

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

The church holding originally included three segments of land which encompassed over 19 acres. The acreage was determined by using identified survey points which are located near the structure, thus a 2.33 acres area immediately surrounding the building site has been included in the nomination.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1928–1930

Builder/Architect --

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

St. John Vianney Training School is significant as the first architecturally important structure on Tulsa's far south side. The building, a simplified example of Jacobethan Revival, is located in what was an agricultural area. The opulence of a three story structure constructed of permanent building materials is unique, consisting of red brick and limestone, both rough hewn and dressed. The use of gothic arches, art deco influenced stonework and patterned terrazzo floors created an outstanding architectural contribution to an otherwise plain farmhouse landscape.

9. Major Bibliographical References

White, James D., Tulsa Catholics (New York: Carlton Press, 1978).

Gaffey, James P., Francis Clement Kelley and the American Catholic Dream (Bensenville, IL: The Heritage Press, 1980).

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 2.33 acres

Quadrangle name Jenks

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	5	2	3	5	3	2	0	3	9	8	9	7	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the southeast corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, T18N, R13E Tulsa County, OK proceed west along south section line 725.02'; to the point of beginning, then proceed due north 425.0', then due west 238.74' then due south 425.0' then east 238.74' to beginning point.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Reverend James D. White, Pastor

organization St. Bernard's Catholic Church

date March 23, 1982

street & number 4001 East 101st Street

telephone 918/299-9406

city or town Tulsa

state Oklahoma 74136

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

C. M. Metcalf

1-26-83

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

P. G. C. G. C.
Keeper of the National Register

date

2/7/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic St. John Vianney Training School for Girls

and/or common Tulsa Vianney School

2. Location

street & number 4001 East 101st Street N/A not for publication

city, town Tulsa vicinity of ~~Central District~~

state Oklahoma 74136 code county Tulsa code

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Roman Catholic Diocese of Tulsa (St. Bernard's Catholic Church)

street & number 4001 East 101st Street

city, town Tulsa vicinity of state Oklahoma

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. St. Bernard's Catholic Church

street & number 4001 East 101st Street

city, town Tulsa, state Oklahoma 74136

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Oklahoma Landmark Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date June 1982 federal state county local

depository for survey records Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Oklahoma City state Oklahoma

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date Additions: Gym 1949
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			Convent 1955

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The original seminary building, of a design that might best be described as simplified Jacobethan Revival, is in the shape of a three-story tee, with its principal axis east-west and a chapel wing on the north side. The principal wing is 120 by 40 feet, with seven bays in the facade (South elevation). The center bay is a tower, 65 feet high, accented with stone-work which reflects Art Deco influences and topped with a ten-foot stone cross. The smaller bays each contain an imposing arched doorway of Indiana limestone. The outer walls, which are sixteen inches thick, are of red brick supported on a skeleton of reinforced concrete. The base of the building is of rough-hewn Oklahoma limestone. All other exterior stone-work is of cut Indiana limestone.

The chapel wing is 75 by 40 feet, consisting of a two-story chapel and a seminar room above. There are eight large Gothic windows in the chapel, which contain colored glass. The building has a full basement, and there is also a sub-basement under the chapel. The tower has two additional levels, the top most one providing space for water tanks, needed because the building was far from any city utilities, being many miles from Tulsa or Jenks facilities.

Interior walls have polished carthage marble wainscots four feet high in the corridors and baseboards of the same material in all the rooms. All of the floors are of terrazzo; in several rooms this is laid in broad geometric designs in red, green, beige and black. The walls throughout are of plaster, in good condition. The building contains none of its original furnishings except for toilet facilities and some ceiling fixtures, everything else having been sold at auction in 1979. Connected to the east end of the main building is a two-story gymnasium building, 105 by 60 feet, so constructed that its ground floor is even with the basement of the main building. The gymnasium is constructed of brick with stone coping and sills, in a design roughly complementary to the main building. A two-story convent with a full basement is attached to the main building at the northwest corner of the chapel wing. This building, also of brick but without stone trim, measures 75 by 35 feet.

The entire complex contains some 54,000 square feet, of which 37,000 square feet are in the original building. All of the buildings are in better than average condition, though they have suffered from several years of neglect and minor vandalism. In the original building, only a few wooden window frames show any deterioration. Some of the stone lintels and sills show rust stains from the window screens. The upper third of the building, including the tower, was tuckpointed several years ago and the difference in the type of mortar used is noticeable.

The integrity of the building has not been compromised. The structure is still located on a secluded hill top providing the same feeling of the single large entity in the area. The additions do not detract from the original building in that they have been added toward the rear, thus the first impression is of the original facade.