National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

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date entered

Type all entries	s—complete applic	cable section	ons	$(\mathbf{r}_{i})_{i} = (\mathbf{r}_{i})_{i} + (\mathbf{r}_{i})_{i} = (\mathbf{r}_{i})_{i} + (\mathbf{r}_{i})_{i} = (r$		
1. Nam	re					
historic	Grace Episco	pal Churc	ch			
and/or common	Eliot Unitar	ian Chape	<u>a</u> l			
2. Loca	ation					
street & number	Taylor and Ar	rgonne	•		not for publication	•
city, town	Kirkwood		vicinity of	congressional district	#2 - Hon, Robert A.	Your
state	Missouri	code 29	county	St. Louis	code 189	
3. Clas	sification	3				
Category district _X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisitio in process being conside	on Ac	atus occupied unoccupied work in progress cessible yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Useagriculturecommercialeducationalentertainmentgovernmentindustrialmilitary	museum park private residence X religious scientific transportation other:	
4. O wn	er of Pro	perty				
name	Eliot Unitari	an Chape	1			
street & number	Taylor and Ar	gonne		ক্ষা কলেবে যে শিক্ত	ind &	
city, town	Kirkwood		vicinity of	* state	Missouri	6312
5. Loca	ation of L	egal l	Description	on		
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	St. Louis	County Courth	ouse		
street & number		7 900 Fors	syth			
city, town		Clayton		state	Missouri 63105	
6. Repr	esentatio	on in	Existing :		Turar rat	
title 1. Miss	ouri Historic	Sites Cat	aloguehas this pro	perty been determined e	legible? yes _X_ no	
date 1963					ate county local	
depository for su	rvey records Sta	te Histor	rical Society	310	local	
city, town		umbia		state	Missouri 65201	

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form ELIOT UNITARIAN CHAPEL

received date entered

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Cont	tinuation sheet Item number 6	Page 1		
2.	1970	county		
	Historic Buildings Commission St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation Clayton	Missouri 63105		
3.	Missouri State Historical Survey 1980 Department of Natural Resources P.O. Box 176	state		
	Jefferson City	Missouri 65102		
	Item number 9	Page 1		
3.	Pierson, William H., Jr. American Buildings and Their Arch New York: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1978.	itects. Garden City,		
4.	"Plan of Action for Renovations and Additions to Eliot Cha 1968 (Typewritten).	pel." Eliot Chapel,		
5.	Scharf, J. Thomas. <u>History of St. Louis City and County</u> . Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts and Co., 1883.			
6.	Seifert, Shirley and Adele. Grace Church Kirkwood, Missou Messenger Printing and Publishing Co., 1959.	ri, Its Story. Kirkwood:		
7.	Withey, Henry F. and Elsie Rathburn. <u>Biographical Diction</u> <u>Architects (Deceased)</u> . New Age Publishing Co., 1956.	ary of American		
	Item number 11	Page 1		
2.	and State Contact Person Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Program	July 10, 1980 314/751-4096		
	P.O. Box 176 Jefferson City	Missouri 65102		

7. Description

Condition excellent deteriorated good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unaltered X altered	Check one X original site moved date		-	
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Eliot Chapel is a small, English Gothic Revival church situated on a rise looking west over a new outdoor market and the Kirkwood Railroad Station(barely visible on the right in photo #1). Surrounded by streets, it is on the western edge of a residential area. The town of Kirkwood, founded as a stop along the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1854, is a suburban community. The immediate area of the chapel has the central business district and frame residences built between 1850 and 1910.

Built in 1859 at a cost of \$12,000, the original building was a 29 ft. x 70 ft. rectangle of roughcut native limestone laid in a random pattern on a stone foundation (See photo #2 taken between 1860 and 1883). A square tower and steeple reaching 83 ft. at the southwest corner are original. They can be seen in photo #3. Robert S. Mitchell was the architect, his brother John Mitchell was the superintendent. The stone transepts, a small one to the north and a full-scale one on the south, were added in 1883 and 1888 respectively, each at the cost of \$1,000. A one story flat roofed masonry addition to the south and attached at the tower was designed by Smith and Entzeroth of St. Louis in 1962 as part of a master plan that included renovation of the interior of the original church. That renovation took place in 1972.

