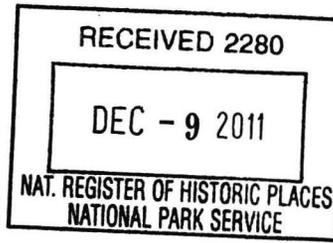


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1035

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 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 Church of the Holy Name

other names/site number 177-2221

2. Location

street & number 1110 SW 10th Avenue

city or town Topeka

state Kansas code KS county Shawnee code 177 zip code 66604

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Patrick Zolner DSHPO 11-30-11
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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) _____

John Edson H. Beall 1-20-12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Church of the Holy Name
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

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(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: **Reinforced Concrete/Steel**
walls: **BRICK; STONE: limestone**

roof: **ASPHALT**
other: _____

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

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

The Church of the Holy Name, completed 1925, is located at 1110 SW 10th Street in Topeka (pop. 122,113), Shawnee County, Kansas. The building was constructed as the parish church for Topeka's Holy Name Parish, which historically covered the area west of Topeka Boulevard and south of the Kansas (Kaw) River. The parish's western boundary was truncated in 1921 with the establishment of the Sacred Heart Parish. In 2006, the Holy Name Parish was combined with the Assumption Parish to create the consolidated Mater Dei Parish. The Church of the Holy Name is located on the northwest corner of 10th Avenue, a major east/west thoroughfare, and Clay Street, a north/south street. The building lies within a core residential neighborhood approximately 10 blocks west of downtown. The parish owns property east across Clay Street, on which sits Mater Dei School, formerly Holy Name School. The school site sits on the location of the parish's original building - a combination church, school and office. To the west of the church is a two-story circa 1920s Mission Revival commercial building.

Narrative Description**Exterior**

The church is a cross plan that is generally rectangular in massing, measuring approximately 93' X 141' and exhibiting general symmetry along a north/south axis. The exterior of the two-story building consists of four principal masses: the portico on the south side; the sanctuary, which extends north from the portico; the belfry, which rises from the building's northeast corner; and the chapel, which extends westward from the church's northwest corner. The building is reinforced concrete construction with steel roof trusses. The exterior is clad in cut and dressed Carthage limestone set in regular courses with Tuscan Doric pilasters at all corners and junctions. It features a front-gabled roof with lower cross gables that form the east and west transepts. The roof is finished with buff tile. Stained-glass windows, which date from the 1930s, fill the arched window openings. The exterior retains a high degree of integrity.

South (Front) Elevation

The building's front elevation is defined by a portico, which stretches across the church's front plane. The portico is supported by four Tuscan Doric columns and topped by a dentiled entablature and dentiled segmental pediment. The columns delineate the building's three prominent entrances, each of which consists of a pair of paneled wood doors flanked by pilasters and topped with a half-rounded stone arch. The entrances, which are set at a raised water-table level, are accessed by reinforced concrete steps flanked by stone cheek walls. Pilasters on the wall plane mark the east and west ends of the portico. The wall plane of the entrances extends east and west of the portico, terminating in Tuscan Doric pilasters at the buildings southeast and southwest corners. Above the portico's segmental arch, at the main wall plane, is a stone-capped gabled parapet. At the ridgeline is a simple cross. From the south, the west-extending chapel portico on the northwest corner and the belfry on the northeast corner are visible. The south elevation of the chapel has three arch-topped windows.

North (Rear) Elevation

The rear elevation reflects the front elevation, without its strict symmetry. On the east end is the north elevation of the east-projecting bay, the square bell tower; in the center is the apse; and on the west is the north elevation of the west-projecting chapel. The bell tower is a four-story structure. Two small window openings with hinged sash mark the tower's basement level. Two multi-pane leaded-glass steel casement windows delineate the bell tower's first floor, which houses the sacristy. There is a single multi-pane window on each of the tower's second and third floors. The belfry features arched openings with keystones on each of its elevations. The two-story apse, west of the bell tower, reflects the front portico. Its footprint is a segmental arch. There are pilasters at the junction between the apse and wall plane and

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

County and State

flanking the apse's centered double casement window. At the water-table level and basement levels, the apse houses two small hinged windows, a double door with transom on the east side. Above the apse, the roof gable is visible. The gable houses a small double casement window – and is topped with a cross. West of the apse is the north elevation of the one-story west-projecting chapel. On the north elevation, the chapel has three arch-topped windows with keystones. At the basement and water-table levels, the chapel has a single transomed door and three hinged sash. Behind the chapel, the north elevation of the sanctuary and west transept is visible.

