

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory

other name/site number: n/a

2. Location

street & number: 812 Pearl Street

not for publication: n/a

city/town: Joplin

vicinity: n/a

state: MO county: Jasper

code: 097

zip code: 64801

3. Classification

Ownership of Property: private

Category of Property: district

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 0

Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Gothic Revival

Other Description: n/a

Materials: foundation concrete roof slate
walls limestone other N/A

Describe present and historic physical appearance. X See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: local.

Applicable National Register Criteria: C

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) : A

Areas of Significance: Architecture

Period(s) of Significance: 1906-1917 _____

Significant Dates: 1906 1917 _____

Significant Person(s): n/a

Cultural Affiliation: n/a

Architect/Builder: Allen, Austin [church]; and
Brown, W.E. [rectory]

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.
X See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): n/a

- 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 -- Specify Repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: less than one acre

UTM References: Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

A	<u>15</u>	<u>364890</u>	<u>4103060</u>	B	_____	_____	_____
C	_____	_____	_____	D	_____	_____	_____

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description: ___ See continuation sheet.

All of Lots 172, 173, 174, 175, and 176 of Byer's and Murphy's Addition to Murphysburg, now a part of the City of Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri.

Boundary Justification: ___ See continuation sheet.

The boundary includes the five city lots that have been historically associated with the nominated property.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: see continuation sheet

Organization: _____ Date: _____

Street & Number: _____ Telephone: _____

City or Town: _____ State: MO ZIP: _____

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory Page 1

SUMMARY: Located at 812 Pearl Street, Joplin, Jasper County, St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory is a district which consists of three contributing buildings: church, rectory, and rectory garage. The church and rectory are constructed of Carthage limestone, while the garage is constructed of rusticated concrete blocks. Built in 1906 in the Late Gothic Revival style, the church is only slightly altered and retains many of the characteristic elements of its style, including oculi, or circular windows; tracery; Gothic arched windows and doors; and the triple portal entry. Constructed eleven years later, the rectory utilized the Prairie style and has also suffered only minor alterations. Although dwarfed by the imposing church, the rectory is complementary to the larger building in its construction material. The district represents a small but distinct concentration of buildings united both aesthetically and by association.

ELABORATION: St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory occupy five city lots at the southwest corner of the intersection of West Eighth and Pearl Streets. West of the district are unrelated residential buildings, while a modern playground borders the district on the south. Both church and rectory are constructed of Carthage limestone, which was utilized extensively in the area for civic, religious, and residential buildings. The church faces east and measures 63 feet 6 inches north to south and 122 feet 8 inches east to west. Its rough-faced masonry is laid in regular courses of alternating wide and narrow rows. A steel frame supports the steeply pitched roof and vaulted ceilings, eliminating the need for heavy and massive wall buttresses. Finials rise from each corner of the facade towers. The Easter lily motif, a recurring theme, is used with window and door moldings and cornice work.

The primary facade has three entry ways. The largest is in the center, is arched, and has a rose window above it to let in the morning light upon the auditorium and the main altar. The main entrances lead into the tiled floor vestibule. The south transept contains a baptistery, and the north transept contains a spiral staircase going up the gallery, or choir loft, and down to the basement. The vestibule opens into the auditorium, which can seat up to 400 people. The ceiling is plastered, and oak ribs fan down with ornamental compositions at their ends. Seventeen stained glass windows depicting the mysteries of the Rosary lie in the north and south walls. The four largest stained glass windows depict Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John and have been recently refurbished. These windows, contributed by private individuals and groups, were made by a now defunct St. Paul, Minnesota, company. The company utilized the Munich process, which required painting the design with enamel onto a sold sheet of plain glass and then firing the glass to make the design

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Section number 7 St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory Page 2

permanent.¹ Also along these walls are the Stations of the Cross, donated in memory of Thomas Connor, a major contributor to the construction of the church. The original pews were replaced in the middle 1970s.

The characteristic pointed Gothic arch is used at the stained glass windows, at the intersection of the altar and nave, and is incorporated into the ceiling design. The other portals on either side are located in tower structures, each with an apse, stone turrets, and balustrades connecting them. There are two other entrances. The entrance on the southwest leads into the sacristy, which has been enclosed; an entrance on the north side leads into the basement, where there are storage areas, a kitchen, a meeting room, and a boiler room. The roof, redone in the 1940s, is gray slate, but maintains its original copper ridges and gutters.² The alcove at the west end has a copper stone coping running along edges of the front, back, and transepts, with a stone cross on each pinnacle.

The Chancel at the west end has two small altars on each side. Both, along with the main altar, were hand carved in Germany, shipped in parts, and reassembled here. The altar on the south is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a statue of her occupies the center of the altar. The north altar is dedicated to Joseph, and a statue of him also occupies the center. The entry into the alcove is through a high arch. Doors leading to the north and south sacristy are in this alcove area. The main altar features a statute of St. Peter. The church's hand carved wood high altar, with 46 spires and many lovely onyx and gold ornaments was also imported from Germany.³ The semi-classical pipe organ, made at the turn of the century, has been removed but has been replaced with an organ of similar style and design.⁴ Other significant interior features are the recently restored carved wood confessionals, pulpits, altars, and statues of the saints.

St. Peter the Apostle Church has retained the architectural integrity of both the interior and the exterior. The building is in excellent condition. The flooring under the auditorium is supported by girders, cast iron caps, and wrought iron columns. There has been little change in the church over the

¹Joplin Daily Globe, November 24, 1907; and Lawrence Lee, Stained Glass (New York: Crown Publishers, 1976), p. 191.

²Joplin News Herald, November 24, 1907; and St. Peter's Church: Centennial Book (Joplin, Mo.: The Church, 1977), p. 33.

³Lyons, p. 37.

⁴St. Peter's Church: Centennial Book, p. 40.

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Section number 7 St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory Page 3

years. The changes that have been made are superficial and do not significantly compromise the integrity of the building. An entry addition at the southwest corner is faced with Carthage limestone, which is designed and detailed similarly but is out of character with the rest of the building. Air conditioning and carpeting have also been added.⁵ The church, under the leadership of Father William Krudwig, has restored the ornately carved furnishings previously relegated to the basement. The slate roof has also recently been restored. The church obviously has pride in its history and in the community.

The rectory, built in 1917 by W.E. Brown, an architect from Kansas City, Missouri, has three floors--two main floors and a finished basement. The main floor has seven rooms and a back porch, and the second floor has six rooms and a sleeping porch on each end. The full basement has seven rooms. The building is constructed of rough-faced, irregular blocks of Carthage limestone laid in a random pattern. The rectory has over 65 windows with wood frames, red oak trim, two main staircases, and a firebrick stone fireplace with hearths made of granitoid with shelves and bases. The low pitched, hipped roof with wide overhang is covered with composition shingles.

The rectory facade is dominated by a two story porch which covers the central three bays. The porch is open on the first level and supported by massive stone piers, while the second level is enclosed by windows. Basement and first floor window head openings are flat with stone voussoirs. A stone chimney partially projects on the south elevation and a second chimney is offset on the rear, or west, elevation.

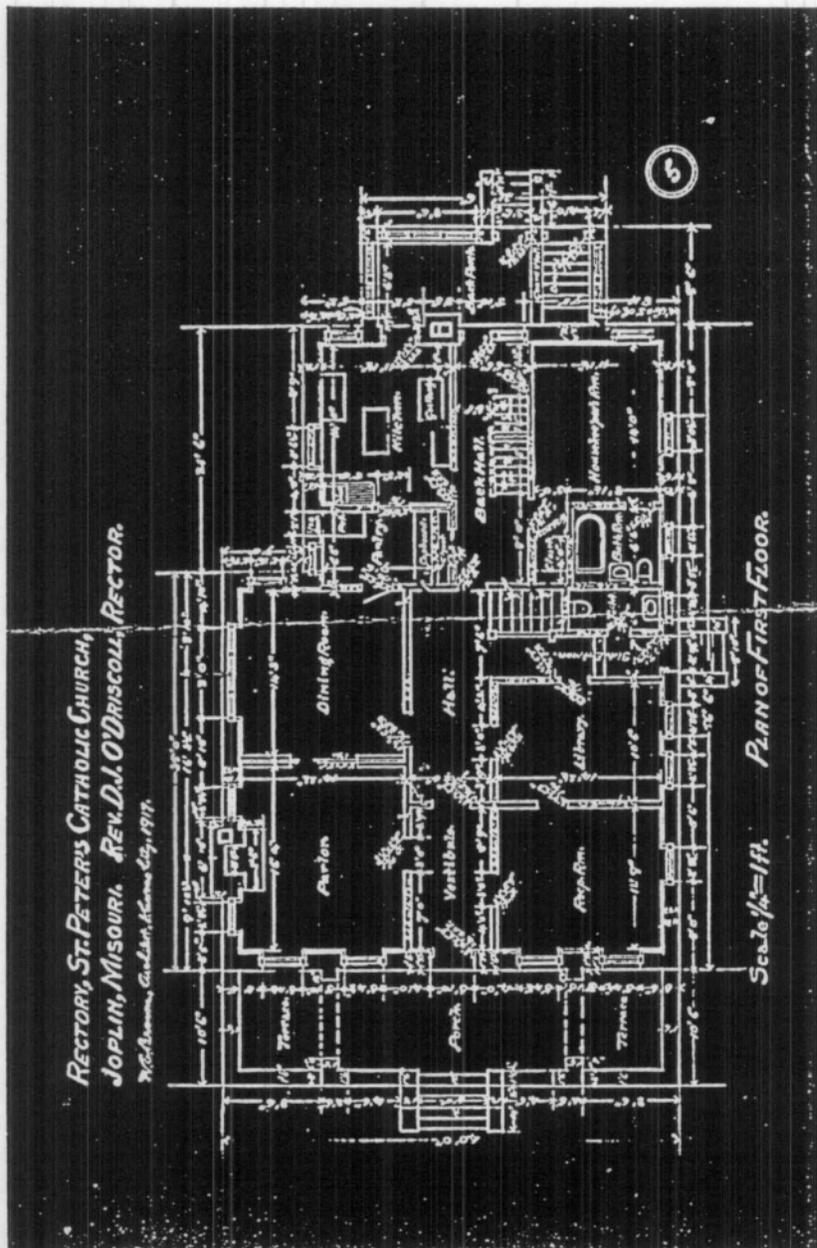
The rectory garage is located approximately seventy-five feet behind the rectory and faces north. The building measures twenty-two feet by twenty-six feet and is constructed of rock-faced concrete block with concrete block quoins. The clipped, or bent, gable roof is wood frame covered with asphalt shingles. The original doors have been replaced with a single double-wide overhead garage door.

⁵St. Peter's Church: Centennial Book, p. 42.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

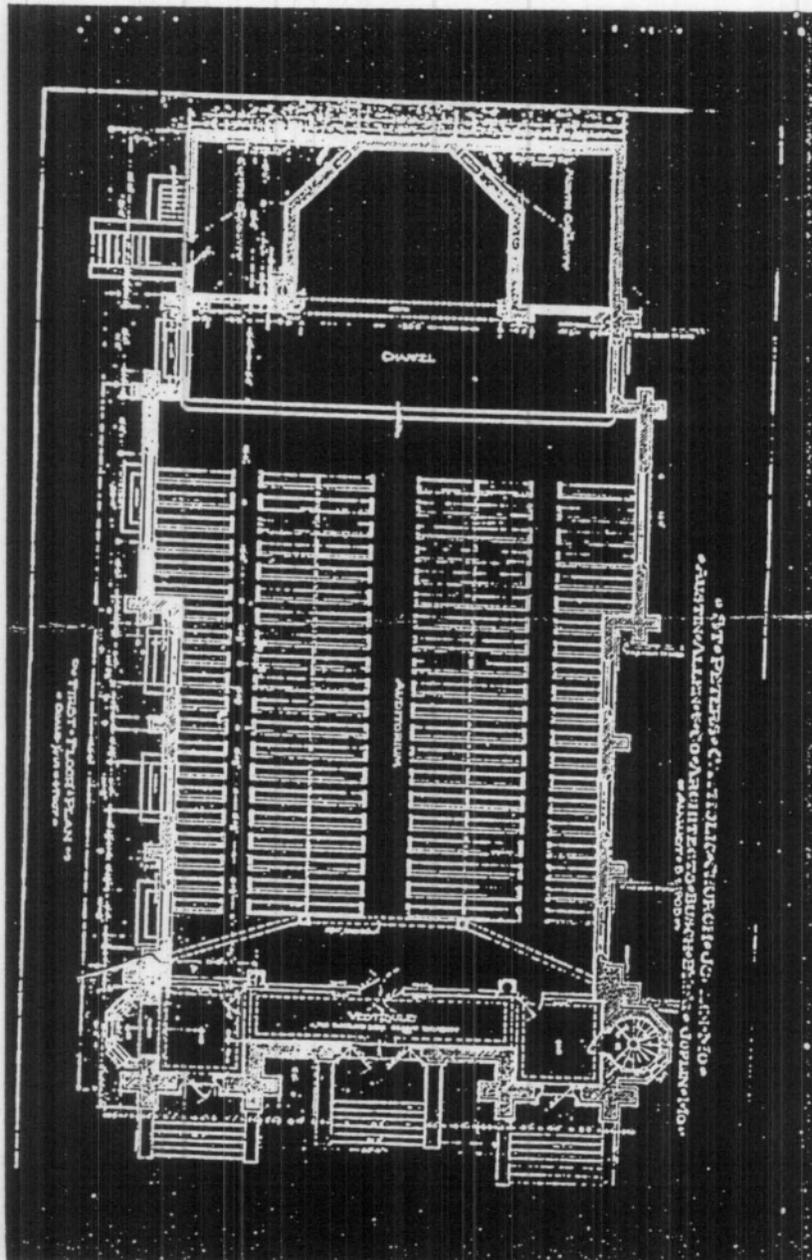
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section number 8 St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory Page 1

SUMMARY: St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. The property is a district which consists of three contributing buildings: church, rectory, and rectory garage. Although representing different and distinct styles, all three buildings are related historically by function and association. In addition, the church and rectory are aesthetically linked through their use of a widely employed, locally available construction material, Carthage limestone. Constructed of rusticated concrete blocks, the contemporary rectory garage is complementary to the larger buildings. St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church was designed by Joplin architect Austin Allen and completed in 1906. A representative, essentially unaltered example of the Late Gothic Revival style, the church retains many of the distinctive features of the style, including the characteristic Gothic arched windows and doors, oculi, tracery, and a triple portal entry. Adjacent to the church, the Prairie style rectory, designed by Kansas City architect W.E. Brown and completed in 1917, is similarly unaltered.

