

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100011559

Date Listed:

Property Name: Christian Church

County: Linn

State: MO

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

SHERRY FREAR



Digitally signed by SHERRY FREAR

Date: 2025.03.20 12:52:44 -04'00'

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Clarification: The boundary includes the areas demarcated in Figure 2 "Site Map" with yellow, blue, and red lines. The area labeled "unowned lot," with the neighbor's garage, is not included in the property boundary.

The MISSOURI SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name	Christian Church
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Other names/site number First Church of Christ (Disciples of Christ)

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number	116 West Gracia Avenue	N/A	not for publication
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City or town	Marceline	N/A	vicinity
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State	MO	Code	15	County	Linn	Zip Code	64658
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3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

☐ national ☐ statewide ☒ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Dan Scott

February 3, 2025

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date _____

Missouri Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date _____

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Christian Church
Name of Property

Linn, Missouri
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	2	structures
0	2	objects
1	4	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/ religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/ religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

walls: Brick

roof: Asphalt shingles

other: _____

☒ NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Christian Church
Name of Property

Linn, Missouri
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

☒ STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE ON CONTINUATION PAGES

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Period of Significance

1915

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Albert (A.J.) Richardson, Albert (A.J.)--Contractor
and Architect

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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 # _____

___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

___ Other State agency

___ Federal agency

___ Local government

___ University

___ Other. Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Marcelline Survey Report, LI-AS-001-052, April 2018

First Christian Church of Marceline
Name of Property

Linn, Missouri
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.559

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1 39.714238 -92.952537 3 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

2 _____ 4 _____
Latitude: Longitude: Latitude: Longitude:

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (On continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification (On continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edwin R. Comber

organization Midwest Preservation Group date 17 November 2023

street & number 6605 N. Brenda Lane telephone 765.212.5200

city or town Muncie state IN zip code 47304

e-mail Midwestpreservationgroup@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Photographs**
- **Owner Name and Contact Information**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

First Christian Church of Marceline

Linn, Missouri

Name of Property

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Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log:

Name of Property: **First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)**

City or Vicinity: **Marceline**

County: **Linn** State: **Missouri**

Photographer: **Edwin R. Comber and Lex Cavanah**

Date

Photographed: **13 March 2023; 17 August 2023**

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

PHOTO LOG

- 1 of 34: South Elevation, Primary Façade, facing north
- 2 of 34: East Elevation, facing west southwest
- 3 of 34: North Elevation, facing south
- 4 of 34: West Elevation, facing northeast
- 5 of 34: Prayer/Reflection Area, facing north
- 6 of 34: Parking Lot, facing west
- 7 of 34: Sanctuary/Nave, partial East and South walls, facing southeast
- 8 of 34: Sanctuary/Nave and Organ, partial West and North walls, facing northwest
- 9 of 34: Sanctuary/Nave Choir platform, facing west
- 10 of 34: East Tower Entry Vestibule South wall, facing southeast
- 11 of 34: East Tower Entry Vestibule, West wall and entryway from portico, facing west
- 12 of 34: Prayer Room, West Tower, partial West and South walls, facing southwest
- 13 of 34: Overflow Room baptismal well cover at far-left corner, partial West wall and balcony, facing west
- 14 of 34: Stained Glass/ Painted Lead Glass, Sanctuary east wall, facing west
- 15 of 34: Untitled (Kitchenette), First Floor, West wall, facing southwest
- 16 of 34: Historic Office Doors, Church Office, First Floor, Overflow room East wall, facing east
- 17 of 34: Historic Interior Doors, Overflow room north wall, facing north
- 18 of 34: Library, North wall, facing north
- 19 of 34: Original KUM-JOY-NUS Room (now nursery), partial West and North wall, facing northwest
- 20 of 34: "Fisherman" Room, facing north

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- 21 of 34: Barman (?) Room, Facing northeast
- 22 of 34: G11 Room, facing northwest
- 23 of 34: G9 Room, facing south southwest
- 24 of 34: Untitled Room, facing north
- 25 of 34: G8 Room, facing northwest
- 26 of 34: Stairs to First Floor and Basement, facing west
- 27 of 34: View of Overflow Room from balcony, facing west
- 28 of 34: G10, facing east
- 29 of 34: Elementary Classroom/Dining Area, Basement, facing northeast
- 30 of 34: Preschool Classroom/Sunday School, Basement, facing north
- 31 of 34: Untitled, East Tower Basement, facing southwest
- 32 of 34: Furnace Room, Basement, facing north
- 33 of 34: Untitled, West Tower Basement, facing west
- 34 of 34: Furnace/Coal Room Hallway, facing north

Figure Log:

Include figures on continuation pages at the end of the nomination.

- 1 of 25: Context Map
- 2 of 25: Site Map
- 3 of 25: Location Map
- 4 of 25: Layout (1964), First Floor
- 5 of 25: Layout (1964), Second Floor
- 6 of 25: Layout (1964), Basement
- 7 of 25: Photo Key (Current), First Floor
- 8 of 25: Photo Key (Current), Second Floor
- 9 of 25: Photo Key (Current), Basement
- 10 of 25: Original Marceline First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
- 11 of 25: Circa 1915 Marceline First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
- 12 of 25: Marceline St. Bonaventure Catholic Church
- 13 of 25: Stained glass/Painted Lead Glass Windows, south portico wall, facing north
- 14 of 25: Stained Glass/Painted Leaded Glass Windows, Sanctuary, facing west
- 15 of 25: Historic Entry, East side of portico, facing east
- 16 of 25: Historic doors, Second Floor, facing north
- 17 of 25: Historic Window, facing northeast
- 18 of 25: Entry to Baptismal.
- 19 of 25: Beam damage in Sanctuary showing wood frame
- 20 of 25: First Baptist Church of Marceline
- 21 of 25: 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
- 22 of 25: 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
- 23 of 25: 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
- 24 of 25: 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map
- 25 of 25: Marceline United Methodist Church

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

SUMMARY

The Christian Church of Marceline, now known as the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), at 116 West Gracia Avenue in Marceline, Linn County, Missouri was designed and built in 1915 by Albert (A.J.) Richardson, a Marceline contractor, architect, and member of the church. It is located half a block west of Marceline's southern block of the downtown commercial district on West Gracia Avenue, a mostly residential street. It is a local example of Classical Revival architecture in the city. This structure was built to accommodate the growing congregation of the church. Four non-contributing resources sit on the property: A small prayer garden with benches and a marble monument (assembly counted as one non-contributing structure) is directly northwest of the building and a parking lot (non-contributing structure) occupies most of the western half of the property; a flag pole occupies the southwest corner approximately 10 feet from the southwest corner of the primary façade, while a welcome sign sits about four feet away from the southeast corner of the primary façade. The church is located immediately west of the east border with the alley. The two-story brick building with a basement and a shingled hipped cross-gable roof is divided into three bays on its south elevation (façade), five bays on its east elevation, a north elevation with four bays, and nine bays on its west elevation. All elevations (south, east, north and west) are faced with red brick and recessed fields of lighter red bricks occurring in some areas at the primary level of each side of the building. The south façade features a central portico with central steps flanked by a pair of Ionic columns on either side. The secondary elevations (east, north, and west) are brick with concrete lintels and sills. The building's interior is functional and conservatively decorated with historic detailing, such as a domed Sanctuary, stained and painted lead glass at the east, south and west walls of the Sanctuary, and raised platforms for the organ and dais (northwest corner) and choir (west wall). The north portion of the building has a flat ceiling throughout where offices, storage and classrooms are. The basement maintains many of its historical features, such as room dimensions and locations. The interior and exterior maintain historical integrity.

The 1915 building had parapets at the top of each tower when it was originally built (Figure 10). Those were removed prior to 1963.¹ Among the changes to the property are the installation of non-historic entryways on the east and west sides of the building and an ADA compliant ramp (Photo 2) for those with mobility issues at the east elevation. A flood caused damage to the basement resulting in the bathroom and some other areas being repaired and updated, but no structural work has been done.

ELABORATION

SETTING

The First Christian Church of Marceline (known at First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) of Marceline) covers most of its historic lot along West Gracia Avenue (a brick/cobblestone road) plus 3.5 other lots (three to the west and a half lot to the east). It is situated one block west of the southern part of Marceline's downtown commercial district (Figures 1-3). The area is a

¹ No other data has been found regarding this alteration.

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First Christian Church of Marceline
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

residential neighborhood with a mix of late-19th – early-20th century homes and some vacant lots.²

Setting and Site

Figures 1-3, 6, 21-23; Photos 1-6

The 1894, 1902, and 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps (Figures 21-23) indicate a building was located on this spot, but its outline is different than the current building. Each map shows the same boundary. In 1894, the historical boundary of the church was lots 24 -26;³ three houses with other buildings on lots 27-32⁴ are now occupied by a parking lot and a green space. To the east was the plot that would later be acquired by the church. The 1902 Sanborn map shows the same layout (Figure 22). By 1911, the church owned lot 23, which contained the house and two unidentified buildings to the east. The house due west of the property on plots 27-28 stayed largely the same, but it appears the two houses which occupied lots 29-30 and 31-32 respectively were combined into two houses on one large lot covering lots 29-32 (Figure 23).

The building seen in the 1894 Sanborn map (Figure 21) was the congregation's original 1890 church located on the same plots as the current building (the historical boundary). The building seen in these maps still exists as the shell of the middle section of the current building. The old church, which faced W. Gracie Avenue as does the current resource, was raised up and rotated 90 degrees so the south-facing primary façade faced either east or west.⁵ The basement was dug under the old church as it was lifted. It was then set down on top of the basement. It does not appear to be visible inside the new church.⁶

The lot due east of the building is owned by the church; the house that formerly sat on the lot was demolished in 1972 and the plot was split in two and half of the plot donated to the church in 1989 (Figures 21-23; Photos 1 and 6).⁷ The land currently occupied by the garage in the northeast corner of the property is not owned by the church; it is private property (Figures 1-3). The two lots to the west where a parking lot now sits was acquired in 1995 (Figures 21-23; Photo 6).

The site is relatively level with only a slight slope of approximately 10 degrees moving toward the north making the north end of the building more exposed than the south end, which is most evident when facing the east and west elevations of the building (Photos 1-6).

² The nomination is citing what exists within the current boundaries; however, the parking lot was not part of the historic boundary.

³ The church sat on Lots 25-26, but the church owned Lot 24.

⁴ *Marceline, MO*. Sanborn Fire Insurance [Map], 1894.

⁵ As yet, no information has been found to determine which direction it was turned. However, a 90-degree turn means the former façade face either east or west.

⁶ Confirmed during 8 November 2023 site visit.

⁷ Based on church archival records.

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property
Linn, Missouri

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Landscaping is minimal: four medium sized shrubs span the front of the south façade while two smaller shrubs stand at the corner of the east and south façades respectively (Photos 1-2).

The First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) constitutes a major architectural presence along West Gracia Avenue and in Marceline. The church shares its block with its parking lot to the west and a small garage building not associated with the church in the northeast corner of the block occupied by the church, a parking lot to the west, signage in front of the south primary façade, a ramp attached to the building to the east, a flagpole near the southwest corner of the church, and a seating/prayer garden to the north of the building.

Exterior of the First Christian Church of Marceline

South Elevation (Primary Façade)

The south elevation is the church's primary façade and is used as the main entrance into the building. It contains three bays. One bay is a central recessed portico. The other two bays are towers (Photo 1).

The historic water table divides the basement from the upper floors.

On the south façade a two-sash window flanks the stairs to the porch, on the east side and the other on the west side, respectively. These are found behind the shrubs.

Portico Area

The portico is topped with a flat roof and a stucco parapet with a subdued, flowing battlement with rounded and curving embrasures rather than is the typical square ones and with squared merlon (Photo 1).

The portico, which measures 22' x 10'9",⁸ is accessed via a rise of eleven concrete stairs with non-historic handrails and is flanked by two two-story towers on each side (east and west respectively).

The portico is a masonry and wood interpretation of a classical Ionic temple portico and employs metal Ionic columns. This central bay has a large portico. There are four paired Ionic columns with rounded plinths with two on each side of the stairs leading to the portico; the columns support a wood entablature that has a stucco parapet above the wood. These columns were identified⁹ as all steel;¹⁰ however, the capitals are wood.¹¹

⁸ Confirmed by a physical measuring on 17 August 2023.

⁹ "Architectural/Historic Inventory Form." *Marceline Survey*. Commissioned by Missouri Department of Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Office. April 2018. Survey No. LI-AS-001-037.

¹⁰ "Plans Ready for Christian Church." *The Marceline Journal-Mirror*. 16 April 1915, XXVII.

¹¹ This was discovered during the Missouri SHPO's 8 November 2023 on-site inspection. Newly peeling paint exposed the wood.

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property
Linn, Missouri

County and State
N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

A pair of wood doors with stone lintels flanks the porch on both the west and east sides of the portico (Figures 10-11 and 15; Photo 1). A stone inlay (described below) is centered in the north wall below four stained-glass window pairings (Figure 13)—a small stained-glass window, topped by a longer stained-glass window (Figures 10-11; Photo 1). These stairs are flanked by two historic stacked brick pedestal which have a large square base at ground level with a smaller square brick pedestal on top of it, and the entire column capped with an historic globe light. The lights rest on a concrete cap while the brick pedestal itself rest on stone (Photo 1). It appears the smaller brick pedestal is a later addition; the date of this addition is unknown. At both the east and west walls of the recessed porch area the walls of the towers.¹²

The backwall (north wall) of the recessed porch holds a set of four historic stained-glass and painted lead windows (Photo 1). Each window consists of a large, vertically oriented rectangular panel with a small, horizontally oriented rectangular panel at the top and bottom. A more in-depth discussion of the stained-glass windows can be found below in the “Stained Glass/Painted Leaded Glass” subsection.

