, though as a type it has more variations in size and footprint. Like the gable-end form, the center-steeple type has a front gable roof and roughly rectangular footprint. The character defining feature of the type is a tall tower centered in the façade. In most examples, the tower contains the church entrance and is topped by a belfry and spire.

In their simplest form, center-steeple churches are one-room buildings with attached center towers. A few examples in the state such as St. Paul's Lutheran Church in St. Charles County and St. Joseph's Church in Zell, St. Genevieve County, began as gable-end churches with towers added decades later. Most examples in Missouri, however, were constructed as a unit.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 6

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

The center-steeple church type shows a complexity in floorplan and design not seen in historic Missouri examples of the gable-end type. Though the entrance is commonly located in the center steeple, there are several examples in which small pavilions containing entrances flank the center tower. There are also numerous examples of large center-steeple churches with transepts, multiple interior divisions, and ornate decoration on the exterior and interior. While many Protestant congregations constructed center-steeple churches, the type seemed to be especially popular among rural Catholic congregations. Of the 29 rural Catholic Churches in the sample used to identify types, 18 were center-steeple type buildings. The larger and more complex examples of the type tend to be Catholic churches. The size and interior complexity of most rural Catholic Church examples likely stem from the rituals of worship which require segmentation of interior space.

The character-defining tower is often as individual as the church with which it is associated. Many are square structures abutting the front of the building. Also common are towers integrated into the façade of the building, projecting a few inches or several feet from the main building block. Most are square, but there are a few examples of three to five-sided tower projections. Tiered towers are also common with a wide base, slightly narrower shaft, and smaller belfry. Belfries can be open, or marked by louvered vents. Most towers are topped by spires, but pyramidal roofs are common. Rare examples are topped by domes or mansards.

Center-steeple churches were often second generation buildings, constructed as churches outgrew their smaller frame or log buildings. As such, it would be rare to find a log example of center-steeple type. More commonly, these church buildings were constructed of frame, brick or stone. Rusticated concrete block examples can also be found scattered across the state. Roof materials include wood shingle, metal, slate, and more commonly replacement asphalt shingle. Foundation material varies and includes stone, concrete and brick.

Like the gable-end church, exterior decoration varied and depended on the date of construction, availability of materials, and the financial wherewithal of the congregation. Many examples are austere in their design, with rectangular fenestration openings, and little or no applied ornamentation. However, references to popular architectural styles, primarily Gothic and Romanesque Revival, are common. For example, a 1990 survey of rural Osage County included inventory forms for 20 historic rural churches. Thirteen of these were examples of the center-steeple type. Twelve of the examples had round or Gothic arch fenestration on the façade and/or sides of the building. The one example with simple rectangular windows, Fairview Church of Christ in Linn Township, had an open belfry with Gothic arched openings. Applied ornamentation such as wood verge

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 7

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

boards and imbricated shingles was also common. Ornamentation was often centered on the belfry, and many rural churches included highly ornamented tower tops. Round or Gothic arched openings, Victorian stick-style ornamentation, and decorative shingles are common elements seen on belfries. Some rural congregations also ordered pressed metal shingles, vents, and other elements from catalogs to add distinction to their towers and spires.

Significance: Based on the sampling from architectural surveys in Missouri which included 90 center-steeple churches, the center-steeple church is the second most common rural church type in the state. Historically, examples could be found in all of Missouri's counties, though their prevalence varied by county. For example in Callaway County, the gable-end type was by far the most common rural church type, with 24 extant examples at the time of the survey compared to 5 examples of the center-steeple type. In neighboring Osage County, across the Missouri River to the south, there were 13 examples of the center-steeple site compared to 3 examples of the gable-end type. Culture and ethnicity may have played a role in the local adoption of type. In Callaway County, the majority of the population historically came from the mid-south and were significantly influenced by denominations arising or gaining strength from the Second Great Awakening. Osage County, by contrast, had significant Catholic and German Protestant (Lutheran, and German Evangelical) populations.

The center-steeple church type had a more finite period of popularity than the gable-end type. Of the 70 examples used to develop the property type description, 64 were constructed between 1860 and 1919. Based on the information in the survey, it is unclear if the towers on the three that pre-date 1860 were original parts of the building or later additions. The popularity of the type dropped dramatically after 1919, with three examples dating from 1920 to c. 1949, one per decade.

In their simplest form, center-steeple churches are one-room buildings with an attached tower. Small examples were often constructed (without the aid of an architect) by the congregation. Often labor to construct the building was volunteered. More complex examples may have benefited by the expertise of a local builder, or even the assistance of a master builder or architect. Architect-designed examples are not uncommon in rural areas, especially among examples built for Catholic parishes. While funding for these churches may have come primarily from the congregants, parishes could appeal to the Diocese for design assistance. An example of the use of a master builder or architect can be found in the National Register-listed Sacred Heart Church in Rich Fountain, Osage County, built by "Goesse of St. Louis" in 1880.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 8

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Center-steeple churches are significant features of the rural landscape. They represent the settlement patterns of rural Missouri and were important religious and cultural centers. This type grew in popularity between c. 1860 and c. 1919, peaking in the 1890s and first decade of the 1900s, based on the survey sampling. By this period in Missouri's history, the initial settlement period was over and populations tended to be more stable. The adoption of the more complex church form may reflect a greater sophistication and prosperity among rural populations. In many cases, extant center-steeple church buildings were second or third generation buildings for the congregation, built as earlier buildings were outgrown or required replacement due to deterioration or destruction by natural forces.

This document focuses on evaluating church types for significance under National Register Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. Unlike gable-end churches which were predominantly designed and built by church members, the center-steeple type includes both examples built by congregants and those designed by master builders or architects. Some examples of the type may be eligible for listing as a "work of a master" builder or architect. However, more austere examples, if relatively unaltered, might also be eligible as embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, due to workmanship or historically applied ornamentation, some examples may be significant for their artistic value or adaptation of popular architectural styles to a vernacular form. Because the center-steeple church type is so common, historically found in abundance across the state, the level of significance for architecture would be local.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, a center-steeple church building must be a relatively pristine example of the type. It must retain the characteristic features, namely a gable-front roof, a projecting tower centered in the facade, and a roughly rectangular footprint. Retention of original siding material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals, however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

As noted above, some center-steeple churches range from very plain to highly ornamented. Many examples have ornamental brickwork or applied wood or metal architectural elements reflective of popular architectural styles, notably Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, and Late Victorian. When applied at the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property, decorative elements must be retained to a large extent to be considered architecturally significant. Retention of the historic tower topped by belfry and/or spire is also essential, though some changes to the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 9

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

belfry may be acceptable if significant decorative features remain. For example, it was not unusual for an open belfry to be infilled with vents, screens or siding. If the original openings and applied decoration is still evident, these alterations will not necessarily preclude the building from being listed in the National Register.

