

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

## 1. Name of Property

historic name St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District

other names/site number St. Mary's of the Barrens Seminary

## 2. Location

street & number West Saint Joseph Street (Hwy. T) and Hwy 51 [n/a] not for publication

city or town Perryville [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Perry code 157 zip code 63775

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

  
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO

  
Date 18 July 1995

Missouri Department of Natural Resources  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

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

Signature of the Keeper

Date

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

**5 Classification**

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	8	3	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	1	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	2	1	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	11	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

**6 Function or Use**

**Historic Function**

RELIGION/religious facility  
 RELIGION/church school  
 EDUCATION/college  
 FUNERARY/cemetery

**Current Functions**

RELIGION/religious facility  
 RELIGION/church-related residence  
 FUNERARY/cemetery

**7 Description**

**Architectural Classification**

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY  
 REVIVALS

**Materials**

foundation stone  
 walls brick  
 stone  
 roof asphalt  
 other terra cotta  
 wood

**Narrative Description**

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

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

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

**Criteria Considerations**

Property is:

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

**B** removed from its original location.

**C** a birthplace or grave.

**D** a cemetery.

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

**F** a commemorative property.

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

**Areas of Significance**

Architecture

Education

**Periods of Significance**

circa 1825-1941

**Significant Dates**

n/a

**Significant Person(s)**

n/a

**Cultural Affiliation**

n/a

**Architect/Builder**

Hess, Henry P.; Furlong, T.J.; and Oliva, Angelo/Lansman, Joseph

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

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

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

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

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

# \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

# \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State Agency

Federal Agency

Local Government

University

Other:

Name of repository: St. Mary's of the Barrens Archives

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** 34 acres

**UTM References**

A. Zone            Easting            Northing                          B. Zone            Easting            Northing

C. Zone            Easting            Northing                          D. Zone            Easting            Northing

[ ] See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

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

**Boundary Justification**

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

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Carlene M. Rauh/Research and Planning Coordinator

organization Association of the Miraculous Medal                          date September 10, 1993

street & number 1811 West Saint Joseph Street                          telephone 314/547-8343

city or town Perryville                          state MO                          zip code 63775

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

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

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

**Photographs**

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

**Additional Items**

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

**Property Owner**

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

name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

**SUMMARY:** Saint Mary's of the Barrens Historic District is located in the City Perryville, Perry County, Missouri. The historic district, containing approximately 34 acres, lies west of Missouri Highway 51 and east of U.S. Interstate 55. The northern boundary line is Saint Joseph Street (Missouri Highway T) and the southern boundary lies within Saint Mary's Seminary property. Within the boundaries of the historic district is Missouri's first college, Saint Mary's of the Barrens College, incorporated in 1822. Within the district are eleven buildings, eight of which are contributing; two contributing structures and one noncontributing structure; and one contributing site (see photo #1). The contributing buildings primarily display features and characteristics of the late Gothic Revival style, although the Federal and Romanesque styles are also represented. The buildings include a log cabin, church, and three administration buildings constructed before 1900. Also located in the historic district is a Grotto, a Mound, and a Vincentian Community Cemetery built before 1920. The earliest building, constructed circa 1825, is a log sacristy constructed circa 1825; although moved twice within the boundaries of the district, the building is the earliest extant building remaining at the seminary. A national shrine to Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal and the Tomb of the Venerable Felix DeAndreis, C.M., are located in Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church.

**NARRATIVE:** On its establishment in 1818, several small log buildings served the small settlement as church, sacristy, community-house and classroom. With the appointment of Father Rosati as the first Bishop of Saint Louis came the building of the stone church.

The following description of the Barrens in 1899 is taken from a letter of Rev. T. A. Shaw:

A four-wheeled, light, easy conveyance called a buggy, receives you, and for a mile of road next in smoothness to a boulevard, lined on either side with tasteful cottages, you are driven, until your own observation assures you that the imposing buttresses on each side of a double gate show an entrance to no ordinary demesne. You enter the ground passing through an avenue of stately pines...You have not time to survey the five hundred feet length and sixty feet height of the Renaissance of this Central-House of the Western Province . . .

The parish church, the faithful copy of that of Monte Citorio on the via della missione' in Rome. In the rear of the imposing structure still stands the great oaken log cabin in which Bishop Rosati made his sacristy.

Neither am I allowed to omit the taste and tact observable in the laying out of the grounds, the well-kept walks, the neatly clipped lawns, the flower beds, curved and angular, filled with tropical plants, the beautiful quarter of a mile avenue which open in the rear of the buildings and runs its way through the old orchard where it ends, forming a circle around which arise lofty pines and in the center of which a mound is raised on which the great Mother of God under the figure of the Immaculate Conception stands as our Protectress."<sup>1</sup>

The seminary campus quadrangle was created by the addition of each new structure on campus. The quadrangle campus plan was the most popular plan for Missouri educational facilities. The most notable quadrangle construction in Missouri is the "Red Campus" at the University of Missouri in Columbia, MO. Saint Mary's quadrangle differs from most quadrangle plans in that it also includes

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student housing structures. The quadrangle developed as new structures were added and as a result there is much architectural diversity in the buildings.

In 1945, a comprehensive campus plan was designed by P.M. O'Meara and Associates and G.E. Quicke and G.J. Maquolo, Architects of Saint Louis, MO. However, only the Library and Recreation Center were added after the campus plan was completed. The proposed plans would have created another quadrangle in front of the library. The east side of the proposed quadrangle was a new administration building and the north end was a new chapel building. The present Kulage Hall formed the west side of the quadrangle.

As the seminary grew, the old log buildings were replaced and fell into ruin. Near the front entrance of the Seminary grounds stood an old dilapidated cabin, the sacristy of Bishop Rosati. This is now the oldest original building at the Barrens. The hewn log building, popularly referred to as "**ROSATI'S CABIN**" (*contributing building--photos 16-18*), was used as a sacristy to the first church. It is a single log pen with "V" notched corners built circa 1825. This addition to the old church measured 25 x 25 feet.<sup>2</sup>

There were those who remembered its past history and resolved to preserve it for future generations. The cabin was dismantled and restored in the center of the novitiate grounds. Here it stayed for many years and again began to deteriorate. In 1932, through the benevolence of friends of the seminary the cabin was again moved, this time in the center of the novices' old tennis court, near the Vincentian Community Cemetery. It was placed on a concrete foundation and a large arched stone pavilion was placed over the old cabin. The pavilion is made of rough-cut stones of native limestone laid in irregular courses outlined by black mortar. The four-gabled roof, covered with variegated slate and topped by a copper cross, blends well with the surroundings.<sup>3</sup>

**SAINT MARY'S OF THE BARRENS CHURCH** (*contributing building--photos 3-7*), begun in 1826, was a replica of the Vincentian Motherhouse Church in Rome, Monte Citorio. The Tuscan style church with twin towers took ten years to complete. It was the first non-cathedral church consecrated west of the Mississippi. The church was built from stone quarried on the Barrens property.

Bishop Rosati requested the new church be built because of the growing parish at the Barrens. At his request the Vicar General in Rome sent a Vincentian Brother, Angelo Oliva, to direct the building of the new church.<sup>4</sup> Brother Oliva arrived in America July 1, 1823, and reached the Barrens early in November. He found an adequate supply of quality limestone on the seminary grounds. The old quarry is now the site of the grotto at Saint Mary's. Bishop Rosati performed the ceremony of blessing and laying the cornerstone of the new church on January 1, 1827.

October 28, 1837 (ten years after construction began), the new church was dedicated and consecrated. The following excerpt from a newspaper account describes the new church:

The building is of stone and is 124 feet long and 64 feet wide. The front is of dressed stone, as well as, the two towers at the corners. Over the door is an inscription in letters of gold. 'The Lord is in His Holy Temple; let all the earth keep silence before

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Him.' The whole front is a lasting memorial of the devotedness and perseverance of the venerable Angelo Oliva, one of the Brothers of the Congregation of the Mission, who died about two years ago.

The interior of the church is of the Tuscan order. The grand altar at the extremity is of stone, elegantly painted in representation of green marble, the molding's and front being beautifully gilt. The sanctuary is 30 feet square under a dome 45 feet in height . . .

It is not in language of exaggeration we speak when we say that with the exception of the consecration of the Cathedral of Saint Louis, a more imposing and truly religious spectacle has not been witnessed in the Western Country.<sup>5</sup>

In 1837 a large colony of French immigrants arrived in Perry County. The south sacristy of the church was transformed into a chapel for the French immigrants. The homily was delivered in their native language and this part of the church was known as the French Chapel.

The church was originally Tuscan Renaissance architecture but through the years major repairs and renovations have considerably changed the appearance. The first major alteration to the church began in 1888. Both inside and outside were redone. The large picture behind the main altar was replaced by a fresco of the Assumption of the Blessed Mother, painted by Charles Krueger of Saint Louis, MO. In June 1889, the present Altar of Reservation located on the back wall of the sanctuary was installed. The original altar, a simple block of Missouri limestone painted to resemble marble, was encased in this new altar.

In 1913, the church was enlarged and the facade changed from Tuscan to Romanesque. The original towers which flanked the front door of the church were removed and the vestibule was added. During the 1913 renovation, a new church cornerstone was placed at the north corner of the church facade dated 1827 and 1913.

The Mortuary Record of Saint Mary's Seminary compiled in 1890 lists the location of eight graves beneath the church. The first burial was that of Father DeAndreis. In 1837 the body of Venerable Felix DeAndreis, C.M., was moved from the old parish cemetery to the church. (Page 57 of the Parish Register) The last burial in the church was Bro. Michael F. Casale, N.C.M., in 1843. (Page 88 of the Parish Register) In 1974 the locations of the eight graves were verified by Rev. P. J. LeFevre, C.M.

In 1948, the church paintings and frescoes were restored by Norbert Eugene Schrader of St. Louis, MO, assisted by Leo Hiegel and Bernard Titian Nahlen of South Bend, Indiana. A reproduction of Murillo's well-known work, "The Assumption of the Blessed Mother," painted in Berlin, Germany, was imported and placed behind the main altar. This painting replaced Krueger's fresco.

A new marble Altar of Sacrifice, matching the marble in the Altar of Reservation, was installed in 1966. At this time the church was air-conditioned and carpeted, new pews were added, and the communion rail was removed.

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An **Angelus Bell Tower** (*noncontributing structure--photo 3*) was added to the Church in 1980. The bell tower was designed in the Romanesque style to match the church facade. The 1966 and 1980 projects were designed by Arthur E. Stauder of A. F. and Arthur Stauder, Architects of Saint Louis, MO. Mr. Stauder was the third generation of architects. His grandfather, Joseph H. Stauder established a firm in Saint Louis in 1869. In 1903 his father, Adolph F. Stauder, joined the family architectural firm.<sup>6</sup>

Bildner & Associates of St. Louis, MO, designed renovations to the church in 1986. The main focus of the renovation was the installation of twelve new stained glass windows. The stained glass windows were installed in the north and south walls of the church. The six windows placed in the north wall contained symbols of the virtues Saint Vincent proposed as characteristic of his community. The south wall windows depict traditional Marian hymns and symbols.

The interior of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church has high Roman arches with two domes, one over the sanctuary and one in the center of the church. The dome over the sanctuary is 45 foot high. The arches are hand-hewn oak held secure by tenon and mortise. The interior walls are decorated with various murals and paintings. Much of the restoration work and later church paintings in Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church were done by the renowned church artist, Mr. Max Autenreih and his family. Seven small altars are located on the sides of the nave.

The rose window above the main entrance to the church is a stained glass portrayal of "The Madonna of the Chair" by Raphael. The window made in Munich, Germany, was donated and installed in the church during the 1913 renovation. The exterior stone walls of the church are now covered with stucco.

Saint Mary's of the Barrens was a parish church until 1965 when a new parish church was built. Today Saint Mary's Church serves as a Marian Shrine and Vincentian Community Chapel.

The **SHRINE OF THE MIRACULOUS MEDAL** was constructed in 1928 in Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church, replacing the Chapel of Saint Vincent. There is a large dome over the shrine and the floor of the shrine is covered with blocks of green and white terrazzo. The niche behind the statue of Mary on the white marble altar is inlaid with gold mosaics. Interior walls of the shrine are lined with panels of rosatto marble.

The present church sacristy was built at this time connecting the church with the administration building. The new sacristy was a thirty foot addition to the church. The former sacristies on either side of the sanctuary became choir stalls. (One of the sacristies had served as the old French Chapel.) Henry P. Hess, Architect, Saint Louis, MO, designed the 1928 church renovations and new shrine.

A **VINCENTIAN COMMUNITY CEMETERY** (*contributing site--photo 16*) is located on the eastern edge of the campus. This small plot bordered by aged trees has as its centerpiece a large brownstone cross. Each grave is marked with identical white crosses. The first record of burial was that of Brother Oliva who died January 21, 1835. The Parish Register lists his place of burial as Plot #38. Records of the cemetery are kept in the seminary archives.



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**THE MOUND OF OUR LADY** (*contributing structure--photo 23*) is located 1,175 feet from the midpoint of Rosati Hall heading south on an absolute north/south line. "The mound, covered with myrtle and surrounded by a circle of ancient boxwood and native Missouri Red Cedar trees, bears a statue of the Blessed Mother. Maple trees have lined the walk to the mound for at least the past century." During World War II a concrete sidewalk was built from the quadrangle to the mound.<sup>7</sup>

The exact date the Mound was built is not known. A reference found in the diary of Rev. T.J. Weldon, C.M., dated July 18, 1889, states "Last night after supper the new statue 'Queen of Heaven', in metal zinc (life size) was put on the pedestal at the end of the path running south from the seminary. The older one of composition was so worn by the storms and exposures of some 30 or 40 years as to show no features any more."<sup>8</sup> This would indicate that the mound was built between 1839 and 1859.

**ROSATI HALL** (*contributing building--photos 8-11 and 15*) was built in 1850 near the site of the first log cabin seminary building.<sup>9</sup> The three story, Federal style administration building constructed with hand-made red brick has a natural finish limestone foundation. Other features include the square cupola, and smooth face window lintels and sills. Rev. John J. Lynch, C.M. supervised the construction of the building. The building is named in honor of Bishop Joseph Rosati, C.M., the first Superior of the Barrens and Bishop of Saint Louis from 1829 to 1843. The building was previously known as the "Priest House" or "Building A." This building now houses the administrative offices. The architect of Rosati Hall is not known, but the builder was Joseph Lansman of Cape Girardeau, MO.

**THOMAS SMITH HALL** (*contributing building--photos 10 and 12 and 15*) built in 1892 originally served as a library and classroom building and was known as the "Apostolic School" or "Building C." The red brick Late Gothic Revival building is named after Thomas Smith, C.M., the first Visitor (1888 to 1905) of the Western Province of the Congregation of the Mission in the United States. The kitchen and dining room are on the first floor of this building. The second floor is an infirmary for retired priests and the third floor has residence and guest rooms. The architect was T. J. Furlong and the builder was Joseph Lansman of Cape Girardeau, MO.

**OLIVA HALL** (*contributing building--photos 10-12 and 15*) constructed in 1898 is a three story red brick building, also with Late Gothic Revival style features. The building was rather unusual in that it had no central staircase. The building is named after Brother Angelo Oliva, C.M., the architect of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church. The building was known as the "Brothers Building" or "Building B" and used as the Vincentian Community Chapel. Oliva Hall is now a residence hall and community chapel.

Nicholas John Steines, a scholastic at Saint Mary's of the Barrens, designed Oliva Hall.<sup>10</sup> The Record of Students of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary - 1898 lists Nicholas J. Steines, born in Luxemburg in 1872, at page 63. His studies included drafting and architecture. Nicholas J. Steines was ordained in 1902 at Saint Mary's. Following his ordination, he was assigned to Kenrick Seminary in Saint Louis, MO. During the years of 1906 and 1907 he worked with an architect on plans for Saint Thomas Seminary in Dever, CO.<sup>11</sup> In 1910 he left the Vincentian Community.

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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

The red brick construction of Rosati Hall, Thomas Smith Hall, and Oliva Hall, all constructed before 1900, distinguish them from later buildings in the historic district.

The **GROTTO** (*contributing structure--photo 22*) of Our Lady of the Miraculous Medal was built during World War I by the seminarians. Construction began in June 1917 and was completed in November 1920. The Grotto was built at the site of the quarry used to build Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church. A daily journal kept on the construction of the grotto and is now part of the Saint Mary's Seminary Archives. A document containing the names of all those at the Seminary, the Superior General, President of the United States, Pope, etc., was buried at the Grotto. The document was placed in a tin can with holy pictures, coins and other items.<sup>12</sup> On the first Sunday of May several thousand people still make the annual pilgrimage to the Grotto in honor of Mary.

The original log cabin seminary building was torn down in 1925 to make space for a new novitiate building. **SAINT JOSEPH'S VISITORS CENTER** (*contributing building--photos 13 and 16*) was the novitiate building completed in 1927 to provide dormitories, classrooms, and a chapel for the seminarians. This 3-story white brick building has dressed limestone window heads and sills. Lower level windows have segmental arch heads. The Architect was Henry P. Hess of Saint Louis, MO. The building is now used as a visitors center.