Below this row of windows is the date stone with the date of construction. It reads:

First Christian Church
Erected 1915

This stone is surrounded by a flat segmented brick surround.

The ceiling material under the portico is historic bead board. There is also bead board in the east stairwell.

Towers

All features are historic unless otherwise stated. On the first floor of both towers is the multicolored quoining referenced above. These areas are seen centered on each wall (Photo 1). The quoining effect is seen at every corner of this façade. Both towers have a centered wood-framed, two-sash stained-glass window with a stone sill and lintel on the first floor. The second-floor windows are functional. There are external historic windows covering the stained glass on each elevation. The second story of each tower has a single one-over-one wood window, also with concrete sills and lintels. These areas are standard red brick (Photo 1).

East Elevation

The east elevation is divided into three bays. The southernmost section is the east side of the eastern tower of the south façade. This is followed by a recessed section and a larger section to the north (Photo 2). The historic water table divides the basement from the upper floors.

¹² Visual inspection of the doors by SHPO on 8 November 2023 confirmed that the doors are historic.

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A non-historic entryway with a ramp leads to a non-historic door in the east tower; it measures 15'6 1/2" x 31'11" long and 4'11" wide. The ramp extends from the entry way along most of the central section (Photo 2). It extends out from the church about 15 feet and consists of two slopes, the first of which moves up toward the north and the other continues upward to the south where it connects with the non-historic door to the sanctuary.

Southern Bay

The southern bay—the east wall of the east tower—has similar features as to what is seen on the tower when viewed from the southern exposure. The same quoining feature exists on this wall and wraps around the north corner of the bay blending into the short north wall connecting to the recessed central bay.

The tower wall holds an historic wood-framed door with a transom topped with a stone lintel on the first level. A non-historic wood ramp was built in the mid-1900s to comply with ADA regulations for individuals with mobility issues (Photo 2).¹³ The tower's second level contains a wood window with a single light in the upper sash. The bottom sash has non-historic infill with a vent.

Central Bay

The central section is recessed by approximately 12 inches meeting with the north wall of the east tower. The south wall of the recessed area is red brick. This recessed wall of the bay has the same quoining seen on the towers. It holds a set of four stained-glass and painted lead glass windows. There are three rows of windows: small upper and lower transom windows and a central row made of four large, fixed panels. The central windows display scenes from the Bible, the lower transom windows have names of donors in them, which the upper transom windows have no elaborations (Photo 2).¹⁴

There are no second-floor windows in this bay because this bay is the outer wall of the church's sanctuary/nave; the sanctuary is one large room with a domed ceiling (see below for more details about the sanctuary). A modern, non-historic entrance has been added to this bay. The entrance is reminiscent of a shed. It is a square wooden entrance painted white and containing a non-historic metal door facing east. It occupies the north corner of the bay and is approximately 7 feet in height (Photo 2).

Along the basement are six two-sash windows that line the east elevation with three obscured by the ramp; one of these windows at the far north end of this wall is boarded up.

Northern Bay

This bay has three levels of windows and the same quoining effect see elsewhere. also has a one-over-one historic window with concrete sills and lintels on the second floor (Photo 2). This

¹³ Cavanah, Lex. Personal Interview. 8 November 2023.

¹⁴ A more in-depth discussion of the stained-glass windows can be found below in the "Stained Glass/Painted Leaded Glass" subsection.

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First Christian Church of Marceline

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N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

section has three equally spaced bays from east to west. Each bay contains a one-over-one non-historic window set into historic wood frames with an historic concrete lintel and sill.

The basement level holds two of these windows (central and north bays) while the south bay of this wall is boarded over. The first-floor bays are set in a lighter red brick than that used for the quoining. Each non-historic window is set in the same kind of setting as those described above and are larger than the windows set into the basement and those on the second floor. The second-floor windows are identical in description to the previously mentioned windows, and the same size as those seen at the basement level, but smaller than those at the first-floor level (Photo 2).

A concrete block of unknown origin or purpose is directly to the south of the southernmost second story window. A conversation with SHPO during their 8 November 2023 on-site visit focused on this area and that of the eave at the north corner of this wall possibly having something to do with a removed hip return. Additional research is needed to determine if this area is where a return was removed. Modern utilities are affixed to this section.

Some of the windows on this elevation contain wood infill (Photo 7).¹⁵ Additionally, most of the exterior windows are non-historic with non-historic aluminum storm windows.

North Elevation

The north elevation, divided into four bays with one window at each of the three bays from east to west. It is a flat wall. The basement and first floor are divided by the historic water table divides the basement from the upper floors which runs horizontally along the length of this elevation (Photo 3)

Each window on this elevation, like the others on the south and east elevations, have concrete sills and lintels. The second-floor windows are smaller than the first floor and basement windows (which sits below the painted white stone water table), which are the same size.

This elevation's version of the quoining is seen at the east and west corners and a line of it continuing horizontally across all four bays (Photo 3) separating the first and second floors. The windows are described above.

The easternmost bay has quoining at the corner and the window pattern described above.

This window pattern continues in the east-central and west central bays. These bays are divided by a non-historic downpipe. The quoining divides the first and second floors.

¹⁵ Missouri SHPO states that they believe that the windows were replaced due to obstructions caused by the drop ceiling installation. As a result, the window openings were filled in with shorter windows. Only the windows that ended up extended after the ceiling was lowered have the infill. No construction records exist for most of the alterations to the church, so it is not known why these alterations were done.

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

The westernmost bay has a window at the first that is large than the second-floor window. At the basement area, below the water table, is a non-historic door and screen door at the basement level (Photo 3).

West elevation

The west elevation is divided into five sections. There are 8 bays spanning the basement level nine (9) bays across the first level, and four along the second floor. The below description moves from north to south (Photo 4)

First (Northernmost) Bay

The northernmost section contains two bays (Photo 4). It is a deeply recessed space containing wood-paneled windows as described above, including the concrete sills and lintels in the first and second floors and one below the water table at the basement. A door acting as a second bay is located between the first and second floors on the south side of the first bay. It leads to a fire escape ladder. It contains the quoining (Photo 4). The historic stone water table divides the basement from the upper floors and continues along each section of this elevation.

Second Bay

The second bay, immediately south of the first section, protrudes west from the northernmost section by about three feet but remains recessed from the central section. This bay has two bays with the northern bay containing one non-historic one-over-one window per level but with the historic sill and lintel. The window at the basement level has been replaced with a vent for a non-historic air conditioning unit that sits on the ground just outside of the former window. (Photo 4).

The second bay of this section, to the north of the other bay, contains two non-historic wood-framed windows with historic concrete sills and lintels seen on the other elevations and that are typical for this building. There is one each on the first and second floor. A non-historic single-story, shed-roofed entrance addition like the one on the east elevation (Photo 4) is at the southern corner of this bay where it meets the central bay. Modern utilities are attached to this bay. One former window is covered; it is where the air conditioning pipes enter.

Additionally, the windows on the first floor are contained within the same quoining seen on the other elevations of the building and create a clear border demarking the first and second floors (Photo 4).

The historic stone water table divides the basement from the upper floors.

Third Bay

The central section is the largest bay on this elevation. It is the west wall of the sanctuary. No windows appear on the second-floor area since there is no second floor in the sanctuary (Photo 4).

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The basement section has two windows, one of which is boarded up and has air conditioning cables running into it. The coal chute door occupies the central bay.

The first-floor section of this elevation has three bays and holds three wood-framed historic stained-glass windows with the concrete sills and lintels seen on the rest of the building. These windows are also contained within the same belt course pattern using color instead of projecting the brickwork, with a color change at the corners seen on other elevations of the building.

Fourth Bay

The next section is also part of the sanctuary and has no second-floor windows. Instead, this consists of one bay which is recessed as far back as the northernmost bay of this elevation. The first level holds one historic stained-glass window in the same style as all the others and is within the quoining, but it is not centered as are all other windows. Instead, this window rests against the north edge of this quoining pattern. The basement also has a window matching those of the other basement windows (Photo 4).

Fifth Bay (Southernmost)

The southernmost section protrudes from the previous section but extends only as far as the second section described above does. This section is the west elevation of the west tower seen on the south façade. It contains one bay (Photos 4).

There is a small wood-framed one-over-one window (like Figure 14) on the second floor with a ventilation grate substituted for a bottom pane of glass. A stained-glass window is centered within the quoining, with a color change at the corners that is seen on other elevations of the building. The two-sash one-over-one basement windows match the other windows used for the basement.

Roof

The church has a hipped, cross gabled roof with non-historic asphalt shingling. The slope of the roof viewed from the south elevation creates the illusion of the porch being a portico (Photo 1). The building's hipped, cross gabled roof over the entablature gives the appearance of a triangular gable typical of this style. Gabling is seen throughout the rest of the roof with some being shorter than others. The roof has relatively consistent sloping except for two small areas on the north elevation side of the building (Photo 3). A more detailed discussion of these two sections on the north elevation side is in the above "North Elevation" discussion. The east and west elevation roof designs are seen in Photos 2 and 4.

The two two-story towers have flat roofs with wide eaves. The towers from each side of the façade (Photo 1). The towers were originally parapeted with a blocked and squared-off look for, with an often-seen merlon and embrasure pattern.

Eaves run the full perimeter of the properties roof edges (Photos 1-4. These are historic but may not be original to the building.

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The roof is broken into three sections (Photos 1-4). The large central part of the roof of this elevation slopes at about a 45-degree angle toward the north and flattens out slightly before the non-historic eave. To the east and west, are two smaller areas in which the roof slants at about a 60-degree angle to the middle of the second-floor windows.

Three brick chimneys protrude from the roof. Two, a large one (approximately four feet high) and a smaller one (approximately two feet high), are located on the west elevation side of the building (Photo 4). The smaller chimney sits above the northernmost section of the west elevation, above the first bay. The larger chimney sits over the first sections' southernmost bay and abuts the central section containing the sanctuary. The third chimney (about two feet high) is on the east elevation side (Photo 2). It is situated above the second and third bays of the third (northernmost) section of the elevation. The historic chimney described above in the east elevation description is seen at this elevation as well. It sits at the corner of the west side of the roof's large central bay. All are capped.

Interior of the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

The overflow room of the church and the classrooms on both floors are the frame of the original 1890 church (Figure 12) used in the construction of the current church.¹⁶ As noted earlier, the original church was lifted off the foundation, a basement was dug, and the original church was then rotated 90 degrees and set over the basement.¹⁷ Recent measurements indicate the church has not been altered from the measurements discussed in a 1915 Marceline news article and in conjunction with the 1964 layouts (Figures 4-6).¹⁸

First Floor

Entry Points/Vestibules

When originally opened in 1915, the congregation was able to enter through either door leading from the façade's portico to get to the sanctuary (Figures 4, 7, 10-11 and 15; Photo 1). There are now three entries into the sanctuary from the outside: Through either of the doors flanking the portico (Photos 1) or the one on the east elevation for those with mobility issues (Photo 2). Both doors flanking the porch enter prayer rooms (Photo 12) through which people pass into the Sanctuary (Photos 10-11). The ceiling of these prayer rooms is the access to the second floor of the towers seen in Photo 1. The ceiling panels, when removed, expose a ladder to the second floor of the towers, which have no floor.

¹⁶ Petska, Beulah. *First Christian Church: 1888-1963 (Sixty-Fifth Anniversary)*. 24 May 1953.

¹⁷ "Linn." *The Chariton Courier*. 7 May 1915, p. 6. It is unknown which direction the church was rotated. The original church's primary façade, however, will be pointing to the east or west.

¹⁸ "Plans Ready for Christian Church." *The Marceline Journal-Mirror*. 16 April 1915, XXVII outlines the many of the measurements. Measurements physically taken on 17 August 2023, confirm these measurements have not changed.

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Sanctuary

The Sanctuary is a large octagonal domed room (Figures 4 and 7) with a plaster ceiling painted white. The ceiling detail includes beams with bracket detailing that move from the wood moulding lining in the upper corners of the room toward the center of the dome. These meet in the center of the dome where the dome flattens out. Through a small hole in one of these beams can be seen a wood frame that has been covered in plaster (Figure 19). These beams are decorative and not structural (Figure 19; Photos 7-9). An historic elongated light hangs from the center of the dome over the center pews. Two identical lights hang over the outer pews, respectively. A non-historic florescent light has been attached to the ceiling over the east entryway (Photo 7).

Four lights hang from the ceiling. The lights are over 50 years old but are not the original lighting for the 1915 erection. More research is required to determine when these lights were installed. The Sanctuary is primarily lit by the sun through the stained-glass windows. One non-historic florescent light hangs above the east entry doors (Photo 7).

The metal double doors to the southeast facing from the pulpit lead to the east side entry vestibule. The single metal door leads to the ramp on the east elevation side of the church. The non-historic wooden door to the south (when viewed from the pulpit) (Photo 7) leads to the southwest prayer room seen in Photos 10-11.

The Sanctuary is filled with 22 pews, an organ, a stage for the choir with non-historic seating, and the dais (Photos 7-9). To the left of the east entry is the former west entry, now a prayer room. The windows are all historic stained glass and painted lead glass and are the same windows viewed from the exterior (Figure 14; Photo 14). The pews and the organ pipes are original to the 1915 structure.

