

FINAL 5.14.01

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name St. James Memorial Chapel  
other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number State Route 9, just south of C.R. 600 N (Howe Military School Campus) N/A  not for publication  
city or town Howe N/A  vicinity  
state Indiana code IN county LaGrange code 087 zip code 46746

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 36CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Jon C. St D-SAPO 7.23.01  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

**5. Classification**

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

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

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

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
1	0	objects
2	0	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**

N/A

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Religious facility

RELIGION: Religious facility

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH Tudor Revival

foundation STONE: limestone

walls STONE: limestone

roof STONE: slate

other GLASS

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1902-1920  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1902  
1909  
1914  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Sutcliffe, John  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

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

**9. Major Bibliographic References**

**Bibliography**

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

St. James Memorial Chapel  
Name of Property

LaGrange IN  
County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 

1	6	6	3	1	0	2	0
Zone	Easting				Northing		

3 

Zone	Easting				Northing		

2 

Zone	Easting				Northing		

4 

Zone	Easting				Northing		

See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

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

### Boundary Justification

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas S. Merritt / Archivist - Historian  
organization Howe Military School date 09-22-00  
street & number P.O. Box 240 telephone 219-562-2131  
city or town Howe state IN zip code 46746

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

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

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

#### Photographs

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

### Additional items

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

## Property Owner

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

name Howe Military School, attention: Capt. William Sneath, Superintendent  
street & number P.O. Box 240 telephone 219-562-2131  
city or town Howe state IN zip code 46746

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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*St. James Chapel, LaGrange Co., IN*

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### *Section 7 – Description*

St. James Memorial Chapel is a one story Tudor Revival building with a crypt below and mezzanine seating areas overlooking the main floor. The roughly 152 by 64 foot building stands on a level site on the campus of Howe Military School, on the north edge of the small town of Howe. The chapel is on the north side of Union Street approximately one hundred yards east of S.R. 9.

The chapel was built of buff brick with limestone trim, however, in 1955, the exterior of the chapel was faced with limestone veneer, leaving the existing limestone trim and all openings in place. The stone work is random laid ashlar.

The original building was arranged on an east-west axis with a center aisle leading to the altar on the east end, and the main entrance at the west end. Additions have extended the original structure. In 1909, the trustees added an organ loft and sacristy at the east end of the north face; in 1914, they added a Mother's Chapel along the south face of the east end; and finally in 1955, the trustees added office space and a new sacristy to the east end of the building. It was as part of the final addition that the entire building was faced with limestone veneer, due to deterioration of the original face brick.

The west elevation (photo 1) is a simple Tudor Revival composition with the two story (but with four stages) crenellated tower projecting forward from the south corner, and the gable-front wall of the nave mass to the north. Stepped buttressing marks nearly every corner of the building. The tower has broad double lancet opening on the first stage, with two individual lancets above it. These two lancets correspond to the mezzanine level inside the sanctuary. The round clock dial opening and clock face is above this, then, at the top, a double lancet wood louvre set within a broad pointed arch is on each face of the tower. An elaborately crenellated parapet masks the tower roof. The gabled mass beside the tower has two small single light windows below a large, broad, pointed arch opening. English "Perpendicular" style tracery work fills the large opening, dividing it into a series of tall pointed arches surmounted by smaller lozenges. The gable end is parapeted above the roof line and a stone cross stands atop the gable apex, which is roughly twenty-five feet above the interior main floor level.

The south elevation includes the bell tower to the west, the flank of the nave space in the center, and additions extending to the east. The tower is largely the same as on the west elevation, except that the ground floor opening is which is the main entrance to the church. The broad pointed arch doorway contains two large wooden doors. The flank of the church has squat, pointed arch openings placed high on the wall (at a clerestory level) to light the nave. Each bay is separated with a stepped buttress. The Mother's Chapel addition of 1914 begins at the fourth bay back. Its one story main entrance foyer faces west, a segmental arched door at grade set into a parapet-fronted wall. The wall is formed exactly where the buttress dividing this third