**KULAGE HALL** (*contributing building--photos 14-15*) was the Scholastic completed in 1932 with 102 rooms, a chapel, and an auditorium. The building was designed by Henry P. Hess, Architect of Saint Louis, MO. This is a four story white brick building with Gothic arch windows and doors at the lower level. The building has Art Deco style brick panel detailing between the upper floor windows, brick corbeling, and brick buttressing. The building is named after Maria Theresa Kulage, a Vincentian benefactress, who donated the funds to build it. The building originally housed seminarians at Saint Mary's. Kulage Hall now serves as a retreat center with meeting rooms, an auditorium, and guest rooms.

Kulage Hall was designed by Henry P. Hess, who was born in Saint. Louis in 1884. During the first half of the century, he was responsible for numerous Catholic educational institutions in Missouri. At age 14, Hess began his training in the office of Henry Weise. As a draftsman, he worked for many prominent Saint Louis firms, including Isaac S. Taylor and Eames and Young. The association most influential to his later career was the firm of William B. Ittner. Ittner was Commissioner of School Buildings for the City of Saint Louis. Hess gained valuable experience in the design of educational institutions studying with Ittner.

In 1915, Hess established his own firm. He designed many school buildings for the Archdiocese of Saint Louis and throughout the Midwest. He completed approximately 700 structures. His first independent commission was Saint Rose's School on Goodfellow Street in Saint Louis, MO. Chief among his works are Cardinal Glennon College, Rosati-Kain High School, the College of Commerce and Finance of Saint Louis University, and Saint Joseph's Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Hess' buildings throughout the twenties and thirties generally reflect traditional, historical revival styles; those

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of his later career show the influence of the Art Moderne and other contemporary architectural movements.<sup>13</sup>

His last project for Saint Mary's of the Barrens was the design of Kulage Hall in 1932, and reflects his more contemporary architectural style.

The **POWER HOUSE** (*contributing building--photos 1-2*) built in 1941 is a white brick modernistic building which measures 27 feet by 40 feet. It was originally built to provide electric power for the seminary operations. The power house is located on the eastern edge of the campus in front of the library. The architect is unknown.

A **garage** (*noncontributing building--photo 2*) is located next to the power house, and it has been enlarged several times. The actual date of construction is not known. As additional space was needed, the garage was extended. The garage has no architectural style.

**JOSEPH A. FINNEY LIBRARY** (*noncontributing building--photos 2 and 19-20*) was built in 1952 to meet the demands of a growing student body. The building was designed by Maquolo and Quicke, Architects, of Saint Louis, MO, and has its own distinctive modern Gothic architecture. It contained the library, classrooms, a student store, print shop, barber shop, photography darkroom, bindery, as well as, The Rare Book Room and two museums. This is a white brick building with Gothic details incorporated in the windows and doors. The Library is located in the center of the building and contains five stack floors set on their own foundation. The main part of the building consists of three floors. The library has a capacity of 200,000 volumes. The center front of the building is surfaced with Bedford Rock. The patio directly in front of the library is soft flagstone bordered by gray granite. The two end projections have oriel windows at the upper level.

The design on the floor in the center of the main lobby is the Seal of the Seminary. The Latin inscription is: "Seminary of Saint Mary's of the Barrens - 1818," denoting the date of the oldest institution of higher learning west of the Mississippi. The inner vestibule is of rouge antique marble quarried in the United States. The collection of books that has grown into the library of Saint Mary's of the Barrens actually precedes the founding of the seminary in 1818. The library is named in honor of Rev. Joseph A. Finney, C.M. Today the library also houses The DeAndreis-Rosati Memorial Archives and the Catholic Home Study Service, in addition to the Rare Book Room, The Countess Estelle Dohney Museum, and the Bishop Sheehan Memorial Museum.

George J. Maquolo was born in 1893 in Saint Louis, MO. In 1913 he entered the Architectural School of Washington University. He was awarded the graduate scholarship and appointed student assistant in 1917. He also studied in Paris at the world-famed Ecole des Beaux Arts. Maquolo was a founder of the firm Maquolo and Quicke, Architects and Engineers, of Saint Louis, MO. He was identified with several of New York's famous landmarks. He also designed and supervised the construction of the Guaranty Trust Company in Paris.<sup>14</sup>

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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

The **RECREATION CENTER** (*noncontributing building--photo 20*) is a white brick building constructed in 1956. This building was designed by Ralph P. Ranft, Architect, Saint Louis, MO. The center has a 60' x 100' gymnasium; a 65' swimming pool; shower and locker rooms; two 90' bowling alleys; and a basement recreation room.

**CONDITION**

Saint Mary's of the Barrens Historic District structures are maintained in excellent condition. Shrubs, flowers, and trees surrounding the buildings and grounds are maintained in equally good condition. In addition to the buildings, structures, and sites noted above, there are a number of fountains, paths, and culverts (see photos 21 and 24) of indeterminate age and which, although not significant in size and scale, contribute to the setting of the seminary; they are not included in the resource count.

**SITE**

The historic district is on the western edge of the City of Perryville.

**ENDNOTES**

<sup>1</sup>The DeAndrein, Volume 3, No. 4, Perryville, MO 1933, p. 1, "The Barrens-1899."

<sup>2</sup>Rosati to Borgna, April 5, 1825.

<sup>3</sup>The DeAndrein, Volume 3, No. 8, Perryville, MO 1933, p. 3, "The Bishop's Sacristy."

<sup>4</sup>Rosati to Nicholas, March 24, 1823.

<sup>5</sup>*Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati*, November 30, 1837. Rothensteiner, "History of the Archdiocese of Saint Louis" (Saint Louis: Blackwell Weiland), Volume I, pp. 383-385.

<sup>6</sup>Gill, McCune. *The Saint Louis Story*. Saint Louis, MO, 1952. Landmarks Association of Saint Louis Archives.

<sup>7</sup>The DeAndrein, Volume 18, No. 2, Perryville, MO. November 1947, p. 5.

<sup>8</sup>The DeAndrein, Volume 29, No. 7, Perryville, MO 1959, p. 8, "Another Item on the Mound."

<sup>9</sup>Saint Mary of the Barrens Board Meeting, May 17, 1850.

<sup>10</sup>The DeAndrein, Volume 7, No. 3, Perryville, MO 1936, pp. 1 & 3, "Barrens Celebrate Jubilee."

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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

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<sup>11</sup>Biographical notes on Nicholas J. Steines made by Fr. Pat Mullin in student records of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary, Perryville, MO.

<sup>12</sup>The DeAndrein, Volume 12, No. 6, Perryville, MO 1942, p. 1, "Grotto Begun 25 Years Ago."

<sup>13</sup>National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Immaculate Conception School, Saint Louis, MO. Item No. 8, Page 1. Landmarks Association of Saint Louis Archives.

<sup>14</sup>Gill, McCune. The Saint Louis Story. Saint Louis, MO, 1952. Landmarks Association of Saint Louis Archives.

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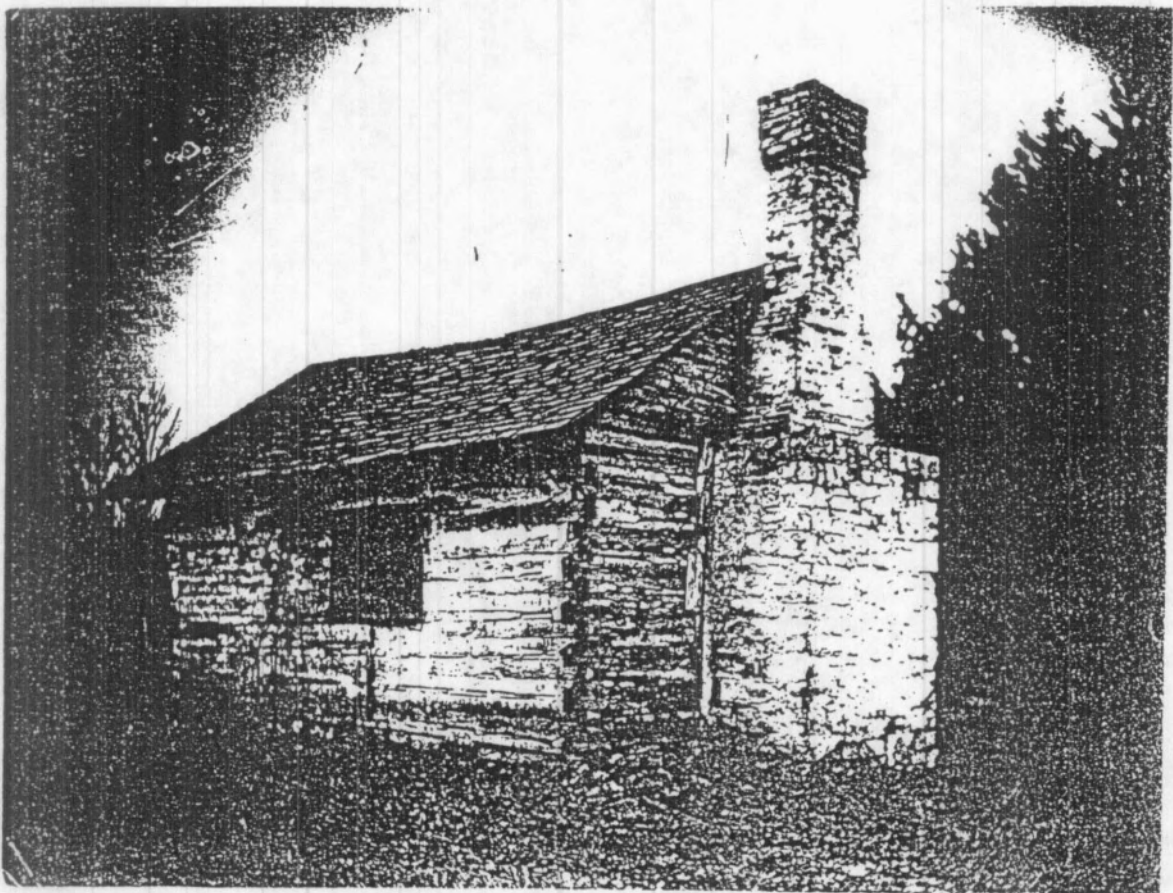
St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri

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**FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH**

**ST. MARY'S OF THE BARRENS SETTLEMENT**

Circa 1812



Building no longer exists

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St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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**ROSATI'S CABIN**

**ST. MARY'S OF THE BARRENS SETTLEMENT**

Circa 1825



\*Photo taken prior to 1928

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St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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**SAINT MARY'S OF THE BARRENS SEMINARY**  
1850 - 1892  
**ST. MARY'S OF THE BARRENS HISTORIC DISTRICT**

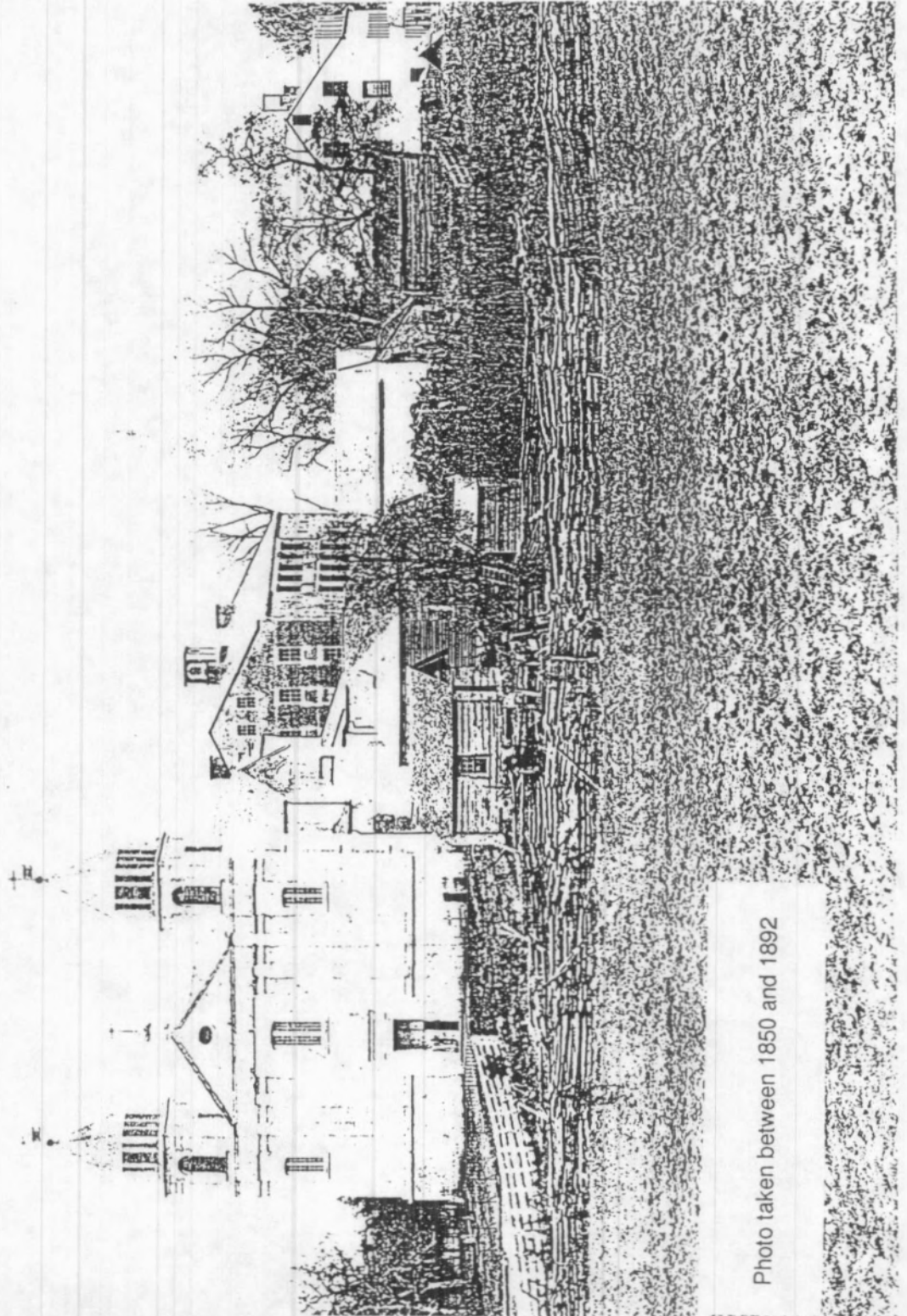


Photo taken between 1850 and 1892



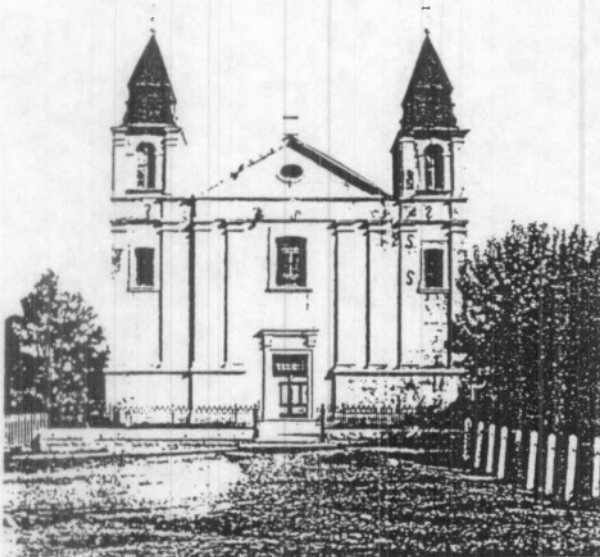
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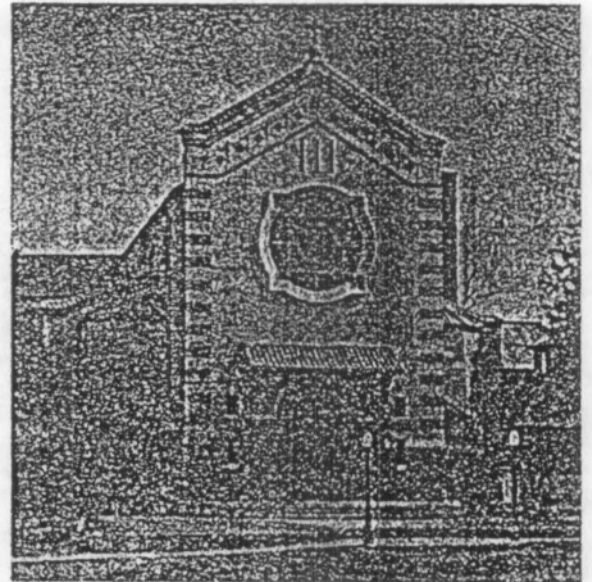
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St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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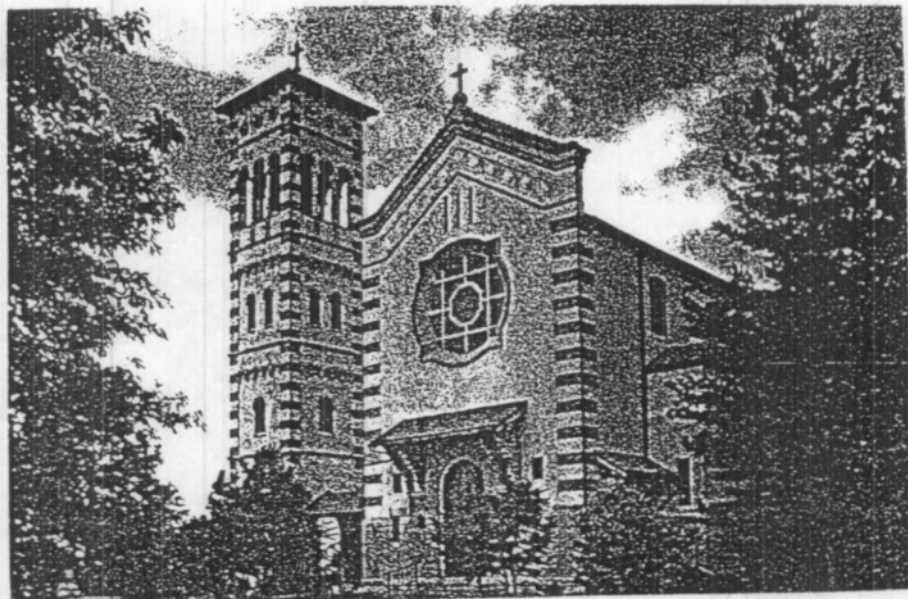
SAINT MARY'S OF THE BARRENS CHURCH