Wainscotting wraps around the southern walls of the Sanctuary. Modern speakers are affixed to the top of two walls while a non-historic fan and two lights hang from the ceiling above the choir alcove (Photos 7-9).

The rake of the Sanctuary's floor moves from southeast to northwest, with the lowest point being where the floor meets the dais (Photos 7-9).

Overflow Room Area

There is a non-historic accordion door separating the overflow room from the Sanctuary. To the east of this accordion door is a doorless entry point to the overflow room (Figures 4 and 7, Photos 13 and 27).

Circling the overflow room on three sides (which is the frame of the original 1890 Christian Church) are several rooms (Figures 4 and 7). Most of these were once classrooms (Figures 4 and 7; Photo 13). Each now has a different purpose. More non-original historic lights outline the

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edges of the overflow room. Unless otherwise stated, all lights are known to be at least 50 years old, but not original.

The historic second story balcony overhang acts as the ceiling for approximately half of the first-floor area (Photo 13). It is a wood base with metal railings. The balcony overlooks the overflow room below (Photo 13 and 27). The ceiling of the part of the room not covered by the balcony is the ceiling of the second floor.

Most interior doors are historic (Figure 16; Photos 16 and 17). The original flooring is under the carpet and has not been altered in any known way since its installation in 1915. The date the carpet was laid over it is unknown.

There are a total of seven rooms off this area and two stairwells—one to the east and one to the west—leading to the second floor, basement and to outside (Figures 4 and 7).

When looking north from the accordion door, an office with an historic door is due east (all doors are historic unless noted otherwise) (Figures 4 and 7). Next to it in the extreme northeast corner of the floor is a study that is connected to the office through an historic door (Figures 4 and 7); it is used as an overflow room for the office. To the west of the study is the library room (now used for storage) (Figures 4 and 7; Photo 18). To the west of the library room is the Fisherman room (now a classroom) (Figures 4 and 7; Photo 20). To the west of the Fisherman's room, is the KUM-JOY-NUS room used as a nursery (Figures 4 and 7; Photo 19 and 20). An unlabeled bathroom is next to the west staircase (Figures 4 and 7). To the south of the bathroom is an unlabeled room which is being used as a kitchenette (Figures 4 and 7; Photo 15). This room has a smaller room just outside the kitchenette to the south. This room holds the hose/water hookup for the baptismal. The baptismal entry is located outside this room in the southwestern most part of the overflow room (Figure 18). The baptismal is beneath the first floor's flooring. The baptismal is part of the original design, but not shown on the 1964 floorplans (Figures 4, 7 and 18).

The walls of each room are historic, painted over, plaster.

Second Floor

The second floor maintains the same layout seen in Figures 5 and 8. All rooms remain without any structural changes. All the doors are historic unless otherwise stated.

The second floor only occupies the north one-fourth of the building and overlooks the overflow room on the first floor (Photos 13 and 27).

The balcony that skirts the overflow room below is crescent in shape (Photos 13 and 27). No known changes have been made to this balcony.¹⁹

¹⁹ Church archival records show no changes to the balcony since its completion in 1915.

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Six rooms take up this space as well as the two stairwells to the east and west that lead to the first floor, basement and to doors leading outside (Figures 5 and 8; Photos 21-26, 28). One room is named, four have designations and one is unlabeled. Windows are historic in this area (Figure 17).

As seen in Figures 5 and 8, from the east moving north then west, the rooms are: G10 (currently storage) (Photo 28). To the north is G11 (northeast corner of the floor) (Photo 22). G11 connects through a door to the west to the appears to read as “Berean” or “Barman” (Photo 24). This room is used for meetings. To the west of this room is an unlabeled room currently in use as storage (24). Next to this to the west is “G8” (Photo 25) which encompasses the northwest corner of the floor; it is currently a storage room, too. The final room, located south of the west staircase is labeled as “G9” (Photo 23). This is currently a kitchenette with eating area.

The original wood flooring is under the carpet on this floor as well. Aside from being covered has not been altered in since its installation in 1915.²⁰

Stairs go down to the first floor and basement on both the east and west elevations (Photo 26).

Most doors and window frames are historic (Figures 16-17).

Basement

The basement dimensions also remain intact. Going down the east stairs from the first-floor overflow room leads to a dining room (Figures 6 and 9; Photo 29) at the north end of the church. No doors in the basement are historic. The ceiling is a non-historic drop ceiling and obscures the upper portion of the non-historic windows; see discussion of infill in “East Elevation: North Bay” section.

There are six (6) support beams covered with modern laminate paneling with a drop ceiling (Photo 29). At the far west side of this section is the kitchen (Photo 29). The kitchen is separated from the dining area (where elementary classes were held according to Figure 5) by a counter with a canopy. To the southwest, of the elementary classroom/dining area and due south of the kitchen are the men’s and women’s bathrooms (labeled “W.T.” (women’s toilet) and “M.T.” (men’s toilet), respectively). To the south of the elementary classroom/dining area is an entry into the rest of the basement (Photo 30). This central room (labeled “Preschool Classes” on Figure 6) is now used for Sunday School.

To the west of the Preschool Classroom/Sunday School of the classroom area are the burner/furnace room is (Photo 32). The coal room is separated by a hall across from the furnace room (Figures 6 and 9); the coal chute has been removed and replaced with non-historic utilities. To the south of this room is the basement of the west tower (Photo 33); it is currently used as

²⁰ Cavanaugh.

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storage. Running along the south wall of the basement and to the east of the south tower basement room is a rectangular room currently used for storage (Figures 6 and 9), and directly east of that is the basement of the east tower (Photos 30-31). It is currently part of the Preschool Classroom. The west section of the Preschool Classroom/Sunday School room is partitioned off (Photo 31). This partition is non-historic and not permanent; no date is known as to when it was installed.

Only standard updating of areas has taken place. All rooms seen in Figure 6 exist. For example, the coal room is now a storage room, and the coal chute has been sealed off (see Photo 4 for external view of boarded over coal chute).²¹ The furnace room remains the furnace room (Photo 34).

Some of the basement windows have been altered due to the ceiling; as noted earlier in the EXTERIOR discussion, they have wood infill now. The only windows that have not been altered are two on the east side of the building. These were not impacted because a non-historic box was built around them, ensuring that they didn't need altering or that the ceiling partially blocks them.

Stained Glass/Painted Leaded Glass

The historic windows found around the sanctuary all contain depictions of Biblical scenes (Figures 13-14; Photos 1 and 14). Each window also contains a leaded glass panel located under the window in which the name of the donor appears. The four sets of three windows of stained-glass and painted leaded glass facing south and located in the porch area are sets of three windows: A transom, then a 6 feet long window, then a donor window. The same set up of four sets of three windows can be seen on the west and east sides.

The uppermost and lowest panes appear to be operable (or at least were—the mechanisms seem to have ceased up over time). The small, lower stained-glass windows identify the persons, business or group that donated the window. The longer, central panels depict various Biblical events and people. Much of the central panels as well as all lettering are painted on.

No maker mark has been located. No records exist giving more details about these windows.

These windows are not solely stained glass. They also contain leaded glass windows which have been painted to give the appearance of stained glass throughout. There are spots on the painted glass where it is flaking off. In other areas, brush strokes can be identified.

The upper and lower panels of these windows were designed to be able to pivot open. It is unknown if they were designed to operate in unison.

²¹ There are no records of the chute being sealed, but the church, according to Cavanah, transitioned from coal to fuel oil in the 1950s.

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Additional Resources

Also sitting on the property are noncontributing features. These include a flagpole (object) near the southwest corner of the church (Photo 1), a sign (object) near the southeast corner of the church (Photo 1), a prayer garden (structure) to the northwest of the building (Photo 5), and a parking lot (structure) and green space to the west (Photo 6). A brick, metal and glass sign that is updated with various bits of information about upcoming services; is toward the southeast corner of the primary façade. The prayer garden, as seen in Photo 5, consists of two benches on concrete platforms facing one another. To the north of these benches is a brick structure with a stone in the middle of it. On the stone it reads, "Every Prayer Said is Someone Being Remembered in His Name." The structure sits on a concrete slab and is flanked by two decorative metal fence sections. It is in the north central portion of the property. The parking lot, as noted earlier, takes up nearly the entire western half of the property (Photo 6). A flagpole stands approximately 10 feet from the southwest corner of the primary façade (Photo 1).

None of these additional resources contribute to the historical integrity of the property. Known dates for the installation of each of these resources is listed in the next section.

Alterations

Despite some of the discrepancies in the descriptions made by the various the newspapers, none of them mentioned one aspect of the church's original façade: the battlements that rested on the tower parapets. The battlements are clear in Figure 15 but are missing in later images of the church. Sometime in the 1950s or 1960s, the parapets topping the east and west towers were removed.²² No archival information discusses this action and no articles describing the alteration have been located. More research is needed to determine when this alteration occurred.

Otherwise, all external alterations have been cosmetic or to assist parishioners with mobility issues prior to ADA regulations:²³

- 1949: The sanctuary, prayer room and offices were similarly paneled, and lights installed throughout.
- 1962: The basement was fully paneled, and the drop ceiling added.
- 1969: Wall-to-wall carpeting was installed in the sanctuary, prayer room, tearoom, "Kum-Joy-Nus" classroom, and the offices.²⁴
- 1973: a chairlift was installed (now gone).
- 1978: the church sign was built.
- Mid-1990: the east elevation ramp and entryway seen in were installed to accommodate members with mobility issues.
- Mid-1990s: Parking lot installed.
- 2010: Prayer Garden/Seating Area installed.

²² See Figures 15 and 16 for a comparison between the church's original look with the parapets and the current appearance.

²³ All information regarding alterations came from Cavanah through email or verbally, unless stated otherwise.

²⁴ *Marceline: The Magic City*.

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INTEGRITY

The earliest layout plans for this nomination are from 1964 (Figures 4-6). However, dimensions and descriptions of the church appear in multiple articles in Marceline newspapers; using these articles as guides shows significant architectural aspects of the church remain largely intact. The *Marceline Journal-Mirror*, for example, indicated the church will be 90x56, have a front with columns and gables and the “main auditorium will be 44x44 feet”; additionally, it will “have two vestibules opening off the porch in front of the roof of which will be sustained by four steel columns, thirty inches through. A roling [sic] partition will separate the main auditorium from the Sunday School room, 36x50, two stories high in which there will also be seventeen class rooms [sic].”²⁵ The article further states the “basement will contain the dining room, 35x36 feet, with kitchen, work room, etc. and the furnace room.”²⁶

Thus, the historical dimensions of the church are fully intact with the general layout of the property both the interior and exterior maintaining their historical integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and thusly illustrates “the overall sense of past time and place is evident.”²⁷ The red brick remains intact.

The external limestone and brick remain unaltered for over 100 years. Each elevation maintains the historical material used to build the nominated property. Most repairs are either cosmetic or due to changes in laws and regulations (such as ADA requirements) and have not significantly altered the general layout of the property. The only significant alteration was the removal of the battlements resting on the towers’ parapets.

Internally, the original organ pipes remain, the ceilings in the nave and overflow room area are historic, while the basement’s ceiling was updated and impacted some of the historic windows. The dimensions of the rooms listed in the *Marceline Journal-Mirror* and other articles are exact.²⁸ Figures 4-9 and 15 and 16 also illustrate there has been no significant loss of historical integrity internally or externally and that all the original areas still exist, though some of them have different names now; most of the original plaster walls and ceilings on the first floor remain largely intact with few areas having been re-plastered. Most of the historic windows have been altered or replaced.

The internal and external dimensions match those described in local news articles.

²⁵ “Plans Ready for Christian Church.” *The Marceline Journal-Mirror*. 16 April 1915, XXVII.

²⁶ These dimensions remain true in the church and therefore are being used in conjunction with the 1964 footprint (Figures 4-6) when describing the layout of the church.

²⁷ *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resources. 1997.

²⁸ On 8 May 2023, Lex Cavanah, Chair of the Church’s Board measured the areas listed in the various articles and confirmed that they are accurate, thus indicating that the church’s historical integrity is identical to the original plans of the building.

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As noted, the building has undergone no structural changes but has been updated with new electrical, lighting, non-historic windows; it also has several over minor alterations such as boarded up basement windows on the west and east elevations, the addition of an ADA compliant ramp, and non-historic doors. The most evident alteration was the removal of the battlements sometime prior to 1964 as indicated in Figure 11; there is no record of when or why they were removed.

The Christian Church of Marceline preserves its prime historical features, such as the columns, porch/portico, and masonry as well as its original dimensions in every way. Each elevation of the church has been virtually unaltered in appearance, updated only for safety and to improve access for those with mobility issues, since the building's construction by local contractor and architect, A. J. Reynolds, over 100 years ago.

Despite these alterations, in the case of the First Christian Church of Marceline, as noted earlier, "the overall sense of past time and place is evident."²⁹ The changes have not diminished its historic integrity as a strong representative of Classical Revival work in churches, because the look and feel of a Classical Revival building remains very evident. Given its style and maintained historical integrity, the Christian Church of Marceline, now known as the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), is locally significant and eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE as an excellent example of LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival.

²⁹ *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service, Cultural Resources. 1997.

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SUMMARY

Since its erection in 1915, the Christian Church at 116 West Gracia Avenue in Marceline, Linn County, Missouri has provided space for the public and local groups to hold ceremonial meetings, gather for fellowship and festivities, and organize their charitable activities. This building is locally significant under Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE as an exceptional example of the Classical Revival style as applied to an ecclesiastical building made popular during the end of the 19th century into the 20th century. It demonstrates the translation of an American architecture style³⁰ to Marceline during the World War I era (1914-1918). Because the Christian Church was built and owned uninterrupted for 100 years by the same Christian Church organization, Criterion Consideration A applies to this resource. The church remains eligible for listing because of its significance as an important specimen of architecture rather than for its association with the church's dogma. The period of significance is 1915, the start and finish dates of construction.

