

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 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: St. Joseph's Parish Complex

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

2. Location

Street & number: 500 Woodlawn Avenue

City or town: Collingdale State: PA County: Delaware

Not for Publication: NA Vicinity: NA

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 Applicable National Register Criteria: X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

<u>Andrew J. McDonald</u>	<u>4/16/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission</u>	
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/Title:	Date
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:)

Liz Dennis

Signature of the Keeper

5/29/18

Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

- EDUCATIONAL - School
- RELIGION – Religious Facility
- RELIGION – Church-Related Residence

Current Functions

- EDUCATIONAL - School
- RELIGION – Religious Facility
- RELIGION – Church-Related Residence

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS – Colonial Revival

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick

Narrative Description

St. Joseph's Parish complex is located on a T-shaped, 3.25-acre parcel in the southwest portion of Collingdale in Delaware County, PA. The property is located in a neighborhood setting on the north half of the block bounded by Woodlawn Avenue to the east, Bartram Avenue to the north, Lafayette Avenue to the west and Beechwood Avenue to the south. The property contains six buildings, all brick; one structure, a stone grotto; and one site, the grave of Reverend Otho C. Gromoll (located beneath the grotto). Each of these resources contributes to the district's significance and integrity. The oldest building in the complex is the 1916 school building, which fronts onto Woodlawn Avenue near the northeast corner of the site; this building has a 1928 addition. Facing Bartram Avenue, in the northwest corner of the site, is the 1923 rectory/convent, which was enlarged in 1955. West of the original school building's addition and facing Lafayette Avenue is a 1959 school building. The 1955 church is located in the southern part of the parcel, facing Woodlawn Avenue. An adjacent 1955 rectory is on the south side of the church, with a 1955 garage directly behind. The c.1935 stone grotto is in the northeast corner of the property. The grotto was erected c.1935 under the direction of Reverend Gromoll with stones imported from Lourdes (Photograph #5).¹ The complex overall has limited landscape features. The area around the 1916 school and 1923 rectory/convent is a grassy lawn with modest plantings and trees, paved paths and sidewalks. To the south of the 1928 school addition and 1959 school is a large paved parking lot that is flanked on the east and west by paved sidewalks (Photograph #9). Around the 1955 church and rectory there are grassy areas with limited plantings and trees, paved paths and sidewalks. There have been no significant changes to the building or complex since the school annex construction in 1959.

N. Chester Pike is located approximately two miles south and W. Baltimore Pike is located approximately two miles north of the subject property. A SEPTA Regional rail line is also located directly across Woodlawn Avenue, and was one of the primary factors that contributed to the growth of the area. The surrounding neighborhood is largely residential with 1½- and 2½-story, single and twin, modest single-family homes, which primarily date to the early to mid-20th century. There are also numerous nearby cemeteries and parks, including Eden Cemetery (NR 2010), Mt. Zion Memorial Cemetery and Collingdale Park to the east and Mt. Lebanon Cemetery and Mt. Jacob Cemetery to the west. MacDade Boulevard, which is the

¹ The Virgin Mary apparently appeared standing on one of the stones when they were located at Lourdes. The builder of the grotto is not known.

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primary commercial thoroughfare in Collingdale, is located three blocks to the south. Immediately to the south of the complex is a c.1950 garden apartment complex.

1916 School; 1928 Addition

The school building was the first building constructed on the site in 1916 and leans toward the Renaissance Revival style. It was designed by architect Paul Monaghan. In 1928, the building was approximately doubled in size with an addition to the south, which features more Colonial Revival style details. Both the original building and the addition match in scale and material. The 2 ½-story, rectangular building is clad in brown brick. All elevations have detailing including a limestone cap along the water table, limestone window sills, a brick stringcourse between the 1st and 2nd floors, brick detailing throughout and a metal cornice along the roofline. Many of the window openings also have jack arched brick heads with limestone keystones. There is a limestone date stone at the northeast corner reading "1916" and a limestone date stone at the southeast corner reading "1928".

The building has a low roofline with a hipped roof of asphalt shingles and there are hipped roof dormers in the center of the north and south elevations (Photographs #1-4). There is a brick chimney in the northwest corner and a tiered brick and bronze bell tower near the center of the east elevation. The base has a centered pediment with a stone cap on all sides, which frames a bas-relief roundel with cardinal point keystones. The second tier has paired multi-light wood windows on all sides and a stone cornice. The top tier has a bronze base and a domed octagonal cupola with arched openings and a hanging bell.

The east elevation is fifteen bays wide in the raised basement and on the 1st floor and eleven bays wide on the 2nd floor (Photographs #1-3). The eight southernmost bays are part of the 1928 addition. In the raised basement, the southernmost bay has no openings. The second through sixth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth bays from the south each contain two 3/3 metal windows. The seventh bay from the south contains a single 3/3 metal window. The eighth bay from the south projects slightly and contains three 3/3 metal windows. The ninth and fifteenth bays from the south contain a single-leaf metal door with a stone surround that is accessed by two stone steps. The twelfth bay from the south contains a double-sided staircase with a brick base stone treads and risers and metal handrails. On the 1st floor, the southernmost bay contains a multi-light c.1985 window. The second through sixth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth bays from the south contain arched openings, in a nod to the Renaissance Revival style, with contemporary 1/1 windows and infill above a brick panel. The seventh bay from the south contains a single-leaf metal door with a multi-light wood transom and a jack arch brick lintel with a stone keystone. The elevated entrance is located up several metal steps. The eighth bay from the south projects slightly and contains a Palladian window with a stone surround containing a centered pediment supported by engaged Doric columns and flanking Doric pilasters. The center opening contains an arched opening with a contemporary 1/1

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window and infill and the flanking openings contain a contemporary 1/1 window and infill. The ninth bay from the south contains a 1-light replacement window. The twelfth bay from the south contains a single-leaf c.1985 door with an arched transom containing contemporary infill. The entrance has an arched stone surround with a stone keystone and flanking scrolled stone brackets that support a stone lintel. The northernmost bay contains two vertical 1-light windows with stone surrounds. On the 2nd floor, the southernmost bay contains a c.1985 multi-light window with a multi-light arched transom. The second through fourth bays from the south contain three c.1985 multi-light windows. The fifth bay from the south contains a single c.1985 multi-light window. The sixth bay contains a Palladian window with a stone surround containing a centered arch with a keystone supported by Doric pilasters. The center opening contains an arched multi-light c.1985 window and the flanking openings contain 2/2 c.1985 windows. The seventh bay from the south contains a 2-light replacement window. The eighth through tenth bays from the south four 1/1 aluminum windows and the northernmost bay contains a 2-light aluminum window.

The north elevation is three bays wide (Photograph #3). In the raised basement, the outermost bays contain 3/3 metal windows. The center bay contains a prominent set of stone steps flanked by brick wing walls with stone caps and a centered metal handrail. On the 1st floor, the outermost bays contain 3/3 aluminum windows topped by a wood panel and a multi-light arched window. The center bay contains double-leaf metal c.1985 doors with a painted wood surround and a 3-light arched wood transom. The entire entrance has a large stone surround with fluted stone brackets that support a stone lintel. The lintel supports a stone cross and below it is an inscription reading "FOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY." On the 2nd floor, the outermost bays contain 6/6 c.1985 aluminum windows. The center bay contains a centered 6/6 c.1985 aluminum window flanked by 2/2 c.1985 aluminum windows.

The west elevation is sixteen bays wide in the raised basement and 1st floor and twelve bays wide on the 2nd floor (Photograph #4). The nine southernmost bays are part of the 1928 addition, which projects slightly from the 1916 section of the façade. In the raised basement, the first, seventh and ninth bays from the south contain single 3/3 metal windows. The second, third, fifth, sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth and fourteenth bays from the south contain two 3/3 metal windows. The fourth, tenth, thirteenth and fifteenth bays from the south contain a single-leaf c.1985 door with multi-light wood sidelights and a multi-light wood transom, which is located below grade. The northernmost bay contains a painted louvered metal vent. On the 1st floor, the southernmost bay contains two vertical 1/1 c.1985 windows. The second through sixth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth and fifteenth bays from the south contain original 6/6 wood windows with 2/2 wood sidelights and a multi-light arched wood transom. The seventh and ninth bays from the south contain single-leaf metal c.1985 door with 3-light wood transoms and brick jack arch lintels with stone keystones. The elevated entrances are accessed by metal steps. The tenth bay from the south contains a 10/10 wood window. The thirteenth

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bay from the south contains a single-leaf metal door with multi-light wood sidelights and a multi-light arched wood transom. The elevated door is accessed by a flight of metal steps. The northernmost bay contains two vertical 6/6 c.1985 aluminum windows. On the 2nd floor, the southernmost bay contains a single 6/6 c.1985 window. The second, third, sixth and twelfth bays from the south contain three 6/6 c.1985 windows. The fourth bay from the south contains four 6/6 c.1985 windows. The fifth and seventh through eleventh bays from the south contains two 6/6 c.1985 windows.

The south elevation is three bays wide (Photograph #4). In the raised basement, the outermost bays contain 3/3 metal windows. The center bay contains a prominent set of stone steps flanked by brick wing walls with stone caps and a centered metal handrail. On the 1st floor, the outermost bays contain 1/1 c.1985 windows. The center bay contains a double-leaf metal c.1985 door flanked by single-leaf metal c.1985 doors. The doors are separated by brick pilasters with stone based and topped by brick arched with stone keystone in the center arch. Above these openings is a second tier of windows with 1/1 c.1985 windows in the outermost bays and three 1/1 c.1985 windows in the center bay. On the 2nd floor, the westernmost bay contains a 1/1 c.1985 window to the west of a smaller 1/1 c.1985 window. The center bay contains a center 1/1 c.1985 window flanked by narrow 1/1 c.1985 windows. The easternmost bay contains a 1/1 c.1985 window.

The interior of the 1916 section of the building has a basement primarily open in plan with partitioned spaces to the north and south. The 1st and 2nd floors have a central, double-loaded corridor that accesses a linear series of classrooms on either side. The historic finishes are largely intact on all floors include and wood floors, baseboards, hallway doors and surrounds and transoms, plaster walls, select marble wainscoting in the hallways and terrazzo floors (Photographs #21 and 24-26). Some of the limited contemporary finishes include dropped acoustical tile ceilings, linoleum flooring and fluorescent lighting. The building has two stairways, which are located in the northeast and southeast corners and provide access to all floors. The U-return stairways have metal newels and balustrades and wood treads and risers. Prior to the construction of the 1928 addition, the basement contained a playroom, the 1st floor contained an auditorium, chapel, administrative space and living quarters for Reverend Grommoll and the 2nd floor contained six, coeducational classrooms. The interior was completely remodeled at the time of the addition and there is no remaining evidence of this original configuration other than that the basement continues to be mostly open in plan.

