



QUINCY PRESERVATION COMMISSION
706 MAINE STREET, 3rd FLOOR, CITY HALL ANNEX
QUINCY, ILLINOIS 62301-4057
217-228-4514

OWNER CONSENT FORM

Do you consent to have your property designated as a local Historic Landmark?

YES _____ NO X

As outlined in Ordinance No. 8151 designating local Historic Landmarks, the Quincy Preservation Commission shall make every effort to obtain owner consent for designation of proposed Historic Landmarks. The property owner is to complete this Consent Form and return it to the Quincy Preservation Commission no later than ten (10) days following the public hearing.

Rev. Robert J. Jallas
Owner's Signature

August 18, 1999
Date

1009 N. 8th Street
Address of Proposed Historic Landmark

Cornerstone Is Laid

On August 21, 1892, not quite six months after Bishop Ryan's announcement of the new parish and even fewer since Father Brennan's appointment, the cornerstone of the new church school was laid with impressive ceremony and a parade. Quincy newspapers of the day reporting the occasion, termed it a monument to the noble work of Father John Brennan.

In truth, considering the depressed condition of the national economy at the time, just preceding the panic of 1893, Father Brennan and the generous people of his parish deserve great honor for a remarkable achievement. There were few wealthy folk among them. Many were dollar-a-day laborers. Street-car conductor-motormen received ten to twelve cents an hour, with 16 minutes for meals. They gave from full hearts, not from full purses, sacrificing their small comforts, lending their small savings at low interest. Father Brennan was the spark they needed.

Bishop Ryan came from Alton to officiate at the celebration. On that hot Sunday afternoon, 82 degrees at noon, the ceremonies began with a parade, starting at St. Boniface school hall at Seventh and Hampshire. Leading the procession was Grand Marshal, Edmund Wall. His assistants were Alois Getz and John Sohm. After them came the Young Business Men's Band and members of the Western Catholic Union and the Societies of St. Nicholas, St. Patrick and St. Anthony.

The marchers went west on Hampshire to Sixth, south on Sixth to Maine, and then back east to Eighth Street. There they were joined by horse-drawn carriages occupied by visiting and local clergy.

Among the visitors, besides Bishop Ryan, were the Reverend Timothy Hickey, pastor of Immaculate Conception parish in Springfield and Vicar General of the Alton diocese, and the Reverend Patrick Ducey, pastor of St. Anthony parish in Effingham. Quincy priests participating, in addition to Father Brennan, were the Revs. Michael Weis of St. Boniface, Joseph Still of St. John the Baptist, Andrew Butzkueben, O.F.M. of St. Francis and Peter McGirr of St. Peter. Rev. Gerhard Mirbach, pastor of St. Mary, had been ill and was not present.

The parade moved north on Eighth Street, cheered along the way by throngs of family, friends and relatives, by St. Rose parishioners and by all who loved a parade.

Adding color to the scene were the Stars and Stripes and the beautiful banners of the marching

societies. Attracting special mention in newspaper accounts was the new banner of the St. Joseph Young Men's Society. It had been made by five young women, Sophia Ridder, Annie Duker, Katie Kohl, Anna Kohl and Edith Surmeyer. The portrait of St. Joseph on the banner was the work of Miss Ridder. Other banners in the parade had been purchased from banner-making specialists in the East, but none, according to the newspaper, could excel in beauty the one made in Quincy.

At the northwest corner of Eighth and Cherry, the *Quincy Herald* estimated, three thousand people waited beside the foundation walls of the new building. Here Father Hickey addressed the crowd. He spoke in English in a voice loud enough to be heard distinctly by all, even in those days before electronic amplification. As the newspaper put it, he spoke so forcibly as to hold the attention of everyone.

Then the historical memoranda, bearing the signatures of the Bishop, Father Brennan, and the names of President Benjamin Harrison and Governor Joseph Fifer of Illinois, was read to the assemblage. These papers were placed in a metal box, which, in turn, was placed in the aperture provided in the cornerstone.

Lettering on the stone was severely plain. On the east face were the words: St. Rose of Lima, A.D. 1892 George C. Kerens, Architect. On the south face were the words, Behnen and Horbelt, Contractors. The Bishop then blessed the stone and it was lowered to its position in the foundation.

Setting the Record Straight

Parish tradition mistakenly sets the date of the cornerstone-laying on Sunday, October 21, 1892.