Preferably, architecturally significant church buildings will retain their original foundations. Due to their relatively late date of construction, many examples of this type were built with basements for social and other functions. However, many examples were originally constructed on piers or masonry foundations that later needed to be significantly reinforced or repaired. Additionally, in the early to mid-20th century, many congregations solved the need for additional space by raising the church building and constructing a basement and new foundation. These alterations do not necessarily preclude listing in the National Register, if the nomination demonstrates that the building is otherwise a significant and representative example of the church type locally.

In addition to basements, many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Unlike basement additions, which do not alter the basic form and footprint of the building, rear additions and side ells may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse). The addition should also be proportionate to the size of the original building. Nominations for churches with additions should also demonstrate that the church is also otherwise an excellent local example of the property type.

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located.

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance a center-steeple church building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 10

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Additionally, rural churches often had associated historic resources such as cemeteries and privies. As extant privies and cemeteries are closely related to rural churches and are almost characteristic of the type, they should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

III. **Property Type:** Side-Steeple Church

Description: The side-steeple church is another variation of the gable-end type and the third most common rural type in Missouri based on a sampling of rural surveys. While still common, the side-steeple type is much fewer in number than the center-steeple type, with only 56 examples in the survey sampling. The type is characterized by a dominant front gable, and a large tower either integrated into the corner of the façade (most common) or free standing and attached to the front corner of the building. In the majority of examples, the steeple marks the entrance of the building and even when integrated into the façade, also houses a small interior foyer. The location of the steeple to one side of the façade provides an expanse of wall space for decorative or other features. This usually takes the form of grouped windows or large Gothic or round-arched windows. In a few examples, an entrance articulated with a decorative surround is centered in the façade.

In their most basic form, these buildings are one room with a rectangular footprint. The tower may also act as a small foyer space. Though few identified examples of this type are as complex in footprint or interior layout as the larger examples of the center-steeple type, some complexity in floor plan is common. Most often, this takes the form of an apse on the rear or side of the building. Cross gables over small transepts are also known, but are not common.

Materials used to construct this building type vary. This type did not become popular in rural Missouri until the last quarter of the 19th century, so log examples of the type are currently unknown. Frame construction may be the most common, though brick examples are prevalent. Stone and rusticated concrete block examples are also found across the state. More recently constructed versions also include examples constructed of plain concrete masonry units. Foundations are commonly stone or brick, though concrete (block and poured) is common also. Roofing material includes slate, wood shingle, and metal (shingle and sheet), though replacement asphalt shingle is most common.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 11

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

The façade arrangement of this building type lends itself to ornamentation, and incorporation of shaped windows and applied decorative features seems more characteristic of this type than other gable-end variations. The adoption of this type by rural congregations coincided with the popularity of Queen Anne and other Victorian styles, so applied ornamentation such as brackets along the eaves, imbricated shingles in the gable ends, and decorative verge boards and finials are common. Round and Gothic arched fenestration, notably large centered windows in the façade, is also typical.

Though not centered in the façade, the tower remained an important decorative feature of the building. The ornamentation applied in the gable ends and around the fenestration was often mirrored on the tower. Towers associated with this church type are rarely freestanding. Instead, they are integrated into the main block of the building, though they often project slightly from the building's façade. Towers are often tiered with a slightly wider base, narrower shaft and decorative belfry. Many rural churches included highly ornamented tower tops. Round or Gothic arched openings, Victorian stick-style ornamentation, and decorative shingles are common elements seen on belfries. Some rural congregations also ordered pressed metal shingles, vents, and other elements from catalogs to add distinction to their towers and spires. Generally, the tower contains the entrance which might be reached by steps to a small stoop or covered entrance porch.

Significance: Based on a sampling from existing rural survey in Missouri, the side-steeple type is the third most common rural church form in Missouri. Examples can be found across the state, though they appear to be more common to small towns and crossroad communities than strictly rural settings. Relative complexity of construction including the integration of the tower, may have something to do with its lack dispersion among rural churches.

In comparison to the gable-end type, the side-steeple church had a relatively short period of popularity. The oldest example of the type in the sampling is the First Presbyterian Church of Keytesville, Chariton County, constructed in 1853. However, the current form may be the result of a 1900 remodeling of the building rather than original design. Of the 36 examples in the sampling, 29 were constructed between c. 1880 and c. 1919 and the 1890s appears to be the peak of its popularity. This period roughly corresponds with the popularity of Queen Anne and Late Victorian architectural styles, and elements of these styles are commonly seen on side-steeple church types.

In their simplest form, side-steeple churches are gable-end buildings with a freestanding tower attached at one corner. This type is relatively uncommon and in the majority of examples, the tower is integrated into the block of the building. Like many rural churches, these buildings were often constructed with volunteer labor. The relative complexity of

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 12

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

design of many of these buildings may indicate supervision by an experienced local builder, or in more prosperous congregations that a contractor was hired to construct the building.

Side-steeple churches are significant features of the rural landscape. They represent the settlement patterns of rural Missouri and were important religious and cultural centers. This type grew in popularity between c. 1880 and c. 1919. By this period in Missouri's history, the initial settlement period was over and populations tended to be more settled. The adoption of the more complex church form may reflect a greater sophistication and prosperity among rural populations. In many cases, extant side-steeple church buildings were second or third generation buildings for the congregation, built as earlier buildings were outgrown or required replacement due to deterioration or destruction by natural forces.

This document focuses on evaluating church types for significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Unlike the gable-end type which was predominantly designed and built by church members, the side-steeple type includes both examples built by congregants and those designed by master builders or architects. Some examples of the type may be eligible for listing as a "work of a master" builder or architect. However, more austere examples, if relatively unaltered, might also be eligible as embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, due to workmanship or historically applied ornamentation, some examples may be significant for their artistic value or adaption of popular architectural styles to a vernacular form. Because the side-steeple church type is relatively common, historically found across the state, the level of significance for architecture would be local.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, a side-steeple church building must be a relatively pristine example of the type. It must retain the characteristic features, namely a gable-front roof, a freestanding or integrated tower at one corner of the facade, and a roughly rectangular footprint. Retention of original siding material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals, however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

Unlike gable-end churches that tended to be unornamented, the use of applied ornamentation or references to popular styles was common on side-steeple church types. Many examples have imbricated shingles, or wood and metal ornamentation reflective of popular architectural styles, notably Gothic Revival and Late Victorian. When applied at

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 13

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property, decorative elements must be retained to a large extent to be considered architecturally significant. Retention of the historic tower topped by belfry and/or spire is also essential, though some changes to the belfry may be acceptable if significant decorative features remain. For example, it was not unusual for an open belfry to be infilled with vents, screens or siding. If the original openings and applied decoration is still evident, these alterations will not necessarily preclude the building from being listed in the National Register.