ELABORATION: Joplin owes its existence primarily to the discovery of rich deposits of lead and zinc ore in the period shortly following the Civil War. In 1876, three years after Joplin was founded, St. Peter's Parish was established by Father Henry H. O'Reilly as a mission supplied out of Pierce City, Missouri. The parish consisted of twelve to fifteen families. In 1885, twelve nuns from Louisville, Kentucky, arrived and established the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy Convent and an academy for teaching children. Father O'Reilly, while a resident of Joplin, took a keen interest in the progress of the city beyond the confines of his denomination. He was one of the most widely known clergymen in the entire city and generally regarded as among Joplin's most progressive and outstanding citizens. Father O'Reilly, together with the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, made a major impact on the community by establishing the first hospital in Joplin--St. John's Hospital. Until that time, injured miners had to be transported to Fort Scott, Kansas, for treatment.¹

The parish was originally housed in a building erected on land donated by Patrick Murphy, who has been called the father of the city of Joplin, in an area formerly known as Murphysburg and later incorporated into the City of Joplin. At the turn of the century, the inadequacy of the old parish church

¹Joplin Globe, April 13, 1952; and James Lyons, St. Peter's Church: Diamond Jubilee (Joplin, MO.: Hunter Printing, 1951), pp. 7, 10, and 30; Joel T. Livingston, A History of Jasper County and Its People (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912), pp. 161, 194, and 493; St. Mary's Catholic Church: Diamond Jubilee Publication (Joplin, MO: The Church, 1988), pp. 10 and 29.

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Section number 8 St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory Page 2

became painfully evident, and the parish began discussing the desirability and necessity of a larger church in keeping with the growing importance of Joplin as the center of a great mining, industrial, and agricultural region.²

Esponsored by architects such as Richard Upjohn and James Renwick, the Gothic Revival style was established in America by the 1850s. The style, inspired by medieval forms, was considered especially appropriate for churches because its period of origin was regarded as intensely religious. Three distinct versions of the Gothic Revival style are generally recognized. In its earliest manifestation, the style emphasized the irregular and vertical, and advocated the picturesque treatment of materials. In the design of churches, complex plans were achieved by the addition of projecting transepts, towers, and vestibules to the rectangular nave. The High Victorian Gothic Revival was more imposing and even more complicated in its forms. Verticality, a key distinguishing characteristic of the style, was more exaggerated and was reflected in tall spires and broad, steep gables. The third variant of the style, the Late Gothic Revival, extended into the early years of the twentieth century. Design was more subdued than in the Victorian Gothic Revival and, consequently, silhouettes were simpler and excessive vertical effects were avoided. Masonry was usually employed in the construction of churches in the style, which was especially favored for Episcopal and Catholic buildings.

In 1905, Joplin architect Austin Allen unsurprisingly selected the current version of the Gothic Revival style for his design for the new St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church. Constructed in 1906 during the pastorate of Father Anthony Clinton, the total cost of the church was \$50,000. Rich and poor alike, many residents enthusiastically and zealously cooperated in the construction of this new edifice. Thomas Connor, a Joplin mining man, who later erected the Connor Hotel [no longer extant], contributed \$25,000 to the building fund. After his death, his relatives donated the German High Altar and the Stations of the Cross. Another prominent pioneer citizen, Edward Zelleken, financed a parish hall in the basement--a gathering place for parishioners. The Charles Schifferdecker family donated the rose window. Substantial gifts from the more well-to-do were augmented by the generous

²Joplin Globe, April 13, 1952; and Lyons, pp. 7 and 35.

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Section number 8 St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory Page 3

donations of the miners and working men.³ The dedication was held in May 1907. Several important bishops were in attendance at the ceremony.⁴

Allen designed many of the significant buildings erected in Joplin during the first decades of the twentieth century.⁵ He was adept in a number of styles, including Neo-Classical, Turkish Mosque, Renaissance Revival, Chicago, and Prairie. In addition to St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church, Allen designed the Elks Club Lodge #501 (NRHP 1985), the Hebrew Temple, the Olivia Apartments, the Newman Brothers Building (NRHP 1990), and a number of houses in Joplin. He was commissioned to design the Joplin High School Building with Smith, Rea, and Lovitt of Kansas City, Missouri, before his untimely death at age 36.

In 1913, Father O'Driscoll succeeded Father O'Reilly and served as pastor until 1923. During World War I, Father O'Driscoll worked as a public speaker on behalf of the Red Cross and other charitable organizations. Along with John J. Gees and William H.F. Maher, he was instrumental in securing a Knights of Columbus welfare club for the benefit of the demobilized soldiers and sailors of Joplin. This club, founded in the early 1900s, continues to be the service arm of the Catholic church in this community and has headquarters a block away from the church on the Northeast corner of Eighth Street and Byers Avenue.⁶

During Father O'Driscoll's tenure, a new rectory, designed by Kansas City architect W.E. Brown, was also constructed. Completed in 1917, the Prairie style rectory was built of Carthage limestone, as well. The style, spread by Midwestern pattern books, enjoyed a brief currency between 1905 and 1915. It often featured square or rectangular plans, low-pitched hipped roofs, and an overall horizontal emphasis. In addition, the rectory displays many of the

³St. Peter's Church: Centennial Book (Joplin, MO.: The Church, 1977), p. 26; Joplin Globe, November 24, 1907, and April 13, 1952; Evelyn Milligan, Tales about Joplin, Short and Tall (Joplin, MO.: Harragan House, 1988), p. 110; and Dolph Shaner, The Story of Joplin (n.p.: Stratford House, 1948), p. 81; St. Mary's Church: Diamond Jubilee Publication, p. 10; and Joplin Historical Society, Christmas Homes Tour (Joplin, MO.: The Society, 1985), p. 8; and Livingston, p. 488.

⁴Joplin Daily Globe, November 24 and November 25, 1907.

⁵Joplin Historical Society, Christmas Homes Tour (Joplin, Mo.: The Society, 1985), pp. 8-10.

⁶Lyons, pp. 33 and 51.

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Section number 8 St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory Page 4

characteristics usually associated only with high style Prairie examples, such as a more irregular form and massive masonry piers to support the porch. When the imposing, two story rectory was completed, some parish members immediately labeled it "O'Driscoll's Folly," because although only one assistant was attached to the parish, the rectory contained rooms for three or four.⁷

The Catholic immigration from Poland, Italy, and other countries has added little to the membership of the Joplin parish, since most of the membership has been recruited from the original settlers of Missouri and Arkansas and the Joplin mining population, which is traditionally non-Catholic. The Catholic population, as a result, is not as large as that in other United States cities of similar size. Throughout the years, St. Peter's Church has been a gathering place for the Catholic community as well as a place where social functions have been held in the basement of the church. These include fund raising events for the church and social gatherings to promote Catholic ideas for the parishioners and the general public. The church has been used as a place of worship by 500-1000 people since it was put into service in 1907 and continues to serve the North Joplin Catholic community for all services, including weddings, funerals, worship services, and masses.

At least three other Joplin churches were constructed of Carthage limestone. The First Congregational Church was built in the Romanesque Revival style but has been destroyed. Both the First Methodist Church, constructed 1905, and St. Philip's Episcopal Church, constructed circa 1908, were also designed in the Late Gothic Revival style and are extant, but both have been significantly altered.

⁷Joplin Historical Society, p. 9; Joplin Globe, April 13, 1952; and Lyons, p. 47.

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Joplin Daily Globe, November 24, 1907; and April 13, 1952.

Joplin Historical Society. Christmas Homes Tour. Joplin, MO: The Society, 1985.

Joplin News Herald, November 24 and November 25, 1907.

Lee, Lawrence. Stained Glass. New York: Crown Publishers, 1976.

Livingston, Joel T. A History of Jasper County and Its People. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1912.

Lyons, James, Jr. St. Peter's Church: Diamond Jubilee. Joplin, MO: Hunter Printing, 1951.

Milligan, Evelyn. Tales about Joplin, Short and Tall. Joplin, MO: Harragan House, 1988.

St. Mary's Catholic Church: Diamond Jubilee Publication. Joplin, MO: The Church, 1988.

St. Peter's Church: Centennial Book. Joplin, MO: The Church, 1977.

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National Park Service

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Section number 11 St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory Page 1