In the 1928 section, all floors have a centered, double-loaded corridor that provides access to a linear series of classrooms on floor. On the 2nd floor, the four original, narrow cloakrooms remain intact. The historic finishes are largely intact on all floors include and wood floors, baseboards, chalkboards, plaster walls, terrazzo floors in select hallways and hallway doors, surrounds and transoms. Some of the limited contemporary finishes include dropped acoustical

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tile ceilings, synthetic paneling, carpeting, linoleum flooring and fluorescent lighting (Photograph #22, 23, 28 and 29). The building has one stairway, which is located in the southeast corner and provides access to all floors. The U-return stairway has metal treads and risers and painted metal balusters and non-historic painted metal railings (Photograph #27).

1923 Rectory/Convent; 1955 Addition

The rectory/convent is a 3 ½-story, rectangular building designed in the Colonial Revival style and clad in brown brick. Paul Monaghan (who designed the original 1916 building on the property) was the architect. The east, north and west elevations have brick detailing, arched window heads on the 1st floor and brick jack arch window heads on the 2nd floor, both of which have stone keystones. There is also a stone date stone at the northeast corner reading "1923." The building has a gambrel roof with seven hipped dormer windows on the east elevation, five hipped former windows on the west elevation and a brick chimney near the southwest corner. In 1955, a 2 ½-story addition was constructed to the south, when the building was converted from a rectory to a convent. The rectangular addition is clad in red brick with a painted stucco water table and a stone cap along the roofline. The addition has a flat roof with a shallow parapet and two centered mechanical penthouses.

The north elevation is three bays wide on all floors (Photographs #6 and 8). In the raised basement, the outermost bays contain painted metal grilles. The center bay contains a prominent set of stone steps flanked by stepped brick wing walls with stone caps and a centered metal handrail. On the 1st floor, the outermost bays contain 8/8 wood windows. The center bay contains a single-leaf, paneled, 2-light wood door with multi-light wood sidelights and a multi-light wood transom. The entrance is topped by a painted wood portico that is supported by decorative metal posts. On the 2nd floor, all bays contain multi-light wood windows. On the 3rd floor, all bays contain 1/1 c.1985 windows. A small, centered arched window with contemporary infill sits just below the gambrel.

The east elevation is ten bays wide (Photographs #6 and 7). The four northernmost bays are part of the original, 1923 building. In the raised basement, the first, second and fourth through sixth bays from the south have plywood infill. The seventh and eighth bays from the south contain two metal grilles. There are no other basement openings. On the 1st floor, the first, second and fourth through sixth bays from the south contain paired multi-light c.1985 windows. The third bay from the south contains a single-leaf, 2-light wood door under a fabric awning. The seventh bay from the south contains paired c.1985 windows. The eighth bay from the south contains a single-leaf wood door with a 3-light wood transom below a suspended painted wood portico. The elevated entrance is located up a set of brick steps with a metal railing. The ninth bay from the south projects from the remainder of the elevation on the 1st and 2nd floors. The three-sided bay contains multi-light c.1985 windows on all elevations. The tenth bay from the south contains an 8/8 wood window. On the 2nd floor, the six southernmost bays

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contain multi-light c.1985 windows but the window in the third bay from the south is considerably lower than the rest of the floor. The seventh, eighth and tenth bays from the south contain multi-light c.1985 windows. The ninth bay from the south contains full height, multi-light arched wood windows to the north and south and full height, multi-light wood windows to the east. In the 1923 building, the 3rd floor contains the dormer windows described above.

The west elevation is ten bays wide (Photograph #8). The five northernmost bays are part of the original, 1923 building. In the raised basement, the five northernmost bays contain painted metal grilles and the five southernmost bays contain plywood infill. On the 1st floor, the five northernmost bays contain multi-light wood windows of varying sizes. The sixth through ninth bays from the north contain a single multi-light c.1985 window. The northernmost bay contains two multi-light c.1985 windows. On the 2nd floor, the northernmost bay contains a projecting 3-sided wood bay with 1/1 c.1985 windows to the north and south and two 6-light wood windows to the east. The second bay from the north contains a multi-light c.1985 window below a wood panel and an arched multi-light c.1985 window. The third through fifth bays from the north contain multi-light c.1985 windows. The sixth through ninth bays from the north contain a single multi-light c.1985 window. The northernmost bay contains two multi-light c.1985 windows. In the 1923 building, the 3rd floor contains the dormer windows described above.

The south elevation is three bays wide (Photograph #7). In the raised basement, all bays have plywood infill. On the 1st floor, the two westernmost bays contain multi-light c.1985 windows. The easternmost bay contains a single-leaf, multi-light wood door under a fabric awning. The elevated entrance is accessed by concrete steps. On the 2nd floor, all bays contain multi-light c.1985 windows. The 3rd floor of the 1923 rectory/convent is significantly recessed, but visible. The outermost bays contain 1/1 c.1985 windows. The center bay contains a single-leaf, 1-light c.1985 replacement door that accessed the roof of the 1955 addition by a set of wooden steps. A small, centered arched window with contemporary infill sits just below the gambrel.

The interior of the 1923 section has open plan basement for storage and laundry space. On the 1st floor, there is a central, double-loaded corridor, which provides access to flanking reception, office and dining spaces (Photograph #30). The 2nd and 3rd floors are largely similar with a central, double-loaded corridor, which provides access to individual rooms that are arranged in a linear manner. The only exception is the open Chapel space at the north end of the 2nd floor (Photograph #33). The 1923 section has two U-return stairways near the northwest and southeast corners, which have wood treads and risers and painted wood railings (Photograph #31). The finishes are largely original and consist of wood floors and detailing, painted plaster walls and wood doors. There are also some contemporary finishes, including carpeting and dropped acoustical tile ceilings.

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On the interior, of the 1955 section, the basement has been divided into three spaces, which serve as laundry and storage areas. On the 1st floor, there is a central, double-loaded corridor, which provides access to flanking dining, kitchen and community spaces (Photograph #32). On the 2nd floor, there is a central, double-loaded corridor, which provides access to individual rooms that are arranged in a linear manner. There is one U-return stairway near in the center of the east elevation, which has wood treads and risers and a painted wood railing. The existing finishes match those of the 1923 section.

1955 Church

The 1955 church, designed by the firm Gleeson and Mulrooney, is a 2-story, T-shaped building designed in the Romanesque Revival style that was often seen in Catholic churches in the mid-20th century. It is clad in red brick with limestone trim and a limestone corbel table. The nave has a low-pitched, hipped roof with red Spanish tile and the transept has a flat roof with mechanical units in the northwest and southwest corners. There is a shallow brick parapet with a stone cap along all elevations with brick pediments at both the east and west ends of the nave and the north and south ends of the transept.

On the east elevation, the 1st floor is clad in limestone and projects slightly from the remainder of the elevation (Photographs #13 and 17). The projection consists of a rounded arched colonnade supported by hexagonal Doric columns with a stylized cornice with dentil moldings. Metal lanterns flank the colonnade. The upper portion of the façade is primarily clad in brick with a stepped roofline. There is a single, centered bay with a prominent, tripartite, arched stained glass windows depicting St. Joseph with a unifying arched limestone surround. The bay is surrounded with limestone trim with a running arch molding that extends along the roofline. The centered pediment is topped by a limestone cross.

The north elevation is nine bays wide and brick pilasters with stone caps separate the bays (Photographs #13-15). The easternmost bay contains two stained glass windows below two large louvered metal vents. The second through fifth bays from the east contain tripartite arched stained glass windows. The sixth through eighth bays from the east are part of the transept and extend from the remainder of the elevation. The east elevation of the transept contains a projecting brick pedimented vestibule with a hipped, red Spanish tile roof. The entrance consists of double leaf wood doors that are accessed by a concrete ramp with metal railings. The north elevation of the transept contains a centered tripartite arched stained glass window flanked by single arched stained glass windows. Above the center window is a bas-relief limestone roundel. The westernmost bay contains three, rectangular leaded glass windows with exterior storm windows. There is a projecting brick section between the two westernmost bays, which has double-leaf wood doors on the east elevation.

The west elevation is nine bays wide with the outermost bays being recessed from the remainder of the façade (Photographs #15 and 16). The outermost bays contain single rectangular leaded glass windows with exterior storm windows. In the second, third, seventh and eighth bays from the north contain paired 1/1 windows in the raised basement and paired

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leaded glass windows with exterior storm windows above. The three center bays contain single 1/1 windows in the raised basement and single leaded glass windows with exterior storm windows above. Above the center bay is a tripartite arched stained glass window with a louvered metal vent above.

The south elevation is nine bays wide and brick pilasters with stone caps separate the bays (Photograph #17). The easternmost bay contains two stained glass windows below two large louvered metal vents. The second through fifth bays from the east contain tripartite arched stained glass windows. The sixth through eighth bays from the east are part of the transept and extend from the remainder of the elevation. The east elevation of the transept contains a projecting brick pedimented vestibule with a hipped, red Spanish tile roof. The entrance consists of double leaf wood doors that are accessed by a concrete ramp with metal railings. The north elevation of the transept contains a centered tripartite arched stained glass window flanked by single arched stained glass windows. Above the center window is a bas-relief limestone roundel. The westernmost bay contains three, rectangular leaded glass windows with exterior storm windows. There is a projecting brick section between the two westernmost bays, which has double-leaf wood doors on the east elevation.

The interior of the church is entirely intact from the 1955 construction. It follows a traditional cruciform plan with a narthex at the west end, the nave and transept in the center and the sanctuary and altar to the east. Above the narthex is a choir and gallery space (Photographs #34-36). There are also ancillary spaces in the northwest and southwest corners. The interior design of the church was largely based on the dictates of Vatican II, which, among other things, rotated the altar so that the celebrant faced the congregation during Mass. The existing finishes including seating capacity for 1,000, limestone walls, Portuguese marble wainscoting, acoustic tile ceiling, and tile floors. There is a marble altar with mosaic inlay, multi-colored marble statues, and oak confessionals and pews. There is a total of eleven stained glass windows on the south, west and north elevations. Behind the altar on the west elevation is the Blessed Trinity. The south and north elevations feature depictions of Christ the King; Immaculate Conception of Our Lady; St. Peter and St. Pius X, the first and last Popes in the catalog of the saints; missionaries St. Patrick and St. Isaac Jogues; St. Thomas Aquinas and St. John Vianney and St. Agnes and St. Catherina of Alexandria.²

1955 Rectory

The 1955 rectory, also by Gleeson and Mulrooney, is a 2-story, H-shaped red brick building with a stone base, a stone cap along the roofline and there is a stone stringcourse above the 2nd floor windows on the east elevation. The windows also have a combination of stone surrounds and stone sills. The roof is flat with a shallow parapet and mechanical equipment scattered

² "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary" (Collingdale, PA: St. Joseph's Parish, 1991): 31.

