

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received JUL 2 1986
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common St. Matthew's Parish Complex

2. Location

street & number Sarah and Kennerly

not for publication

city, town St. Louis vicinity of

state Missouri code 29 county St. Louis City code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name St. Matthew's Catholic Church TRS.

street & number 4120 Maffit

city, town St. Louis vicinity of state Missouri 63113

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Louis City Hall

street & number Market Street at Tucker Boulevard

city, town St. Louis state Missouri 63103

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Missouri State Historical Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date April 1986 federal state county local

depository for survey records Missouri Department of Natural Resources

city, town P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City state Missouri 65102

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

St. Matthew's Parish Complex is a group of four brick buildings constructed for parish use between 1901-1919 at Sarah, Kennerly and Maffit streets in north St. Louis. The complex consists of Church (1906); School (1901, first story; 1913, second story); Garage (1913); and Rectory (1919). The buildings have survived virtually unaltered in good condition.

Constructed of mottled buff brick trimmed with white stone from plans drawn up by architect Joseph Conradi, the church measures approximately 75 X 150 feet. Preceded by a shallow vestibule, the two-bay nave is equal in length to the transept width. Vestibule, nave and transept are covered with a cross-gabled roof; the polygonal apse and rectangular sacristy are roofed separately (Fig. 1; Photos #1, 2). The principal (east) elevation features a square center tower projected from the gable-end, flanked by octagonal turrets. The main entrance to the church is located in the base of the tower; smaller portals are on either side; all three portals have pointed arch, traceried transoms framed with stone-trimmed pinnacled gables. The tower is articulated with buttresses, round and pointed arch traceried windows, paneled brick crosses and corbeled brick arcading; a polygonal slate-clad spire rises from the pointed arch louvred belfry. The turrets are pierced by stone traceried, pointed arch windows separated by buttresses; they terminate in slate-clad spires.

The pointed arch, traceried windows of the clerestory and side aisles are expressed on the exterior with gabled roofs; stone-capped buttresses mark the bay divisions. Gabled ends of the transept are enriched with corbeled brick arcading and are pierced with one large and two small, pointed arch traceried windows. Small polygonal side chapels are flanked by brick piers which carry stone statues of the Evangelists who are identified by traditional symbols carved in stone under each pedestal: Matthew and John are installed on the south transept wall (Photo #2); Mark and Luke are found on the north transept (Photo #3). Directly below the smaller transept windows, confessionals are expressed on the exterior by low rectangular brick forms trimmed with stone crenelated parapets and pierced with three pointed arch windows (Photos # 2, 3). An iron fence encloses the south and west sides of the church yard. The only alterations observed on the exterior were replacement of the canopies above the statues on the south transept and installation of fans in the lower lights of the large window in both transepts.

The church nave is entered from ogee arched doorways in the vestibule which correspond to the three exterior portals. The north end of the vestibule opens to the stair turret leading to the organ loft while the south end opens to a bapistry located in the opposing turret. The nave is articulated with quadripartite plaster rib vaulting which springs from engaged clusters of colonnettes terminated with foliated capitals and consoles; walls

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are pierced with clerestory windows and below with pointed archways which give access to low side-aisles with plaster rib vaulted ceilings. The large crossing area features a star rib vault (Photo #4). A polygonal apse is flanked by niches which serve as side chapels; these spaces are installed with elaborately carved altars of Carrara marble inlaid with onyx; they were executed by Joseph Conradi. The high altar (Photo #5) is approached by three marble steps; the base features a depiction of "The Last Supper" based on Leonardo Da Vinci's work. Gabled and pinnacled niches house carved marble statues; a representation of the Sacred Heart is displayed in the highest center niche. The matching side altars are dedicated to the Virgin (on the south) and St. Joseph (Photo #6); they repeat the Gothic detailing of the high altar. Leaded stained glass windows are featured throughout the church; nave and transept windows illustrate scenes from the life of Christ; apse windows depict Old Testament sacrifices; organ loft windows exhibit saints associated with music. The doorway leading from the nave into the baptistery is glazed with "The Baptism of Christ" and the transom over the center door opening from the vestibule to the nave depicts St. Matthew. Other original furnishings of the church include Gothic detailed wood pews, confessionals and cabinetry in the sacristy; the Stations of the Cross may also be original. The only notable alteration to the interior has been the removal of the communion rail.

The red brick parochial school was constructed in two stages: a basement and first story were erected in 1901 and a second story, designed by architect William P. McMahan, was added in 1913. The building measures 65 X 100 feet; it extends eight bays on the east and west elevations and three large bays on the north and south. The roof of the school is low-hipped with a wide eave overhang displaying exposed shaped rafters. Double-hung windows with nine over three lights (vertically proportioned) are featured on all elevations. Segmentally arched windows are employed on the basement and first story; rectangular headed openings articulate the second story; all windows employ stone sills. A brown matte brick beltcourse marks the division between stories. Entrances are centrally located on the north and south elevations; the south entrance is sheltered by a simple wood framed stoop (Photo #8 - right) while the principal entrance on Maffit Street is defined by a stone enframingent with projecting cornice and inscription above reading "St. Matthew." Wide double doors are flanked by single-pane side lights and surmounted by multi-paned transoms (partially boarded). This elevation is given further emphasis by shaped parapets coped with white terra cotta and embellished with green glazed and brown matte patterned brickwork; and by treatment of fenestration as tripart groupings accented by white stone lintels on the first story and by lintels and stylized vertical panels of matte brown brick and white stone on the second story. The center bays of the east (Sarah Street) elevation are also set off by a parapet and stone and brick detailing

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identical to the north elevation. An iron fence extends along the east elevation and is partially intact on the north elevation.