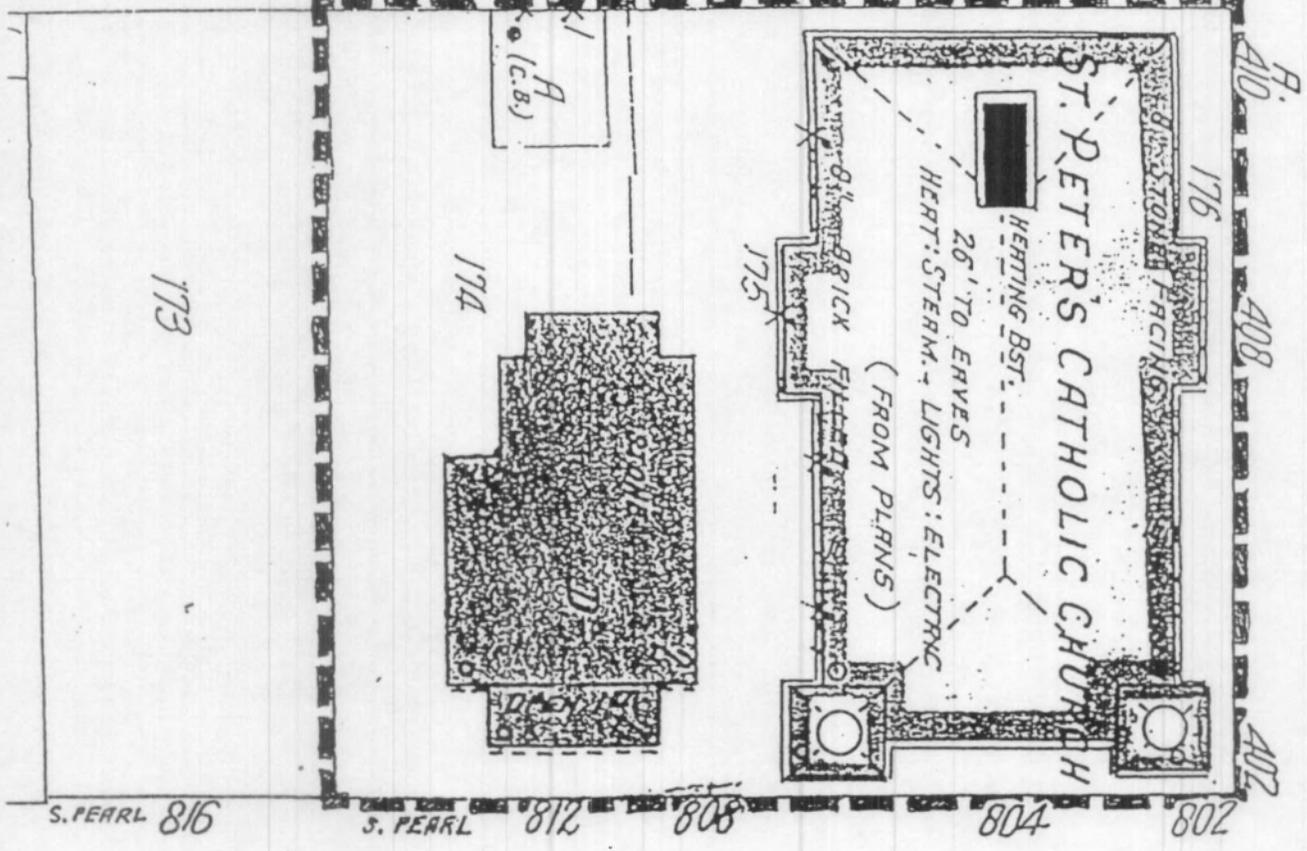
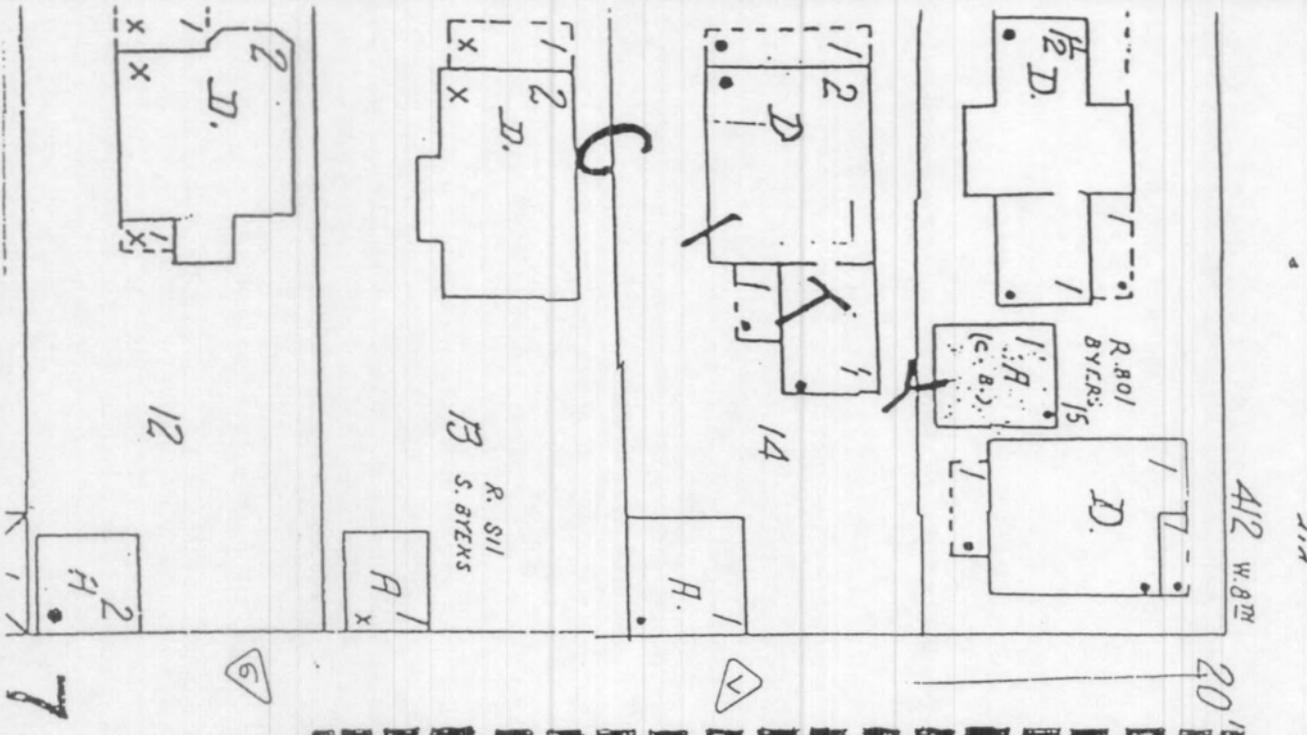
1. Thomas C. Mann
209 W. 6th, Ste. 8 and 9
Joplin, MO 64802
Phone: 417/782-0050
Date: March 6, 1991
Revision, Item 7, and original draft, Item 8

2. Patricia Green
507 Connor #6
Joplin, MO 64801
Date: March 4, 1986
Original draft, item 7

3. Steven E. Mitchell
National Register Coordinator and State Contact Person
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102
Phone: 314/751-5368
Date: April 17, 1991
Revision, Items 7 and 8

ST.

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ST. PETER THE APOSTLE CATHOLIC CHURCH
 AND RECTORY
 812 Pearl St.
 Joplin
 JASPER COUNTY, MO

Scale: 1" = 25'

district boundary
 photograph number and direction

4" W.P.I

60'

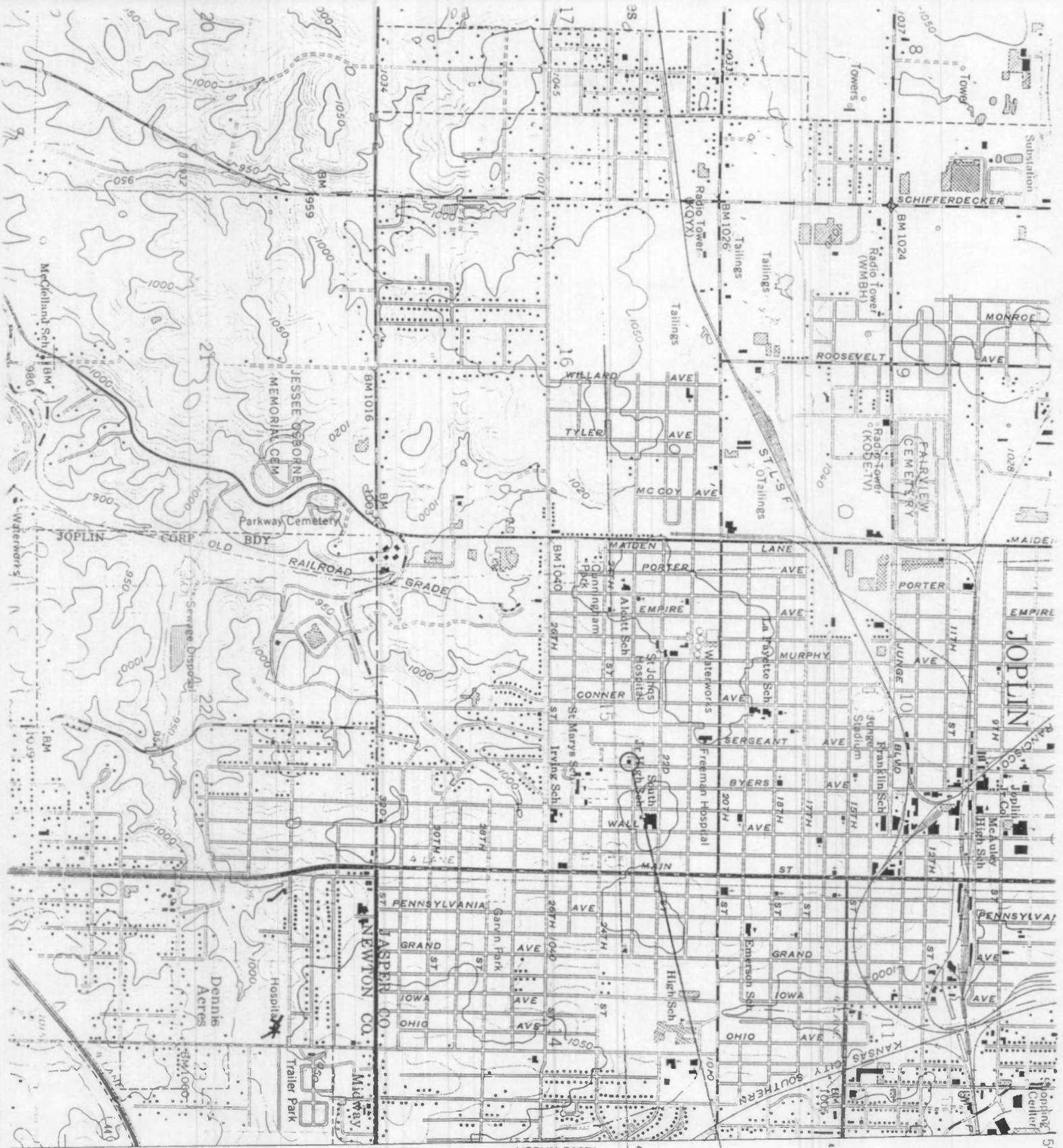
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 SPRINGFIELD 70 MI

St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
 812 Pearl, Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri
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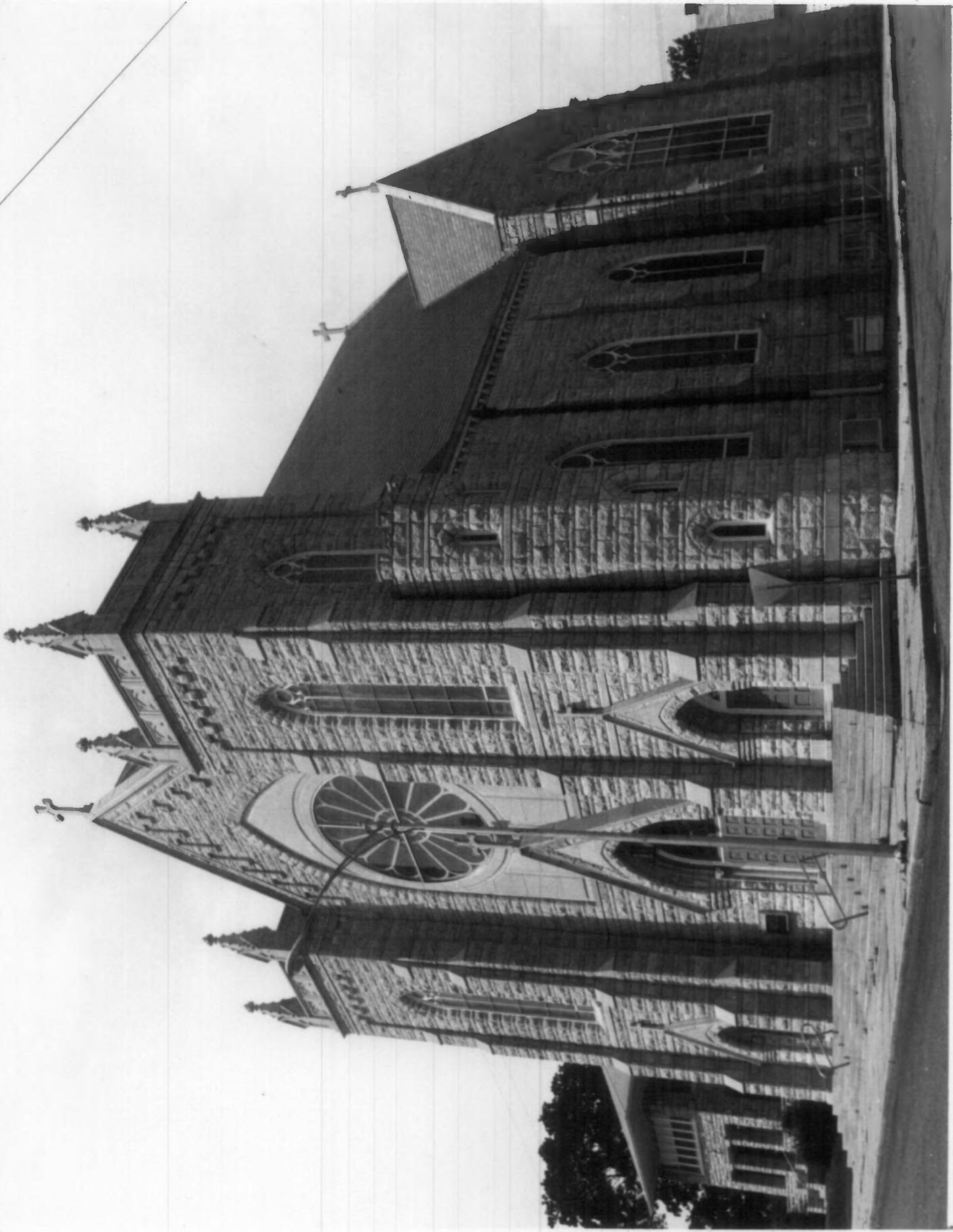
ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

#1 of 5

Photographer: Debbie Markman-Vaughn
July, 1985
Rt. 7

Joplin, Missouri 64801

Northeast view of the primary facade.
The parsonage is to the south



ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

#2 of 5

Photographer: Debbie Markman-Vaughn

July, 1985

Rt. 7

Joplin, Missouri 64801

Northwest view of the church bordering
8th street.