October 21, 1892 was not a Sunday. It was a Friday.

The three Quincy newspapers at that time, the *Whig*, the *Journal* and the *Herald*, all reported on Sunday, August 21, that the cornerstone was laid on that date. The August date allowed four months for the building to be completed in time to open school on January 3, 1893.

The October date would have allowed only two months of winter weather in which to complete the building.

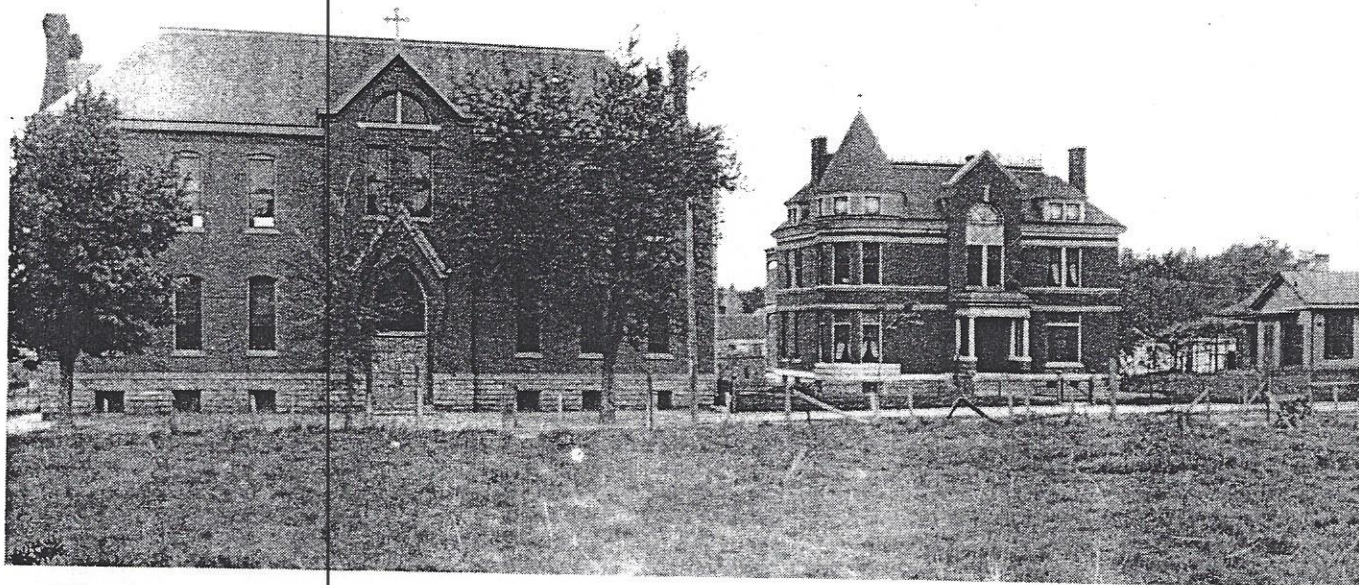
It could hardly have been ready for the first wedding on November 23, 1892, nor for the first four Baptisms in November and December.

The error has been immortalized like the earlier one concerning Father Brennan's appointment. Both errors appear in respected historical volumes

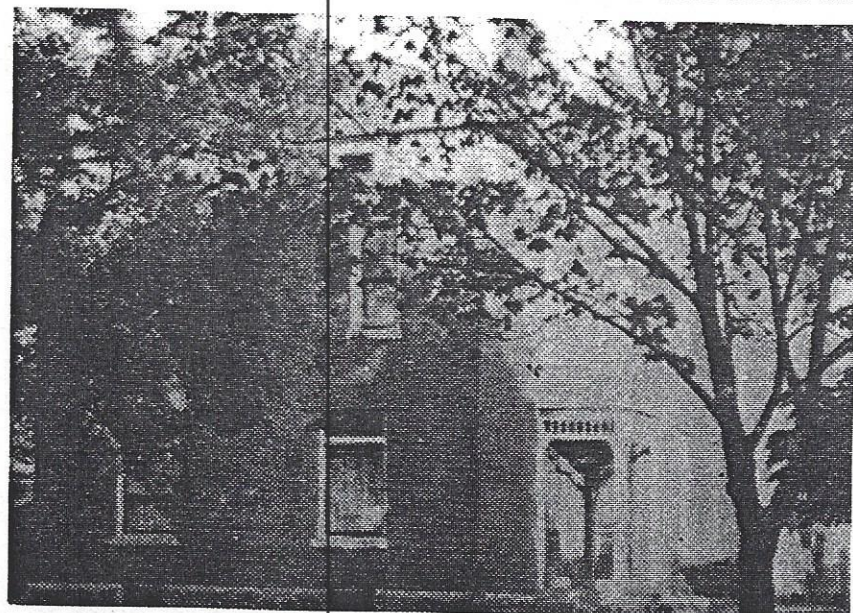
sodalities and societies. There were a number of them, some continuing for a few years and then others taking their place. The Altar and Rosary Society was the first, then the Young Ladies Sodality, the Holy Angels, Children's Sodality, then the Young Men.