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throughout. In the center of the south elevation is a red brick parapet with a stone cap and topped with a stone cross.

The east elevation is five bays wide with the center three bays slightly projecting from the remainder of the elevation (Photograph #18). On the 1st floor, the outermost bays contain paired 1/1 aluminum windows. The second and fourth bays from the south contain 1/1 aluminum windows. The center bay contains a single-leaf wood door with an arched stone surround beneath a fabric awning. On the 2nd floor, the outermost bays contain paired 1/1 aluminum windows. The three center bays contain 1/1 aluminum windows with arched stone transoms.

The south elevation is six bays wide with the outermost bays slightly projecting from the remainder of the elevation (Photograph #18). On both floors, all window openings contain either single or paired 1/1 aluminum windows.

The west elevation is five bays wide (Photograph #19). On both floors, all window openings contain either single or paired 1/1 aluminum windows. The 1st floor also has a centered, single-leaf glazed aluminum door below a fabric awning.

The north elevation is six bays wide with the outermost bays slightly projecting from the remainder of the elevation (Photograph #19). On both floors, all window openings contain either single or paired 1/1 aluminum windows. At the east end of the elevation is a single-leaf glazed aluminum door that provides access to an open area shaded by an aluminum canopy with aluminum supports.

On the interior, the basement has been subdivided into three primary spaces, all of which are used for storage. The 1st and 2nd floors have a central, double-loaded corridor, which provide access to flanking to reception, office and dining spaces on the former and studies and individual sleeping spaces on the latter (Photographs #37 and 39). There is one U-return stairway at the east end and a straight-run wood stairway at the west end. Both stairways have painted wood treads, riser and railings (Photograph #38). The finishes are largely original and consist of wood floors, painted drywall walls and ceilings, wood trim and hollow core wood doors.

1955 Garage

The 1955 garage is a 1-story building clad in red brick with a stone cap along the roofline and a stone stringcourse above the 1st floor (Photograph #20). The building has a flat roof with a shallow parapet and a low pediment on the east elevation. The east elevation has a large, centered garage-style metal door and no other openings. The south, west and north elevations have no openings. The garage was designed by Gleeson and Mulrooney.

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The interior of the garage is open in plan with a concrete floor and exposed cinderblock walls (Photograph #40).

To the north of the garage is an open carport with a flat roof and stucco supports.

1959 School Annex/Junior High

The 1959 International style school annex, designed by Gleeson and Mulrooney, is a 2-story, rectangular building clad in red brick with a cast stone base, cast stone cornice and cast stone piers separating the bays. There is a stone date stone to the north of the entrance on the west elevation reading "AD 1959." The building has a flat roof with a brick chimney near the northeast corner and mechanical units scattered throughout.

The west elevation is two bays wide (Photograph #12). The northernmost bay has no openings. In the southernmost bay, the 1st floor contains a double-leaf, 2-light aluminum replacement door with a 1-light aluminum transom and a multi-light aluminum surround. Above the entrance bay is a suspended cast stone canopy. On the 2nd floor, the north and south sides of the bay each contain a 6-light aluminum window.

The south elevation is ten bays wide (Photograph #11). In the outermost bays, the brick has a perforated pattern and there are no openings. On both floors, each bay contains multi-light aluminum windows. The 1st floor also has three single-leaf metal doors inserted into the window openings.

On the east elevation, the 1st floor contains a centered, double-leaf, 2-light aluminum replacement door with a 1-light aluminum transom and 2-light aluminum sidelights (Photographs #10 and 11). Above the entrance bay is a suspended cast stone canopy. The 2nd floor contains a centered, multi-light aluminum window.

The north elevation is ten bays wide (Photograph #10). On both floors, all bay contains multi-light aluminum windows.

On the interior, the 1st floor is primarily open in plan with a central community hall (Photograph #41). The east and west ends have been divided into smaller service spaces. On the 2nd floor, there is a central, double-loaded corridor that provides access to a flanking series of linear classroom spaces (Photographs #42 and 43). There are U-return stairways with metal treads, risers and handrails in the southeast and southwest corners. The original finishes are largely intact and include linoleum flooring, fluorescent lighting, exposed and painted concrete columns and ceilings on the 1st floor, dropped acoustical ceilings in the hallways, painted tile, cinderblock and drywall partitions, and chalkboards.

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Integrity

The complex retains integrity in the aspects of design, materials and workmanship. In terms of design, both the overall form and the defining architectural characteristics of all six buildings remain from the time of construction and there have been no significant demolitions or alterations, other than the select replacement of windows and doors in their existing openings. The materials, including brick, limestone and bronze represent a modest but deliberate selection and remain consistent throughout the various building campaigns. The site retains its configuration since the late 1920s, when it was expanded to the west to include the area of the 1959 school annex. The additions to both the 1916 school and the 1923 rectory were done sensitively, so as not to detract from or overshadow the original buildings. Although the majority of the interiors were not accessible at the time of this survey, the ongoing or recently-ongoing uses of the buildings suggest that they remain largely intact.

The location, association, feeling and setting of the complex remain intact since the last phase of construction was completed in 1959. As there has been no change to the site or buildings, the complex continues to read as an ecclesiastical center. The complex continues to play a vibrant role in the Catholic community of Collingdale and thrives as an active participant of this historic, suburban enclave.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- 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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave³
- 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

Areas of Significance

EDUCATION

RELIGION

Period of Significance

1916-1967

Significant Dates

1916, 1923, 1928, 1955, 1959

³ Reverend Otho C. Gromoll is buried beneath the grotto. The gravesite is considered to be a contributing resource within the district.

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Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Monaghan, Paul

Gleeson and Mulrooney (1955, 1959)

Statement of Significance

St. Joseph's Parish Complex is significant as an important local example of a 20th century parish complex, reflecting mid-20th century parochial education trends and the important role of the parish services in the local Catholic community. The period of significance begins in 1916, when the first part of the complex was constructed, and ends c.1970, as the complex continued to play a significant role in the community through the 1970s. The parish complex meets Criteria Consideration A as its significance is derived from the important role it played in the community and in meeting the parish's educational goals. Reverend Otho Gromoll was the parish's first priest and responsible for the early development of the complex. He served the parish until his death in 1945; following his death his body was interred beneath the grotto. Because the grave is integral to the parish district, it is not considered necessary for the complex to meet Criterion Consideration C.

Collingdale was chartered on December 23, 1891, out of the adjacent Darby Borough. From the beginning, the town was largely residential, with large tracts of parks and open cemetery land. Commercial development was concentrated along limited streets, the most prominent of which was MacDade Boulevard. The town experienced immediate growth with the arrival of the railroad in the late 19th century and consequently experienced a tremendous population growth of 535.8% between 1900 and 1920.⁴ This population increase also began the shift from larger, less developed parcels of land to a formalized street grid with regularly spaced, smaller lots for single-family houses.

Not only necessitating the growth of housing, this population expansion also supported institutions like commercial enterprises, churches and schools.⁵ In the early 20th century, the

⁴ Delaware County Planning Department, "Four Borough Joint Comprehensive Plan" (April 2005): 2-6. Collingdale also had additional beneficial infrastructure, such as the 5-cent trolley line that went from nearby Darby directly into Philadelphia. "Collingdale in Midst of Big Building Boom." *Chester Times* (11 August 1908): np.

⁵ "Collingdale in Midst of Big Building Boom."

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town had four churches, in addition to St. Joseph's: Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Central Methodist Episcopal Church, First Baptist Church and First Lutheran Church.⁶ In terms of Catholic churches, there were no others in Collingdale, but the surrounding area had numerous ones at the time, including six in Chester and one each in Clifton, Eddyston, Ivy Mills, Kellyville, Lansdowne, Lenni, Media, Morton, Norwood, Ridley Park, Sharon Hill, Villanova and Wayne.⁷

The town's expansion necessitated the creation of a new Catholic parish in February, 1916. Catholic residents of Collingdale petitioned the Archdiocese for its establishment in October 1915, and it was consequently carved out from the Sharon Hill (to the south) and Kellyville (to the north) parishes.⁸ Sharon Hill had a church and an adjoining rectory, which was built in 1892. In Kellyville, there was only a church, built in 1892. Initially, the new Collingdale parish was just going to be an outpost Chapel for neighboring Sharon Hill but, given the considerable population increase, an entirely separate parish was determined to be more beneficial.

Parochial education in Delaware County, operated by the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, had been accessible since the late 19th century. At that time, the Archdiocese appointed a superintendent of schools and systemized the school administration, which provided the basis of the school system that remains today.⁹ Evidently, expanding opportunities for a Catholic education was deemed a high priority.

The Reverend Otho C. Gromoll (1870-1945) was appointed as the first pastor of the parish. As a parish necessarily needs some kind of physical home, a large, wooded parcel of land on Woodlawn Avenue was purchased from the Philadelphia and Garrettford Street Railway Company by Archbishop Prendergast of Philadelphia (Figure 9). It was the largest parcel of land in downtown Collingdale at the time. The parish held a groundbreaking at the new site on March 19, 1916, the Feast of St. Joseph. The architectural program was practical with a building that combined space for administrative, residential, religious, and educational purposes proposed for the first phase of construction.¹⁰ The 2 ½-story building was to be designed in the Colonial Revival style, measuring fifty-three feet by 104 feet with structural steel, brick cladding and stone, Indiana limestone, bluestone and ornamental iron detailing. Paul Monaghan was to be the architect and James P. Farrell Co. was to be the engineer.¹¹ The

⁶ Almost all of the churches were located on Clifton Street, which is two blocks east of the subject property.

⁷ John W. Jordan, LLD, ed., *History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania and Its People, Volume II* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, 1914): 421.

⁸ "Parish History of St. Joseph Church." <http://www.saintjoseph-collingdale.com/history.html>. Accessed on June 20, 2017; "Church Cornerstone Laid." *Evening Ledger* (26 June 1916): 15.

⁹ Francis J. Ryan, "Roman Catholic Education." <http://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/roman-catholic-education/>. Accessed on June 20, 2017.

¹⁰ "Parish History of St. Joseph Church."

¹¹ "Contracts Awarded." *American Contractor* 37 (15 April 1916): 34.