A small, one story, grey brick garage was erected behind the rectory in 1913 (Photo #9). The flat roof is coped with terra cotta tile. A doorway is located on the south side and wood garage doors are installed on the west elevation. The east elevation is pierced by a tripart window headed with soldier course bricks. The wall is enriched with a grey brick relieving arch and beltcourse, a diamond panel of green glazed and brown matte brick and two crosses of green glazed brick; the overhead brick wall which joins the garage to the church sacristy features a green glazed brick shamrock.

A two and one-half story mottled buff brick rectory, designed by architect William P. McMahon, was constructed in 1919, replacing the original 1894 rectory. Rectangular in plan, the building rests on a stone foundation and is covered with a steeply pitched, dormered side-gabled roof at the east end of the house which joins a low-hipped, dormered roof (Photo #10). The three bay primary elevation features a projecting center entrance bay terminating in a gable; stone quoining, banding, window hoods, quatrefoils and foliated ornament trim the bay. Windows are all double-hung with four over one light; they are grouped in three's in the outer bays and are headed with brick lintels trimmed with stone on the first story. A small brick archway trimmed with stone leads to the rear of the house. North and south (side) elevations extend four bays; rectangular double-hung windows with four or six lights over one are headed with brick and stone lintels on the first story and also on the upper stories of the gabled-roof section of the house. A stone trimmed chimney is featured at the northeast corner. Irregular fenestration with soldier course brick lintels is found on the rear (west) elevation. A two story passageway articulated with stone-trimmed pointed arches and half-timbering connects the rectory to the church (Photo #3 -left). The front lawn of the house is enclosed by an iron fence.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1901-1919

Builder/Architect Church; Joseph Conradi; School: William M. McMahon

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

St. Matthew's Parish Complex is eligible for listing in the National Register according to Criterion C and is significant in the following area: ARCHITECTURE: Constructed between 1901-1919 in Gothic and Craftsman styles, the church, school, rectory and garage are good representative examples of early 20th century Catholic parish architecture in St. Louis as it continued late 19th century practices and responded to new styles and materials. The buildings are distinguished by fine brick masonry construction and detailing in stone and brick. The Gothic Revival Church, designed by architect/sculptor Joseph Conradi, is further distinguished by stained glass, exterior stone sculpture and interior marble altars and other liturgical furnishings which represent local craft traditions of high quality.

After 1843, when Bishop Kenrick established St. Louis' first national parish, German St. Mary of Victories, Catholic parishes in the city were segregated by language group. This policy fostered ethnic identity and often rivalry, particularly in St. Louis' German/Irish immigrant neighborhoods on the north and south sides of the city. As the city swelled from rising immigration and expanded westward from the riverfront Wards, the large, pioneer mother churches such as northside St. Joseph's and St. Patrick's (Fig. 2), spawned numerous German and Irish daughter parishes which erected schools and churches located within a few blocks of one another. Until the last decade of the 19th century, the majority of Catholic parishes were established east of Grand Avenue. Although the city's western boundary had been extended about four miles west of Grand in 1876, most of the area remained a sparsely settled tract of open prairie and small farms until municipal services and public transportation stimulated residential development at the end of the century.

During the thirteen year period 1890-1903 in which St. Louis gained over 140,000 inhabitants, twenty-three city parishes were founded, sixteen of which were located in the rapidly growing area west of Grand. Although immigration was declining, eleven of the total number of new parishes were set aside for foreign-language groups; many of the twelve English-speaking churches boasted dominant Irish congregations. All except one of the German and Irish parishes were founded in newly developing north and southwestern sectors (dismembering older ethnic parishes) whereas more recent immigrant groups (Italians, Czechs, Slovaks and Syro-Maronites, representing six new parishes) established

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Granite City, Ill./Mo.

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A	<u>1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>7</u> <u>4</u> <u>0</u> <u>8</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the intersection of the north line of Kennerly and the west line of Sarah; thence northwardly along said line, crossing the intervening alley to its point of intersection with the south line of Maffit; thence westwardly along said line approximately 75'; thence southwardly, crossing the intervening alley of

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

^{1.}
name/title Mary M. Stiritz, Research Director

organization Landmarks Association of St. Louis, Inc. date 4/4/86

street & number 721 Olive Room 1113 telephone (314) 421-6474

city or town St. Louis state Missouri 63101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Frederick A. Brunner
Frederick A. Brunner, Ph.D., P.E., Director, Department of Natural Resources
title and State Historic Preservation Officer date 6/20/86

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Beth Grosvenor
Keeper of the National Register

date 8/6/86

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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churches in older city neighborhoods which formerly had been German and Irish strongholds.

