

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

1. Name of Property

historic name St. Jude's Episcopal Church
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 301 North Main Street [n/a] not for publication
city or town Monroe City [n/a] vicinity
state Missouri code MO county Monroe code 137 zip code 63456

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 [] nationally [] statewide [x] locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

5 October 00
Date

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

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date
[] entered in the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
[] determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet [].	_____	_____
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
[] removed from the National Register	_____	_____
[] other, explain see continuation sheet [].	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0 building
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	0	0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-state	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0 objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	1	0 total

Name of related multiple property listing.

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function	Current Functions
<u>RELIGION/religious facility</u>	<u>Work in Progress</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
LATE VICTORIAN/Gothic

see continuation sheet [].

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION
 See continuation sheet [x]

Materials
 foundation STONE/limestone
 walls STONE/limestone and sandstone
 roof ASPHALT
 other _____
 see continuation sheet [].

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance

1867
1877
1904

Significant Dates

1867
1877
1904

Significant Person(s)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Scheetz, Frederick B.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
15	608560	4265360			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title See continuation sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

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

Additional Items

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

Property Owner

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

name City of Monroe City

street & number 300 North Main Street telephone 573-735-4585

city or town Monroe City state MO zip code 63456

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

St. Jude's Episcopal Church
Monroe County, Missouri

SUMMARY: The St. Jude's Episcopal Church, 311 Main Street, Monroe City, is an asymmetrical, one-story Gothic Revival style building constructed of limestone. The building's present appearance dates from 1904 when a two-story bell tower was added to the southwest end of the rectangular main block. The main block was constructed in 1867, and in 1877 a south transept was added to the gable-roofed building. The foundation, load bearing walls and buttresses are limestone with sandstone details. Gothic Revival details include crenellation, stepped buttresses and lancet windows with stained glass. Built with exposed rafter ceilings and decorated with furnishings carved with medieval design motifs, the interior also reflects characteristic details of the style. Surrounded on three sides by mixed residential units, and bordered on the south by a commercial district, the church itself is located on a relatively flat lot with a scattering of trees and other vegetation. The property is in good condition and the integrity of the setting and building has been retained with little change since the early 1900s.

ELABORATION: The church is surrounded on three sides by a residential neighborhood, and is bordered on the south by Monroe City's downtown commercial area. It is the only building remaining on the city block bounded by Main Street to the east, Catherine Street to the south, Vine Street on the west and Court Street on the north. According to Sanborn maps dating from 1899 to 1933, the church shared the eastern half of the block with a large residence, which has since been removed. The block is divided by a drive or alley that separates the church property from what used to be known as "Water Tower Park." The park land has been owned by the city for well over a century. Since being deeded to the city, the church and property have been converted to park use and the whole area renamed "St. Jude's Park." While the entrance of the building is on the long south façade of the church, the church sanctuary is oriented east and west and has a gable end roof. The transept intersects the building on the far east side of the south façade. The bell tower is attached to the building near the southwest corner. The bell tower doubles as the entrance foyer and has a large, Gothic arch, double-entry on its south façade.

The materials and vertical emphasis in the design of St. Jude's gives the building an air of permanence and height. However, the building itself is not large. The exterior dimensions of the original, and largest, section of the church are 63' x 25'. The transept addition on the southeast corner is 18' x 23'. The bell tower has the smallest footprint at 10' x 12', but makes up for it as the tallest section of the church reaching approximately 40 feet in height.

Two types of stone with varying finishes were used to build and accent the church. The original section of the building and the 1877 transept addition were constructed of locally quarried limestone rubble laid in regular courses, while the 1904 addition was built using finished limestone blocks. The builder used darker colored dressed sandstone as an accent over the pointed-arched fenestration creating a polychromatic facade.

The primary (south) facade is dominated by two additions to the church. The two additions project several feet from the original church building creating a four bay asymmetrical facade with a large central recess. The facade is denoted by a tall tower on the southwest corner, a transept addition on the southeast and two lancet windows in the recessed area of the facade. The south side of the church is further divided by evenly spaced stepped stone buttresses that support the stone wall and enhance the building's Gothic Revival styling.

The two-story tower is the newest and most visually dramatic exterior feature. The tower acts as an entrance foyer and belfry for the church. Approximately forty feet in height the tower extends beyond the roof of the sanctuary and is topped by a crenellated parapet outlined by sandstone. The roofline is distinguished by a beltcourse with jutting water spouts at all four corners. The belfry is distinguished by four arched louvered windows with wood tracery design. The dominant feature of the tower is the wide pointed-arch entrance. The entrance has a set of rectangular panel doors that have simple glazed sunburst patterns near their top. The point of the arch is filled with a stained glass window of an organic design. On either side of the entrance, stepped limestone

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

St. Jude's Episcopal Church
Monroe County, Missouri

buttresses with sandstone coping support the corners of the tower. While the tower shares its Gothic Revival design with the rest of the church, the addition is distinguished from the original. The tower has a more "finished" appearance than the original section of the building due to the use of dressed stones instead of rubble. The limestone ashlar blocks surrounding the arched entrance have a "pointed" finish and are laid in a range pattern. The upper half of the tower is constructed of rock faced limestone with sandstone accents. Sandstone is used over openings, in beltcourses and to cap the crenellated parapet.

The transept addition uses the same material and design details as the original building, yet is distinguished from the original by scale, orientation, and fenestration. At a right angle to the sanctuary, the addition juts out from the southeast corner of the church. Its gabled roof is not as steeply pitched as that of the main building, making the addition the shortest portion of the church. The addition serves as an organ recess, vestry and study for the rector; these functions are expressed on the exterior by a change in fenestration. The windows within the organ recess are similar to those in the north and south walls of the sanctuary. The vestry and study are actually two stories, and the height of the fenestration reflects this. The windows that span the two floors are similar in design, but are scaled to fit their location. The windows are cut in half by a sandstone lintel that denotes the location of the second floor. The windows are glazed with clear glass and have four over four window sashes on the first and second floors. The east and west windows extend beyond the stone walls and roofline and are capped by small dormers. The two-story gable window is wider than the other windows in the addition and is accented by a sandstone archivolt.

When looking at what is now the primary (south) façade of the church, the oldest and largest section of the building is somewhat hidden by the dramatic rise of the bell tower and modest transept addition. However, the sanctuary is the heart of the church and has numerous details on the exterior and interior that define its form and style to be characteristically Gothic Revival. The Gothic Revival style emphasizes vertical lines and height. This vertical emphasis is seen in the steeply pitched gable roof and exposed rafter ceilings of the rectangular sanctuary. Eight stained glass lancet windows enhance the sense of height.

While most of the south facade of the original building has been replaced or obscured by the additions, the east, west and north facades have changed little since this portion of the building was constructed in 1867. The east and west facades of the building are nearly identical. The tall gable ends with no roof overhang enforce the vertical emphasis of the building. The height of the building is further enhanced by the large Gothic arched stained glass windows installed in the center of each wall. The design of the end walls and windows draw attention away from the building foundation to the peak of the roof where wooden crosses are attached at the roof edge. The north facade is symmetrical and divided into four bays. The bays are denoted by four stained glass lancet windows set at even intervals. The bays are further divided by five evenly spaced stepped buttresses that support the stone wall.

As stated earlier, the primary entrance is through the tower. Entering the church through the tower, one goes through a set of double doors to enter the sanctuary. The doors are covered in gold embossed leatherette with brass hardware. The sanctuary is a large room with vaulted ceilings, plaster walls, and wood floors. Large curved wood brackets create a series of lancet arches that accent the vaulted ceiling. An arcade separates the nave from the chancel where the altar and pulpit are housed. The arcade has a large central arch that shares its central peak with the ceiling and is flanked by two smaller arches. The chancel and nave are further separated by a communion rail which was brought from the original 1855 church building after the new church was completed in 1867. Also displaying a set of Gothic arches is the organ recess which houses the pipes for the organ. While the pipe organ has since been replaced by electric, the wood case and pipes are still housed in the organ recess. Tucked behind the recess is one of the more unique architectural features of the church. A set of "half stairs" with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

St. Jude's Episcopal Church
Monroe County, Missouri

staggered treads leads to the second floor of the transept. These steps were constructed to save space within the small addition.

The furnishings carry out the Gothic theme defined by the architectural details of the interior and exterior of the church. The handmade pews are original to the church and are capped on either end by squared pointed arches. Each pew has a set of kneeling benches that are covered with needlepoint pads. At the rear of the sanctuary is a heavy limestone baptistery with a hand-carved cover. The wood cover has an octagon base that comes to a point and is topped by a cross. The cover is original to the church and its pattern of crosses, vines and words were carved in part by Frederick B. Scheetz, the building's designer. In 1884, eight of the church's arched windows were replaced by a series of stained glass windows. Four of the windows depict scenes of the life of Christ, and the rest mix organic and geometric patterns with religious symbols. The pulpit, lecterns, and several other pieces of furniture are much newer, and are machine cut and tooled. However, these too show Gothic design elements such as tracery design, trefoils, and carvings of saints and angels.

The church maintains its integrity to a great extent and has changed little since the bell tower was added in 1904. Most of the major interior and exterior changes in the building occurred during the first 30 years of its existence. During that time, two additions were constructed and the interior walls were plastered. A fire caused by blocked flues in 1901 led to a change in heating systems, but did little to alter the configuration of the building. Since 1904 very few changes have been made. Some interior furnishings were purchased, and in 1948 a bronze plaque commemorating Frederick B. Scheetz's years of service was added to the interior. However, the building still retains much of the characteristics which define its integrity. The setting, materials of construction, and design of the building from its period of significance are virtually unaltered.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Action number 8 Page 4

St. Jude's Episcopal Church
Monroe County, Missouri

SUMMARY: The St. Jude's Episcopal Church, 301 North Main Street, Monroe City, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE with local significance. Frederick B. Scheetz, civil engineer and founder of the St. Jude's Parish, designed and assisted in the construction of the sanctuary and may have influenced the design of the transept addition. Built of locally quarried limestone, the original section of the church was completed in 1867. As the congregation grew the south transept was added in 1877 and the bell tower in 1904. While the church was built in three construction episodes, the new additions matched the material and style of the original to the extent that the church looks like a unified, architect-designed, whole. Since 1904, the exterior of the church has remained essentially unaltered and represents a classic example of the Gothic Revival style. Characteristic features of the style can be found on the interior and exterior of the church and include Gothic arched fenestration accented with sandstone details, tracery, and crenellated (or castellated) parapets. The period of significance is defined as the year in which the last of the additions was added to the building, 1904. The addition of the bell tower was the last major exterior change, and created the present day appearance of the church.

While the building was constructed as a religious facility, it is being nominated for its architectural significance as a well-defined example of the Gothic Revival Style. The style has its roots in medieval church architecture and many buildings that define both the Gothic and Gothic Revival style are owned by or used as religious institutions.

ELABORATION: St. Jude Church has been a landmark in Monroe City since the early days of the town's existence. E.B. Talcott, one of the partners involved in building the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, platted the town in 1857 to serve the railroad.¹ Talcott and his crew laid tracks through Monroe City in the same year and the first train rolled through town in February of 1859.² The completion of the railroad spurred the growth of the town and eventually drew the attention of the St. Jude's Parish congregation as the possible location of their new church building. St. Jude's eventually became the first organized religious congregation to build a church within Monroe City.

Frederick B. Scheetz designed and assisted in the construction of the original portion of the church. His design easily adapted to the needs of the church and was laid out in a manner which facilitated the later additions, including the transept which was built while Scheetz was rector. While many factors such as plan books and treatises on the Gothic Revival may have influenced Scheetz's use of the style, by 1866, when construction began on St. Jude's, the Gothic Revival was at its height and was recognized by many as the "proper" style for Christian churches. Scheetz not only designed the original portion of the church, but is cited by many sources as the driving force behind the establishment of St. Jude's Church and parish. A civil engineer, and son of an Episcopalian minister, Scheetz had the skills needed not only to form a congregation, but to design a church to house it as well.

Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1816 Frederick B. Scheetz grew up going to St. Mark's Episcopalian Church where his father acted as rector. After studying engineering at Bristol College and working briefly as an assistant engineer for the New York Central Railroad, Scheetz moved to Missouri in 1840 with his wife and sister. Scheetz farmed and taught school for several years before beginning work with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad as a locating engineer in 1850. In 1852 the Scheetz family settled on a farm in Marion County. About this same time Scheetz began holding lay Episcopalian services in his home.³

¹ *History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Missouri.* (St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884), 161.

² *Centurama: A Century of Life in Monroe City.* (Monroe City: Monroe City Centennial Corporation, 1957), 25.