Preferably, architecturally significant church buildings will retain their original foundations. Due to their relatively late date of construction, many examples of this type were built with basements for social and other functions. However, many examples were originally constructed on piers or masonry foundations that later needed to be significantly reinforced or repaired. Additionally, in the early to mid-20th century, many congregations solved the need for additional space by raising the church building and constructing a basement and new foundation. These alterations do not necessarily preclude listing in the National Register, if the nomination demonstrates that the building is otherwise a significant and representative example of the church type locally.

In addition to basements, many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Unlike basement additions, which do not alter the basic form and footprint of the building, rear additions and side ells may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse). Additions should also be of smaller in scale than the original building. Nominations for churches with additions should demonstrate that the church is otherwise an excellent local example of the property type.

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 14

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance a side-steeple church building. Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Additionally, rural churches often had associated historic resources such as cemeteries and privies. As extant privies and cemeteries are closely related to rural churches and are almost characteristic of the type, they should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

IV. **Property Type:** Side-Gable Church

Description: The type has much in common with its gable-end cousin, the primary difference being the location of the entrance. In the side-gable type, the roof is side gable and the entrance is located in the long wall. Like the gable-end, the side-gable type tends to be small with a rectangular footprint. Width, length and roof pitch vary, but the long wall is commonly 3-5 bays in width. Bays are usually marked by windows and doors. In most known examples, the entrance is centered and transoms over the door are common. The entrance is also often highlighted by another architectural feature such as a projecting foyer, small cross gable or narrow porch. Apses are common features of the long rear wall.

In comparison to most gable-roof type churches in the state, the side-gable church is uncommon. Of the sampling of over 560 rural churches used to develop property types only 14 were side-gable examples from the historic (pre-1945) period. Despite the small number of examples, they were built using a variety of materials and methods including log, brick and frame. Historic stone or rusticated concrete block examples may exist, though none were found in the survey sampling. More recent examples (post c. 1950) include churches constructed of concrete masonry units. Foundations are generally concrete, stone, or brick. Roof materials vary, but are generally replacement asphalt shingle.

Exterior decoration varies and often depended on the financial wherewithal of the congregation, availability of materials, and to an extent, period of construction. Most examples in the survey sampling were austere with little exterior articulation other than the building material. More austere examples generally have paneled entrance doors and rectangular, double-hung windows (single or multi-paned) with plain trim. More elaborate examples may have decorative window surrounds or steepled entrance foyers or porches.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 15

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Side-gable churches from the historic period are characteristically one-room buildings. A few examples have original or early small entrance foyers or small rooms off the rear apse. The interior typically has a vaulted ceiling and the pews are generally arranged to face a center point along one of the long interior walls.

Significance: Though uncommon in comparison to gable-end and other rural church types, the side-gable church is an old and important type in the state. In fact, the first Protestant church constructed in Missouri, the Bethel Baptist Church (1806), was a side-gable building. The small building was recently reconstructed (c. 2009) using some of the original logs. Another early example is the Fee Fee Church in St. Louis County (1829). This building from the early statehood period is constructed of brick with an entrance centered in its five bay façade. Extant examples of any church type from the settlement and early statehood period of Missouri are rare, and most known historic examples of this type date from c. 1890 to c. 1945. Based on survey data, the side-gable church was never widely adopted though as a traditional form its influence is still seen in modern church design. For example a survey of rural church buildings in Callaway County identified six side-gable churches all constructed since c. 1980. Only one extant historic example, heavily modified, remained in the county. The scale and complexity of the interior floor plan distinguish recent examples from their historic predecessors.

It is unknown why this church form was not more popular. Based on ease of construction, this type is on par with gable-end church types. Known examples appear to be simple in design and were likely constructed by volunteers from the congregation or community. The National Register-listed Camp Ground Church in Sullivan County is a good example of this. Built in 1901, the church was constructed not for a single congregation but was available to all orthodox denominations. Funding and labor came from locals, many of whom had used the land on which the church was constructed as a site for religious camp meetings.

Side-gable churches are significant features of the rural landscape. They represent the settlement patterns of rural Missouri and were important religious and cultural centers. This document focuses on evaluating church types for significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Because most side-gable church buildings were not architect-designed, only in rare cases might these buildings be considered a “work of a master.” However even austere examples, if relatively unaltered, might embody the characteristics of the type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, due to workmanship or historically applied ornamentation, some examples may be significant for their artistic value or adaptation of popular architectural styles to a vernacular form. Though relatively uncommon, rural churches are closely tied to location

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 16

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

and their design was influenced by local events and traditions, so level of significance for architecture would be local.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, a side-gable church building must be a relatively pristine example of the type. It must retain the characteristic features, namely a side gable roof, an original entrance in the long side wall, and a rectangular footprint. Retention of original siding material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals, however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

As noted above, some side gable churches are very plain with little or no applied ornamentation. In the sampling, elaborate exterior ornamentation is rare although some examples have applied ornamentation or fenestration reflective of popular architectural styles such as Gothic Revival, Classical Revival, and Late Victorian. When applied at the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property, decorative elements must be retained to a large extent to be considered architecturally significant.

Preferably, architecturally significant church buildings will retain their original foundations. However, some examples were originally constructed on piers or masonry foundations that later needed to be significantly reinforced or repaired. Additionally, in the early to mid-20th century, many congregations solved the need for additional space by raising the church building and constructing a basement and new foundation. These alterations do not necessarily preclude listing in the National Register, if the nomination demonstrates that the building is otherwise a significant and representative example of the church type locally.

In addition to basements, many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Unlike basement additions, which do not alter the basic form and footprint of the building, rear additions and side ells may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse). The addition should also be smaller in scale than the original building. Nominations for churches with additions should also demonstrate that the church is also otherwise an excellent local example of the property type.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. E Page 17

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located.

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance a side-gable church building. Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Additionally, rural churches often had associated historic resources such as cemeteries and privies. As extant privies and cemeteries are closely related to rural churches and are almost characteristic of the type, they should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

V. **Property Type:** Twin Tower Church

Description: The twin tower type is a common urban church form, but can also be found scattered across Missouri in small towns and crossroads communities. It is uncommon, though not unheard of, to find this type in a strictly rural setting. The type is characterized by a gable flanked at each corner by towers. Towers generally project slightly from the façade, but are rarely freestanding features. Most are integrated into the main block of the building. The towers can be identical, though in most examples in the survey sampling the towers are of differing heights and ornamentation. Entrances can either be centered in the façade or located in one or both of the towers. Height and roof pitch vary on these buildings as does roof shape. Towers are generally 1-3 stories and the main block is usually 1 to 2 ½ stories in height. Many examples have a gable-end roof, though transepts are common. In some examples, the roof is cross gable, giving the building a roughly square rather than rectangular footprint.