It is eligible under Criteria C: ARCHITECTURE as an example of LATE 19TH and EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Classical Revival, which is identified by characteristics that appear in Classical Revival buildings. This resource includes broad, quoining embellishments on the walls, Greek orders, linteled windows and doorways, a pedimented portico, columns, a full-height porch with a roof supported by classical columns with Ionic capitals, and symmetrically balanced façade windows.

SETTING

Located about 200 miles northwest of St. Louis, Missouri, Marceline was created in 1888 as a direct result of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad laying a line between Kansas City and Chicago and choosing to place a subdivision point where Marceline now exists.³¹ Marceline was incorporated and founded later that same year as settlers flooded the area to take advantage of the opportunities for work the railroad would bring.

ELABORATION

The Church in the Context of Architecture

Buildings used for worship purposes (churches, temples, etc.) have always been centerpieces of a community. They were generally made of a material or built in such a way as to discern it from other buildings. Whiffen and Koeper indicate that "country churches ... showed regional characteristics" until about 1860.³² Up to this point, they were "usually in conjunction with academic or at least bookish features that distinguished them from similar buildings" of the first half of the 19th century. Common features included pedimental gables, rusticated doorways, and

³⁰ Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture from 1780: A Guide to the Styles, Revised Edition*. MIT, 1996, p. 167.

³¹ "Our History!" *City of Marceline*. <http://marcelinemmo.us/home/history.html>. Accessed 1 May 2023.

³² Whiffen, Marcus and Koeper, Frederick. *American Architecture Volume 1: 1607-1860*. MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1992, p. 81.

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some mimicked Roman temple styles. Churches also typically had a towering spire helping set the church apart from other community buildings.³³

During the early 20th century, these common aspects of rural churches—like those seen in the 1890 First Christian Church—seem to have started to disappear as other features became increasingly popular. Early 20th century church design saw the inception of a wider variety of symmetrical buildings, columns, pediments, domes and other types of embellishments, and fewer cruciform and similar designs.³⁴

The First Christian Church and Classical Revival

The First Christian Church is identified as being “of a Classical Revival style” in the Marceline Survey.³⁵ This style came out of the “American Renaissance” in the mid-1880s with the Second Renaissance Revival and faded out in the early-1900’s, making way for Beaux Arts and other styles; it is a style deemed “peculiarly American” and can sometimes look more like American Greek Revival than buildings of classical antiquity.³⁶

Classical Revival is a style often associate with churches. It’s most identifiable features include formal symmetrical design, full height porch with classical columns, a gable on porch or main roof, a broken pediment over entry door, decorative door surrounds, columns, or sidelights, side or front portico or entry porch, dentiled cornice, rectangular double hung windows, and roof line balustrade.³⁷ Quoining and irregular massing is also a common feature of this style.

Whiffen notes the principal characteristics that appear in Classical Revival buildings include broad, plain walls, quiet, and unbroken roof lines (when not level). He adds that Greek orders are more common than Roman ones, that windows and doorways are linteled and not arched, domed internal roof, stone and cement build, and that pedimented porticoes are common, while coupled columns are not used.³⁸ Rather, columns are equi-spaced. McAlister adds that this style is dominated by full-height porches with a roof that is supported by classical columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals, and symmetrically balanced windows in their façade.³⁹

While not a perfect example of Classical Revival most of these characteristics remain evident in the current church: The walls of the east, west, and north elevations, while broken up into sections are broad expanses without any significant elaborate embellishments such as intricate designs, aside from the quoining, that would be more aligned with styles like Beaux-Arts. While not exactly a long, smooth and broad wall as Whiffen indicates is typical of this style, irregular

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ “Architectural/Historic Inventory Form.”

³⁶ Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture from 1780: A Guide to the Styles, Revised Edition*. MIT, 1996, p. 167.

³⁷ “Classical Revival Style 1895-1950.” Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission.

<https://www.phmc.state.pa.us/portal/communities/architecture/styles/classical-revival.html>. Accessed 17 May 2024.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 167.

³⁹ McAlester, Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York City: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984, pp. 435-446.

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massing is not uncommon in the Classical Revival style. Each bay of the property is either recessed or extending from the sections to either side. This gives it an S-like massing with a serpentine rhythm. This massing is clear in Figures 2 and 4 and gives a sense of formal symmetrical design because of the consistency of the look and feel of the massing.

The brick is common red brick. Additionally, the windows and doorways are linteled and not arched.

The primary façade is the most elaborate of the elevations. It has a portico, Ionic columns, a roof that slanted in such a way as to give the illusion of a pediment (Photo 1). Additionally, the church has a full-height porch with a gabled roof supported by Ionic columns and symmetrically balanced windows. While the columns are paired and not evenly spaced as they would be for a typical Classical Revival building, the pairing may have been done for some aesthetic or practice reason, such as giving the congregation an unobstructed way into the church (Photo 1). The door surrounding are decorated with lintels and historic wood frames. There is also a side entry way to the east, dentiled cornices run across the south façade, and rectangular windows (though not double-hung due to the stained and lead painted glass) (Photo 1). The only aspect of the Classical Revival that appears to be not evident is a roofline balustrade.

It has a hipped roof with crossed gables and asphalt shingles.

The History of the Christian Church/Disciples of Christ Denomination

The Christian Church (now known as First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) of Marceline) serves a Protestant denomination first started in the early 1800s. By then, it was common to believe the only people in heaven were the people in that specific denomination. This concept didn't sit well with many, and it led to a revolt.⁴⁰ Two factions with similar ideologies split off from the church.

The Church "grew out of two movements seeking Christian unity that sprang up almost simultaneously in western Pennsylvania and Kentucky – movements that were backlashes against the rigid denominationalism of the early 1800s."⁴¹ The first movement was led by Presbyterian minister Barton W. Stone; the second movement involved the father and son duo of Thomas and Alexander Campbell. These movements pursued the same ideology: A unified church. They would later combine to become the Stone-Campbell (reformation) Movement.

Because the aims and practices of the two groups were similar, they united in 1832 in Lexington, KY after about a quarter of a century of separate development; they did it with a simple handshake.⁴²

⁴⁰ "The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)" *First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)*. <https://www.fccd.org/disciples/>. Accessed 20 March 2023.

⁴¹ "History of the Disciples." *Disciples*. <https://disciples.org/our-identity/history-of-the-disciples/>. Accessed 22 March 2023.

⁴² "Our History."

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Today, “the Stone-Campbell churches are characterized by a focus on New Testament teaching, shared governance between clergy and laity, baptism by immersion, ecumenism, and the regular celebration of communion during worship.”⁴³

The Disciples of Christ church have a long history of reaching out to other traditions. In 1910, they established the Council on Christian Unity to foster an inter-denominational community as the denomination’s founders sought to do in 1832. They were also active in forming the National and World Councils of Churches. In 1989, the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and the United Church of Christ declared “a relationship of full communion now exists between our two churches.”⁴⁴ This sense of unity is echoed in the architecture of the Marceline church.

How the Marceline Christian Church/First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) Came to Be
The Christian Church/First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) has been part of the Marceline community since the city’s founding in February 1888.

Members of the Christian Church first met in a store on Santa Fe Avenue, the north border of Marceline’s downtown business district, on 20 May 1888, three months after Marceline officially became a city, for the sole purpose of organizing a church.⁴⁵ The decision was unanimous. The congregation met in that store until August 1889 before renting the Baptist Church for the next six months.⁴⁶ As Marceline has historically had more than one Baptist church most of its existence, it is unclear to which church this refers.

On 14 December 1889, they decided to purchase land on West Gracia Avenue, the land on which the current church sits. Within a year, they had built the first church on the site, dedicating it on 28 September 1890. The building was there for the next 25 years (see Figure 21).⁴⁷

On 6 December 1914, the church leaders officially deemed the old church building inadequate for the growing congregation. “A committee was appointed to rebuild, the instructions to use the old building [the original 1890 church] in the reconstruction. An entirely new auditorium [the current Sanctuary] was erected [and] the old structure was converted into the Bible School

⁴³ “A Brief History of the Stone-Campbell Tradition.” *Disciples of Christ Historic Society*.

<http://www.discipleshistory.org/history/brief-history-stone-campbell-tradition>. Accessed 20 March 2023.

⁴⁴ “History”.

⁴⁵ “Laid Cornerstone of Christian Church.” *The Marceline Journal-Mirror*. 13 Aug 1915 lists the names of the official founders and notes there were 52 people in attendance at that meeting and also gives a more complete history of the church’s founding, its members and its pastors.

⁴⁶ *Marceline: The Magic City: Centennial Edition, Marceline, Missouri*. City of Marceline. 1988. This information is confirmed in “Laid.” The location of the Baptist Church is unknown. More research is needed to determine if the Baptist Church located on Sanborn maps is the same church referenced here.

⁴⁷ This is in both *Marceline: The Magic City: Centennial Edition, Marceline, Missouri* and the 13 August 1915 *Marceline Journal-Mirror* article.

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annex.”⁴⁸ *The Marceline Herald* reported that “the church Board of the Christian church, presented to the congregation resolutions for building in 1915, which were adapted.”⁴⁹

It was on 20 May 1915, exactly 27 years to the day of the decision by the congregation to organize, that the church board approved a contract between the church building committee and Albert (A.J.) Richardson, a local general contractor and architect. Richardson had completed designing the First Christian Church in Lancaster, Missouri, less than a year earlier (Figure 14).⁵⁰

There is a discrepancy in the final amount of the building, but there is a general sense of the cost based on three accounts. The pricing found in *The Magic City* and in various *Marceline Herald* and *Marceline Journal-Mirror* articles vary somewhat. One *Herald* article states the church designated \$11,000 for the edifice and \$2,000 for the furnishings.⁵¹ *The Magic City* asserts it was \$10,000 for the edifice and \$2,000 for the furnishings.⁵² Yet another *Herald* article indicates the contract was \$10,990 with no mention of the cost of the interior aspects.⁵³ It is safe to conclude that the edifice cost over \$10,000 and an additional \$2000 for interior aspects was most likely added to that sum.

Originally, the church earmarked \$9,000 and pledged \$7,353.50 for the project.⁵⁴ There doesn't appear to be any in-depth explanation as to which account of the final cost is correct, but the *The Marceline Herald* stipulated “some changes have been made which will make the cost some greater, but which are of such importance that it was thought wise to make them. [These changes include] steel trusses in the roof, Carthage cut limestone instead of concrete in the trim, and the making of the colonial columns from steel instead of wood, all tending to make a much more lasting building.”⁵⁵

The erection of the current church building occurred at the start of a ten-year building renaissance in Marceline, which included the erection of the current Santa Fe Depot (1913), I.O.O.F./Magnolia Building (1915), Carnegie Library (1920), the Masonic Lodge (1923-1924), and several homes. During this time the high school (built in 1929) was conceived and talk about a new post office commenced.

⁴⁸ *Marceline: The Magic City: Centennial Edition, Marceline, Missouri.*

⁴⁹ “Will Build New Church.” *The Marceline Herald*. 11 December 1914.

⁵⁰ “Pleased with Church.” *The Marceline Herald*. 12 June 1914.

⁵¹ “Another Church.” *The Marceline Herald*. 12 August 2015.

⁵² *Centennial Edition.*

⁵³ “Richardson Gets Contract.” *The Marceline Herald*. 30 April 1915. *The Marceline News* 16 April 1915 article “Home Architect is Recognized” confirms the \$9000 original earmarking and the changes made to the original plans.

⁵⁴ “Christian Church Building Assured.” *The Marceline Herald*. 5 February 1915.

⁵⁵ “Home Architect is Recognized.” *The Marceline Herald*. 16 April 1915. It appears that Carthage Limestone may not have been used after all, as it appear concrete is the primary material for most areas.

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The Church's Design Specifics

Shortly before construction began, the church's building committee recommended adopting Richardson's plan "to remodel and build by turning present building around, making Sunday School rooms of it, to put a full basement under all the building and build new solid brick auditorium and veneer the old building."⁵⁶ They later added some more detail, stating that the plan was to "[veneer] it with brick, to match the new building."⁵⁷ This is precisely what was done. The current building's northern-most section, noted as the Sunday School on the 1930 Sanborn map (Figure 24) contains the shell of the original 1890 church which was veneered over. More research is needed to determine how many of the rooms in that building remained or if Richardson's plans included gutting the 1890 church and simply incorporating the shell into the new church.

The *Chariton Courier* noted that "dark red brick trimmed with stone will be the material."⁵⁸

The *Marceline Journal-Mirror* indicated that, while several other designs were submitted, they adopted those by a local architect—Albert (A.J.) Richardson⁵⁹—who "has already established a wide reputation as an architect."⁶⁰ The article specifies that Richardson's plans stipulate it will "be 90x56 in dimension. The design is colonial, and the front with its massive columns and gables will give the building a pleasing appearance." Furthermore, the "main auditorium will be 44x44 feet, and there will be two vestibules opening off the porch in front of the roof of which will be sustained by four steel columns, thirty inches through. A rolling [*sic*] partition will separate the main auditorium from the Sunday School room, 36x50, two stories high in which there will also be seventeen class rooms [*sic*]."⁶¹

The article further states the "basement will contain the dining room, 35x36 feet, with kitchen, work room, etc. and the furnace room."⁶² That description is currently accurate (Figures 4-9).

