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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

by SHPO

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 St. James United Methodist Church

other names/site number 57-09534

2. Location

street & number 1430 Ellis Blvd NW

N/A

not for publication

city or town Cedar Rapids

N/A

vicinity

state Iowa

code IA

County Linn

code 113

zip code 52401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

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

national statewide local

Steve King

26 OCT 2015

Signature of certifying official/title

Date

State Historical Society of Iowa
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:)

for Edison H. Beall

Signature of the Keeper

12-15-15

Date of Action

St. James United Methodist Church
 Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
 County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
	1	objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Religious Properties of Cedar Rapids

0

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.)

20th Century Revivals/Late Gothic Revival

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
 walls: CONCRETE
 STONE/Limestone
 STONE/Sandstone
 roof: ASPHALT
 other: METAL/Steel

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

St. James United Methodist Church is situated on a 1.14-acre irregularly shaped rectangular lot in the central portion of the historic "Time-Check" neighborhood.ⁱ The surrounding neighborhood consists of small to medium sized single-family dwellings that are one to two and one-half stories with predominantly vinyl cladding, replacement windows, and side-gable, gable-front, or cross-gable forms. The property is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Ellis Boulevard and N Avenue NW in Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa (Figure 1). There is a graded asphalt parking lot on the north edge of the parcel and at the rear of the building to the west. These were added in 1980 and 2004 (Figure 2).ⁱⁱ Constructed from 1952-1954, this religious building is representative of Property Type III: Buildings Associated with Cedar Rapids' Religious Development Post-1950 and Religious Property Type IV: Works by Local Architects Post-1900, as described in the Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Religious Properties of Cedar Rapids*.ⁱⁱⁱ This "modernized" gabled-ell Gothic Revival church has a one and two-story sanctuary with a one story education/administrative wing, and basement. Built with bearing masonry walls made of Waylite (concrete blocks), the gabled-ell sanctuary has laminate arch roof trusses that transition from ground level to the peak of the roof. The building has a poured concrete foundation, stone exterior, buttresses, and steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof. The cornice rises slightly above the roofline forming a parapet with stone coping. The exterior consists of Tennessee Quartzite (Crab Orchard stone or weather resistant sandstone) trimmed with Bedford limestone.^{iv} Fenestration consists of 6/6 double hung leaded glass windows, multiple coupled stain glass windows (sanctuary), one set of tripartite lancet arch stained glass windows and single pane rectangular windows with awning window underneath (administrative/education wing). The stained glass windows are made of imported antique glass constructed by the Universal Art Glass Studios of Winona, Minnesota.^v St. James encompasses 10,779 square feet with a roughly 142'x59'x41' footprint. Prominent local architect, William J. Brown, served as the architect for this building, built for \$225,000 by T. Marion Jones of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The main entrance is located at the juncture of the two wings facing east towards Ellis Boulevard NW. A secondary entrance was added to the north side of the education/administration wing facing the west side of the parking lot. This one-story wing on the north end of the sanctuary section was originally designed as a gymnasium and a kitchen at the southern end.

Narrative Description

Exterior

ⁱ The historic "Time-Check" Neighborhood in the northwest quadrant of Cedar Rapids that was established beginning shortly after the annexation of Kingston of West Cedar Rapids in 1870. The area received its name due to the large number of working class families that resided in the area, the majority of which worked for the railroads across the river during its early settlement. The railroads regularly fell short of payroll and were forced to pay their employees with "time checks," which served as credit honored by local banks until the necessary funds were available. Ellis Boulevard NW is located at the center of the historic mixed-use neighborhood. NDCCR Neighborhood Development Corporation. "Time-Check," 2013 <http://www.ndccedar-rapids.org/time-check/> [Accessed 11-18-2014].

ⁱⁱ Cedar Rapids Assessor, 2015. Accessed online at http://www.cedar-rapids.info/assessor/pmc/main.asp?page=appraisal_report&pid=142015101800000 June 1, 2015.

ⁱⁱⁱ Eric Barr & Camilla Deiber. *Religious Properties of Cedar Rapids*. Multi Property Documentation Form, 2015. Prepared by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. on behalf of the City of Cedar Rapids.

^{iv} Tennessee Quartzite is a type of sandstone, known as Crab Orchard Stone. Discovered in 1797, and initially quarried in the 1900s, this architectural building stone is found exclusively in Tennessee and Kentucky's Cumberland Plateau. Henry Hibbs popularized Crab Orchard Stone in 1925, with the completion of the Gothic Revival Chapel at Scariott College, Nashville, Tennessee. The IRS Headquarters in Washington D.C., and Elvis Presley's Graceland Mansion, are two other prominent buildings, constructed using this as a primary building material. A hard weather-resistant surface combined with buff, tan, blue-grey and pink colors, and yellow and brown swirls caused by natural weathering and iron stains, distinguish this from other sandstones. Source: Rocky Ridge Stone Company, "Crab Orchard Flagstone History," 2015. <http://rockyridgestoneco.com/products/flagstone/history> [Accessed 6-26-2015].

^v Winona is known for the stained glass produced by its studios. The Universal Art Glass Studios was one of the various stained glass dealers and manufacturers in Winona, Minnesota. In March 1953, a newspaper account listed T.G. Glubka, Edward Glubka, and Eugene Marggraff as the members of the firm. Eugene Marggraff studied window design at the Institute of Art in Vienna, Austria and along with Edward Glubka designed the stained glass windows produced by the Universal Art Glass Studios. From: "Winona Firms Do Art Glass Work in Most States" *The Winona Republican-Herald*, Winona, Minnesota March 21, 1953.

St. James United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa

County and State

Generalities

The exterior of St. James UMC is faced with Tennessee Quartzite Stone (Crab Orchard stone, sandstone) arranged in a random range work pattern with Bedford limestone trimming that covers the load bearing Waylite walls. The poured concrete foundation is slightly exposed with the main building rising above. The basement section has single pane rectangular awning windows spaced at even intervals. Most openings have limestone sills and surrounds with the openings in the ell all having limestone surrounds, lintels, quoins, and sills.

Elevation Descriptions

The east (primary elevation) consists of three sections that form a gabled-ell. The first is the three-bay wide gable-front sanctuary on the south characterized by a single tripartite limestone lancet arch stained glass window extending into the gable. The window has quoin surrounds and a beveled sill. Each side of the elevation extends sidewalls to form a buttress. A gabled parapet has limestone coping. Just above ground level on the north edge is the limestone cornerstone etched with the words "St. James Methodist Church." The north side of the cornerstone is engraved with "A.D. 1952." The two-story section of this elevation is located at the junction with the west end of the sanctuary's north façade. This section was originally conceptualized with a hipped-roof and hipped-roof entry vestibule defined by two double-doors flanking a single rectangular window in a 1946 design rendering published the *Cedar Rapids Gazette* in 1947 (Figure 4 & 5). Spanning two bays, the main entry is located on the first-story of the ell and is accessed by a short three step concrete stairway. This recessed oak double door entryway is flanked by a rectangular 6/6 window opening on the north side and short stone, wall with stone cap projecting east toward Ellis Boulevard NW. The upper story of these two bays has a single 6/6 window. The final section constitutes the east elevation of the one-story education wing and spans seven fenestrated bays defined by one single pane rectangular window with awning below in each bay.

The west elevation, which is approximately 142' long, spans 15 bays and is divided into two sections: the education wing and the L-shaped sanctuary. The north section is a one-story education wing extending off the north elevation of the main sanctuary. The 1946 rendering depicted the education wing with a higher roof that extended from the north slope of the two-story section's hipped roof (Figure 4 & 5). A single multi-light lancet arch window in the center of the north elevation (Figure 4 & 5). This section has seven fenestrated bays with windows raised a half-story and a single rectangular entry slightly raised from ground level and accessed by a set of concrete stairs with a metal railing. From north to south, the bays consist of six single pane rectangular windows with stone sill and awning underneath followed by the single steel door entry. The sanctuary section is two stories and spans eight fenestrated bays. It is separated from the education wing by the stone chimney rising above the roofline at the north end. The sanctuary's west façade is characterized by 6/6 double hung window openings, steel plate glass entry door and one single pane rectangular window. From north to south, the first two bays have a single window on the first and second story, but the window in the second bay of the ground level has been enclosed with plywood. The third bay has a single entry on the ground level flanked by a single pane rectangular window opening. One-half-story above the entry is a single 6/6 window opening. The fourth through seventh bays have rectangular windows on both stories while the eighth bay only has a window on the second story. The south end projects slightly from the building and extends above the roof into the gabled parapet of the east (primary) elevation.

The south elevation of the sanctuary has two parts: a three-bay gable-end section and a four-bay side-gable section. The gable-end section projects one-bay further south than the side-gable section, rises two and one-half stories and spans three fenestrated bays. Smooth stone lintels and quoined surrounds embellish the openings. From west to east, there are three windows on the first and second level. The two lower windows in the westernmost bays are stained glass while the rest follow the pattern of 6/6 double hung windows. Below the east two bays is a set of concrete steps leading into the basement of the sanctuary. There is a louvered lancet arch opening in the center of the gable with decorative soldiered stones forming voussoirs of various lengths. This arch has a squared Bedford limestone keyhole, notched at the bottom. The stone surrounding the opening features understated stone quoins integrated into the main wall. The gable extends into a parapet capped by limestone coping. The east façade of this section faces Ellis Boulevard NW and is one bay wide with a stepped single-door entry and a 6/6 steel window in the second story extending to the roofline. The concrete stairs have a stone sidewall capped with limestone coping. The upper story window and entry have quoin limestone surrounds and lintels. The one-story section of the south elevation spans four bays divided by stone buttresses with limestone amortizements and nosings. The west three bays each feature coupled limestone, lancet arch, stained glass windows with limestone quoins. The fourth bay has an entry with limestone quoins and lintel that is accessed by a staircase with concrete steps flanked by a stonewall with limestone coping.

St. James United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa

County and State

The sanctuary's north façade matches the configuration of the south elevation on the east half, but has no openings in the bay closest to Ellis Boulevard NW. The second section is gabled and projects two bays from the main portion of the sanctuary's north façade. The lower story has no openings due to the education wing. The upper story spans three bays, two of which have a single window. The gable has a louvered lancet arch opening matching that of the sanctuary's south elevation and the stone chimney rises from the west end.

There is a modern metal sign with stone base and pier on the north side of the sanctuary's north elevation. The stone used for the object matches the appearance of St. James UMC's exterior cladding. The double-sided sign reads "St. James United Methodist Church" and times for worship on each face, looking north and south, parallel with Ellis Boulevard NW. The original building had no sign when completed in 1954. By 1960, an image from the church history shows an east-west oriented stone sign, capped with a gabled pediment.^{vi}

The education wing's north elevation spans three bays. The eastern bay has a steel and plate glass entry door with two lights separated by a vertical mullion and transom above. The third bay to the west has a set of paired windows with awnings underneath. A hipped roof portico with slender metal columns shelters the entrance, accessed by a set of stairs on the east side and an Americans with Disability Act (ADA) compliant ramp on the west. The stairs, ramp, and stoop are concrete while the two posts supporting the roof are metal. The gable has horizontal wood board cladding.

The parking lots on the north and west elevations were historically associated with St. James UMC, but repaved between 1998 and 2008, according to city assessor records.

Interior Arrangement

The church is entered through a double oak door located in the sanctuary's ell on the east (primary) elevation. Upon entry, the building immediately opens into an L-shaped hallway with access to the sanctuary on the left, the education wing on the right, and a stairwell to the second story. A doorway next to the stairwell provides access to the kitchen. The sanctuary is characterized by an open floor plan, high ceiling, chancel at the east end, nave in the middle, and enclosed balcony at the west end. Other important defining features include the distinctive Universal Art Glass Studios stained glass windows, three load bearing laminate wood arches running from the floor to the ceiling in the nave; a vaulted, elongated four-center arched chancel, and two rows of three rustic, hexagonal-shaped lanterns that hang from the ceiling from chains. Square acoustic tiles divided into five horizontal sections with laminate wood trimming cover the ceiling. The chancel, which has a four-centered arch shape, is raised up from the nave by a four-step platform containing the altar in the center, lectern on the south side, and organ on the north. All of the windows on the interior have quoin surrounds and beveled granite sills. The chancel's walls are beveled inward with a slightly different colored plaster and trimming, and there is an exit located on the south side. Carpet covers the sanctuary floor. Lines of individual chairs arranged around a center aisle replaced the original pews. An enclosed balcony at the west end has six plate-glass windows.

Underneath the balcony is an open area with door leading to a hallway that provides access to the education wing and main entry. Two doors on the north side lead to a parlor (partitioned into church offices), kitchen, storage, and stairway to the basement on the west side. The chapel/pastor's study is located in the southwest corner of the first floor next to the church parlor. The parlor originally featured a removable folding pocket door, designed to afford an enlarged sanctuary space when necessary. A permanent wall has enclosed this space into church offices. The education wing's first floor is an open Sunday school assembly area. Removable partitions enable division of the space into separate rooms. Currently used as a daycare facility, the room is accessible from the north entrance. General interior finishes included plastered concrete block walls carpeted floors and wood trimming.

Matching original design specifications, the sanctuary's basement level is an unexcavated area. To the west of this section, a central corridor provides access to two storage rooms on the east side and boys' and girls' locker rooms, showers, and bathroom areas on the west side. The same central corridor provides access to a social room/gymnasium in the education wing. A storage area (east), boiler room (west) and stairs to the first story (west) are located on either side of the corridor between the sanctuary and social room.