1900 - Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church  
(Original Tuscan front)



1959 - Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church  
(Front changed to Romanesque in 1911)



1985 - Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church  
(Romanesque style Bell Tower added in 1980)

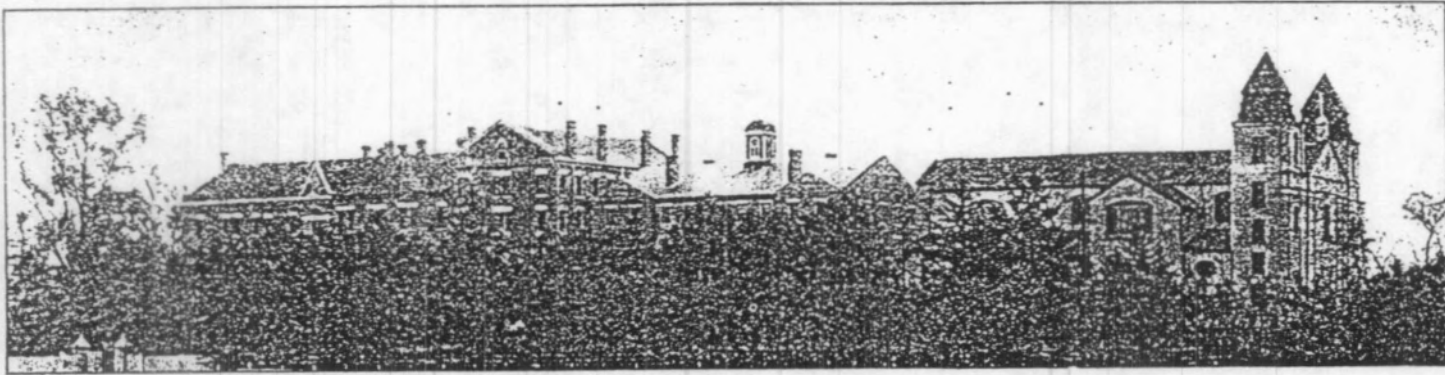
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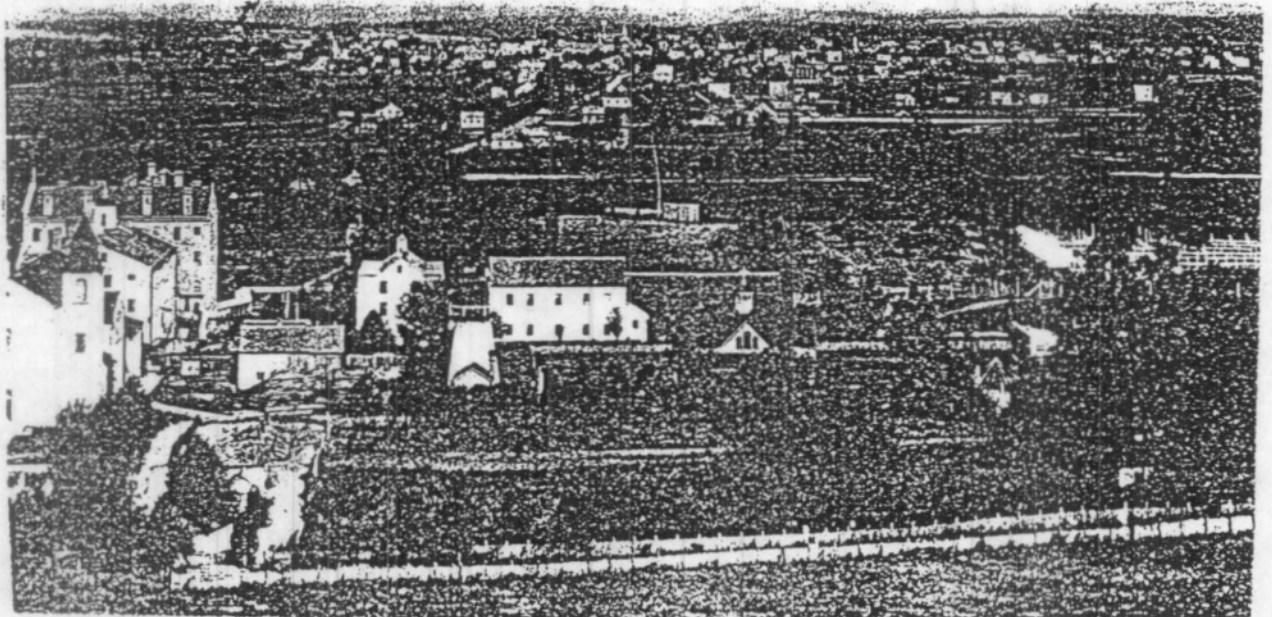
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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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**SAINT MARY'S OF THE BARRENS SEMINARY COLLEGE - 1908**



St. Marys Seminary, Perry County, Missouri. Central House of the Congregation of the Mission.



Priests Lot.

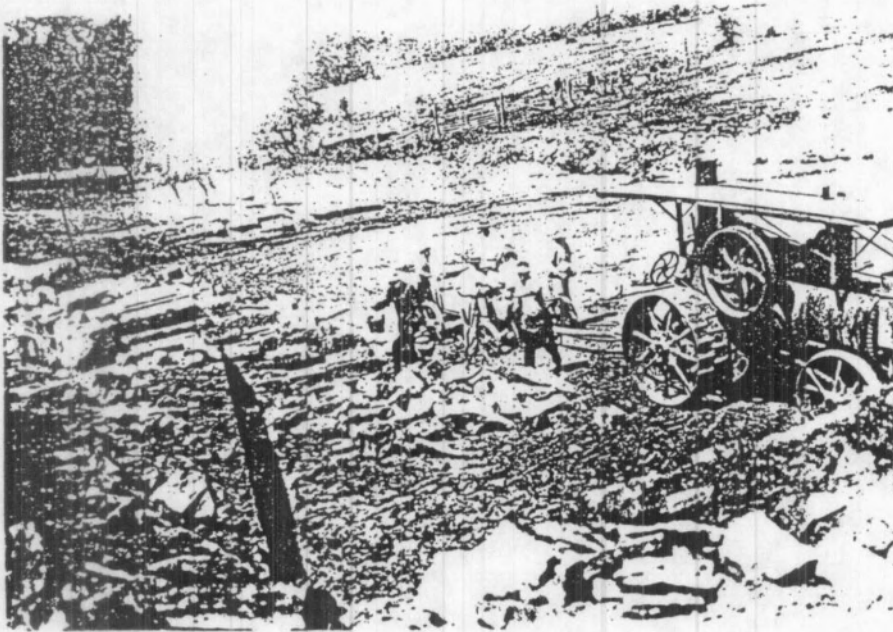
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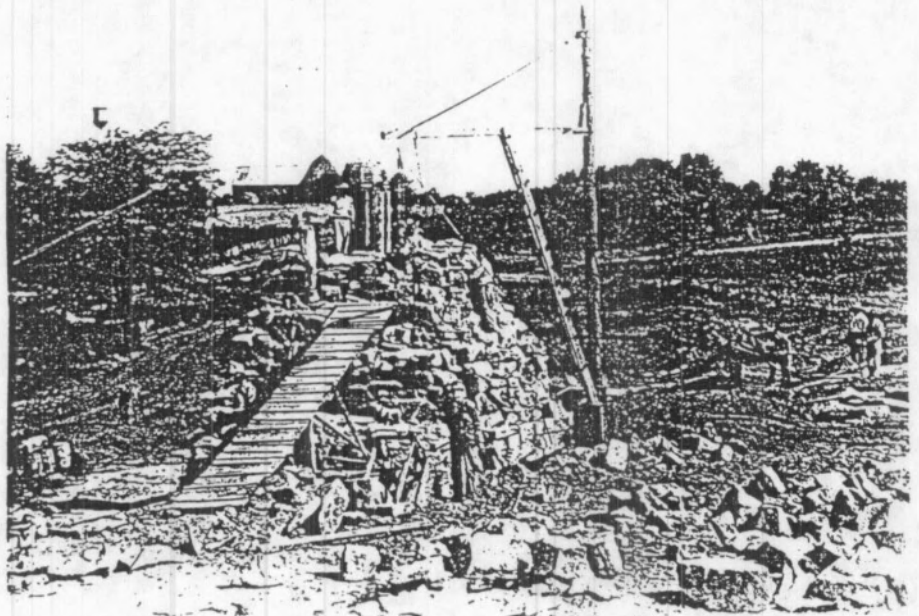
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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

1917 - 1920



Construction of the grotto at Saint Mary's of the Barrens.



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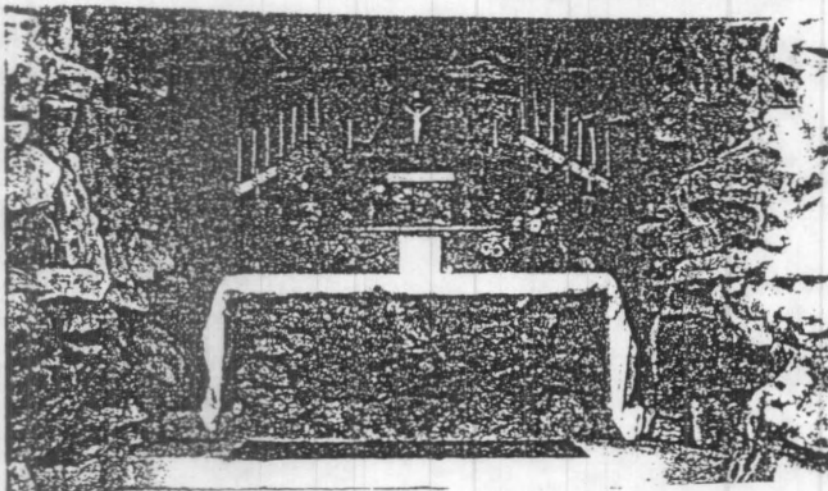
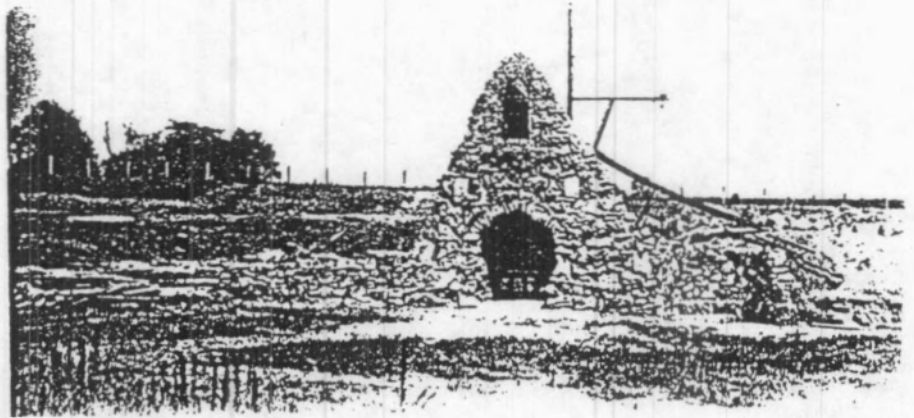
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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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1917 - 1920



Construction of the grotto at Saint Mary's of the Barrens.



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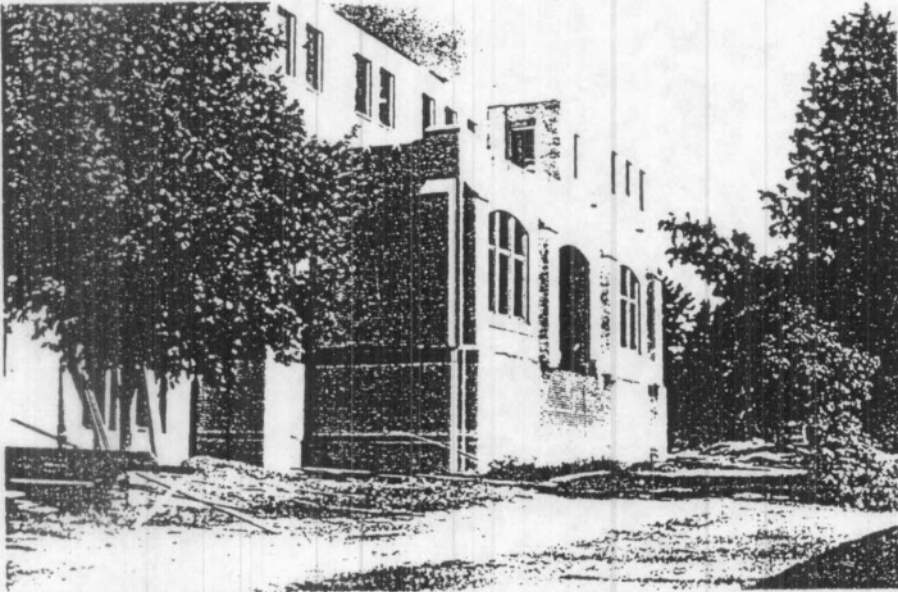
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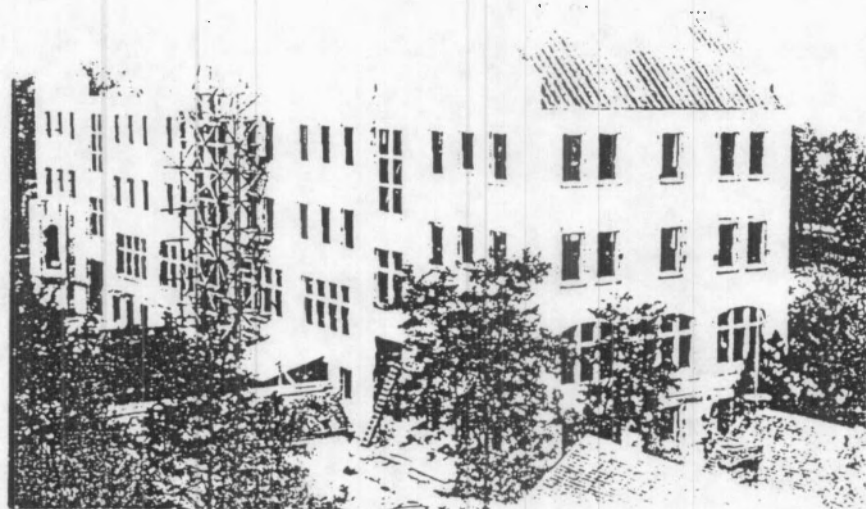
**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

1926

Construction of Saint Joseph's Visitors Center (old novitiate building).



Front of building facing west.



Back of building facing east.

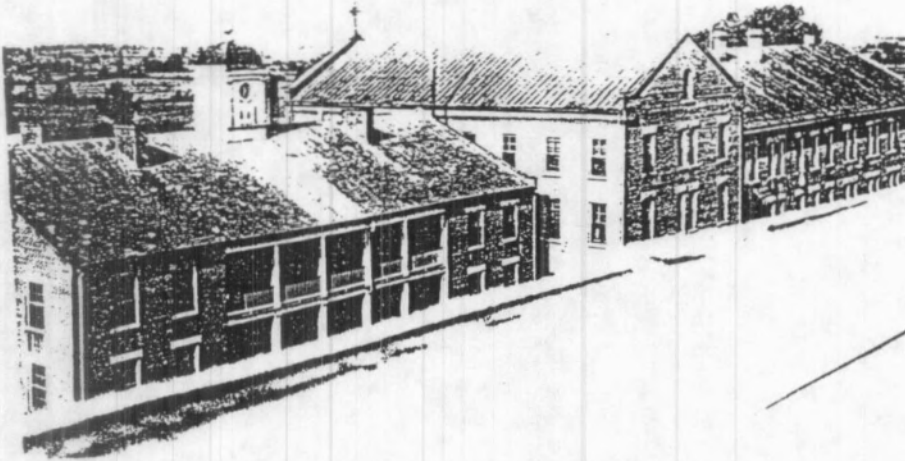
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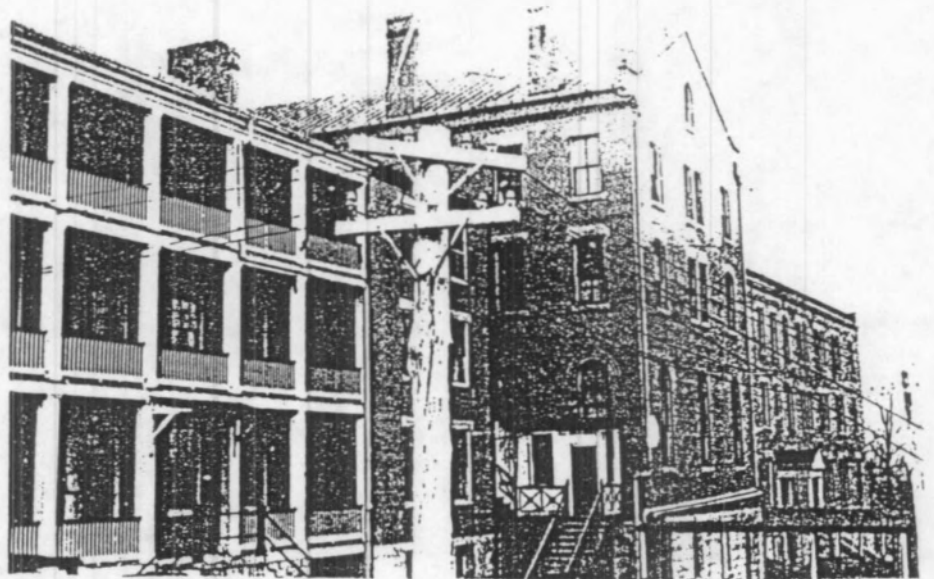
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St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri

1927 - 1931



Rosati Hall, Oliva Hall, and Smith Hall facing south.