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*St. James Chapel, LaGrange Co., IN*

bay from the fourth bay would be, were it visible. The chapel extends outward only about twenty feet and has a shed roof. There is a single squarish window opening on its flank. East of this, the one story chapel foyer steps up to a higher one story space, which is at the same floor level as the main sanctuary. Two square windows light the Mother's Chapel space. Buttressing divides the windows and marks the corners. There is a basement level pointed arch window with light well under the first bay of the chapel proper, and again, around the corner on the east face of the projecting Mother's Chapel. Past this point, the addition of 1955, consisting of a new sacristy and office area, are visible. A slightly lower roof line shows where the original structure ends and the additions begin. A taller section with a distinctive triple lancet arch window group is the sacristy. Each lancet has a shallow hood, and the center lancet is taller than the flanking ones. Beyond this, a lower section is the office, with triple rectangular multi-paned casement window group on this side. Stepped buttresses mark the end of each addition.

The north flank of St. James Chapel has four bays of fenestration and buttressing at the clerestory level, with a scant one story aisle addition with square windows in each bay. The trustees added this addition in 1909. East of the four bays of the nave, a transept of equal height to the nave extends to the north, projecting perhaps thirty feet beyond the nave. Church officials added the transept to house an organ loft and sacristy in 1909. It too has stepped corner buttressing, one clerestory level window facing west, and, on the two north bays of the addition, one window in the west bay clerestory, and one narrow rectangular one at the ground level. The east side of the transept has a single ground floor square shaped window. The rest of the church east of this point is a virtual mirror image of the south flank.

The east end of the chapel has a centered doorway, flanked by triple casement window groups. The parapeted gable end has a louver vent at the apex.

There is a contributing object in the south church yard, close up against the second buttress to the east. A large stone tablet with central arched niche houses a marble bust of Dr. John McKenzie, a founder and head of Howe Military School from 1885 to 1920. The flanking tablets are inscribed with written descriptions of McKenzie's many contributions to the school. The monument was placed here in 1920.

The interior of St. James Chapel is truly its most significant aspect. The modest exterior belies the fully realized Tudor Gothic Revival interior, replete with ornament in nearly every medium available: rich art tile floors, carved oak, stained glass, painted stenciling, and carved stone.

Entering the building through the west tower doors, one sees the twenty-four by twelve foot narthex or entrance lobby, with a small stairway to the west mezzanine. This space was originally intended to be an organ loft, however, as stated earlier, the north transept addition of 1909 later housed the organ loft and choir. The changes were made to accommodate the members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in the village of Howe, who had decided to sell their building and worship here. The west mezzanine is now a seating area. An oak paneled partition

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*St. James Chapel, LaGrange Co., IN*

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divides the narthex from the nave and also partially masks the mezzanine. It is richly carved with a projecting arcade of trefoil cusped pointed arches capped with ogee arch tracery, topped with crocketed finials, all supported on slender round colonnettes. Each colonnette upholds a square section tall finial, producing a rhythm of "bays" as the paneling marches down the nave. The same paneling lines the outside walls of the nave.

A mezzanine or balcony seating area is above the narthex. Ascending the stairs, one can reach the ropes gallery, or turn and enter the balcony. The ropes gallery has bell ropes for operating the bells at the top of the tower. The seating is arranged into three rows of theater-style pews (each higher than the other) divided by a center aisle, backing up to the magnificent west window. A broad pointed arch contains the Perpendicular style window, filled with geometric pattern and figural stained glass.

Upon entering the nave, the hammer beam truss ceiling immediately draws the viewer's attention. The carved oak trusses are spaced to correspond to the exterior buttresses. They allow a clear span of about thirty feet and are about fifteen feet apart. Between the trusses, pointed arch windows filled with stained glass light the sanctuary. Some windows on the north depict past bishops of the Diocese of Northern Indiana, while the south windows bear images of the founders of Howe Military School. The floors of the aisle of the nave are quarry tile, the walls of the sanctuary, where the masonry is not obscured by the paneling, is plaster painted a light color. The pew arrangement is perhaps the most unexpected feature of the sanctuary. In true English college chapel fashion, the box pews face toward the aisle rather than toward the altar. There are two tiers of these raised pews on each side of the center aisle. Blind arched paneling fronts the first row of pews, and each bench has an angled reading shelf and kneeler. Each bench is supported by a crocket-topped solid oak end piece. Four runs of pews run two-thirds of the way back toward the altar. At this point, the floor is raised three steps above the rest of the aisle. An original lectern of carved oak is placed at the foot of the first step up.