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building contained a playroom in the basement, an auditorium, chapel, offices, and small living quarters for Father Gromoll on the 1st floor and six classrooms on the 2nd floor.¹² This type of multi-purpose building was comparable among Catholic building projects in the early 20th century, such as at the Blessed Virgin Mary Church in nearby Darby, PA, as there was a pressing need for such programmatic functions and the construction of a formal church necessarily took a substantial amount of time and money.

The six classrooms initially served as an elementary school, with grades 1 through 8.¹³ By the mid-1930s, the school expanded to include a Kindergarten, which originally had forty students.¹⁴ As the only religious school in Collingdale, it began as a unique addition to the community.

At the time, the only other elementary schools in the borough were the Bartram Avenue School, which was established in 1894 and the Pusey Avenue Elementary School, which was established in 1914. The Bartram Avenue School was demolished in 1959 and rebuilt as the Margaret B. Harris Elementary School. These construction dates, which closely coincide with those of the St. Joseph's Elementary School, indicate the town-wide need for additional educational space.

The building was officially opened on Christmas Day 1916 and mass was held.¹⁵ The school opened the following fall with sixty-five students and three nuns from the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary serving as the teachers.¹⁶ By 1919, the enrollment had already increased to 135 with seventy-five boys and sixty girls.¹⁷ In late 1922, Paul Monaghan first drafted plans for a rectory fronting onto Bartram Avenue.¹⁸ A dedicated rectory building was necessitated by a significant growth in the parish, which meant that the school needed more classroom space and the existing building could no longer accommodate the residential and administrative functions of the building.¹⁹ The rectory was completed in mid-1923, and all of the residential and administrative functions were relocated from the 1916 building into the rectory, and the 1916 building was exclusively used as a chapel, school and auditorium.

¹² "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary", 14.

¹³ Elizabeth MacGuire, *Collingdale Borough* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2012): 65.

¹⁴ "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary", 69.

¹⁵ There was also some financial benefit to this, as a church property could only be considered tax exempt if a service was held before the end of the calendar year. "Parish History of St. Joseph Church."

¹⁶ The sisters eventually lived at the rectory on Bartram Avenue. "Parish History of St. Joseph Church"; "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary", 4.

¹⁷ *The Official Catholic Directory for the Year of Our Lord 1919*.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015008491006;view=1up;seq=113>. Accessed on June 20, 2017.

¹⁸ *Philadelphia Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* 39:49 (6 December 1922): 784.

¹⁹ "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary", 14.

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In 1928, the 1916 school building was expanded to the south, as nearly 150 students were seeking enrollment. At the time, the annual tuition was \$11.00 for girls and \$13.00 for boys.²⁰ The 2-story expansion included a 1st floor chapel at the south end, which could seat 556 people, and five classrooms on the 2nd floor, including a typing room. There was also a doctor's office and an administrative office. The notion was that the chapel could ultimately be converted into additional classroom space once a formal church was built.²¹ The cornerstone was laid on April 21, 1928. The building, which was also designed by Monaghan, matched the 1916 in style, scale and materials. The primary element that distinguishes between the two campaigns is the addition of a prominent bell tower, which contains an Angelus bell.²²

Also, around this time, the nuns moved into a newly constructed convent house, which was located at 531 Lafayette Avenue, on the west side of the block from the existing school (Figures 11 and 12).²³ This purchase not only provided a convenient commute for the nuns, but also expanded the adjacent land for the complex. Previously, the nuns had lived at St. Philomena's Convent in Lansdowne from 1917 to 1920 and commuted to the school by trolley, and then in an existing house at 1003 Bartram Avenue, which was located across the street from the school to the north.²⁴ At the time, there were seven nuns.

The 1950s brought an escalating post-war population to Collingdale and St. Joseph's complex once again responded. In 1955, a fourth building campaign was undertaken, to include a formal, freestanding church, junior high school, rectory and expansion to the existing rectory.²⁵ The former rectory was converted into a convent and, included the construction of a rear addition to comfortably accommodate the nuns.²⁶ The 1916/1928 building was completely converted into school and auditorium use. The existing convent was demolished to make way for the new junior high school. All four new buildings were designed by the Philadelphia firm of Gleeson and Mulrooney with D'Ascenzo Studios of Philadelphia providing the stained glass for the church. James P. Farrell Company remained as the engineers for the project.²⁷ The

²⁰ "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary", 11.

²¹ "Cardinal to Bless Two Church Schools." *Philadelphia Inquirer* (20 April 1928): 45.

²² An Angelus bell is specifically rung three times a day – 6:00am, 12:00pm and 6:00pm – to signify the time for a series of prayers.

²³ 531 Lafayette Avenue was built by an unknown architect as speculative, single-family housing. Its only relation to the complex was proximity.

²⁴ "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary", 14.

²⁵ "Parish History of St. Joseph Church."

²⁶ This addition replaced an earlier addition to the building, which dated to 1936. "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary", 15.

²⁷ The Philadelphia firm of Gleeson and Mulrooney was established by Raymond Gleeson and Thomas F. Mulrooney in 1923. From the beginning, the pair specialized in projects for the Catholic church, including the Northeast Catholic High School for Boys in Philadelphia, St. William Church in Philadelphia and St. Thomas the Apostle in Wilmington, DE. "Gleeson and Mulrooney."

https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/25835. Accessed on June 20, 2017.

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construction of the six-building complex was a prominent endeavor in Collingdale and remains the only ecclesiastic complex in Collingdale to this day. On December 8, 1955, the first Mass was held in the newly completed church.

This 1955 campaign was largely in response to an increase of school-aged children and the late 1950s saw some of the peak years of school enrollment.²⁸ Once the school annex was completed in 1959, the complex initially accommodated 1,500 in that first year and expanded to 1,600 students in 1960, from Kindergarten through 8th grade.²⁹ Kindergarteners through 5th graders, along with one section of 6th graders were housed in sixteen classrooms in the 1916/1928 building. The remaining 6th graders, as well as the 7th and 8th graders, were accommodated on the 2nd floor of the new junior high school (annex) building. The new building also provided 1st floor cafeteria space, as well as a large community hall for parish and school functions. The use of this hall as a community space was a concept common in public and parochial schools beginning in the early 20th century. Based on a 1907 initiative in Indiana by William Wirt, this use was a part of the larger notion that the community and the school could efficiently and proactively benefit from each other. Twenty-five nuns, as well as numerous lay teachers, instructed the students.³⁰

This second building campaign was planned before Vatican II in 1959, so there is no direct tie between the two events.³¹ Additionally, regarding the educational aspect, Vatican II never explicitly addressed the issue of Catholic education and never specifically gave direction on what schools should look like, how they should operate or what they should teach.³² It wasn't until 1965 that the church issued the *Gravissimum Educationis* (Declaration on Christian Education), which even then was considered to be a vague tome and was widely criticized as such.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the school was the largest Catholic or public grade school in Delaware County, as well as being a part of the largest Catholic parish in Delaware County, with approximately 1,600 students.³³ At the time, the county had forty-eight parochial schools, which accommodated Kindergarten through 12th grade. Although Collingdale Borough was a

²⁸ "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary", 66.

²⁹ "St. Joseph's Enrolls 1,600." *Delaware County Daily Times* (31 August 1960): 12.

³⁰ After 8th grade, the only local option for high school was Collingdale High School, which was built in 1924 and c.1932. The closest Catholic high school was the Archbishop Prendergast High School in Drexel Hill.

³¹ Vatican II, also known as the Second Vatican Council, was held in 1959 and was promoted as a way for the Catholic church to preserve the tenets and traditions of the past while keeping up with the developments of the present and future. In many ways, it was seen as a way of bridging an increasing gap between the insulated Catholic church and the modern world.

³² Gabriel Moran, "Religious Education after Vatican II", 152, 164.

<http://www.nyu.edu/classes/gmoran/REVAT2.pdf>. Accessed on August 9, 2017.

³³ "Parish History of St. Joseph Church."

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relatively small borough in the county, the age and quality of its school made it a preferred option for the predominantly, white middle-class residents of the area.

Changing demographics and educational priorities lead to an eventual decline of both the school and the parish. By the early 2000s, there were indications that the school was facing difficult circumstances, such as declining enrollment. In early 2010, the archdiocese stated that 200 students were needed to enroll in the fall 2010 semester and, by that spring, only 142 pupils had signed up.³⁴ The school closed in June, 2010.³⁵ Once the school officially closed, the elementary and junior high school students were redistributed to other parochial schools, including St. Gabriel in Norwood, St. Eugene's in Primos or Our Lady of Fatima in Secane.

Architecture

It is possible the complex is also significant for architectural significance, but the information available at this time did not permit a full assessment. The original 1916-1928 building could be seen as a major work by architect Paul Monaghan (1885-1968) as could the 1923 rectory/convent. Born in Harrisburg, PA, Monaghan graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with a B.S. in architecture in 1907. In 1911, he briefly served as an architect for Philadelphia's Department of Wharves, Docks & Ferries, but in 1912 established his own small practice in Philadelphia in which he "developed a specialty in the design of Catholic churches and institutions."³⁶ Apart from his numerous parish churches in Philadelphia and the nearby suburbs, Monaghan was commissioned to design numerous buildings for Villanova and Immaculata Universities in Pennsylvania, and designed a chapel at St. Charles Borromeo Seminary, the headquarters of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, in 1925. One of his best-known comparable complexes is the St. Vincent's Home/Archbishop Prendergast High School in Drexel Hill, PA (1921). The complex contains numerous buildings, of which the orphanage complex and the high school were designed by Monaghan. The orphanage is extremely similar in design, scale and material to that of the St. Joseph's 1916 school and 1928 addition and the two serve as a clear indicator of Monaghan's distinctive style. In 1942, Monaghan joined the American Institute of Architects and was a member until his death in 1968.³⁷

Monaghan designed the early portions of the St. Joseph's Complex in the Colonial Revival style, which first took hold in the United States in the late-nineteenth century and became

³⁴ "St. Joseph's School in Collingdale to Close."

<http://www.delcotimes.com/article/DC/20100409/NEWS/304099932>. Accessed on June 20, 2017.

³⁵ The population in Collingdale peaked in 1970. Delaware County Planning Department, "Four Borough Joint Comprehensive Plan", 2-6.

³⁶ "Paul Monaghan." https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/21895. Accessed on June 20, 2017.

³⁷ "Paul Monaghan." https://www.philadelphiabuildings.org/pab/app/ar_display.cfm/21895. Accessed on June 20, 2017; George S. Koyl for the American Institute of Architects *American Architects Directory*, First Edition (New York: R.R. Bowker, 1955), 386.