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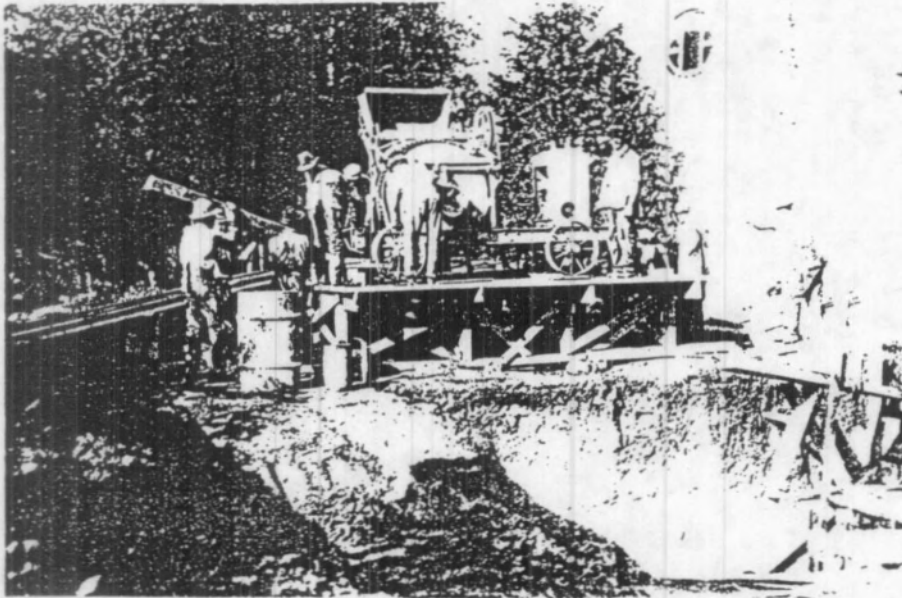
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St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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1928

Construction of the National Shrine of the Miraculous Medal on the south side of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church.



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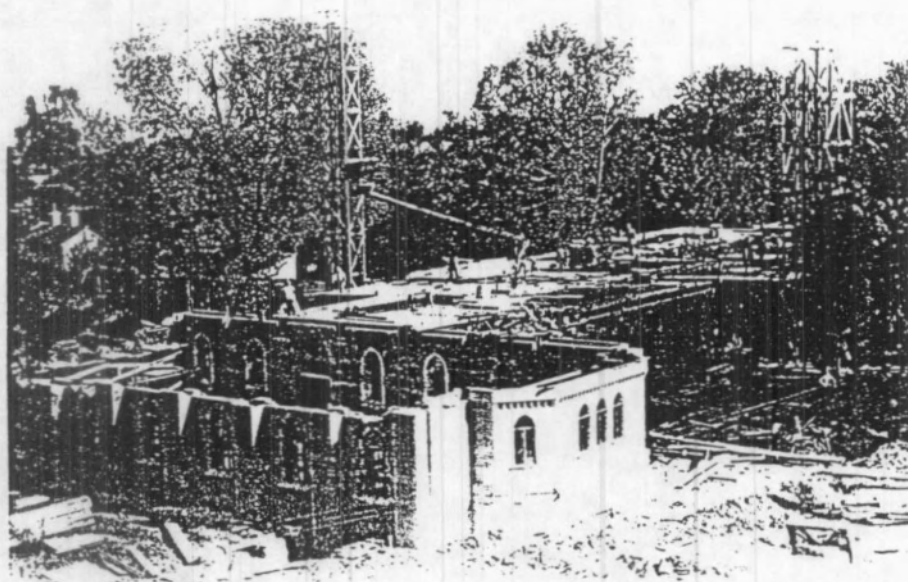
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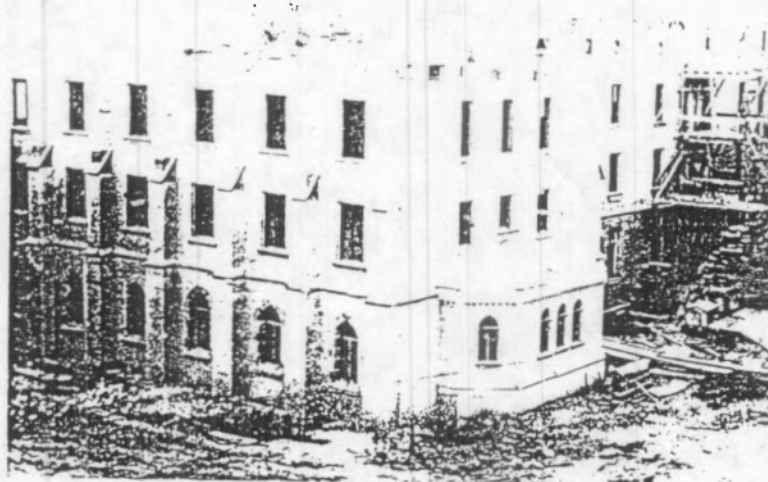
**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

1932

Construction of Kulage Hall (old scholasticate building).



Construction of first floor chapel



Construction of the north side of building



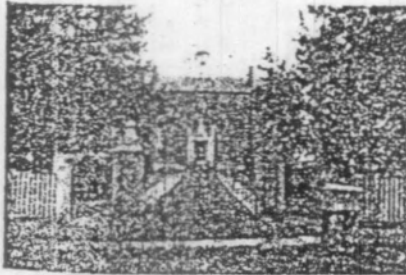
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St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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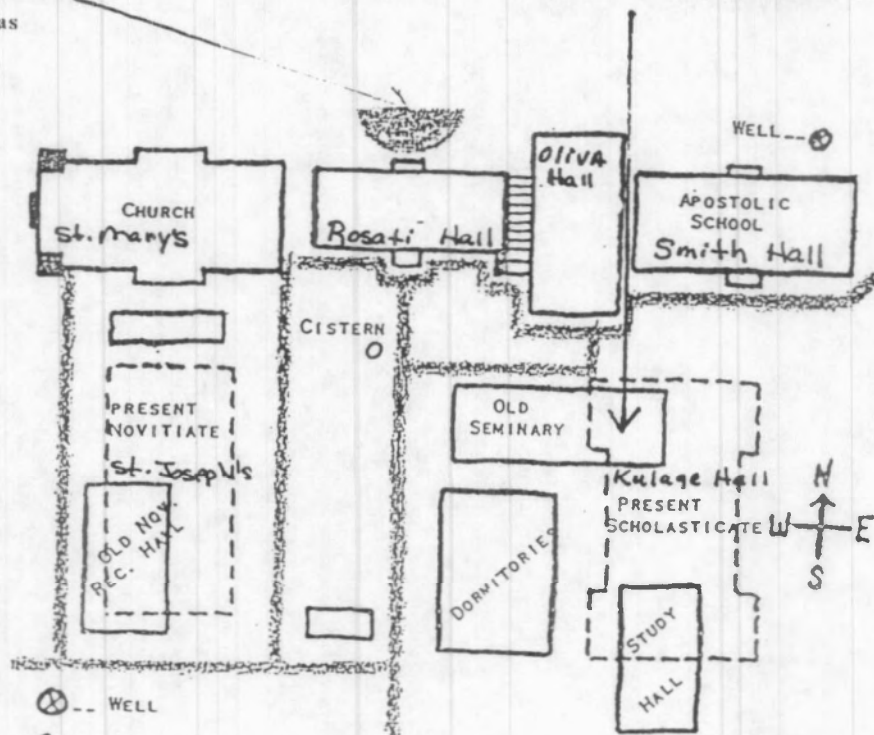
Front of Rosati Hall



Main Entrance As It Was



Old Seminary Erected 1820.



Existing Buildings highlighted



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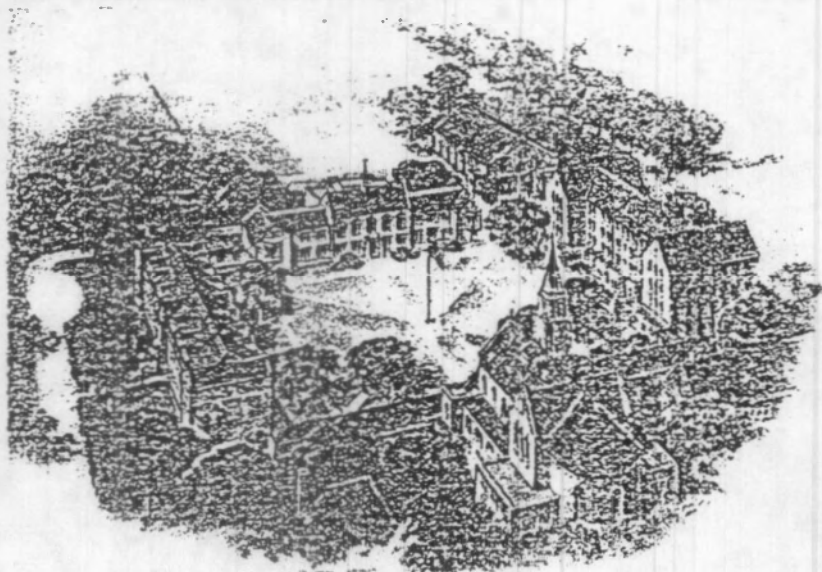
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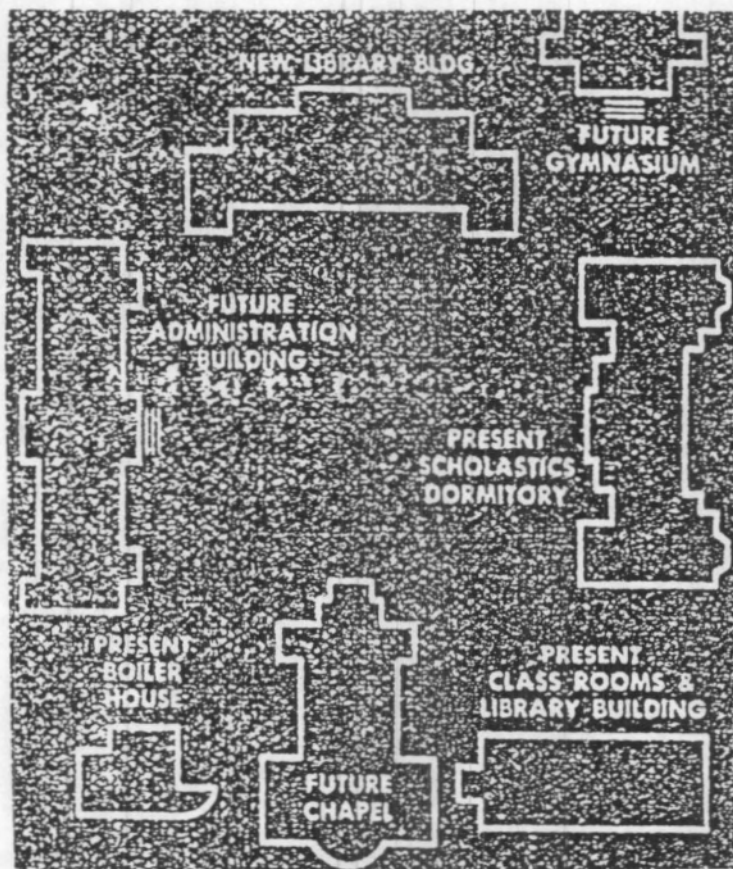
St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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SAINT MARY'S OF THE BARRENS SEMINARY-COLLEGE CAMPUS

EXPANSION PROGRAM UNDER WAY



1952

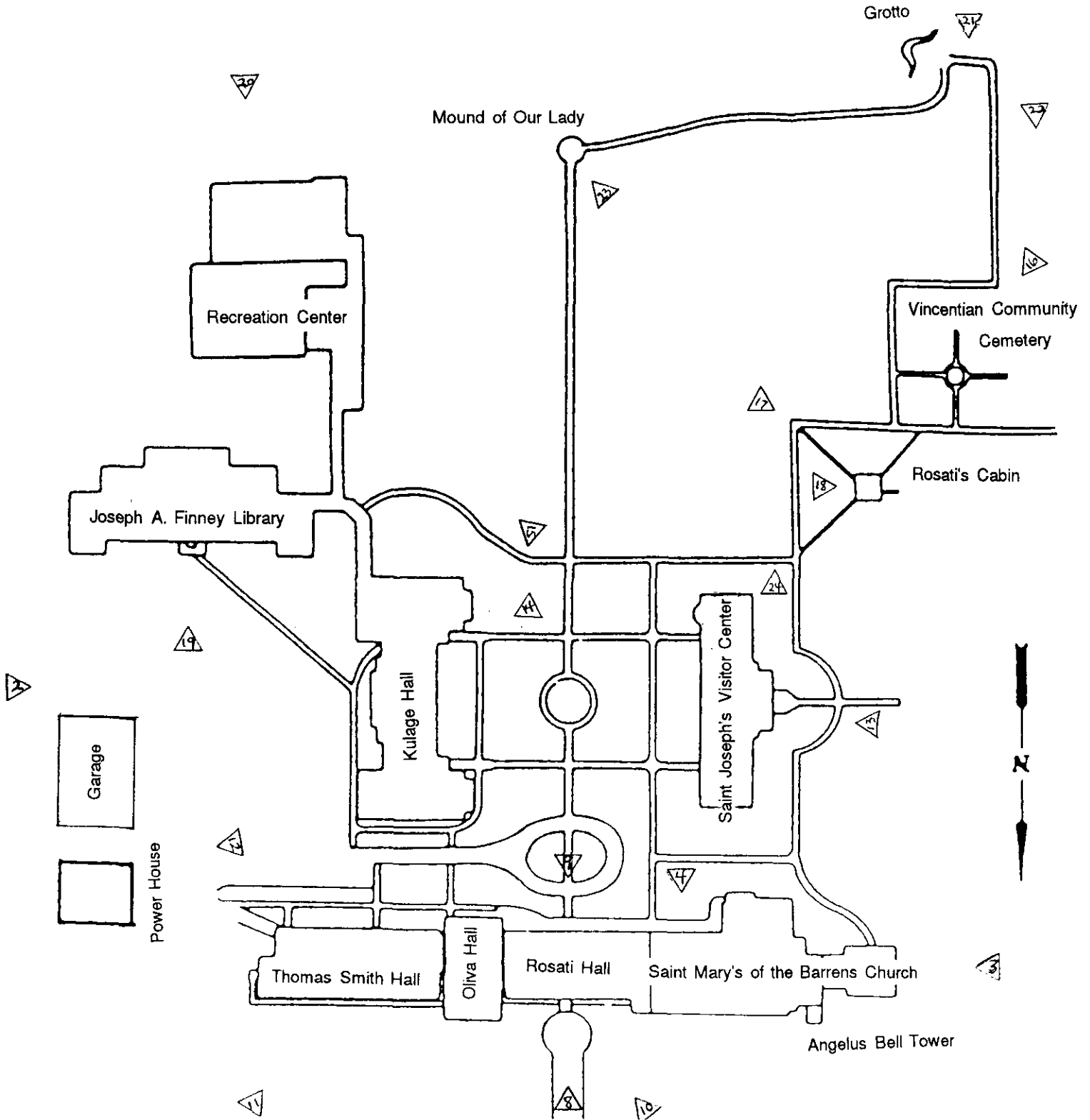


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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**