The second story, above the former parlor, was originally partitioned into 13 rooms/classrooms (of varying sizes) flanking a central hallway. This configuration remains in place. A stairwell is located next to the room at the northwest corner.

^{vi} Isaac Brown. Booklet: "St. James Methodist Church History," 1960, cover.

St. James United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa

County and State

Structural System

The structural system consists of load bearing Waylite (concrete block) walls with stone exterior cladding and a grid of lightweight Lally columns and concrete piers with double joists supporting reinforced concrete floors. Designed to support long span beams, Lally columns are vertical round structural steel columns reinforced with concrete filling. The education wing's first story, and the L-shaped sanctuary, are respectively supported by a system of six and 10 Lally columns. Interior walls are a combination of Waylite load bearing walls and non-load bearing room partitions (kitchen, study, office, classrooms, and other similar spaces).^{vii} The sanctuary and education wing both feature laminated wood arches that rise from the floor to the ceiling. The west (rear) section of the sanctuary has gusseted W-type truss supports for the roof.

Alterations

The current asphalt shingle roof replaced an original asbestos shingle roof. Interior walls and suspended ceiling were added to the upper floor of the education wing over the course of the building's history, but all were removed because of the damage caused by the Flood of 2008. Their elimination exposed the original laminated rafter truss system and the original sanctuary overflow area located in the rear of the sanctuary. The one-story wing appended to the north of the building was originally designed as a gymnasium, with a kitchen at the southern portion of the wing. The old gymnasium was divided into offices prior to the flood in 2008. Following the flood, the room was re-opened into one large room and is currently utilized as a daycare center. The education wing's north elevation originally had a set of paired windows with awnings underneath on each end bay, but the introduction of the steel and plate glass entry door with portico on the north end bay has altered this configuration (Figure 5). The daycare had been located in the basement of the building, but due to the flood and required additional upgrades, the basement unused as of 2014. The sanctuary is located in the eastern portion of the main building. Currently the church offices are located in the western portion of the sanctuary adjacent to the chapel. Historically a set of folding doors separated an open parlor that was in the western portion of the building from the sanctuary. Church offices with permanent wall partitions now occupy the former parlor.

Integrity

St. James United Methodist Church maintains a significant degree of all seven aspects of integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association). Alterations have been minimal and sympathetic to original design features and materials.

The building occupies its original historic **location**. St. James UMC is located at 1430 Ellis Boulevard NW in the heart of the historic "Time-Check" neighborhood.

The building has excellent integrity of **design** reflecting the original vision and layout drawn by architect William J. Brown of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The structural system, fenestration pattern remains unchanged, except for the introduction of an ADA compliant entry with ramp and portico on the north elevation of the education wing. The building retains its original stylistic detailing.

The building has a significant degree of integrity of **setting**. Located in historic "Time-Check" neighborhood, the area remains primarily residential in nature with single-family dwellings. Damage from the Cedar Rapids Flood of 2008 has resulted in damage to homes in the area resulting in the rehabilitation and demolition of existing dwellings in the neighborhood and the addition of new infill.

The building maintains a significant degree of integrity of **materials** as it retains its original Waylite (concrete block) masonry walls with Tennessee quartzite (sandstone) cladding with Bedford limestone trimming, poured concrete foundation, Universal Art Glass Studios stained glass windows (sanctuary), and wood laminate arch trusses. The doors and windows are also original except for the north entry, steps, and ramp of the education wing.

As described above, the integrity of **workmanship** on the principle façades of the building is significant, with original stonework, detailing, and fenestration pattern. The interior retains its original structural system and general layout.

^{vii} Waylite is a type of lightweight aggregate concrete masonry block pioneered in the late 1930s and manufactured using slag (usually from the byproducts of iron ore) expanded with steam. Defined in: Thomas C. Jester, *Twentieth-Century Building Materials: History and Conservation*, (Getty Publications, 2014), 48.

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

The **feeling** of the building is still conveyed by the exterior materials, fenestration pattern of the upper floors and massing. Overall, the building retains a significant degree of feeling and therefore retains sufficient integrity to be eligible under NRHP Criterion C.

The building retains a moderate degree of **association** as the structure continues to serve in the historic "Time-Check" neighborhood in the northwest quadrant of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Overall, the building retains sufficient integrity of feeling, association, location, setting, materials, design, and workmanship to convey its eligibility under Criterion C.

Future Plans

There are no known future plans for changes or alterations.

St. James United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa

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.

St. James United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa

County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Period of Significance

1954

Architect/Builder

Brown, William J.

Jones, T. Marion

Significant Dates

1954

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for St. James United Methodist Church is 1954 when the church was completed.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) St. James United Methodist Church is owned by a religious institution and serves as a church. The property is being nominated under Criterion C: Architecture as a significant example of post-war religious architecture in Cedar Rapids and as the work of prominent local architect William J. Brown.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

St. James United Methodist Church meets registration requirements under Criterion C for Religious Property Type III: Buildings Associated with Religious Development in Cedar Rapids Post-1950 and Religious Property Type IV: Works by Local Architects Post-1900, as described in the MPD, *Religious Properties of Cedar Rapids*.^{viii} Constructed from 1952-1954, the building is significant locally, as a representative example of church architecture in Cedar Rapids post-1950 (Property Type III) and as the work of prominent local architect, William J. Brown (Property Type IV). Under Property Type III, the church is a significant example of the gabled-ell form in a modernized Gothic Revival style that retains its significant features including an original sanctuary, vestibule and pulpit. St. James reflects the incorporation of modern building materials and construction techniques. Designed by William J. Brown, the church a significant representation of the work of Brown and the firm he was associated with at the time, Brown and Healy, which was active in the 1950s designing religious buildings in Cedar Rapids. St. James is noteworthy as the first sacred building completed in Cedar Rapids post-1950, which reflects the influences of the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture's 1945 guide for planning church buildings. The building's integrity of design, workmanship, materials, association, setting, location, and feeling supports its eligibility under Criterion C.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

St James United Methodist Church is locally significant under Criterion C, as a representative example of the development of religious buildings in Cedar Rapids post-1950 (Property Type III) and for its association with the local architecture firm of Brown and Healy (Property Type IV). The period of significance is 1954, when construction of the

^{viii} Barr & Deiber, 2015.

St. James United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

church was complete. The church is still in use by the St. James congregation and retains its historic function. Built in 1952 and finished in 1954, the structure is a significant example of the gabled-ell form that incorporated modern construction techniques and materials including a reinforced concrete floor, series of structural steel Lally columns supporting long-span beams, and Waylite concrete block construction. The church meets the registration requirements for Property Types III and IV, as it retains its original sanctuary with volumetric proportions, floor plan, stylistic detailing, and relationship between liturgical elements. The presence of these features, with minor alterations, preserves the feeling of the space's original function: a place designed to elicit emotional responses and create a "worshipful atmosphere." St. James, as a whole, also maintains its original floor plan configuration, method and materials of construction, and historic function. The church is also a significant example of architect William J. Brown's modernized Gothic Revival design, influenced by forms and patterns published in the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture's 1945 book, *Planning Church Buildings*.^x St. James United Methodist Church is the first religious edifice built in Cedar Rapids post-1950, to reflect the influence of this guide. Additionally, the building incorporated the concept of a multi-purpose facility popularized in church architecture in the post-war period and typical of Property Type III resources with worship, social/fellowship, administrative, kitchen and educational spaces all included. The building is also a significant example of a "modernized" mid-20th century Gothic Revival church.^x The building retains its historical integrity despite the significant damage from the Flood of 2008. This damage primarily affected non-original interior drywall partitions with most of the historic fiber of the church building being unaffected. The interior alterations have been sympathetic and consistent with the original design of the building. For instance, the former gymnasium wing re-opened following the flood and functions closer to its historic intention than prior to the flood when the wing featured compartmentalized offices.

St. James is also important, as an example of the work of Cedar Rapids architect William J. Brown (Property Type IV) whose firm was responsible for the design and construction of new church buildings and additions for multiple congregations in Cedar Rapids between 1952 and 1961. Characterized by simple and understated modernized versions of traditional styles that incorporated modern materials and construction techniques, Brown's designs were to a significant degree, reflective of ideas published in the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture's 1945 church-planning guide.^x St. James was the first post-war religious building constructed using his plans in Cedar Rapids, and as such is a significant example of the architect's work in religious architecture. Compared to other churches designed and built by William J. Brown and his firm, St. James is unique in that it most closely mirrors buildings from earlier periods in the religious development of the city, described in the 2015 MPD *Religious Properties of Cedar Rapids*. The building reflects the transition from traditional to modern architectural design. Based upon input from the Cedar Rapids Historic Preservation Commission and SHPO, St. James was chosen accompany the MPD submission. Contributing factors included the design by a local architect that maintains a high degree of integrity, reflects the transition from traditional to modern architectural designs for religious buildings in the city during the post-war period, and is the earliest example to be completed post-1950, with influence from the Interdenominational Bureau's design guide.

St. James United Methodist Church History

The St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal congregation served as the first Methodist society in the city when organized in 1843. In 1887, they formed a Sunday school on the west side of the Cedar River at Second Street SW and Third Avenue SW. This became Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church shortly after its establishment. By 1889, the church moved to a new building at Third Avenue SW and Fifteenth Street SW. The famous evangelist, Reverend Billy (William) Sunday visited Cedar Rapids during the winter of 1909-10 and led a successful revival. As a result, over 300 new people joined the Trinity congregation.^{xi} This massive influx of new parishioners necessitated the formation of a Sunday school in the northwest section of the city in order to reach the new members that lived in this area.^{xii} The new church, St. James Methodist Episcopal (later United Methodist), organized in February 1910, and met in the closed Danish Lutheran Church located at the corner of K Avenue NW and Fourth Street NW.^{xiii} During the summer of 1910, the congregation relocated this religious building to 1501 Ellis Boulevard, directly across from the present church at 1430 Ellis Boulevard NW.^{xiv} E.T.

^{ix} Iowa State Historic Preservation Office. *St. James UMC Eligibility Review Form*, 9-10-2008.

^x Based on a comparison of St. James United Methodist Church's existing and proposed designs with the booklet published by the Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture in 1945.

^{xi} Brown 1960: 6.

^{xii} Brown 1960: 6.

^{xiii} "St. James Was Started by Billy Sunday Revival," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, April 1, 1960.

^{xiv} This building in served as the Ellis Y.M.C.A. in 1960 until ruined by the 2008 flood in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

St. James United Methodist Church

Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Gruell and A.B. Curran organized the Sunday school as an independent church on February 26, 1910 with 42 charter members, including church historian Isaac Brown.^{xv} Plans were immediately to expand the Church in order to accommodate a significant Sunday school population. The necessity, was illustrated by the following description of the first Sunday school meeting, held on February 7, 1910: "the little church (just the front part of the wood part...) was packed with two heating stoves and 134 scholars in attendance. They were so crowded that feet were sticking out the windows."^{xvi} Charles Diemen served as the architect and C. R. Graham as the builder for the expansion, dedicated August 21, 1910.^{xvii} Both men were members of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church congregation. The newly relocated, enlarged and remodeled church cost \$4,833.54, lot included.^{xviii}

The membership of St. James Methodist grew from 161 in 1914 to 337 in 1944.^{xix} The increasing numbers sparked discussions about need to erect a new edifice. The decision to build a new church made during a service held on June 6, 1944.^{xx} Three lots owned by the Langham family were purchased in October 1945 for \$3,300, to help achieve this goal.^{xxi} In May 1946, the Building Committee organized to raise funds and in June 1947, reported that they were in the planning stages for a \$75,000 building designed by local architect William J. Brown (Figures 3-18) and approved by the Interdenominational Bureau of Church Architecture.^{xxii} The total of \$27,667 raised in March 1950 through pledges, included \$22,500 from the congregation of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.^{xxiii} Membership reached 854 by the time ground was broken in June 1952 and the cornerstone laid in September.^{xxiv} St. James Methodist Church reached completion in April 1954 and the congregation moved into their new \$165,000 edifice.^{xxv} This new building cost \$90,000 more than the original amount estimated during the planning completed in 1947. Alterations to the plan and an increase in the cost of building materials may serve as a logical explanation for the increased expense. A contemporaneous account described the new edifice as follows:

"the new church has a seating capacity of 300 in the sanctuary and 500 when additional facilities at the rear are used. The present church seats 150 to 175. There are 16 classrooms in the new building, and others will be available as the need arises. One of the features of the church is that the sanctuary, parlor, dining room, and kitchen are all on the first floor. There are Sunday school and recreation rooms in the basement and the pastor's study and Sunday school rooms on the second floor. The building is of Tennessee quartzite stone, trimmed with Bedford. The stained glass windows are of antique imported glass, and were made by the Universal Art [Glass] Studios of Winona, Minn[esota]. The 15 windows depict biblical scenes from the creation to the great judgement."^{xxvi}

Consecrated on Palm Sunday 1954, other notable interior features included Appalachian red oak pews and light driftwood altar finishing built by T. Marion Jones.^{xxvii} Final finishes and improvements raised the total cost to \$225,000 as work remained after the dedication of St. James UMC.^{xxviii} Membership growth continued following completion, with a peak of 1050 parishioners listed on the rolls in 1956.^{xxix} Starting in 1994, St. James Methodist Church served working class residents of the "Time-Check" neighborhood with day care services in addition to other community activities (this continues in 2015). The Flood of 2008 in Cedar Rapids significantly damaged the church, but some historic features were restored during rehabilitation. For instance, the gymnasium wing, converted to offices and compartmentalized, was re-opened with the original function more closely reflected as modern alterations were removed.

