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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 28 1994

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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. TERESA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

other names/site number 155-2660-0009

2. Location

street & number 211 EAST 5TH AVENUE not for publication

city or town HUTCHINSON vicinity

state KANSAS code KS county RENO code 155 zip code 67501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Ramon Powers RAMON POWERS, MARCH 17, 1994
Signature of certifying official/Title STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
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 or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
 entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Signature of the Keeper Edson H Beall Date of Action 4/29/94

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Romanesque

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

STONE: Limestone

roof CERAMIC TILE

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.)

- XX 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.
XX 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:

- XX 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)

RELIGION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1910- 1911

Significant Dates

1910- 1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

MASQUERAY, EMMANUEL L. (ARCHITECT)

ELLIS, HARRY I. (BUILDER)

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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:

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

Name of repository:

Name of Property

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property LESS THAN 1 ACRE

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

UTM grid 1: Zone 14, Easting 594120, Northing 4212720

UTM grid 3: 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 MARTHA HAGEDORN-KRASS, ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

organization KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY date MARCH 17, 1994

street & number 120 W. 10TH STREET telephone 913-296-5264

city or town TOPEKA state KANSAS zip code 66612

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 EUGENE GERBER, BISHOP OF WICHITA CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF WICHITA

street & number 424 NORTH BROADWAY telephone

city or town WICHITA state KANSAS zip code 67202

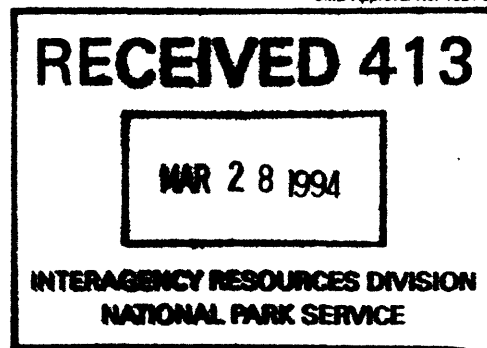
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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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DESCRIPTION

St. Teresa's Catholic Church (1910- 1911) is located at 211 E. Fifth Avenue in Hutchinson, Reno County, Kansas (pop. 39,308). The red brick Romanesque Revival church is covered with a red tile gable roof. Two asymmetrical, square towers frame the gable facade, a red tile, hipped roof surmounts each tower. Two pedimented pavilions project slightly from the most southern bays of the west and east elevations, forming the transept. Shallow, cross gable roofs of red tile surmount the transept projections. A five-sided apse projects from the center of the southern nave wall, covered with a red tile roof. A one-story, square vestry room with an above grade foundation is fitted into the corner between the eastern side of the apse and the southern elevation. The church maintains a northern facade orientation, with overall measurements of 138 feet from north to south and 48 feet from east to west. The western tower measures 115 feet high, the eastern tower measures 70 feet high. A modern rectory, garage and school stand to the east of the church and are not included in the nomination.

The Romanesque Revival church employs two asymmetrical, square towers that frame the gable facade, a shortened transept, and a five-sided apse to achieve its streamlined, twentieth century appearance. Red brick is employed in recessed panels and arches to provide textural diversity for the ecclesiastical form. Limestone beltcourses, sills, voussoirs, impost blocks, entablatures, and watertables provide visual articulation of form against the red brick body of the church. Red tile delineates the building's various roof shapes and heights. Paired, triple grouped, and single arched stained glass windows fenestrate the body of the church, three rose windows accentuate the transepts and the gable facade.

The building's interior space is defined by an uninterrupted nave that terminates at the shallow transept. A five-sided apse extends south from the transept. A vestry extends from the eastern wall of the apse. An organ loft projects from the building's northern wall, containing the 1931 pipe organ. The church is entered through an enclosed vestibule, access to the organ loft is achieved through a secondary room on the western side of the vestibule. Dentilled pilasters separate each stained glass grouping on the nave walls and provide an impost from which the semi-circular barrel ribs can spring. The original translucent glass and burnished metal lanterns hang from the nave's modified barrel vaulted ceiling. The church's plaster walls are marbled in brown and cream tones. Gold gilt emblems decorate the ribs of the modified barrel vault, the arched apse entry, and the window sills. Two rows of pews fill the nave, providing seating for 465.

New Testament scenes provide the imagery for the stained glass windows. The eastern transept is fenestrated by a round window containing the scene of "God the Father", this window surmounts a triple grouping of arched windows containing the scene of "The Annunciation." Four pairs of double arched, stained glass windows fenestrate the eastern nave wall, in an order moving from south to north the windows contain the following scenes: "Baptism of Our Lord," "Samaritan Woman at the well," " Our Lord and Peter with Key," " Our Lord with Martha and Mary." The western transept is fenestrated by a round window containing the scene of "Our

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Lord Crowned with thorns," this surmounts a triple grouping of arched windows containing the scene of "St. Catherine of Siena." Four pairs of double arched, stained glass windows fenestrate the western nave wall, in an order moving from south to north the windows contain the following scenes: "Our Lord with James and John- The Sons of Zebedee," "Mary Magdalene at the Tomb of Resurrection," "Blessed Mother and St. Dominic," "St. Margaret Mary and the Sacred Heart."