East (Side) Elevation

The east elevation is divided into five basic bays: the portico on the south; the vestibule north of the portico; the sanctuary north of the vestibule; the east transept; and the bell tower. The vestibule has no window openings and is marked only by pilasters at its north and south corners. Four large stained-glass windows fill arch-topped openings flanked by stone pilasters. Each opening has a stone keystone. The openings are grounded by sills that stretch beyond the width of each window, interrupted by the pilasters. A single large arch-topped window punctuates the east transept. The dentiled cornice of the portico, vestibule and sanctuary, wraps around the transept, terminating on the north and south ends with pairs of pilasters. The bay has a gable that is lower than the front gable that covers the building's main mass. There is a hinged sash at the water table. The bell tower has two hinged hopper windows at the water table - and a singled panel door, and a double casement window at the first floor. There are no other openings in the tower. The east elevation of the belfry, with its arched opening, matches that of its other elevations.

West (Side) Elevation

The west elevation mirrors the east elevation, with the exception that it includes a gable-roofed one-story chapel bay that extends west at its north end. The west elevation of the chapel bay has a centered arch-topped window with keystone and three multi-pane hinged windows at the water table.

Interior

Like the exterior, the interior retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Following the traditional cross-plan form, the building's interior is symmetrical. Character-defining features include paneled wood doors, wood trim and baseboards, plaster walls, decorative plasterwork, wood and plaster molding, stenciling, and terrazzo. Like that of many churches, the interior decoration has been completed in phases over time. Some of the originally planned projects, including wood wainscoting in the sanctuary, have not been completed.

Basement

There is a partial basement on the building's north end. The basement is accessible from the exterior via an exterior stair that provides access to the boiler room below the apse via a double entrance on the west side of the apse and a single-door west of the apse that accesses a storage room below the chapel. From the interior, a stair off the sacristy on the northeast corner provides access to a boy's sacristy/candle room, a small restroom, and an additional storage space.

Vestibule/Offices

The three pairs of doors on the portico open to a narrow rectangular vestibule or narthex. The vestibule has a flat plaster ceiling with crown molding. The south interior elevation of the vestibule has two arched niches that flank the center double entrance door. These niches hold candles and sculptures. To the east of the easternmost entrance door and west of the westernmost entrance door are small wood cases. The north interior elevation of the vestibule, the wall that separates the vestibule from the sanctuary, houses a centered double entrance and two single entrances, one on the east end and another on the south end. Historically, there was a solid wall between the central double door and single doors. At some point, the wall was opened up and cased glazed openings installed. There are radiators on the floor below these windows. Single doors on the east and west interior elevations open to small spaces, which house stairs to the balcony/mezzanine. Historically, these spaces were occupied by offices. The former office space east of the vestibule now houses an ADA-accessible restroom, in addition to the mezzanine stair. The space west of the vestibule retains its original configuration as an office/circulation space, with access to the mezzanine stair and a small toilet under the stair on the southwest corner.

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

County and State

Sanctuary

The sanctuary is a traditional cross plan, with a north/south nave, east/west transepts, and an altar on the north. The focal point of the sanctuary is the altar, which is "balachin," or canopied. Both the altar and its canopy are white marble with gilding. Four composite columns support the canopy, whose spherical ceiling is coffered and polychromed. The canopy's half-round dentiled entablature that is inscribed with the Latin phrase "Nomen Jesu Quod Est Super Omne Nomen," meaning "The Name of Jesus is above every name." An arched cornice, topped with a filigree and cross, caps the canopy. The altar is flanked on its east and west walls with Palladian arched openings. Like the sanctuary, the apse has a barrel-vaulted roof. Historically, the altar and crossing were separated by a communion rail that stretched across the transepts on the south end of the platform. According to a 1925 account, "The communion railing and pulpit [was] done in a marbleized finish."¹ At some point, the communion rail was abbreviated and platform extended southward.

There is a proscenium arch with keystone between the crossing and the apse. The arch rests on four Tuscan Doric columns, two on the apse side and two on the crossing side. This treatment, the use of paired columns, which is used throughout the interior and exterior, is a common treatment in Renaissance architecture. The sanctuary's other Renaissance features include faux Palladian windows, of which there are four on each of the east and west elevations. Popularized by Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio, Palladian windows are three-part windows with a large arched window opening with keystones flanked on each side by an opening that is framed with columns.

The transept has a barrel-vaulted ceiling that runs perpendicular to that of the nave. The floor below the pews is wood. The aisle floors are terrazzo. The transepts have large arched window openings with small confessionals below them.

