United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic  Grace Episcopal Church
and/or common  Eliot Unitarian Chapel

2. Location

street & number  Taylor and Argonne

city, town  Kirkwood
state  Missouri
code 29

3. Classification

Category

X  district

Ownership

X  public

X  private

__ both

Status

X  occupied

__ unoccupied

_ work in progress

Public Acquisition

_ in process

_ being considered

Accessible

X  yes: restricted

_ yes: unrestricted

_ no

Present Use

X  museum

_ park

_ private residence

_ religious

_ scientific

_ transportation

_ other:

4. Owner of Property

name  Eliot Unitarian Chapel

street & number  Taylor and Argonne

city, town  Kirkwood

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.  St. Louis County Courthouse

street & number  7900 Forsyth

city, town  Clayton

state  Missouri

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title  Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  X  no

date  1963

depository for survey records  State Historical Society

city, town  Columbia

state  Missouri
2. 100 Historic Buildings in St. Louis County
   1970
   Historic Buildings Commission
   St. Louis County Department of Parks and Recreation
   Clayton
   Missouri 63105

3. Missouri State Historical Survey
   1980
   Department of Natural Resources
   P.O. Box 176
   Jefferson City
   Missouri 65102


2. James M. Denny, Section Chief, Nominations-Survey
   and State Contact Person
   Department of Natural Resources
   Historic Preservation Program
   P.O. Box 176
   Jefferson City
   Missouri 65102

   July 10, 1980
   314/751-4096
Eliot Chapel is a small, English Gothic Revival church situated on a rise looking west over a new outdoor market and the Kirkwood Railroad Station (barely visible on the right in photo #1). Surrounded by streets, it is on the western edge of a residential area. The town of Kirkwood, founded as a stop along the Missouri Pacific Railroad in 1854, is a suburban community. The immediate area of the chapel has the central business district and frame residences built between 1850 and 1910.

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

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

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

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

The newest addition to the building was done by the St. Louis firm of Richard Claybour Associates at a cost of $140,000. Constructed of textured concrete block, it can be seen in photos 1 and 5 that construction reflects the texture and complements the scale of the original building.
1. The others who worked on the church were: Robert Getty, Contractor; Mr. Black, Carpenter; and Pat McCullough, Stonemason.
8. Significance

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Areas of Significance—Check and justify below</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2400-</td>
<td>other (specify)</td>
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Specific dates 1859; 1883; 1888

Builder/Architect Robert S. Mitchell/John Mitchell

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

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

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

Harry Inness Bodley, the founder of Grace Church, moved his family to St. Louis from Frankfort, Kentucky in 1852 to establish an insurance agency. The summer home he built in the County (in what was soon to become Kirkwood) to escape the summer cholera and malaria epidemics of the port city, became his permanent residence after losing a daughter and grandchild in the summer of 1852. Kirkwood was established as a stop along the expanding Missouri Pacific Railroad when H.W. Leffingwell and R.S. Elliot selected land belonging to Abram S. Mitchell, Bodley's son-in-law and others. Named for the engineer on the line, the town was soon inhabited by St. Louis businessmen and their families, including Leffingwell and Elliot.

H.I. Bodley, being of distinguished English heritage and close to his Anglican faith, began lay reading in his house in 1854. Grace Church was organized as a parish in 1859. Bodley continued as a lay reader until the church was paid for in 1864. The membership rolls from those early years included the most important people in the community. Henry Hough, like Bodley, headed an insurance agency in the city and acted as postmaster of Kirkwood. Abram Mitchell was a director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company and then a partner in the St. Louis Daily News. Elliot and Leffingwell were civil engineers and opened one of the earliest real estate offices in St. Louis. They were responsible for laying out Grand Avenue and inspiring the Forest Park Movement in 1869. Leffingwell was Kirkwood's first administrator after its charter was granted in 1865. H. Clay Hart had a commission and forwarding business on the waterfront in 1850 and later owned a farm west of Kirkwood.
The little church overlooked the center of Kirkwood life; the roundhouse on the railroad was between the church and the railroad station and a frame hotel on the north side of Taylor across from the train yard until it burned in 1867. As Kirkwood flourished in the post war years, Grace Church spread the Anglican church by sponsoring missions in St. James, Rolla and Eureka in the late 1860's. A high point was the 1868 convention of the Diocese of Missouri held at Grace Church where Grace was proclaimed its "most flourishing country parish." 4

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

FOOTNOTES


3. H.I. Bodley was a direct descendant of John Bodley whose son Sir Thomas Bodley built the Bodleian Library in 1602 at Oxford University.

9. Major Bibliographical References

2. "Journals of Ella Cecil Bodley." (1853-90) Kirkwood Public Library. (Typewritten)

10. Geographical Data

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<th>Acreage of nominated property</th>
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<td>Quadrangle scale</td>
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Verbal boundary description and justification
Approximately 1/2 acre on the northwest corner of Block 25 in the town of Kirkwood in St. Louis County.

11. Form Prepared By

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Donna Laidlaw</th>
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<td>organization</td>
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<tr>
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12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

- [ ] national
- [x] state
- [ ] local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Director, Department of Natural Resources and
State Historic Preservation Officer
date

For HCRA use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:
date

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

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

A low modern brick sunday school and parish bldg. was constructed south of the old church and connected to it at the tower by Smith & Entzeroth Architects in 1962 after the church was purchased by Eliot Uniterian Chapel, the present owners.
U.S.G.S. 7.5' Quadrangle
"Kirkwood, Mo.
Scale: 1:24,000
Eliot Unitarian Chapel

UTM REFERENCE:
15/726200/4273260
Photo Log:

Name of Property: Grace Episcopal Church

City or Vicinity: Kirkwood

County: St. Louis County State: MO

Photographer: Bill Engel

Date Photographed: Jan. 1980

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

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