St. Teresa's Catholic Church maintains a high degree of architectural integrity and is an important example of an ecclesiastical interpretation of the Romanesque Revival in Kansas. The church maintains an active congregation, in 1975 the building was renovated. The \$314,000 project funded repair and replacement of the broken and leaking roof tiles; installation of gutters, downspouts, and roof snowguards; building of new sidewalks and handicap access; cleaning, tuck-pointing, and waterproofing of bricks; and installation of new heating, air conditioning and wiring. Also during the project the arched and round stained glass windows in the nave, transept, and apse were releaded and sealed on the exterior; the damaged interior plaster was repaired; the interior was repainted and decorated using gold gilt emblems and extensive marbleization; the tiered Del Prado altar was renovated; the statues were removed, cleaned and restored to their original colors; new carpet was installed; new interior and exterior vestibule doors were installed; and the original 600 pews were removed and replaced with 465 pews.

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SIGNIFICANCE

St. Teresa's Catholic Church (1910- 1911) is being nominated to the National Register under criteria A and C for its historical association with the growth and development of the Catholic Church in Hutchinson, Kansas and for its architectural significance as an example of a Romanesque Revival church. The building was designed by Emmanuel L. Masqueray (1861-1917), a St. Paul, Minnesota based architect who is noted for the commissions he received from the Catholic Church for cathedrals and parish churches in the midwest and the plains during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

The Wichita Diocese of the Catholic Church, which included Hutchinson and much of southwestern Kansas, grew rapidly during the first two decades of the twentieth century. This growth is attributed to the efforts of Bishop John J. Hennessy. Hennessy embarked on an aggressive campaign to expand and organize the parishes in the 42,000 miles of the diocese territory, resulting in the construction of many stone and brick churches throughout its territory. By 1920, 52 new churches had been constructed to serve a Catholic population of 37,848.

The construction of St. Teresa's Catholic Church was a direct result of the growth pattern experienced by the diocese during these years. The Catholic Church built its first house of worship in Hutchinson in 1879, by 1901 the congregation had grown sufficiently to require two priests. The church purchased its present site in 1896, moving the original wooden church to that site. Ground was broken for the new church in March 1910, and the building was dedicated a year later.

At the May 1911 dedication of St. Teresa's Catholic Church, Bishop Hennessy stated that: "When I first saw Hutchinson twenty-three years ago, I had no idea of the possibility of there ever being such a handsome church building erected here for the use of a Catholic population. But Hutchinson has grown, and it certainly can be truthfully said that the Catholics of Hutchinson have tried to keep pace with the progressiveness of the community." (The Catholic Advance, 27 May 1911)

Masqueray received the Hutchinson commission based on his association with Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minnesota. Masqueray, a student of the Beaux Arts tradition, immigrated from France to New York City in 1887, working first as a designer for Carrere and Hastings, and by 1892 as chief assistant to Richard Morris Hunt. As chief of design for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis from 1901 until 1904, Masqueray became acquainted with Archbishop Ireland.

Ireland was searching for an architect to design a new cathedral for St. Paul and a basilica for Minneapolis. "Through the patronage of Archbishop Ireland, he obtained two dozen parish church commissions in the ten years left to him and also designed three more cathedrals. The first of these was the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, built in Wichita, Kansas in 1909-1912." (Lathrop, 1980)

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"Masqueray became one of the leading designers of parish churches for the Roman Catholic church in the Midwest.....Between 1909 and 1917, he built small churches in **Parsons and Hutchinson, Kansas**; Somerset, Wisconsin; Woonsocket, South Dakota; Cedar Falls, Decorah, Manchester, and Van Horne, Iowa; and St. Paul, St. Peter, Rogers, Minnesota, Marshall, and Benson, Minnesota. They were constructed in French or Italian Romanesque and Renaissance or Baroque styles, without transepts, usually of brick with stone trim, symmetrically organized, with one or two spires often adjacent to the front entrance. Of modest size, almost all were built for under \$40,000. They usually featured simple furnishings and a modicum of ornamentation, yet were beautiful in their very simplicity." (Lathrop, 1980)

Masqueray visited the Hutchinson site and delivered the plans for the church in March 1910. The cornerstone was purchased from Grimes Monument Works and was laid in April 1910. Harry I. Ellis Construction of Wichita built the church over the course of the year. (Hutchinson News, 10 March 1910)