One of five parishes founded in 1893, St. Matthew's was part of an east-west development corridor of Irish parishes which grew successively from St. Patrick's, the cradle of St. Louis Irish congregations located at Sixth and Biddle Streets (Fig. 2). The new parish was carved out of the territory of St. Teresa's Church on Grand Avenue, the western outpost of Irish parishes at the time of its founding in 1865 (Fig. 2). When Father Joseph Shields was called to organize St. Matthew's, much of the parish territory (bounded east by Vandeventer, west by Goode, south by Easton and north by Natural Bridge - Fig. 2) was still pastureland. However, about 150 Irish Catholic families living in the area were sufficient number to justify a new parish.¹

Described as "legendary" in the St. Louis Irish community, Father Shields was born in 1864 in County Tyrone, Ireland, and studied classics at St. Patrick's College, Armagh. In 1882 he entered St. Francis Seminary, Milwaukee. Two years later he began theological studies at the Sulpician Seminary of St. Mary's, Baltimore, the city in which he was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons in 1888. Father Shields subsequently came to St. Louis where he served as assistant priest at two northside Irish parishes, St. Teresa's and St. Lawrence O'Toole's, before establishing St. Matthew's, his parish for fifty years. Like many priests in the Irish-dominated St. Louis Church, Father Shields was strongly tied to his native Ireland. His one regret in life, that his "beloved Tyrone" had been separated from the rest of Ireland and affiliated with a government "alien in faith and traditions,"² expressed a political theme characteristic of early 20th century Irish-American sentiment in St. Louis. Identification with Ireland's political struggles to gain independence was, in fact, the unifying source of Irish ethnic consciousness in pre-World War I St. Louis. As a result of the close alliance of nationality and religion, Irish parishes had become centers of organized activity directed toward support of Irish freedom. St. Patrick's Day parades, banquets, picnics, rallies and meetings reflected the common political goal which bound together the Irish parishes, social and benevolent groups. Further manifestation of these aspirations could be found in activities associated with the Gaelic revival. Part of an international movement which flourished in St. Louis during the first decade of the 20th century, the Revival was led by local churchmen who organized groups dedicated to the study of Irish language and literature, cultivated interest in Irish song and dance, and fostered study of Irish history in Missouri's parochial schools among other things.³

The first church built by Father Shields was a modest frame structure completed in 1893 on the site of the present church at Kennerly and Sarah.

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Although frequently new mission parishes combined school and church in their first church buildings, no record exists of a parochial school at St. Matthew's before 1901 when the first story and basement of the present school building were erected. The establishment of the school was no doubt hastened by action of the Third Archdiocesan Synod (1896) in which Archbishop Kain gave strong support to parochial education by pronouncing that within two years each St. Louis parish must open a parochial school near the church which all parish children were required to attend.⁴ St. Matthew's school opened September 20, 1902, staffed by the Sisters of St. Joseph.⁵ The Sisters' convent on Cass Avenue in the former Clemens mansion (listed in the National Register) was situated in the heart of the old Irish neighborhood east of Grand Avenue which supported three Irish parochial schools (razed) also served by the teaching Order (Fig. 2).

By 1906, the rapid growth of the parish (which had nearly quadrupled) necessitated construction of a larger church, the cornerstone of which was laid August 12, 1906. When the new church was dedicated September 22, 1907, it ranked in size with the large parish churches of the city.⁶ The decade 1900-1910 in which St. Matthew's was constructed, moreover, was a significant building period for the Catholic church in St. Louis. In addition to the monumental new Romanesque Cathedral (begun in 1907), fourteen sizable parish churches (including St. Matthew's) along with nine smaller churches were completed or under construction. The 19th century preference for Gothic was continued in all of the major parish churches except four which adopted Romanesque, a style which gained favor in St. Louis Catholic architecture after 1910.⁷ Other links to 19th century Catholic building practices could be observed in the expression of ethnicity. All five German Catholic churches of the decade employed distinctive German hall church plans as well as other features derived from German precedents; all were designed by German-born and trained architects. The Irish and English-speaking parishes, on the other hand, generally chose architects of Anglo-American descent who followed English Gothic models. Six of nine large English-speaking parish churches, in fact, were designed by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, architects of the new Cathedral who were trained in the St. Louis office of George I. Barnett, a native English architect.

Plans for St. Matthew's were drawn up by Joseph Conradi (1867-1936), an architect/sculptor who had worked for both Irish and German congregations in the city. Born in Berne, Switzerland, Conradi studied art in Florence and Rome before coming to the United States in the late 1880s where he taught at the Cooper Union in New York City. After arriving in St. Louis, he formed a partnership with marble cutter Theodore Schraeder. Specialists in church altars and sculpture, the firm received commissions from numerous Catholic churches in the city. During the 1890s Conradi branched out into architecture

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and designed Most Holy Trinity and St. Bernard's churches in St. Louis and later supplied plans for churches in St. Joseph, Missouri and in the states of Louisiana, Idaho, Washington and Utah. After moving West around 1916, Conradi worked principally as a sculptor; prominent examples of his work may be found in Los Angeles (including all the sculpture in the Doheny Memorial Library (USC) and in other western cities.⁸

Conradi's design for St. Matthew's adapted English Gothic Decorated to local brick building traditions to create a distinctive Gothic Revival church. The choice of mottled buff brick for the exterior rather than red, (so often used in 19th century St. Louis churches), was in keeping with turn-of-the-century local preference for light colored masonry. Arcaded brick corbel tables which trim the center tower and gabled ends of the church, however, derive from 19th century practices. In contrast to the more common asymmetrical tower placement, Conradi provided a striking composition of large central tower flanked by smaller turrets. The north turret was installed with a stairway leading to the organ loft while the south turret was designed as a baptistery which, in its octagonal form, follows traditional Early Christian baptisteries (Photos #1, 2). The architect's use of exterior figural sculpture is also a departure from the norm. Stone statues of the Evangelists Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, executed by Conradi, may be found on the north and south transept walls (Photos #2, 3).