Large Tuscan Doric pilasters delineate the church's Palladian window bays. The pilaster bases sit atop a wainscoting/continuous window sill and rise to support an entablature where the wall meets the barrel-vaulted ceiling. The entablature is stenciled in a Greek key pattern, interrupted by Greek crosses above the pilasters. A dentiled cornice tops the entablature. Ceiling beams run from the entablature at these pilasters to the corresponding pilasters on the opposite side of the church.

Below the windows is a simple wainscoting. Although original plans called for a paneled wood wainscoting, this project has not yet been completed. Below each major pilaster, mounted to the wainscoting, is a panel depicting one of the Stations of the Cross. There is a small mezzanine/choir loft above the vestibule on the south side of the sanctuary. A turned wood railing stretches across the front of the choir loft.

St. Rita's Chapel

The chapel, which may be accessed by accordion doors on the west side of the altar or through double doors in the northwest corner of the sanctuary, measures approximately 20' X 30'. Like the sanctuary, the chapel has a beamed barrel-vaulted ceiling. A chair rail separates a painted wainscot from the main wall, painted in a contrasting color. The chair rail creates a continuous sill for the chapel's four arched windows, three small windows on the north wall and one larger window on the west wall. These arched windows have crosses in their keystones. Small polychrome plaques depicting the Stations of the Cross occupy the wall space between the window and door openings, above the chair rail. Historically, the accordion door on the chapel's east wall could be opened to provide for overflow sanctuary space. According to a 1925 newspaper account, "The chapel [was meant to] be used on special occasions and [could] be closed off and used in the winter time during the week days which will save heating the entire church. It [would also] be used during the regular services for mothers with babies."² The chapel is named after St. Rita, the Patron Saint of Impossible Cases and, in recent years, Baseball.³

Sacristy/Tower

The sacristy and stair/bell tower occupy the church's northeast corner. The sacristy has a plaster crown mold. The principal features in the space are ornate wood vestment cases. These cases are very similar to those found in the sacristy of nearby Assumption Church, which were ordered in 1937. The stair hall, which is east of the sacristy, may be accessed from a single door in the sacristy or via a double door in the northeast corner of the sanctuary. The stair leads from the first floor to the basement. The bell tower sits atop the stair.

¹ "Church of Beauty to be Used First Time Today," *Topeka Capital*, 9 August 1925.

² Ibid.

³ St. Rita has had a surge in popularity since she was featured in the baseball movie "The Rookie."

Church of the Holy Name
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1925

Significant Dates

1925

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Henry Schlacks (Chicago)

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Church of the Holy Name is being nominated for Architectural significance under Criterion C. Therefore, the period of significance is the date of construction, 1925.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The property is owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes. However, it derives its primary significance from architectural distinction and thereby meets the requirements of Criteria Consideration A.

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance**Summary**

The Church of the Holy Name in Topeka, Kansas is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places for local significance under Criterion C for architectural significance. Built in 1925, the church is an example of Renaissance Revival Architecture.

Elaboration**A Brief History of Catholic Church and Catholic Settlement in Kansas**

The Catholic Church first established a Kansas presence in ca. 1542, when Father Juan de Padilla returned to the area to evangelize to the Wichita Indians after accompanying Coronado on his Quivira expedition. Padilla's mission work was cut short in 1544 when he was killed in New Mexico.⁴

By the early eighteenth century, Europeans had established cultural and financial ties with American Indian peoples west of the Mississippi. Early explorers, trappers and traders cemented these ties through intermarriage. French explorer Captain M. Etienne Venyard de Bourgmont began trading in what would become northeast Kansas in 1724. In 1762, the region came under the control of Spain, also a Catholic monarchy, until it transferred to France in 1800. After the United States gained control of the territory under the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, French Catholics maintained a presence in the place that would later become Kansas. In their famed expedition through the newly acquired territory, Lewis and Clark encountered French trappers on the Kansas River. Such trappers sold their wares at French trading posts established by the Chouteau, De Munn, and Sublette families.