"Following the blessing and dedication ceremonies, Solemn High Mass was sung by the officiating priests, and the cathedral choir from Wichita sang Rosewig's Mass.....The beautiful altar decorations, the splendid church, the music by choir and orchestra, combined to make the dedication of St. Teresa's an event long to be cherished by those who were fortunate enough to be present." (The Catholic Advance, 27 May 1911)

"The new church is not yet completely furnished.....There is a new high altar to cost \$700 yet to be installed, together with the Stations of the cross, cost about \$900 more. The pipe organ will be put in later as well as vestment cases, confessionals and other things.....When entirely completed and furnished St. Teresa's church will have cost about \$51,000." (The Catholic Advance, 27 May 1911)

The Romanesque Revival church employs two asymmetrical, square towers that frame the gable facade, a shortened transept, and a five-sided apse to achieve its streamlined, twentieth century appearance. Red brick is employed in recessed panels and arches to provide textural diversity for the ecclesiastical form. Limestone beltcourses, sills, voussoirs, impostes, entablatures, and watertables provide visual articulation of form against the red brick body of the church. Red tile delineates the building's various roof shapes and heights. Paired, triple grouped, and single arched stained glass windows fenestrate the body of the church, three rose windows accentuate the transepts and the gable facade.

The Romanesque Revival style is characterized by massive articulated wall structures, round arches, and powerful vaults, this style was used primarily for churches. Romanesque architecture is based on Roman and Byzantine elements, it emerged in Western Europe in the early 11th century and lasted until the middle of the 12th century. The Romanesque Revival became popular in America during the second half of the 19th century, and is most frequently applied in church design. Twentieth century interpretations are frequently seen in communities such as

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Hutchinson, where the second and third generations built a new church.

"Semicircular arches are used for all openings and sometimes where there are no openings, in a series as a form of wall enrichment; in such cases the arches may intersect one another. Nearly always the round-arch form is repeated in miniature in the arcaded corbel table. Under stringcourses and eaves, including the raking eaves of the gables, this is a feature-- and may on occasion be the only feature- which distinguishes the Romanesque from other round-arched styles (such as Italian Villa). Buttresses are normally of slighter projection than Gothic. Towers may be finished off with parapets or topped with pyramidal roofs or- though these are strictly speaking Gothic- with spires. A favorite form of tower roof is pyramidal with concave slopes. Massing may be symmetrical or asymmetrical; in churches with two-towered facades one tower is often taller than the other. The wheel window (really a Gothic feature, like the spire, but with precedents in the late Romanesque architecture of Italy) is common. Wall surfaces are broad and smooth." (Whiffen, 1992, p. 61)

The church maintains an active congregation, in 1975 the building was renovated. The \$314,000 project funded repair and replacement of the broken and leaking roof tiles; installation of gutters, downspouts, and roof snowguards; building of new sidewalks and handicap access; cleaning, tuck-pointing, and waterproofing of bricks; and installation of new heating, air conditioning and wiring. Also during the project the arched and round stained glass windows in the nave, transept, and apse were releaded and sealed on the exterior; the damaged interior plaster was repaired; the interior was repainted and decorated using gold gilt emblems and extensive marbleization; the tiered Del Prado altar was renovated; the statues were removed, cleaned and restored to their original colors; new carpet was installed; new interior and exterior vestibule doors were installed; and the original 600 pews were removed and replaced with 465 pews.

St. Teresa's Catholic Church maintains a high degree of architectural integrity and is an important example of an ecclesiastical interpretation of the Romanesque Revival in Kansas. The church also gains significance for its association with the Wichita Diocese's aggressive campaign to expand and organize the parishes in its territory. Finally, the church is one of three examples in Kansas of Emmanuel Masqueray's work.

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SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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The Catholic Advance (Wichita, Kansas) Vol. XV, No. 8, 27 May 1911.

Hutchinson News; 10 March 1910, 12 January 1911, 11 May 1911.

Laird, Linda. "St. Teresa's Church National Register nomination draft," 1991.

Lathrop, Alan K. "A French Architect in Minnesota: Emmanuel L. Masqueray, 1861-1917," Minnesota History: The Quarterly of the Minnesota Historical Society, Summer 1980, pp. 43-56.

Maley, Mary. Personal interview with Martha Hagedorn-Krass, August 1992.

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Withey, Henry F. and Withey, Elsie Rathburn. Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased). (Los Angeles: Hennessey and Ingalls, 1970).

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Style. (Boston: MIT Press, 1992).

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated property stands on the E 1/2, Lot 12, All Lots 13 and 14, Parking Lot Miller's and Smith's Addition. The property is bounded to the north by East 5th Avenue, to the west by Poplar Street, and to the east and south by adjacent property lines.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the entire parcel that is historically associated with the property. A modern rectory, garage and school stand to the east of the church and are not included in the nomination.