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increasingly popular over subsequent decades. Drawing from earlier Georgian traditions of Palladian symmetry and brick construction, the Colonial Revival evoked the country's founding era, recreating a true American architecture after decades of eclectic, revivalist design. Applied to the vast scale of the building – the primary east elevation measures approximately 200 feet in length – the formal nature of the Colonial Revival idiom confers a monumental quality on the composition, reinforced by a consistent fenestration pattern and a high level of material quality in its elaborate limestone embellishments and bronze cupola. Such a formal presence and attention to architectural detail was more commonly found in large civic buildings of the period, such as city halls, courthouses, or libraries. By creating a grand structure to be the physical face of the Catholic community in Collingdale, Monaghan clearly established the parish as a significant and lasting institution in the town.

The 1916 school and 1928 addition, in particular, are an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture in Delaware County. Currently, there are only two buildings designed in the Colonial Revival style in the county that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Llanerch Public School in Havertown, PA (1904, 1913, NR 2016) and Pont Reading in Ardmore Park, PA (1730, 1880, NR 1972). As these buildings are both of a significantly earlier date and lack the same level of architectural design, the St. Joseph's Church school stands as a unique, early 20th century Colonial Revival style building in Delaware County.

Comparable Catholic Parish Complexes

The Catholic complex in nearby Darby, PA had a similar timeline and program to that of St. Joseph's. The oldest part of the complex was constructed in 1914 and was a 2-story building that was used as a multi-purpose auditorium and chapel. In 1917, a school was opened by the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, the same order as St. Joseph's, in an adjacent, existing mansion. In 1922, a third floor was added to the 1914 building to accommodate additional students. The following year, the school was moved to an adjacent lot and converted into a convent. The empty lot then became the home of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, which was completed in 1930. A second school building was completed in 1950 with a second-story addition in 1955 to accommodate the ever-increasing student population. There were 1,300 students enrolled in the 1st through 8th grades by 1960.³⁸

The Sacred Heart complex in nearby Clifton Heights, PA, is also somewhat comparable to St. Joseph's. The original, temporary church was constructed in 1910 and replaced with a more formal stone church in 1938. The complex also contained an elementary school, which was constructed in 1952 and a convent, which was constructed in 1962. In contrast to St. Joseph's, Sacred Heart church only served its local Polish community.

³⁸ "Blessed Virgin Mary Parish." <http://www.bvm-darby.com/church-history.html>. Accessed on August 9, 2017.

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"St. Joseph's School in Collingdale to Close."

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<http://www.delcotimes.com/article/DC/20100409/NEWS/304099932>. Accessed on June 20, 2017.

The Official Catholic Directory for the Year of Our Lord 1919.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015008491006;view=1up;seq=113>. Accessed on June 20, 2017.

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: Library of Congress

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.25 acres

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

-75.283988 39.913360

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the St. Joseph's Parish Complex is shown as a red line on the accompanying map entitled "St. Joseph's Parish Complex: Site Plan with NRN Boundary" (Figure #1).

Boundary Justification

The nominated property consists of the entire parcel on which the complex is situated and includes all known property historically associated with the parish during the period of significance. No known extant historically associated resources have been excluded.

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10. Form Prepared By

name/title: Logan I. Ferguson, Senior Associate
 organization: Powers and Company, Inc.
 street & number: 1315 Walnut Street, Suite 1717
 city or town: Philadelphia state: PA zip code: 19107
 e-mail: logan@powersco.net telephone: (215) 636-0192 date: April 2018

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location; **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photograph Log

Name of Property: St. Joseph's Parish Complex
 City or Vicinity: Collingdale County: Delaware State: PA
 Photographer: Robert Powers, Powers and Company, Inc.
 Date Photographed: June 2017
 Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

<i>Photograph #</i>	<i>Description of Photograph</i>
1.	1916 School, 1928 Addition, East elevation, view west
2.	1916 School, 1928 Addition, East elevation, view northwest
3.	1916 School, 1928 Addition, East and north elevations, view southwest
4.	1916 School, 1928 Addition, West and south elevations, view northeast
5.	Lourdes Grotto, view north
6.	1923 Rectory, North and east elevations, view southwest
7.	1923 Rectory, 1955 Addition, South and east elevations, view northwest
8.	1923 Rectory, North and west elevations, view southeast
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10.	1959 School, East and north elevations, view southwest
11.	1959 School, East and south elevations, view northwest
12.	1959 School, West elevation, view east
13.	1955 Church, East and north elevations, view southwest
14.	1955 Church, North elevation, view south
15.	1955 Church, West and north elevations, view southeast
16.	1955 Church, West and south elevations, view northeast
17.	1955 Church, South and east elevations, view northwest
18.	1955 Rectory, East and south elevations, view northwest
19.	1955 Rectory, West and north elevations, view southeast
20.	1955 Garage, East elevation, view west
21.	1916 School, Basement, Hallway, view south
22.	1928 Addition, Basement, Hallway, view south
23.	1928 Addition, Basement, Classroom, view southeast
24.	1916 School, 1 st floor, Entrance vestibule, view east

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25.	1916 School, 1 st floor, Classroom, view northeast
26.	1916 School, 1 st floor, Hallway, view north
27.	1928 Addition, 1 st floor, Stairway, view east
28.	1928 Addition, 2 nd floor, Classroom, view south
29.	1928 Addition, 2 nd floor, Hallway, view south
30.	1923 Rectory/Convent, 1 st floor, view northeast
31.	1923 Rectory/Convent, 1 st floor, Stairway, view west
32.	1955 Rectory/Convent Addition, 1 st floor, view southwest
33.	1923 Rectory/Convent, 2 nd floor, view north
34.	1955 Church, Vestibule, view northeast
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6.	1955 Church Floor Plans
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8.	1959 School Annex/Junior High Floor Plans
9.	Boros Atlas, 1909. http://delawarecountyhistory.com/collingdaleborough/index.html . Accessed August 7, 2017.
10.	Original school during construction of addition, c.1927. "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75 th Anniversary." (Collingdale, PA: St. Joseph's Parish, 1991): 15.
11.	Klinge Atlas, 1929. http://delawarecountyhistory.com/collingdaleborough/index.html . Accessed August 7, 2017.
12.	531 Lafayette Avenue Convent. "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75 th Anniversary." (Collingdale, PA: St. Joseph's Parish, 1991): 12-13.
13.	Aerial photograph, 1959. https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/DVRPC1959.PhilaMetroAerials.0001.Index . Accessed on August 7, 2017.
14.	School Annex. 531 Lafayette Avenue. "St. Joseph's: Celebrating Our 75 th Anniversary." (Collingdale, PA: St. Joseph's Parish, 1991): 28.
15.	USGS Map excerpt

St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
County and State

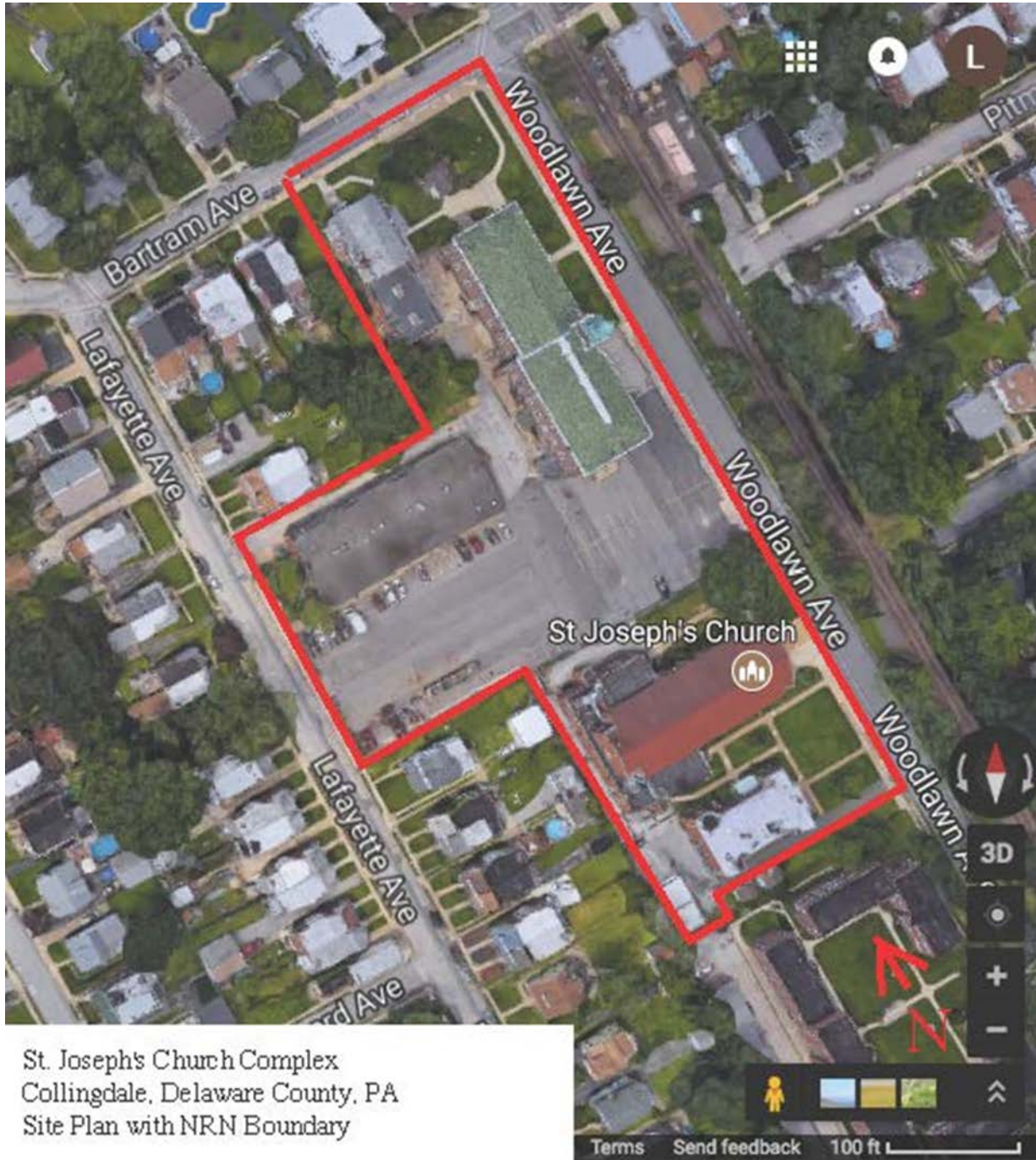
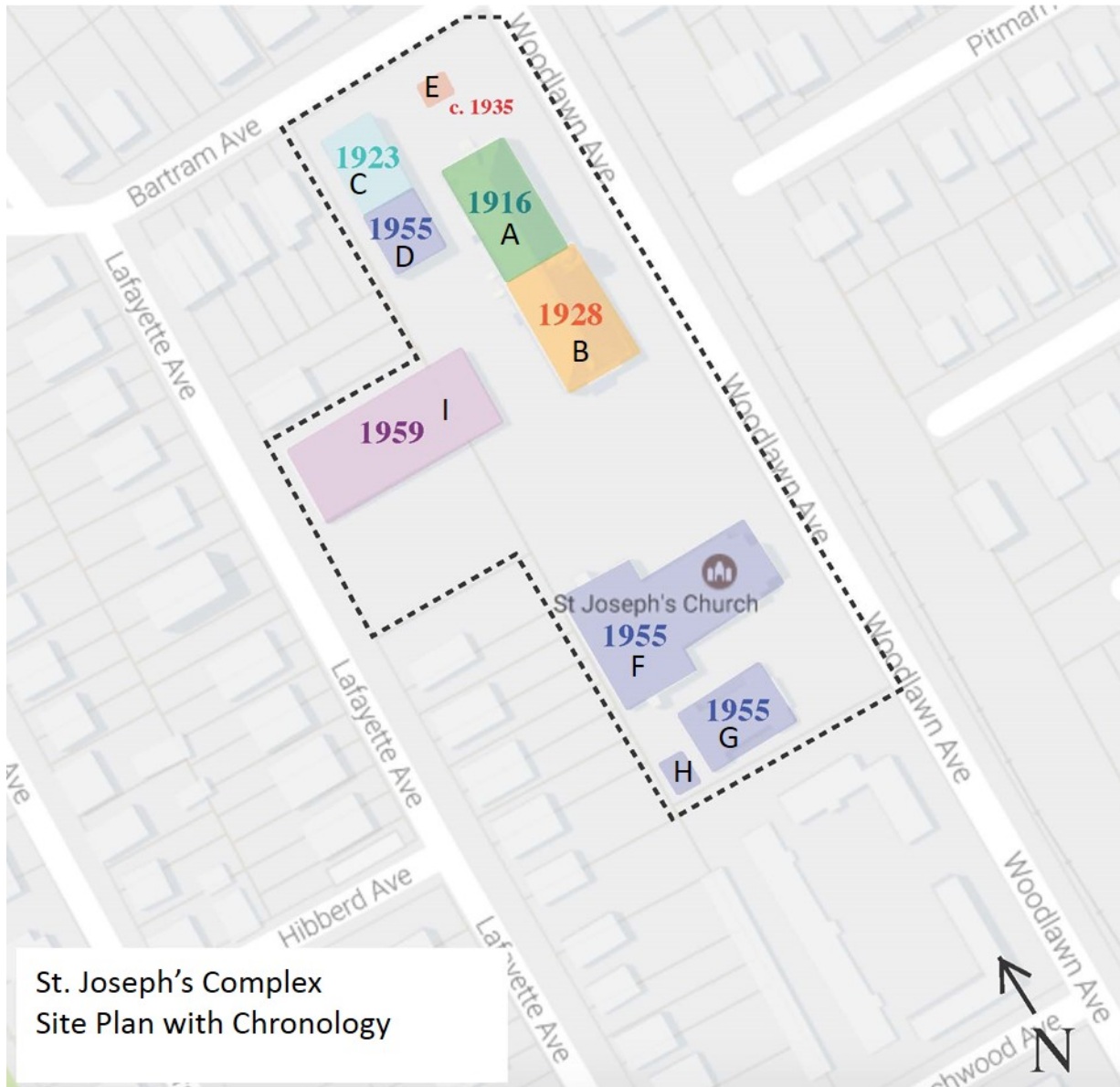