The interior of St. Matthew's is articulated with plaster rib vaulting typical of contemporary parish churches although open timber ceilings were also frequently employed. An unusual feature, however, is the large crossing area monumentalized by a plaster rib star vault patterned after English Decorated examples (Photo #4). Bulbous foliage on capitals and consoles, ogee arches and window tracery of the Geometric and Curvilinear type also derive from English Decorated sources. Richly colored stained glass illustrates scenes from the life of Christ in the nave and transepts; sacrifices from the Old Testament in the sanctuary; and saints associated with music in the organ loft. The transom over the center doorway leading from vestibule to nave is installed with an image of the parish's patron saint, Matthew. A Gothic arched portal opening to the baptistery appropriately features a depiction of the "Baptism of Christ." Three finely crafted Gothic Revival altars of Carrara marble inlaid with onyx are also the work of Joseph Conradi. Donated by parishioner Patrick Egan, the high altar (Photo #5) features a statue of the Sacred Heart in the center upper niche and other church figures below; a relief panel based on Leonardo Da Vinci's "Last Supper" is displayed on the base of the altar. Matching side altars detailed with similar Gothic motifs are dedicated to St. Joseph (Photo #6) and the Virgin Mary, depicted as the New Eve, standing on a serpent. Gothic detailing also enriches wood church pews, confessionals and sacristy cabinetry, all of which were part of the

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original church furnishings.

As the parish grew and prospered other building improvements followed. Between 1904 and 1913 parochial school enrollment climbed from a total of 290 students instructed by four Sisters of St. Joseph to 572 pupils served by eight sisters and one lay teacher.⁹ The pressing need for a larger school facility was met in 1913 by the addition of a second story to the original 1901 school building. Designed by William P. McMahon, a second generation Irish architect well known for Catholic institutional building in St. Louis, the addition reflected popularity of the Craftsman aesthetic expressed in shaped parapets coped with terra cotta, wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and flat stylized ornament in stone and glazed green and matte brown brick (Photo #7). A small brick garage constructed in the same year also exhibited characteristic Craftsman detailing along with custom work in the form of a green glazed brick shamrock and two crosses (Photo #9). In 1919, McMahon drew up plans for a new parish rectory articulated in a mottled buff brick Tudor Gothic style. Constructed by contractor Thomas O'Keefe, the house replaced an 1894 rectory which was moved from the site and later demolished. Care was taken to relate the forms and materials of the new rectory to the church. The rectory's three story center entrance bay was stepped forward to echo the church tower; arches, gables, quatrefoils and foliated detailing on the facade along with an arcaded passageway connecting rectory and church also repeat design elements of the church (Photos #3, 10).

St. Matthew's reached its peak during the World War I era with a congregation of around 1500 families and school enrollment approaching 700. It remained a large flourishing parish until the time of World War II when demographic shifts in the neighborhood brought on by white out-migration considerably reduced the congregation. Located at the northeast edge of a district whose racial composition had reached 90 per cent black by 1940, the parish responded to the changing city in accordance with Archbishop Ritter's racial integration policies and landmark decision in 1947 to end segregation in the city's parochial schools. By 1959 St. Matthew's was more than fifty per cent Black. In the face of increasing difficulty obtaining diocesan priests, Jesuit fathers took charge of the parish the same year. Previously at St. Malachy's, a former Irish parish east of Grand which had been Black for some years, the Jesuits soon led the city in number of conversions at St. Matthew's.¹⁰ Less fortunate, however, were the early Irish parishes east of Grand where Urban Renewal policies and highway construction removed all except one church, St. Bridget's. Today, St. Matthew's parish continues to actively serve the neighborhood although the school was closed in 1984 when it merged with nearby Holy Rosary parochial school. Plans are now being prepared to convert St. Matthew's school into twenty units of "Section 8" housing.

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FOOTNOTES

1 Western Watchman 26 September 1907.

2 Golden Jubilee Souvenir Commemorating The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Ordination to the Priesthood of The Reverend Joseph T. Shields, (St. Louis: St. Matthew's Parish, 1938).

3 Margaret Lo Pico Sullivan, Hyphenism in St. Louis 1900-1921: The View From the Outside, (Diss. St. Louis University, 1968), Chapter 3, "Irish-Americanism: Ireland Must Be Free", 83-143.

4 William Barnaby Faherty, S.J., Dream By The River: Two Centuries of Saint Louis Catholicism 1766-1967, (St. Louis: Piraeus Publishers, 1973) 129-30.

5 Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet Archives, St. Louis Missouri.

6 St. Louis Globe Democrat 23 September 1907; St. Louis Republic 23 September 1907; Western Watchman 26 September 1907.

7 Rev. John Rothensteiner, History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis, (St. Louis: Blackwell Wielandy, 1928), 749.