The Holy Name contribution first appeared in the Annual Report of 1927. The Holy Name Juniors showed up in 1936, although both may have been active but not contributing before that time. There

were also at later dates the Societies for the Preservation of the Faith, St. Vincent de Paul and the Lady Foresters, the Confraternities of the Rosary, the Blessed Sacrament and the Blessed Virgin, as well as the Apostleship of Prayer. In 1974 the Holy Name Society appeared as the Men's Society; the Altar and Rosary was renamed the Women's Society. In 1983 the Usher's Club appeared along with the Acolytes Society and the Liturgy Committee.



The first St. Rose of Lima church/school and the rectory. Left, church/school on the corner of 8th and Cherry sts., built in 1892. Classrooms were on the first floor; the church was on the second. Right, just north of the church at 1111 N. 8th St., the rectory, built in 1896. This picture was taken around 1900 and was given by the Boniface Vogel family.



1112 N. 8th. Across the street from church and rectory, the south side of this double house was the first residence for Rev. John Brennan. It was later used for the Sisters' convent from 1897 until 1939.

Rectories and Convent

With the church and school built and functioning, the next parish obligation was a home for the pastor. Accordingly a handsome red brick rectory was built on Eighth Street just north of the church/school in 1896. In the annual report, the cost of the building and furnishings added up to \$5,626.35. Further expenses incurred later, raised the cost to an estimated \$8,000.00.

That first rectory was the home of Father Brennan from 1896 to his death January 21, 1931; of Father George Hensey from 1931 until his death January 20, 1934; and of Father Patrick J. Fox from 1934 to 1939 when he built a new parsonage.

Four assistant pastors lived there also. Father Jeremiah Cronin, 1906-1908; Father William A. Toomey, 1908-1910; Father Peter D. Curran, 1910-1914; Father Martin J. Reidy, 1930-1932.

The building began a game of musical chairs for the priests and for the sisters who taught at St. Rose school. Father Brennan had been living in a rented house across from the church at 1112 North Eighth Street. It was a double house. Father Brennan lived in the south half. When he moved into the new parsonage, the two school sisters of Notre Dame assigned to St. Rose, moved from Notre Dame Academy at Eighth and Vermont where they had been living, into the half-house Father Brennan had vacated.

This rented house, known as The Convent, was home for the next 43 years for the sisters who taught at the school. They were from three different orders successively. The School Sisters of Notre Dame lived there from 1896 to 1919. Then the Sisters of St. Francis of the Immaculate Conception who replaced them, lived there from 1919 until 1922. In 1922 the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood moved in when they took up their teaching duties at the school.

The number of sisters living there at any one time was never less than two and never more than four.

In 1939 Father Fox built a new rectory a block to the south at 1009 North Eighth. It was beside the beautiful church built in 1911-1912, and like the church it was of pale yellow brick. The cost, according to the 1939 annual report, was \$22,500.00. The contractor was George Vonderhaar, a parish trustee.

Father Fox moved into his new house and the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood inherited the 43-year-old parsonage. It was conveniently situated

next door to the school. This was the sisters' home (Convent) for thirty years. In 1969 the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood left the parish and the school was closed. The old rectory/convent was then 73 years old. It was sold to a parishioner, Nicholas Wellman for \$17,000.00. It is still in use by the Wellman family as of the Centennial Year 1992.

The house across the street at 1112 North Eighth, which had earlier been the home of Father Brennan and then of the sisters for nearly half a century, is still there. It is still occupied as a rental property. Both halves have been bought and sold many times through the years.