After the Indian Removal Act of 1830 forced native peoples west of the Mississippi River onto reservations in what would become Kansas and Oklahoma, many religious organizations established missions, with the aim of educating and assimilating the Indians. The Catholic Church alone established six Indian missions in the pre-Territorial period. The first of these, founded in 1836, was the Kickapoo Catholic Mission, located at the Kickapoo Landing north of Fort Leavenworth, which had been established in 1827. The Kickapoo Mission was followed by three missions to the Pottawatomie Indians, including one at St. Mary's; a mission to the Miami Tribe; and a mission to the Osage Tribe in St. Paul.⁵

Two short decades after Indian Removal, the Kansas-Nebraska Act opened the territory to permanent white settlement. A good number of the early white settlers were northern Protestants who came to Kansas to ensure the territory would enter the Union as a free state. However, the Catholic Church flourished, particularly in areas where it had established a presence during the pre-Territorial period. In the first decades of statehood, the majority of the state's Catholics, particularly German and Irish immigrants, were concentrated in the cities of Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Topeka. By 1855, Leavenworth was home to seven Catholic families, prompting the Kickapoo Mission clergy to move from north of Fort Leavenworth to town. Leavenworth, the state's first and largest city, was a Catholic center from the beginning. It was there that the Sisters of Charity, founded 1858, opened St. Mary's Academy – and where the state's first cathedral, consecrated in 1868, was built.⁶ In 1877, Leavenworth was named headquarters for the state's first Catholic diocese.

Atchison was also home to many Catholic institutions established by Benedictine Monks and Sisters. The Benedictines, who first established a presence in Doniphan, later established a priory and college at Atchison. They established Benedictine College in 1868 and Mount St. Scholastica Academy for Girls, later Mount St. Scholastica College, in 1863.

⁴ Padilla is known as the United States' first martyr, or protomartyr.

⁵ Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912).

⁶ Local Catholic Church History and Catholic Ancestors of Kansas.

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

County and State

Louis Fink, who had been prior at the Benedictine Monastery at Atchison, went on to become the first Bishop of the Diocese of Leavenworth.⁷ Bishop Fink played a crucial role in the expansion and success of the Catholic Church in Kansas. Among his efforts to encourage the Church's growth was his involvement in marketing railroad trust lands to immigrants. An 1873 handbook for Irish immigrants included a letter of introduction from the Bishop.⁸ During the 1870s and 1880s, many Irish immigrants came to Kansas to work as laborers for the growing number of railroad companies.

Railroad companies also marketed trust land to Germans and German-Russians, among them Catholic Volga Germans, who in the Eighteenth Century had accepted an invitation by Catherine the Great to escape military service in Germany to settle in Russia's scarcely populated Volga region. In the early 1870s, when a policy change left Germans subject to military conscription, hundreds of Volga German and Mennonite families immigrated to Kansas.

To facilitate church organization and promote a sense of community, Bishop Fink encouraged Catholic immigrants to settle in groups.⁹ Among the state's Catholic enclaves were Solomon, an enclave between Abilene and Salina, home to 100 Irish immigrants and the seat of a Catholic parish that extended west to Ft. Hays. In addition was St. Mark's, a German Catholic community and seat of a parish that extended west from Sedgwick County into Reno County.¹⁰

Some Volga Germans settled in cities, including Topeka, where they built St. Joseph's Church. However, most who began arriving in 1876, concentrated in rural northwest Kansas, particularly in Ellis and Rush Counties where they quickly built elaborate limestone churches at Victoria (also Herzog), Ellis, Schoenen, Pfeifer, and Hays. In 1878, Bishop Fink appealed to the Capuchin Fathers, from an order of German immigrants headquartered in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to serve the growing number of Volga German Catholics who had colonized northwest Kansas.¹¹

Unfortunately, the Catholic trend of settling in clusters left Catholics, particularly German Catholics, susceptible to the prejudices of their Protestant neighbors. For decades, German Catholics, living in all-German farming communities, conducted business and worshiped in their native tongue. Despite their decades-long ties to Kansas, these immigrants and, by then, their American-born grown children, were targeted by narrow-minded American "natives" whose suspicions only grew when the United States declared war on Germany in World War I. In 1918, German baker Robert Prager was lynched in Illinois for speaking German. Many shops in Kansas displayed signs warning German-Americans to speak English or "go home."¹²

Anti-German and anti-Catholic sentiment did not cease when the war was over. In fact, it escalated in the early 1920s after anti-immigration and anti-Catholic nativists succeeded in organizing. Anti-Catholic fervor was so strong that U. S. Vice President Charles Curtis (1860-1936), a Topeka native who had been baptized by Jesuits at St. Mary's mission, was forced to respond to detractors by denying his Catholic heritage.¹³ The most disturbing development was the re-constitution of the Ku Klux Klan. Originally organized by former Confederate soldiers who resisted post-Civil-War Reconstruction, the KKK rose again in 1915 with the release of the KKK-glorifying film *Birth of a Nation*. By the early 1920s, there were as many as 200,000 KKK members in Kansas – nearly twice the number of Kansas Catholics at the time.¹⁴ When the Catholic mayor of Liberty refused to allow the Klan to use a hall he owned, the Klan kidnapped and

⁷ For more information on Bishop Fink, see Catholic Encyclopedia.