Figure 1 – Existing Site Plan with National Register Boundary

St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
County and State



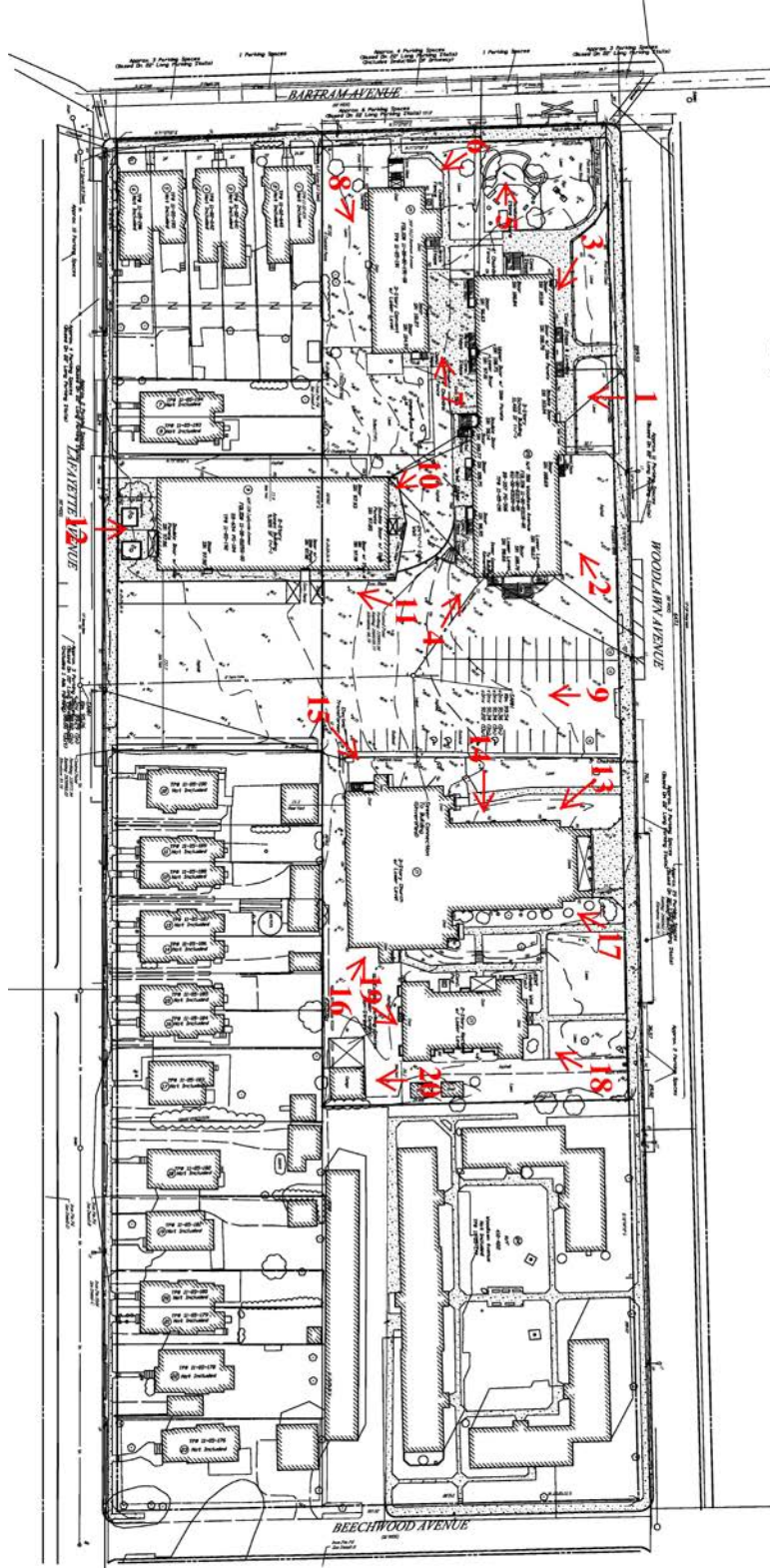
St. Joseph's Complex
Site Plan with Chronology

Figure 2 – Site Plan showing Chronology
A – School, 1916 & B – School Addition, 1928
C – Rectory/Convent, 1923 & D – Addition, 1955
E – Grotto, c.1935; Gravesite for Rev. Gromoll, 1945
F – Church, 1955
G – Rectory, 1955
H – Garage, 1955
I – School Annex, 1959

St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
County and State

Figure 3: Existing Site Plan with Exterior Photo Key



St. Joseph's Church Complex
500 Woodlawn Avenue
Delaware County, PA
Existing Plans with Photograph Key
Not to Scale



St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
County and State

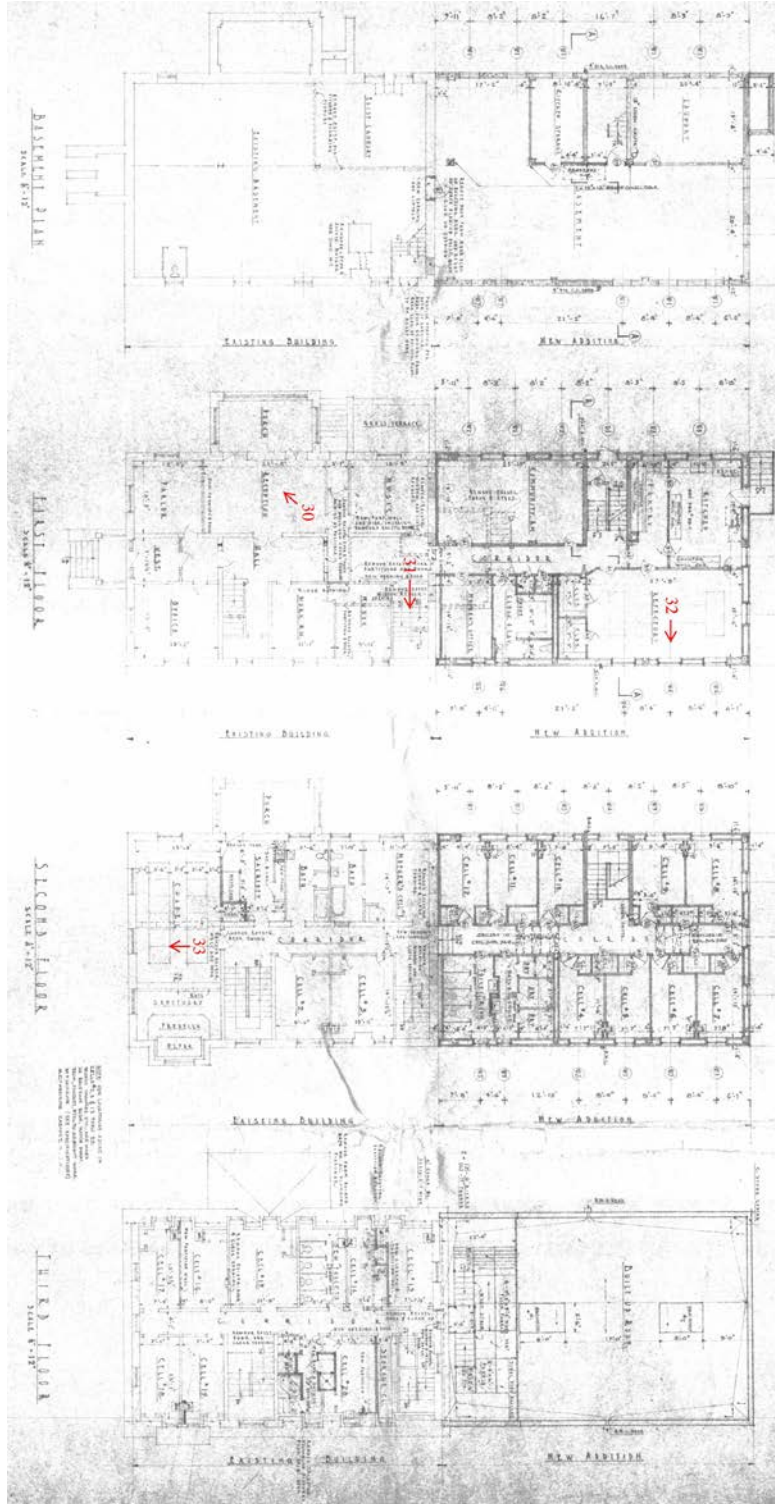
Figure 4: Floor plans for 1916 School with 1928 Addition, with interior photos 21-29