The National Scene

During the twenty years from the parish beginning in 1892 to the dedication of the second church in 1912, there were momentous happenings in the world and in the nation that affected the city of Quincy and the parish of St. Rose.

In 1894 Thomas Edison's kinescope, motion pictures, was given its first public showing in New York City.

Two years later in 1896 the Supreme Court approved racial segregation under the "separate but equal" doctrine. William McKinley became the 25th president, replacing Grover Cleveland. Utah was admitted as the 45th State.

The Battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor in 1898, precipitating the Spanish-American War. On April 25th of that year, Quincy Company F of the Illinois Militia was ordered to Springfield for service in the war. After months of tiresome waiting in southern camps, they got as far as Newport News when hostilities ended and they were mustered out. They returned to Quincy on September 12 without having seen any enemy action.

At the start of the war in 1898, fifty-eight men of the Quincy Naval Reserve enlisted in the regular Navy. Aboard various ships they cruised West Indies waters and took part in several bombardments. Ensign Hugh E. King was accorded the honor of raising the United States flag on the Intendencia Palace at San Juan Puerto Rico. Lt. Charles W. Castle raised Old Glory at the governor's palace.

Company I, 8th Regiment, Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, colored, as they were described in those days, enrolled at Quincy, June 28, 1898. Under the command of Captain Frederick Ball Jr., they performed provost duty at San Luis de Cuba until

ordered back to Santiago, and were mustered out April 3, 1899. The regiment to which this company belonged was the only company commanded by colored officers in the United States services.

As a result of the war, Spain ceded the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam to the United States and approved independence for Cuba. At this time the United States annexed the independent republic of Hawaii.

President McKinley was shot September 6, 1901, by anarchist Leon Czolgosz. McKinley died September 14. Czolgosz was tried and executed October 29.

Theodore Roosevelt, vice president, became the youngest president at the age of 42.

In 1903 Pope Leo XIII died, succeeded by Pope Pius X. Pius X was the Pope who recommended frequent, even daily Communion, instead of the usual practice of receiving only on Christmas and at Easter.

In that year the United States recognized the new republic of Panama, making possible the Panama Canal. In the same year the first automobile trip across the United States from San Francisco to New York, May 23 to August 1, took more than two months. The first successful flight in a heavier than air mechanically propelled airplane by Orville Wright, 120 feet, lasted 12 seconds.

St. Rose parish sent money to San Francisco after the disastrous earthquake and fire in 1906. Another financial panic and depression began March 13, 1907. Admiral Peary reached the North Pole in 1909. He was accompanied by Matthew Henson, a black man and four Eskimos. The first transcontinental airplane flight, New York to Pasadena, took place with many stops in 1911. In 1912 the United States sent Marines to Nicaragua.

Early Days

In the early days of the parish there were few distractions from parish affairs. Recorded music, the movies, radio and television, all came later and gradually. The church itself was a social as well as religious gathering place. In the practice of religion, people came together at Mass on Sundays and Holy Days, daily in the case of school children, mothers, the elderly and those who were not employed outside the home. Crowds assembled on many special occasions throughout the year, Corpus Christi, Forty Hours, Advent, the May Proces-

sion. Young and old sang in the choir. Children marched in processions, the little boys drilled to be serious and dignified, not always successfully, little girls angelic in white, often wearing veils or wreaths.

On Sunday afternoons, there were religion classes for the children, followed by Vespers, which were Sunday evening prayers. Weddings and Funerals, First Communions and Confirmations were well-attended, drawing spectators as well as participants from all over the city and county. Sodalities of young men and women attended Mass with their own group on special Sundays, and lined up for Holy Communion dressed in their Sunday Best, to the glory of God and their availability for good Catholic marriages.

All this took place in the small upstairs church above the school.