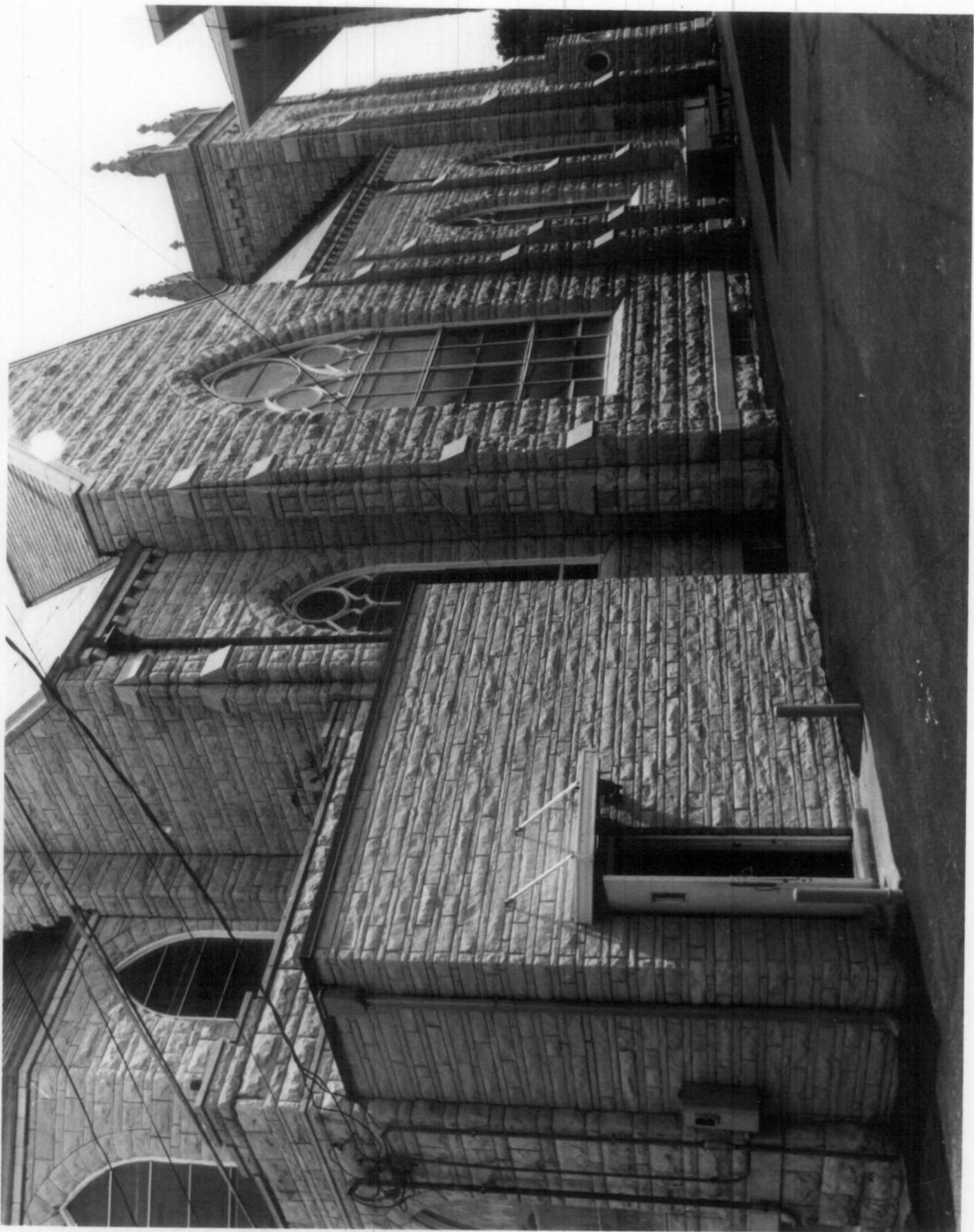
ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

#3 of 5

Photographer: Debbie Markman-Vaughn
July, 1985
Rt. 7

Joplin, Missouri 64801

Southwest view of the church.
The parsonage is to the left.
The entrance was built in the
middle seventies to prevent
cold air coming into the south
scapisty.



ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

#4 of 5

Photographer: Debbie Markman-Vaughn
July, 1985
Rt. 7
Joplin, Missouri 64801

Interior view of the south wall.
Pews were installed in the middle seventies.



ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

#5 of 5

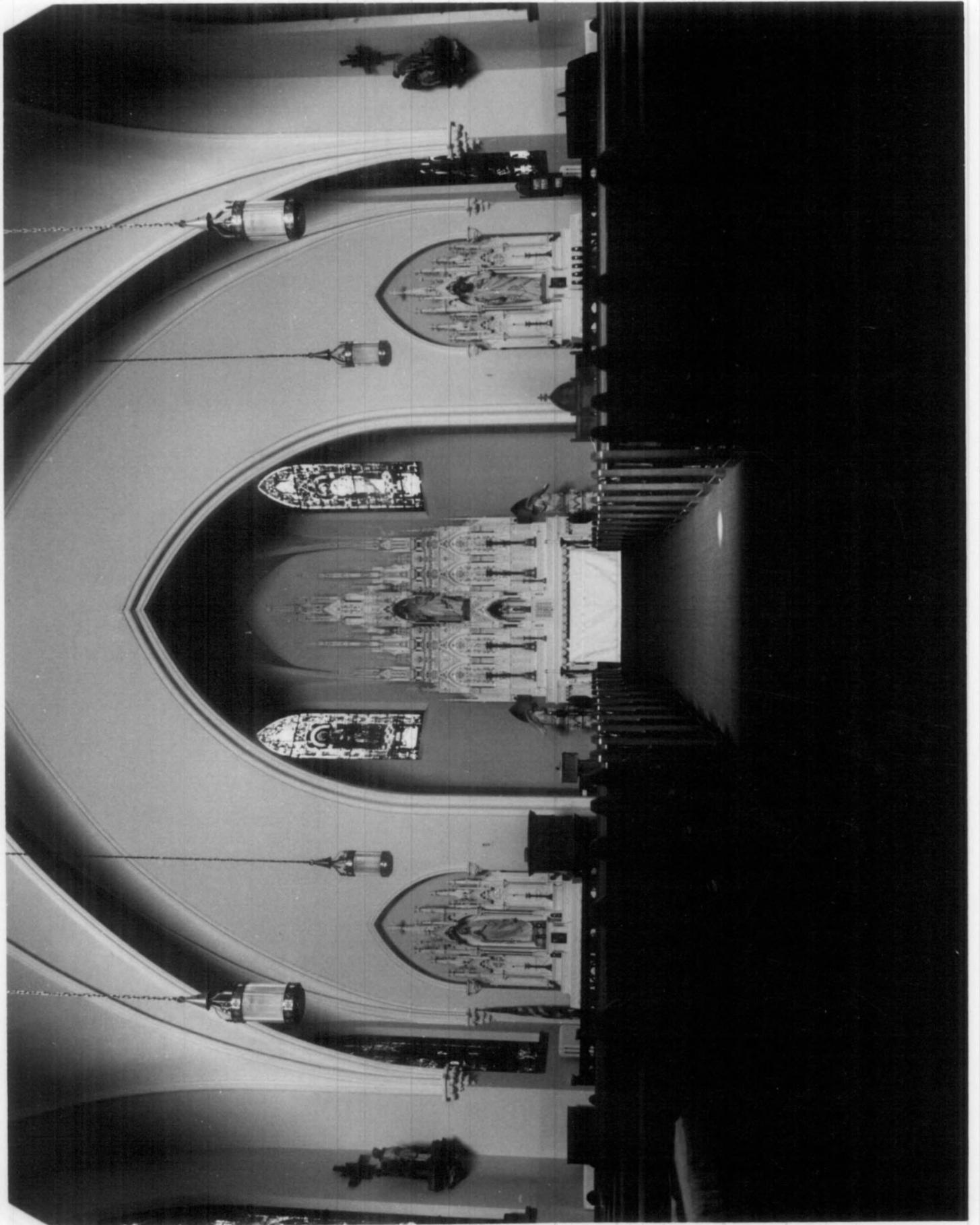
Photographer: Debbie Markman-Vaughn

July, 1985

Rt. 7

Joplin, Missouri 64801

View beginning at the vestibule on the east looking toward the altar at the west end. The Lights were installed in the late forties, replacing chandeliers.



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic ~~Church~~ ^{and Rectory}
812 Pearl
Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri

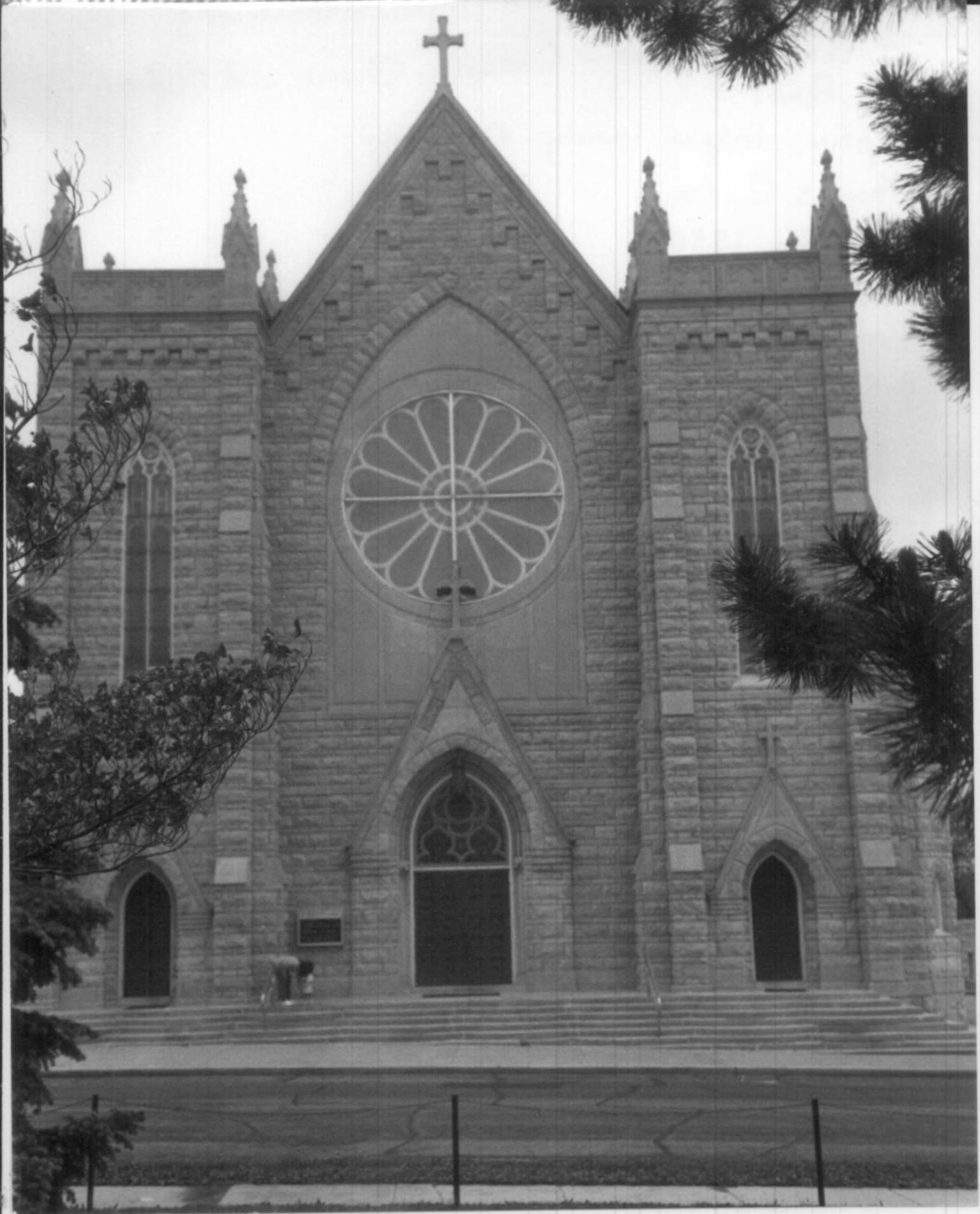
Thomas C. Mann

April 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W. 6th, Joplin, MO

Camera facing west

#1 of 9



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory

812 Pearl

Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri

Thomas C. Mann

April 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W. 6th, Joplin, MO

Camera facing South

2 of 9



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic ~~and Rectory~~ Church and Rectory