The twin tower church type shows a complexity in floorplan and design not seen in historic Missouri examples of the gable-end type. As noted above, roofline and footprint vary, as does the complexity of the interior arrangement. Unlike many rural churches that

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 18

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

are one large room, the interior of a twin tower building may have multiple rooms in addition to the large sanctuary. Additionally, many examples have interior balconies or organ lofts. Like side-steeple churches, twin tower churches are characteristically ornamented. They often have round or Gothic arched openings, rose windows, and applied ornamental details such as tracery, imbricated shingles, and elaborate cornices. Brick examples may also have ornamental brickwork around fenestration or along the roofline.

The character-defining towers are often as individual as the church with which they are associated. Many are square structures projecting slightly from the corners of the church, but examples of six or eight sided towers can also be found in rural areas. Tiered towers are also common with a wide base, slightly narrower shaft, and smaller belfry. Belfries can be open, or marked by louvered vents. Most towers are topped by spires, but pyramidal roofs are common. Rare examples are topped by domes or mansards.

Twin-tower churches were often second or third generation buildings, constructed as churches outgrew their smaller buildings. As such, it would be unlikely to find a log or heavy timber frame example of the type. Brick and frame examples are most common. No stone examples were found in the survey sampling, but stone or rusticated block examples might exist in the state. Roof materials include wood shingle, metal, slate, and replacement asphalt shingle. Foundation material varies and includes stone, concrete and brick.

As noted above, the twin tower is a relatively uncommon rural property type. Two rural or small town examples are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places: St. Mary's Church in Adair County (1904-05) and St. John's Lutheran in Holt County (1893). St. Mary's is a frame example with entrances in the gable end sheltered under an arcaded porch. The gable is flanked to one side by a tall tower with spire and round arch fenestration, and on the other by a shorter, multi-sided domed tower. St. John's is constructed of brick with round and Gothic arch fenestration. The entrances are located in the square corner towers. Though the tower blocks are roughly the same height, the spire of one more than doubles its height. A small open belfry caps the second tower.

The few examples of this type in the survey sampling were often associated with large, relatively prosperous congregations. Due to this, the church was often the center of a larger complex of related buildings. St. Mary's, for example, had an associated parsonage and church hall. The St. John's National Register nomination includes a historic parochial school building. Cemeteries are also common to this property type. Cemeteries are often located to one side or to the rear of the church building, though some examples wrapped the rear and one or both sides of the building. Cemetery layout

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 19

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

varies, but in the majority of examples graves are laid in long north-south running rows with grave markers facing east.

Significance: As a group, the twin tower type may be the most "high style" rural church type architecturally. All examples in the survey sampling reference revival style architectural movements, notably those associated with European ecclesiastical architecture such as Gothic and Romanesque. The complexity of construction, elaborate ornamentation and large massing would have put this type beyond the reach of most rural congregations. This is reflected in the relative rarity of the type in rural areas and limited representation in the survey sampling. Only five examples in the survey sampling could be definitively identified as the twin tower type. The churches in the sampling date from c. 1890 into the 1920s.

Though some of the labor to construct twin tower churches may have been volunteered by the congregation, these churches generally benefited from the expertise of a skilled builder. The two National Register listed examples (St. John's and St. Mary's) were constructed by local contractors. The Holy Family Catholic Church in Freeburg, Osage County, was designed by an architect, Henry P. Hess of St. Louis. Hess was a prolific architect in St. Louis and designed numerous churches, church halls, rectories and schools for the dioceses in St. Louis and across the state. Though the designer and builders of the other examples in the survey are unknown, it is likely that an architect or skilled builder was responsible for design and construction.

The size of these buildings and heights of their spires makes them a prominent, if uncommon, feature of the rural and small town landscape. They represent the settlement patterns of rural Missouri, notably for their common association with ethnic groups or communities that developed due to common heritage or religious beliefs. The focus of this document is on evaluating church types for significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Due to their complexity of design and common association with local builders or architects, this type may be considered a "work of a master." Additionally, due to design and workmanship, examples may also be significant for their artistic value. In most cases, due to their association with local events and settlement patterns, significance will be local. However, due to their rarity in rural settings and the quality of design, some examples may be considered of statewide significance.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, a twin tower church building must be a relatively pristine example of the type. It must retain the characteristic features, namely a gable-front flanked by corner towers. Retention of original siding material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 20

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

Rural examples of twin tower churches are characteristically "high style." They reference historic ecclesiastical architecture, notably Romanesque and Gothic Revival, in their fenestration. Decorative brickwork or applied ornamentation on the façade and side elevations reinforced the references to historically popular architectural styles. When applied at the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property, decorative elements must be retained to a large extent for the church to be considered architecturally significant. Retention of the historic towers topped by belfry and/or spire is also essential, though some changes to the belfry may be acceptable if significant decorative features remain. For example, it was not unusual for an open belfry to be infilled with vents, screens or siding. If the original openings and applied decoration is still evident, these alterations will not necessarily preclude the building from being listed in the National Register. Though the examples in the sampling retained historic spires, the loss of a tall decorative spire was not unusual among towered/steepled church types. In most cases the loss of a spire would be considered a significant blow to historic integrity, though one that might be mitigated by the overall retention of character defining features.

Preferably, architecturally significant church buildings will retain their original foundations. Due to their relatively late date of construction, many examples of this type were built with basements for social and other functions. However, many examples were originally constructed on piers or masonry foundations that later needed to be significantly reinforced or repaired. Additionally, in the early to mid-20th century, many congregations solved the need for additional space by raising the church building and constructing a basement and new foundation. These alterations do not necessarily preclude listing in the National Register, if the nomination demonstrates that the building is otherwise a significant and representative example of the church type locally.

In addition to basements, many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Unlike basement additions, which do not alter the basic form and footprint of the building, rear additions and side ells may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse). Additions should also be smaller in scale than the original building. Nominations for churches with additions should also demonstrate that the church is otherwise an excellent local example of the property type.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 21

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located. As a relatively rare rural church type, some examples of the type may be of statewide significance. As with local significance, additional survey and evaluation may be necessary to assess level of significance beyond local.

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance a twin-tower church building. Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Twin tower churches were also often part of larger complexes of church buildings containing parsonages or rectories, parochial schools, and parish halls. Some examples of the type may have been constructed with indoor plumbing, but privies would still have been common in rural locations in the first quarter of the 20th century, when most examples of the type were built. Additionally, cemeteries are commonly associated with the type. Extant resources that were part of the original complex should be considered significant features of the type and should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

VI. **Property Type:** Steeped-Ell Church

Description: The steeped-ell church type is characterized by an intersecting gable roof with a stand-alone or integrated tower at the ell. The tower marks the entrance of the building and even when integrated into the façade, also generally houses a small interior foyer. The location of the tower in the ell, and the intersecting gable roofs provide two broad gable walls for decorative or other features. This usually takes the form of grouped windows or large Gothic or round-arched windows. Additionally, it is common for the gable to be pedimented and infilled with intricate shingles or stickwork and to have decorative verge boards.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 22

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

The intersecting gable roof allows for additional interior space in steepled-ell churches. Some examples take advantage of this space by incorporating larger narthexes, classrooms, or office space. The majority of rural examples, however, were essentially one large room with a small foyer in the tower. Apses are also common to this church type.