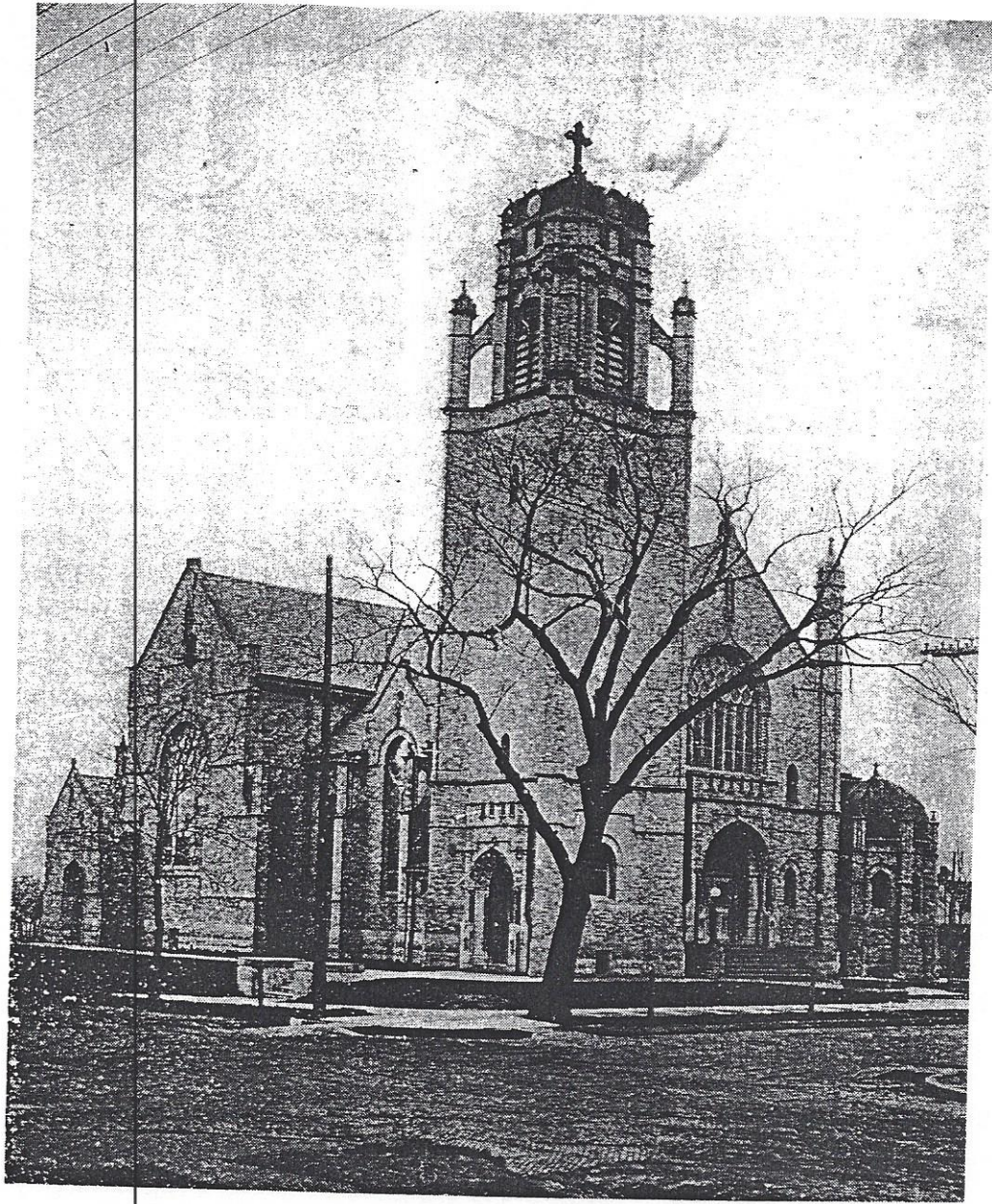
Parish annual reports during the early years reveal the many ways parishioners supported church and school and planned for the future.

There was pew rent and later the weekly envelope, school money, receipts from picnics and entertainments, Sunday and Holy Day collections, a Block Collection, bequests and special donations and memorials. Beginning as early as 1893, a special fund was established for the new church. A number of parishioners, friends of the parish and friends of Father Brennan lent money at low rates of interest. The sodalities, the men's club, the children's groups, the Altar Society, all contributed regularly and promptly to church and school maintenance and to the special fund. It was necessary to secure only modest loans from the Ricker National Bank and later from the Mercantile Trust and Savings Bank to build the old and then the new church.

All other funds came from regular church income and loans from parishioners. This money was borrowed at low rates of interest from the following friends and members of the parish:

John P. Brennan	Michael Lawson
Mrs. Catherine Carroll	John Lennert
Mrs. Bridget Gleason	Mrs. Julia McCloskey
John Hade	Mrs. McMahan
Mrs. M. Keefe	John Noonan
Patrick Keefe	Mrs. O'Keefe
Dan Kerns	Thomas Scherer
Ann Kiernan	Elizabeth Weyand

Bequest from Reavell Estate



St. Rose of Lima Church 1912, with hitching posts at the curbs and unpaved streets. The finials around the tower were removed by Msgr. Fox in the 1930s.