812 Pearl

Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri

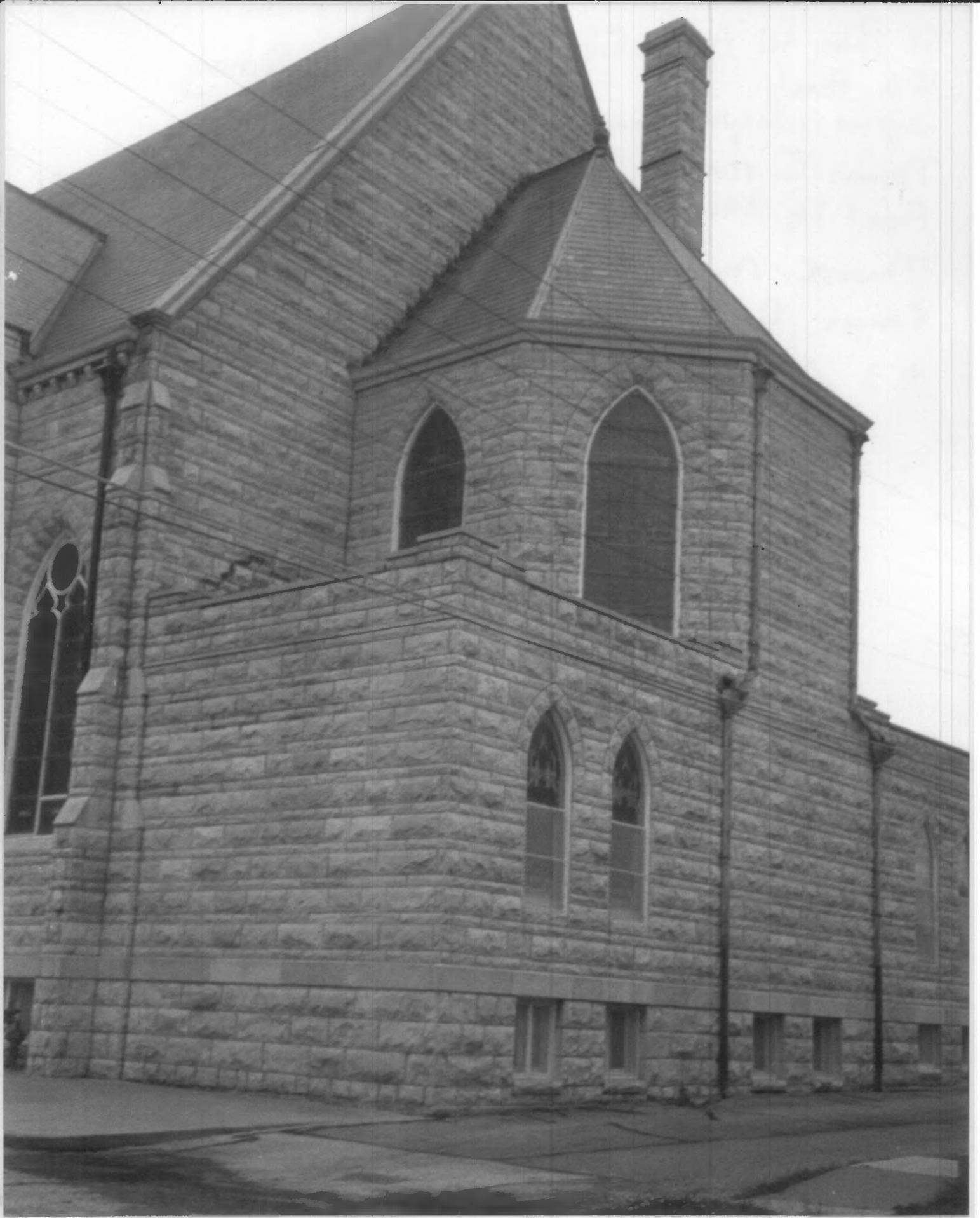
Thomas C. Mann

April 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W. 6th, Joplin, MO

Camera Facing Southeast

3 of 9



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory

812 Pearl

Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri

Thomas C. Mann

April 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W. 6th, Joplin, MO

Camera facing northeast

4 of 9



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory

812 Pearl

Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri

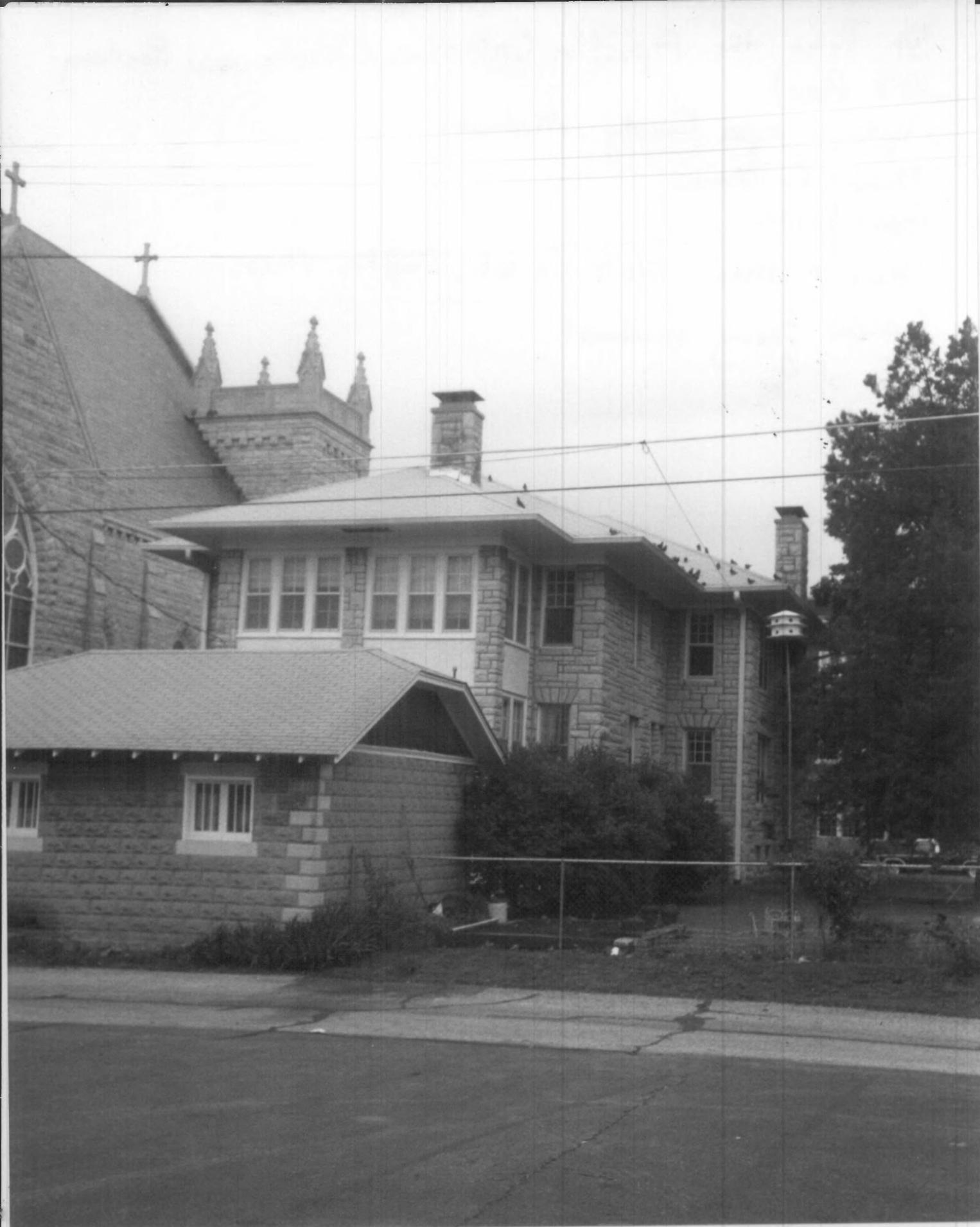
Thomas C. Mann

Apr. 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W. 6th, Joplin, MO

Camera facing northeast

5 of 9



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Pearl

Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri

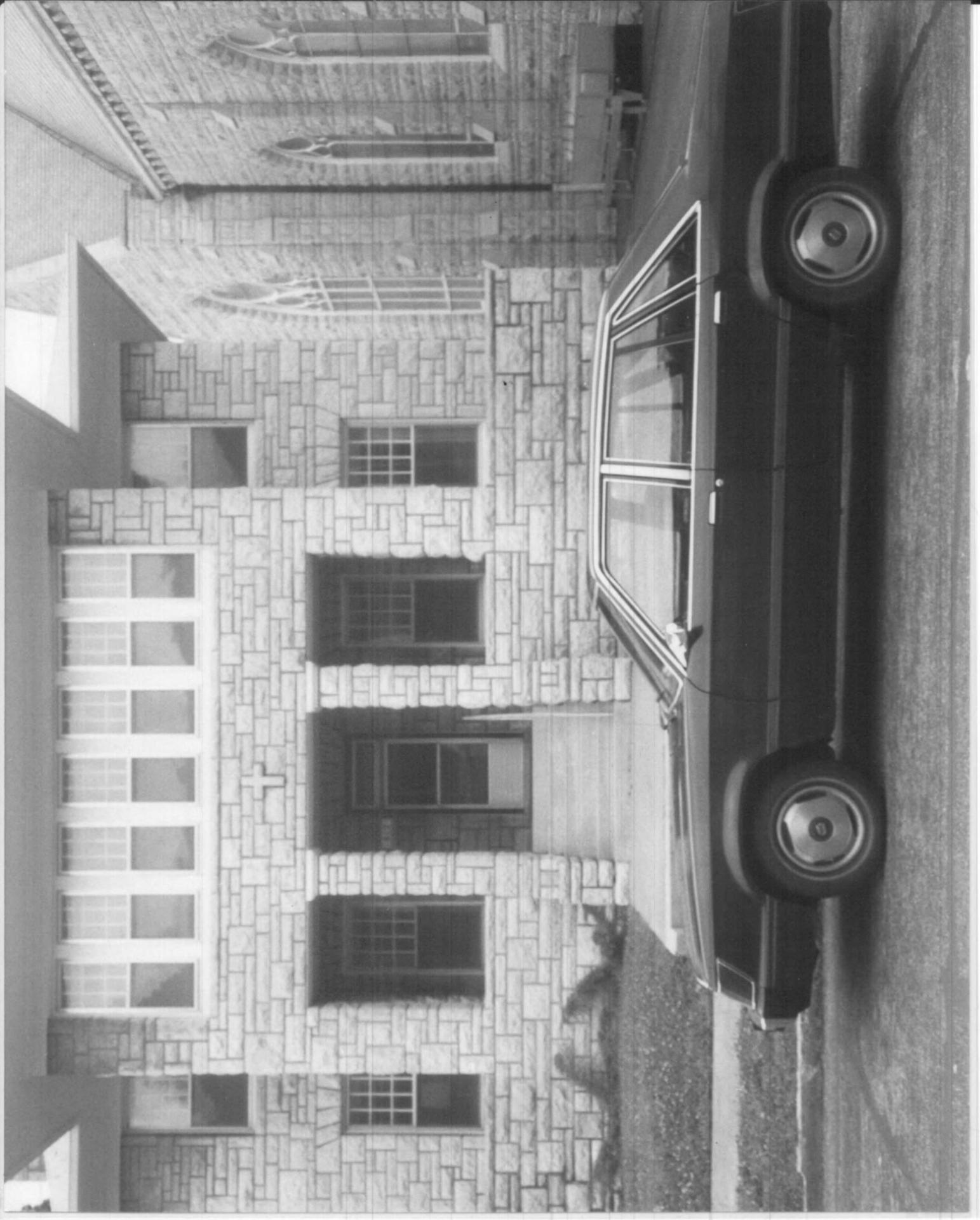
Thomas C. Mann

April 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W. 6th, Joplin, MO

Camera facing west

6 of 9



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory

812 Pearl

Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri

Thomas C. Mann

April 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W 6th, Joplin, MO

Camera facing west