8 Los Angeles Herald Express 17 November 1936; other obituaries of Joseph Conradi from unidentified newspapers; information supplied from Mrs. Grace Conradi Anderson, granddaughter of Joseph Conradi.

9 Annual Report of St. Matthew's School 1911-1923, Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet Archives, St. Louis Missouri.

10 75 Years 1893-1968 St. Matthew The Apostle Church, (St. Louis: St. Matthew's Parish, 1968).

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St. Louis Globe Democrat 23 September 1907.

St. Louis Republic 13 August 1906; 23 September 1907.

75 Years 1893-1968 St. Matthew The Apostle Church. St. Louis: St. Matthew's Parish, 1968.

Sullivan, Margaret Lo Picolo. Hyphenism in St. Louis 1900-1921: The View From the Outside. Diss. St. Louis University 1968.

Western Watchman 9 August 1906; 26 September 1907.

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City Block 3667 to its point of intersection with the south line of said alley; thence westwardly along said line approximately 210'; thence southwardly to its point of intersection with the north line of Kennerly; thence eastwardly along said line to its intersection with the point of beginning. The Rectory's address is 2715 N. Sarah; the address of the school is 4100 Maffit.

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date entered

St. Matthew's Parish Complex

Continuation sheet

Item number 11

Page 1

2. James M. Denny, Chief
Survey & Registration and
State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation
P. O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Telephone: 314/751-5365

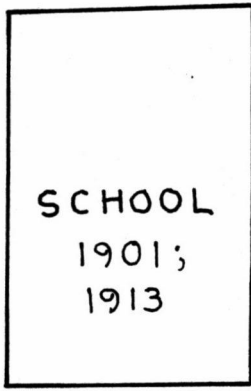
Date: June 10, 1986



1" = 50'0"

MAFFIT

4100



SCHOOL
1901;
1913

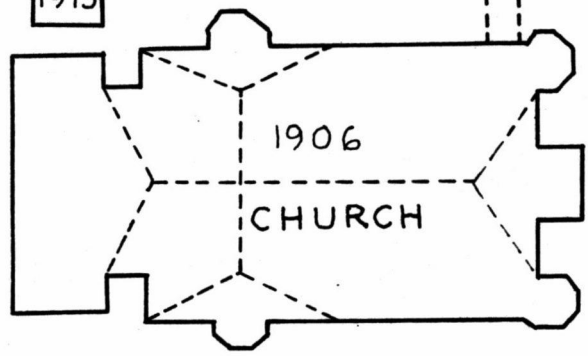
CB 3667

2715

GARAGE

1913

RECTORY
1919



1906
CHURCH

4101

N. SARAH

KENNERLY

SITE PLAN:

ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly
St. Louis, MO

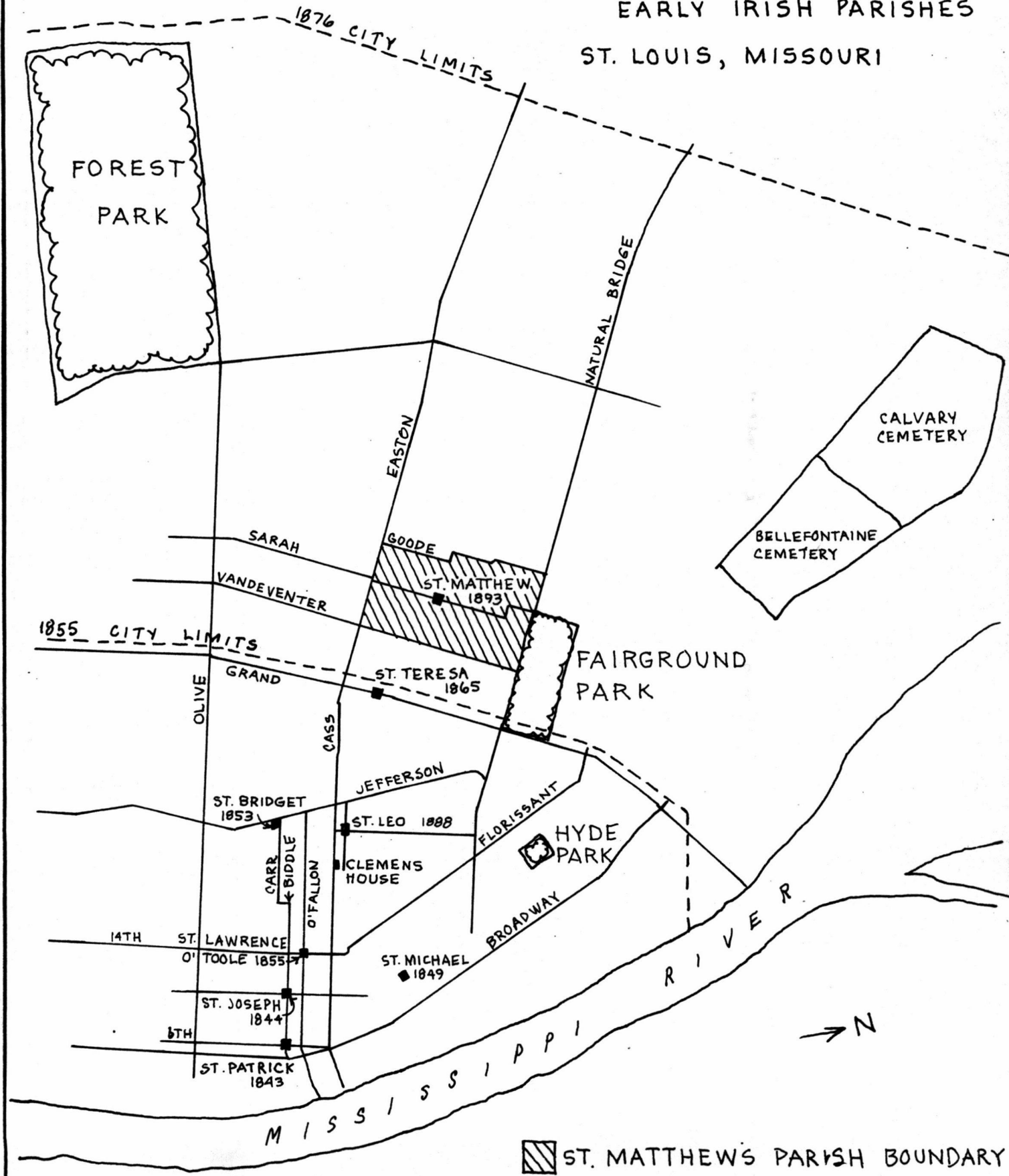
Figure #1 of 2

Site Plan

Drawn by Pat Hays Baer

Date: February 1986

LOCATION MAP:
ST. MATTHEW'S AND
EARLY IRISH PARISHES
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI



▨ ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH BOUNDARY

ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly
St. Louis, MO

Figure #2 of 2

Location Map: St. Matthew's and Early Irish
Parishes

Drawn by: Pat Hays Baer

Date: March 1986

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

St. Matthew's Parish Complex
St. Louis (Independent City)
MISSOURI

Substantive Review

JUL 2 1986

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Working No. _____
 Fed. Reg. Date: 2/3/87
 Date Due: 7/31/86 - 8/6/86
 Action: ACCEPT 8-6-86
 RETURN _____
 REJECT _____

Federal Agency: _____

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria Accept - C
 Reviewer Quaver
 Discipline Historian
 Date 8/6/86
 _____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
 _____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name

2. Location

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property

5. Location of Legal Description

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

Condition	Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	
	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	
	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____
Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national ____ state ____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#1 of 10

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: February 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

Church, East and South elevations

Camera facing northwest



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#2 of 10

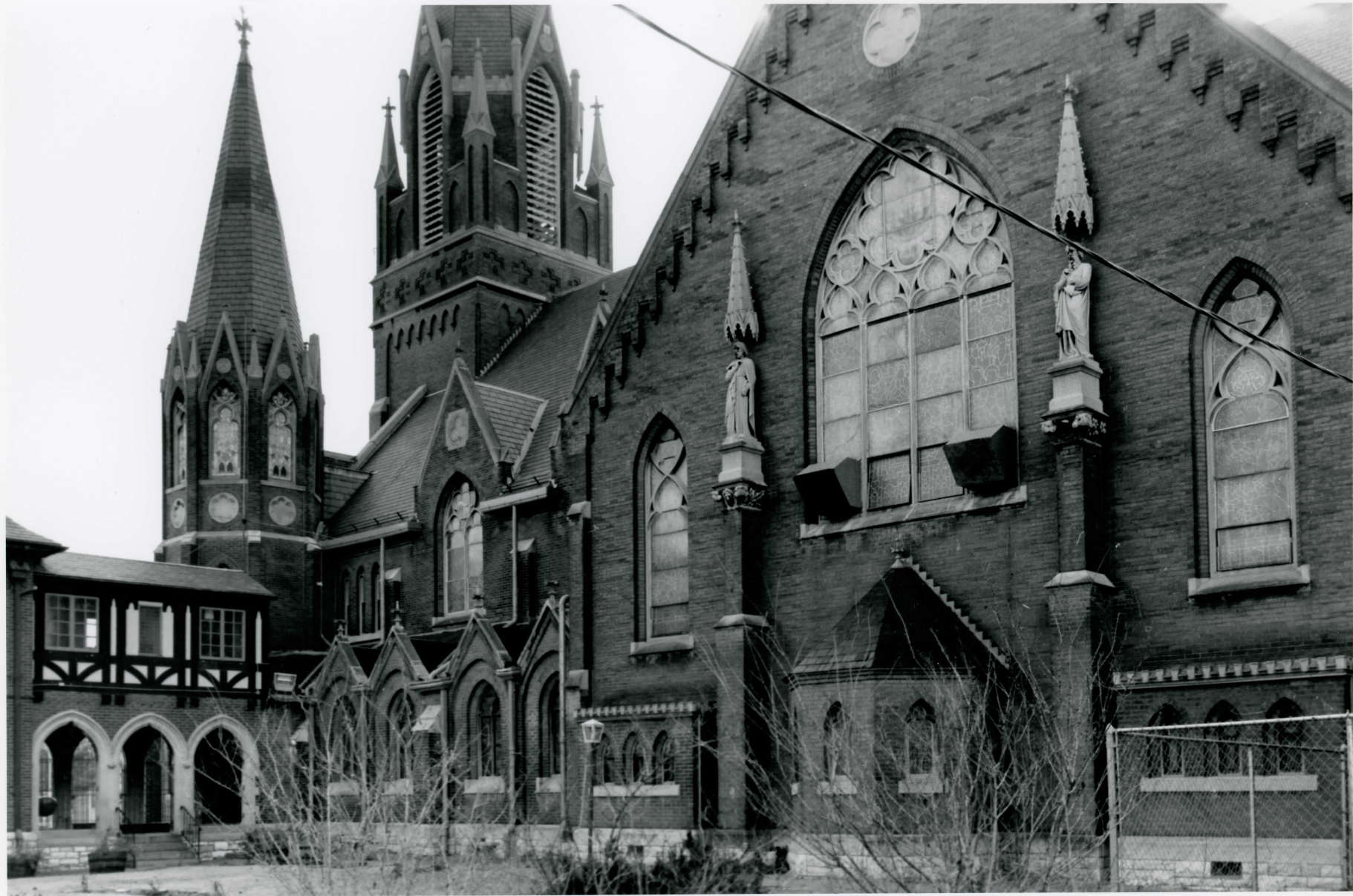
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: February 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