⁸ James Shortridge, *Peopling the Plains: Who Settled Where in Frontier Kansas* (Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 1995), 112.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 97.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 112.

¹¹ B. M. Dreiling, *Golden Jubilee of the German-Russian Settlements of Ellis and Rush Counties, Kansas* (Hays, KS: *Ellis County News*, 1926), 32.

¹² Robert F. Zeidel, *Immigrants, Progressives, and Exclusion Politics: The Dillingham Commission, 1900-1927* (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 2004).

¹³ *Assumption 1962 Centennial Book*, 13. Charles Curtis, a Native American, argued that although he was baptized into the Catholic Church, he was raised by his Protestant paternal grandparents.

¹⁴ William Connelley, "Catholic Church," *A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans* (Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918).

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

County and State

assaulted him.¹⁵ In 1925, after famed editor William Allen White ran for Governor on an anti-KKK platform, Kansas became the first state to successfully oust the KKK by denying the organization a charter.¹⁶

Despite the threats, the Church thrived in the 1920s and the decades that followed. In 1923, church leaders expanded Leavenworth's St. Mary's Academy into a two-year junior college, St. Mary College. The College became a four-year institution in 1932. Parishes also constructed at least 25 new churches in the 1920s.¹⁷ Like many churches, the Catholic Church experienced a period of significant growth in the post-war years. To accommodate an increasing number of school-aged children, many parishes constructed new school buildings or constructed additions to existing schools.

Over the years, the state's growing number of Catholic parishioners required the establishment of new Dioceses. In 1887, the Leavenworth Diocese (later moved to Kansas City), which until then covered the entire state, was divided into three dioceses, with new dioceses headquartered in Concordia (later moved to Salina) and Wichita.¹⁸ In 1951, the Wichita Diocese was divided and the Dodge City Diocese was created. Northeast Kansas now falls under the Kansas City Archdiocese. Northwest Kansas lies in the Salina Diocese, which dedicated a new cathedral in 1953.

History of Holy Name Parish

Before 1914, Topeka's Catholic population was served by two parishes - St. Joseph's (est. 1887), which provided for the city's German-Speaking Catholics, and Assumption (est. 1862), which provided for the city's English-Speaking Catholics. By the early twentieth century, Topeka's westward-moving population necessitated the creation of a new parish to accommodate the 250 Catholic families who lived west of Topeka Boulevard and south of the Kansas River. In 1914, Bishop John Ward assigned Father John A. Murphy, formerly an assistant to Assumption's Father Hayden, the task of administering the construction of the new church and school.

From the time of its organization in 1914, until the completion of its first building in late 1916, the fledgling parish held services and housed its school and Sisters and at the Church of the Assumption. In early 1914, the parish purchased property on the northeast corner of Tenth and Clay Streets on which to build its first building, a combination church, school, rectory and office building. When the working-class parishioners struggled to donate the funds necessary to construct the building, the parish decided to sponsor a grand bazaar. Among the sponsors of the event, which took place Thanksgiving week 1914, was publisher/Governor-elect Arthur Capper, who purchased advanced meal tickets for 100 of his newsboys. Local merchants and women donated prizes and goods, from dolls and toys to baked goods. The proceeds totaled \$4000.

Although the building was not yet complete, the Holy Name Parish began its parish school in Fall 1915, using rooms at the Assumption Parish school and housing the Sisters at the Assumption convent. In Late 1916, the new school building was completed at a cost of \$25,000 from plans by Topeka architect John Stanton. The church first held services there in late 1916. The school was able to utilize its new building beginning in early 1917. In its first year, the school had an enrollment of 128 students.

Although Father John Murphy, the parish's first priest, was involved in the early establishment of the parish, Father Michael O'Leary, who became pastor in 1916, oversaw the construction of the combination school/church and the permanent church building that followed. Father O'Leary was born in Missouri in 1883. In 1895, he came with his family to Kansas where he received his early education. O'Leary returned to Conception, Missouri to attend college, then moved to Cincinnati, where he attended Mount St. Mary's Seminary. He came back to Kansas to serve as the assistant pastor at Leavenworth's National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. Before coming to Topeka, O'Leary was pastor at Mercier, Waterville, and Axtell, Kansas.