The original church and transepts remain unchanged with the exception of new concrete steps at the entry, German and French handblown glass replacing the original stained and art glass windows and the removal of the cross atop the steeple. The stone, however, is starting to spall in several areas near the eaves. Photo #4 shows that the main entrance protrudes slightly and the pitch of its fronton echoes that of the roof. The doorway has a stone dripmolding and denticulated band. Detailing throughout is simple: Early English wall buttresses, arched windows and doors and a steeply pitched gray composition roof. The stone mason expressed his individuality by using a variety of crockets in a vegetal motif on the stone dripmoldings. Louvered lancets accent the tower.

The 1883 transept protrudes from the easternmost of the five north bays. The apse (seen in photo #1), on the eastern end was constructed in 1972 during the interior renovation by Smith and Entzeroth, replacing a 1902 frame chancel and vestry rooms. Octagonal in shape, it has a rolled metal roof and glass doors opening onto an enclosed courtyard. The organ room of 1888 (south trancept) is in scale with the original building and now provides the passageway to the most recent additions. (See photo #5)

The interior renovation shown in photo #6, completed in 1972 at a cost of \$100,000, maintained the original style of the church with white plaster walls and exposed wood ceiling but reconstructed a deteriorating balcony and added the platform and apse to the east.

The newest addition to the building was done by the St. Louis firm of Richard Claybour Associates at a cost of \$140,000. Constructed of textured concrete block, it can be seen in photos 1 and 5 that construction reflects the texture and complements the scale of the original building.

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ELIOT UNITARIAN CHURCH

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Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page

I. The others who worked on the church were: Robert Getty, Contractor; Mr. Black, Carpenter; and Pat McCullough, Stonemason.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 X 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture X architecture art commerce communications		science sculpture X social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	1859; 1883; 1888	Builder/Architect Robert S. Mitchell/John	Mitchell

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Eliot Unitarian Chapel is significant as one of the few intact examples of architecture by Robert S. Mitchell and a remembrance to the formative days of one of St. Louis' first "commuting" communities. As Grace Episcopal Church, it was an integral part of the social and religious life of Kirkwood's founders.

Though his career was cut short when he was lost at sea returning from Europe in 1863, Robert S. Mitchell had already designed two significant buildings in St. Louis. Trained in St. Louis with his uncle, Stuart Matthews, a local architect specializing in Catholic churches, Mitchell became project architect on the Old Courthouse from 1851-1855. Tearing down the original brick courthouse designed by Morton and Laveille, he assigned the building its basic shape of a cross with a high dome. Subsequent architects expanded on this theme. During this same period, Mitchell was responsible for the original Mercantile Library Building of St. Louis built in 1852-54 and razed in 1886. Housing the first library west of the Mississippi it boasted the largest (2,000 seats) auditorium in the city. As the cultural center of this young city, the building was the setting for the historic state convention of 1861 when Missouri voted against secession.

Harry Inness Bodley, the founder of Grace Church, moved his family to St. Louis from Frankfort, Kentucky in 1852 to establish an insurance agency. The summer home he built in the County (in what was soon to become Kirkwood) to escape the summer cholera and malaria epidemics of the port city, became his permanent residence after losing a daughter and grandchild in the summer of 1852.

Kirkwood was established as a stop along the expanding Missouri Pacific Railroad when H.W. Leffingwell and R.S. Elliot selected land belonging to Abram S. Mitchell, Bodley's son-in-law, and others. Named for the engineer on the line, the town was soon inhabited by St. Louis businessmen and their families, including Leffingwell and Elliot.