Materials used to construct this building type vary. This type did not become popular in rural Missouri until c. 1890 into the first two decades of the 20th century, so log examples of the type are currently unknown and are unlikely to have been constructed. Frame construction may be the most common, though brick examples are prevalent. There were no stone or concrete block examples in the survey sampling, though examples built of this material may exist. Stucco, though uncommon, is also known to have been used historically on this church type in Missouri. Foundations are commonly stone or brick, though concrete (block and poured) is common also. Roofing material includes slate, wood shingle, and metal (shingle and sheet), though replacement asphalt shingle is most common.

The façade arrangement of this building type lends itself to ornamentation, and incorporation of shaped windows and applied decorative features seems more characteristic of this type than other gable-end variations. The adoption of this type by rural congregations coincided with the popularity of Queen Anne and other Victorian styles, so applied ornamentation such as brackets along the eaves, imbricated shingles in the gable ends, and decorative verge boards and finials are common. Round and Gothic arched fenestration, notably large centered windows in the façade, is also typical. Stained glass windows are also common to this type. Steeped-ell churches are commonly decked out in Victorian architectural detail, but this church type continued to be popular in the early 20th century when the Arts and Crafts movement was gaining popularity. Though less common, examples of the type with Craftsman detailing such as knee braces and stucco cladding may be found in the state.

Though not centered in the façade, the tower remained an important decorative feature of the building. The ornamentation applied in the gable ends and around the fenestration was often mirrored on the tower. Towers associated with this church type are either stand alone or integrated into the main block of the building, projecting somewhat to allow for an entrance foyer. Towers are often tiered with a slightly wider base, narrower shaft and decorative belfry and/or spire. Many rural churches included highly ornamented tower tops. Round or Gothic arched openings, Victorian stick-style ornamentation, and decorative shingles are common elements seen on belfries. Some rural congregations also ordered pressed metal shingles, vents, and other elements from catalogs to add

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 23

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

distinction to their towers and spires. Generally, the tower contains the entrance which might be reached by steps to a small stoop or covered entrance porch.

Significance: In terms of use among rural congregations, the steepled-ell church falls slightly behind the side-steeple type, at least in the survey sampling. Of the roughly 520 churches in the sampling, 44 were classified as steepled-ell types. The examples were located across the state. Though they appear to be more common in small towns and crossroads communities, there are several fine examples in more remote areas of the state. The intersecting gable roof which created two broad decorative gable walls actually lent itself to more open, rural settings, or at least large corner lots in towns and cities. The relative complexity of construction including the intersecting rooflines and integrated tower, may have something to do with its lack of dispersion in rural areas however.

The earliest examples of the type in the survey sampling date from c. 1880 and the latest to c. 1917. This period roughly corresponds with the popularity of Queen Anne and Late Victorian architectural styles, and elements of these styles are commonly seen on steepled-ell church types. This period also saw a rise in the popularity of the Arts and Crafts movement and it would not be unusual to find examples of the type with some Craftsman affinities.

As with many rural churches, the labor to construct the steepled-ell type may have come in part from the congregation. However, the relative complexity of design, use of manufactured ornamentation, and stained glass indicate congregations of some prosperity who likely had the wherewithal to hire a skilled contractor. The congregation of the Mt. Carmel Church in Saline County, for example, hired the Page brothers—skilled builders from the nearby town of Marshall—to construct their Gothic Revival styled steepled-ell building. In Callaway County, the McCredie Methodist Church consulted with Fulton architect M. Fred Bell to design their elaborately detailed building. This pattern of consulting a local builder or architect was likely followed in other areas of the state.

Steepled-ell churches are significant features of the rural landscape. They represent the settlement patterns of rural Missouri and were important religious and cultural centers. This type grew in popularity between c. 1880 and c. 1917. By this period in Missouri's history, the initial settlement period was over and populations tended to be more stable. The adoption of the more complex church form may reflect a greater sophistication and prosperity among rural populations. In many cases, extant steepled-ell church buildings were second or third generation buildings for the congregation, built as earlier buildings were outgrown or required replacement due to deterioration or destruction by natural forces.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 24

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

This document focuses on evaluating church types for significance under National Register Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. Unlike gable-end churches which were predominantly designed and built by church members, the steepled-ell type includes both examples built by congregants and those designed by master builders or architects. Some examples of the type may be eligible for listing as a "work of a master" builder or architect. However, more austere examples, if relatively unaltered, might also be eligible as embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, due to workmanship or historically applied ornamentation, some examples may be significant for their artistic value or adaption of popular architectural styles to a vernacular form. Because the steepled-ell church type is relatively common, historically found across the state, the level of significance for architecture would be local.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, a steepled-ell church building must be a relatively pristine example of the type. It must retain the characteristic features, namely an intersecting gable roof and a stand-alone or integrated tower located in the ell. Retention of original siding material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals, however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

Unlike gable-end churches that tended to be unornamented, the use of applied ornamentation or references to popular styles was common and almost characteristic of the steeple-ell type. Many examples have imbricated shingles, or wood and metal ornamentation reflective of popular architectural styles, notably Gothic Revival and Late Victorian. When applied at the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property, decorative elements must be retained to a large extent for the church to be considered architecturally significant. Retention of the historic tower topped by belfry and/or spire is also essential, though some changes to the belfry may be acceptable if significant decorative features remain. For example, it was not unusual for an open belfry to be infilled with vents, screens or siding. If the original openings and applied decoration is still evident, these alterations will not necessarily preclude the building from being listed in the National Register.

Preferably, architecturally significant church buildings will retain their original foundations. Due to their relatively late date of construction, many examples of this type were built with basements for social and other functions. However, many examples were originally constructed on piers or masonry foundations that later needed to be significantly reinforced or repaired. These alterations do not necessarily preclude listing in the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 25

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

National Register, if the nomination demonstrates that the building is otherwise a significant and representative example of the church type locally.

Many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Rear additions and side ellis may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse). Additions should also be smaller in scale than the original building. Nominations for churches with additions should demonstrate that the church is also otherwise an excellent local example of the property type.

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located.

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance of a steepled-ell church building. Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Additionally, rural churches often had associated historic resources such as cemeteries and privies. As extant privies and cemeteries are closely related to rural churches and are almost characteristic of the type, they should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

VII. **Property Type:** T-Plan Church

Description: T-plan church buildings are characterized by their footprint which forms a T. Each arm of the T is equal or roughly equal in length and width. The buildings have intersecting gable roofs, and the base of the T acts as a projecting front gable. In most examples, entrances are located on each side of the projecting gable, in the crook of the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 26

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

T. One example of an entrance located in the projecting gable was found in the survey sampling. When located in the crook of the T, the entrances are generally marked by a small covered stoop, entrance porch, or small enclosed foyer.