The roof's design was said to be steel trusses and shingled. Additionally, there "will be five gables in the roof. Carthage stone will be used for the trimming, and the entire structure will be made of brick, a veneer being used over the old part of the church which will be used as the rear of the edifice." The article's description added the following: "The porch will be twenty-eight

⁵⁶ Ibid. and "Working for New Church." *The Marceline Herald*. 22 January 1915.

⁵⁷ The original 1890 church is seen in Figures 4, 5, 7 and 8. It is the rectangular back section of the church marked "overflow room" on Figures 4 and 7.

⁵⁸ "Linn." *The Chariton Courier*. 7 May 1915.

⁵⁹ Richardson had earlier designed and built a similar church in Lancaster, MO that is strikingly similar to the plans he submitted for the Marceline project. See Figure 17.

⁶⁰ "Plans Ready for Christian Church." *The Marceline Journal-Mirror*. 16 April 1915, XXVII.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

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feet long and ten feet wide.”⁶³ *The Marceline Herald* adds that the “two massive steel pillars [will be] 30 inches in circumference at their base.”⁶⁴

Another article describes the church as, “a pleasing structure with roofs and gables, large Iambic [sic] columns in front and its general lines giving it the appearance of a house of worship.”⁶⁵ Additionally, the cornerstone was described as “a block of Carthage rock 18 x 6 x 5 lowered into position in the center of the building as you enter.” The article also indicates the cornerstone is inscribed with the following message: “First Christian Church 1914” (Photo 1) and contain several items like local papers and a membership roll.⁶⁶

The construction of the 1915 church building took only six (6) months. It was dedicated on 19 December 1915 and cost \$16, 590.00,⁶⁷ well over the original budget range of \$9,000 to \$11,000 described by the newspapers at the onset of the erection.

As part of the project, thirteen (13) memorial windows were given to the church by local people and organizations. No makers marks have been found on the windows, and more research is required to determine who the artist is that did the work.⁶⁸

The only apparent change in the above compendium of descriptions is that it is not “colonial”. Otherwise, the “main auditorium”, the rolling partition, “massive columns”, and the two vestibules that Richardson designed still exist just as they were originally designed and built, and the shell of the original 1890 church remains as the walls of the current church’s north half.

The Christian Church and Albert (A.J.) Richardson

Albert J (A.J.) Richardson was born in 1881 and married his wife Mary in 1908.⁶⁹ According to the 1910 census records, he was a carpenter in Marceline.⁷⁰ Afterwards, he is referred to as an architect in multiple articles discussing the plan to build the church.

In 1906, Richardson, who started working in the local coal mines when he was 10, took a carpentry job, then in 1909 started contracting on large buildings. In Marceline, he built the original Methodist Episcopal church as well as worked on several other local buildings, both

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ “Stone Will Be Laid.” *The Marceline Herald*. 6 Aug. 1915, III.12. The roof does have five gables. Other information has been confirmed through physical measurements taken on 17 August 2023.

⁶⁵ “Will Dedicate New Church on Dec. 19.” *The Marceline Journal-Mirror*. 22 October 1915, XXVIII.1.

⁶⁶ “Plans Ready.”

⁶⁷ *Marceline: The Magic City: Centennial Edition, Marceline, Missouri*. City of Marceline. 1988.

⁶⁸ No Maker Marks or other identifiable markings have been found describing who made the windows. The church archives do not contain this information either. The only things known about the windows is they are part of the original plans for the 1915 building and were purchased thanks to donations by those mentioned on plaques under each window.

⁶⁹ “Missouri, U.S., Marriage Records, 1805-2002.” Ancestry.com. Accessed 2 April 2023.

⁷⁰ “Albert J Richardson in the 1910 United States Federal Census.” Ancestry.com. Accessed 2 April 2023.

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commercial and residential; he also worked on other projects in Macon County, Missouri.⁷¹ Richardson did not go to a formal school to learn architecture, rather he learned through correspondence schools.⁷²

In 1915, Richardson, a member of the First Christian Church, was awarded the contract to design the new building. After Richardson drafted the plans for the 1915 church, the church consulted with B.J. Patrick, builder of the Hotel Allen and Park School (both in Marceline), who wrote back that he approved the plans and that the building will be “very beautiful.”⁷³

Sometime after building the current church and before 1938, Richardson and his wife Mary moved to Joplin, Missouri and opened a building and architecture company.⁷⁴

COMPARISONS

Churches in Linn County and the surrounding counties are diverse in their styles, just like Marceline’s First Christian Church.

Only one church in Marceline was built around the same time and in the same style as the First Christian Church. The First Baptist Church of Marceline (119 W Ritchie Ave.) is located four blocks north-northeast of the First Christian Church and was erected in 1914. This building is the only other church in the city displaying the Classical Revival style (Figure 20). It is a more subdued rendition of the style but shows similar qualities as the First Christian Church. It does not have the central portico, instead having the two side entrances that aren’t uncommon features of this style. It has a similar tower effect and a similar style of entablature and parapet. It appears to have a flat roof rather than gables and there are no columns.

The other church built around the same time is the United Methodist Church at 321 N. Kansas Avenue. It is in the Late Gothic Revival style (Figure 25).

The St. Bonaventure Catholic Church is also Gothic Revival. It was built prior to 1907 but underwent several revisions due to fires (Figure 12).

All other churches in Marceline are of modern, non-historic design or undergone significant revisions that have destroyed the original architectural features. Thus, as can be seen, Marceline’s First Christian Church is unique in its style in comparison.

SEGREGATION

It is unknown if there was segregation in the First Christian Church. Non-white Christians had a Baptist church that they all presumably attended.⁷⁵ What is known is that the church’s history

⁷¹ Taylor, Henry and William H. Bingham. *Compendium of History and Biography of Linn County, Missouri*. Chicago, H. Taylor & co., 1912, p. 327.

⁷² *Compendium*, p. 326.

⁷³ “Home.”

⁷⁴ “Albert J Richardson in the U.S., City Directories, 1822-1995.” Ancestry.com. Accessed 2 April 2023.

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and membership criteria since its inception, as dictated by the Scott-Campbell agreement (“All are welcome”), has shown it to be one of the few denominations that specifically stated that all are welcome regardless of skin color, gender, or anything else. Since their inception, the main doctrine has been that one must only believe in God’s word to be part of the Christian Church.⁷⁶ Further implying that the church was open and welcoming to all those who believe in God is that the Church held the Lincoln School, the African American school in Marceline at the time, commencement in the current church building in 1921, indicating that people of color were welcome.⁷⁷ However, more research is necessary to determine whether any non-white parishioners attended any of the other area “white” churches.

It is known that at least once, the First Christian Church did bring in a group of Black singers; it was a glee club made up of only Black singers who performed there in 1928.⁷⁸

CONCLUSION

The Christian Church (now the First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) of Marceline) in Marceline, Linn County, Missouri is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as locally significant under Criterion C: ARCHITECTURE. The construction of new churches throughout the early-twentieth century resulted in landmark buildings and symbols of tangible progress in each city in which they were erected.⁷⁹ These often elaborate architectural forms and designs are seen in not only urban areas, but in suburban and rural areas like Marceline. The Christian Church is an excellent embodiment of the Classical Revival/Classical Revival style from the 20th century.

The location, design, size, workmanship, and intact integrity of the Christian Church in Marceline, Linn County, Missouri, are largely retained and clearly demonstrate the resource’s unique, local architectural significance. While not the only example of Classical Revival architecture in Marceline (the First Baptist Church is the only other example of the style in Marceline), it is an excellent example of a more traditional Classical Revival style church in Marceline. It demonstrates a simple composition that is unique from other buildings within the city limits. It stands out, as do most houses of worship, by being unique in its appearance, thus drawing attention to itself. It manifests dignity and simplicity while standing as a statuesque place of worship. The building’s scale, materials, and organization highlight quality workmanship that went into the building (despite the later removal of the parapets) and are indicative of a solid architectural unit that creatively incorporated the original 1890 church into its footprint though there are no signs of it in the current church. The church has remained largely unaltered for over 100 years and still maintains its original dimensions.

⁷⁵ While mentioned several times in the local newspapers, no location is mentioned. Further research is needed to determine where it was and when it was razed.

⁷⁶ “Anti-Racism Pro-Reconciling Justice Ministries Training”. The Christian Church of Mid-America (Disciples of Christ) website. <https://www.mid-america-disciples.org/antiracism-trainingproreconciling-justice-ministries-training>. Accessed 25 March 2023.

⁷⁷ “Lincoln School Commencement.” *The Marceline Herald*. 27 May 1921, VIII.50.

⁷⁸ “Glee Club Coming.” *The Marceline Herald*, 20 April 1928.

⁷⁹ Whiffen and Koeper.

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The First Christian Church provides a tangible local link to a period when several similar places of worship were constructed across Missouri and is reminiscent of the period of significance, 1915, when Classical Revival architecture was popular. For over 100 years it has been the meeting place for the same Christian denomination and has remained a focus of the city's spiritual, social, and philanthropic community, allowing all believers in God to attend services and hold gatherings.

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

CURRENT BOUNDARY: The south boundary of parcel 20-09-31-001-007-006.00 runs 250 feet east and west along a public sidewalk abutting W. Gracia Avenue between S. Chestnut Street to the west and an alley to the east. The north boundary runs 120 feet east and west from S. Chestnut Street along an alley that ends at a garage that is part of a different parcel. The boundary turns south, running 82 feet parallel to the parcel on which the garage sits, then turns east for 30 feet and terminates at an alley that acts as the east boundary. The east boundary runs 58 feet north and south along an alley connecting W. Gracia Avenue to W. Howell Avenue; the east boundary is broken up like the north boundary with the north corner section breaking west then north around the garage not associated with the church. The western elevation boundary extends from W. Gracia Avenue to S. Chestnut Street.

HISTORICAL BOUNDARY: The historical boundary for this parcel maintains the south and north boundaries but the east boundary was Lot 23 (the lot that now contains the garage and that used to be one lot) and the west boundary was Lot 25 (the edge of the start of the parking lot seen in Figures 2-3).

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the building as well as two additional plots due west ending at S. Chestnut Street and the southern part of a greenspace to the east (a plot donated to the church in 1995). The lots to the west of the church stretching to the border with Chestnut Street were donated to the church in 1995 and are not part of the historical boundary.

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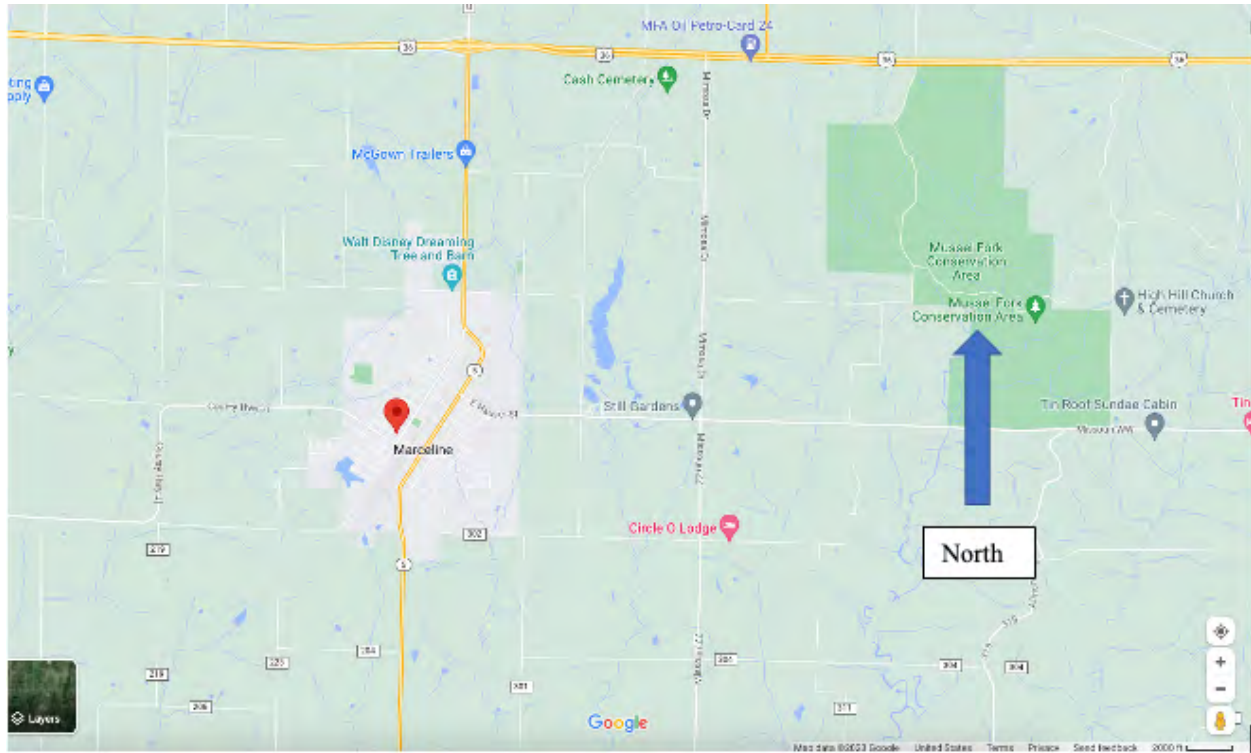


Figure 1: Context Map (SCALE: 1 in = 2000 ft.)

Source: Google Maps, accessed 12 July 2023

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Figure 2: Site Map (Scale: 1 in. = 20 ft.)
Longitude/Latitude: 39.714238 -92.952537
Orange boundary denotes subject property.
Source: Google Maps, accessed 2 February 2024

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Figure 3: Locational Map (Scale 1 in. = 100 ft.)