Soon after completing the combination school/church building, the growing parish began to make plans for a permanent church building. Under the leadership of Father O'Leary, the new church was dedicated in 1925 (see below). The parish

¹⁵ "Klan Painting," Cool Things, Kansas State Historical Society. Online resource, accessed 2/1/08, www.kshs.org/cool2/klan.htm.

¹⁶ Craig Miner, *Kansas: A History of the Sunflower State, 1854-2000* (Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2000), 252-253.

¹⁷ Historic Property Inventory, Cultural Resources Division, Kansas State Historical Society.

¹⁸ Mary Frances Lahey, *Harvest of Faith: History of the Diocese of Salina* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1987), 26.

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

County and State

worked diligently to pay off the debt from the construction of the \$150,000 building, succeeding in this task in 1932, just a few days before Father O'Leary's death.

After the permanent church building was completed, the chapel space in the original building was converted to classrooms. In the 1930s, when the parish school boasted an enrollment of 300, the congregation began raising money for a new school. The building was completed in 1941. Like Assumption Parish, Holy Name Parish was forced to expand to accommodate a growing number of parishioners after World War II. In the late 1940s, a number of families from Emmett, Kansas moved to the parish. By 1954, the parish served 500 families. The parish completed an addition to the parish school in 1959. In 2006, Holy Name and Assumption Parishes were consolidated to form the Mater Dei Parish, with both churches holding services.

Church of the Holy Name (1925)

Just ten short years after its establishment, the Holy Name Parish had grown to the point that the construction of a large permanent church building was necessary. After completing its first building, the parish purchased property across the street, on the northwest corner of 10th Avenue and Clay Street and began laying new plans.¹⁹

To design its permanent church, the parish hired seasoned Chicago architect Henry Schlacks (1867-1938). Schlacks received his professional education at MIT. Following his formal studies, he studied classical, Gothic, Romanesque and other historical styles throughout Europe. His study informed his application of various traditional styles in his many late nineteenth century and early twentieth century historicist designs. By the time of his death in 1938, he had designed 25 Catholic churches, schools and hospitals. Among his designs were Chicago's St. Paul, St. John of God, St. Adalbert, St. Gelasius, St. Ita, St. Mary of the Lake, St. Ignatius (the inspiration for Holy Name Church), and St. Anthony Churches; Oak Park's St. Edmund; and St. Peter in Stokie, Illinois. Schlacks combined his interest in architecture and devotion to the Catholic Church when he founded the Notre Dame architecture program, the first at any Catholic university in America, in 1898.²⁰

Holy Name was modeled after Chicago's St. Ignatius Church, a Schlacks-designed church completed in 1917.²¹ Like St. Ignatius, the Church of the Holy Name is an example of the Renaissance Revival Style of architecture. Holy Name was constructed by Mont J. Green Construction of Manhattan, Kansas.

On April 13, 1924, Palm Sunday, parishioners looked on as Bishop John Ward laid the cornerstone for the Church of the Holy Name. Construction continued for another year and a half until it the church was opened for its first mass on August 9, 1925. On the occasion of its first mass, the Topeka Capital declared the building "One of the Most Beautiful in [the] West." The church was formally dedicated on August 25, 1925.²²

After its formal dedication, work continued on the church's interior. During the 1930s, under the leadership of Father Henry Fitzgerald, the congregation worked to decorate the sanctuary, collecting sacred objects and installing stained-glass windows. Some of the originally planned interior finishes, including paneled wood wainscoting, have yet to be completed.

Renaissance Revival Architecture

The Church of the Holy Name is an excellent example of the Renaissance Revival Style, a form that flourished from 1870 to 1930. Architecturally related to the Italianate Style, which was common in late nineteenth century commercial and residential architecture, Renaissance Revival was more frequently applied to institutional architecture. The style surged during the Roaring 1920s, when it was applied to palatial Nuevo Riche homes.

¹⁹ Building committee - Paul Huycke, W.F. Sheahan, J.B. Makins, Dr. M.C. McDonough, James Malone, E.J. McKernan, and R.N. Lattner (27)

²⁰ University of Notre Dame School of Architecture website: <http://architecture.nd.edu/>

²¹ "Church of Beauty To Be Used First Time Today," *Topeka Capital*, 9 August 1925.

²² Ibid.

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

County and State

Renaissance Revival has its roots in Renaissance Architecture and inspired by the fifteenth-century designs of Italian architect Filippo Brunelleschi. Brunelleschi and his contemporaries applied the Renaissance Style to cathedrals, chapels, libraries, and palaces. Character-defining features included porticos and arcades supported by light columns with composite capitals, capitals with a combination of ionic volutes and Corinthian leaves. Other common features include low-pitched hipped roofs, arched openings, sturdy turned stone railings, prominent window moulds, decorative entablatures, pediments, eave brackets, tile roofs, and clerestories.