The type shares some characteristics with both side-gable and the steepled-ell types. Like the steepled-ell, the intersecting roofs provide multiple gable ends for groups of windows (or large Gothic or round arch windows) and applied ornamentation. In most examples the fenestration pattern seen in the projecting front gable is repeated in one or both of the other gables, though sometimes at a slightly smaller scale. These windows generally provide light and ventilation to the sanctuary, though in some cases, the interior space may be divided to provide separate foyers, office space, or space for a classroom. The pews are typically aligned to face the long back wall which may have an apse behind the dais. While apses are common, they are not necessarily a characteristic of the type.

The broad gables and location of the entrance on a secondary wall allow room for ornamentation. Unlike the steepled-ell type, however, these small church buildings are generally not highly ornamented. Decorative elements are generally centered around fenestration and Gothic or round-arch openings are common. Gable ends may contain imbricated shingles, scrollwork verge boards or other applied details.

Most of the examples of the type in the survey sampling were of frame construction, though one rusticated concrete block example can be found in Camden County (Evans Chapel in Stoutland). The sampling only contained 13 examples that could be definitively identified as T-plan, so examples in brick or stone may exist in the state. Log or heavy timber frame examples would likely be unusual based on the period when this type was constructed. Most known examples of the type date from c. 1895 to c. 1940. Roof materials also vary, and include wood and metal; replacement asphalt shingle is most common.

Significance: In terms of use among rural congregations, the T-plan church is uncommon though not rare, representing 13 of the approximately 560 churches in the survey sampling. While not well represented in the sampling, examples were scattered across the state with one example known in Scotland County on the northern boarder and one in Stone County on the state's southern boarder. Unlike its cousin the steepled-ell, which is commonly located in small towns, most examples of the T-plan church are found in more rural settings. The design of the building with large windows on each leg of the T, seems most appropriate for settings that allow for large lots and open space on all sides of the property.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 27

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

While applied ornamentation such as imbricated shingles and round or Gothic arch fenestration is common, it is by no means characteristic of the property. This church type can be very plain with no ornamentation and simple groupings of flat arch double hung windows. The intersection gable roof and broad gabled walls did lend themselves to decoration. Decorative elements, however, largely depended on the tastes and financial wherewithal of the congregation, so much variation is seen even among the survey sampling.

As with many rural churches, the labor to construct the T-plan type may have come in part from the congregation. However, the relative complexity of design, use of manufactured ornamentation, and stained glass indicate congregations of some prosperity who likely had the financial means to hire a skilled contractor. The Liberty Christian Church in Callaway County, for example, was constructed in 1912 by local builder George Edward Hale for \$1,600. Though relatively unornamented, the church has grouped windows over segmental arch stained glass transoms in each gable end.

T-plan churches are significant features of the rural landscape. They represent the settlement patterns of rural Missouri and were important religious and cultural centers. This type grew in popularity between c. 1895 and c. 1940. By this period in Missouri's history, the initial settlement period was over and populations tended to be more stable. The adoption of the more complex church form may reflect a greater sophistication and prosperity among rural populations. In many cases, extant T-plan church buildings were second or third generation buildings for the congregation, built as earlier buildings were outgrown or required replacement due to deterioration or destruction by natural forces.

This document focuses on evaluating church types for significance under National Register Criterion C in the Area of Architecture. Unlike gable-end churches which were predominantly designed and built by church members, the T-plan type includes both examples built by congregants and those designed by master builders or architects. Some examples of the type may be eligible for listing as a "work of a master" builder or architect. However, more austere examples, if relatively unaltered, might also be eligible as embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, due to workmanship or historically applied ornamentation, some examples may be significant for their artistic value or adaption of popular architectural styles to a vernacular form. Though fewer in number than other church types, the type is found across the state so level of significance would be local.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, a T-plan church must be a relatively pristine example of the type. It must retain the characteristic features, namely an

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 28

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

intersecting gable roof and T-shaped footprint of roughly equal arms. Retention of original siding material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals, however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

Unlike gable-end churches that tended to be unornamented, the use of applied ornamentation or references to popular styles was common though not characteristic of the T-plan type. Many examples have imbricated shingles, or wood and metal ornamentation reflective of popular architectural styles, notably Gothic Revival and Late Victorian. When applied at the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property, decorative elements must be retained to a large extent for the building to be considered architecturally significant.

Preferably, architecturally significant church buildings will retain their original foundations. Due to their relatively late date of construction, many examples of this type were built with basements for social and other functions. However, many examples were originally constructed on piers or masonry foundations that later needed to be significantly reinforced or repaired. These alterations do not necessarily preclude listing in the National Register, if the nomination demonstrates that the building is otherwise a significant and representative example of the church type locally.

Many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Rear additions and side ells may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse). Additions should also be smaller in scale than the original building. Nominations for churches with additions should demonstrate that the church is otherwise an excellent local example of the property type.

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 29

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located.

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance a gable-end church building. Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Additionally, rural churches often had associated historic resources such as cemeteries and privies. As extant privies and cemeteries are closely related to rural churches and are almost characteristic of the type, they should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

VIII. **Property Type:** Temple-Front Church

Description: The temple-front church is characterized by a classical portico that projects from the façade or is implied by a series of colossal pilasters across the front. Pilasters may support simple a entablature or pedimented parapet. Likewise, projecting porticos may be capped solely by an entablature or be topped by a pediment. Roof types vary, with flat and gable roofed examples in the sampling. Windows are generally flat arched, though decorative surrounds are not uncommon, and in a least one case Gothic arches were used. This building type tends to be boxy in massing providing a sense of monumental scale even on smaller versions of the type. Ornamentation is derived from classical architecture and is applied to provide a symmetrical orderly facade, though the classical orders are generally not adhered to academically. Brick seems to be the preferred construction material, though frame examples may exist. Wood or stone is often used for ornamentation, and the foundations are generally stone, concrete or brick.

Though closely linked to historic architectural forms and styles, temple-front churches are not highly ornamented. Ornamentation is often limited to the pilasters that divide the facade or the simple entablature or pediment. As most examples of the type are brick, ornamental brickwork around fenestration, at the cornice line or on the parapet wall is common. Some examples also have decorative cornices, fanlight transoms, and leaded or stained glass windows.

This is a rare property type in rural Missouri now, though it was likely prevalent during the 1850s and 1860s. Six of the seven examples in the survey sampling date prior to c. 1865; one of these examples is from the 1930s HABS survey and was demolished in the 1940s. The seventh example dates to 1935. Despite the small sampling, the disparity in construction dates may hold true as additional survey is conducted. All examples are

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 30

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

located in small towns rather than strictly rural areas, though simple rural examples reflecting Greek Revival architectural details were likely constructed.