This raised crossing area has a more decorative floor; bronze, blue, red, and green tiles are arranged in an overall border and central diamond forms. The seating continues as before, however, several sections of pews in this area, closest to the lower nave, have no back paneling; they back up to the transept. Two bishop's chairs on either side of the aisle not only have the back paneling and one bay of arcading, but also have an elaborate octagonal spire-like hood.

Two two-story-high pointed arches lead to the north transept, which houses the old sacristy. Double and triple pointed arch window groups feature stained glass, a marble altar stands on the west wall. The south transept is also accessed through two arches, and it too has a marble altar, slightly different than the north side altar (photo 9). This south chapel area was dedicated as a Mother's Chapel. Iron gates allow each transept area to be cordoned off from the main sanctuary if necessary. Portable wooden church chairs (with shelves across the tops of the backs and racks behind each back) provide the seating in the transept areas.

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*St. James Chapel, LaGrange Co., IN*

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The main altar stands behind the transepts. Raised on another set of steps, it is further divided from nave by proscenium arch with flanking niches, each of which is adorned with a high relief sculptures of Mary and Joseph. The altar is of white marble from Greece and is carved with Gothic motifs. A large triptych altarpiece surmounts the marble altar and extends to the wooden ceiling. The oil painting depicts the Resurrection of Christ in the center panel (somewhat Raphaellesque) and the flanking panels show angels (echoing the style of Fra Angelico). Ornate geometric patterns fill the borders and framing of the altarpiece.

St. James is fairly unusual among Indiana churches in that it has a European style crypt. A main stair leads down from the Mother's Chapel, an auxiliary stair leads down from the north sacristy. The crypt is under the raised choir area toward the main altar, and under portions of the Mother's Chapel. The stone slab flooring and true masonry groin vaulting are similar if smaller scale replicas of European medieval church crypts. Like its distant cousins, the St. James crypt contains burials – in this case, under several of the floor flagstones rest bishops of the diocese, school founders Mr. and Mrs. John B. Howe, and James Blake Howe. The brick vaults and walls are painted white. A small room with the floor raised one step above the rest of the crypt is toward the south end. The crypt has two altars, one of white marble, the other of oak. One was formerly in the main sanctuary, near the choir area, while the wooden one was moved here from St. Mark's in town. Window wells admit light to several stained glass windows, one set backs each altar in the crypt.

The two office spaces behind the main altar are simple in finish.

### *Section 8 – Statement of Significance*

St. James Chapel on the grounds of Howe Military School is a significant interpretation of the Tudor Gothic Revival style. The chapel meets Criterion C. It is the best example of 20<sup>th</sup> century revivalism in the small town of Howe, Indiana. The building also meets Criterion Consideration A, because its significance is primarily architectural. The building was funded by a bequest from James Blake Howe, a leader of the Howe Military School, and constructed in 1902, with transept chapel additions in 1909 and 1914. The school's administrators decided to reface the entire building with Indiana limestone in 1955, however, the exterior massing and all interior detail remain intact.

Both James Blake Howe and his older half brother John Badlam Howe were key figures in the growth and development of Howe, Indiana. James Badlam was born in 1813 and graduated from Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. He settled in Howe (then known as Lima) in 1833. John taught school at first, then passed the bar and became a successful attorney. He also founded the town bank with partner Samuel Williams, and later wrote four text books on money and economics. James Howe graduated from Burlington College in Vermont, and came to Lima in 1843. James became an attorney in his brother's office, and, in 1846, Clerk of the Circuit Court of LaGrange County. He also served as treasurer in his brother's Lima Bank for many



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years. Both brothers had important roles in the founding of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Lima in 1853.