³ Walter William, ed. *A History of Northeast Missouri, vol. III.* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1913), 1687.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

St. Jude's Episcopal Church
Monroe County, Missouri

The lay services held in the Scheetz home were the nucleus of what would eventually become St. Jude's Church and parish. On October 28, 1855, St. Jude's Day, Scheetz and two other men from the congregation met to establish an Episcopalian parish. Reverend G.P. Comings of St. Paul College (Palmyra, Missouri) conducted the first official service within the parish on Christmas of the same year.⁴

It is unclear if the current St. Jude's Church is the third or fourth building used to house the St. Jude congregation. Most of the documentation on the church cites the Scheetz home as first meeting place, and there is some speculation that an unused outbuilding on the Scheetz's Marion County farm was converted for use as a church. In 1857, the congregation constructed a frame building on the corner of the Scheetz farm that was used until 1867 when the congregation moved to the current church in Monroe City.⁵

St. Jude's opened its doors in 1867 with Reverend George Sheets [Scheetz], the father of Frederick, presiding over the services. Well into his 80s, George Sheets moved to Missouri in 1858 to be closer to his son and grandchildren. A few months after the doors of the church opened, George Sheets died and his son, once again, took over the services. The Episcopalian church ordained Frederick B. Scheetz as a priest in 1868 at the dedication of the new building. Scheetz served as rector until 1880 when he moved to Grace Church in Kirkwood where he remained until his death in 1904.⁶

St. Jude's Church, as it stands today, is a classic example of Gothic Revival architecture and displays many of the characteristics which define the style. The Gothic Revival style has its roots in medieval European architecture. The revival borrows features and design motifs primarily from Gothic churches but also from castle and fortress design. Common characteristics of the Gothic Revival include vertical design emphasis, prominent towers, pointed-arch fenestration, stepped or flying buttresses and decorative motifs such as tracery work in windows and on furnishing.

The Gothic Revival developed in Europe in the late 18th century in an era when medieval history was viewed with romanticism both in popular culture and among the Christian religious community. Designers, philosophers and theologians promoted design characteristics from Gothic religious and residential buildings for new construction and the renovation of older buildings. Gothic designs were popular for their picturesque nature as well as for their ties to a time in European religious history that many perceived as very moral and devout.

Designers using Gothic details to remodel older buildings or to design new ones did not always apply the designs in a scholarly or studied manner. In many cases designers used great artistic license in the application of the style to create picturesque buildings and settings. However, several proponents, especially Christian religious groups and organizations, touted strict use of Gothic style and design in new construction. The Cambridge Camden Society (later known as the Ecclesiological Society) promoted medieval church design, most notably the Gothic, as the style most appropriate for liturgical worship.⁷ Through their newsletter, The Ecclesiologist, the Society spread their ideas on proper church design throughout England and North America. Catholics and Episcopalians in the United States and Canada were especially receptive to the architecture promoted by the Society, and many high style Gothic Revival buildings are associated with these groups.

⁴Centurama, 37.

⁵Williams, 1687.

⁶Williams, 1688.

⁷Peter W. Williams. *American Religion: Traditions and Cultures*. (Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1998), 250.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

St. Jude's Episcopal Church
Monroe County, Missouri

The first examples of the Gothic Revival style appeared in the United States in the late 18th Century. However, the style did not become widespread until the late 1830s. The zenith of the movement ran from c. 1840 to 1870, but lingered on, especially in religious and institutional architecture, well into the 20th Century.

Richard Upjohn is credited with popularizing the style in the United States. An immigrant from England, Upjohn settled in Massachusetts in 1829 and began his work as an architect. Upjohn employed many architectural styles, but used the Gothic Revival style almost exclusively for his church designs. More than 150 churches throughout the East and Midwest are credited to him.⁸ Upjohn is known for his high style churches that stood up to standards of archaeological and liturgical correctness promoted by groups such as the Cambridge Camden Society. Trinity Church in New York (1839-1946) is one of his more famous, high style, designs. Yet Upjohn also designed many small, frame adaptations of the Gothic Revival style appropriate for rural or mission and rural churches. Upjohn distributed his adapted Gothic designs (often referred to as "Carpenter Gothic") through his plan book Rural Architecture.

Gothic Revival design is prevalent throughout St. Jude's Church, a relatively high style example of the movement. The exterior is especially reflective of the style. The steeply pitched gable roof emphasizes the height of the church. The stone walls, supported by buttresses, lend an air of age and permanence. All the church's window and door openings are Gothic pointed arches, many of which have stained glass windows with religious scenes and symbols used in their design. The tall bell tower has a wide Gothic arched entrance, louvered windows with wood tracery designs and a crenellated parapet.

The interior layout, decoration and furnishings are also reflective of the Gothic Revival style. The very layout of the sanctuary is modified from traditional medieval churches. Planned so that the two gable ends face east and west to capture the rising and setting sun, the exposed rafter ceiling emphasizes the height and open feel of the sanctuary. The sanctuary is divided into two parts, the nave and chancel. The nave houses a series of homemade church pews with squared-off pointed arches. The altar, organ and pulpit are found within the chancel. The nave and chancel are separated by an arcade of open Gothic arches with a large central arch and a smaller arch on either side. Tracery designs, and carvings of saints and angels decorate the altar, pulpits and other furnishings found within the sanctuary. The stained glass windows in the sanctuary, depicting scenes from the life of Christ, carry out the Gothic tradition of using glass to depict biblical stories and religious themes.

During Frederick B. Scheetz's tenure at the church and afterward, the building saw several changes. The addition of a south transept and bell tower were the most noticeable changes to the exterior. Changes on the interior included the plastering of the exposed stone walls, purchase of some new furnishings and the replacement of clear glass windows with stained glass in the 1880s. Very few modifications have been made to the building since the early 1900s. The building retains all of its original architectural detail and most of its original furnishings.

The membership of the congregation declined rapidly after the 1950s. St. Jude's Church eventually closed its doors. The closing became official when the Episcopalian church deconsecrated the building in 1998. The parish deeded the building to Monroe City soon after. Since that time, the city has added the building and adjacent property to the neighboring Water Tower Park and renamed the area "St. Jude's Park." The building is now open for public use.

⁸ Carole Rifkind. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. (New York: New American Library, 1980), 137.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9, 10, 11 Page 7

St. Jude's Episcopal Church
Monroe, Missouri

Section 9 Continuation: Major Bibliographic References

- Architectural Graphic Standards*, Fifth Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1956.
- Caldwell, Dorothy J., ed. *Missouri Historic Sites Catalog*. Columbia, MO: State Historical Society of Missouri, 1963.
- Centarama: A Century of Life in Monroe City*. Monroe City: Monroe City Centennial Corporation, 1957.
- "Historic Old Episcopal Church, St. Jude's, Still Major Attraction." *Monroe City News*, June 16, 1975.
- History of Monroe and Shelby Counties, Missouri*. St. Louis: National Historical Company, 1884.
- Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*. New York: New American Library, 1980.
- Williams, Peter W. *American Religion: Traditions and Cultures*. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1998.
- Williams, Walter, ed. *A History of Northeast Missouri*, Vol. III. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Co., 1913.
- The WPA Guide to 1930s Missouri*. Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1986.

Section 10 Continuation: Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

Lots Four (4), Five (5), and Six (6) of Block Fourteen (14) of the Original Town of the City of Monroe City, Missouri.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries represent the property originally associated with the St. Jude Episcopal Church during its construction and through the years it was used as a religious facility.

Section 11 Continuation: Form Prepared By

Cele Spalding
Economic Development Council of Monroe City
300 North Main Street, Room 100
Monroe City, Missouri 65275
Telephone:
Date: April 2000
Original preparer

Tiffany Patterson
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Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Telephone: 573-751-9501
Editor and revisions

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Maps Page 8

St. Jude's Episcopal Church
Monroe, Missouri

List of Photographs

Photo 1: Exterior, south facade, looking northeast

Photo 2: Exterior, west facade, looking east

Photo 3: Exterior, north facade, looking south

Photo 4: Exterior, east facade, looking west

Photo 5: Main entrance detail, south facade, looking north

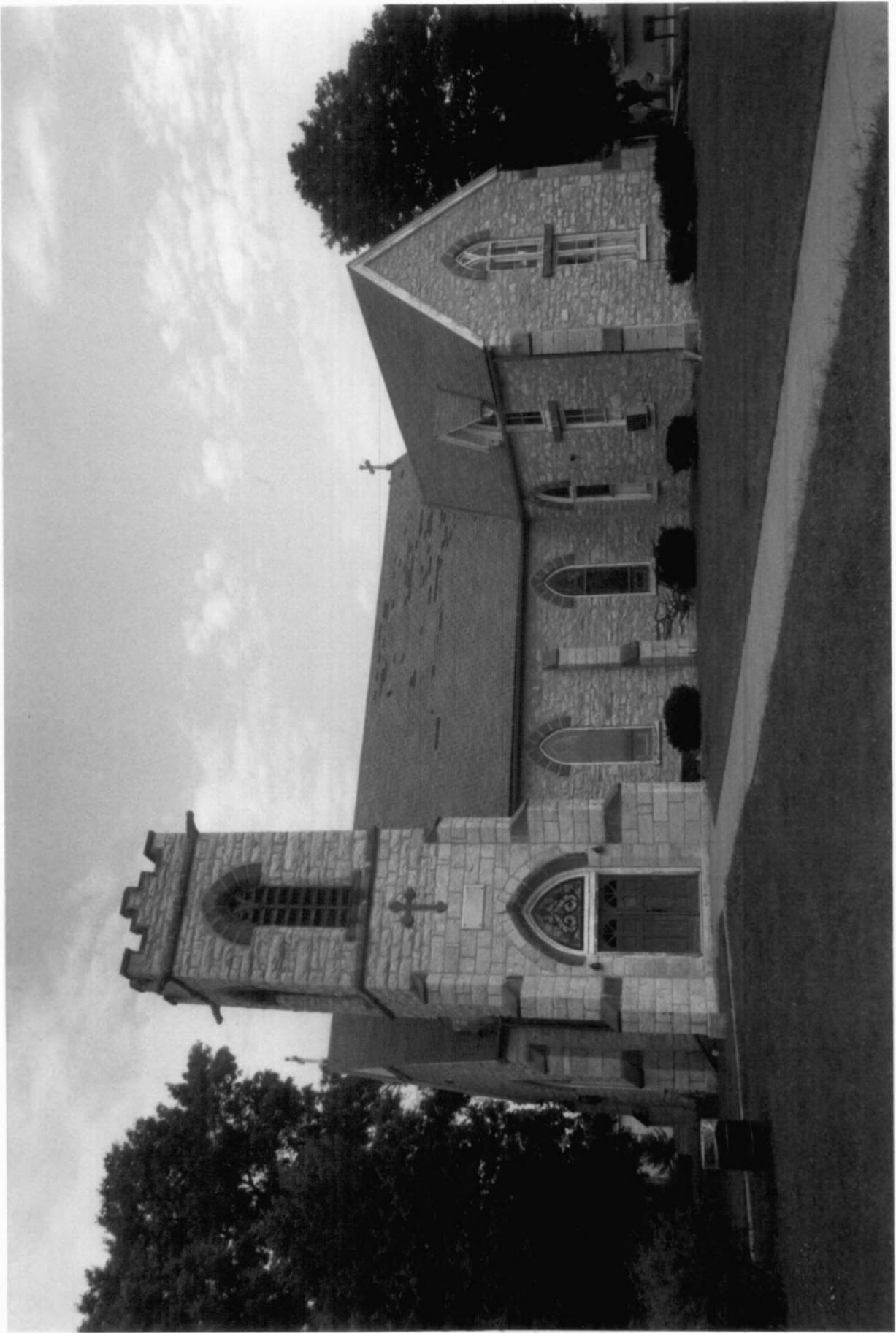
Photo 6: Interior, looking east toward altar