Longitude/Latitude: 39.714238 -92.952537

Source: Google Maps, accessed 12 July 2023

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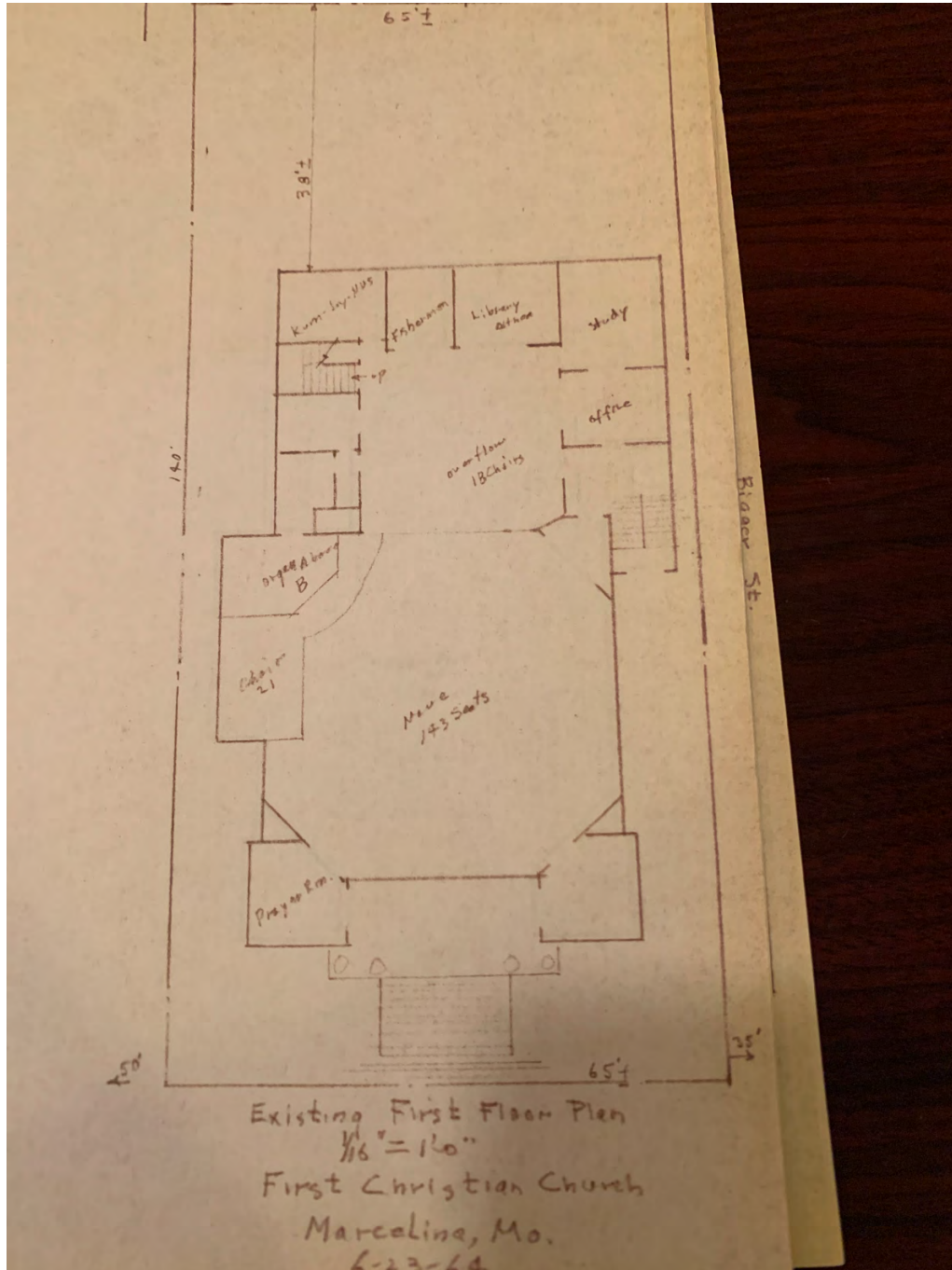


Figure 4: Layout, 1964, First floor

Existing First Floor Plan

1/16" = 1' 0"

First Christian Church

Marceline, MO.

6-23-64

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 35

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

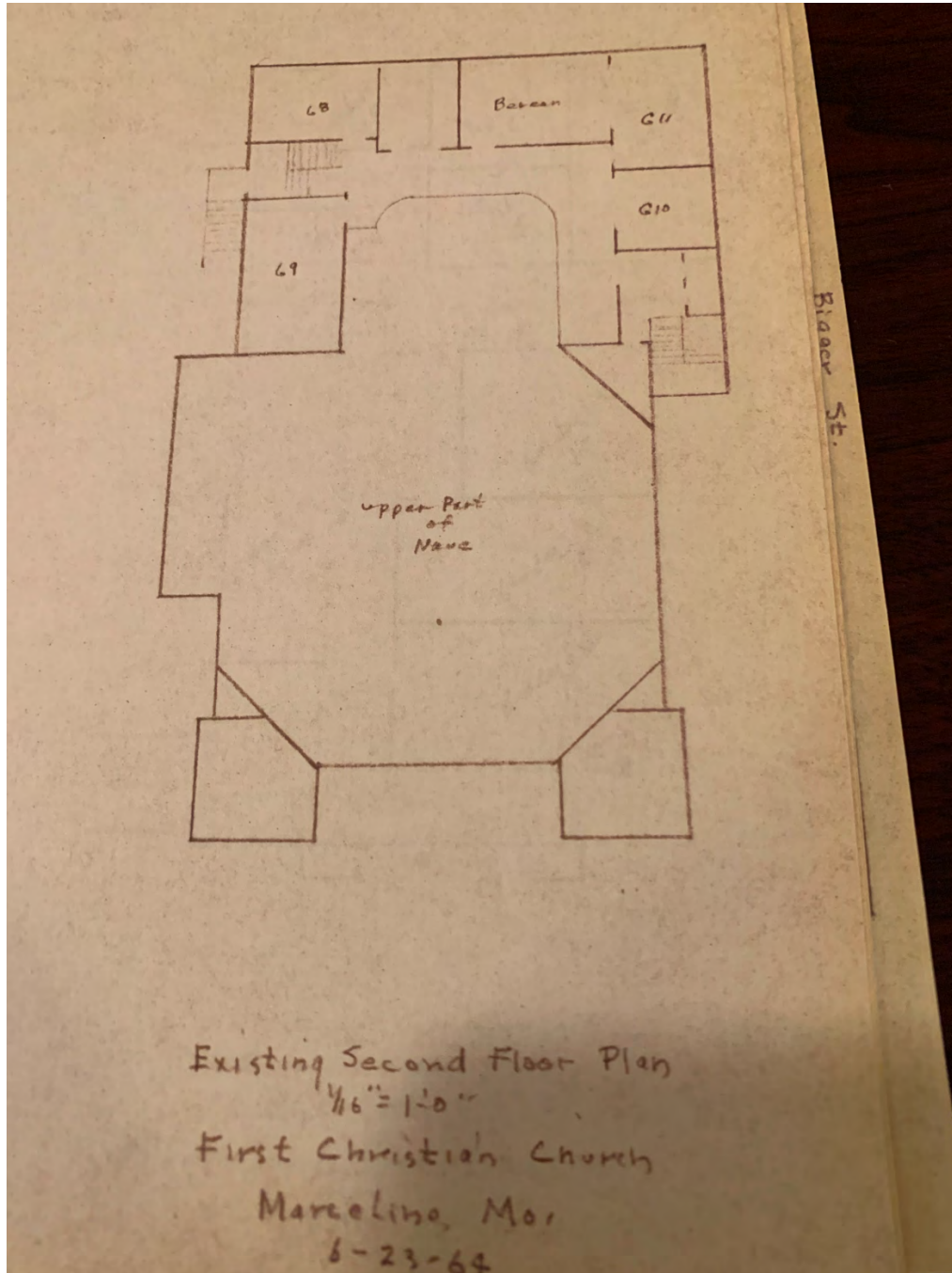


Figure 5: Layout, 1964, Second Floor
Existing Second Floor Plan
1/16" = 1' 0"
First Christian Church
Marceline, MO.
6-23-64

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 36

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

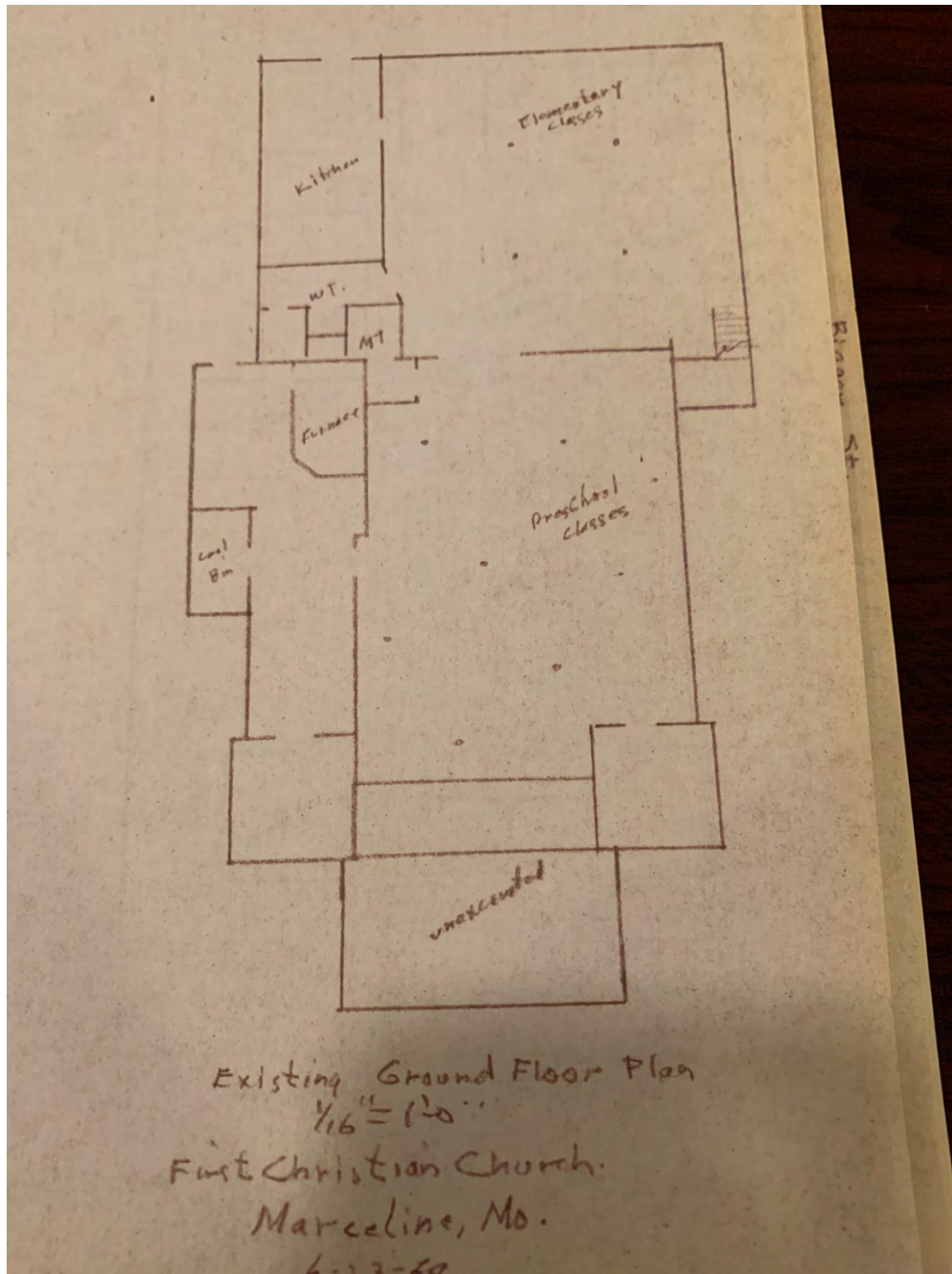


Figure 6: Layout, 1964, Basement
Existing Ground Floor Plan
1/16" = 1' 0"
First Christian Church
Marceline, MO.
6-23-64