New Church, 1911-1912

The beautiful church of St. Rose of Lima that now stands at the northwest corner of Eighth and Chestnut was completed and dedicated on June 2, 1912. Such a church had long been the goal of Father Brennan who knew that the first church above the school was becoming too small. The people of the parish agreed with him in this matter, because all could see that the parish was growing larger year by year. The people agreed also that a

new, larger church should be beautiful as well as spacious, in keeping with the beauty and majesty of their Catholic religion and its history.

The cornerstone of the new church had been laid a year earlier on May 7, 1911. At that time Father Brennan, instructed by Bishop Ryan, had addressed a cordial and pressing invitation to every priest in Quincy and to every Catholic congregation to attend and participate in the ceremony. It was read aloud to the congregations at their Sunday Masses.

An estimated three to five thousand people accepted the invitation. Early in the afternoon, under blue skies in gentle May sunshine, throngs commenced to assemble in the vicinity of the new church until the streets were blocked.

Opening the day's program at two-thirty in the afternoon there was a grand parade of congregations and societies from the various Catholic parishes of the city. Starting at Eighth and Broadway, the line went west to Sixth, then north to Cedar, back east to Eighth and south to Chestnut and the site of the church.

Leading the procession were Grand Marshals William Heintz and Judge Patrick Reardon and the Molders' Band. The Marshals' aides were Patrick Rudden, William Pigott and John Hade. They were followed by representatives of the Knights of Columbus, the Western Catholic Union, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Men's and Young Men's societies of the six Catholic parishes of Quincy.

Local clergy following in carriages were Revs. John P. Kerr and M.J. Foley of St. Peter, Henry B. Degenhardt and John Marion of St. Boniface, Anthony Zurbonsen of St. Mary, Edward Mueller of St. Francis and Fortunatus Hausser of St. Francis College.

At the site of the church the foundation was in place and part of the superstructure was already finished. Monsignor E.L. Spalding, Chancellor and Vicar General of the Alton diocese was the celebrant of the outdoor ceremonies there. Rev. E.J. Kniery of Rapid City, Illinois, was master of ceremonies. Rev. J. G. Liebert of Canton, Illinois, was deacon, and Rev. Anthony Kunsch, assistant at St. Boniface, Quincy, was sub-deacon. Rev. Thomas Madden of St. John, Peoria, who preached an eloquent sermon, was a classmate of Father Brennan at the seminary in Allegany, New York, where they were ordained together.

Monsignor Spalding blessed the cross which had been set up where the main altar was planned to be. He then blessed the cornerstone in which was placed the names of Pope Pius X, Bishop James Ryan, Father Brennan, President Taft, Illinois Governor, Charles S. Deneen, Quincy Mayor John Frank Garner and some local officials, a copy of the cornerstone program, several coins and copies of the city's daily papers, the *Whig*, the *Journal* and the *Herald*, the weekly *Western Catholic* and the *Catholic Watchman*. Then the stone was hoisted into place and sealed.

Church Blessed and Dedicated

There was another grand celebration a year later on June 2, 1912, when the church was completed.

Bishop Ryan came from Alton to bless and dedicate the church. The occasion was a milestone in the steady growth of the Faith in the oldest Catholic city in the Mississippi valley.

On the great day, the weather was ideal. The golden elegance of the building's exterior was enhanced by golden sunshine under blue skies. A gentle breeze tempered the warmth of the day for thousands of spectators. Expressions of delight and admiration were heard on all sides as members of the congregation were congratulated. George Behrensmeyer, the architect, who was present, came in for a share of the compliments.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the Bishop, resplendent in gold vestments, wearing his tall mitre and insignia of office, led a long procession around the building outside and inside while he bestowed his solemn benediction. He was followed by numerous priests and acolytes in flowing robes and colorful vestments, and finally by the sixty-two St. Rose boys and girls who had received the Sacrament of Confirmation at six a.m. that day.

Inside, the Bishop was conducted to a throne at the right of the altar. Before assuming his place he was divested of his golden robe and cloaked with another of embroidered lace with a purple cape and a different mitre.