Photo 7: Interior, looking west toward baptistry

Photo 8: Interior, half stairs in vestry, looking south

Photo 9: Interior, second floor, transept addition, looking northeast

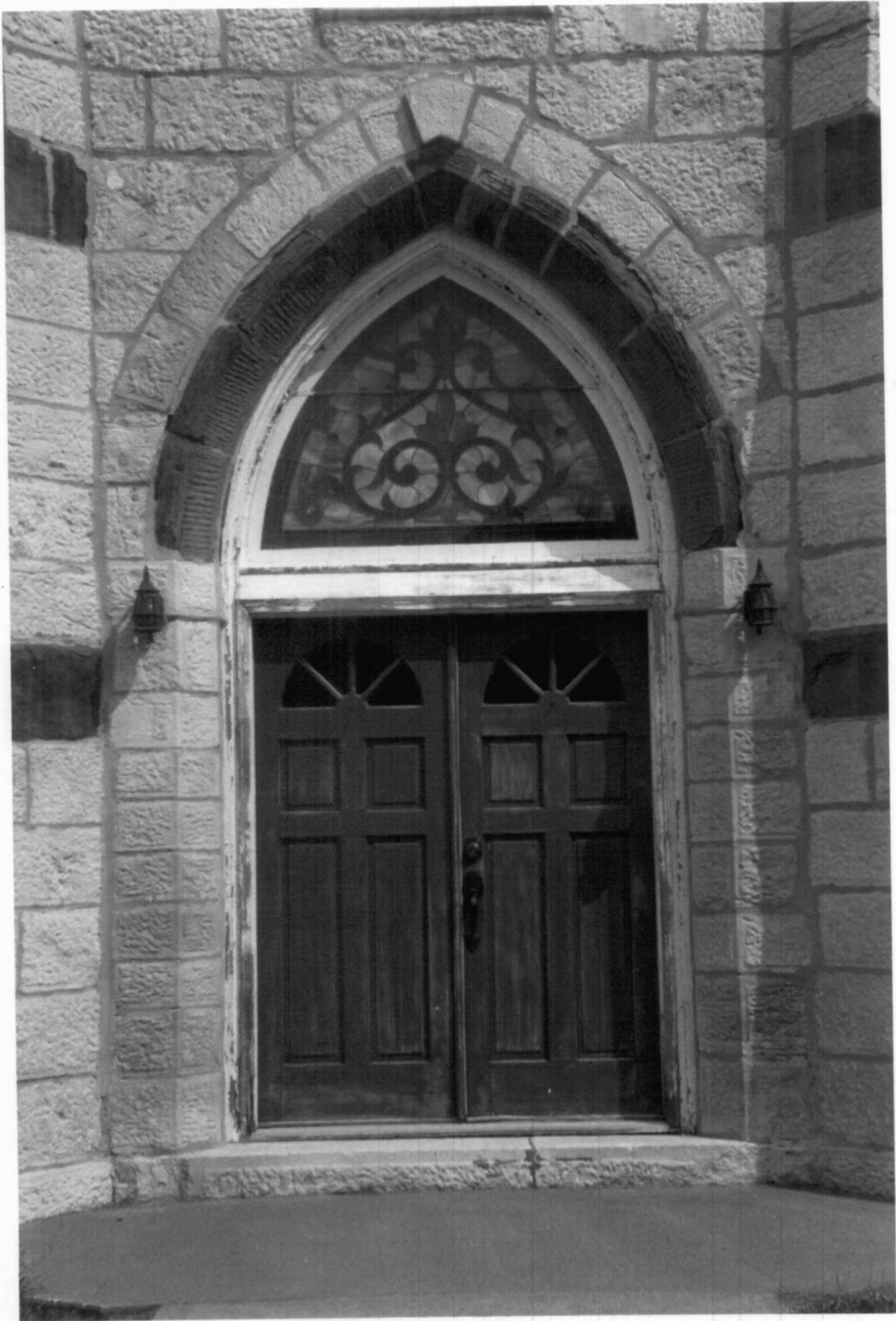
Photo 10: Interior, widow detail, second floor of the transept addition, looking southwest