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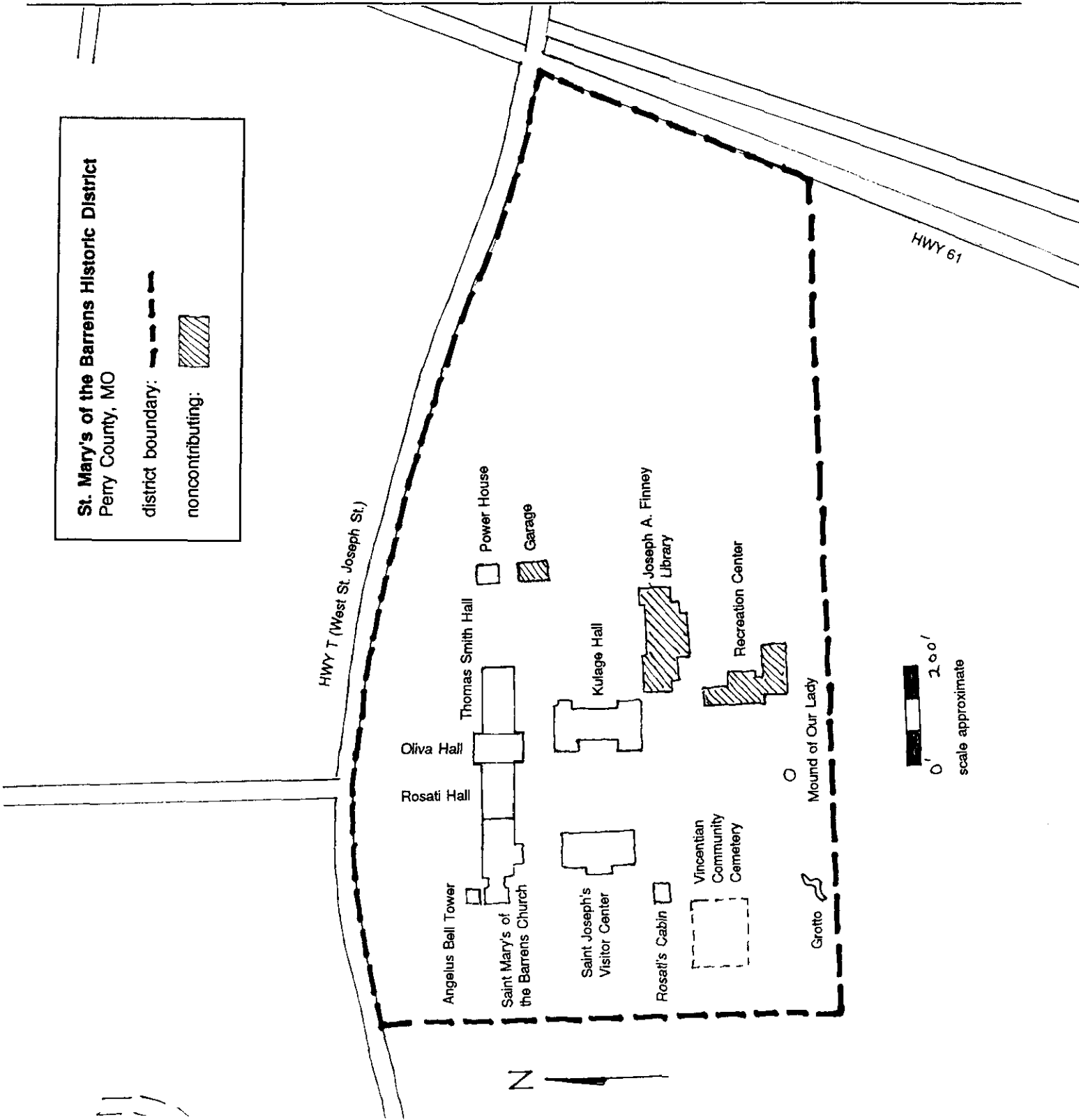
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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, MO**

district boundary: 

noncontributing: 



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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

**SUMMARY:** Saint Mary's of the Barrens Historic District, Perryville, Perry County, is significant under Criterion A in the area of education and Criterion C in the area of architecture. In 1818, a seminary, college, and church were established at the Barrens in Perry County at the behest of Catholic settlers from Kentucky, many of whom were descendants of Lord Baltimore's original Maryland colony. In 1822, the college was the first college incorporated by the State of Missouri, and, in 1831, the first college empowered by the State to grant collegiate degrees. The college and seminary represent the essential function private education served in early Missouri in the absence of a public system of schooling. In many cases, both the form and focus of later public efforts were preceded by the institutions established by religious groups, and the value of education demonstrated to the general populace. Saint Mary's of the Barrens is also the first permanent establishment of Vincentians in the Western Hemisphere and the first seminary in the Louisiana Territory; priests from Saint Mary's were sent to evangelize every continent except Antarctica. Architecturally, the district's eight contributing buildings, primarily representing the Federal, Romanesque, and Late Gothic Revival styles, are excellent examples of institutional and collegiate architecture, in many cases designed by prominent and prolific Missouri architects. The period of significance extends from circa 1825, the approximate construction date of Rosati's Cabin, the only building which remains from the early establishment of St. Mary's seminary and college, to 1941, the construction date of the last contributing building, the power house.

**NARRATIVE:**

**The Barrens Settlement**

The first grant of land in the area of present day Perryville was awarded to Joseph Fenwick in 1796. Fenwick received a grant from the Spanish governor for 2,000 acres for himself on Apple Creek at the mouth of Indian Creek in what would become Perry County, and another 20,000 acres along the Mississippi at the mouth of Brazeau Creek for those Catholics who wished to migrate with him to the area. The governor promised to have a chapel built and an English priest to attend the settlers.<sup>1</sup> In 1797, Fenwick moved his family from Kentucky and was living in Nouvelle Bourbon near Ste. Genevieve.

According to his history of the early days of St. Mary's parish, John J. Bagen noted that "between 1797 and 1818, a group of zealous Catholics, predominantly Anglo-Saxons, settled in the Barrens area."<sup>2</sup> The family of Isidore Moore may have been the first Catholic settlers in the area. After three visits to the Kaskaskia settlement, in 1792, 1797, and 1800, Moore located on a site near a spring on the Cinque Hommes Creek with his wife, children and an orphan girl. In his Last Will, dated 1841, he recounted the circumstances of his early settlement: "In the fall of 1800, in hopes of bettering our circumstances, we moved for Missouri, in expectation of obtaining land under the Spanish government, in which we succeeded. . . . [We were] the first Roman Catholic family, which settled in the Barrens, where there was but eight other families of any kind except Indians."<sup>3</sup> O'Rourke confirmed that, by February 9, 1801, Isidore Moore and his family were the only Catholics in the area.<sup>4</sup>

In the fall of 1801, Joseph Tucker and his ten children laid claim to land located south of the present site of Brewer. Joseph, three of his sons, and his daughter and her husband, Aquila Hagan, all claimed tracts of 640 acres each. With this influx of Tuckers, the area was commonly referred to as the "Tucker

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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

Settlement.<sup>5</sup> In 1803, the Cissells, Mannings, and Laytons followed, as well as Bede Moore, James Moore Sr., Joseph Miles, and Clement Hayden. By 1804 there were about forty-five Catholic families in the community.<sup>6</sup> When the Louisiana Territory became part of the United States on March 10, 1804, there were approximately 145 Spanish Land Grants claimed by settlers in what is now Perry County. Most claims were in the northern section of the county. The deciding factor in locating their land claims seemed to be the water supply - the river, creeks, or springs.

The area the settlers chose was referred to locally as the Barrens. According to Walter H. Hill, The name "Barrens" was applied to the prairie land of south-western Kentucky, and the emigrants from Kentucky and Maryland gave this name also to the prairie land on which they settled in Perry County, Missouri. The term "barrens," as thus employed, does not imply absence of fertility in the soil.<sup>7</sup>

Timothy J. O'Rourke noted that the term barrens was commonly used to refer to grassy areas in the midst of forests.<sup>8</sup> The area was also called *Bois Brule*, or Burnt Forest, reportedly after the practice of Native Americans of burning the underbrush and other growth to provide thicker grasses for game. The early Vincentians used the Latin title Parochia Sanctae Mariae ad Silvam Crematam (Parish of Saint Mary's at the Burnt Forest.) In the archives at Saint Mary's Seminary there is an early seal of the college which reads: Collegium Sanctae Mariae ad Silvam Crematam. (Saint Mary's College at the Burnt Forest).

The pioneer Catholic families at the Barrens were a tightly knit group. Most were related either by their own marriages or by those of their offspring. Many of those coming after 1804 were relatives of the earlier settlers. There were no schools so the fundamentals of education were passed from one generation to the next. The Catholic settlers in Perry County had a firm grasp on their faith. The lack of even an occasional priest deeply distressed them. In view of the promise made to Joseph Fenwick in 1796 of a chapel and a priest. This was one of the big disappointments of the early settlers.

In desperation, on August 4, 1806, the people sent a letter to their former pastor in Kentucky, Father Stephen T. Badin, requesting the services of a priest. The letter, written by Isidore Moore, was signed by more than 40 men of the area. The original letter is now in the archives of the Archdiocese of Baltimore. The following is an excerpt from the letter to Fr. Badin:

Reverend Father, with humility and respect we address ourselves to you and after informing you of our forlorn situation in this remote part of the country. We most humbly beseech your Reverence to consider our circumstances. We are destitute of a priest and know not who to apply to and humbly request you as a Father to represent our necessity to a proper Superior, or direct us to whom we shall make application.

When we were about to remove to this country, we were induced to believe that we should be furnished with a Spiritual physician, as well as, land for the support of our families. Both were enticing objects, as we were then circumstanced, but alas we were no sooner here, but we found our error and what could we do then - to return to Kentucky. We had nothing but a slender prospect of Church and our little property would have been nearly spent, and we without a home. At length we have continued here . . .

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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri**

Here is about forty American Catholic families in this neighborhood . . . who all profess to be Roman Catholics. As to the country, we are well satisfied. It's well watered, produce is beyond expectation, salt is convenient, and lasting range for our stock. Nothing is wanting but our church to make our circumstances as agreeable as it would be on any of the Western waters.

We believe nothing will be lacking on the part of the people in this neighborhood towards bringing and supporting a clergyman, provided one can be obtained to reside among us. We will also furnish 200 acres of land . . .<sup>9</sup>

In the Fall of 1814, Bishop Flaget of Bardstown visited the Barrens with Father Mary Joseph Dunand. Father Dunand then visited the Barrens three or four times a year until Bishop DuBourg made other arrangements.<sup>10</sup> In December 1815 Bishop-elect Louis William DuBourg of New Orleans traveled to Rome. He was hesitant to accept the burden of the large diocese, which included the entire Louisiana Territory, without more help. He was determined to get more priests before he returned to America. While in Rome, he met Fr. Felix DeAndreis, C.M. Bishop DuBourg was impressed with him and was determined to have Fr. DeAndreis and members of the Congregation of the Mission<sup>11</sup> work for him in his new diocese. However, Fr. DeAndreis's superiors were not willing to allow him to work in the American Missions. Bishop DuBourg then went to the Pope and asked for DeAndreis and the other priests for his diocese. The Pope agreed and the small band left Bourdeaux, France, in June 1816 - landing at the Bay of Chesapeake on July 26th. They began traveling across the country and finally arrived in Saint Louis on October 17th, 1817.

Although the Bishop selected Saint Louis as the center of his missionary activities in Upper Louisiana and as the location of his proposed seminary, his final choice of the Barrens Settlement as the site for the seminary stemmed from the offer of land and financial assistance from the settlers at the Barrens.

**Saint Mary's of the Barrens College**

Members of the congregation at the Barrens traveled to Saint Louis to meet with the bishop with an offer that would guarantee financial and material assistance for his priests and the construction of his new seminary.<sup>12</sup> The bishop was offered the tract of 640 acres on which the church stood. Ignatius Layton, owner of the tract of land, had it surveyed by Henry Eliot and recorded at the Surveyors Office in Saint Louis as Survey Number 845. He neglected to obtain a certificate for his claim which would have entitled him to an official Patent for the tract from the United States Government. However, on September 22, 1826, Bishop Rosati obtained Certificate Number 1049 and later received a Patent on the acreage. The Patent was signed by President Adams, October 6, 1828, designating Bishop Louis William DuBourg as assignee of Ignatius Layton.<sup>13</sup>

Bishop Louis William DuBourg established both Saint Mary's of the Barrens and Saint Louis Academy, which eventually became Saint Louis University, in 1818.<sup>14</sup> Local enthusiasm and support for the seminary at the Barrens apparently led to its establishment just prior to the academy in St. Louis. On April 22, 1818, a contract was signed which provided for the donation of 640 acres and the establishment of a seminary, college, and church. On October 1, 1818, Saint Mary's college opened,

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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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one month before the opening of Saint Louis Academy.<sup>15</sup> When Father Rosati and his Vincentians arrived at the Barrens, eighty Catholic families lived in Perry County.<sup>16</sup> Mrs. Sarah Hayden provided a home for the missionaries. It was crowded, but served as the first home of the seminary at the Barrens.

When the State of Missouri formally became part of the United States, Article XIII (Paragraph 5) of the State Constitution concluded with the declaration "that no religious corporation can ever be established in this state." November 12, 1822, Isidore Moore, a State Representative from Perry County, presented to the House of Representatives at Saint Charles, Missouri, "the petition of sundry inhabitants of the settlement called 'Barrens' in the county of Perry. The petition recited the establishment of a seminary of learning, and prayed for an act incorporating 'Saint Mary's Seminary'." The Senate passed the bill, effective January 1, 1823.<sup>17</sup> The college was the first incorporated by the State of Missouri, and the first institution of higher learning West of the Mississippi to be legally incorporated.<sup>18</sup> Shortly thereafter, the Board of Trustees of the seminary held their first formal meeting on January 6, 1823, took their oath of office, and unanimously elected Father Rosati as chairman.<sup>19</sup>

The first year the seminary-college at the Barrens had three students. By 1822 there were seven students at the college and eleven in 1823. Saint Mary's Seminary began classes for the education of the young men living in the area in 1822. Lay students were accepted to provide financial support for the diocesan seminary. Saint Mary's was the diocesan seminary from 1818 to 1842. The seminary mingled Vincentian seminarians, diocesan seminarians, and lay students. Some families in the region considered this an excellent opportunity for the education of their sons. Many well-known names from Ste. Genevieve County also attended Saint Mary's. In the academic year 1822-1823, Bernard and Francis Pratt, Ferdinand Rozier, and Charles Roussin attended the college. Amadeus Valle and Siegfried Roussin joined them the following year.<sup>20</sup> In the mid 1830's one of the students at Saint Mary's was Jefferson Clark, son of General William Clark, the first Territorial Governor of Missouri and co-leader of the Lewis and Clark expedition.<sup>21</sup>

The General Assembly empowered the seminary-college to confer the degrees of A.B.'s and M.A.'s in 1831. The curriculum at Saint Mary's College was much the same as other colleges at the time. Colleges such as Harvard, Princeton, and Yale were primarily interested in educating young men for the ministry.<sup>22</sup> On September 18, 1831, Bishop Rosati indicated that the enrollment was 100 students, all boarders.<sup>23</sup> A list of colleges published in the United States in 1835 shows Saint Mary's College had a student body of 124 and a library of 6,000 volumes.<sup>24</sup>

In the antebellum period, private education, in general, provided the pattern for much of what became the public system of education. For example, before the Civil War, of the 182 permanent colleges established in the United States, 175 were under "religious domination."<sup>25</sup> In antebellum Missouri, as well, churches provided the leadership, organization, and financial support for most higher education. In general, the cause of public education was not popular in the state, requiring interested groups and individuals to establish private institutions, which, in general, were the forerunner of belated efforts to establish a public system. For example, although a state university was established in 1839, funding



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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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was not provided until 1867.<sup>26</sup> While most educational institutions established by religious denominations were created to train clerics, many quickly offered expanded programs for lay education. According to Andrew Greeley, Catholic universities were founded for three purposes: to train clerics, to preserve the faith of the few Catholic laypeople who sought higher education, and to perpetuate higher learning as an essential element of Catholic life. Education was almost universally revered by the missionary bishops, who also believed education of any sort was needed in the areas they served and who viewed the establishment of an institution of higher learning in their diocese as one of their responsibilities.<sup>27</sup> Bishops accounted for the founding of a substantial percentage of institutions of higher learning. Of the forty-two colleges founded between 1786 and 1850, for example, eighteen were founded by bishops, eighteen by religious congregations, and five by priests; the origin of one was unknown. However, it was often necessary for those institutions founded by bishops to seek other assistance in order to continue their existence; by 1850, eight of the eighteen colleges founded by bishops had been turned over to religious communities.<sup>28</sup>

The size of the proposed seminary at the Barrens was beyond the expertise of the ordinary settlers, but *the basement could be excavated and the foundations laid by the parishioners.* Bishop DuBourg returned to Saint Louis and secured the services of a professional carpenter named Badaud. He arrived at the Barrens as soon as the foundations were ready.<sup>29</sup> Bishop DuBourg asked that Father DeLacroix be sent from Kentucky to the Barrens. Father DeLacroix was the first resident pastor of the congregation known as the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish. He resided in a house built near Joseph Manning's home.<sup>30</sup> The extent of the parish covered all of what is now Perry County and the name was changed to Saint Mary's. Father DeLacroix was an architect capable of directing the construction of the seminary. Father DeLacroix planned the new building based on a general description of the building given him by Bishop DuBourg.<sup>31</sup> Bishop DuBourg also purchased a sawmill about a mile and a half from the seminary to provide lumber for the seminary construction.<sup>32</sup> Before the seminary building was completed Bishop DuBourg withdrew Father DeLacroix and his two brother workers because they were needed elsewhere. Father Rosati was placed in charge of the construction of the new seminary.