Interdenominational Bureau of Church Architecture

- xv Brown 1960: 8-10.
- xvi Brown 1966: 8-9
- xvii Brown 1960: 12.
- xviii Brown 1960: 12.
- xix Brown 1960: 77-78.
- xx Brown 1960: 55; "They Work--for the Day is Coming," *Cedar Rapids Gazette* June 8, 1947.
- xxi Brown 1960: 55.
- xxii *Gazette*, June 8, 1947.
- xxiii Brown 1960: 57.
- xxiv Brown 1960:59, 77.
- xxv "New Building of St. James Ready for Use," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, April 10, 1954.
- xxvi *Gazette*, April 10, 1954.
- xxvii *Gazette*, April 10, 1954.
- xxviii "St. James Was Started by Billy Sunday Revival," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, April 1, 1960.
- xxix Brown 1960: 78.

St. James United Methodist Church

Linn County, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

The Interdenominational Bureau of Church Architecture was an organization that published guides of various modern church designs from their headquarters in New York. Founded in 1934, by the Protestant Home Mission Council's Building Committee, Elbert Conover was hired as the first executive director.^{xxx} He previously served as part of the Methodist's architectural bureau that had disbanded that same year.^{xxxi} The Bureau's mission was "to be a clearing house of architectural information, to help coordinate denominational efforts, and to better educate clergy, building committees, and architects about the needs of churches and the demands of church construction."^{xxxii} In cooperation with the *Christian Herald* magazine, the organization established the Church Architectural Guild of America in 1940s as a collection of architects specializing in religious buildings and denominational and church consultants.^{xxxiii} The Interdenominational Bureau of Church Architecture published the booklet/guide entitled, *Planning Church Architecture: Designs, Floor Plans and Recommendations to Help in Planning Church Buildings for Worship, Religious Education, and Fellowship Activities to Cost from \$30,000.00 to \$850,000.00*, in 1945. This publication contained various plans and designs for Protestant religious architecture with specifications for ceiling height, site plans, basements, financing, materials, etc. The Bureau outlined what they called "the essentials of a good church building plan" which stressed flexibility of use, good circulation between rooms, the ability to be enlarged with little waste, and creation of recreational and worship facilities as integral parts of the building to create a unified holistic design.^{xxxiv} William J. Brown, the architect, relied on this guide as an inspiration for the design of St. James United Methodist Church.

William J. Brown, Architect

William J. Brown and his brother Frederick G. Brown established the Brown Brothers architecture firm. William J. studied at the University Of Illinois School Of Architecture. Shortly following his studies in the first decade of the twentieth century William J. worked for well-known architects in Chicago and New York, namely Holabird & Roche, Kenneth M. Murchison, and John Russell Pope. In 1909, William's brother Frederick obtained a commission to design the Cedar Rapids Candy Company building on A Avenue on the northeast side of Cedar Rapids. In 1910, William joined his brother in Cedar Rapids to assist on the Candy Company commission. Under the firm name of Brown Brothers Architects, Frederick and William printed a book advertising designs for bungalows and other American homes of their design. In 1911, Frederick died suddenly and William continued to practice as an architect under his own name William J. Brown. William became an extremely prolific architect in Cedar Rapids and designed several municipal, commercial, and religious buildings throughout the city. One of Brown's first commissions was the second phase of the First Reformed Church. Brown designed the sanctuary and primary entrance added to an existing building, completed in 1906. William J. Brown continued his practice until 1953 when he became partner with Edward H. Healey to create the firm Brown and Healey.

The firm of Brown and Healey was extremely active in the design and construction of religious buildings in Cedar Rapids during the 1950s. This wave new sacred spaces in the city corresponded with the major surge in national church attendance following World War II. The increased attendance of churches caused the program and activities of the church to increase, requiring not only more sanctuary space but in many ways more specialized spaces. As a result, congregations quickly outgrew their historic churches of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. To address this problem some congregations completely replaced their old buildings and others commissioned additions to the old buildings. The firm of Brown and Healy was responsible for the design of several religious structures in Cedar Rapids:

- St. James Methodist Church (1952)
- Asbury United Methodist (1959)
- St. Paul's United Methodist, Education wing addition
- First Presbyterian Church, Education wing addition
- Kenwood Presbyterian Church
- St. Michael's Episcopal Church

^{xxx} Jay M. Price, *Temples for a Modern God: Religious Architecture in Postwar America*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2013, 41.

^{xxxi} Price, *Temples for a Modern God*, 41.

^{xxxii} Price, *Temples for a Modern God*, 41.

^{xxxiii} Price, *Temples for a Modern God*, 41-42.

^{xxxiv} Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture. *Planning Church Architecture: Designs, Floor Plans and Recommendations to Help in Planning Church Buildings for Worship, Religious Education, and Fellowship Activities To Cost from \$30,000.00 to \$850,000.00*. 1945, 5.

St. James United Methodist Church

Linn County, Iowa

Name of Property

County and State

In 1960, the firm added another partner, engineer, Carl V. Bock, and became known as Brown, Healey, and Bock. In 1961, this group designed St. Michael's Episcopal Church (220 Fortieth Street NE). Defining features of the additions and new church designs were the simplicity of the design with understated stylistic detailing that incorporated modern materials such as steel and reinforced concrete with more traditional building supplies such as brick, wood, or stone. Asbury United Methodist Church was designed with the A-frame form, St. James with the gabled-ell form, St. Michael's Episcopal in the gable-front form, and the new chapel for Kenwood Park Presbyterian in the gable-front form.

Although William J. Brown died in 1970, the firm kept his name, even in 1990s when two more partners were added and Bock was dropped to become Brown, Healey, Stone and Sauer. Up until about 2001, Brown's firm had been the oldest architecture firm practicing in Cedar Rapids.^{xxxv} In 2001 Brown, Healey, Stone and Sauer merged with Howard R. Green Co., another architecture and engineering firm established circa 1913.^{xxxvi}

William J. Brown's firm was responsible for several established landmarks throughout Cedar Rapids including the Consistory Building, Grant Vocational High School, the Memorial building and City Hall on Mays Island, and Armstrong Hall at Cornell College in Mt. Vernon, in addition to the many religious buildings already mentioned. The firm received recognition from the American Institute of Architects (AIA) Iowa Chapter, for their design of the Merchants National Drive-through Bank and Multi-level Parking Facility in Cedar Rapids.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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_____"St. James Was Started by Billy Sunday Revival," April 1, 1960.

_____"Architectural, Engineering Firms Merge," July 14, 2001.

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1945 *Planning Church Architecture: Designs, Floor Plans and Recommendations to Help in Planning Church Buildings for Worship, Religious Education, and Fellowship Activities to Cost from \$30,000.00 to \$850,000.00*. New York: Interdenominational Bureau of Architecture.

Iowa State Historic Preservation Office

^{xxxv} Wesley Shank. *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary*. Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999:33.
^{xxxvi} "Architectural, Engineering Firms Merge," *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, July 14, 2001:11B.

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

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The Winona Republican-Herald, Winona, Minnesota, "Winona Firms Do Art Glass Work in Most States" March 21, 1953.

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): 57-09534

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.487 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 15 609146.76 4649228.98 3 15 609129.71 4649212.69

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2 15 Zone	609147.11 Easting	4649216.60 Northing	4 15 Zone	609118.00 Easting	4649212.00 Northing
5 15 Zone	609116.82 Easting	4649254.85 Northing	6 15 Zone	609128.38 Easting	4649255.40 Northing
7 15 Zone	609129.56 Easting	4649228.64 Northing			

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

Cedar Rapids, IRR SUR NE 20-83-7 N 165.4' W 128' E 161' & W 128' E 303' STR/LB 3. The boundaries for the St. James UMC property is the entire lot contained in Cedar Rapids parcel number 142015101000000. Ellis Boulevard NW forms the eastern boundary and 8th Street NW the west. See the map in Figure 1.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Eric Barr

organization Louis Berger date March 31, 2015

street & number 1600 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 100 telephone 816.398.8675

city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64108

e-mail ebarr@louisberger.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**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger.

Name of Property: St. James United Methodist Church

City or Vicinity: Cedar Rapids

County: Linn **State:** Iowa

Photographer: Abbie Hurlbut (Louis Berger Group)

Date Photographed: January 2013

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

All digital images labeled as follows: IA_LinnCounty_St.JamesUMC#.tif

001. View facing southwest of main facade along Ellis Boulevard NW.
002. View facing south of St. James UMC sign.
003. View facing southwest from Ellis Boulevard NW showing education wing and north facade of sanctuary section.
004. View facing east showing west facade (rear) of sanctuary section.
005. View facing east of west facade/rear of St. James UMC.
006. View facing northeast of sanctuary's south facade.
007. View facing west east facade with main entrance on right at the junction forming the ell.
008. View facing northwest of south facade and east facade of sanctuary.
009. View facing southwest of 1952 corner stone.
010. View facing east of sanctuary interior.
011. View facing south showing window configuration and detailing in sanctuary.
012. View facing north of sanctuary interior showing window configuration and trusses.
013. View facing west of sanctuary interior showing enclosed balcony, laminate arches, and lighting.
014. Representative view of coupled stained glass windows with Biblical scenes.

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Property Owner:

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

name St. James United Methodist Church
street & number 1430 Ellis Boulevard telephone (319) 363-3119
city or town Cedar Rapids state Iowa zip code 52401

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

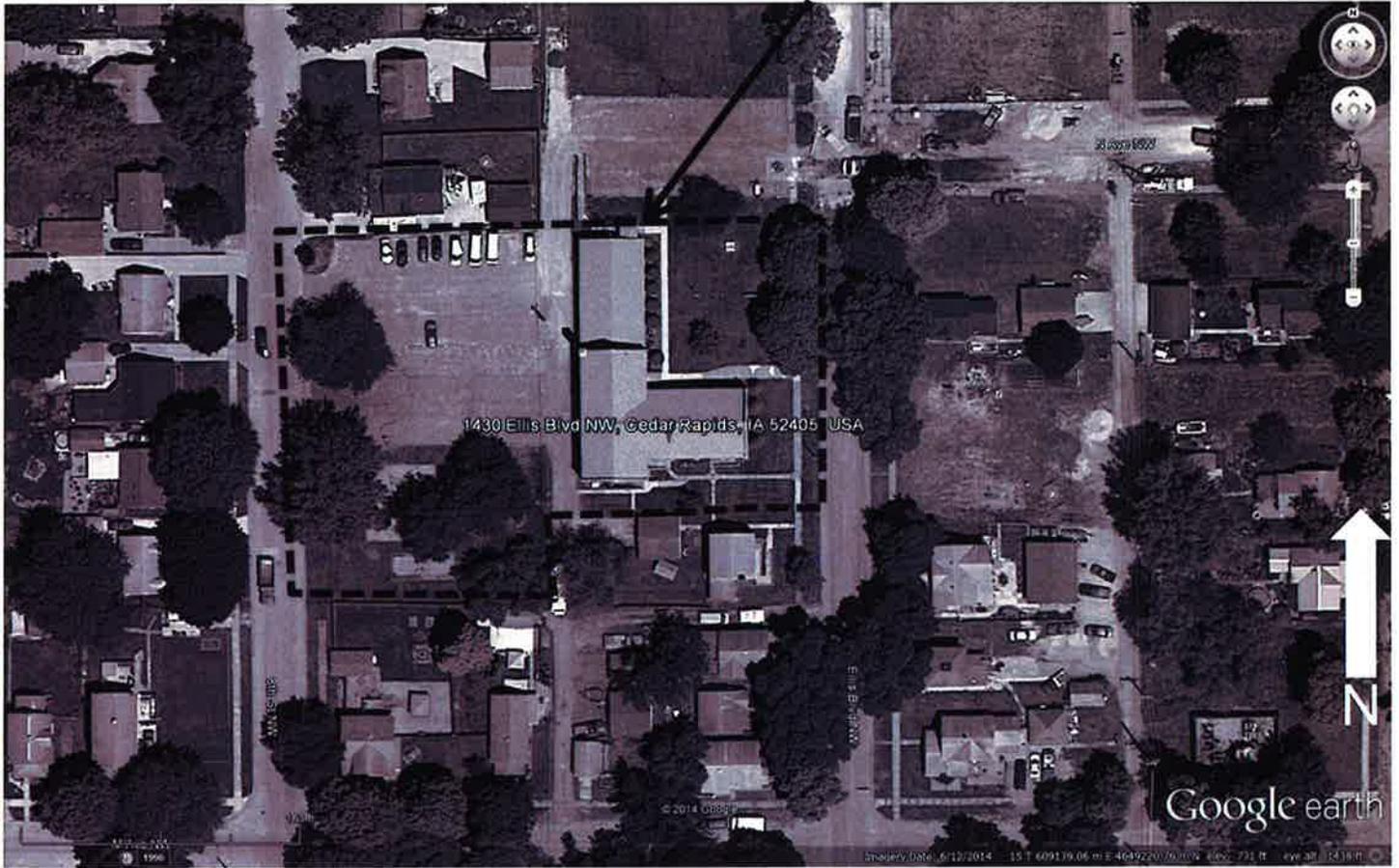


Figure 1. Location of St. James UMC

(Google Earth, June 2014)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images