H.I. Bodley, being of distinguished English heritage and close to his Anglican faith, began lay reading in his house in 1854. Grace Church was organized as a parish in 1859. Bodley continued as a lay reader until the church was paid for in 1864. The membership rolls from those early years included the most important people in the community. Henry Hough, like Bodley, headed an insurance agency in the city and acted as postmaster of Kirkwood. Abram Mitchell was a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and then a partner in the St. Louis Daily News. Elliot and Leffingwell were civil engineers and opened one of the earliest real estate offices în St. Louis. They were responsible for laying out Grand Avenue and inspiring the Forest Park Movement in 1869. Leffingwell was Kirkwood's first administrator after its charter was granted in 1865. H. Clay Hart had a commission and forwarding business on the waterfront in 1850 and later owned a farm west of Kirkwood.

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The little church overlooked the center of Kirkwood life; the roundhouse on the railroad was between the church and the railroad station and a frame hotel on the north side of Taylor across from the train yard until it burned in 1867. As Kirkwood flourished in the post war years, Grace Church spread the Anglican church by sponsoring missions in St. James, Rolla and Eureka in the late 1860's. A high point was the 1868 convention of the Diocese of Missouri held at Grace Church where Grace was proclaimed its "most flourishing country parish."

The building was sold to Eliot Unitarian Chapel in 1969. The Unitarian group is an outgrowth of the First Unitarian Church of St. Louis founded by William Greenleaf Eliot, founder of Washington University in St. Louis, and takes its name from that famous Unitarian.

FOOTNOTES

- Catalogue of the Annual Exhibition of the St. Louis Architectural Club, (St. Louis, 1900), p. 8.
- 2. John Albury Bryan, <u>Missouri's Contribution to American Architecture</u>, (St. Louis, 1928), p. 14.
- 3. H.I. Bodley was a direct descendant of John Bodley whose son Sir Thomas Bodley built the Bodleian Library in 1602 at Oxford University.
- 4. Shirley and Adele Seifert, Grace Church, Kirkwood, Missouri; Its Story, (Kirkwood, Missouri, 1959), p. 28.

9. Major	Bibliographica	l Referer	ices	
1. Bryan, John	n Albury. <u>Missouri's Co</u>	ntribution to	American Architecture. St. Louis:	19
2. "Journals o	of Ella Cecil Bodley."	(1853-90) Kirkı	wood Public Library. (Typewritten)
10. Geog	raphical Data			
Acreage of nominate Quadrangle name " UMT References	d property <u>approx. one-hal</u> Kirkwood, Mo."	f acre	Quadrangle scale 1:24,000	
A 1,5 72,62 Zone Easting	2 ₁ 0 ₁ 0 [4 ₁ 2 7 ₁ 3 2 ₁ 6 ₁ 0] Northing	B Zone	Easting Northing	
		D		
	lescription and justification 1/2 acre on the northwest	t corner of Blo	ock 25 in the town of Kirkwood in	St.
ist all states and	counties for properties overl	apping state or c	ounty boundaries	
tate	code	county	code	
tate	code	county	code	:
11. Form	Prepared By			
ame/title 1.	Donna Laidlaw			
rganization	Eliot Unitarian Chapel	d	late March 27, 1980	
reet & number	151 Helfenstein	te	elephone · 314/926-6826	
ty or town	Webster Groves	s	state 5 () Missouri 2 63119	
2. State	Historic Pres	ervation	Officer Certification	
he evaluated signific	cance of this property within the s	state is:		_
na	ational X_state	local		
65), I hereby nomina		he National Register	oric Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– r and certify that it has been evaluated ration and Recreation Service.	
Director, [vation Officer signature Department of Natural Res		Signed date 22 Feb 82	
	oric Preservation Office	<u> </u>	date LL IOU DL	
For HCRS use only I hereby certify	that this property is included in t	he National Register		
Keeper of the Natio	nal Register	Non-share - V S = Ab Early Copy (Wat 1)	date	
Attest:			date	
Chief of Registratio				