St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
County and State

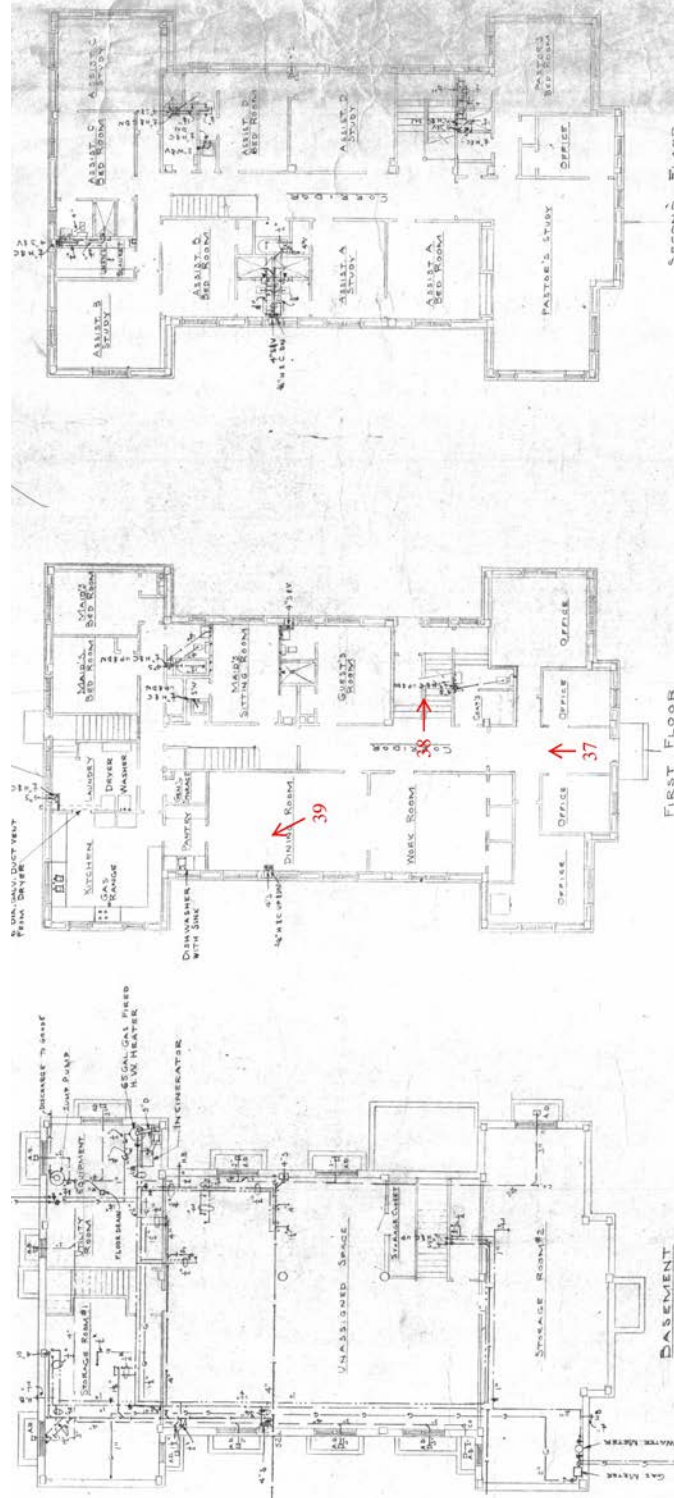
Figure 5: Floor plan for 1923 Rectory/Convent with 1955 Addition, showing photos 30-33
← N



St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
County and State

Figure 7: Floor plan for 1955 Rectory, showing photos 37-39
N →



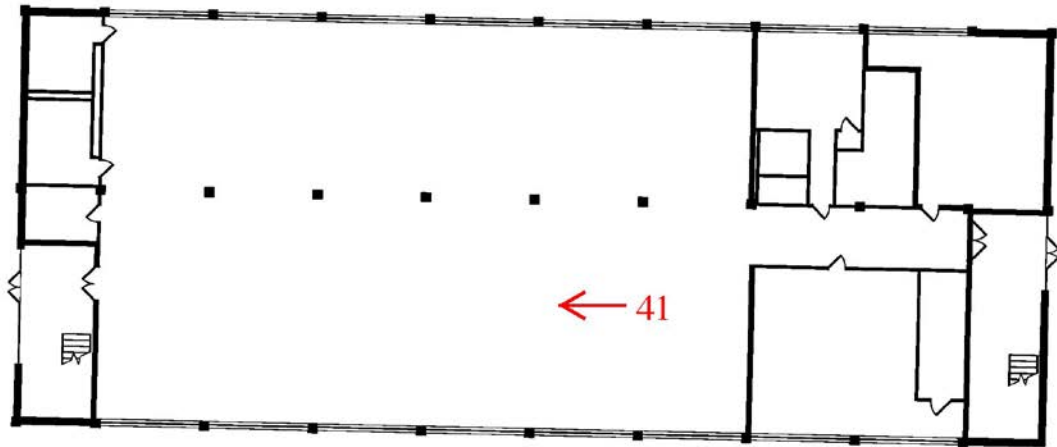
St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
County and State

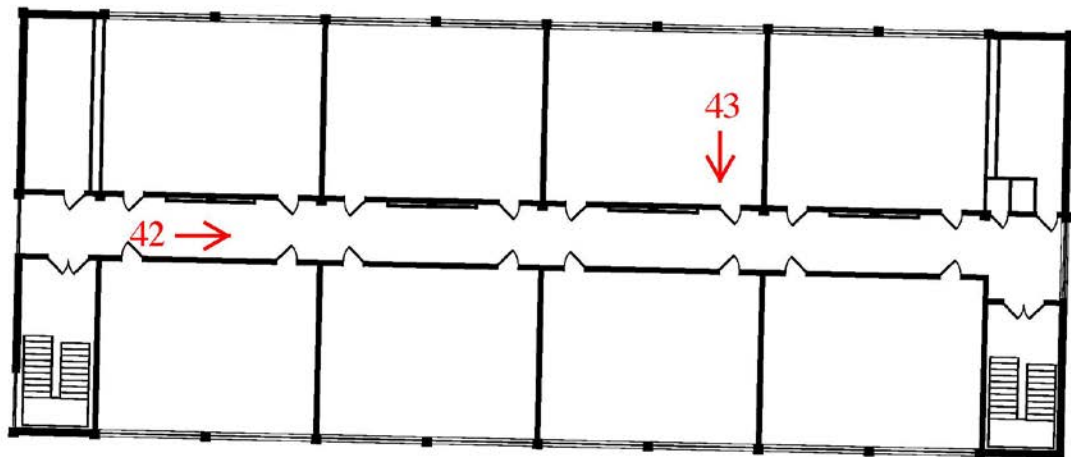
Figure 8: Floor plan for 1959 School Annex, showing photos 41-43



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR - ANNEX
1/16" = 1'-0"



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR ANNEX
1/16" = 1'-0"



St. Joseph's Parish Complex
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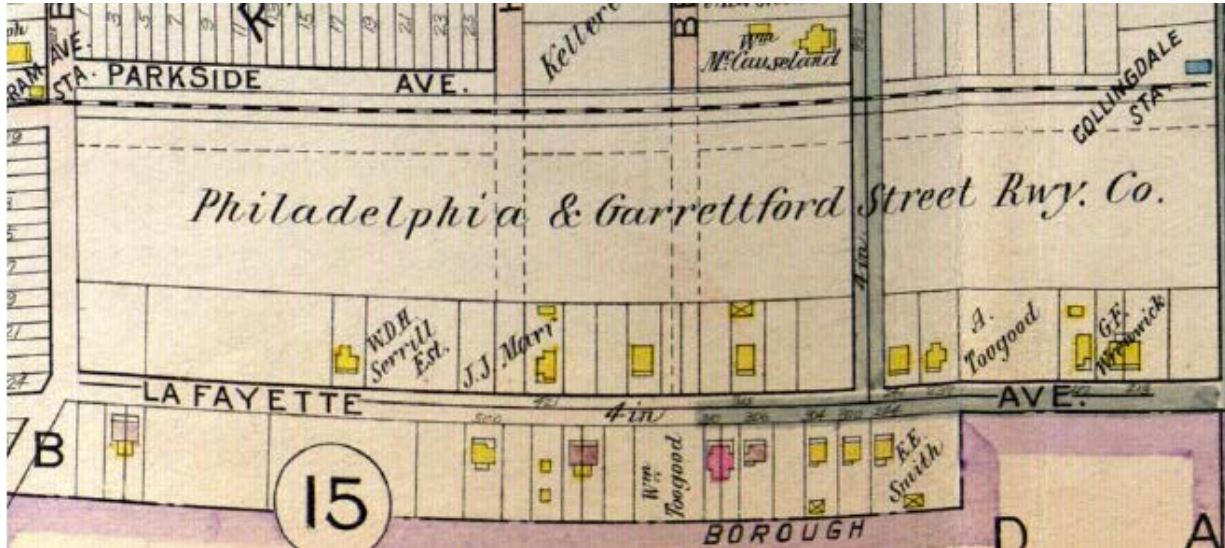


Figure 9 – Boros Atlas, 1909, showing the sparse but anticipated development of Collingdale in the area around the parish complex. <http://delawarecountyhistory.com/collingdaleborough/index.html>. Accessed August 7, 2017.