Like other rural church types, the earliest examples of the temple-front church generally contained one large room, though small foyers or office spaces were not uncommon. Several examples of the type date to before the Civil War and are located in areas that had large slave populations. Several examples are known to have had slave galleries and at least one in the survey sampling, the Dover Presbyterian Church in Lafayette County, retained the slave gallery/balcony at the time of the survey (1994). Late 19th and early 20th century examples tend to be larger with more complex interior layouts to house classrooms, restrooms, and social halls.

Significance: Extant temple-front church buildings are uncommon in rural areas of the state. They, like the twin-tower type, tend to be associated with larger towns or urban areas. Historic examples of the type seem to date from two distinct periods: c. 1850 to c. 1870, and c. 1890 to c. 1940. This disparity in dates seems to reflect changes in popular architectural movements.

The early, c. 1850 to c. 1870, examples were constructed during a period when the Greek Revival dominated residential and institutional architecture nationally. After the Civil War church congregations began to adopt revival styles, notably those associated with historic European church architecture. Examples from c. 1890 through the first half of the 20th century likely derive from the surge in popularity of Neo-classical and Colonial Revival architecture. Interestingly, some examples of the early temple-front types show the growing influence of the ecclesiastical movement in church architecture. The Glasgow Presbyterian Church (1860, National Register listed 1982) has the boxy symmetrical design and colonnade typical of the temple-front type, but also has Gothic arch windows.

Construction information on the churches in the sampling was not available, but their location in small towns and brick construction seem to indicate that the congregation hired a contractor or builder to at least oversee the construction of these churches. Late 19th and early 20th century examples were also most likely products of a master builder or had design assistance from an architect. Several antebellum examples were associated with slave-holding families, so a certain amount of prosperity was to be expected in these congregations. They could have well afforded to consult a local builder. Likewise, later examples were found in towns and larger congregations may have had the means of hiring a builder or architect. There were also numerous books on church planning and architecture published in the early 20th century and congregations may have consulted these for ideas of design and layout.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 31

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Temple-front churches are significant features of the rural landscape and small town streetscape. They represent the settlement patterns of rural Missouri and were important religious and cultural centers. This type had two distinct periods of development, both influenced by widely popular architectural styles. The first period was c. 1850 to c. 1870, reflecting the popularity and adoption of the Greek Revival as a national style. The second period, c. 1890 to c. 1940, reflects the popularity of Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival architecture in the early 20th century.

This document focuses on evaluating church types for significance under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Unlike gable-end churches which were predominantly designed and built by church members, the temple-front type includes both examples built by congregants and those designed by master builders or architects. Some examples of the type may be eligible for listing as a "work of a master" builder or architect. However, more austere examples, if relatively unaltered, might also be eligible as embodiments of a type, period, or method of construction. Additionally, due to workmanship or historically applied ornamentation, some examples may be significant for their artistic value or adaption of popular architectural styles to a vernacular form. Because the temple-front church type is relatively common, historically found across the state, the level of significance for architecture would be local.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, a temple-front church building must be a relatively pristine example of the type. It must retain the characteristic features, namely the symmetrically placed pilasters or colonnaded portico on the façade and boxy massing. Retention of original exterior wall material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals, however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

Temple-front churches derive much of their association with architectural styles from their symmetrical façade arrangement and simple pilasters or columns. Brick examples often have some ornamental brickwork, and wood cornices or door surrounds are also common though not characteristic of the type. When applied at the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property, decorative elements must be retained to a large extent to be considered architecturally significant.

Many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Rear additions and side ells may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 32

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse). Additions should also be smaller in scale than the original building. Nominations for churches with additions should demonstrate that the church is also otherwise an excellent local example of the property type.

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located. As a relatively rare rural church type, some examples may be of statewide significance. As with local significance, additional survey and evaluation may be necessary to assess level of significance beyond local.

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance a temple-front church building. Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Additionally, rural churches often had associated historic resources such as cemeteries and privies. As extant privies and cemeteries are closely related to rural churches and are almost characteristic of the type, they should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

IX. Property Type: Other

Description: The church property types discussed above do not encompass all the types and forms of rural churches in the state. For example, the survey sampling included one octagonal church building and three small churches with pyramidal roofs. However, the sampling for these church types was too small to derive common characteristics or form a typology. These more uncommon types may still be eligible for listing in the National Register for association with the contexts outlined in this document.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 33

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Significance: Churches are an important part of rural landscape and were an important social center for rural communities. Architecturally, they reflect the cultural traditions of the congregants, available material and construction expertise, religious traditions, and popular styles. The Stokes Chapel Methodist Church (c. 1895) in Pettis County is a good example of the mix of popular styles and traditional religious forms. The chapel's octagonal form was likely influenced by the preference of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist denomination, for round or octagonal buildings. The center steeple/tower and Victorian architectural details, however, reflect local traditions and popular tastes. Research into the architectural movements or traditions that influenced the design of "other" church types will be necessary as part of the nomination of individual buildings to the National Register.

Registration Requirements: To be considered architecturally significant and nominated under this Multiple Property Documentation Form, "other" type churches must be relatively unaltered from their historic appearance. Retention of original siding material and early or original windows is essential. Installation of exterior storm windows over originals, however, will not be considered a significant impact on architectural integrity. Neither will changes in roof materials be considered a significant impact on integrity unless its application alters the pitch or shape of the roofline.

When applied at the time of construction or during a historic renovation of the property, decorative elements must be retained to a large extent for the church to be considered architecturally significant. Decorative elements vary and often depend on the financial prosperity of the congregants and/or the period of construction. Some examples have Late Victorian ornamentation including decorative towers and belfries. When present historically, the retention of towers and belfries are also essential, though some changes to the belfry may be acceptable if significant decorative features remain. Applied decoration is not a characteristic feature of many "other" types, however. For example, the three pyramidal roof churches in the survey sampling (c. 1917 to c. 1941) were very plain, though Craftsman affinities were attributed to one example with exposed rafter tails.

Preferably, architecturally significant church buildings will retain their original foundations. Most of the "other" church types identified in the sampling date from the late 19th and early 20th century. Due to their relatively late date of construction, some examples were built with basements for social and other functions. However, many examples were originally constructed on piers or masonry foundations that later needed to be significantly reinforced or repaired. Additionally, in the early to mid-20th century, many congregations solved the need for additional space by raising the church building and constructing a basement and new foundation. These alterations do not necessarily preclude listing in

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. F Page 34

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

the National Register if it is demonstrated that the building otherwise retains integrity and is shown to be an uncommon type locally.

In addition to basements, many churches constructed additions to accommodate growing congregations or the need for kitchens, restrooms, and classroom/meeting spaces. Unlike basement additions, which do not alter the basic form and footprint of the building, rear additions and side ells may have a significant impact on architectural integrity. Additions may be acceptable if they are set back from the church façade, are located on a side or rear elevation, and do not obscure a significant building feature (such as an apse). Additions should also be smaller in scale than the original church building.