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION AND PHOT PRAPHS MAY BE ADDED ON SHEET OF SAME SIZE

STATE

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY INVENTORY

2. NAME Old Grace Church

DATE OR PERIOD 1859 STYLE Gothic Revival ARCHITECT

R.S. Mitchell BUILDER Robert Getty

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

COUNTY St. Louis Co. TOWN Kirkwood STREET NO. N. Taylor at Argonne

ORIGINAL OWNER Grace Prot. Eps. Ch. ORIGINAL USE Church PRESENT OWNER

Missouri

Eliot Uniter. Chapel PRESENT USE Church WALL CONSTRUCTION Stone

NO. OF STORIES 1층

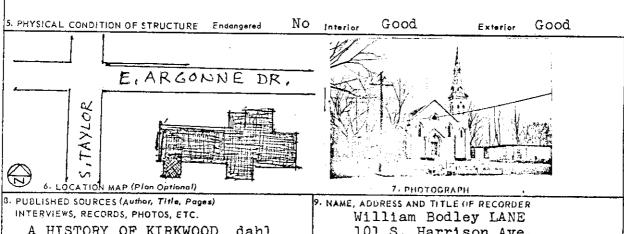
4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC

The original stone church was described shortly after its building as "aperfect little gem- has cut moldings around the windows and doors, is 29x70 feet in the clear -- has a tower surmounted by a spire 83 feet high with cross at the The east window presented by Mr. James S. Wilgus is of beautiful stained glass as are also the other windows in the church. A bell was presented by Mr. Hanna of Frankfort Kentucky and an organ by Mr. H.W. Leffingwell of Kirkwood and a stone font by St. John's Church of St. Louis." It in effect has stone trancepts which seem to be original; that to the south larger and a part of the church proper and that to the north smaller. It was the original sacristy. Later a frame choir and some additional rooms extended the church in c.1900. In 1914 considerable damadge was done by fire which seems to a have been confined to the roof of the old section and restored as it had been.

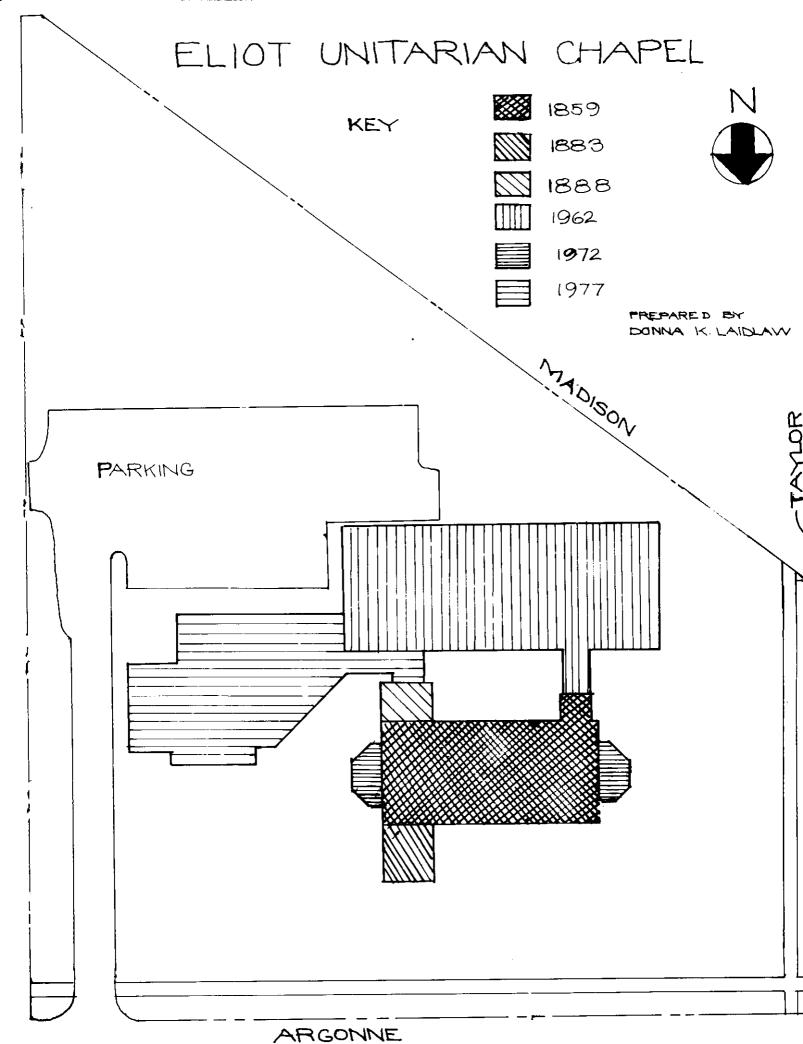
Unoffically Grace Episcopal Church started with lay reading in 1853 at the home of Harry I. Bodley but was not officially admitted to the Diocies of Missouri until May 1959.