Figure 10 – Original school during construction of addition, c.1927. “St. Joseph’s: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary.” (Collingdale, PA: St. Joseph’s Parish, 1991): 15.

St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

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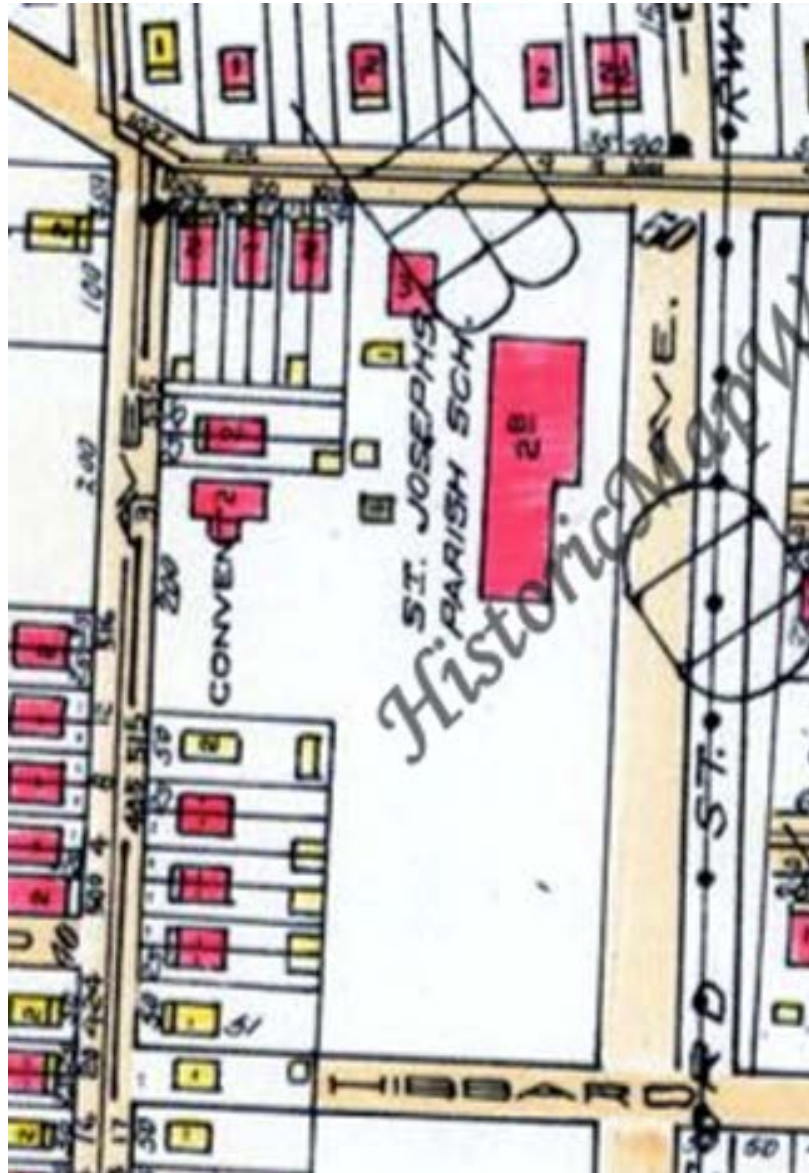


Figure 11 – Klinge Atlas, 1929, showing the expanded parish school, the rectory and early convent on site of future junior high/school annex.

<http://delawarecountyhistory.com/collingdaleborough/index.html>. Accessed August 7, 2017.

St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

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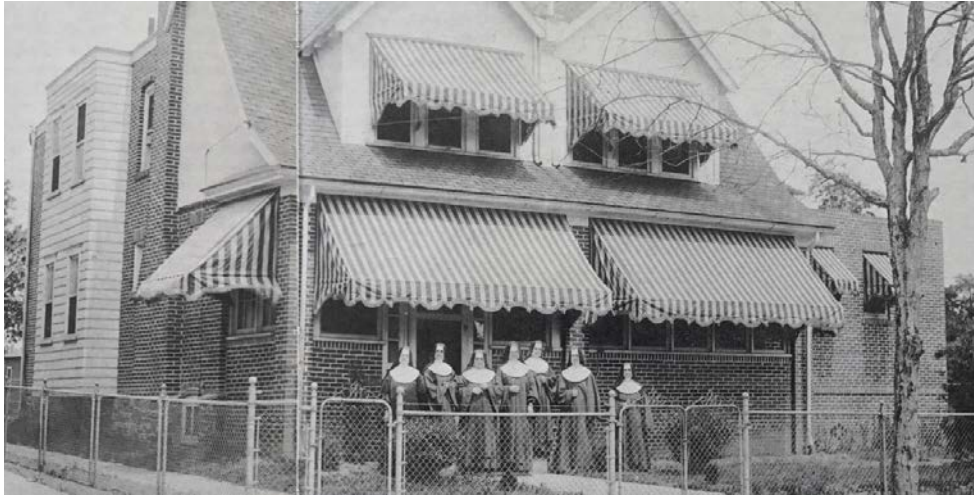


Figure 12 – 531 Lafayette Avenue, the earlier convent; the junior high/school annex was built at this location in 1959. “St. Joseph’s: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary.” (Collingdale, PA: St. Joseph’s Parish, 1991): 12-13.



Figure 13 – Aerial photograph, 1959, following completion of the school annex building. <https://www.philageohistory.org/rdic-images/view-image.cfm/DVRPC1959.PhilaMetroAerials.0001.Index>. Accessed on August 7, 2017.

St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
County and State



Figure 14 – The 1959 School Annex (junior high). 531 Lafayette Avenue. “St. Joseph’s: Celebrating Our 75th Anniversary.” (Collingdale, PA: St. Joseph’s Parish, 1991): 28.

St. Joseph's Parish Complex
Name of Property

Delaware County, PA
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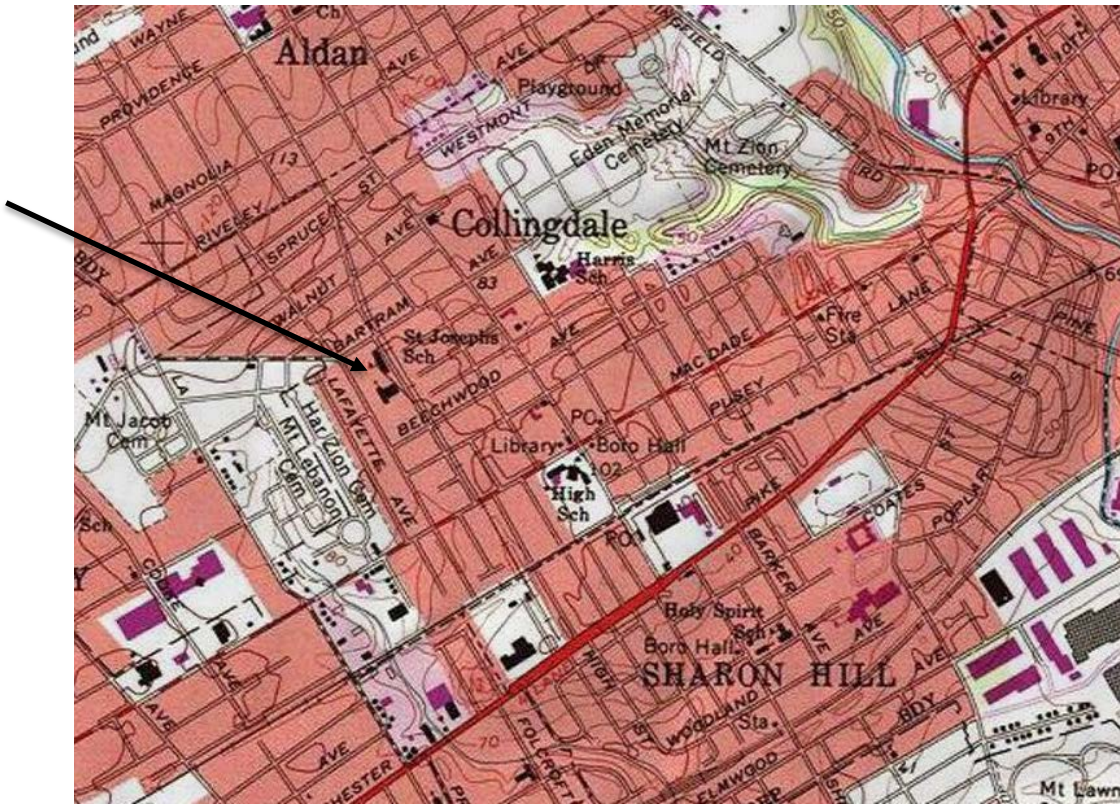


Figure 15: USGS Map Excerpt, arrow pointing to approximate center of St. Joseph's Parish Complex.
-75.283988 39.913360

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 100 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.



WARNING
NO PARKING

























ST. JOSEPH PARISH
"The Heart of the Parish"









ST. JOSEPH PARISH
A Community of Faithful People

St. Joseph Parish













EXIT











2014-11-15 10:00
IN BACK
METAL
X
#





























QUIET
ZONE



Cats

1000
Why do we...
Why do we...
Why do we...
Why do we...
Why do we...

Low Hill, Low City, Low Mark

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: St. Joseph's Parish Complex

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: PENNSYLVANIA, Delaware

Date Received: 4/16/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/4/2018 Date of 16th Day: 5/21/2018 Date of 45th Day: 5/31/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002522

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 5/29/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: POS: 1916-1967, AOS: Religion, Education, LOS: local.

Recommendation/ Criteria: Criterion A.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 5/29/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION



April 13, 2018

Paul Loether, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service, US Department of Interior
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240

Re: East Center City Commercial District Historic District Additional
Documentation, Boundary Increase, and Boundary Decrease; Reading Country
Club; St. Joseph's Parish Complex

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find three National Register nominations for your review. Included are the signed first pages, CDs containing the true and correct copies of the nominations, and CDs with tif images. Copies of correspondence are enclosed as well. Please note that objections were received for the East Center City Boundary Increase.

The proposed actions are listing in the National Register. Our Historic Preservation Board members support these nominations. If you have any questions please contact me at 717-783-9922 or afrantz@pa.gov. Thank you for your consideration of these properties.

Sincerely,

April E. Frantz
NR Reviewer/Eastern Region

enc.