In 1826, construction began on Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church, which was designed as a replica of the Vincentian Motherhouse Church in Rome, Monte Citorio. The church took ten years to complete and it was the first non-cathedral church consecrated west of the Mississippi. Bishop Rosati requested the new church be built because of the growing parish at the Barrens. At his request the Vicar General in Rome sent a Vincentian Brother, Angelo Oliva, to direct the building of the new church. Brother Oliva arrived in America July 1, 1823, and reached the Barrens early in November. He found an adequate supply of quality limestone on the seminary grounds. The old quarry is now the site of the Grotto at Saint Marys. Bishop Rosati performed the ceremony of blessing and laying the cornerstone of the new church on January 1, 1827.

On October 28, 1837, ten years after the construction began, the new church was dedicated and consecrated. The Catholic Telegraph of Cincinnati, in its November 30, 1837 issue, on the dedication stated:

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The whole [church] front is a lasting memorial of the devotedness and perseverance of the venerable Angelo Oliva, one of the Brothers of the Congregation of the Mission, who died about two years ago. It is not in language of exaggeration we speak when we say that with the exception of the consecration of the Cathedral of Saint Louis, a more imposing and truly religious spectacle has not been witnessed in the Western Country.

Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church was a parish church until 1965 when a new parish church was built. Today Saint Mary's Church serves as a Marian Shrine and Vincentian Community Chapel.

The Mortuary Record of Saint Mary's Seminary compiled in 1890 lists the location of eight graves beneath the church. The first burial was that of Father DeAndreis. In 1837, the body of Venerable Felix DeAndreis, C.M. was moved from the old parish cemetery to the church. (Page 57 of the Parish Register) The last burial in the church was Brother Michael F. Casale, N.C.M. in 1843 (page 88 of the Parish Register). In 1974 the locations of the eight graves were verified by Rev. P. J. LeFevre, C.M.

The oldest building in the historic district is a log building called "Rosati's Cabin" which was used as a sacristy to the first church. There were those who remembered its past history and resolved to preserve it for future generations. The cabin was dismantled and restored in the center of the novitiate grounds. It remained on this location for a number of years until it again began to deteriorate. In 1932, through the benevolence of friends of the seminary, the cabin was again moved, this time to the center of the notices' old tennis court, near the Vincentian Community Cemetery. It was placed on a foundation and a stone pavilion was placed over the cabin to protect it from the elements.

The seminary campus quadrangle was created by the addition of each new building to the campus. The quadrangle campus plan was the most popular plan for Missouri educational facilities. The most notable quadrangle construction in Missouri is the "Red Campus" at the University of Missouri in Columbia, MO. Saint Mary's quadrangle differs from most quadrangle plans in that it also includes student housing structures.

The Mound of Our Lady located in the historic district was built between 1839 and 1859. A reference in Rev. J. T. Weldon's Diary in the seminary archives, dated July 18, 1889, noted that "Last night after supper the new statue 'Queen of Heaven', in metal zinc (life size) was put on the pedestal at the end of the path running south from the seminary. The older one of composition was so worn by the storms and exposures of some 30 or 40 years as to show no features any more."

An 1860 newspaper ad for Saint Mary's College indicated that room, board, and tuition were \$125.00 per year. However, soon after the end of the Civil War, Saint Mary's stopped taking lay students.<sup>33</sup> Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri, published in 1874, stated "The college, church, and seminary buildings here are among the finest south of Saint Louis, and the park, the orchards and gardens make it one of the most charming places in this section of the country." Campbell's Gazetteer also listed some of the alumnus of the college as Senator Morrison of Mississippi County, General Rozier of Ste. Genevieve, Rudolf Rozier of New Orleans and Jules Valle of Saint Louis, MO.<sup>34</sup> The nineteenth and twentieth centuries also saw many eminent men in the Church ordained at Saint Mary's of the Barrens.

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Some of the prominent churchmen listed in the Gazetteer were Archbishop Odin of New Orleans, Bishop Timon of Buffalo, Bishop Lynch of Toronto, Bishop Amat of Los Angeles, Bishop Ryan of Buffalo and Bishop Domenec of Pittsburg. Also, Father Abram J. Ryan, the poet-priest of the South, was listed as an alumnus.<sup>35</sup> However, the Gazetteer list did not include the first two graduates of the seminary to become bishops, Bishop Peter Lafevre of Detroit and Bishop DeNeckere of New Orleans.<sup>36</sup>

Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary College was a four-year college accredited by North Central Association. The 1984-1985 school year marked the final year of formal seminary training at Saint Mary's. In May 1985, the seminary-college suspended its academic program, but the college charter remains in good standing.

**Vincentians In Missouri**

The Vincentians were sent to the United States from the Roman Province in 1815 at the request of Bishop Louis William DuBourg to help him with the Louisiana Territory.<sup>37</sup> The first group of Vincentians to come to America were, Fathers Felix DeAndreis, Joseph Rosati, and Joseph Acquoroni.<sup>38</sup> In 1818 the Vincentians opened Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary, the first diocesan seminary for the Louisiana Territory, and the first Vincentian house of formation in the United States.<sup>39</sup>

According to John Bagen,

After the coming of the Vincentians in 1818, Catholicism at the Barrens presents a somewhat complex picture. Bishop DuBourg wished to establish a seminary in which clergy could be trained for his diocese; the Vincentians desired to found a center for their community life where they could engage in educational and missionary activities; and the people at the Barrens, in wishing to have a permanent pastor, served as catalyst to attain all these goals.<sup>40</sup>

In the spring of 1819, Father Joseph Rosati, C.M. became the first Vincentian Pastor of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Parish. All subsequent pastors at the Barrens were Vincentians. Due to the regularity of Sunday Masses and the presence of priests at the seminary, the congregation increased and outgrew the small church. Early in 1819, the people doubled the size of their church by building an addition.<sup>41</sup>

Father Felix DeAndreis, C.M., the first Superior of the American Vincentians, died October 15, 1820. Father Joseph Rosati directed a brick tomb be built behind the little church at the Barrens to receive the remains of Father DeAndreis. Ironically, Father DeAndreis never had the opportunity to visit the Barrens. September 20, 1837, when the Church of Saint Mary's of the Barrens was consecrated, Bishop Rosati had Fr. DeAndreis' remains moved to the new church.<sup>42</sup> He was buried on the gospel side of the altar in the center chapel.<sup>43</sup> The cause for the canonization of Fr. Felix DeAndreis has been introduced in Rome. The Catholic Church has given Fr. DeAndreis the title of "Venerable Felix DeAndreis."

From the Barrens, Vincentians went out to evangelize and visit Catholics, many of whom had not seen a priest for decades. They first visited and gave a parish mission at Saint John the Baptist in New Ma-

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drid. Sainte Genevieve became a major Vincentian Center with many parishes in Southeast Missouri established from it. Some of the missions were Saint Matthew, now Saint Agnes at Bloomsdale; Saint Joseph at Zell; Saint Michael at Fredericktown, Saint Joachim at Old Mines; and Saint James at Potosi.

Saint Mary's Seminary and its church were a source of much Catholic activity in the Midwest and Southern United States. Many of the earliest missionary foundations in the present Archdiocese of Saint Louis were established by Vincentians from Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary. Saint Joseph Church at Apple Creek, near the Shawnee Indian Village, was founded in 1828 by Father John Odin, C.M., who became the first Archbishop of New Orleans. The Vincentians also established parishes in Perry County at Biehle (1870), Claryville (1873), Crosstown (1885), Brewer (1907), Highland (1910), and Silver Lake (1878). Saint Boniface Parish in Perryville was established in 1856 for the German Catholic Settlers in the area. The Vincentians also served at the cathedral in Saint Louis until the end of Bishop Rosati's era.

The American Vincentians became an independent Province in 1835. By 1842 the Vincentians had been offered the direction of all, but two, United States seminaries. In September of 1888, the United States Province was divided into the Eastern Province and the Western Province. The Eastern Province remained committed to the parish missions as its principal work and the Western Province moved toward lay colleges and high school seminaries.

A small band of Vincentians from Saint Mary's of the Barrens went to Chicago in 1898 at the request of Archbishop Patrick A. Feehan. The archbishop wanted a college to serve the city's large Catholic population. The Vincentians opened the doors of Saint Vincent's College September 5, 1898. Less than ten years later on December 24, 1907, Saint Vincent's College was incorporated as DePaul University.

In the 1930's, the Vincentians undertook a program of street preaching in the predominantly non-Catholic areas of the Midwest and South. The Program of religious instruction by mail grew from these missions. The Catholic Home Study Service is now operated from Saint Mary's of Barrens. The American Vincentians were further divided into five Provinces in 1975: Eastern Province; Province of the Midwest; Province of New England; Province of the West; and Southern Province.

Special devotion to the Blessed Mother has always been evident among the American Vincentians. This led to establishing two Associations of the Miraculous Medal in the United States. Pope Pius X approved the statutes for the association in 1909. The first Miraculous Medal Association was established in 1917 in the Eastern Province at Germantown, PA. The second association was established in 1918 in the Western Province at Saint Mary's of the Barrens.

As a result of their early labor and sacrifices, the Barrens congregation assured the permanent residence of a pastor for themselves. They also began to see another result of their efforts - the source of missionaries for Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, and Southwestern Illinois. The seminary priests established the famous LaSalle Mission, which evangelized most of Central Illinois.<sup>44</sup>

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The founding document of the Vincentian Mission in the United States spells out the principal purpose of the American Mission which was "to found a seminary."<sup>45</sup> This remained the principal work of the Vincentians until more recent times. Saint Mary's of the Barrens is the oldest continuing house of the Vincentian Community in the United States. It began when the Vincentian Missionaries were invited by the people of the Barrens to minister to their parish and set up a seminary.<sup>46</sup> "The seminary apostolate was probably more remarkable for the instability and short lifespan of the individual institutions. With some notable exceptions, such as the Barrens and Saint Louis...the majority of seminaries did not last long."<sup>47</sup>

The impact of the Vincentian seminaries on the American Church is hard to assess. In view of the large numbers sent out from the seminaries - priests and bishops - the influence may have been considerable.<sup>48</sup> Some of the notable Vincentians associated with Saint Mary's of the Barrens, are:

Venerable Felix DeAndreis (1778-1820) The first Superior of the Vincentians in the United States. He was a former professor at the College of Propaganda in Rome. The cause for his canonization has been introduced in Rome.

Bishop Joseph Rosati (1/30/1789 - 9/25/1843) The first Superior of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary, and the first Bishop of Saint Louis, MO. He was one of the first Vincentian Missionaries in the United States. He died and was buried in Rome in 1843. On the feast of Saint Louis, August 25th, 1954, his remains were moved to Saint Louis, MO and buried beneath the sanctuary in the old Cathedral. In 1931 Knobview, Missouri, changed its name to Rosati, Missouri, in honor of Bishop Rosati.

Bishop John-Mary Odin (2/25/1801 - 5/25/1870) Ordained at the Barrens in 1823. He became the first bishop of Galveston in 1847. In 1861 he became the Archbishop of New Orleans.

Bishop John J. Lynch (1816 - 1888) The founder of Niagra University in 1856, was born in Ireland. He was Superior at Saint Mary's of the Barrens. Bishop Lynch served as Bishop of Toronto, Canada.

Bishop John Timon (6/6/1797 - 4/16/1867) Born in Conewago, PA. He was educated and ordained at the Barrens. He later became the First Provincial of the American Province of the Vincentians. Timon was the first Bishop of Buffalo, NY.

Bishop Thaddeus Amat (12/31/1810 - 5/12/1878) He was born in Spain. Amat served as Rector of the Preparatory Seminary at the Barrens. He became the first Bishop of Monterey-Los Angeles in 1859.

Brother Angelo Oliva (1777 - 1835) A Vincentian Brother born in Italy. He was a well-trained sculptor and mason and is recalled primarily for his work building Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church, although he did not live to see the church completed. Brother Oliva is buried in the

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Vincentian Community Cemetery at the Barrens. Brother Oliva was also responsible for much of the stone-work on the Old Cathedral in Saint Louis, MO. Brother Oliva is credited with the large sundial on the south wall of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church and with carving the stone wash basin (dated 1830) in the sacristy of the church.

Father Abram J. Ryan (1834 or 1836 - 4/23/1886) Born in Hagerstown, MD. Father Ryan known as the "Poet Priest of the South" was a student at Saint Mary's Seminary. During the Civil War he left the Seminary to join the Confederate Army as a chaplain. Fr. Ryan distinguished himself as an orator and essayist. A book of his poems - Father Ryan's Poems was published in 1902 by P. J. Kenedy, New York. Fr. Ryan also founded the newspaper called "Banner of the South" in Augusta, GA during the Civil War.

According to an article published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in 1985, the same year the seminary closed, the Vincentian priests in Perryville described the seminary as "the mother Church of Catholicism in the Western United States." Faculty of the seminary had served as the first bishops of the dioceses of Galveston-Houston and Monterey-Los Angeles, and priests from the seminary had been dispatched to every continent except Antarctica.<sup>49</sup> Today, because of the decline of all seminaries, the future of the Vincentian Seminary Apostolate is uncertain.

**Architecture**

Much of the architecture of the seminary is derivative of the Late Gothic Revival style, which was appropriate for the ecclesiastical and collegiate function of the campus. Less complex in design and silhouette than earlier versions of the style, Late Gothic Revival buildings were more regular and less flamboyant. They usually employed masonry as the material of construction, and stone tracery was common. Detail might be more varied, with elements often of terra cotta, as in Kulage Hall. The proliferation of stepped gable parapets on buildings such as Smith Hall, Oliva Hall, and the visitors' center also suggests restrained Jacobethan Revival influences. Use of Late Gothic Revival design persisted at least through 1952, with the construction of the Finney Library.

In addition to the Late Gothic Revival style buildings, the campus also includes the Federal style Rosati Hall and the remodeled Romanesque church. A number of architects have been identified, some of whom were members of religious orders:

**Brother Angelo Oliva, C.M.** (1/1/1777 - 1/21/1835) Brother Oliva arrived in America July 1, 1823 and arrived at the Barrens Settlement in November. He was an excellent sculptor by profession and well trained in masonry work. He was born near Vesuvius, and from his youth applied himself to work with the lava of the volcano. He is primarily recalled for his work building Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church. The sundial on the south wall of the Church and the large stone carved washbasin in the sacristy is credited to Brother Oliva. He did not live to see the dedication of the church in 1837.

His obituary in the (Philadelphia) Catholic Herald, 8 March 1935, stated, "The six candelabra which ornament the front of the Cathedral of Saint Louis (the old cathedral) were cut by him, also the beautiful

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jamb, architrave, ornaments and inscription of the door of the new Church of Saint Genevieve and the altar and steps of the Old Mines." None of this work has survived.<sup>50</sup>

**Nicholas J. Steines**, Scholastic Architect (1872 - ?) Nicholas John Steines was born in Luxemburg in 1872. The Record of Students of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary - 1898, lists Nicholas J. Steines at page 63. His studies included drafting and architecture. He was credited with the design of Oliva Hall built in 1898. Steines was ordained in 1902 at Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary. Following his ordination, he was assigned to Kenrick Seminary in Saint Louis, MO. During the years 1906 and 1907 he worked with an architect on plans for Saint Thomas Seminary in Denver, CO.<sup>51</sup> In 1910 he left the Vincentian Community.

**Henry P. Hess** (1884 - 1957) Henry P. Hess was born in Saint Louis, MO. During the first half of the century, he was responsible for numerous Catholic educational institutions in Missouri. In 1900, at age fourteen, Hess began his training in the office of Henry Weise. As a draftsman, he worked for many prominent Saint Louis firms, including Isaac S. Taylor and Earnes and Young. The association most influential to his later career was the firm of William B. Ittner. Ittner was Commissioner of School Buildings for the City of Saint Louis. Hess gained valuable experience in the design of educational buildings--and in the Jacobethan Revival style--studying with Ittner.

In 1916, one year after Ittner resigned as Commissioner of School Buildings, Hess also resigned and established his own firm. Hess designed many school buildings for the Archdiocese of Saint Louis and throughout the Midwest, completing approximately 700 buildings. His first independent commission was Saint Rose's School on Goodfellow Street in Saint Louis, MO. Chief among his works in St. Louis are Cardinal Glennon College, Rosati-Kain High School, and Immaculate Conception School (NRHP 1985); the College of Commerce and Finance for Saint Louis University; All Saints Church in University City; the Mary Queen of Peace complex in Webster Groves; and Saint Joseph's Hospital in Hot Springs, Arkansas. Hess' buildings throughout the twenties and thirties generally reflect traditional, historical revival styles; those of his later career show the influence of Art Moderne and other contemporary architectural movements.<sup>52</sup>

Henry P. Hess' work at Saint Mary's of the Barrens included Saint Joseph's Visitors Center (1925); The Miraculous Medal Shrine and sacristy addition to Saint Mary's of the Barrens Church (1928); and Kulage Hall (1932). His last project for Saint Mary's was Kulage Hall which reflected his more contemporary architectural style.

**George J. Maquolo** (1893 - ?) George J. Maquolo was born in 1893 in Saint Louis, MO. In 1913 he entered the Architectural School of Washington University. He was awarded the graduate scholarship and appointed student assistant in 1917. He also studied in Paris at the world-famed Ecole des Beaux Arts. Maquolo was a founder of the firm Maquolo and Quicke, Architects and Engineers, of Saint Louis, MO. He was identified with several of New York's famous landmarks. He also designed and supervised construction of the Guaranty Trust Company in Paris.<sup>53</sup> In 1945, Maquolo designed a comprehensive campus plan for Saint Mary's of the Barrens College. In 1952, he designed the Joseph

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Finney Library, utilizing Late Gothic Revival features and references compatible with many of the other buildings at the seminary.