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 37

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

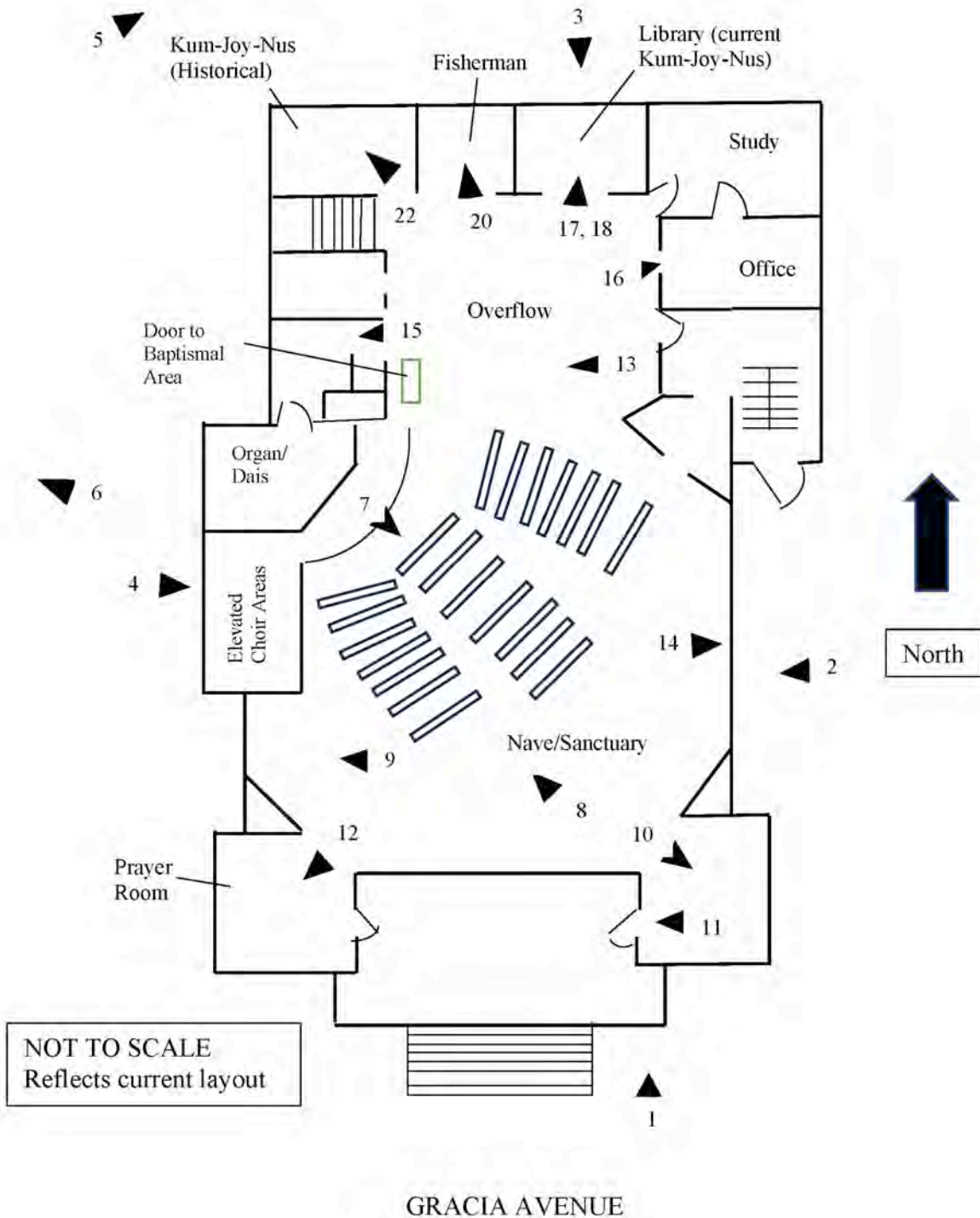


Figure 7: Photo Key, First Floor (Reflects current layout)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

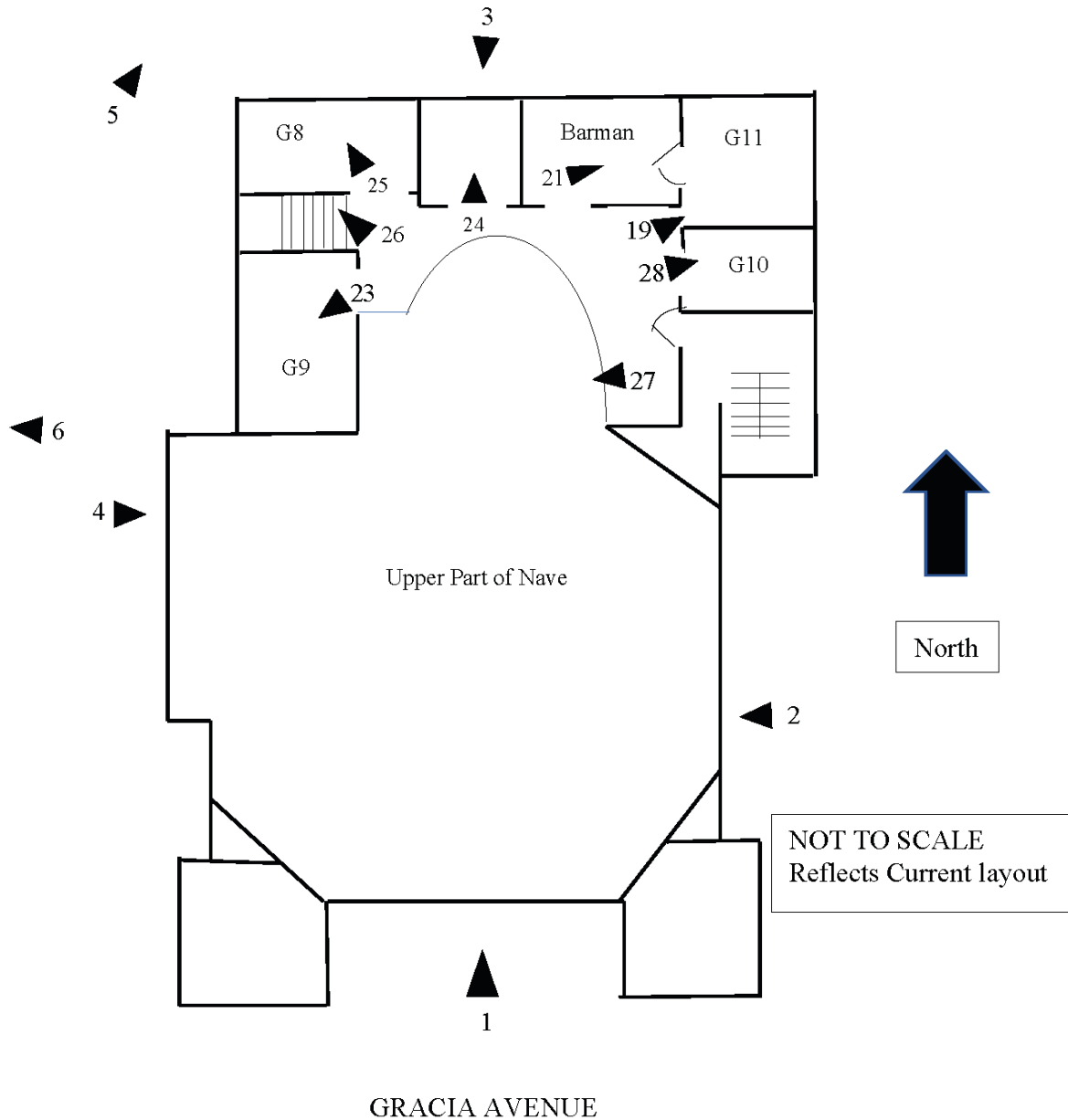


Figure 8: Photo Key, Second Floor (Reflects current layout)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 39

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

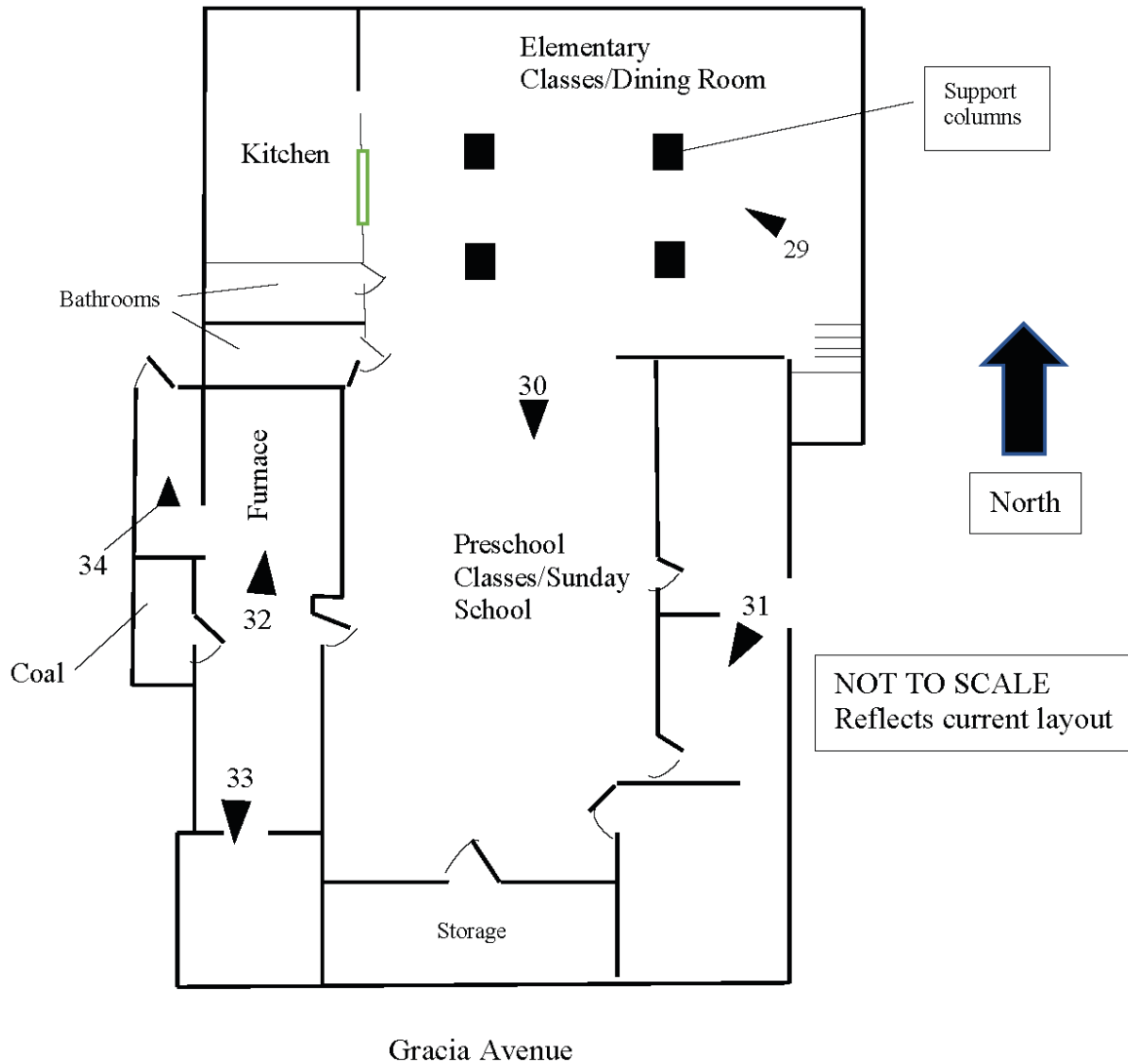


Figure 9: Photo Key, Basement (Reflects current layout)

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 40

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 10: 1890 Church

SOURCE: Petska, Beulah. *First Christian Church: 1888-1963 (Sixty-Fifth Anniversary)*. 24 May 1953.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 41

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 11: Circa 1915 Marceline First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)

SOURCE: Petska, Beulah. *First Christian Church: 1888-1963 (Sixty-Fifth Anniversary)*. 24 May 1953.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 42

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 12: Marceline St. Bonaventure Catholic Church
SOURCE: Ed Comber, 13 December 2023

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 43

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 13: Stained glass/painted lead glass windows, south portico wall, facing north

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 14: Stained Glass/Painted Leaded Glass Windows, Sanctuary, facing west

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 15: Historic Entry, East side of portico, facing east

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 46

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 16: Historic doors, Second Floor, facing north

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Figures Page 47

First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 17: Historic Window, facing northeast

National Register of Historic Places
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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 18: Entry to Baptismal

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

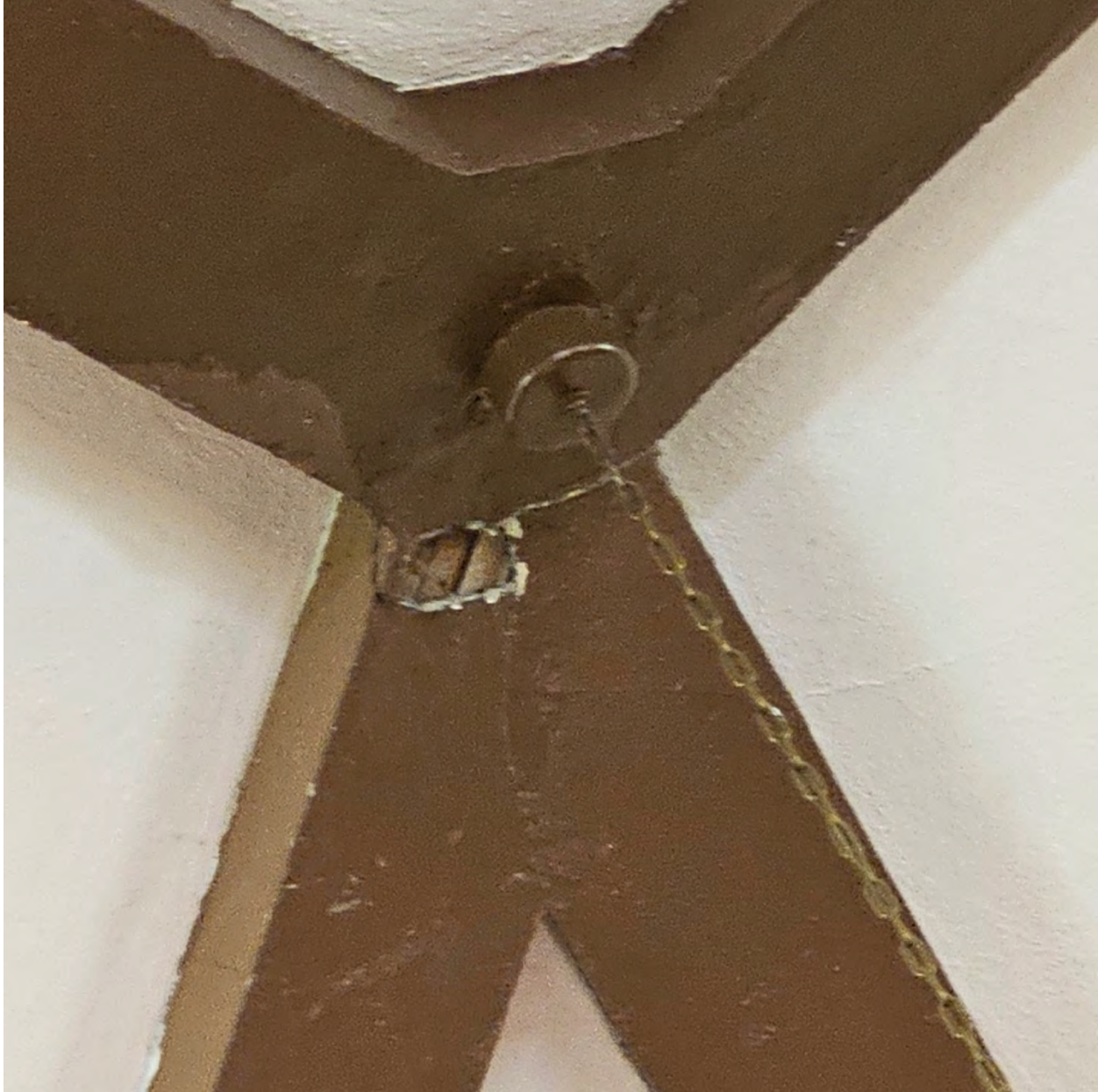


Figure 19: Beam damage in Sanctuary showing wood frame

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 20: First Baptist Church of Marceline