7 of 9



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory

812 Pearl

Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri

Thomas C. Mann

April 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W. 6th, Joplin, MO

interior of Church, camera facing east

8 of 9



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Rearl

Jeplim, Jasper County, Missouri

Thomas C. Mann

April 16, 1990

Thomas C. Mann, 209 W. 6th, Jeplim, MO

interior of church, camera facing west

9 of 9



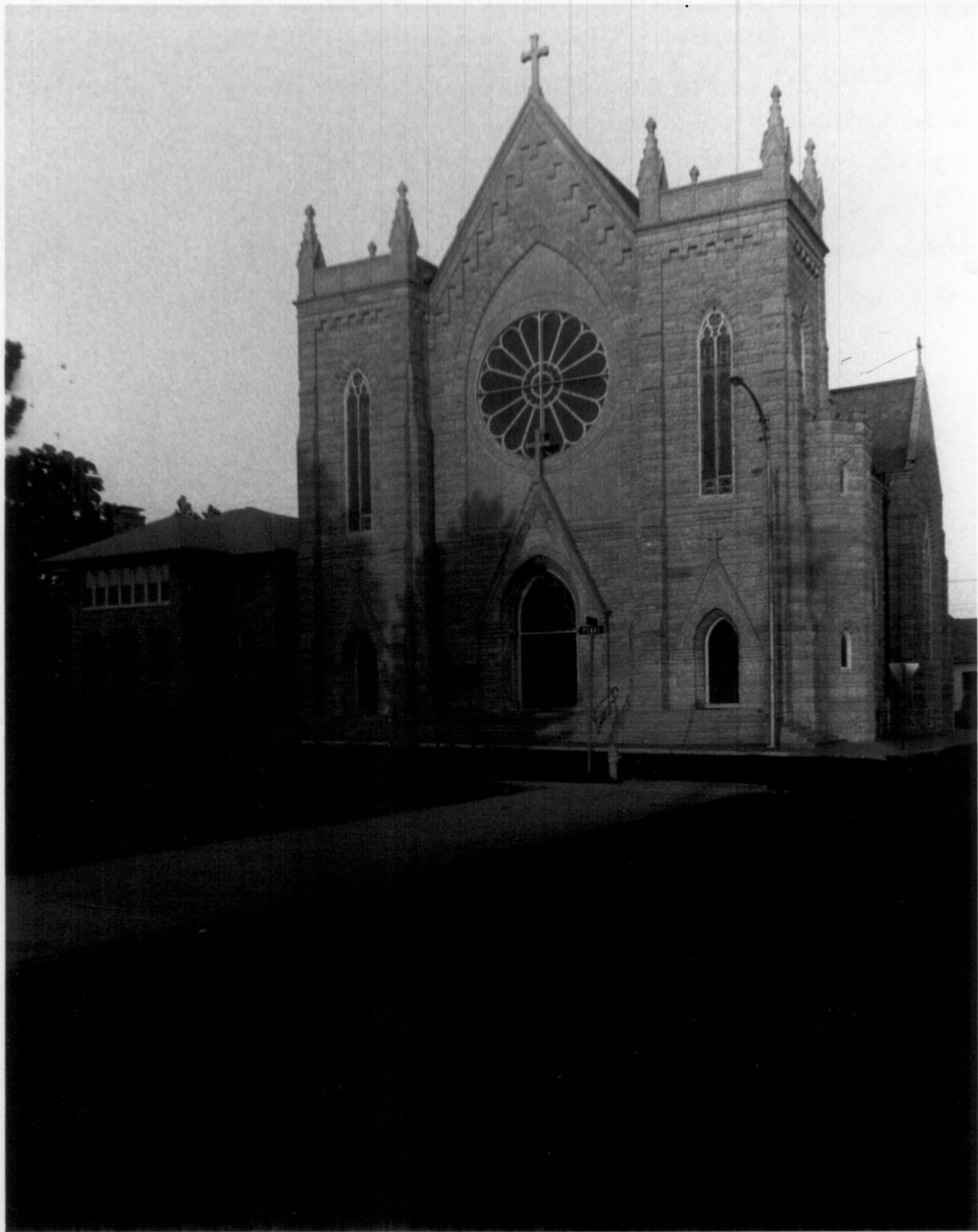
St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Pearl St., Joplin, Jasper County, MO
G.H. Gilkard

10-18-1990

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

View from southeast

1 of 7



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Pearl St., Joplin, Jasper County, MO

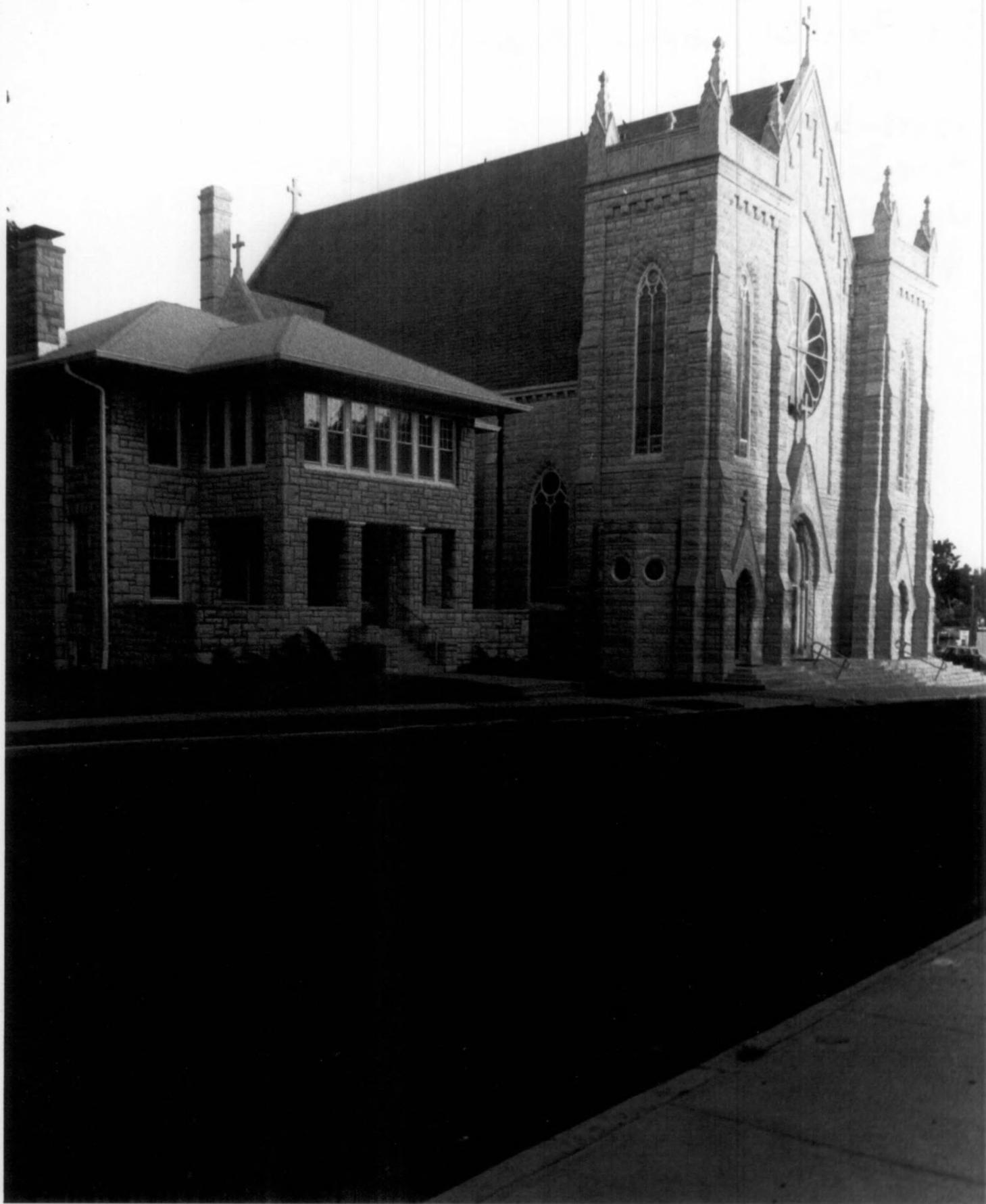
G.L. Gilleard

10-18-1990

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

View from southwest

#2 of 7



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Pearl St., Joplin, Jasper County, MO

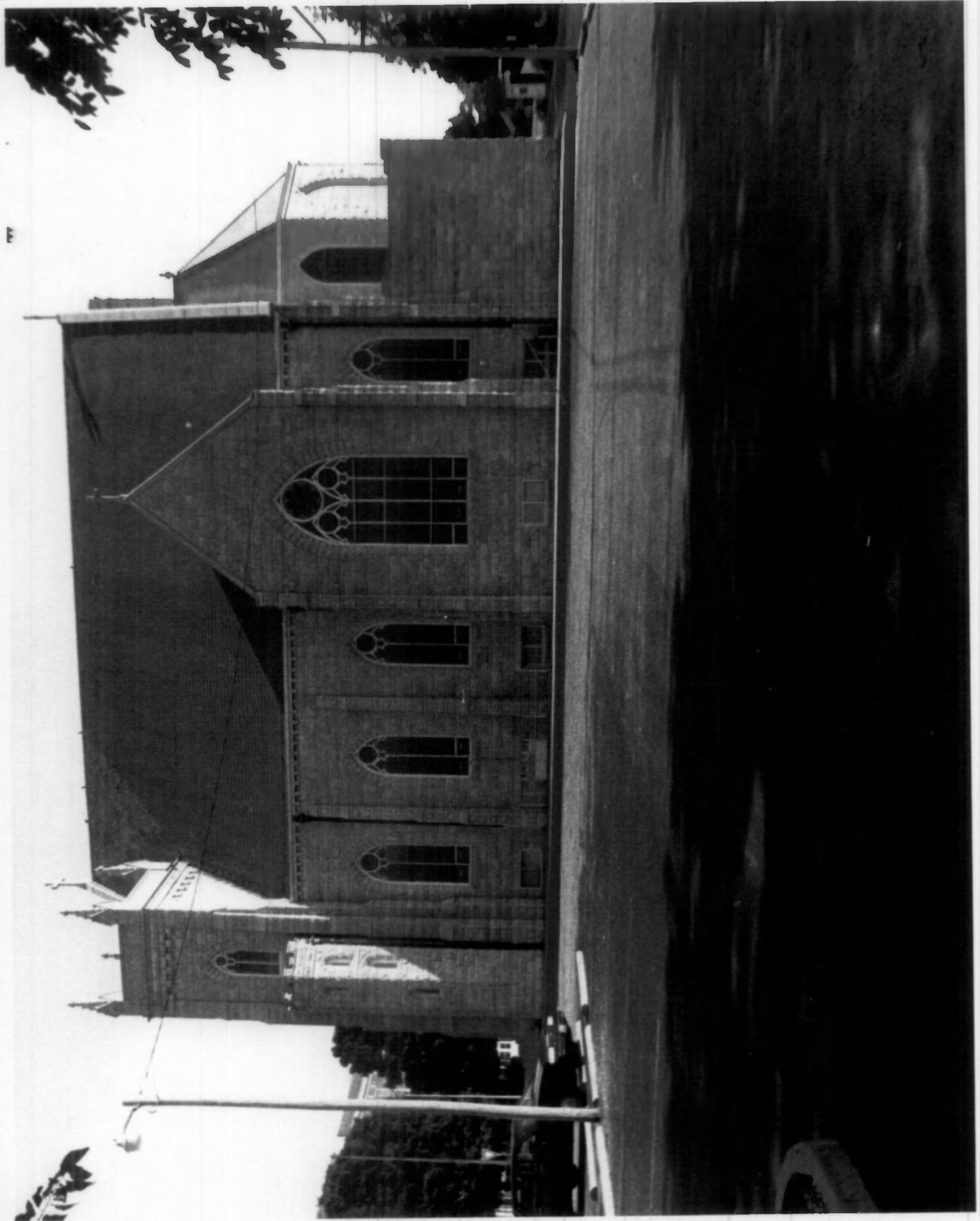
G.I. Gillenard

10-18-1990

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

View from east

#13 of 7



St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Pearl St., Joplin, Jasper County, MO