The honor of celebrating the High Mass of Dedication was given to Father Brennan. This was the third high point in his priestly career, ranking with his ordination, and his appointment as pastor of St. Rose of Lima parish. Rev. P.D. Curran, his assistant pastor, served as deacon. Rev. W.A. Toomey, his former assistant, was sub-deacon, and Rev. Timothy Magnien, O.F.M. was Master of Ceremonies. Very Rev. John P. Kerr, head of Quincy Deanery, sat with the Bishop.

The church was crowded to capacity for the Mass, and several hundred worshippers stood throughout the two-hour service. Rev. Fortunatus Hausser, O.F.M., Rector of St. Francis College, preached the sermon. Near the close of the service Bishop Ryan spoke briefly, urging continued harmony within the parish, and pointing out that the beautiful church building was tangible evidence of the presence of God's kingdom on earth.

New Organ

The new organ was heard for the first time at this service. Mrs. Hugh Ernst was the organist as well as director of the choir. Choir soloists were Elsie Schwab and Ethel O' Donnell, A.A. Hummert, basso, and D.E. Kennedy, baritone.

Handling the large crowd were four ushers, Ferd Heine, John Hade, Charles Ryan and Frank Lawler.

The morning dedication ceremonies closed with solemn Benediction, celebrated by Bishop Ryan.

In the evening a large crowd gathered again to hear the new organ in a recital by John F. Wick, representing the firm that built it. His program demonstrated the organ's remarkable orchestral effects of string and reed instruments, using sacred and popular compositions.

Vocal soloists were Mrs. Rome Arnold, Miss Margaret O'Neill and Mr. D.E. Kennedy. For an instrumental trio, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weiler, with flute and violin, joined Mrs. Ernst at the organ. The choir sang "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord."

The organ, Number 56, is now the only one of its kind in Quincy, and is among the few still in existence and in use. It is a 16-rank Tubular-Pneumatic with 914 pipes. It was installed at a cost of \$3,000.00 when the church was built. Half the cost, \$1,500.00, was paid by Andrew Carnegie. The Wicks Organ Company donated \$500.00. The cost to the parish was \$1,000.00.

Confirmation, June 2, 1912

Bishop Ryan's activities that memorable day in June included bestowing the Sacrament of Confirmation on 479 boys and girls of Quincy parishes. He anointed the forehead of each child with Holy Chrism, signifying the reception of the Holy Spirit. Thus the graces of Baptism were strengthened, and a lasting mark was imprinted on each soul.

He confirmed the first class of 62 children at St. Rose at six o'clock in the morning. At eight o'clock he confirmed 75 at St. Peter. Later, after the dedication ceremonies at St. Rose, he went to St. Boniface, and at two o'clock that afternoon he confirmed 142 youngsters there, 21 of them from the Mendon and Paloma missions. Then at St. Francis at four o'clock, he administered the Sacrament to 200 members of that parish.

These names of the St. Rose children who were confirmed that day will be of interest to their relatives and friends and those who may remember them:

Anderson, Helen	Koettters, John
Anderson, Margaret	Lovely, Stella
Arnold, Ralph	Monckton, Bertha
Barlow, John	Monckton, Leo
Bastien, Albert	Nobis, Leaton
Bernhardt, Lawrence	O'Brien, Margaret
Bernhardt, Victor	O'Donnell, Bernard
Brinkman, Minnie	O'Donnell, John
Comiskey, Anna	O'Donnell, Michael
Collins, Edna	Quinlivan, Helen
Dunker, Anna	Rakers, Elmer
Dunker, Philomena	Rhine, Elsie
Dwyer, Marie	Schneider, Elmer
Einhaus, Bertha	Schullian, Rosetta
Einhaus, Eva	Seggelke, John
Ernst, Margaret	Seggelke, Paul
Ernst, Paul	Shinn, Martha
Fitzgerald	Shinn, Raymond
Flowers, Joseph	Sommers, Albert
Haley, Helen	Sommers, Henrietta
Hand, Carl	Sommers, Minnie
Hand, Laura	Sporer, Katherine
Hand, Mary	Strunck, Reta
Hayes, Thomas	Sullivan, Thomas
Heinecke, Gladys	Talken, John
Higgins, Frances	Talken, Ralph
Higgins, Joyce	Wegs, Raymond
Hyman, Harry	Weibring, Florence
Kircher, Hugh	Wilson, Herbert
Kircher, William	Winkeljohn, Walter
Kahs, John	Zengel, Agnes

While the church was under construction, Father Brennan worked with a parish building committee. Members were John Hade, William Piggott, Thomas Scherer and Thomas Tushaus. Patrick Rudden was the personal representative of the pastor, responsible for supervising the work in the absence of the architect. This committee in November 1910, signed a contract with Henry Tappendorf, of Rock Island, to build the church according to plans and specifications of architect, George Behrensmeyer. Churches were Mr. Tappendorf's specialty. St. Rose was the fifty-eighth church he had built up to this time.