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 21: 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Marceline)

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

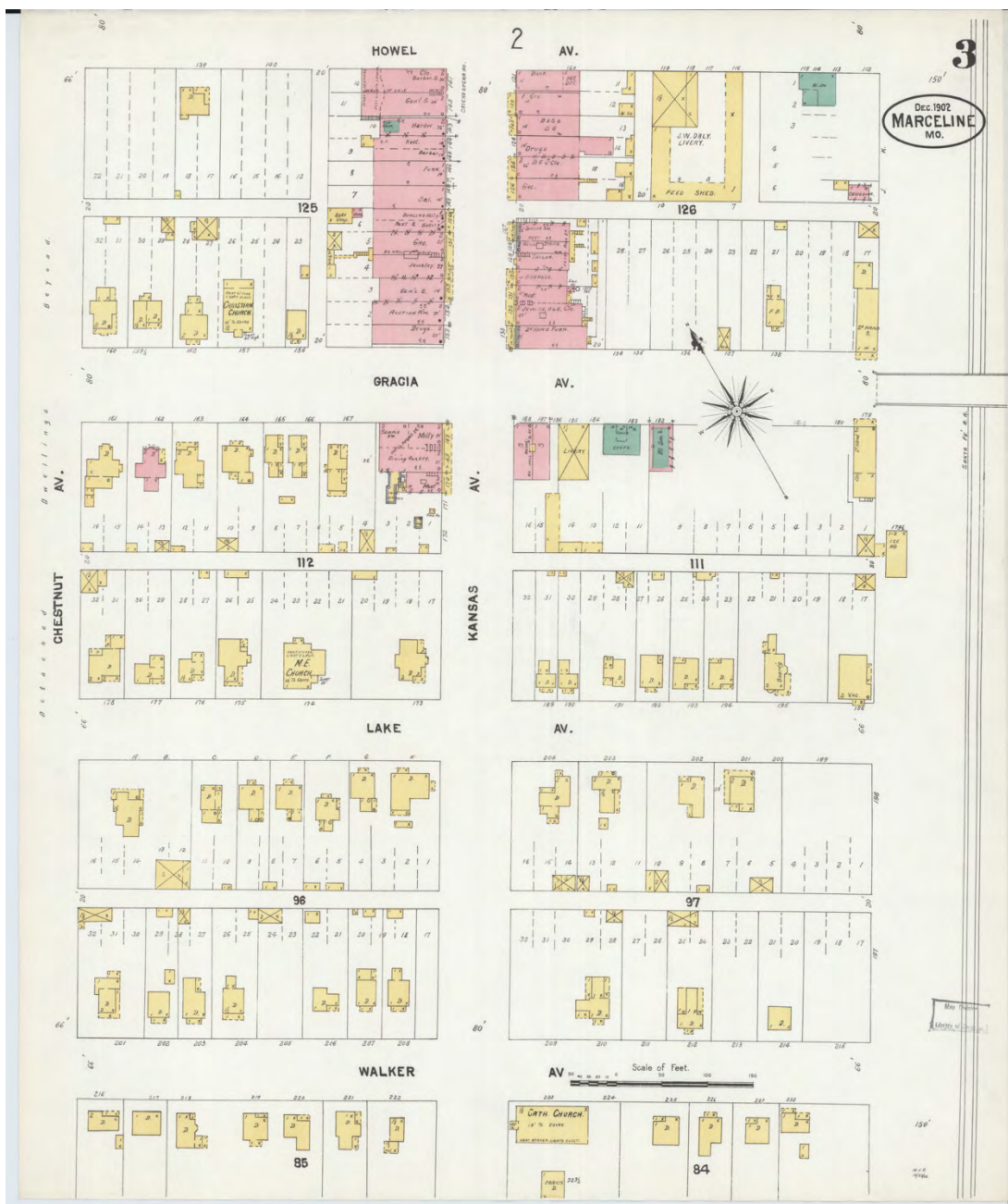


Figure 22: 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Marceline)

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

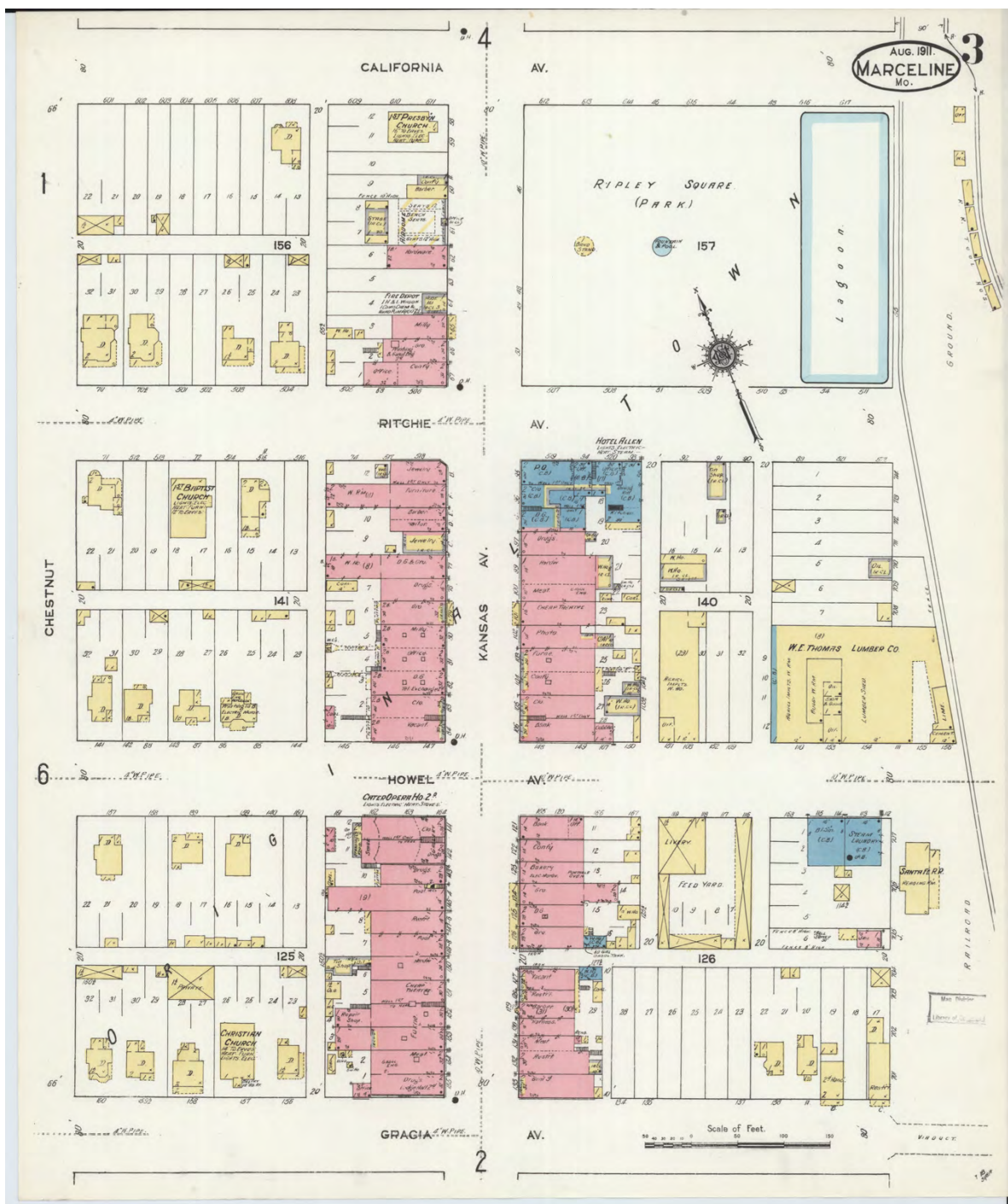


Figure 23: 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Marceline)

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Figure 24: 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Marceline)

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Continuation Sheet

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First Christian Church of Marceline

Name of Property

Linn, Missouri

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



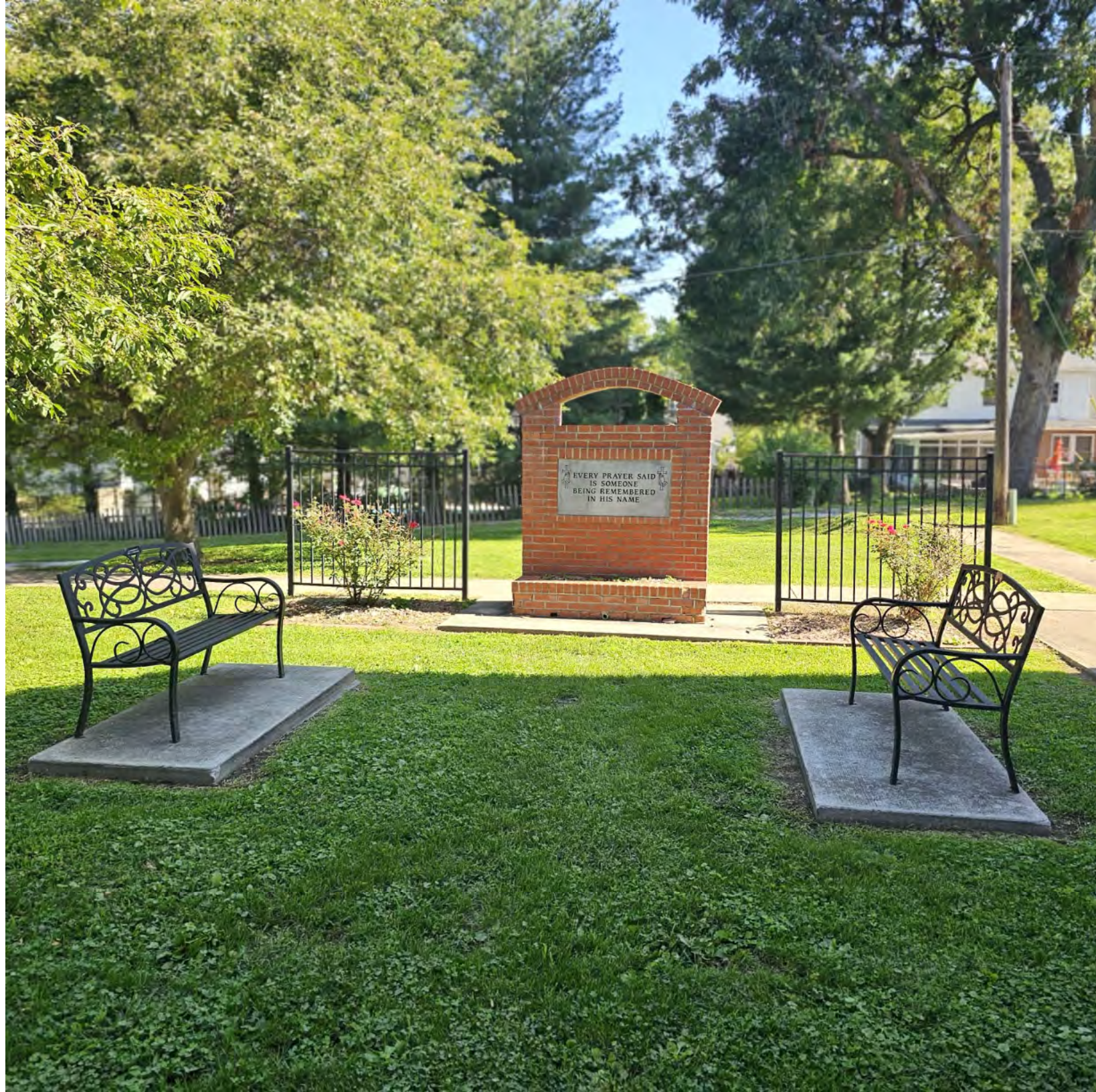
Figure 25: Marceline United Methodist Church
SOURCE: Ed Comber, 13 December 2023

































Minister to Office Hours
Tuesday and Friday 11:00
Wednesday 11:00
Other times by appointment
For appointment call 575-244-1111 or 575-244-1112





