Figure 2. Site Plan Map of St. James UMC

(Cedar Rapids Assessor 2012)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

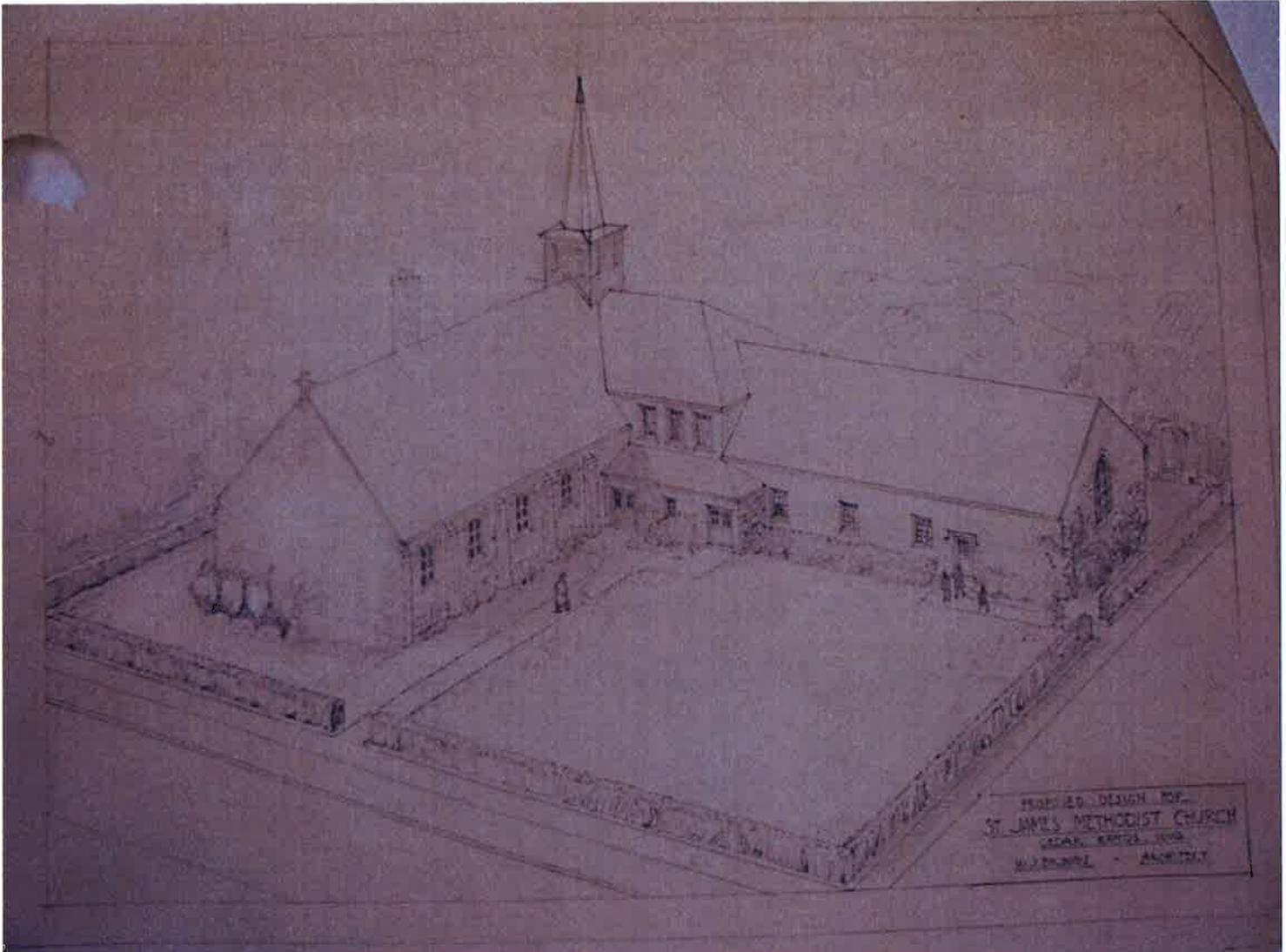


Figure 3. Original Design Proposed for St. James UMC by Cedar Rapids architect, William J. Brown in 1946. The steeple in the ell was removed from the final design. (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA).

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

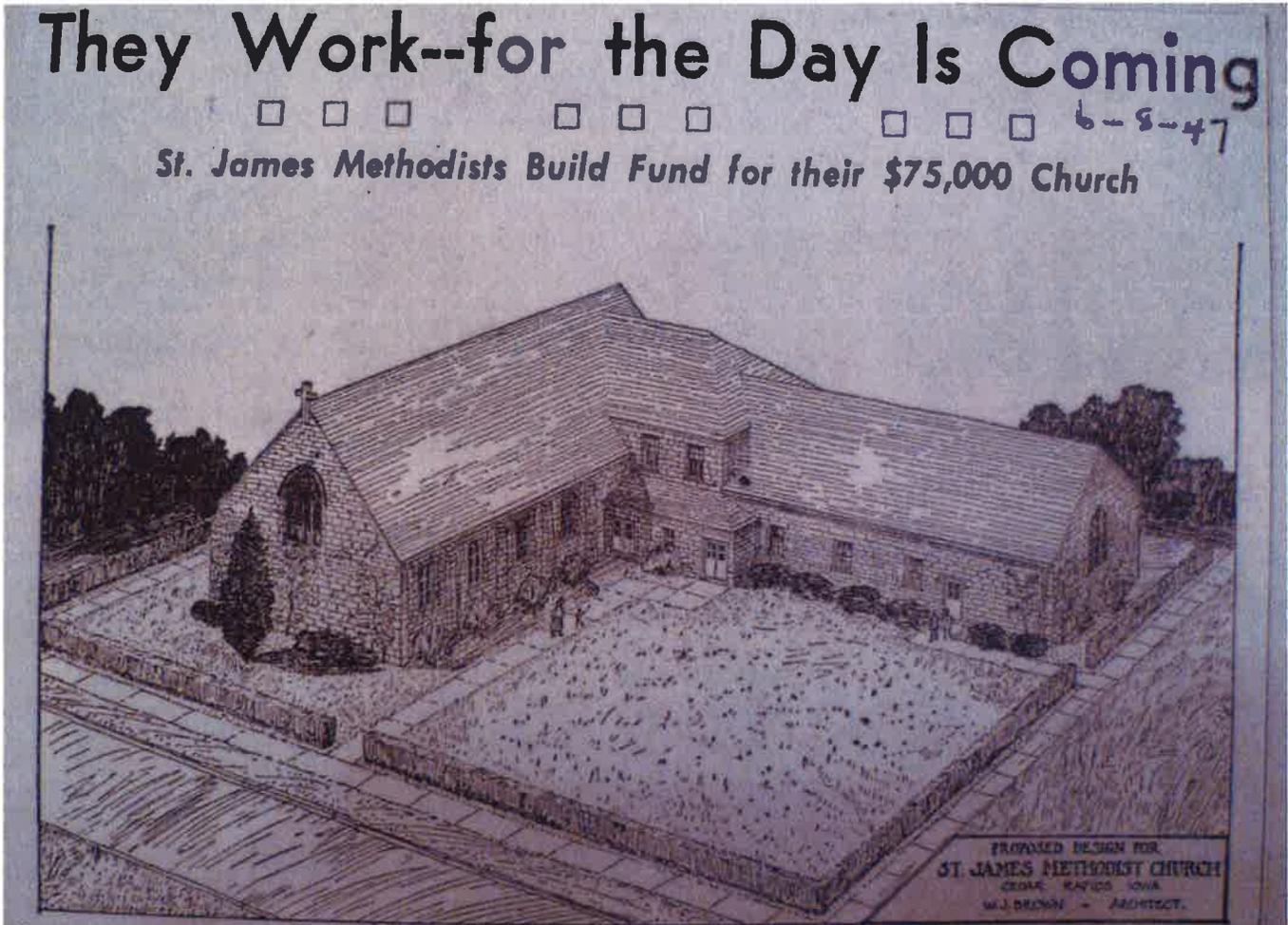


Figure 4. Final Proposed Design for St. James UMC, 1947

(Cedar Rapids Gazette 6-8-1947)

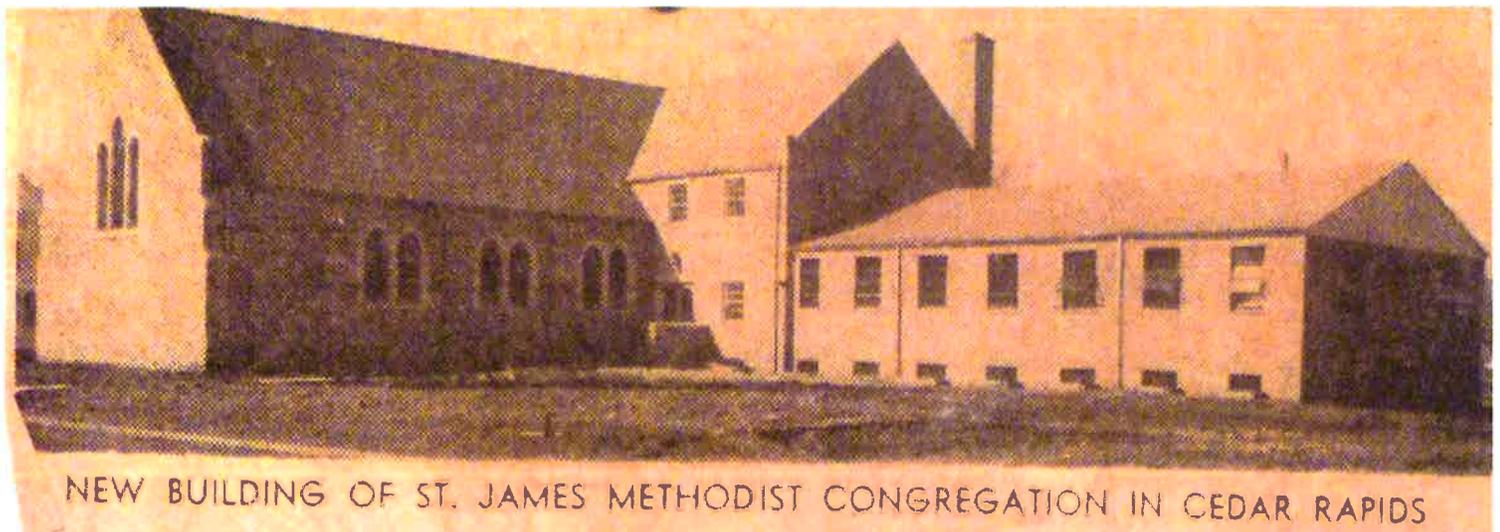


Figure 5. St. James UMC at Completion in 1954

(Cedar Rapids Gazette, 4-10-1954)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