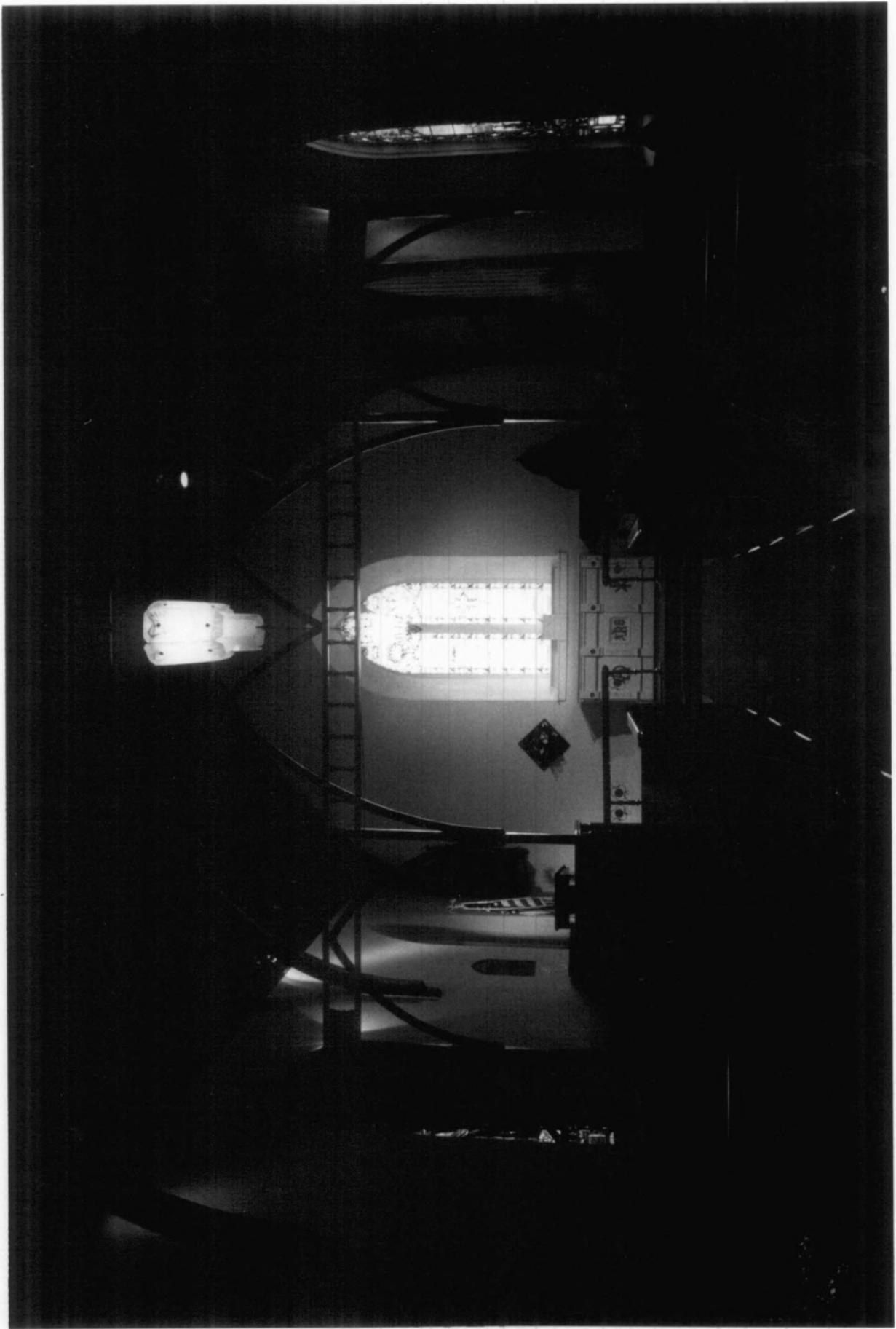


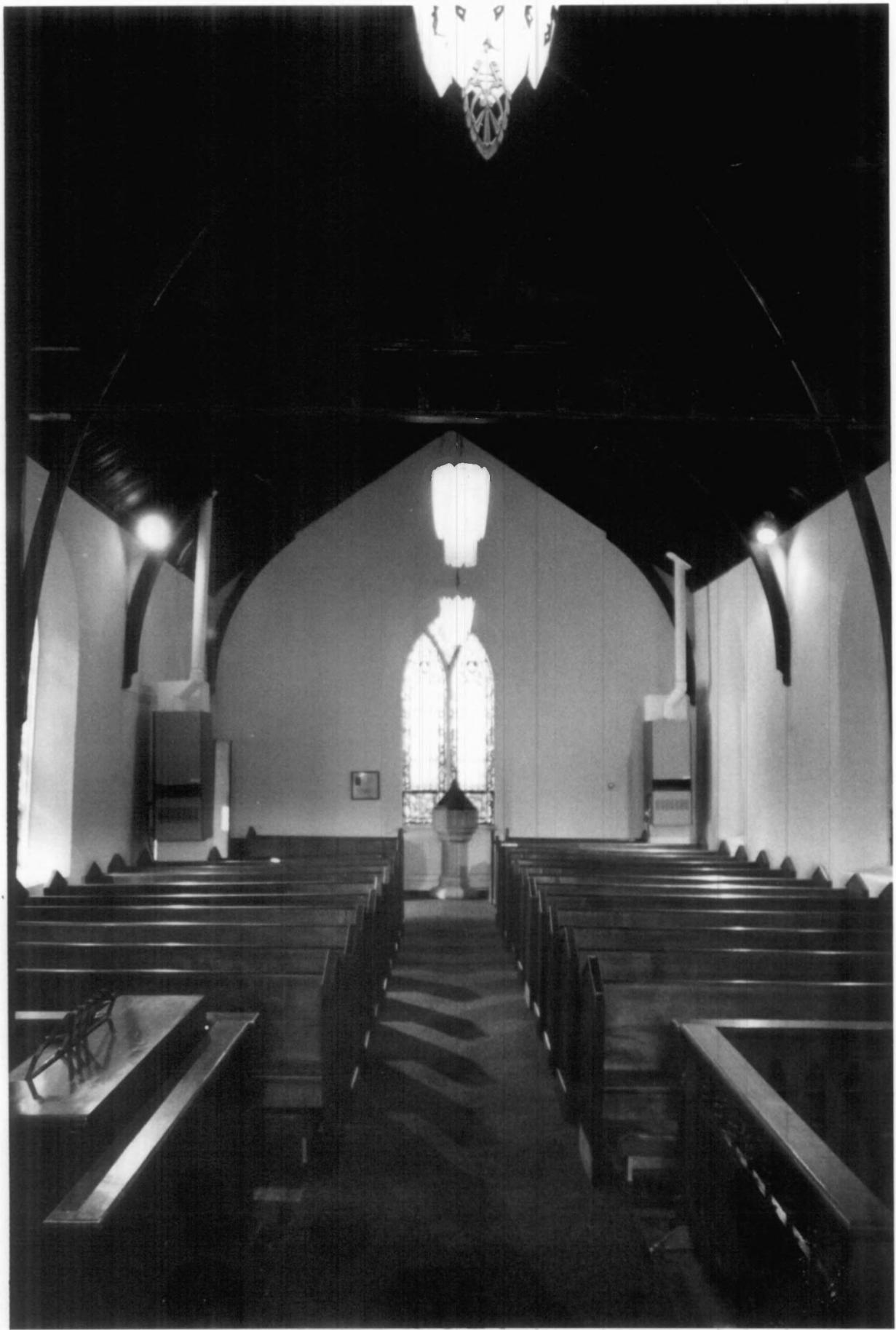






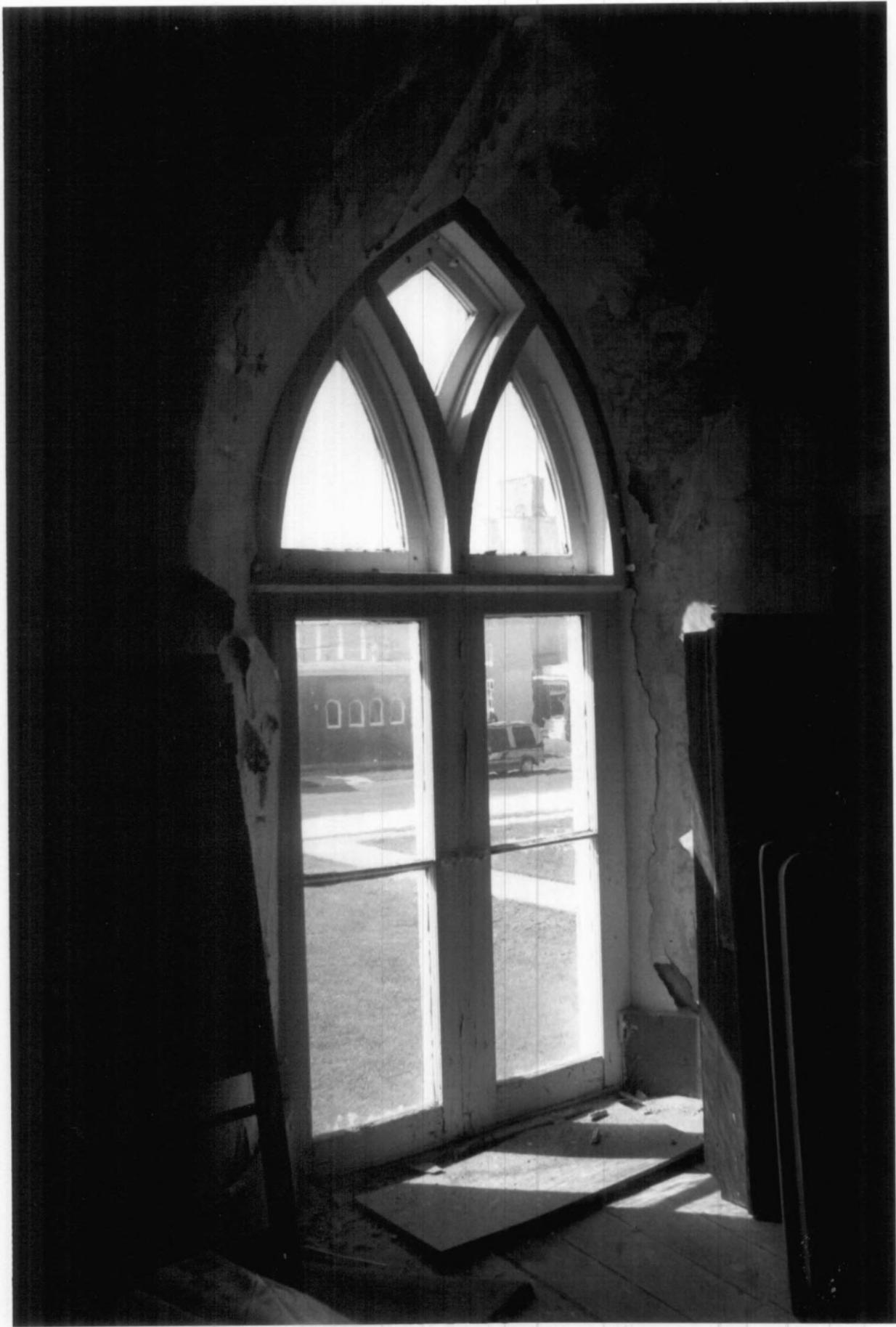






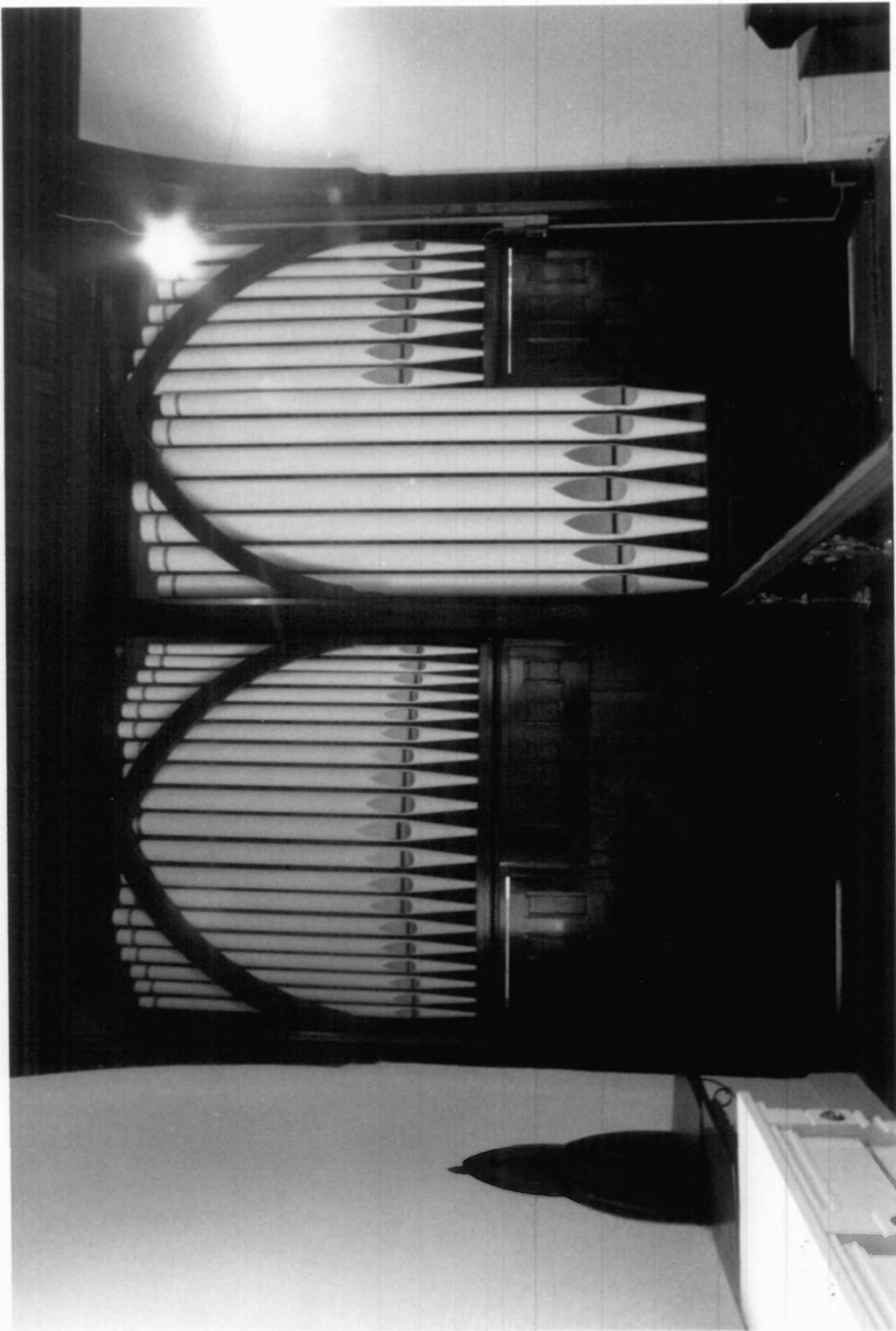


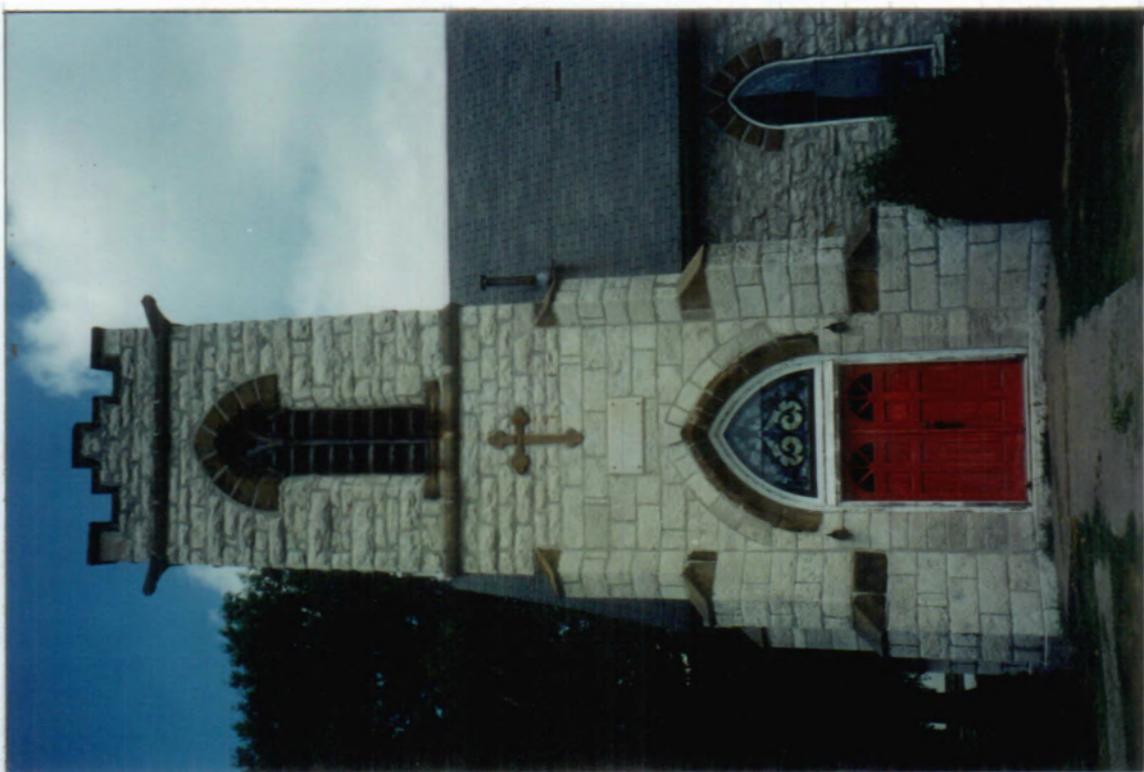




EXTRA
PHOTOS

















DIocese OF MISSOURI
The Episcopal Church

On the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1865, by
The Rt. Rev. *Thomas H. Vail*, Bishop of Kansas, this
building was duly dedicated and consecrated in honor of
St. Jude.

I, *Hayes Hamilton Rockwell*, Bishop of Missouri, do hereby
revoke the said Sentence (issued by my predecessor), and
do remit this building, and all objects remaining in it, for
any lawful and reputable use, according to the laws of this
land.

This building, having now been declared deconsecrated and
secularized, I declare to be no longer subject to my
canonical jurisdiction.

This Declaration, which is to be publicly proclaimed before
witnesses gathered at the said building, is given under my
hand and seal, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri,
and the Diocese of Missouri, on this 30th day of April, in
the year of our Lord 1908.

(Signed) *+ Hayes Hamilton Rockwell*

Bishop of Missouri

1865: Leonard Stone, Saint Louis, Missouri 45103. Phone (314) 241-1200. Fax (314) 241-2075.
Full Price in Missouri (630) 717-2200



TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN LOVING MEMORY OF THE
REVEREND **FREDERICK BEATES SCHEEITZ**
FOUNDR. ARCHITECT, BUILDER AND
FIRST PRIEST OF ST. JUDES CHURCH
AND ITS WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN.

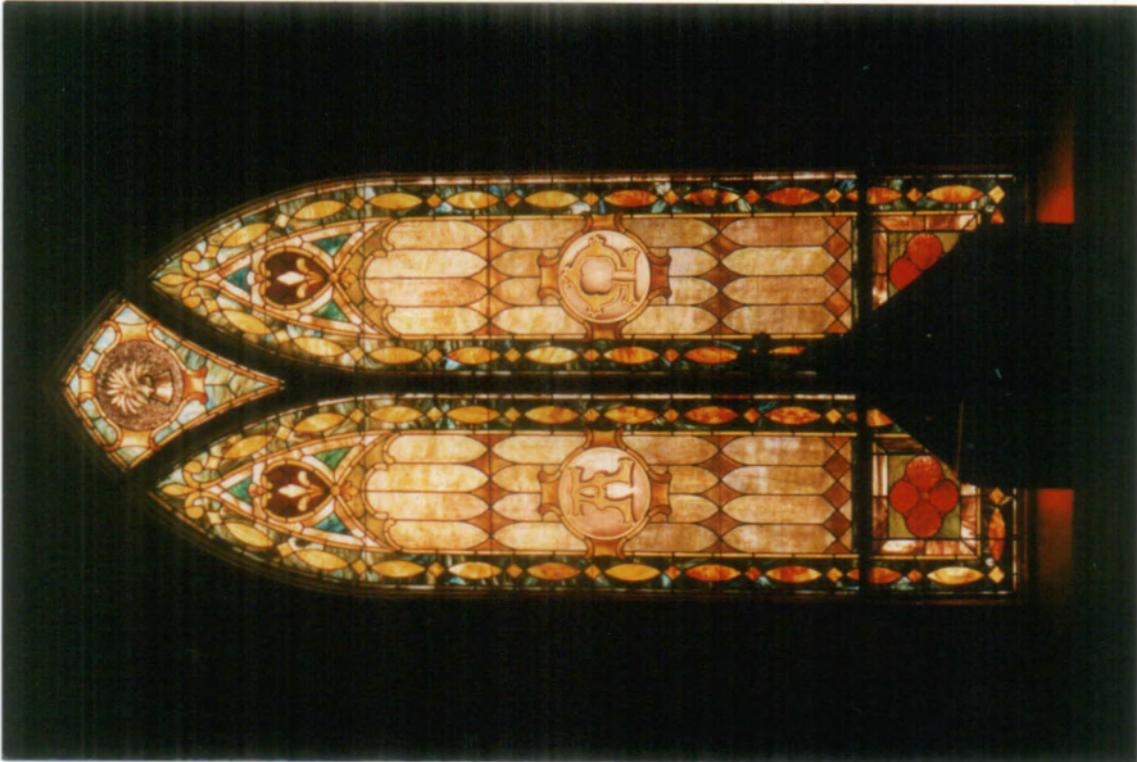
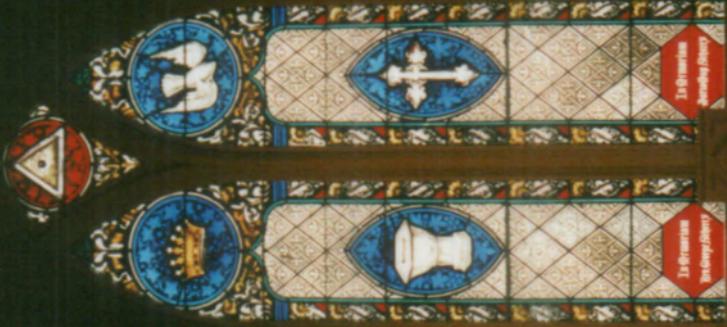
AFTER EIGHTY YEARS, THIS CHURCH
NOW STANDS AS A TRIBUTE TO HIS
SPIRITUAL VISION, HIS ARTISTIC
CONCEPTION, AND HIS SKILLFUL WORK.
THE COVER OF THE FONT, THE CRESCENCE
BRACKET AND THE PEWS ARE THE WORK
OF HIS OWN LABOR.