Howe Military School originated in 1883, when John Badlam Howe bequeathed \$10,000.00 in his will for the founding of a training school for young men interested in ministry in the Episcopal Church. His widow, Frances Glidden Howe, secured additional donations from Rev. Knickerbacker, the Third Bishop of Indiana. She used her old c.1846 home near the present campus, along with three acres of land, as the first campus of Howe Grammar School in 1884. Later, Frances donated the 1875 Howe home for use as the rector's home, then in 1957, it became the administrative offices of Howe Military School.

In 1895, school officials decided to name the campus Howe School. In that same year, James Howe donated \$10,000.00 to the school for the construction of James Blake Hall, a dormitory and gymnasium. The War Department assigned an officer to the school in 1899. Although students have long been called cadets, and uniforms are standard, the school officially began a military affiliation in the 1920s. At that time, it became linked with the ROTC program, which had just been created by Congress in 1916 as part of the National Defense Act. In 1940, school officials decided to change the name to Howe Military School. The school adopted the concepts of rank, self-discipline, physical fitness, leadership, and strict policies similar to those of other military academies.

Though conceived of as a place of learning for future ministers, and later acquiring a military training aspect, Howe Military School had no distinctive chapel of its own. James Howe was determined to change this situation. James loved the ritual of the Episcopal Church, and was an accomplished musician and composer. Howe died in 1898, bequeathing funds for the construction of a chapel on the school grounds. In light of the school's formal move toward that of a military academy, the timing of the construction made perfect sense. The two major branches of the American military at the time each had special chapels at their main training academies. To emulate the traditional atmosphere of these institutions, Howe needed a chapel.

The school directors appointed a committee to construct the chapel, and long time Howe Military School educator Dr. John McKenzie was the committee chair. McKenzie was likely familiar with English collegiate chapels through his extensive visits to England. The Episcopal Church's affiliation with English Gothic forms dates back to the early 1800s, during the first church building campaign in Great Britain since the time of Henry VIII. These first state-funded churches in Great Britain were clearly inspired by English Late Gothic churches. Americans began to build Gothic Revival churches by the 1830s. A number were for established Episcopal parishes. One of the most notable examples, Richard Upjohn's 1839 design for Trinity Church in New York City, was for an Episcopalian congregation.

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The architect of the church was never recorded in school trustee minutes, however, recent correspondence to Howe's archivist has revealed that John Sutcliffe designed the building. Sutcliffe designed many Episcopal churches, as well as other Anglican-related structures. Born in Lancashire, England in 1853, Sutcliffe trained as a draftsman and later took over his father's practice in Bacup. He emigrated to America in 1886, settling for a time in Alabama. His practice in Alabama was successful, yet, in the 1890s, Sutcliffe moved to Chicago. He worked in Henry Ives Cobb's office for a time. Sutcliffe lived in Oak Park, where he continued to practice until his death in 1913.

Judging from a few examples of his church work, Sutcliffe often designed in the Tudor Gothic Revival style. Nashotah House Library, a facility for a small Anglican-sponsored theological seminary in Wisconsin, dates from 1910, and it is a stone-faced, Tudor Gothic Revival structure. The much earlier St. Paul the Apostle (Episcopal) Church in Savannah, GA, is an 1895 Tudor Revival church by Sutcliffe. Interestingly, Sutcliffe could be receptive to the context of his designs – or perhaps the wishes of parishioners. His 1902 design for (Episcopalian) Christ Church in Pensacola, FL, is a full-blown Mission Revival, Latin cross church with stuccoed walls and Churrigueresque Baroque façade.

Within the context of what is known of Sutcliffe's works, St. James seems to be a typical example with much interior integrity. Exactly how Sutcliffe came to the commission remains unknown, however, granted his seemingly extensive contacts in the Anglican Church, he may well have been known to the bishop.