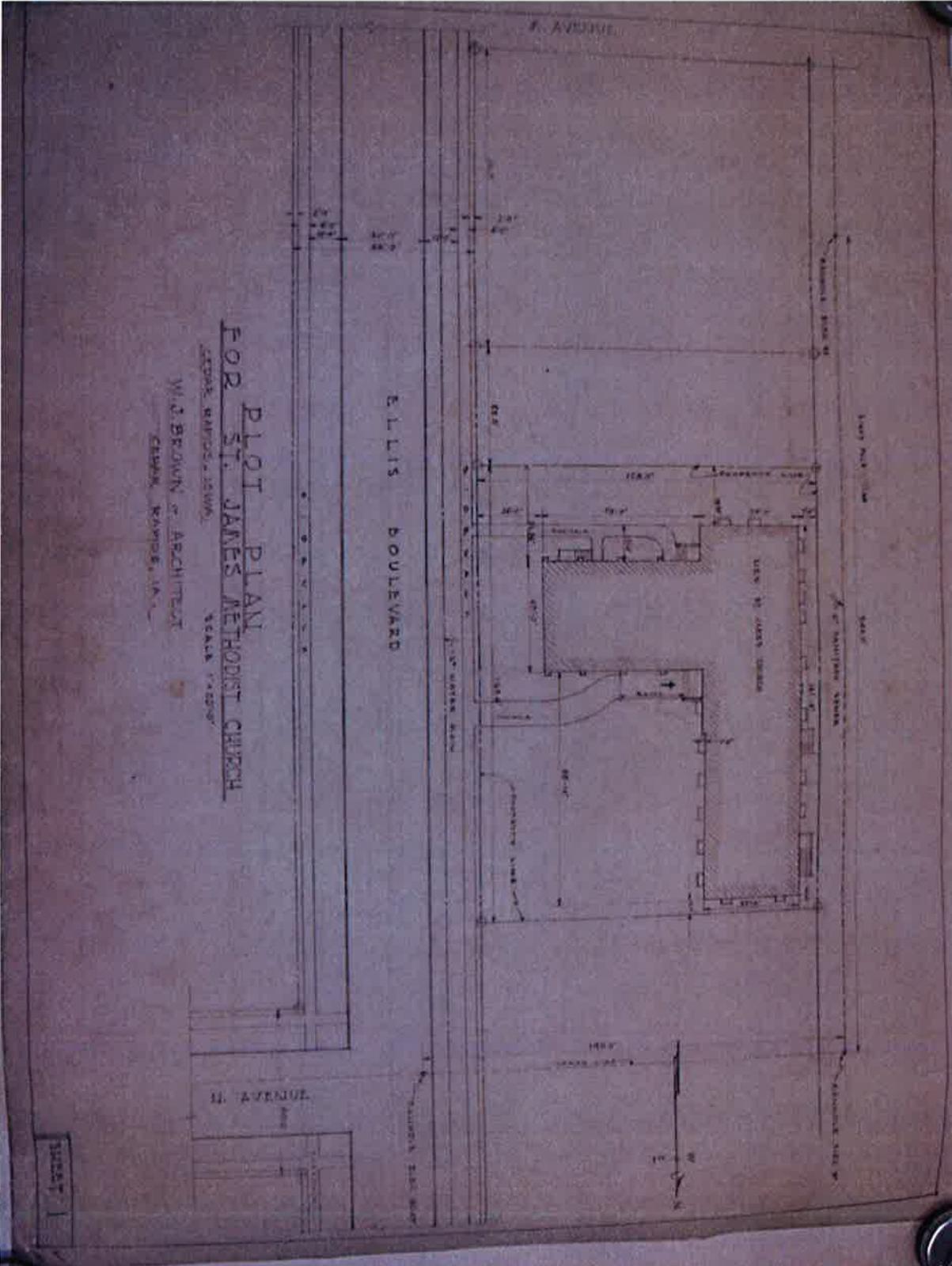


Figure 6. Plot Plan, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

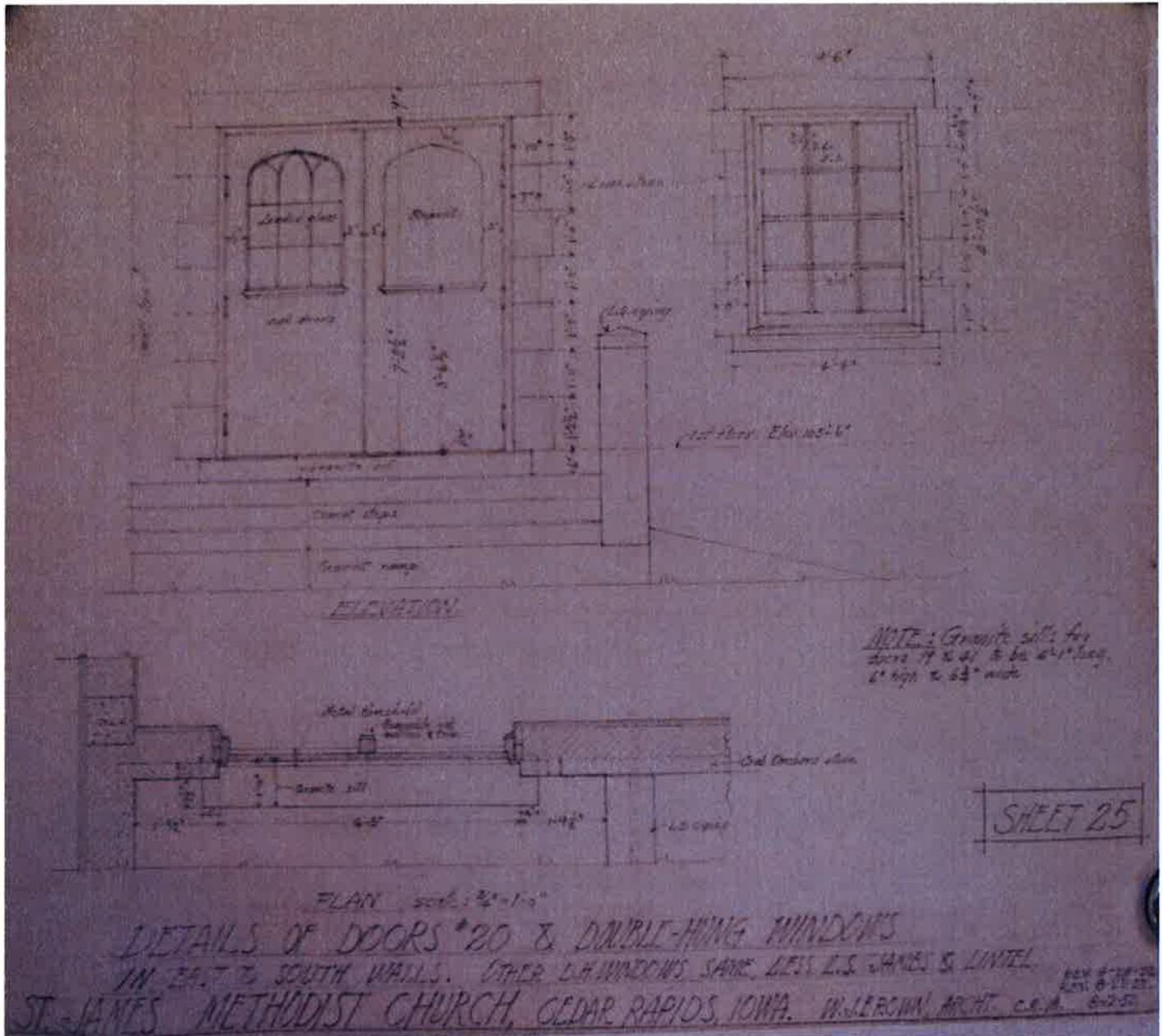


Figure 7. Door and Window Details, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

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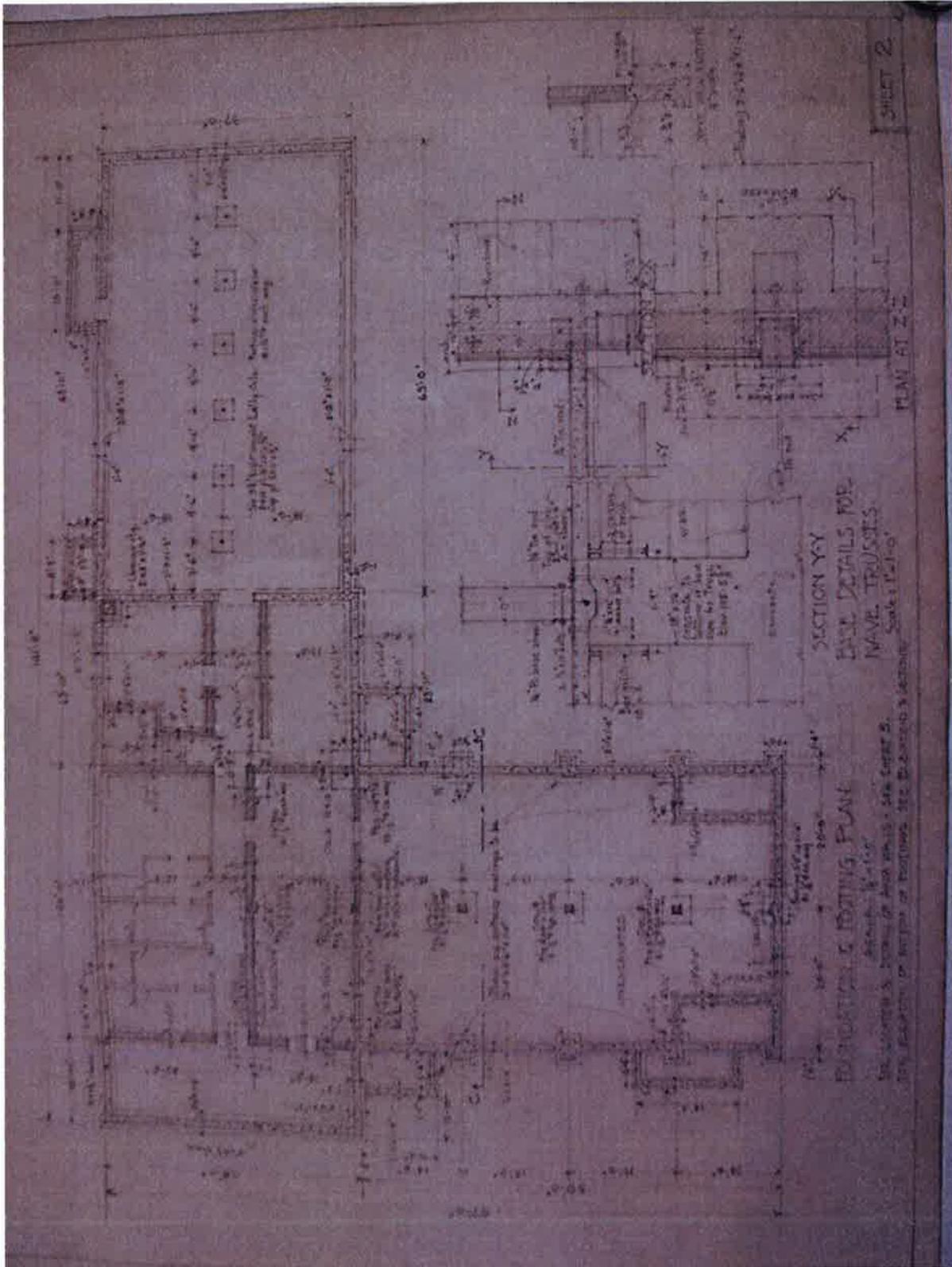


Figure 8. Foundation and Footing Plan, (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

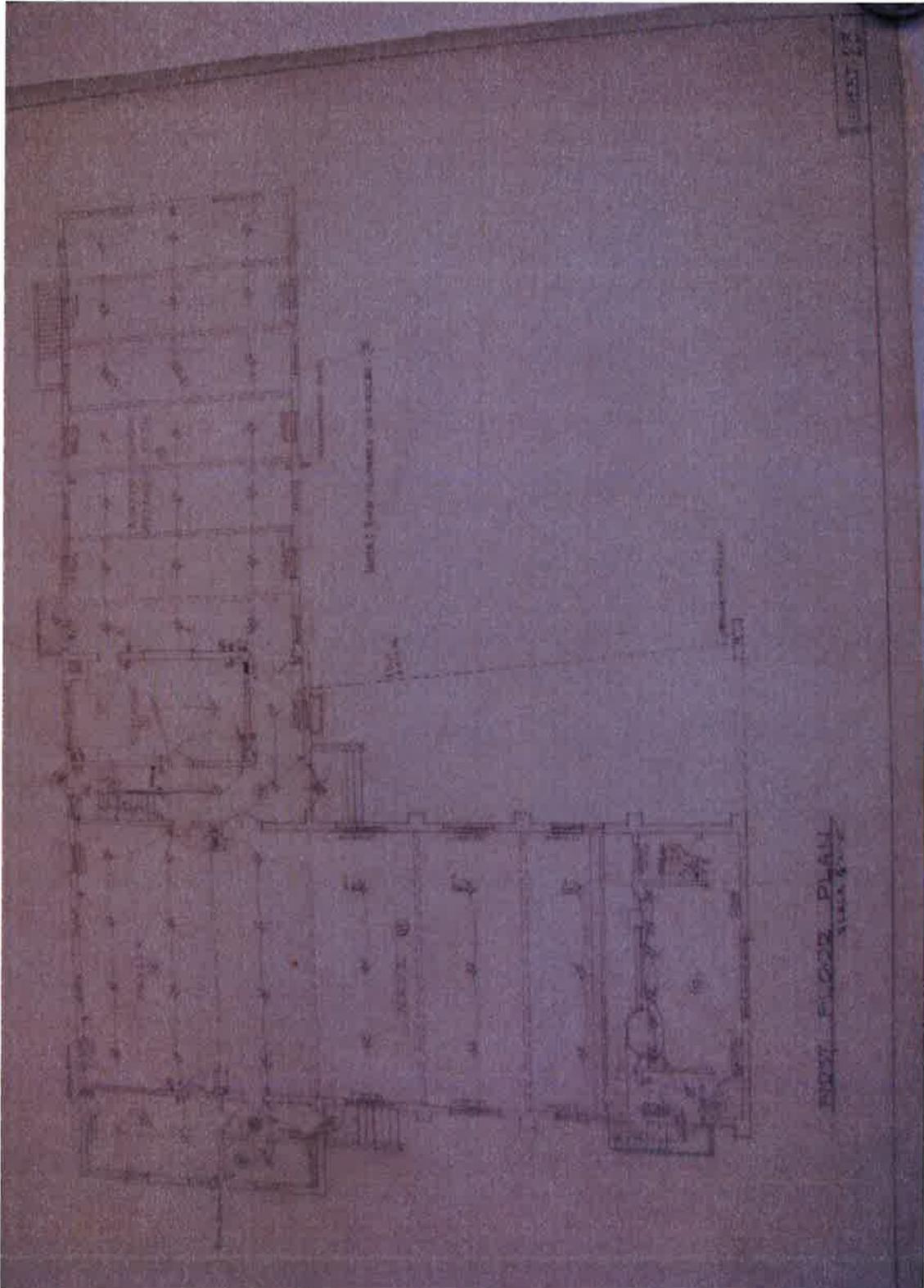


Figure 9. First Floor Plan with Lighting Grid, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