BORN APR. 20, 1817 DIED APR. 1, 1904

REQUIESCIT IN PACE

1867 1904









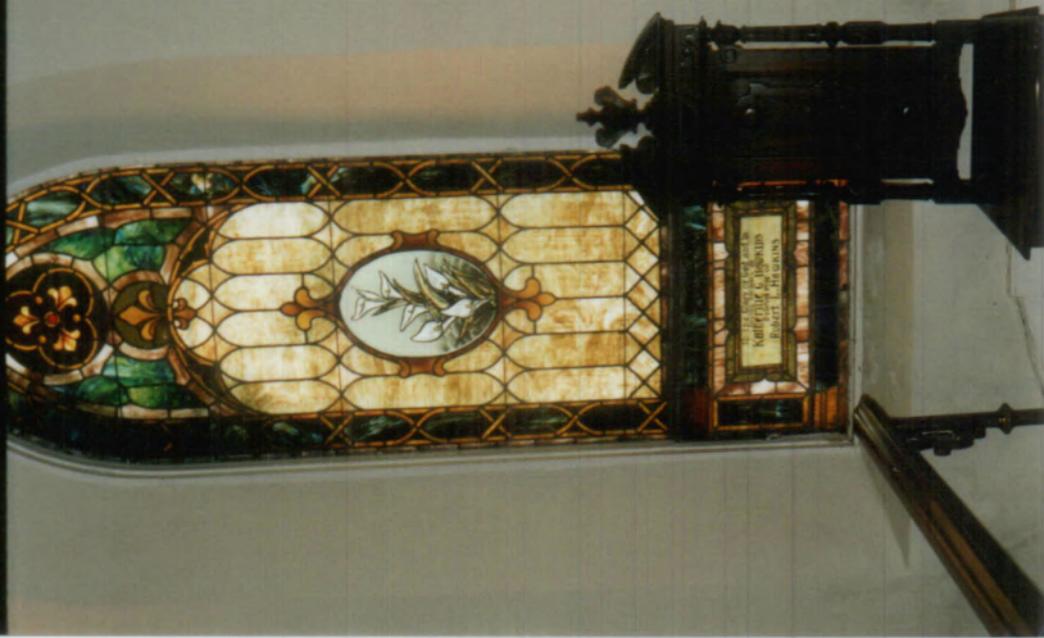




In the Glory of God and
in loving remembrance of
ELIZABETH SOCIETY MEMORIAL



In the Glory of God and
in loving remembrance of
ELIZABETH SOCIETY MEMORIAL

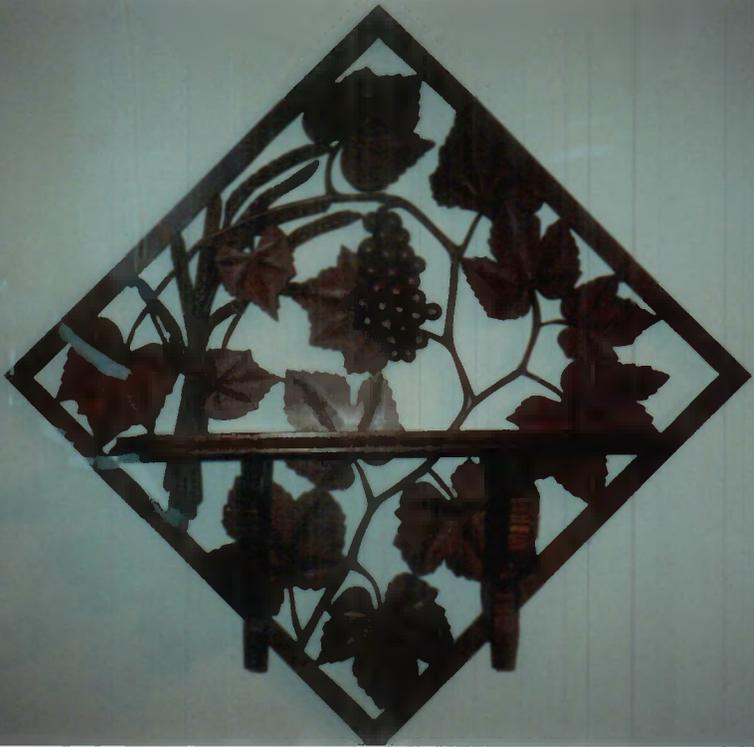
