The function of a historic church building was as a gathering place for communal activity. As such, a large open interior space is a significant characteristic of rural church design. In general, to qualify for National Register listing, all churches should retain adequate integrity of original interior design components (plan and finishes) that reflect the use of the church during its period of significance. The retention of the open sanctuary space is of utmost importance.

For the purposes of this document "local" is defined as the county in which the church is located. A county-wide reconnaissance level survey of churches may be necessary to evaluate the architectural significance of a church building. To be eligible under architecture, a property must meet the registration requirements outlined in this document *and* be a significant representation of the type in the county in which it is located. As relatively rare church types, some buildings may be of statewide significance. As with local significance, additional survey and evaluation may be necessary to assess level of significance beyond local.

Though this document focuses on architecture, integrity of location remains an important consideration when evaluating the significance a rural church building. Churches were historically associated with small rural communities and were often shared by multiple religious denominations, so they are tied to place. Additionally, rural churches often had associated historic resources such as cemeteries and privies. As extant privies and cemeteries are closely related to rural churches and are almost characteristic of the type, they should in most cases be considered contributing to nominated rural church properties.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. G Page 1

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The overall geographical boundaries encompass the entire state of Missouri. However, this document focuses on rural and small town churches. Rural is difficult to define and the definitions used by the U.S. Census and others have changed over time. Many churches that were constructed in rural areas have now been encompassed by growing towns or metropolitan areas. In other cases, once thriving towns have become depopulated. For the purposes of this document a "rural church" is one that:

- Is currently located outside the political boundaries of a town or city.
- Was located outside the political boundaries of a town or city *at the time of construction.*
- Is currently located in a community of less than 2000 population.
- Was located in a community of less than 2000 population *at the time of construction.*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. H Page 1

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

The identification and evaluation of property types was based on existing data from four primary sources: architectural and historic survey of Missouri's towns and counties, Missouri National Register eligibility assessment files, National Register nominations for church buildings, and Historic American Building Survey (HABS) photographs of Missouri churches. The architectural and historic survey files, eligibility assessment files, and copies of National Register nominations are maintained by the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office, Jefferson City, Missouri. The HABS photos were reviewed online as part of the American Memory collection at the Library of Congress.

Only four of Missouri's architectural/historic surveys specifically focus on church architecture. Mimi Stiritz's survey of churches in St. Louis City was not consulted because of the urban location of the buildings. However, Roger Maserang's "Churches of the Show-Me Region" (1994), Arnold Park's survey of African American Churches in the Missouri Bootheel (2001), and Tiffany Patterson's survey of rural churches in Callaway County (2010) serve as the basis for the evaluation. This research was greatly augmented by a review of county-wide architectural surveys conducted in Missouri between c. 1970 and the present.

In all, survey forms for approximately 560 rural and small town churches were reviewed. Basic information about the churches including name, location, date of construction, materials and significant building feature (general type classification), were entered into a table and sorted so that commonalities and significant architectural features used to classify churches could be identified. The table and review of survey forms was also used to identify common alterations and to evaluate integrity for the purposes of developing registration requirements.

It should be noted that though a significant number of rural churches were included in the sampling, survey data is not available for most of the state. Missouri has 114 counties, yet only 59 of these counties are represented in the survey sampling. This is due to lack of rural architectural survey in the state. Some areas of the state, such as the northwesternmost tier of counties and almost all of the counties bordering the Missouri River are well represented in the survey sampling. The greatest lack is seen in the southern and southwestern portion of the state. Based on general characteristics of the population, dates of settlement and other factors, it can be surmised that rural churches in these areas would be similar in type to those identified in other counties. As additional survey is completed, however, this document should be reevaluated and the property type descriptions amended to expand on existing types or add additional property types.

The historic context was developed to provide a general overview of the growth and spread of religious bodies in the State of Missouri. The context, however, is not meant to provide a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. H Page 2

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

means of evaluating the social or religious significance of churches in the state. Churches can be significant for multiple reasons and examples listed for their association with significant events abound. It is extremely difficult to evaluate the significance of individual churches under Criterion A in the Multiple Property Documentation Form format. So, the research and evaluation of significance for this document is based on architectural features and characteristics that can be applied to rural churches across the state.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 1 Page 1

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 1 Page 2

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 1 Page 3

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 1 Page 4

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

- Northeast Missouri Regional Planning Commission. "Architectural and Historical Survey of Scotland County," 1987. Survey on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Patterson, Tiffany. "Rural Churches of Callaway County, Missouri," 2010. Survey on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Rauh, Carlene. "St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1995.
- Ray County Historical Society. "Architectural Survey of Ray County," 1979. Survey on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Sandehn, Nancy. "Cultural Resources of Andrew County, Missouri." Mo-Kan Regional Council, 1993.
- _____. "Survey of Rural Clinton County," 1984. Survey on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Stepenoff, Bonnie. "Butler County, Missouri Historical and Architectural Survey." Prepared for Ozark Foothills Regional Planning Commission, August 1993. Survey on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Towey, Martin G., "Historic Architecture of Gasconade County, Missouri," 1981. Survey on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.
- Ward, Dennis. "Marquand Historical Survey." Madison Tri-Development, 2000. Survey on file at the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: COVER DOCUMENTATION

MULTIPLE Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819-1945 MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: MISSOURI, Multiple Counties

DATE RECEIVED: 02/28/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 04/15/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 64501106

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
NEW MPS: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER  DISCIPLINE Historic

Phone _____ Date 4/15/11

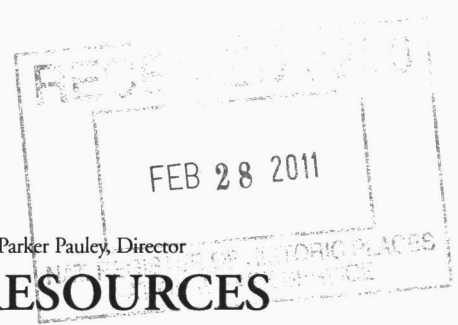
DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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



Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor • Sara Parker Pauley, Director

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



www.dnr.mo.gov

February 24, 2011

Ms. Carol Shull
United States Dept. of the Interior
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" Street NW, 6th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please find enclosed the following National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form from Missouri:

Rural Church Architecture of Missouri, c. 1819 to c. 1945
State of Missouri

Our state review board, the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, approved the above document on February 18, 2011. As the document does not nominate any specific property to the National Register, no owners were identified or notified. However, the document was published on the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office website for public review and comment. No comments from the public were received.

If you have any questions concerning this submission, please contact Tiffany Patterson of my staff at 573/751-7800, tiffany.patterson@dnr.mo.gov, or at the State Historic Preservation Office, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102.

Sincerely,

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark A. Miles".

Mark A. Miles, Director and
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures: as stated