**Arthur E. Stauder.** Arthur E. Stauder, who designed the Altar of Sacrifice and the Angelus Bell Tower, is a third generation St. Louis Architect. His grandfather was Joseph H. Stauder and his father was Adolph F. Stauder.<sup>54</sup>

**CHRONOLOGY**

- 1818 Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary established by Bishop DuBourg at the Barrens Settlement; Saint Mary's Seminary served as the first diocesan seminary for the Louisiana Territory and as the Vincentian seminary.
- 1822 Saint Mary's is the first college incorporated in the State of Missouri; Saint Mary's begins accepting lay students to help with cost of seminary.
- 1831 Saint Mary's is the first college empowered by the Missouri General Assembly to grant collegiate degrees.
- 1842 Diocesan Seminary moved to St. Louis (lay students and Vincentian seminarians remain at Saint Mary's).
- 1843 Saint Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau incorporated by State of Missouri.
- 1844 Lay students moved to Saint Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau; Vincentian seminarians remain at St. Mary's.
- 1858 Lay students return to Saint Mary's of the Barrens.
- 1866 Lay student college building burned at Saint Mary's of the Barrens.
- 1867 Vincentian Seminary College moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Vincentians staff a small academy at Saint Mary's of the Barrens for lay students to fulfill the terms of the college charter.
- 1888 Vincentian Seminary College moved back from Philadelphia to Saint Mary's of the Barrens.
- 1985 Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary College suspends academic program.



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ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Rosati, Memoires, p. 59; and Vincentian Heritage, IV, 2 (1983), pp. 109-110.

<sup>2</sup>John J. Bagen, C.M., Saint Mary's of the Barrens Parish - The Early Days (Perryville: Association of the Miraculous Medal, 1987), Preface, p. iii.

<sup>3</sup>C.J. McBride, Chapter VI "Colonization." "An Early Will." The Centennial History of Perry County, Missouri (1921).

<sup>4</sup>Timothy J. O'Rourke, Maryland Catholics on the Frontier: The Missouri and Texas Settlements (Parsons, KS: Brefney Press, 1973), p. 2. Isidore Moore, perhaps the earliest Catholic settler in the Barrens area, eventually served as a Justice of the Peace, Representative, and Senator. He had the honor of serving in all three state capitals, St. Louis, St. Charles, and Jefferson City. On October 13, 1820, he introduced a bill to separate his township from Ste. Genevieve County. The Legislature approved the bill on October 24, 1820, and created Perry County, named after Oliver Hazard Perry. Perry County was the last county organized under the Territory of Missouri in 1820. The Territory was made a state in 1821. In 1822 the County Seat was established at the "Barrens" in Perry County. The City of Perryville was not officially incorporated until 1831.

<sup>5</sup>Layton to Shaw, September 6, 1912. Original letter in Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary Archives; and O'Rourke, p. 2.

<sup>6</sup>Nerinckx to Carroll, September 15, 1809. Archdiocese of Baltimore Archives.

<sup>7</sup>Walter H. Hill, Historical Sketch of the St. Louis University (St. Louis: Patrick Fox, 1879), p. 2. For early attitudes toward prairie lands, see Beck's Gazetteer of 1833: "The prairies, although generally fertile, are so very extensive that they must, for a great length of time, and perhaps forever, remain wild and uncultivated, yet such is the enterprise of the American citizen--such the emigration to the West, that it almost amounts to presumption to hazard an opinion on the subject. . . . It is not possible, however, that the interior of these prairies can be inhabited; for setting aside the difficulty of obtaining timber, it is on other accounts unpleasant and uncomfortable. In the winter the northern and western blasts are excessively cold, and the snow is drifted like hills and mountains, so as to render it impossible to cross from one side of the prairie to the other. In summer, on the contrary, the sun acting on such an extensive surface, and the southerly winds, which uniformly prevail during this season, produce a degree of heat almost insupportable." Cited in Floyd Calvin Shoemaker, Missouri and Missourians: Land of Contrasts and People of Achievements, 5 vols. (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1943), 2:440.

<sup>8</sup>Timothy J. O'Rourke, Maryland Catholics on the Frontier: The Missouri and Texas Settlements (Parsons, KS: Brefney Press, 1973), p. 2. Some sources attributed the name the Barrens to Barrens County, Kentucky, where the early settlers allegedly located after leaving Maryland. See, for example, Centennial History of Perry County, Missouri, 1821-1921 (N.p.: Centennial History Committee, 1921), n.p. However, O'Rourke noted that most of the Perry County settlers were from Nelson County, Kentucky, which later became Nelson, Marion, and Washington counties, not from Barrens County. O'Rourke, p. 2.

<sup>9</sup>Congregation of Saint Mary's Letter to Father Badin, dated August 4, 1806. (Sent to Washington County, Kentucky) Archdiocese of Baltimore Archives.

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<sup>10</sup>Moore to Rosati, September 29, 1837. *Archdiocese of Saint Louis Chancery Archives*.

<sup>11</sup>The Congregation of the Mission, known as the Vincentians, worked on the frontiers and among the rural poor. In France, members of the Congregation of the Mission were referred to as "Lazarists." The Vincentians were founded in 17th Century France (1625) by Saint Vincent de Paul. Saint Vincent is officially designated as "The Apostle of Charity." Founded originally because of the deplorable conditions in the church in 17th Century France, the mission of the Vincentians was to bring the gospel to the rural poor who rarely saw a priest. The Vincentians are not Religious in the strict sense of the word, but rather secular priests living in community. They take simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. There are Vincentian Brothers who also take the same vows and carry on the work of Saint Vincent.

<sup>12</sup>Martin J. O'Malley, "The Centenary of the Foundation of the Saint Louis Diocesan Seminary." *Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review* I (1918): 48.

<sup>13</sup>Original Deed to Seminary property. Original in Saint Mary's of the Barrens Archives.

<sup>14</sup>St. Louis Academy was originally established as a Latin school. After its curriculum was enlarged, it was renamed St. Louis College. When problems developed in the late 1820s, classes were apparently suspended until the Society of Jesus assumed control in 1829. In 1832, the General Assembly approved the charter for St. Louis University. McCandless, p. 198.

<sup>15</sup>Jack Rice, "150 Years of Education," *Saint Louis Post Dispatch*, December 8, 1968, p. 3K. According to Walter H. Hill (p. 2), "The Lazarist fathers went on a farm at the Barrens, in Perry County, Missouri, where they built for themselves a rude home with their own hands. This was the humble first beginning of St. Mary's College and Seminary at the Barrens, which Subsequently became so well known in the West on account of the many priests eminent for virtue and learning who there acquired their education."

<sup>16</sup>Stafford Poole and Douglas J. Slawson, *Church and Slave in Perry County, Missouri, 1818-1865* (Lewiston, NY: E. Mellen Press, 1986), p. 11; Rosati, *op. cit.*, p. 59; and *Vincentian Heritage*, IV, 2, (1983) pp. 109-110. Catholics never represented the majority of the population of Perry County. By 1823, the number of Catholic families had reached 104. In 1830, only 158 Catholic families, representing 35 percent of the families in the county, had settled primarily around Perryville. In 1840, the percentage declined to 27 percent, or 229 families. With the influx of French and German immigrants in the 1840s, Catholic families increased to 273, or 33 percent of the total number, but declined to 319, or 21 percent, in 1860. Poole and Slawson, pp. 45 and 47.

<sup>17</sup>Journal of the Senate of the Second General Assembly of the State of Missouri, Begun and Held at the Town of Saint Charles, 1822 (Saint Charles: Paschall, 1823), pp. 38-48.

<sup>18</sup>Perry McCandless accorded the honor of "the first university west of the Mississippi River to St. Louis University. Organized in 1818 by Bishop DuBourg as the St. Louis Academy, a Latin school, it was renamed St. Louis College after its curriculum was enlarged. Classes were temporarily suspended in the late 1820s, but resumed when the Society of Jesus assumed control in 1829. In 1832, the General Assembly approved a charter for the institution, renamed St. Louis University. McCandless, *A History of Missouri*, William E. Parrish, gen. ed., Missouri Sesquicentennial Edition (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1972), vol. 2: 1820 to 1860, p. 197.

<sup>19</sup>Saint Mary's Seminary Board Meetings, 1823-1830.

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<sup>20</sup>Frederick J. Easterly, The Life of Rt. Rev. Joseph Rosati, C.M.: First Bishop of Saint Louis, 1789-1843 (Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 1942), pp. 60-61.

<sup>21</sup>William Clark Kennerly, "Early Days in Saint Louis from the Memoirs of an Old Citizen," edited by Mrs. Daniel R. Russell (daughter of William Clark Kennerly), Missouri Historical Society Collection 3 (1911): 413-414.

<sup>22</sup>James J. Walsh, Education of the Founding Fathers of the Republic: Scholasticism in the Colonial Colleges; a Neglected Chapter in the History of American Education (New York: Fordham University Press, 1935), pp. 8-30.

<sup>23</sup>Shepherd of the Valley, February 7, 1834, p. 3.

<sup>24</sup>Thomas G. Bradford, A Comprehensive Atlas: Geographical, Historical and Commercial (Boston: Wilkins and Carter, 1835), p. 152.

<sup>25</sup>Edward J. Power, A Historic of Catholic Higher Education in the United States (Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Company, 1958), p. 12; and Donald G. Tewksbury, The Founding of American Colleges and Universities Before the Civil War (1965), p.59.

<sup>26</sup>McCandless, p. 197; Frederick Arthur Culmer, A New History of Missouri (1938), p.261; and Eugene M. Violette, A History of Missouri (1951), pp.453-454.

<sup>27</sup>Andrew M. Greeley, The Changing Catholic College (Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1967), pp. 24-25.

<sup>28</sup>Power, p. 32.

<sup>29</sup>Charles L. Souvey, "History of the Lazarists in the U.S.," p. 116. Unpublished original typed copy in Saint Mary's of the Barrens Archives.

<sup>30</sup>Rosati, Memoires, p. 60; and Vincentian Heritage, IV, 2 (1983), p.111.

<sup>31</sup>Souvey, op. cit., pp. 115-116.

<sup>32</sup>DuBourg to Rosati, August 2, 1818.

<sup>33</sup>Rice, p. 3K.

<sup>34</sup>Robert A. Campbell, Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri (Saint Louis: R.A. Campbell, 1874), p. 425.

<sup>35</sup>Campbell, pp. 424-425.

<sup>36</sup>John J. Bagen, C.M. Saint Mary's of the Barrens Parish - The Early Days (Perryville: Association of the Miraculous Medal, 1987), p. 45.

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Perry County, Missouri**

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<sup>37</sup>Rybolt, op. cit., p. 8.

<sup>38</sup>Rybolt, op. cit., p. 18.

<sup>39</sup>Rybolt, op. cit., p. 100.

<sup>40</sup>Bagen, op. cit., p.3.

<sup>41</sup>Rosati, Memoires, p. 69 and 71; and Vincentian Heritage, IV, 2, 1983, pp. 121-122, 124.

<sup>42</sup>Saint Mary's Seminary Board Meetings, 1823-1830.

<sup>43</sup>Joseph Rosati Diary, translated and annotated by Charles Souvay. Saint Louis Catholic Historical Review, III (1921), p. 369.

<sup>44</sup>Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary, Perryville, Missouri. Published by The Association of the Miraculous Medal, Perryville, Missouri, 1968.

<sup>45</sup>Rybolt, op. cit., p. 230.

<sup>46</sup>Rybolt, op. cit., p. 231.

<sup>47</sup>Rybolt, op. cit., p. 159.

<sup>48</sup>Rybolt, op. cit., p. 160.

<sup>49</sup>Pamela Schaeffer, "First Seminary in the West Goes Way of Wagon Train," Saint Louis Post-Dispatch, May 22, 1985. Section F.

<sup>50</sup>American Catholic Historical Researches. 1906, p. 94.

<sup>51</sup>Biographical notes on Nicholas J. Steines made by Fr. Pat Mullin in student records of Saint Mary's of the Barrens Seminary, Perryville, MO.

<sup>52</sup>National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form: Immaculate Conception School, Saint Louis, MO. Item No. 8, Page 1. Landmarks Association of Saint Louis Archives.

<sup>53</sup>McCune Gill, The Saint Louis Story. Saint Louis, MO, 1952. Landmarks Association of Saint Louis Archives.

<sup>54</sup>Gill, op. cit.

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St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, Missouri

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**UTM References**

E. 16/245550/4179340

**Verbal Boundary Description**

Beginning at the southwestern intersection of Route T and Highway 51, proceed south along the western right-of-way of Highway 51 six hundred feet; then proceed west 1800 feet; then proceed north to the southern right-of-way of Route T; then proceed east along the right-of-way of Route T to the point of beginning.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the nominated property is drawn to include those resources which are most closely associated with the educational significance of St. Mary's of the Barrens Seminary and which retain integrity. The northern boundary of the district is formed by Missouri Route T, while the eastern boundary is marked by Highway 51; the construction and improvement of both roads adversely impacted the original property of the seminary. The southern boundary was drawn just beyond the main concentration of buildings which form the historic campus. Beyond the boundary, nonhistoric buildings associated with the modern functions of the seminary have been constructed and the land is no longer devoted to its historic use. The western boundary was drawn to exclude the offices of the Shrine of the Miraculous Medal, which sits on land formerly administered by the seminary. The boundary includes the greatest concentration of historic resources associated with the seminary and all those buildings with architectural significance and encompasses thirty-four of the 550 acres which remain under the ownership of the seminary.

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**St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
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The following is the same for all photographs, unless noted:

St. Mary's of the Barrens Historic District  
Perry County, MO  
Steven E. Mitchell  
April 4, 1995

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory, Jefferson City, MO

Photographs taken in 1991 and earlier were field checked in April 1995.

- #1: photographer: unknown  
date: circa 1983  
aerial view, camera facing southeast
- #2: Finney Library, Kulage Hall, garage, Oliva and Smith halls, and power house; camera facing west
- #3: St. Mary's of the Barrens Church and Angelus Bell Tower, camera facing east
- #4: detail, St. Mary's of the Barrens Church; camera facing north
- #5: photographer: John R. Rauh  
date: September 28, 1991  
St. Mary's of the Barrens Church main altar; camera facing west
- #6: photographer: John R. Rauh  
date: September 28, 1991  
St. Mary's of the Barrens Church main altar; camera facing west
- #7: photographer: John R. Rauh  
date: September 28, 1991  
St. Mary's of the Barrens Church, dome over main altar
- #8: Rosati Hall; camera facing south
- #9: Rosati Hall; camera facing north
- #10: Smith Hall, Oliva Hall, Rosati Hall; camera facing southeast
- #11: Oliva Hall, Rosati Hall, St. Mary's of the Barrens Church; camera facing southwest
- #12: Oliva Hall, Smith Hall; camera facing northwest
- #13: Saint Joseph's Visitor Center; camera facing east

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Perry County, Missouri

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- #14: Kulage Hall; camera facing northeast
- #15: Rosati Hall, Oliva Hall, Smith Hall, Kulage Hall; camera facing northeast
- #16: Vincentian Community Cemetery, Rosati's Cabin, St. Joseph Visitor's Center; camera facing northeast
- #17: Rosati's Cabin; camera facing northwest
- #18: Rosati's Cabin; camera facing west
- #19: Joseph A. Finney Library; camera facing south
- #20: Recreation Center, Joseph A. Finney Library, St. Joseph's Visitor Center; camera facing north
- #21: footbridge west of Grotto; camera facing north
- #22: Grotto; camera facing southeast
- #23: Mound of Our Lady; camera facing southeast
- #24: fountain east of Rosati's Cabin; camera facing south



PERRYVILLE WEST QUADRANGLE

MISSOURI-PERRY CO.