Church of the Holy Name
Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Assumption 1962 Centennial Book.

Blackmar, Frank. Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History. Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912.

Burenheide, Mark. National Register Nomination, Tinkham-Veale Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Catholic Clippings, Kansas State Historical Society.

Connelley, William. A Standard History of Kansas and Kansans. Chicago: Lewis Publishing Company, 1918.

Dreiling, B. M. Golden Jubilee of the German-Russian Settlements of Ellis and Rush Counties, Kansas. Hays, KS: Ellis County News, 1926.

Lahey, Mary Frances. Harvest of Faith: History of the Diocese of Salina. Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1987.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Miner, Craig. Kansas: the History of the Sunflower State, 1854-2000. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 2000.

Poppeliers, John and S. Allen Chambers, Jr. What Style is It: A Guide to American Architecture. Hoboken, New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 2003.

Social Security Death Index.

Shortridge, James. Peopling the Plains: Who Settled Where in Frontier Kansas. Lawrence, Kansas: University Press of Kansas, 1995.

Topeka Capital.

US Census, 1880.

Zeidel, Robert F. Immigrants, Progressives, and Exclusion Politics: The Dillingham Commission, 1900-1927. DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 2004.

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: _____

Church of the Holy Name

Name of Property

Shawnee County, Kansas

County and State

Photographs:

Name of Property: Church of the Holy Name
City or Vicinity: Topeka
County: Shawnee State: KS
Photographer: Christy Davis/Mike Snell
Date Photographed: 2008, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 9. Exterior, overall view of south (front) elevation, looking northwest.
- 2 of 9. Exterior, overall view of south (front) elevation, looking north.
- 3 of 9. Exterior, overall view of east elevation, looking northwest.
- 4 of 9. Exterior, north elevation, looking south.
- 5 of 9. Exterior, west elevation, looking northeast.
- 6 of 9. Interior, overall view of sanctuary, looking northwest.
- 7 of 9. Interior, overall view of sanctuary, looking south.
- 8 of 9. Interior, sanctuary, altar.
- 9 of 9. Interior, sanctuary, looking west at transept.

Property Owner:

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

name Mater Dei Parish/Kansas City Archdiocese
street & number 12615 Parallel Parkway telephone 913-721-1570
city or town Kansas City state KS zip code 66109

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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Church of the Holy Name
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: KANSAS, Shawnee

DATE RECEIVED: 12/09/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/05/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/20/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/24/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001035

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 1.20.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.