The close association of form to purpose in Episcopal churches may explain much about the appearance of St. James Chapel. St. James is among the most complete expressions of Tudor Gothic Revival in the county; certainly in the town of Howe it is unparalleled. It has all the defining characteristics of the style. Like many "Tudor" Revival buildings, it mixes influences from many periods of English Gothic. Overall, it has the massing, plan, and elevation typical of American interpretations of the style. It is uncommon, however, in its completely English interior. Few churches in this region of Indiana combine the hammer beam ceiling, high backed wainscoting with tracery arcade, a Medieval style crypt, and the collegiate style seating. One article describes the chapel's hammer beam trusses as being influenced by those of the Chapel of All Souls and the nave of Magdalen Church, both in Oxford, England (*Alumni Bulletin*, November, 1958).

The use of nearly every craft known in Medieval times on the interior also sets this church aside architecturally. Stained glass, oil painting, stone and wood carving, as well one more recent craft – artistic quarry floor tiling – create a complete Gothic feeling to the interior. Each addition to the church has furthered this concept. Ralph Adams Cram is usually credited with the revival of English Gothic style church building in the United States in the early 1900s. His West Point Cadets Chapel design dates from 1903, a year after St. James was constructed.

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*St. James Chapel, LaGrange Co., IN*

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The school board did decide to clad the exterior of the church in limestone in 1955. This has altered the appearance of the building, even though the stone veneer follows the contours of the brickwork closely. Like any true Gothic church, the interior of St. James is equal in importance to the exterior, if not more so. The interior is nearly completely intact, and the church still merits listing because of its unusual interior.

The chapel serves as the worship space for cadets at Howe Military School; attendance is part of the ritual of campus life. It also serves as a parish church for the Howe area. In 1906, the St. Mark's congregation in downtown Howe decided to close their 1850s church, and merge with St. James. The St. James Chapel has served as the main Episcopal church in town since then.

### *Section 9 – Bibliography*

*Alumni Bulletin*, Howe Military School, November 1958.

*Alumni Bulletin*, Howe Military School, Alumni Number, 1914 (Description of the Mother's Chapel).

*Alumni Bulletin*, Howe Military School, Founder's Day issue, 1915 (Describes blessing of tower bells).

*Howe Herald* (School newspaper). Spring 1910 (Article describing triptych on page 1).

*Howe Herald*. July 3, 1910 (Article describing enlargement of chapel on page 2).

*Howe Herald*. July 2, 1917 (Article describing memorial window in crypt on page 1).

*Howe Herald*. December 1, 1925 (Article describing Mother's Chapel addition on page 1).

*Howe Herald*. February 16, 1938 (Article on Ducci paintings on page 2).

*Howe Herald*. June 21, 1955 (Article on resurfacing of the exterior of the chapel on page 1).

*LaGrange Standard*. December 3, 1902. (Article describing laying of cornerstone on page 4).

*LaGrange Standard*. December 3, 1896. (Obituary of James Blake Howe on page 4).

Libey, Grace. "Chronicles of Howe School; The First Fifty Years, 1884-1934."

Unpublished typewritten manuscript, collection of Howe Military School archives.

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F.M. Little. Personal Scrapbook (Little was a member of the Class of 1905), page 12 (Chapel enlargement of about 1910 is mentioned).

*The Sentinel* (Supplement), Vol. 14, Number 9, January 1903 Issue (random views of campus, page 6).

Schnorrenberg, John M. "*The Life and Churches of John Sutcliffe*," unpublished faculty paper, University of Alabama, Department of Art and Art History, edition of May 25, 2001.

Wade, A.A. Personal Diary, entry for April 10, 1910 mentions first use of clock and chimes).

### ***Section 10 – Geographical Data – Verbal Boundary Description***

St. James Chapel is located in Block 27, on the East 80 feet of Lot 8, all of vacated 8<sup>th</sup> Street, West to East, and the West 10 feet of Lot 3, all lots being part of the Williams Addition to Howe, Indiana. The North and South boundaries of the Chapel go from the North lot line of Lot 8 to the South lot line of Lot 8. The same is true for Lot 3. All located in the NW 1/4 of Section 30, Lima Township, 38 North Range 10 East in LaGrange County, Indiana.

### ***Boundary Justification***

This is the historic property boundary.