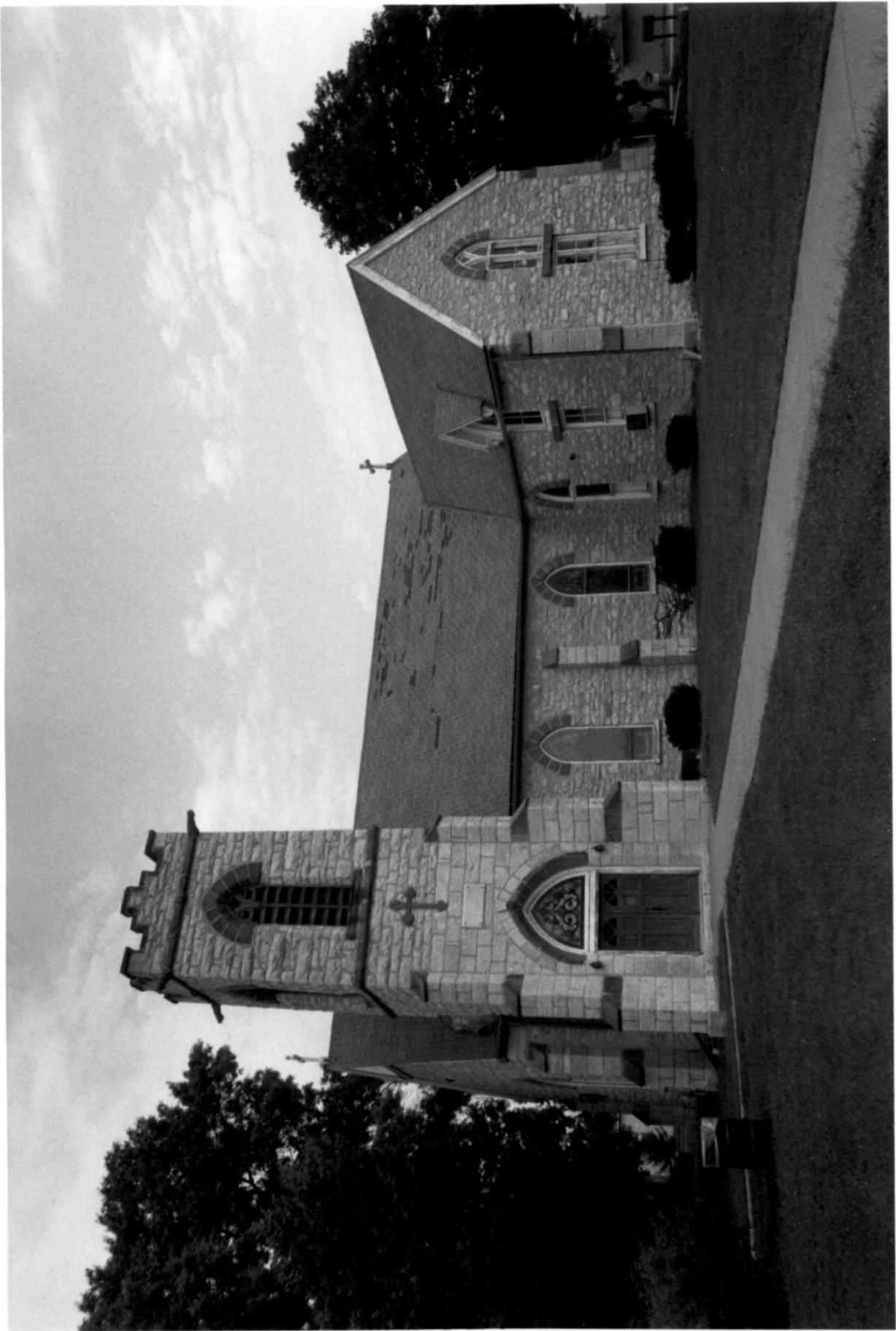


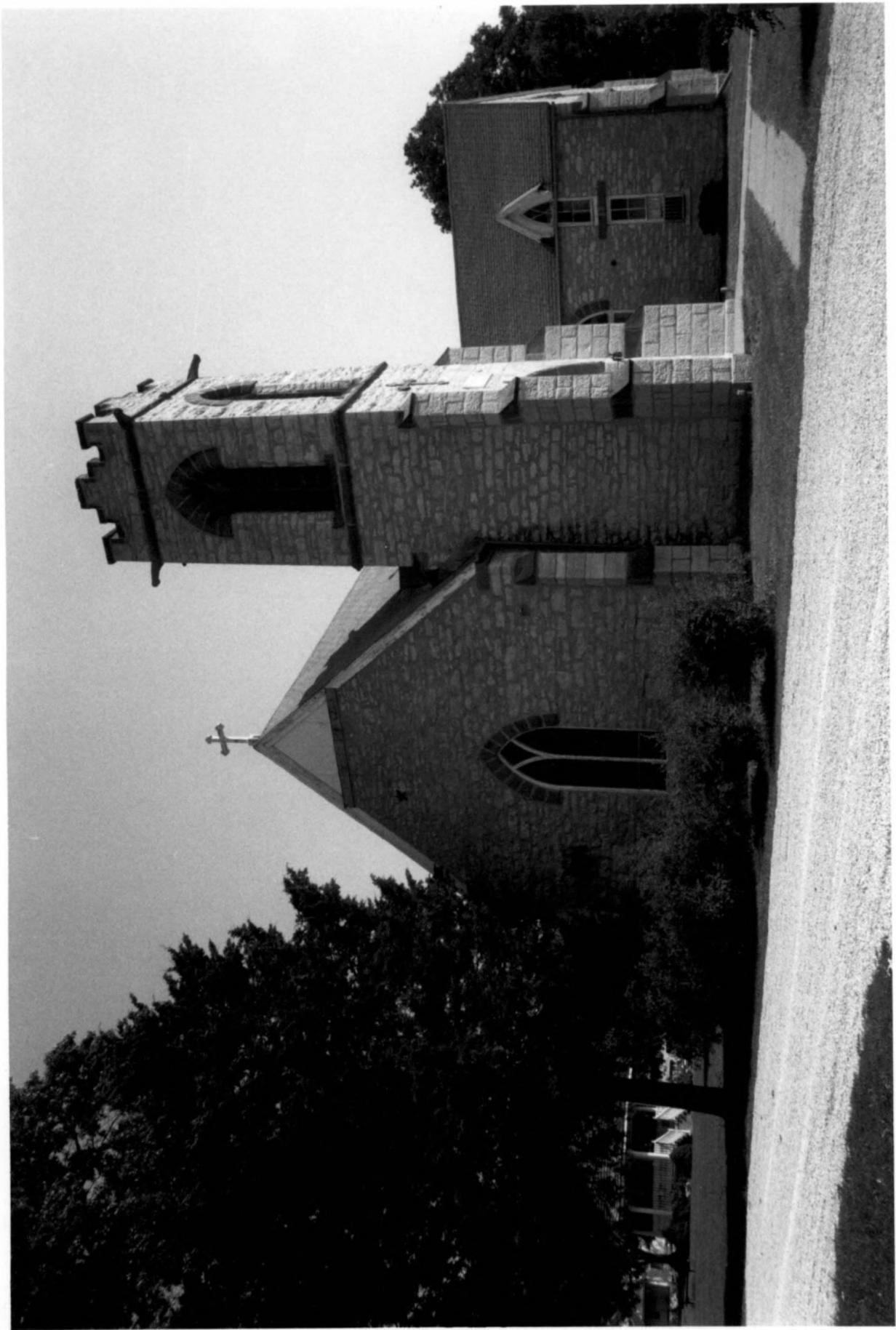


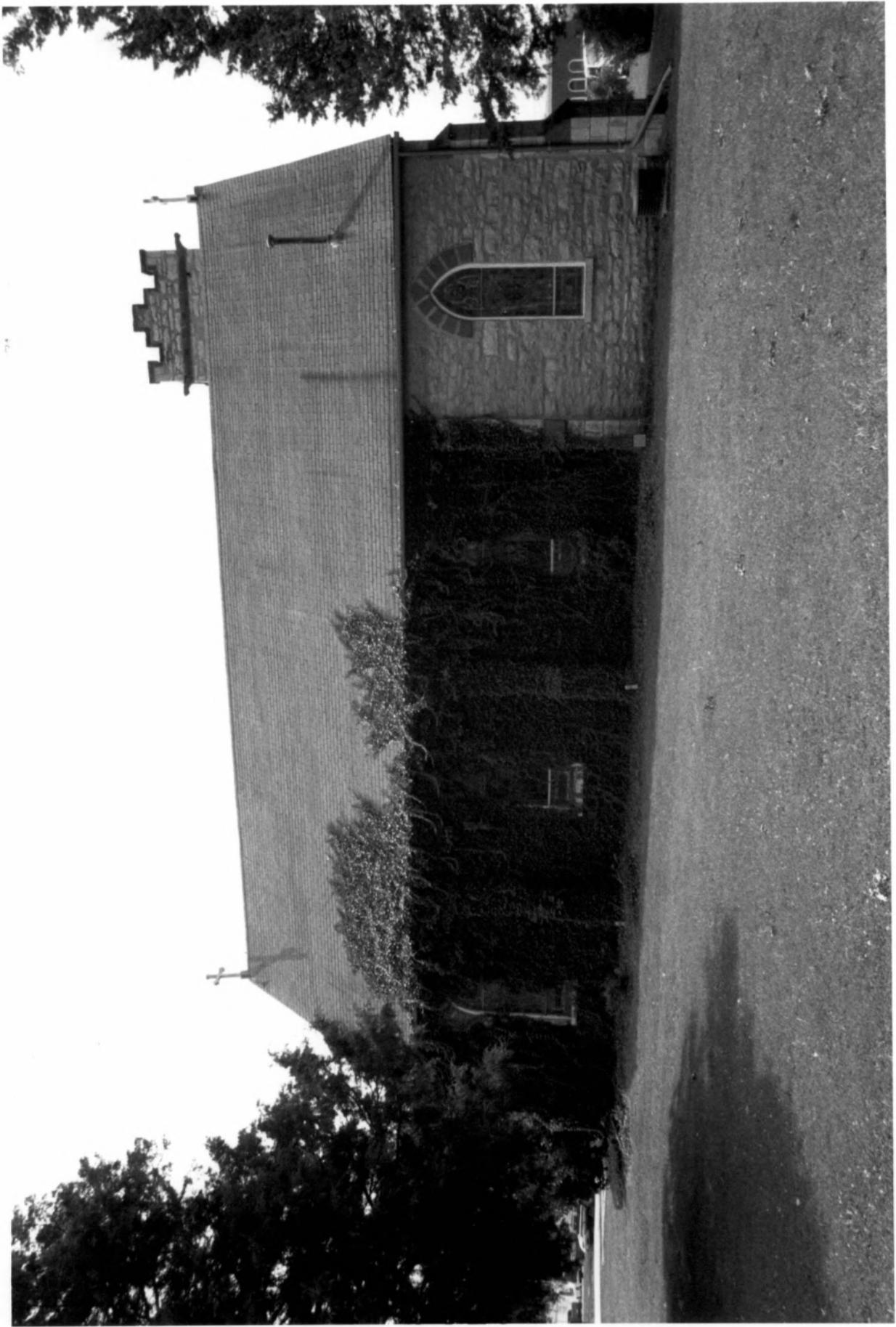


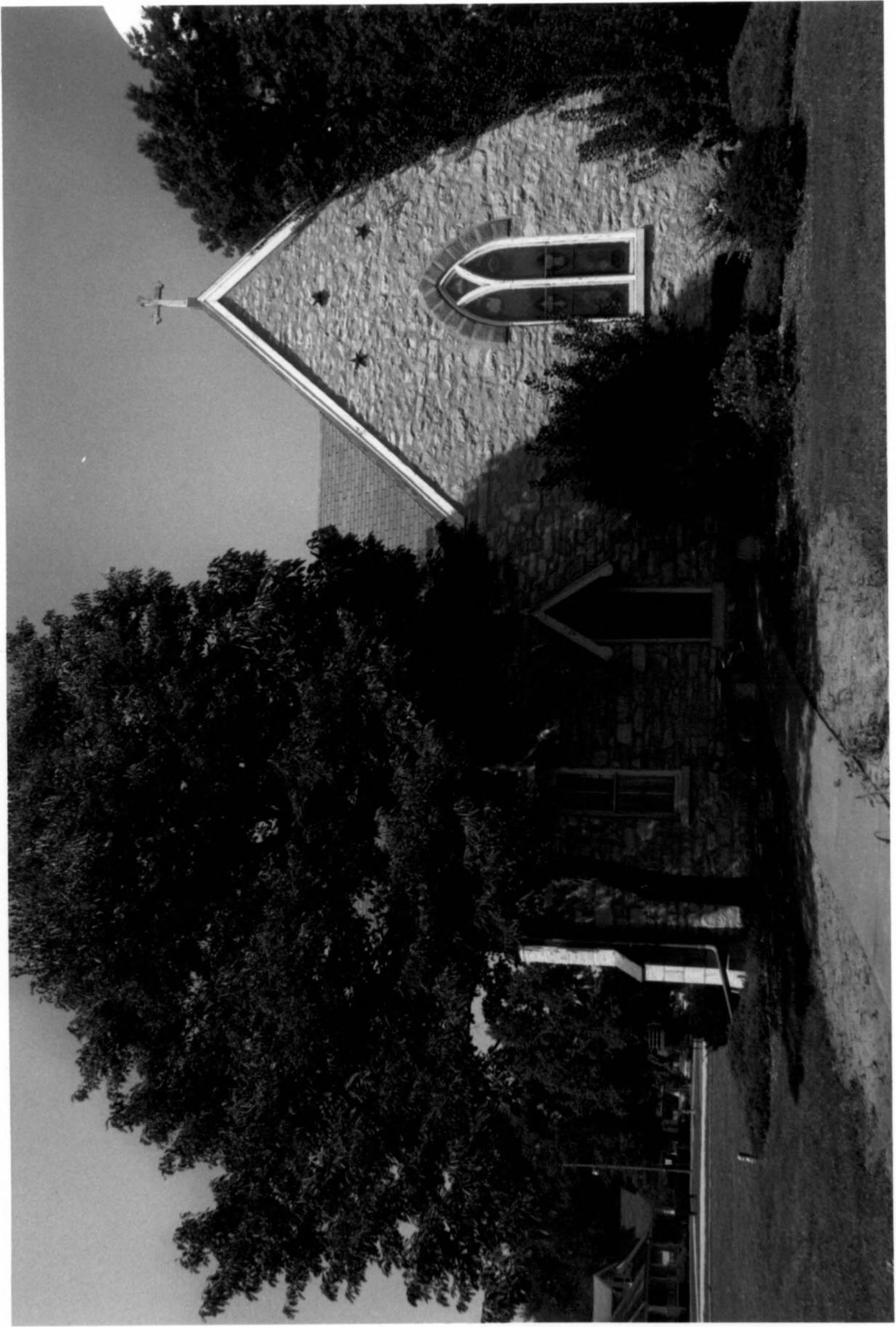


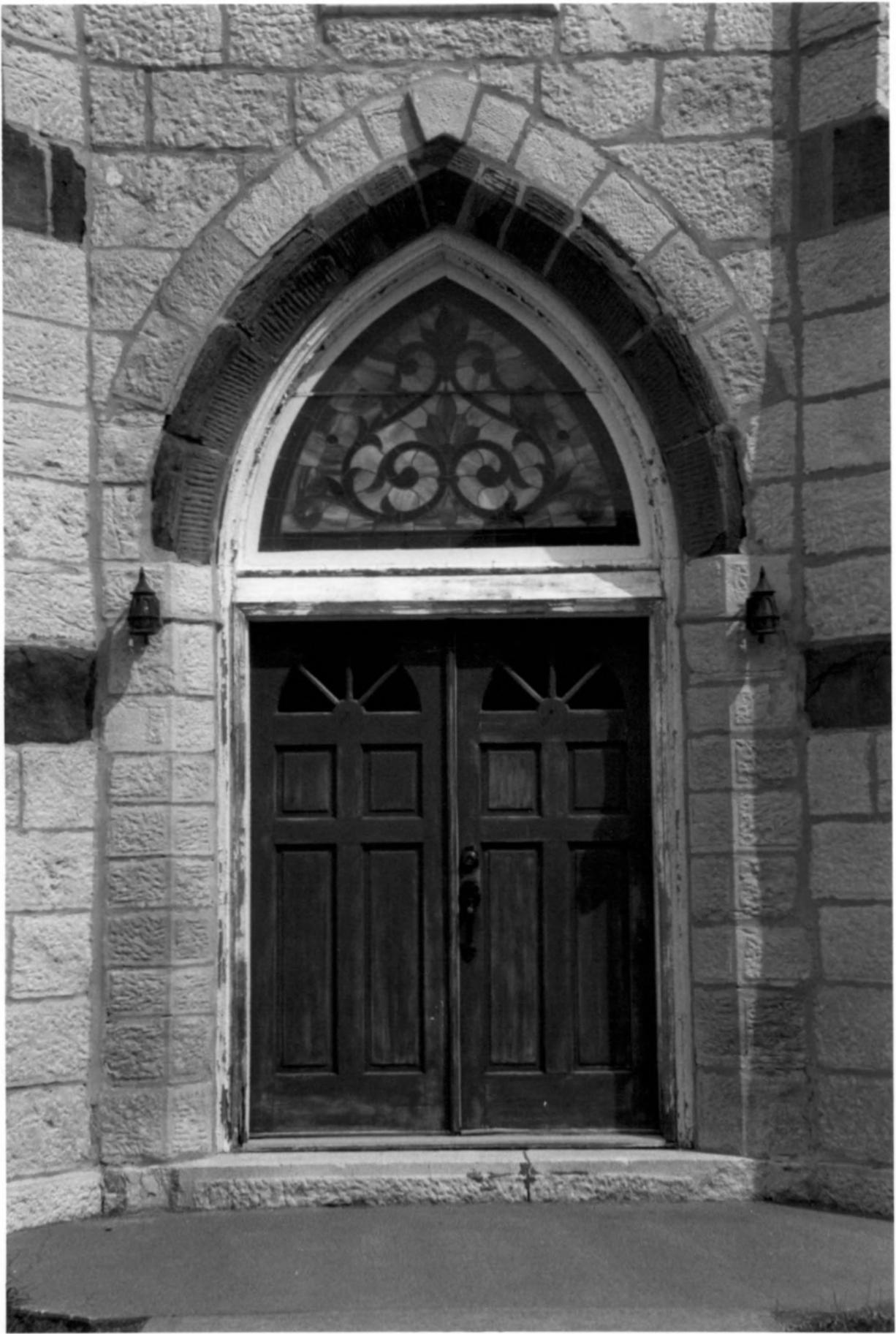




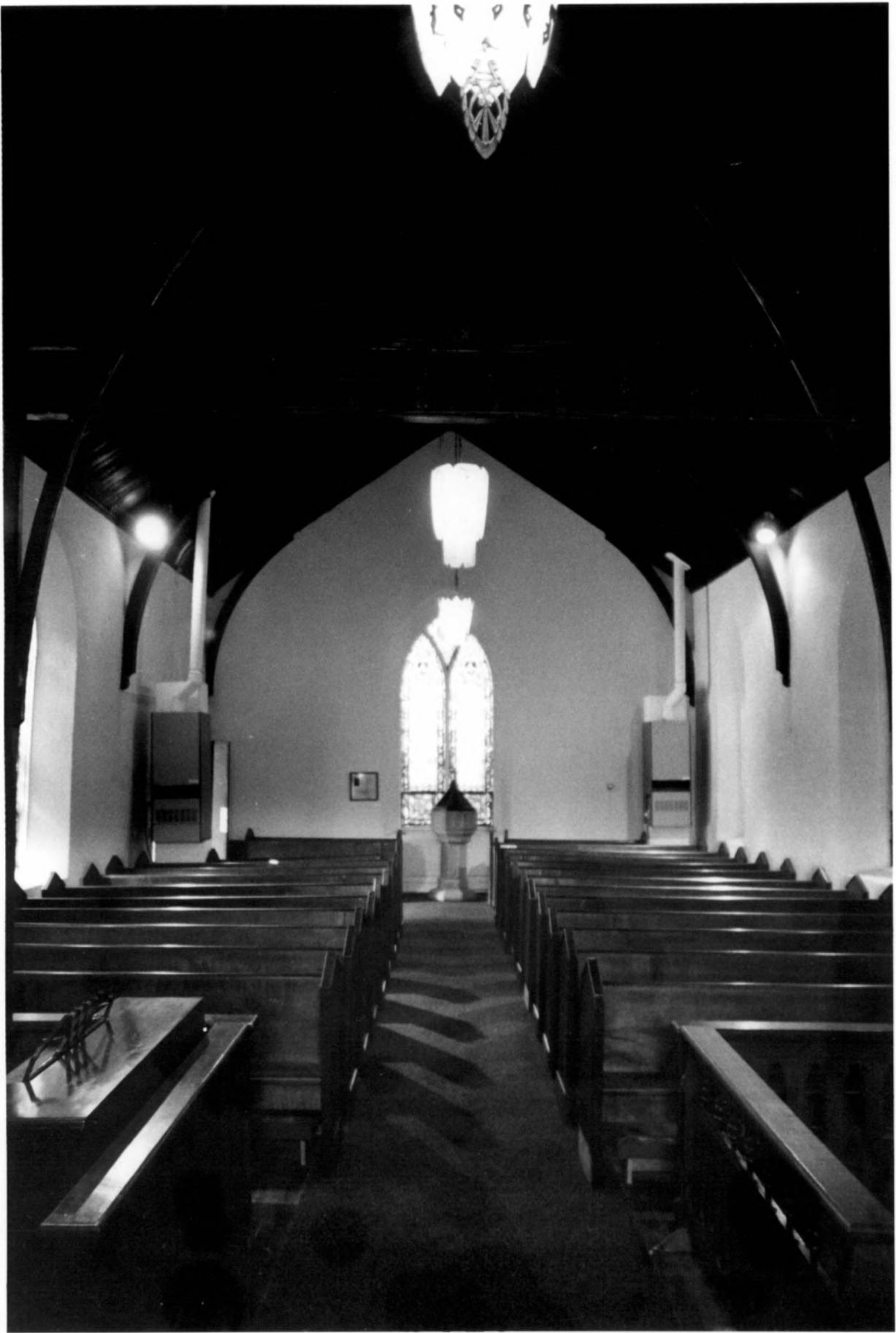