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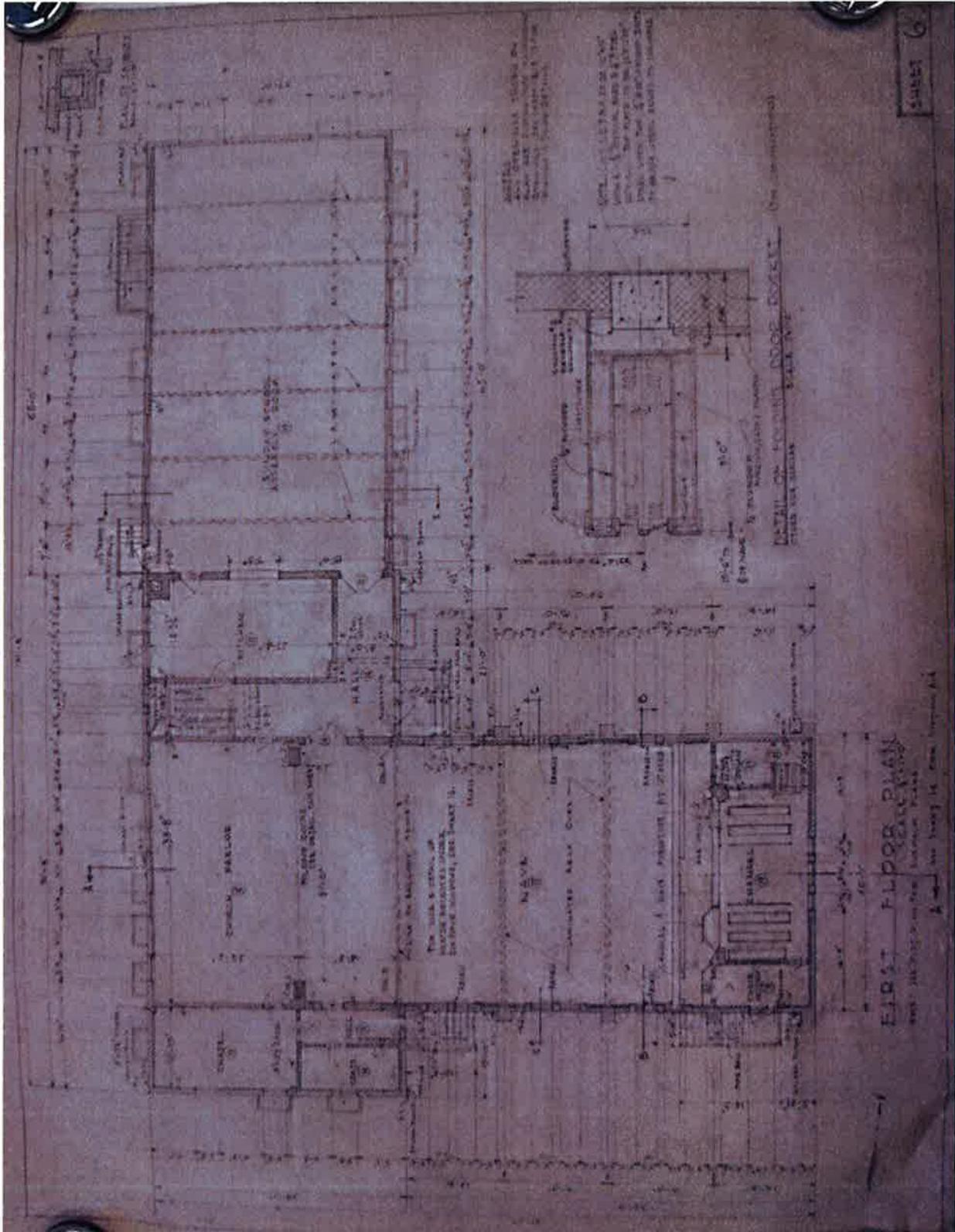


Figure 10. First Floor Plan with Sanctuary and Education Wing Layout, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

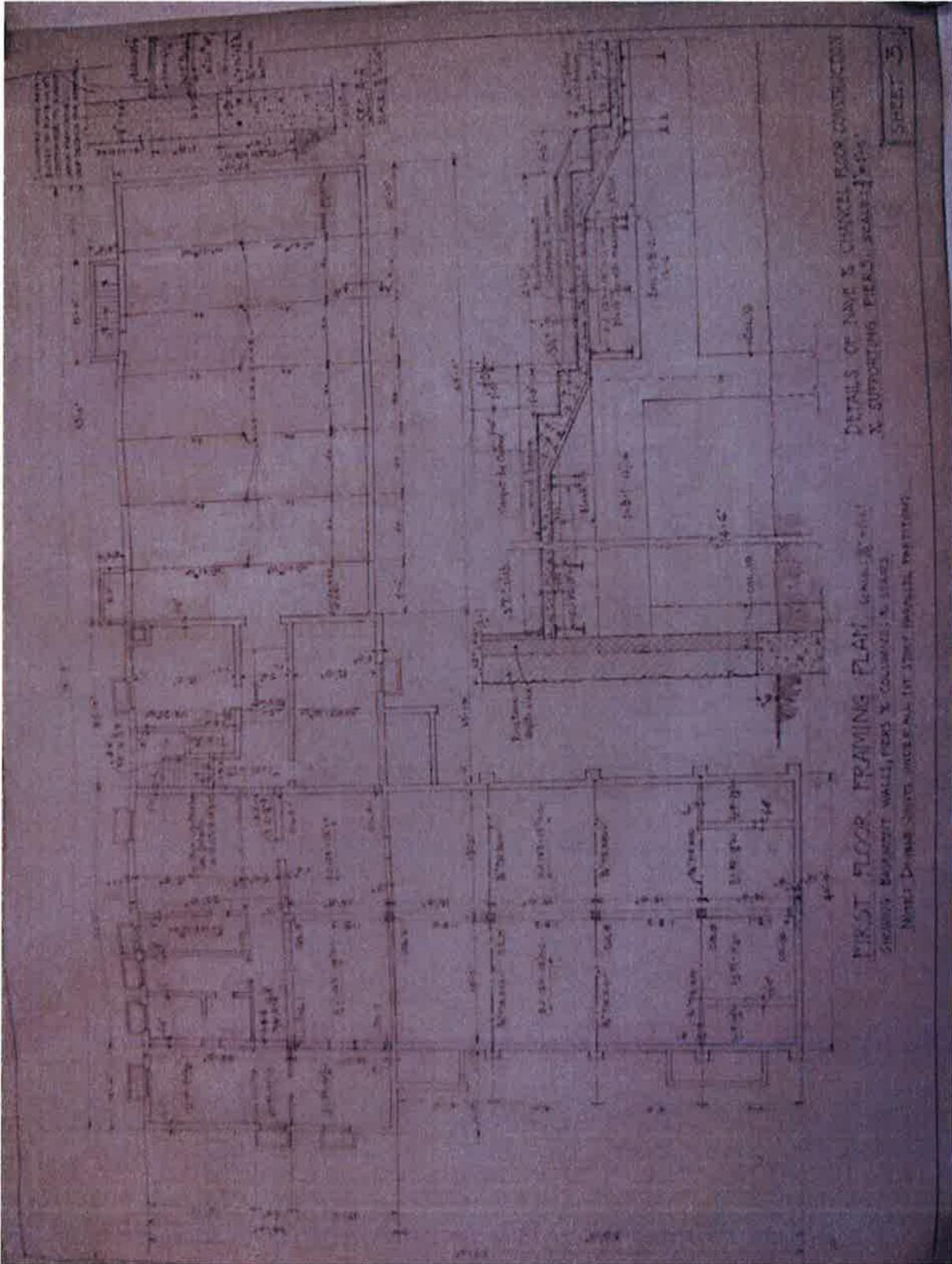


Figure 11. First Floor Framing Plan, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

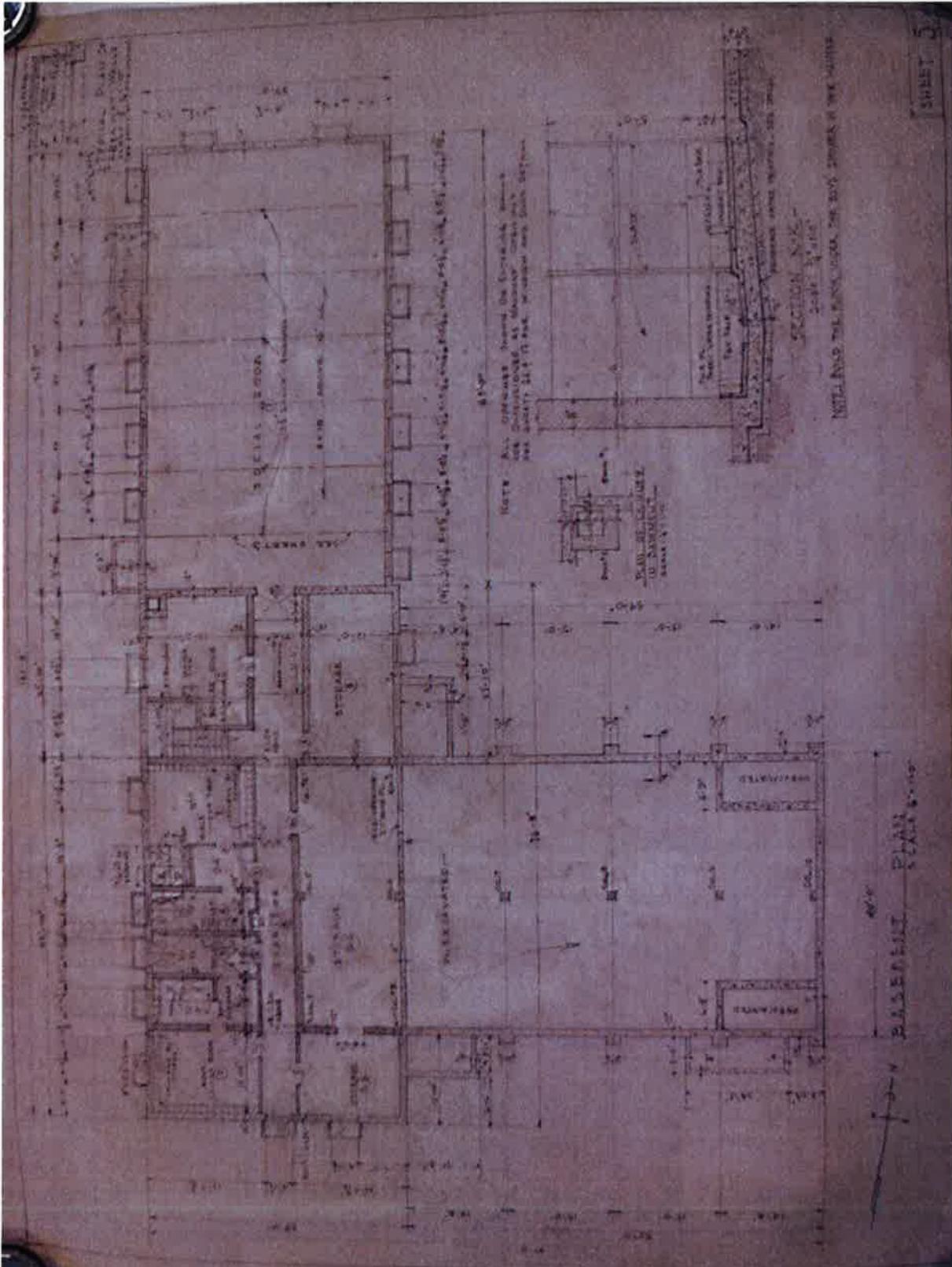


Figure 12. Basement Plan, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

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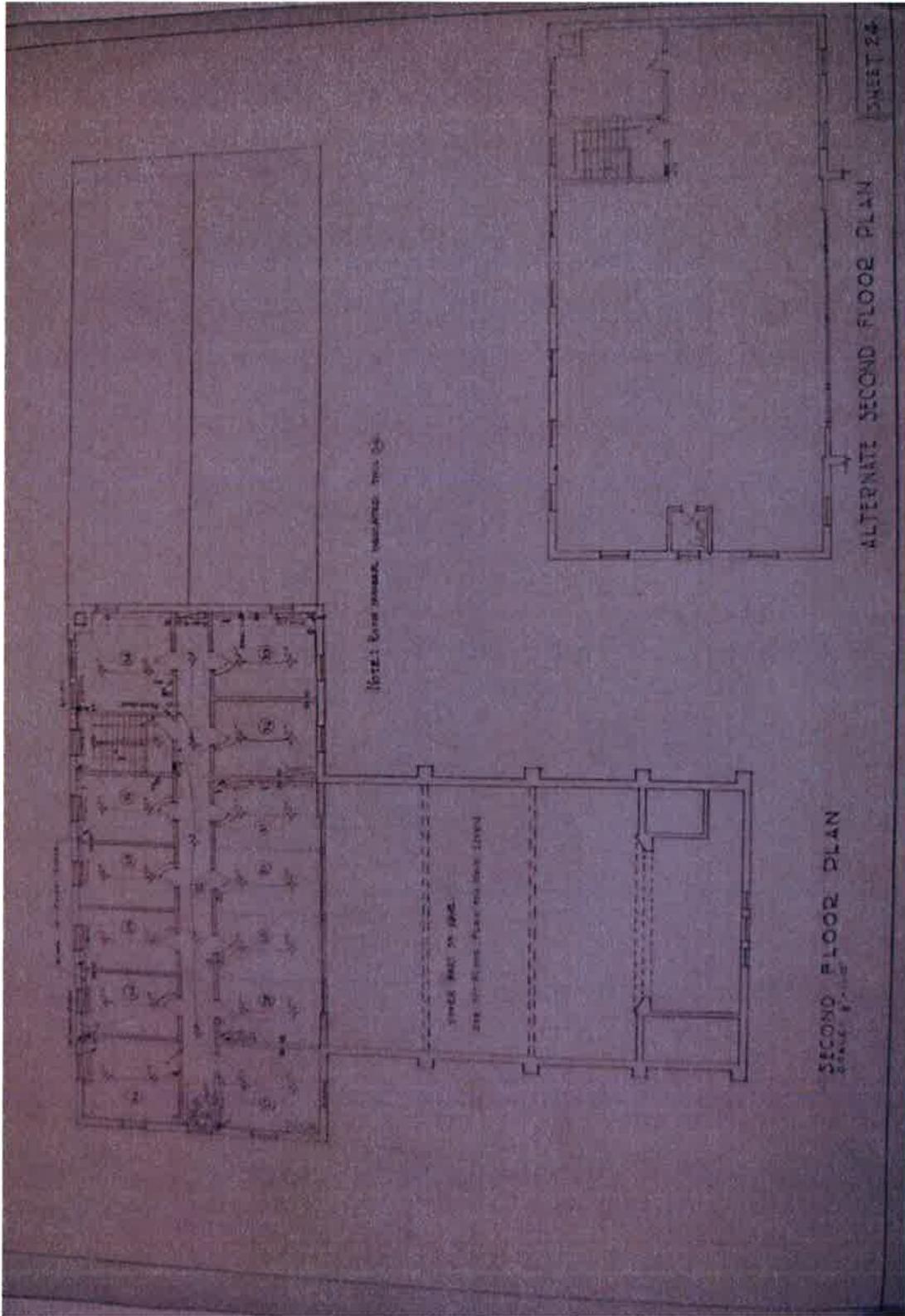