Church, South and West elevations

Camera facing northeast



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#3 of 10

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: February 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

Church, North elevation

Camera facing southeast



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#4 of 10

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Date: March 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

Church interior

Camera facing west



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#5 of 10

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Date: March 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

Church, High Altar

Camera facing west



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#6 of 10

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Date: March 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

Church, St. Joseph Altar

Camera facing west



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#7 of 10

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: February 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

School, North and East elevations

Camera facing southwest



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#8 of 10

Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

School, South and West elevations

Camera facing northeast

Date: February 1986



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#9 of 10

Photographer: Mary M. Stiritz

Date: March 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

Garage, East elevation

Camera facing west



ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX

Sarah and Kennerly

St. Louis, MO

#10 of 10

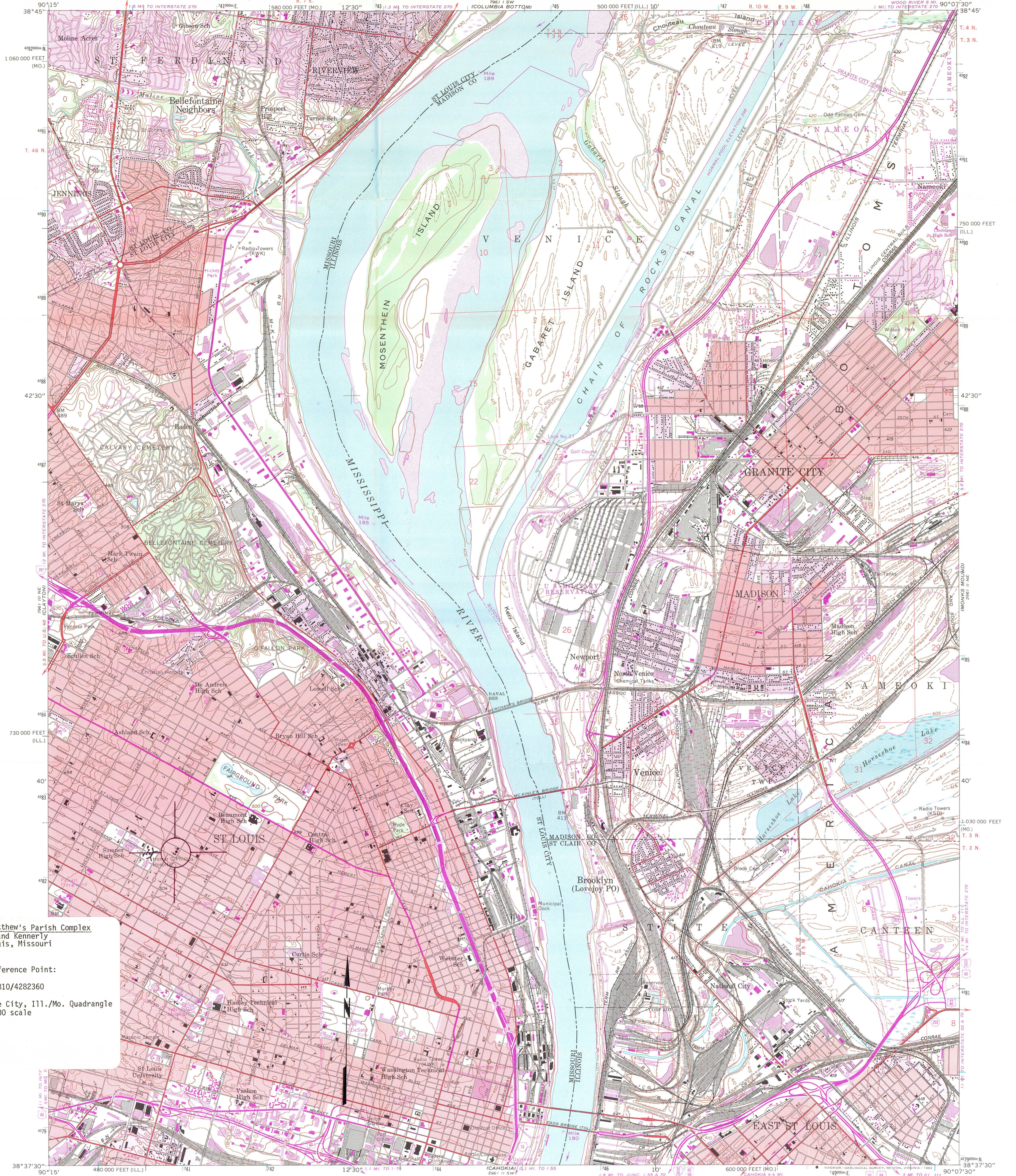
Photographer: Cynthia Longwisch

Date: February 1986

Negative: Landmarks Assoc. of St. Louis, Inc.