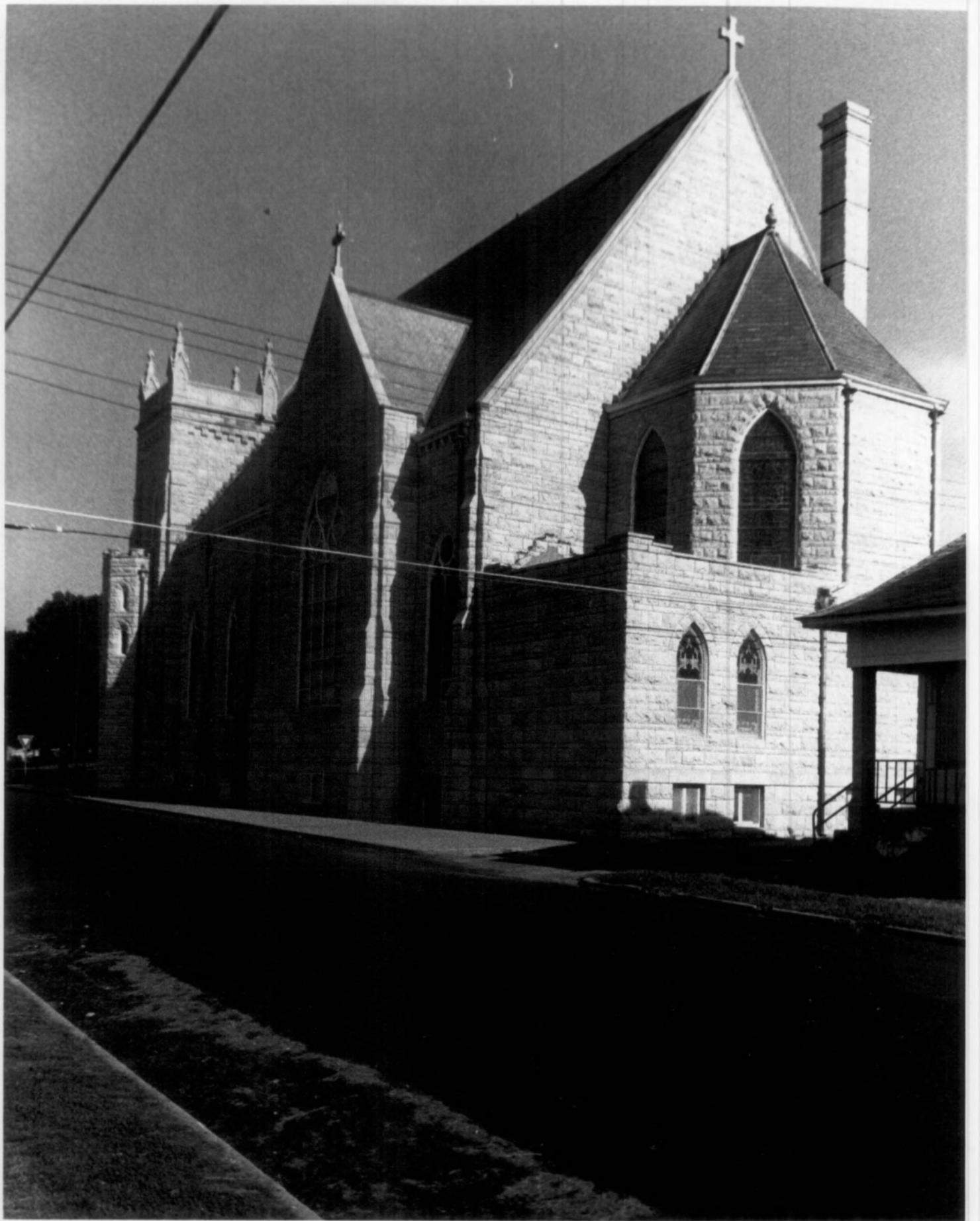
G. L. Gilkeard

10-18-1990

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

View from northeast

#4 of 7

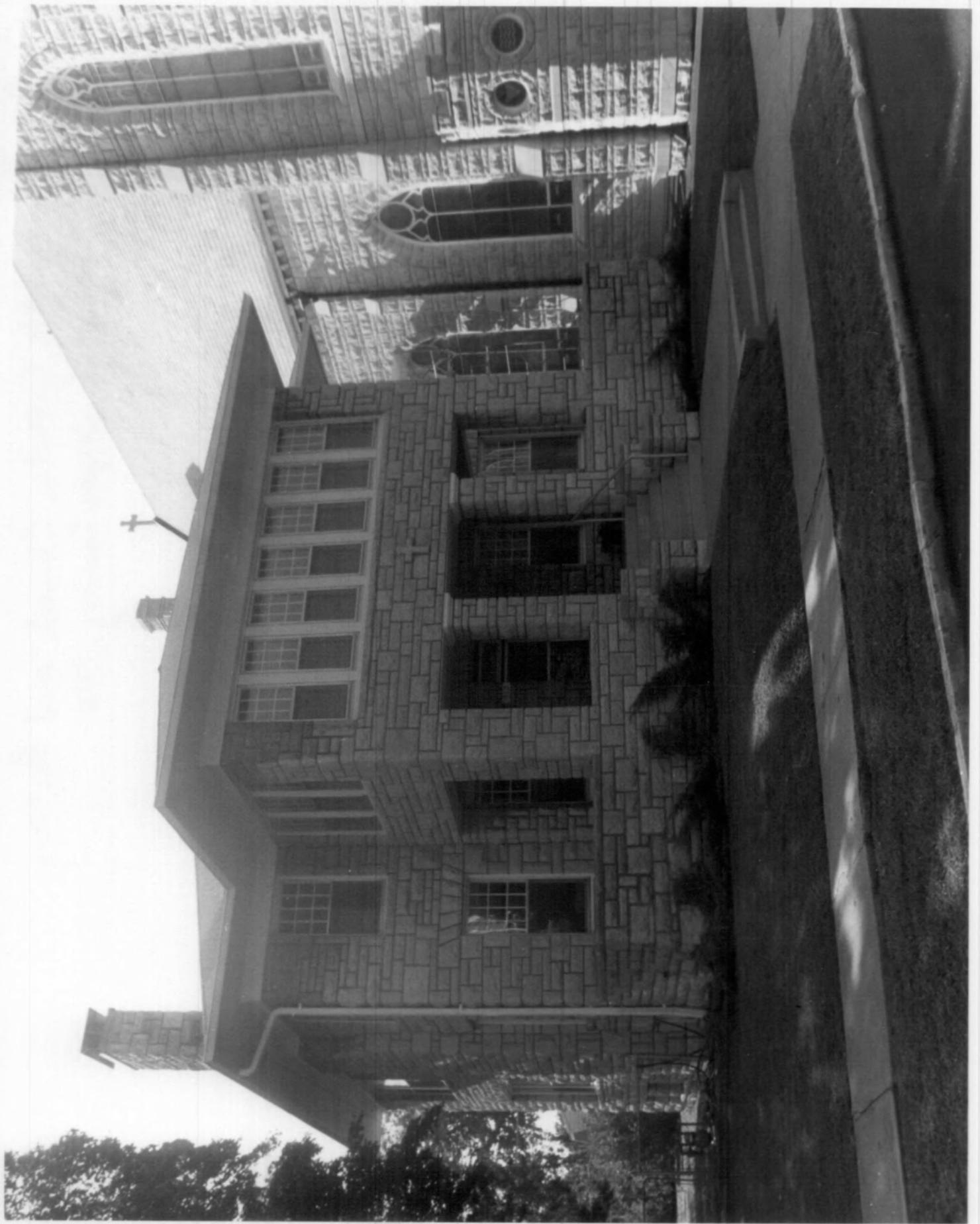


St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Pearl St., Joplin, Jasper County, MO
G.L. Gillear

10-18-1990

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory
View from Southwest

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St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Ariel St., Joplin, Jasper County, MO

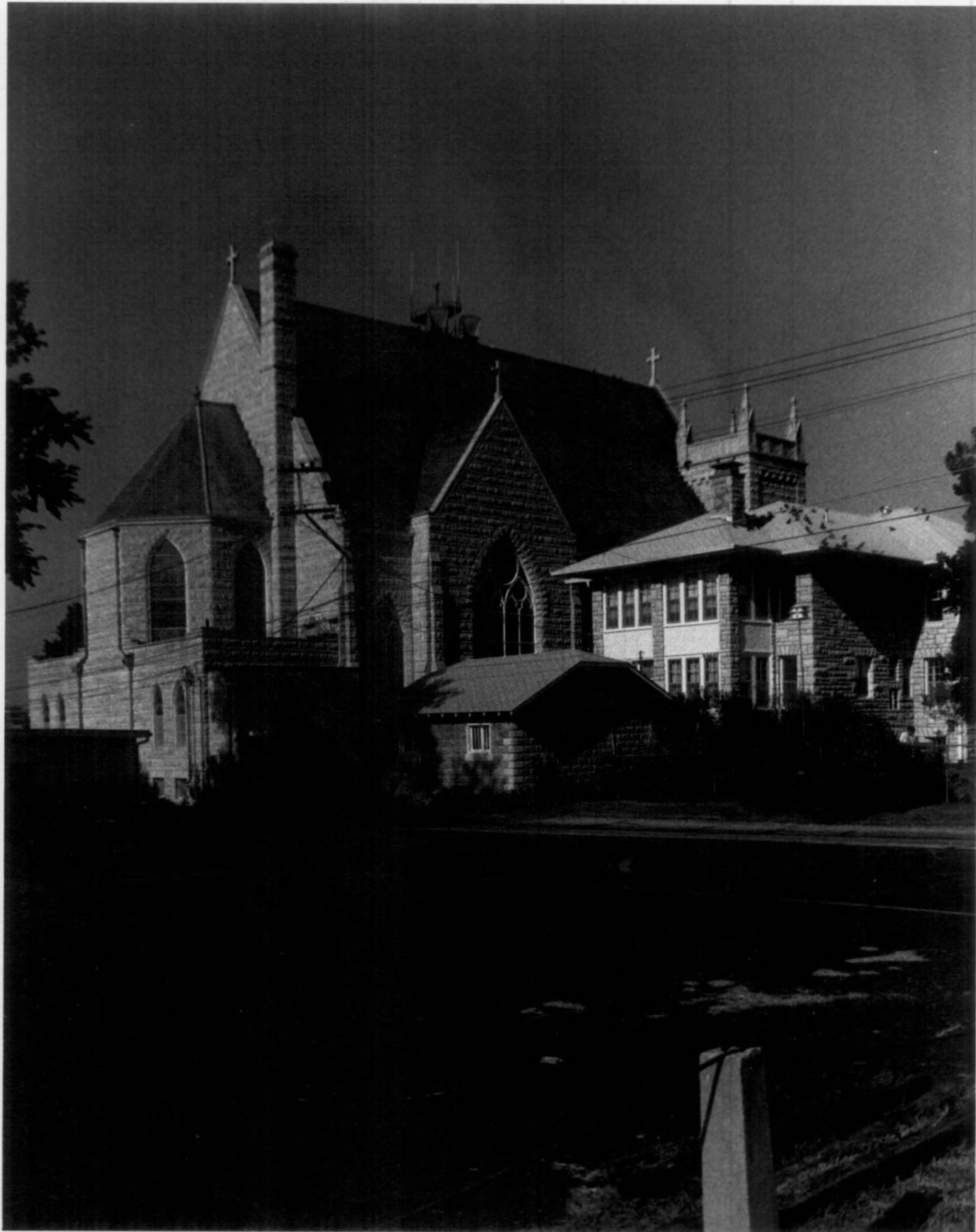
G.L. Gilkeson

10-18-1990

Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

View from northwest

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St. Peter the Apostle Catholic Church and Rectory
812 Pesel St., Joplin, Jasper County, MO