Figure 13. Second Floor Plan, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

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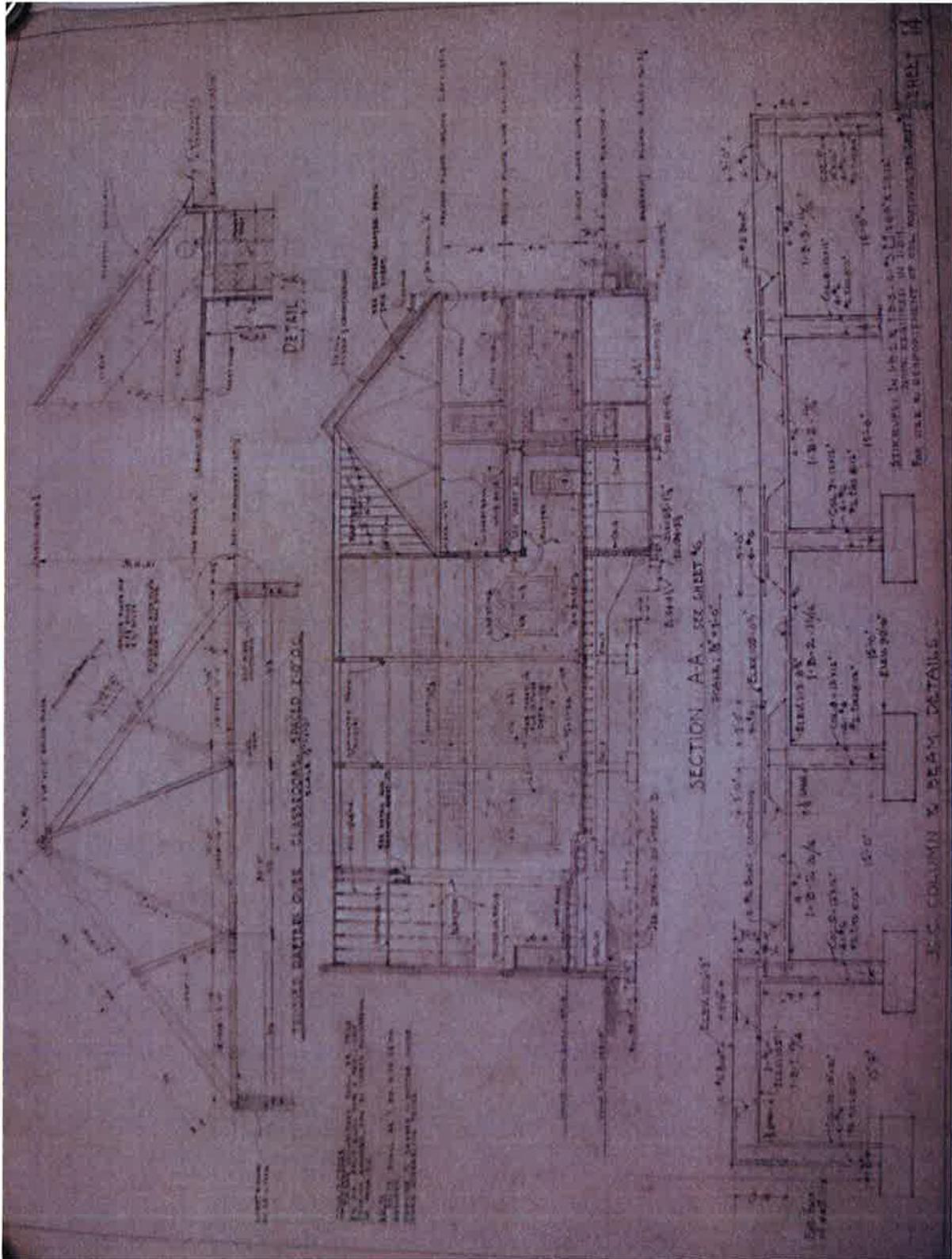


Figure 14. Structural Drawing of Truss, Column and Beams with Cross section of Sanctuary Section, 1946, (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

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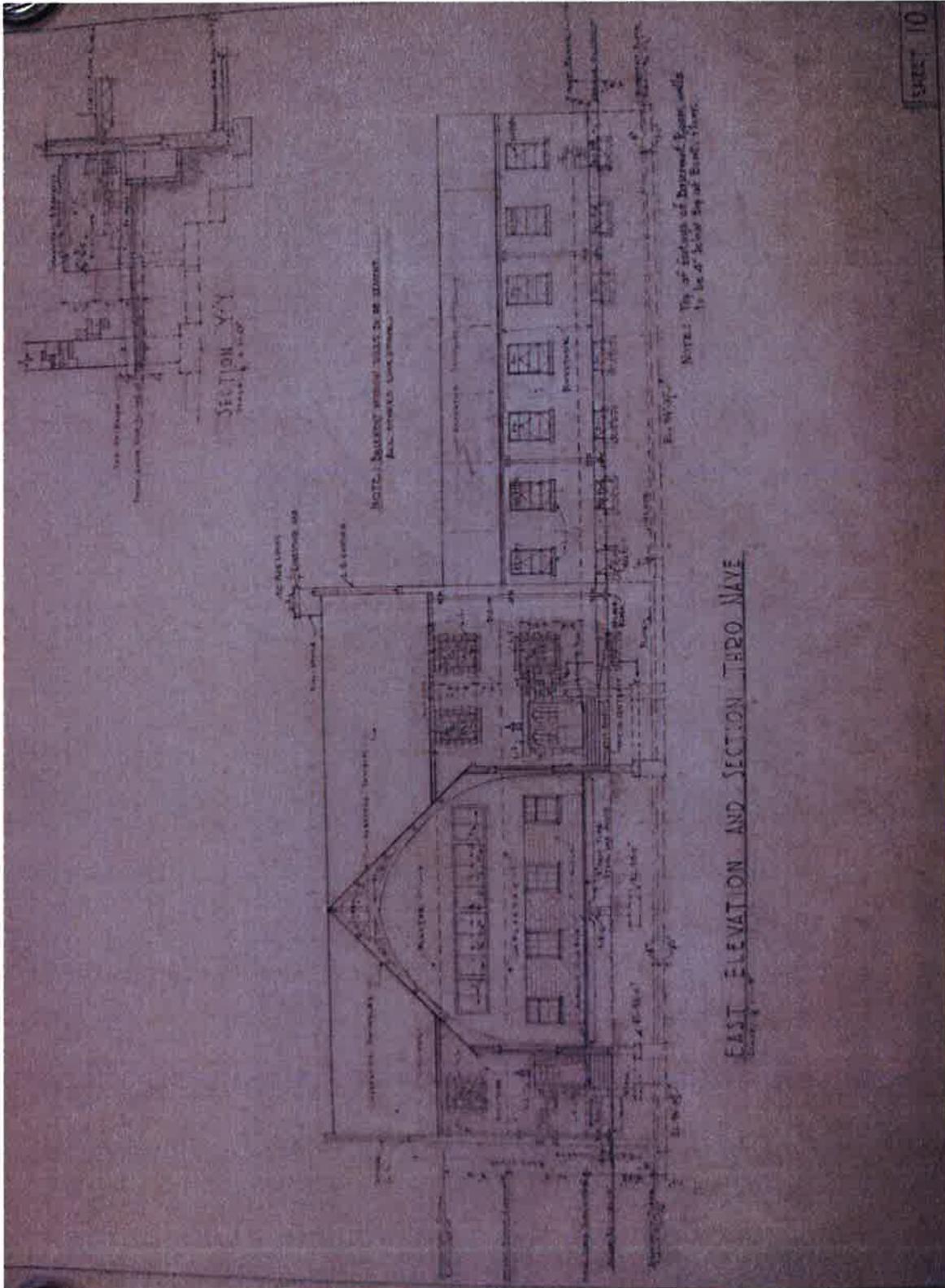


Figure 15. East (primary) Elevation and Nave section View, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

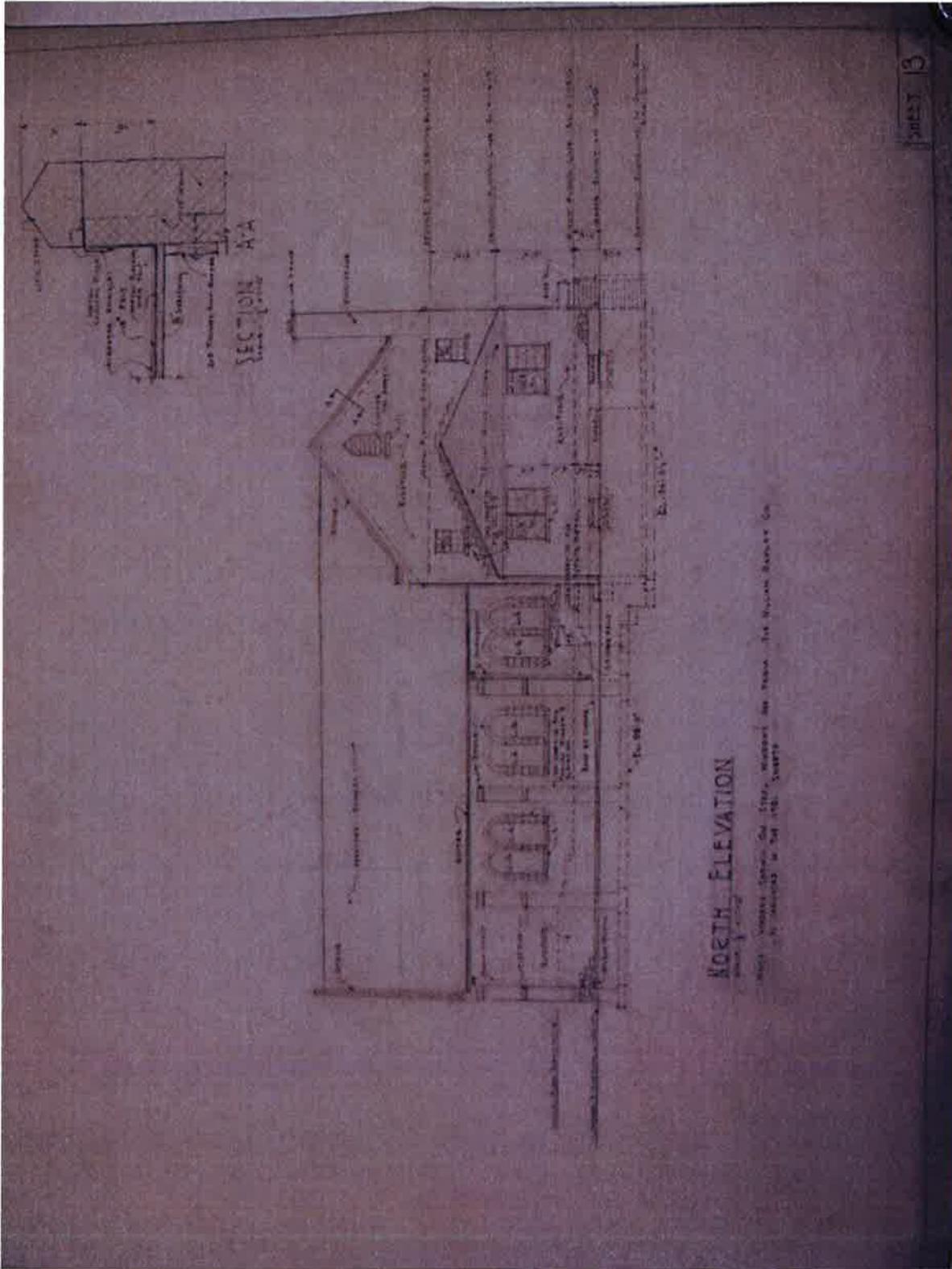


Figure 16. North Elevation Plan View 1946, (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