A low modern brick sunday school and parish bldg. was constructed south of the old church and connected to it at the Tower by Smith & Entzeroth Architects in 1962 after the church was purchased by Eliot Uniterian Chapel, the present owners.



A HISTORY OF KIRKWOOD dahl 101 S. Harrison Ave. Kirkwood Mo. 63122

Feb. 15, 1966 DATE OF RECORD



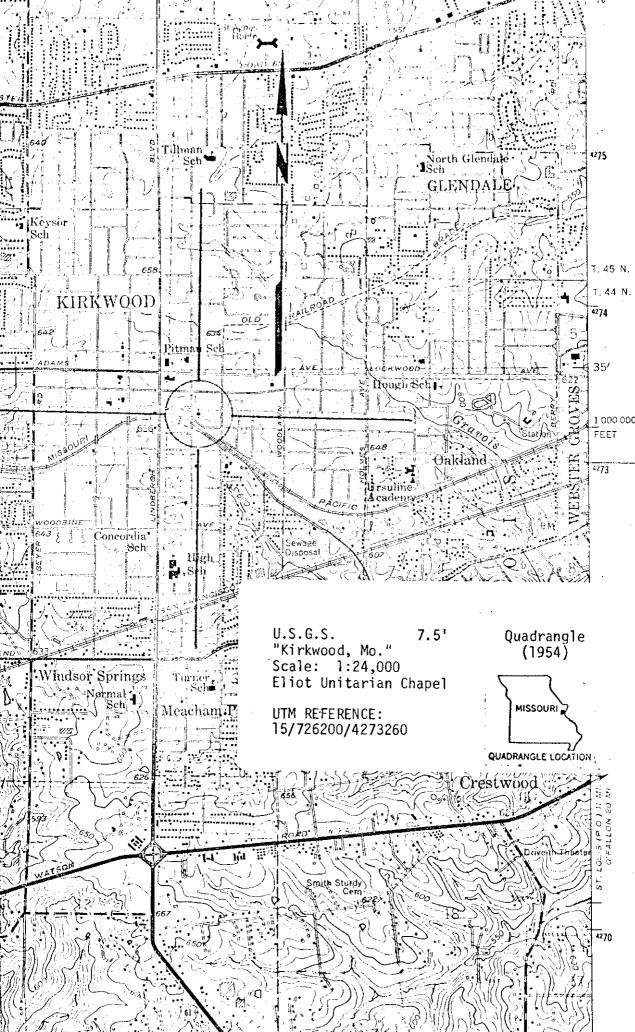


Photo Log:

Name of Property:	Grace Episcopal Church		
City or Vicinity:	Kirkwood		
County: St. Louis	County	State: _	МО
Photographer:	Bill Engel		
Date Photographed:	Jan. 1980		

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 6. View toward W.
- 2 of 6. No description provided, photographer unknown, date unknown.
- 3 of 6. View toward E.
- 4 of 6. Detail of W façade.
- 5 of 6. View toward N.
- 6 of 6. Interior view toward E.