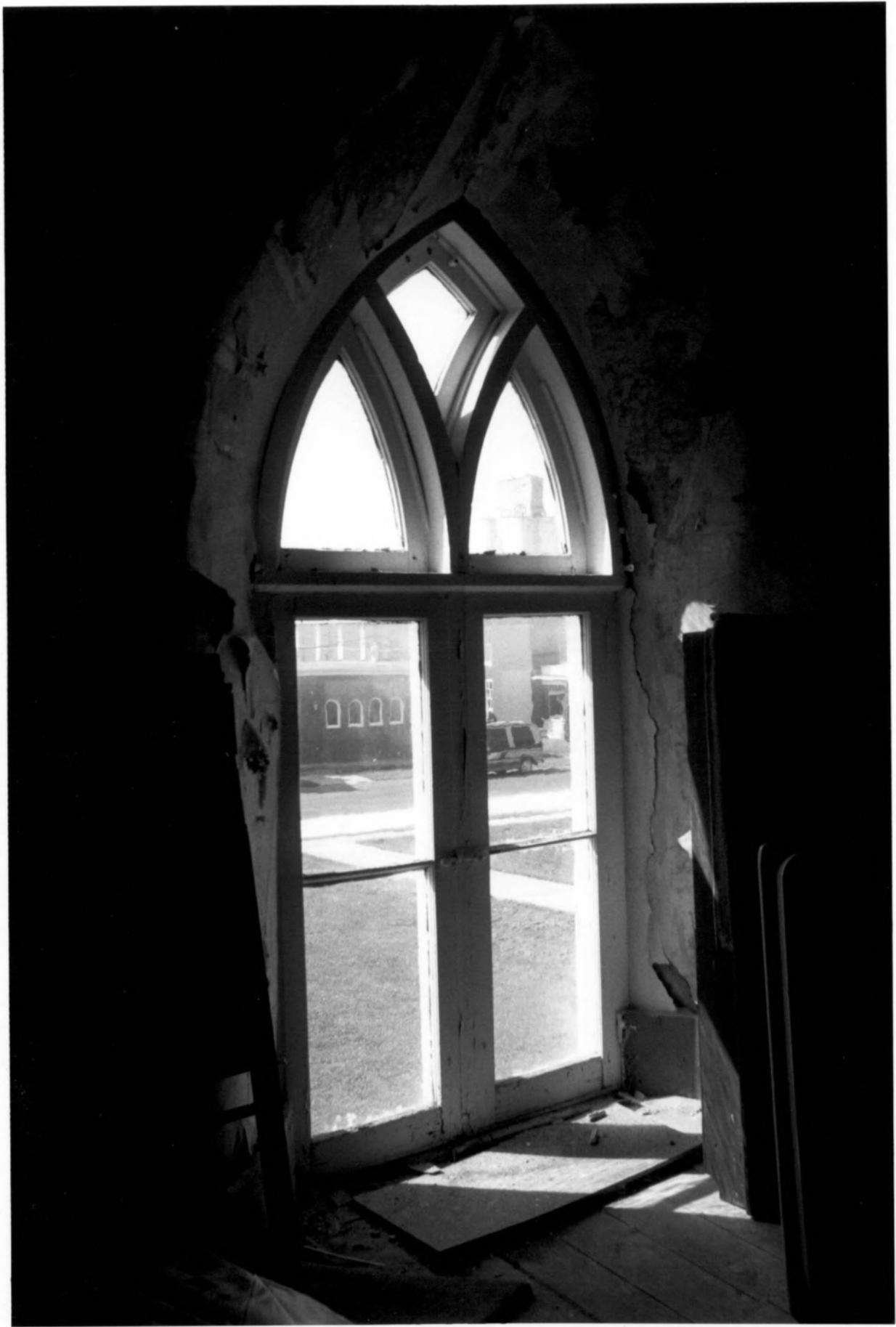








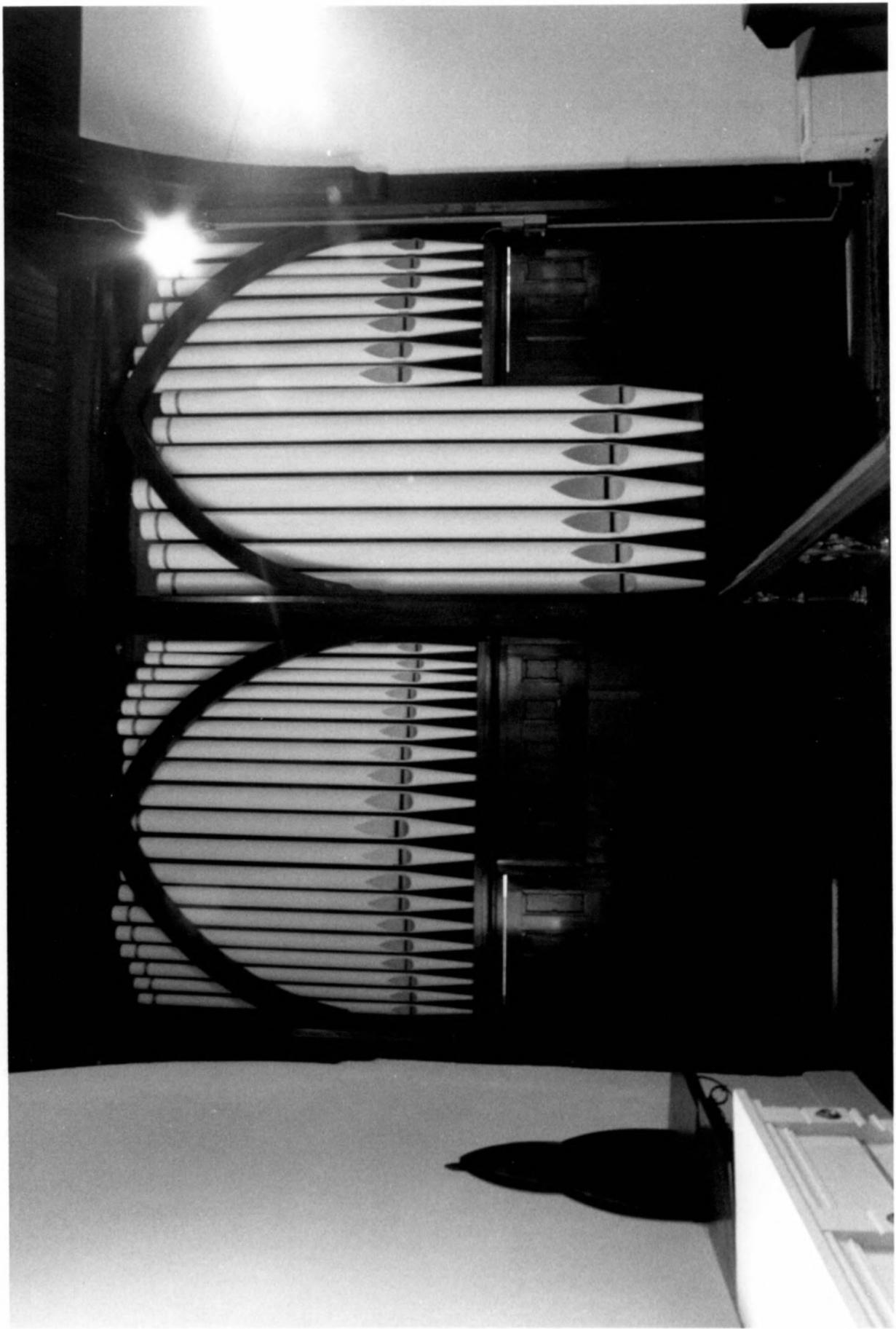




EXTRA PHOTOS

010
Dp0010







IN MEMORY OF THE
KATHARINE C. HAWKINS
DECEASED
ROBERT L. HAWKINS



IN MEMORIAM
Dr. E. BAILEY
and his wife ELIZABETH BAILEY

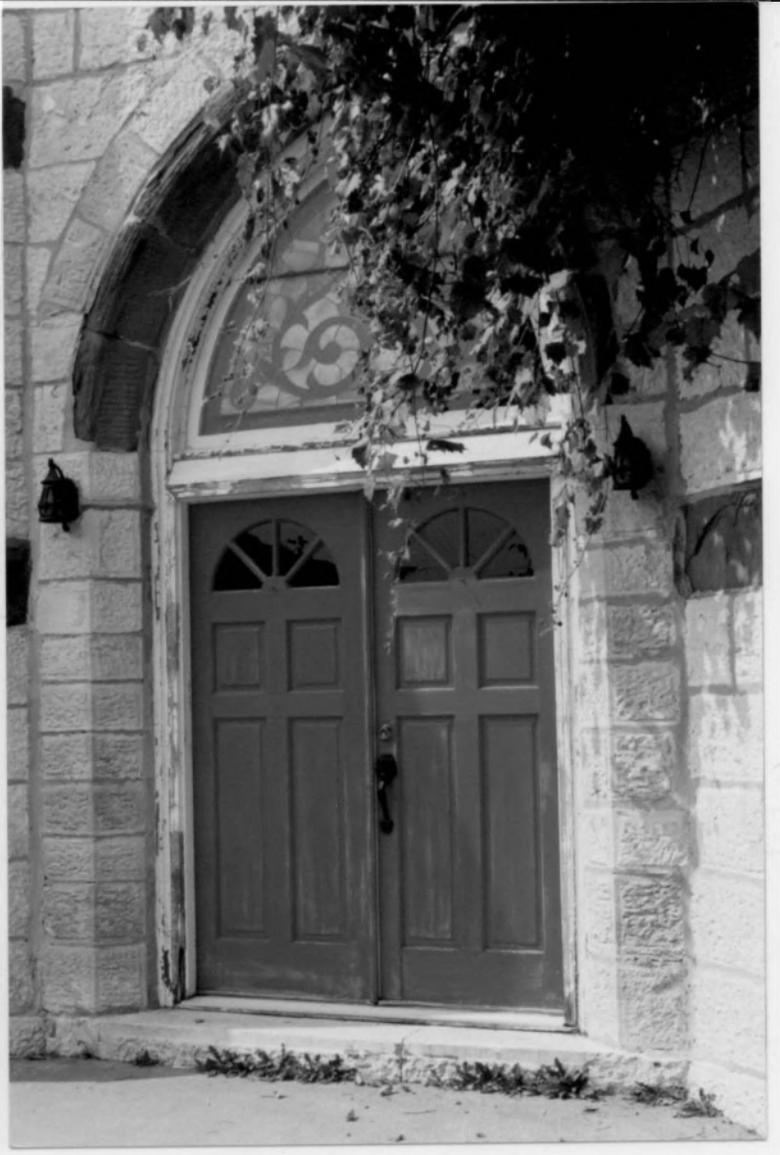
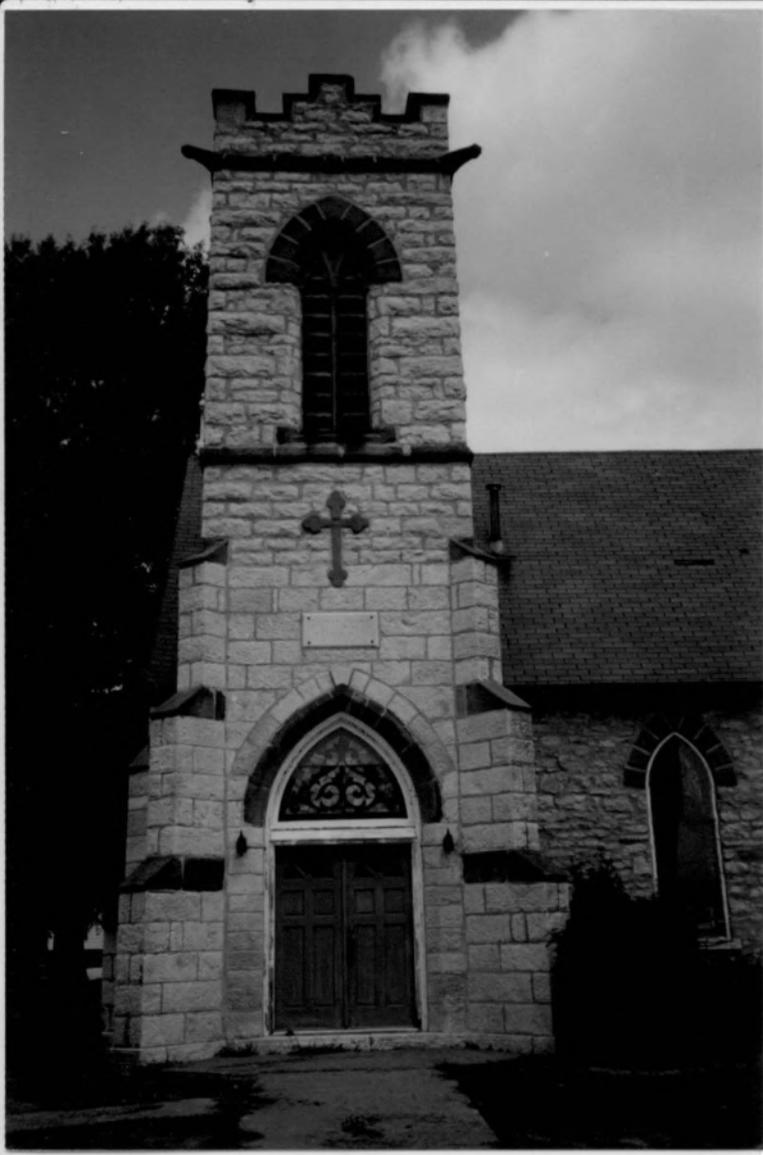