St. James United Methodist Church
Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

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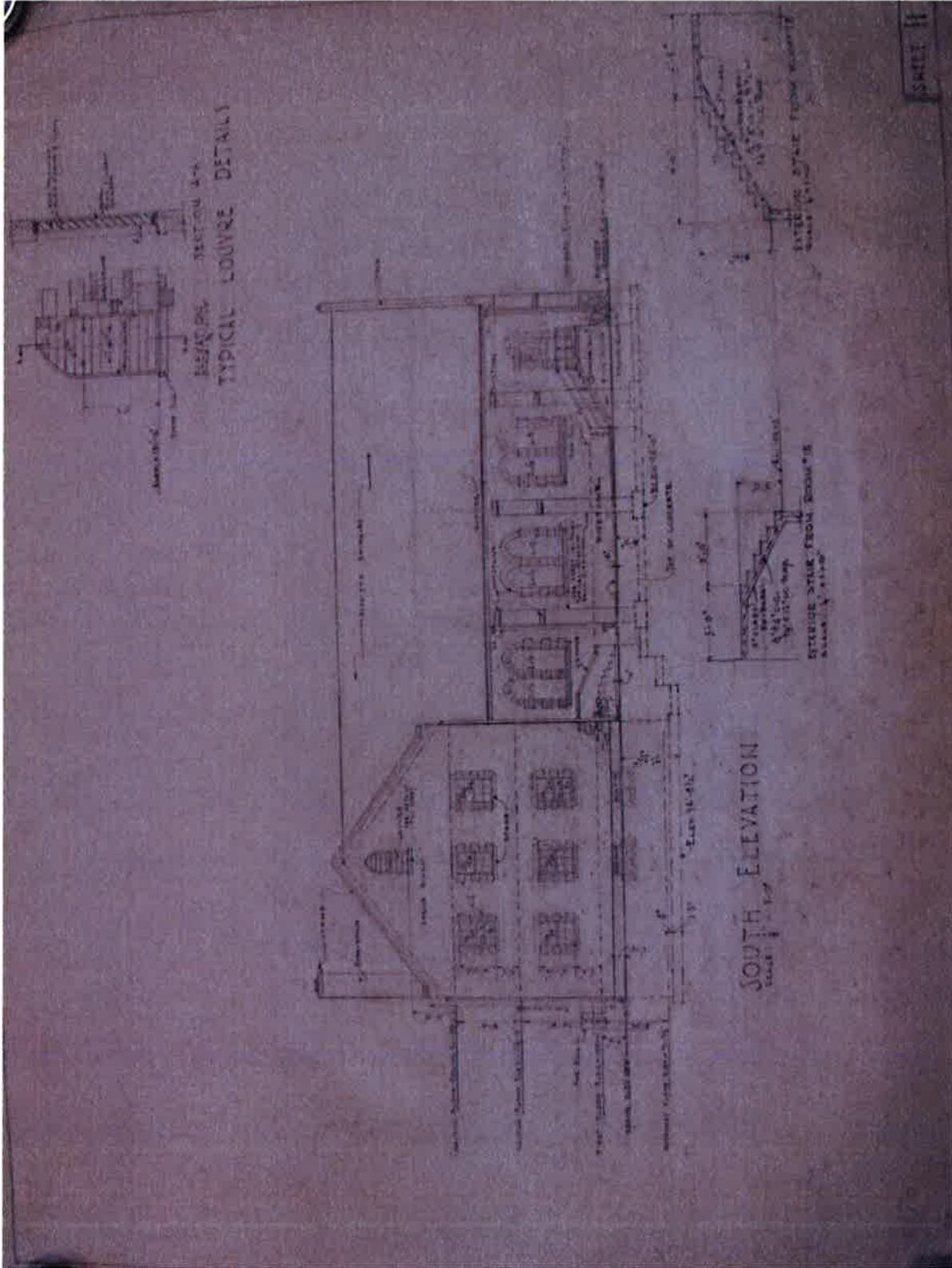


Figure 17. South Elevation Plan View, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

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Name of Property

Linn County, Iowa
County and State

Section Number: Imbedded Images

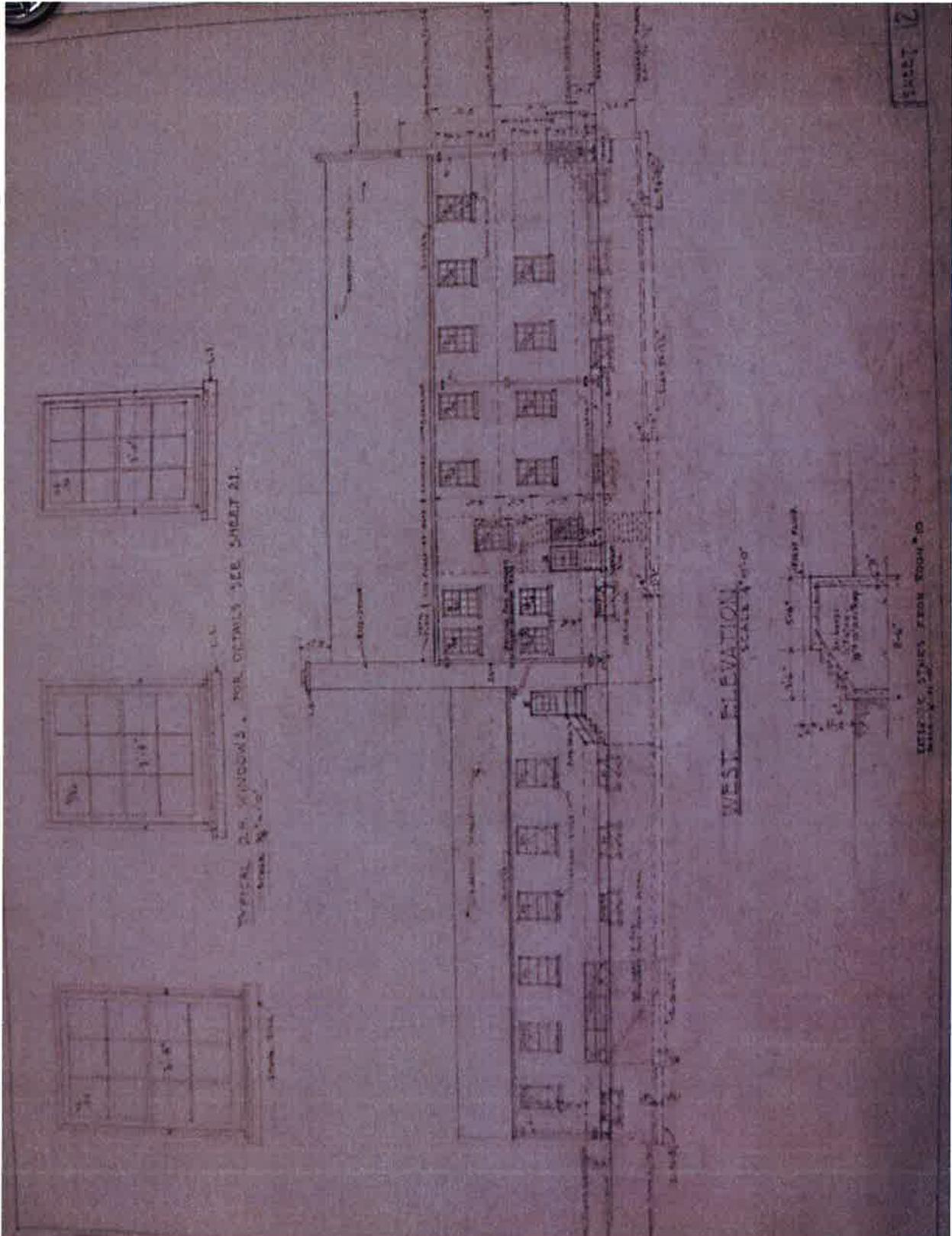


Figure 18. West Elevation Plan View, 1946 (Courtesy of Carl & Mary Koehler History Center, Cedar Rapids, IA)

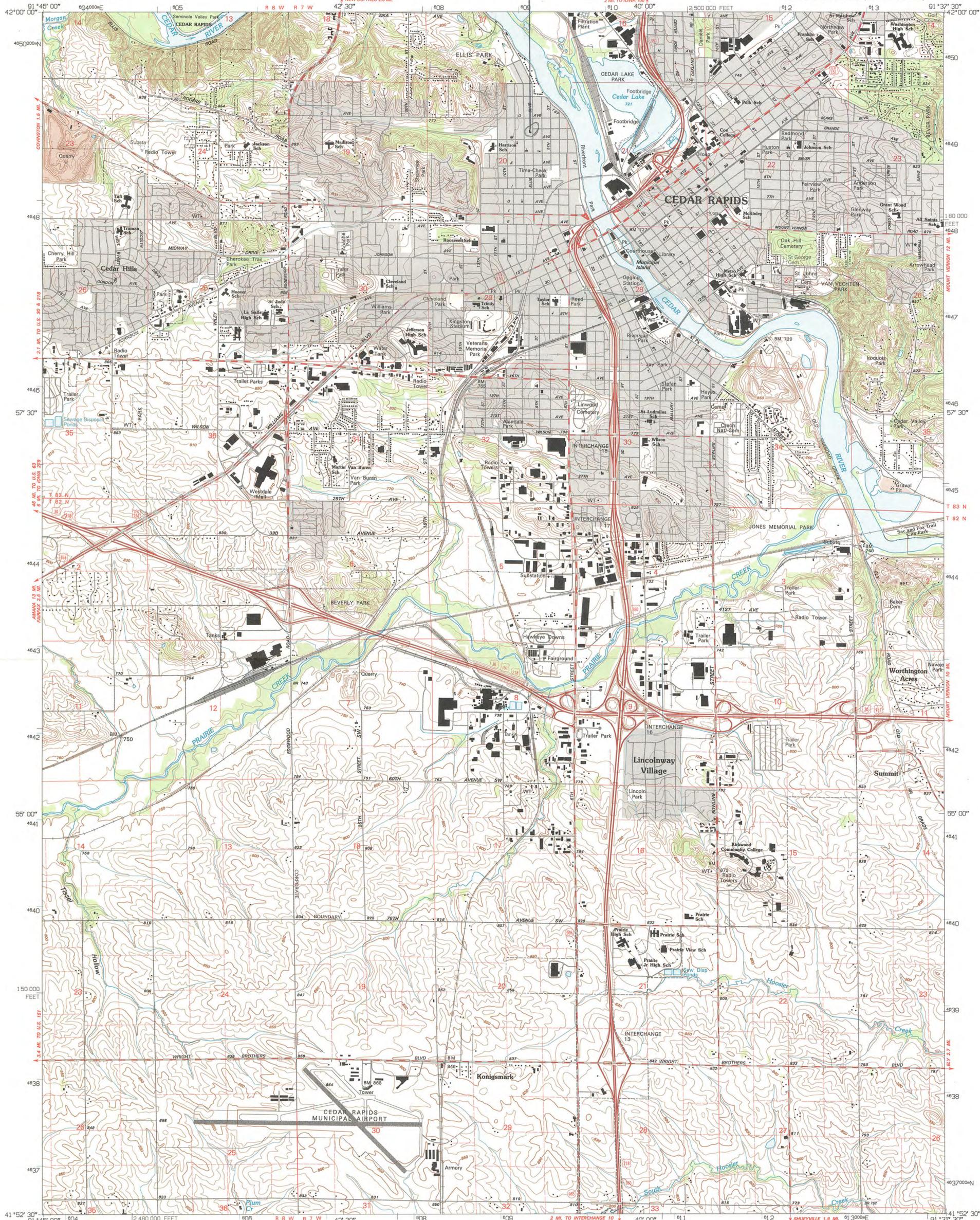


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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St. James United Methodist Church
Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa

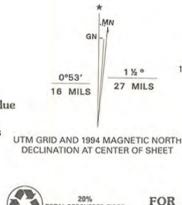
CEAR RAPIDS SOUTH QUADRANGLE
IOWA-LINN CO.

7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
in cooperation with State of Iowa agencies

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1965. Field checked 1967. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1990. Field checked 1992. Map edited 1994
Universal Transverse Mercator projection
10,000-foot grid ticks: Iowa coordinate system, north zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 15, shown in blue
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
Gray tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



SCALE 1:24000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



1	2	3	1 Shellburg
4	5	6	2 Cedar Rapids North
7	8	9	3 Marion
			4 Fairfax
			5 Bertram
			6 Amarna
			7 Swisher
			8 Ely

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway hard surface Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface Unimproved road
Interstate Route U.S. Route State Route

CEAR RAPIDS SOUTH, IOWA
41091-H6-TF-024

1994

DMA 7667 1 NW - SERIES V876

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
AND IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





St. James
UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH
WORSHIP SERVICE
SUNDAY 10:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.
REVEREND BETH BARTY HARRISON

St. James
UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH



WORSHIP SERVICE
SUNDAY 9:30 A.M. 363-3119
REVEREND BETH MARY HARBAUGH









1412

361 YWO







ST. JAMES
METHODIST
CHURCH

A.D.
1952











*inclusive
environment*

*financial
peace*

*development of
God's space*