New Church Described

The design for St. Rose was a departure from the red brick Gothic generally popular in Quincy Catholic churches in those early years. Instead, according to present-day local architects, St. Rose appears to be a pleasing combination of several styles of architecture with no single style predominating. There are hints of other lands and times in the shape of windows, the tower and interior arches. Unusual for Quincy churches is the pale yellow brick of the exterior walls. Gem City Brick Company of Quincy supplied the brick. Menke Stone Company, also a Quincy business, furnished the trim and foundation of Bedford cut stone. The roof was slate and copper with galvanized iron cornices. Downspouts were connected to a private storm-water sewer on Chestnut Street.

Like the old Temple of Jerusalem on Mt. Moriah, like Constantine's first St. Peter, and like the present basilica in Rome, St. Rose is aligned East to West. The ancient porches (vestibules) opened to the East, as does St. Rose, which opens on Eighth Street. This interesting similarity was probably determined by the shape and situation of the property on which the church was built, not by a deliberate plan. There is no mention of any such consideration in church archives.

Easy Access

There is another entrance on Chestnut Street and one at the rear of the church giving access now to and from the parsonage and the parking area.

The sidewalks, installed in 1912 by Joseph Eiff, were granitoid. That is, they had a top dressing of concrete made of cement with an aggregate of granite instead of sand.

Beside the front door on the southeast corner the bell tower rises 110 feet from street level to a copper-clad dome. Surmounting the dome is a gold-leafed Celtic cross, five feet tall. The Celtic cross, one having a circle behind the crossbeam, may also be seen at street level where the outline of the cross is incised in the church cornerstone.

At the northeast front corner of the church was the Baptistry also topped with a copper-clad dome.

Just inside the Eighth Street entrance, the vestibule floor is mosaic-tiled, the work of the J.H. Heitland Company of Quincy. At the north end of the vestibule, the Baptistry contains a fireproof vault for safe-keeping of church records and other valuables. Stairways here and at the west entrance

give access to toilets, to the boiler room and to maintenance facilities.

Three wide double doors open from the vestibule into the church proper. From here it can be seen that the building is classically cruciform in design. It resembles a long Latin cross with short arms. The body of the church is the longer limb. Nearing the sanctuary the church is built out wider left and right, forming the transept. The pews of the side aisles are extended to fill the space and form the shorter arms of the cross. Middle and side aisles descend fourteen inches lower from Eighth Street to the sanctuary, providing a clear line of sight to all activities there.

Perhaps the most stunning feature of the interior is the clear view possible from every seat and location in the church. There are no obstructing pillars. Self-supporting roof trusses were used throughout the building. Dimensions of the floor space total 124 by 76 feet.

Just inside the Eighth Street entrance to the church proper are the confessionals to right and left. Here also are the tower stairs leading to the gallery. This is the choir and organ loft. It projects nineteen feet into the auditorium.

Electric lighting installed at the time was the most complete and elaborate then in Quincy. There were at least 50 switches and approximately 500 incandescent light bulbs.

The building was heated by steam with radiators set in niches and flush with the walls, leaving the aisles clear.

Pews and other interior furnishings were made by the Globe Furniture and Fixture Company. They were solid oak with mission stain. Seating capacity was 480, exclusive of the gallery, with space left for additional chairs on special occasions. Statuary, the fourteen Stations of the Cross and the sanctuary lamps, much of it imported from Europe, came from the Da Prato Company of Chicago. Interior wall decoration was the work of Henry Voege of Rock Island, Illinois.

Stained Glass Windows

Set in the walls like precious jewels are 24 superb stained glass windows, designed and installed by the internationally famous Frei Art Glass Company of St. Louis. The two largest, each 20 feet high and 13 feet wide, extend across the north and south arms of the transept. They are positioned eight feet above the floor. On the south side the pictured scene is the Nativity of Christ. It