HOLY NAME
CATHOLIC
CHURCH

WELCOME TO
VISITORS AND
PARISHIONERS
MASS 10:00 AM
SUNDAY 10:00 AM
SERVICES 10:00 AM
10:30 AM
11:00 AM
11:30 AM
12:00 PM

FR. JOHN HALLINGER





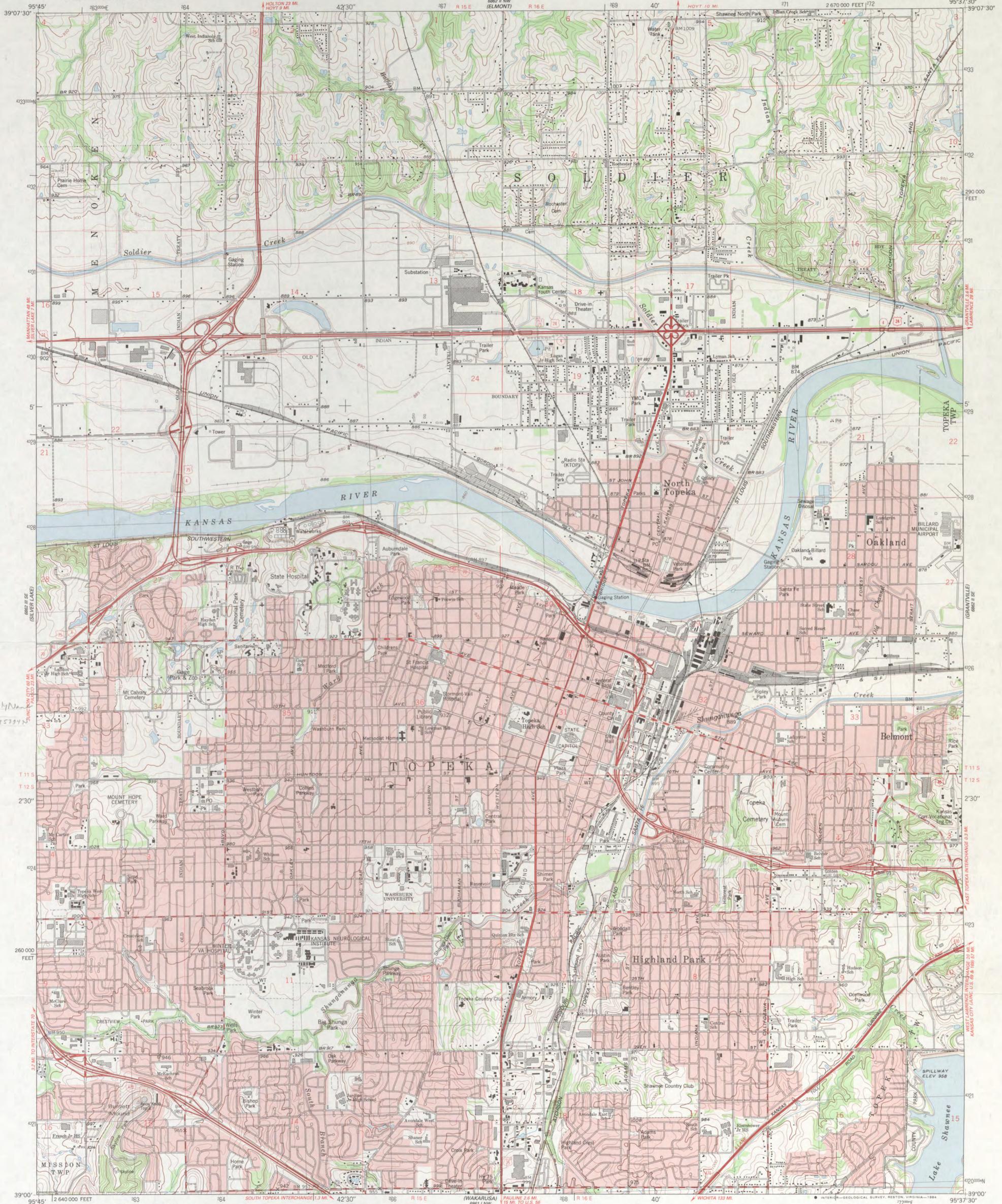




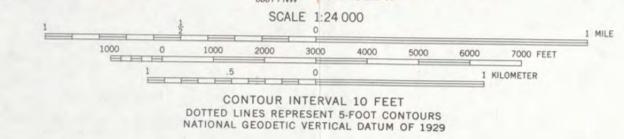


NOMEN JESU, QUOD EST SUPER OMNE NOMEN





Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey in cooperation with State of Kansas agencies
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1943 and planetable surveys 1950. Revised from aerial photographs taken 1982. Field checked 1982. Map edited 1983
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American Datum 10,000-foot grid based on Kansas coordinate system, north zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 15
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983, move the projection lines 3 meters north and 23 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Dotted land lines established by private survey
Red 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



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

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092 AND KANSAS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LAWRENCE, KANSAS 66044
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



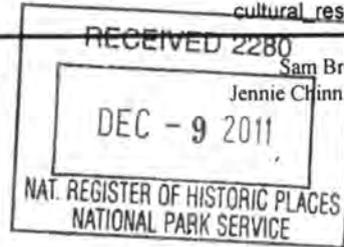
TOPEKA, KANS.
39095-A6-TF-024
1983
DMA 6862 II SW-SERIES V878

6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66615



Kansas Historical Society

phone: 785-272-8681
fax: 785-272-8682
cultural_resources@kshs.org



December 5, 2011

Carol Shull
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, N. W.
8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

- Horace Mann Elementary School – Kansas City, Wyandotte County (new submission)
- Kansas City (KS) High School Gymnasium & Laboratory – Kansas City, Wyandotte County (new submission)
- Winfield National Bank – Winfield, Cowley County (new submission)
- ATSF Motive Power Building – Topeka, Shawnee County (new submission)
- Church of the Holy Name – Topeka, Shawnee County (new submission)
- Harmon House – Topeka, Shawnee County (new submission)
- Rocky Ford School – Riley County (new submission)
- Peabody City Park – Peabody, Marion County (new submission)

Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions. I may be reached at 785-272-8681 ext. 216 or smartin@kshs.org.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah J. Martin
National Register Coordinator

Enclosures