G.L. Gililand

10-18-1990

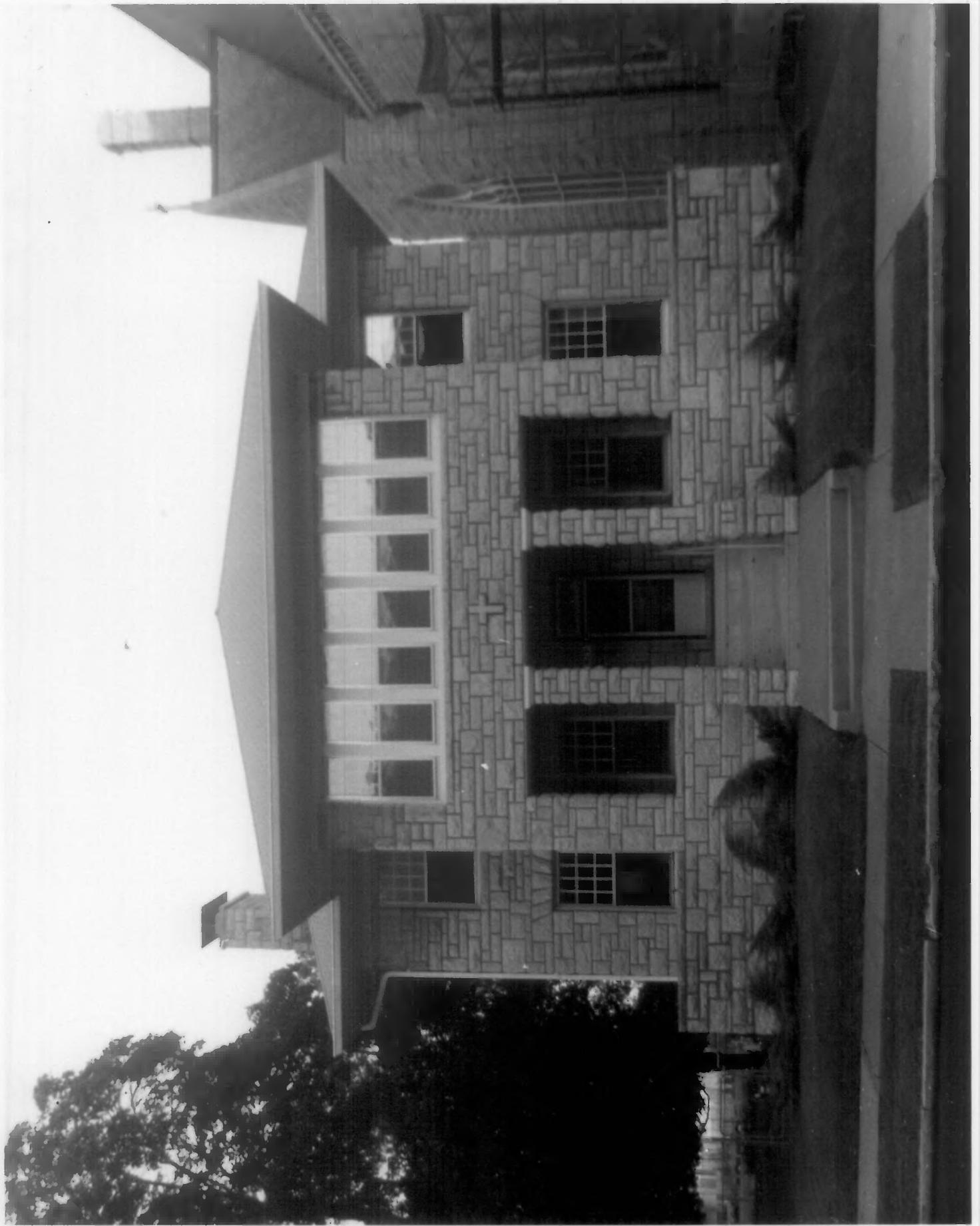
Missouri Cultural Resource Inventory

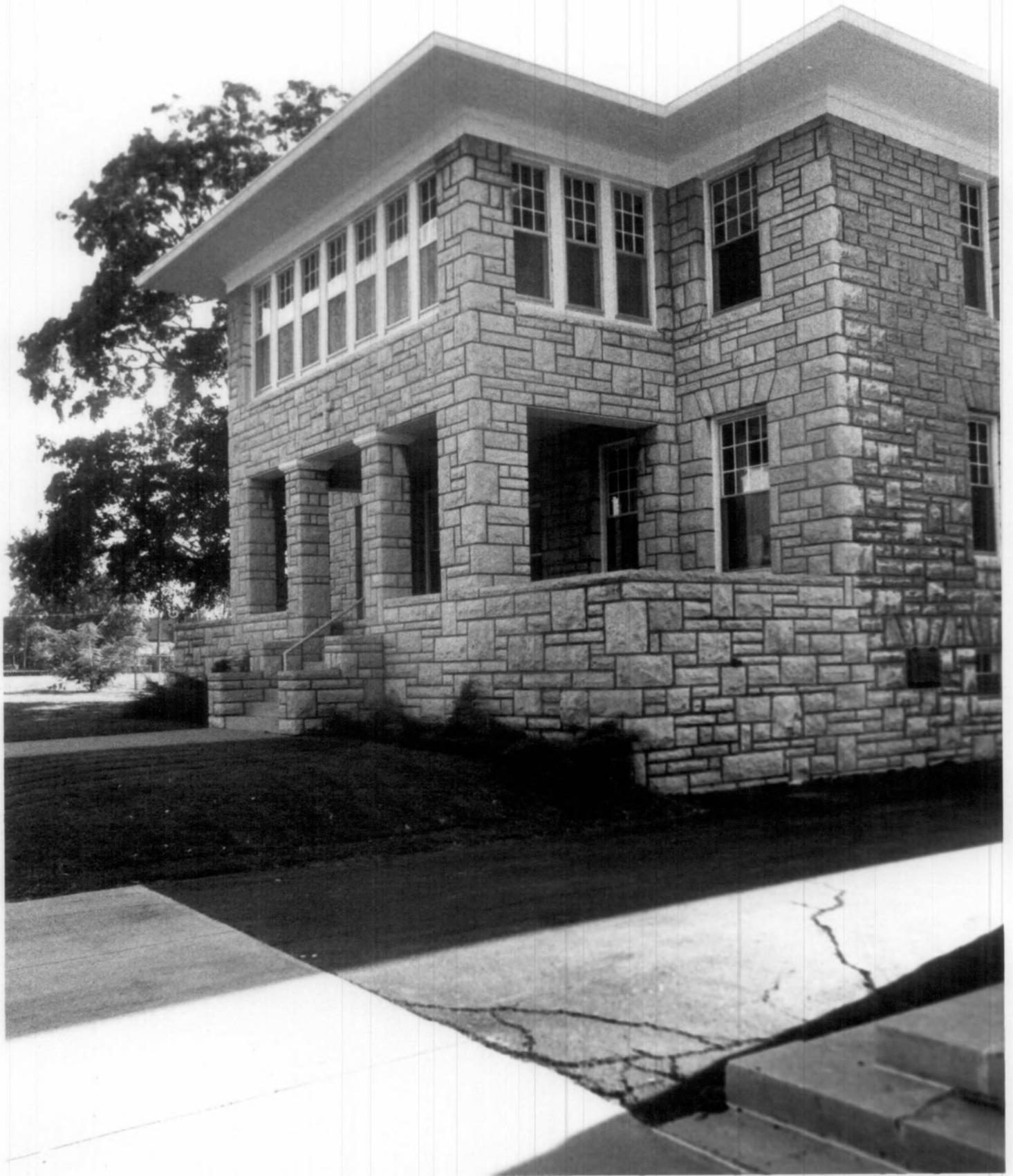
View from northeast

7 of 7

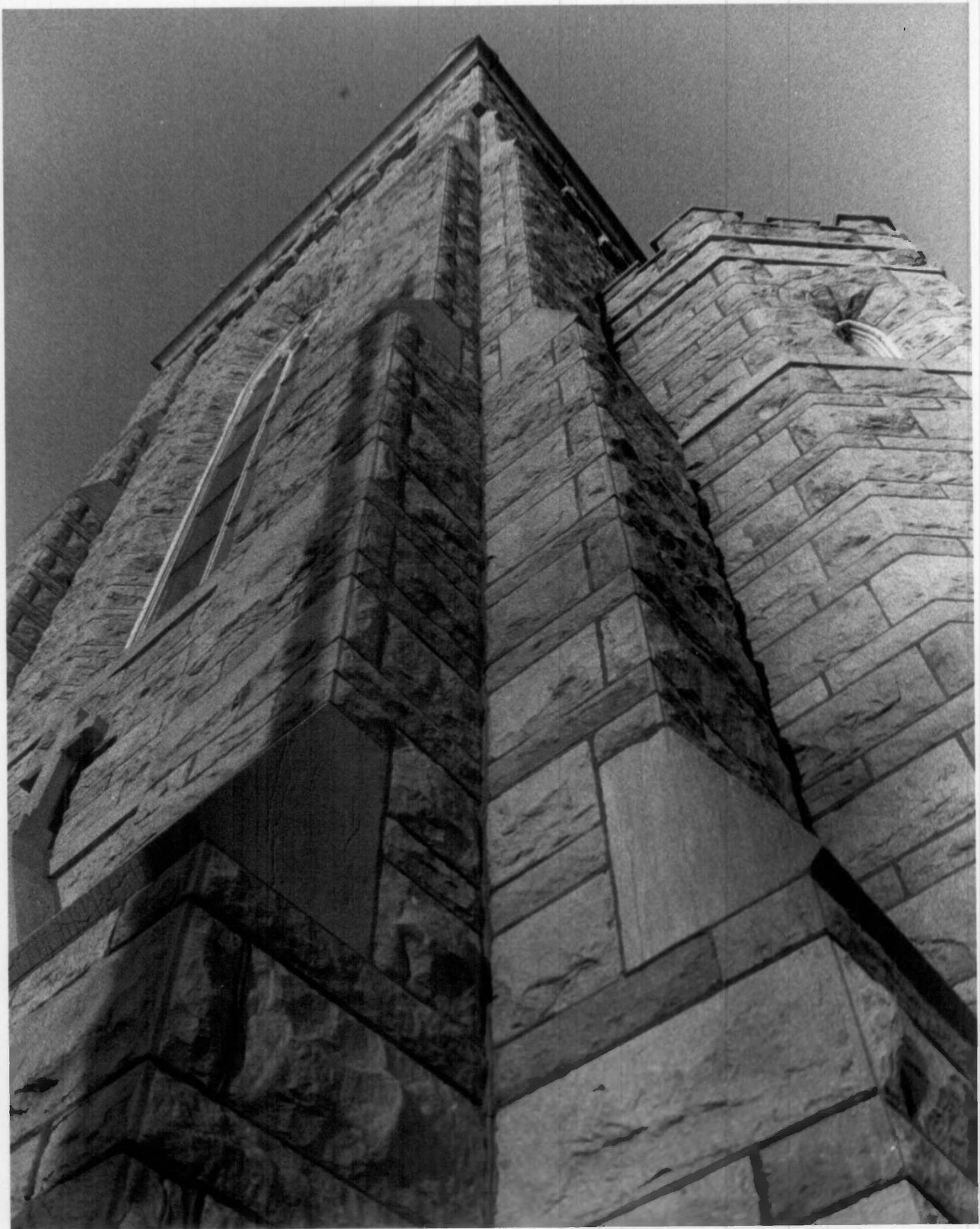


EXTRA
PHOTOS

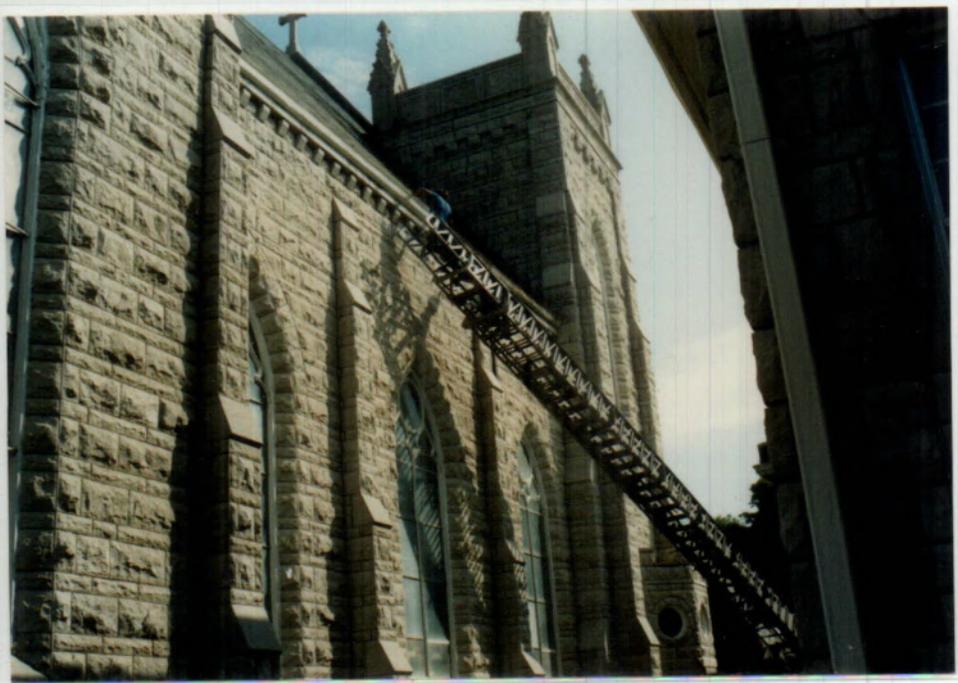


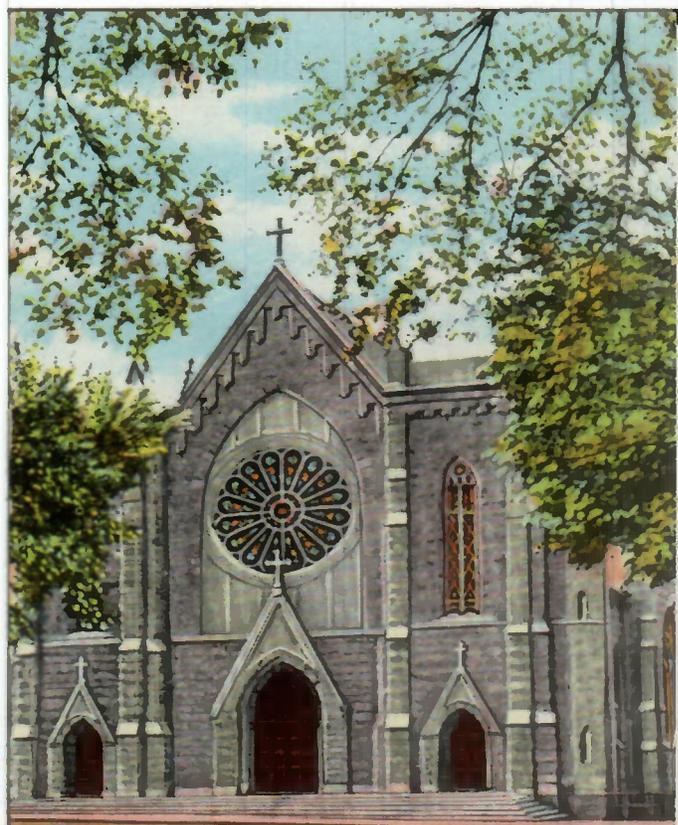












*St. Peter's Catholic Church,
Joplin, Missouri*

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