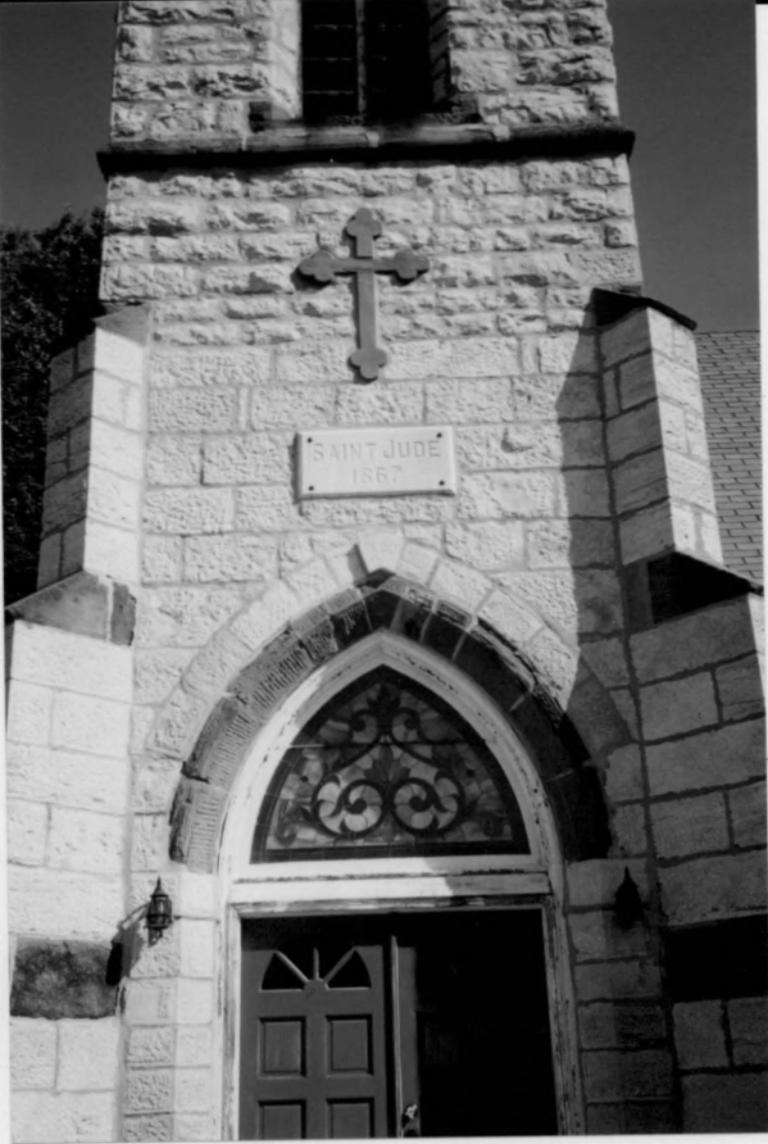
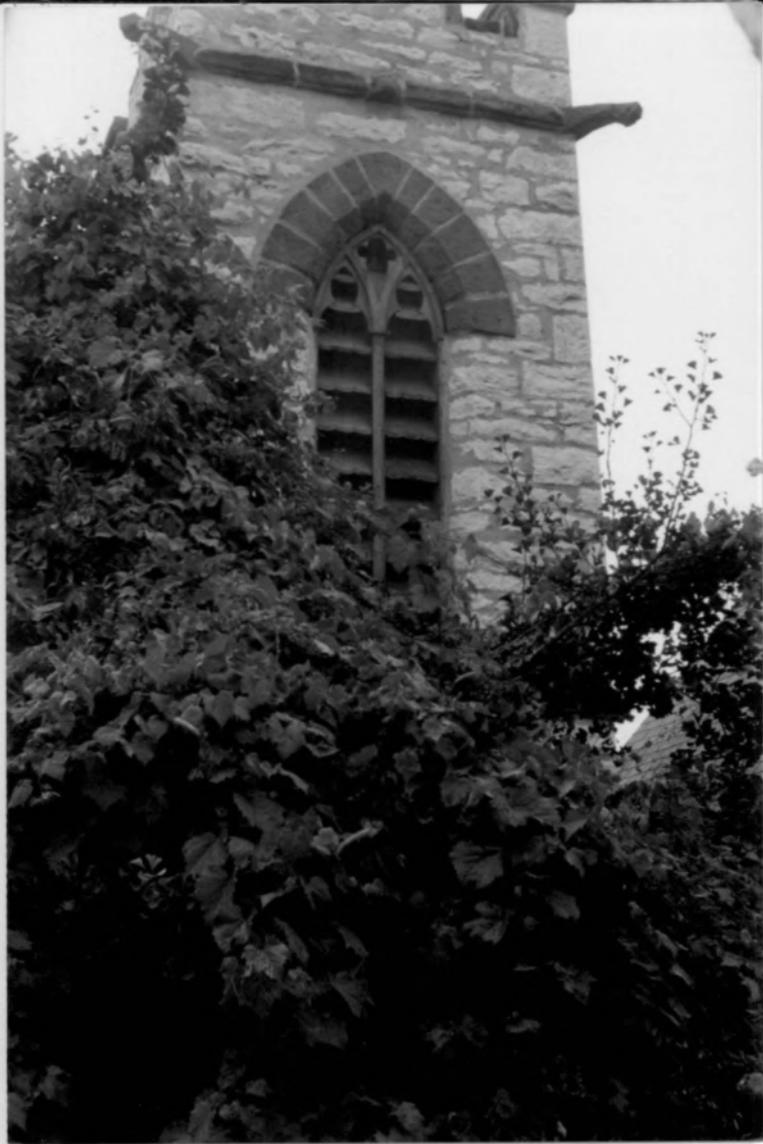


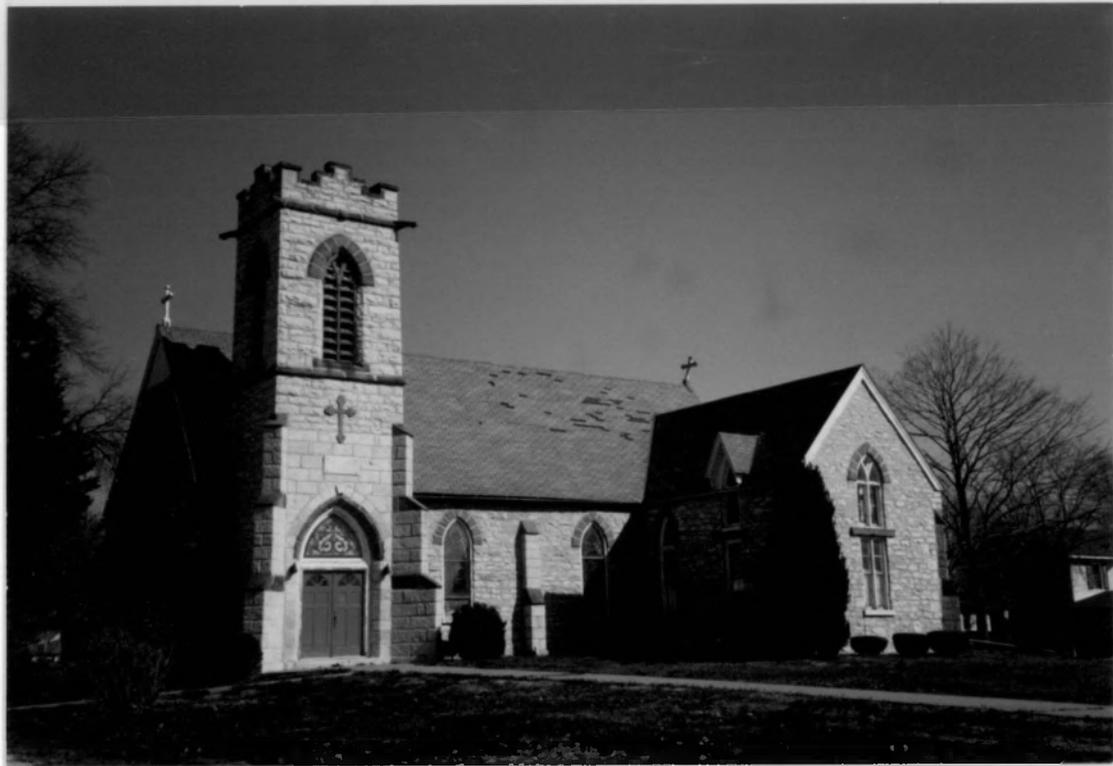
In the Glory of God and
in loving memory of
ELIZABETH SCHULTZ MENDELHALL



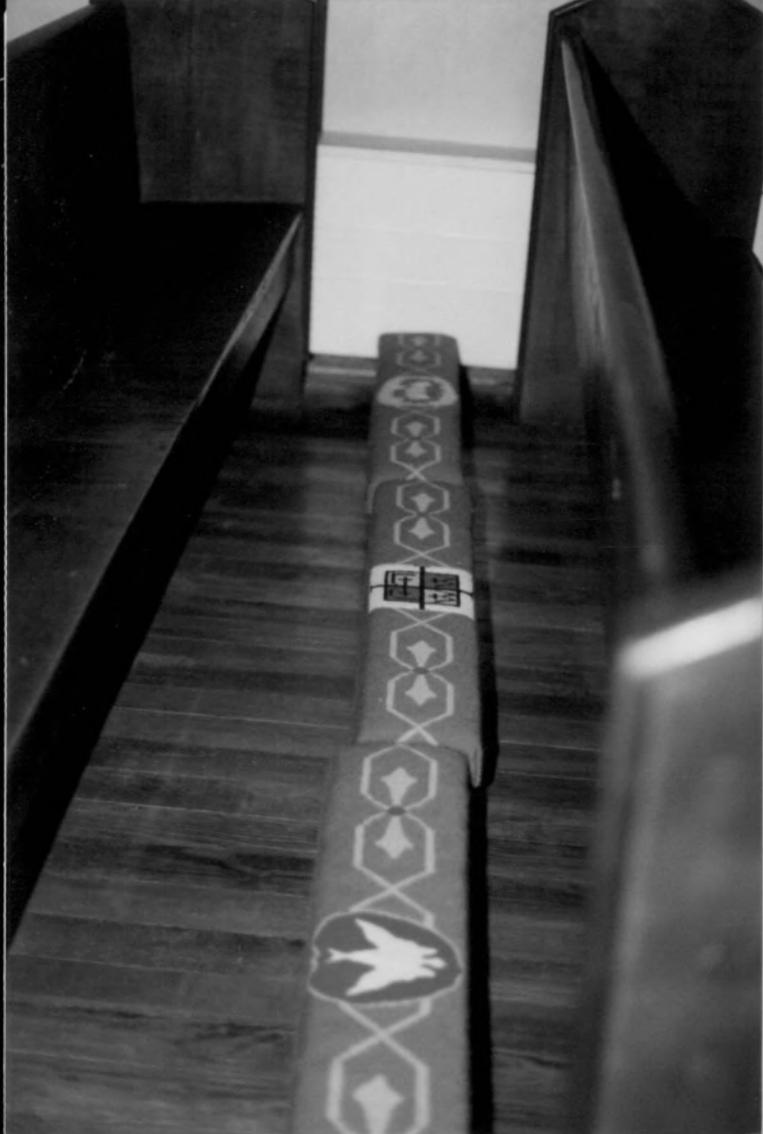














DIOCESE OF MISSOURI
The Episcopal Church

On the 18th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1868, by
The Rt. Rev. Thomas H. Vail, Bishop of Kansas, this
building was duly dedicated and consecrated in honor of
St. Jude.

I, Hays Hamilton Rockwell, Bishop of Missouri, do hereby
revoke the said Sentence (issued by my predecessor), and
do remit this building, and all objects remaining in it, for
any lawful and reputable use, according to the laws of this
land.

This building, having now been declared deconsecrated and
secularized, I declare to be no longer subject to my
canonical jurisdiction.

This Declaration, which is to be publicly proclaimed before
witnesses gathered at the said building, is given under my
hand and seal, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri,
and the Diocese of Missouri, on this 30th day of April, in
the year of our Lord 1998.

(Signed) + Hays Hamilton Rockwell

Bishop of Missouri