Rectory, North and East elevations

Camera facing southwest

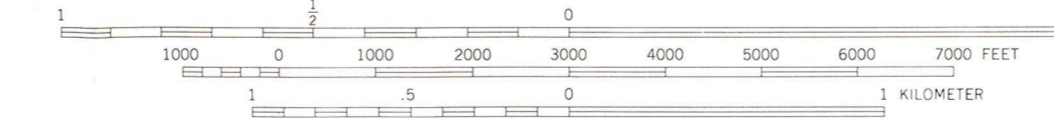
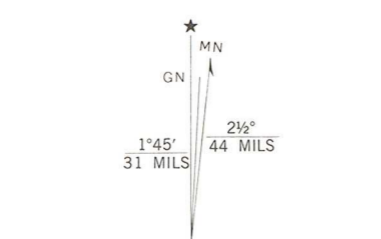


St. Matthew's Parish Complex
Sarah and Kennerly
St. Louis, Missouri

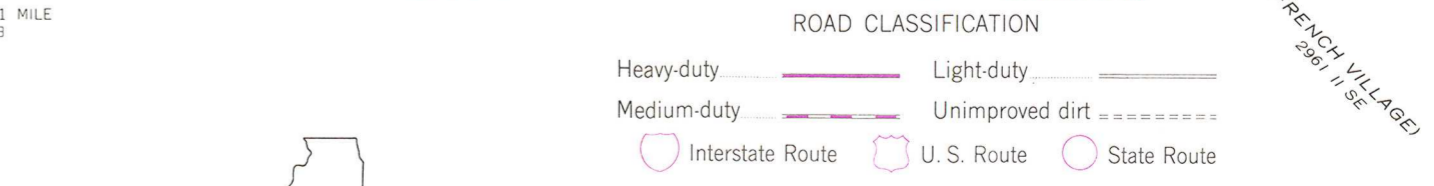
UTM Reference Point:
15/740810/4282360

Granite City, Ill./Mo. Quadrangle
1:24,000 scale

Mapped by the Geological Survey
Revised by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography from planetable surveys by the Geological Survey 1930 and 1933. Planimetric detail revised from aerial photographs taken 1952. Field check 1954.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum 10,000-foot grids based on Illinois coordinate system, west zone and Missouri coordinate system, east zone 100-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue.
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 9 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092,
STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801,
AND THE DIVISION OF GEOLOGY AND LAND SURVEY
MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1979 and other sources
Map edited 1982. This information not field checked
Purple tint indicates extension of urban area



GRANITE CITY, ILL.—MO.
N3837.5—W9007.5/7.5

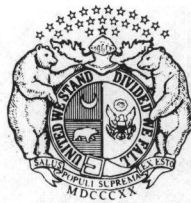
1954
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 2961 II NW—SERIES V863

JOHN ASHCROFT

Governor

FREDERICK A. BRUNNER

Director



STATE OF MISSOURI
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS, RECREATION, AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
314-751-2479

Division of Energy
Division of Environmental Quality
Division of Geology and Land Survey
Division of Management Services
Division of Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation

June 25, 1986

Ms. Carol Shull
National Register Branch
Interagency Resources Division
National Park Service
1100 L Street, Room 6209
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the following submission from Missouri for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

ST. MATTHEW'S PARISH COMPLEX
Sarah and Kennerly
St. Louis, Missouri

This nomination was approved by our State Review Board, the Missouri Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, on May 9, 1986 and has been signed by Missouri's State Historic Preservation Officer, Dr. Frederick A. Brunner. All owners and appropriate elected public officials were notified and provided at least thirty (30) days to comment on the above proposed nomination in accordance with Section 60.6 (c) 36CFR60, interim regulations, using the exact notification format recommended by the National Register. No objections, notarized or otherwise, were received for the above referenced nomination.

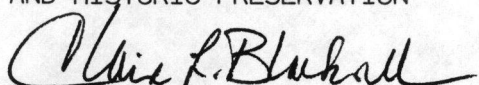
JUL 2 1986

Ms. Carol Shull
June 25, 1986
Page 2

If there are any questions concerning this submission, please contact James M. Denny of my staff at 314/751-5365.

Sincerely,

DIVISION OF PARKS, RECREATION,
AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION



Claire F. Blackwell
Director
Historic Preservation Program

CFB:meb

Enclosure: as stated

cc: St. Matthew's Catholic Church TRS
Mrs. Carolyn Toft
Ms. Mary M. Stiritz

JUL 2 1986