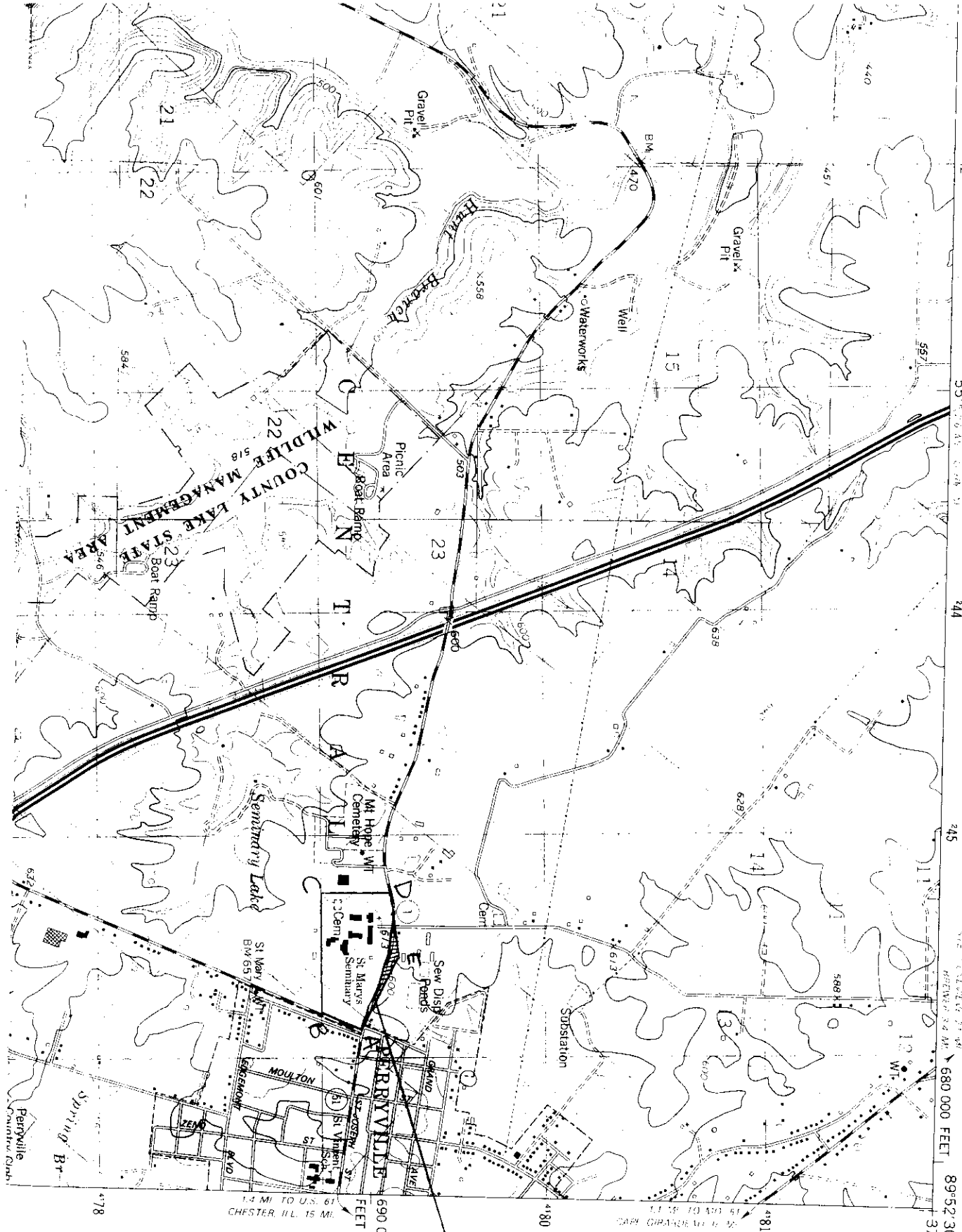
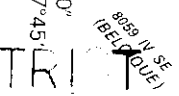
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

NW/4 PERRYVILLE 15' QUADRANGLE

SCALE 680 000 FEET

89°52'30"

37°45'

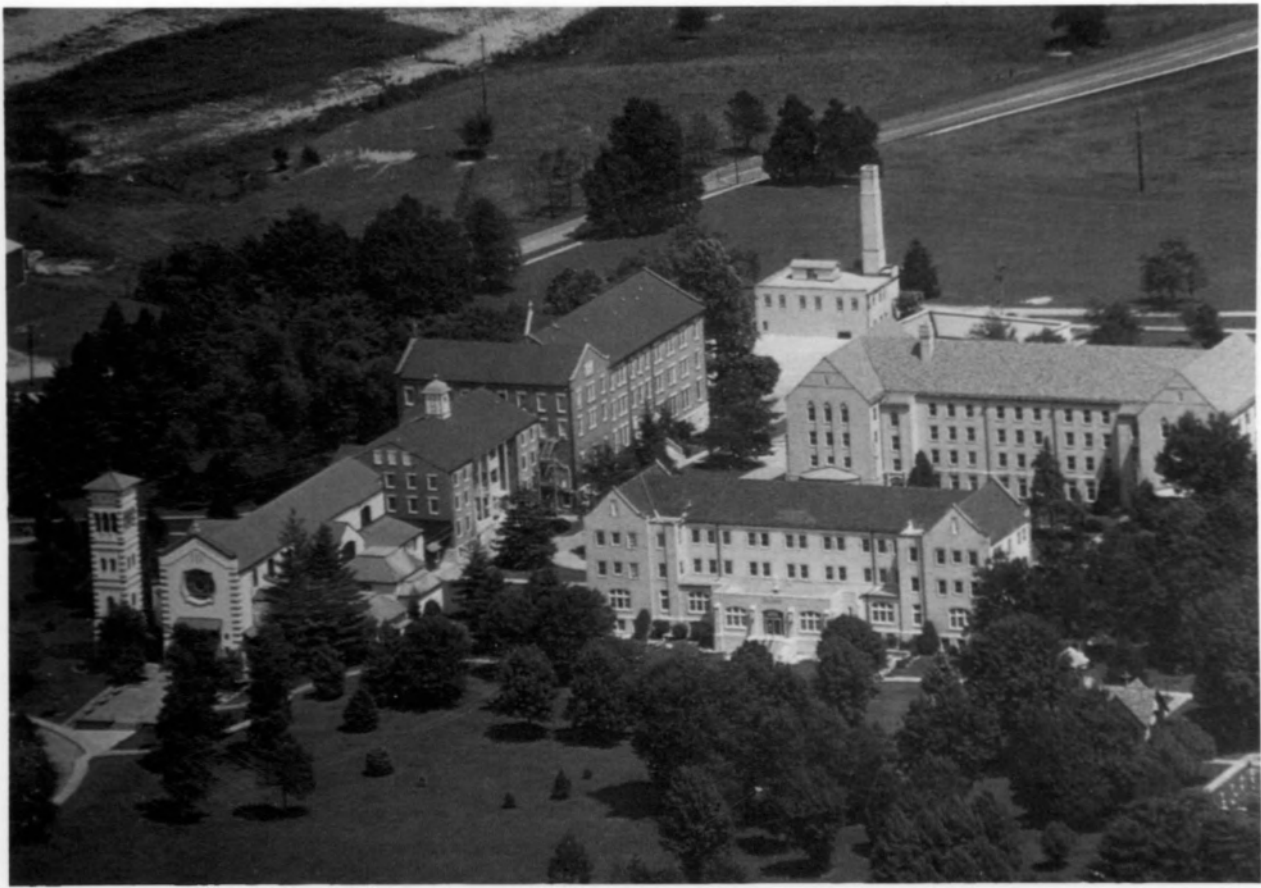


SAINT MARY'S OF THE BARRENS HISTORIC DISTRICT  
 PERRY COUNTY, MO

A: 16/245880/4179180 B: 16/245800/4179000

C: 16/245260/4179000 D: 16/245260/4179300

E: 16/245550/4179340

























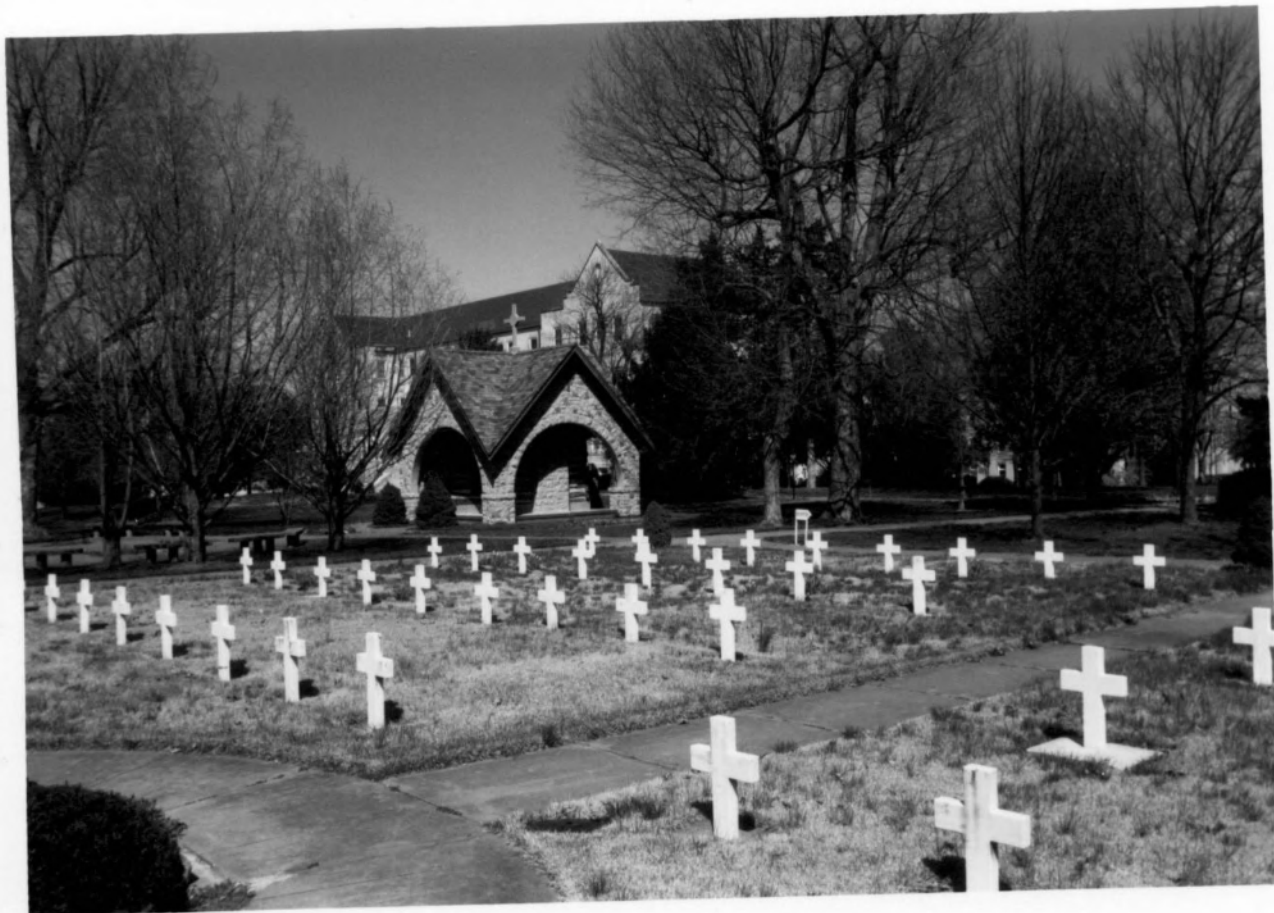


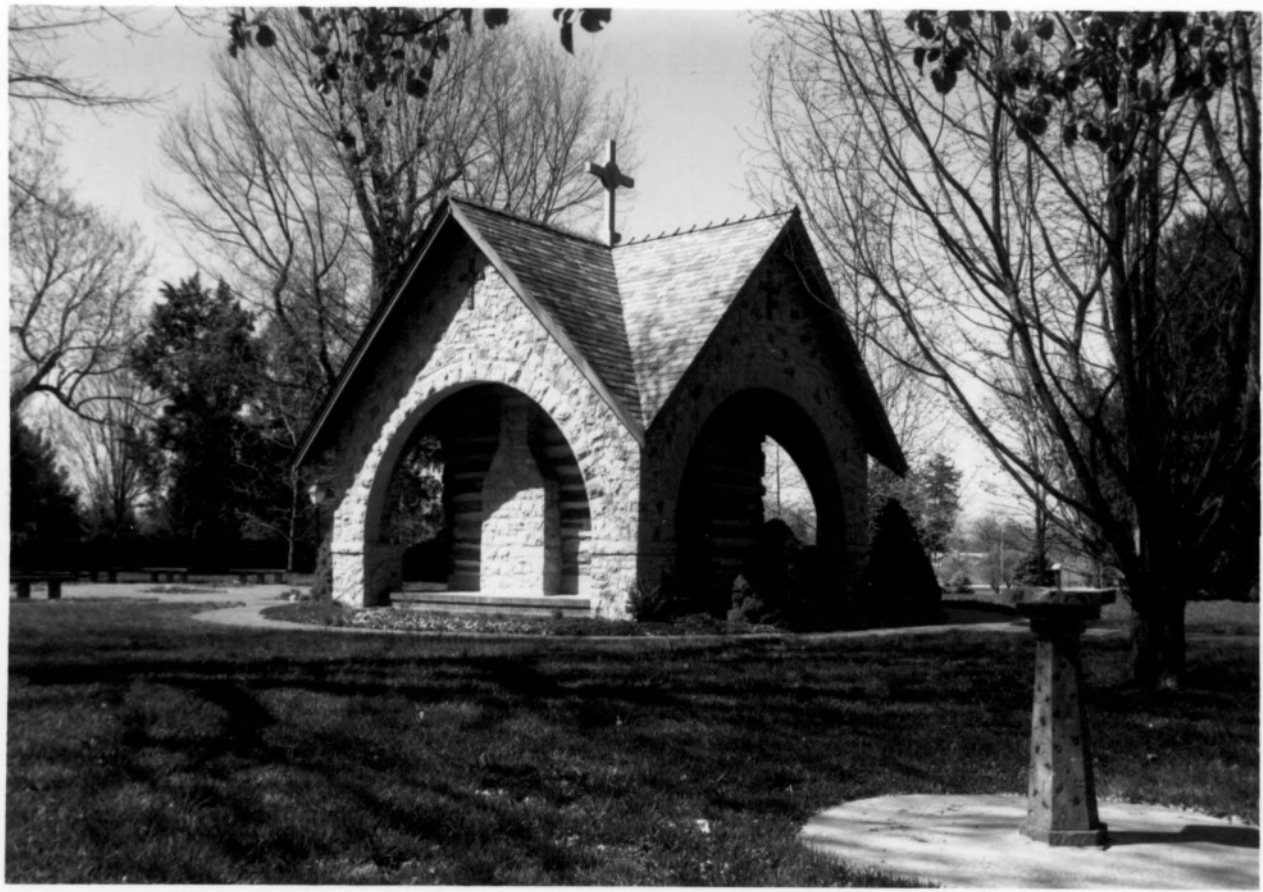












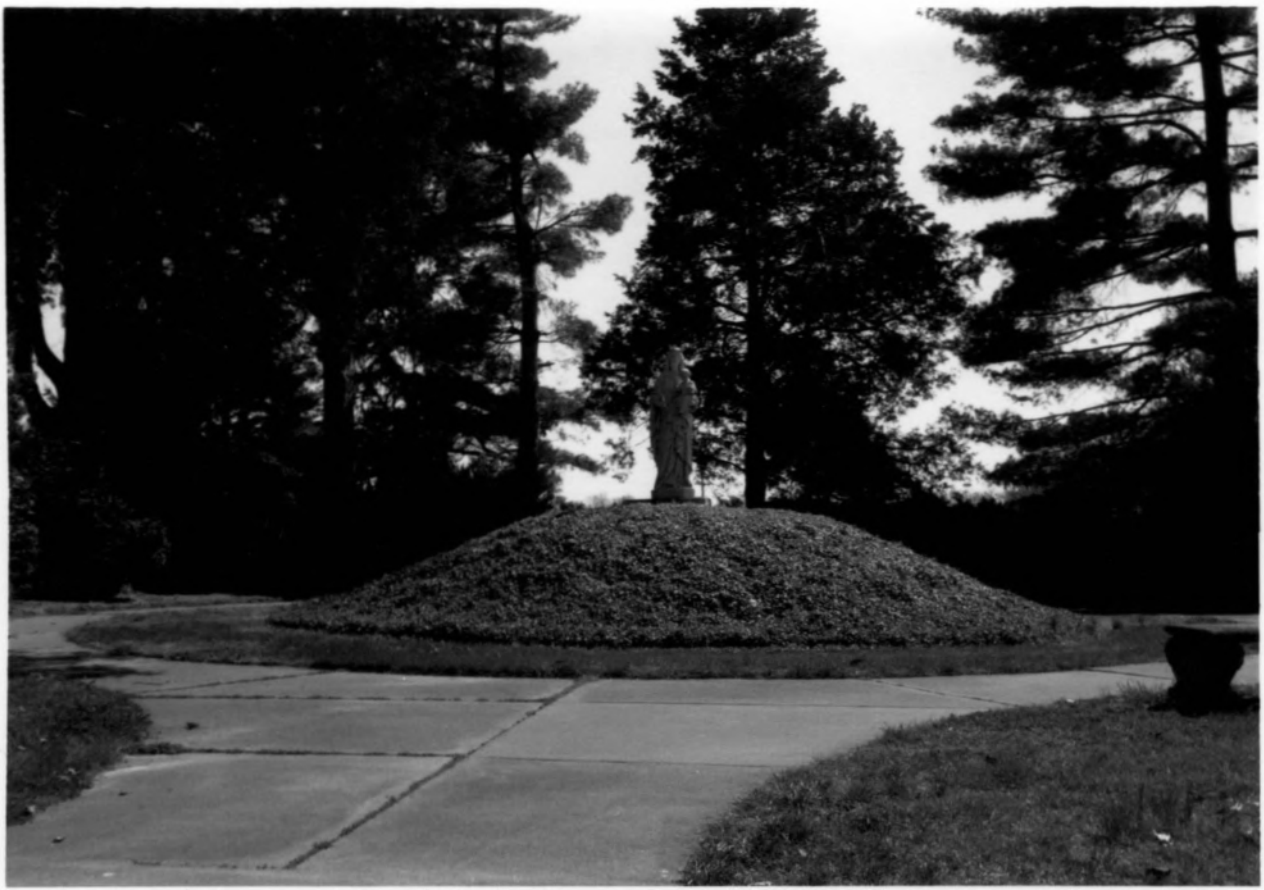
















EXTRA  
PHOTOS



