

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

249



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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional 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. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House

other names/site number: _____

2. Location

street & number 95 & 113 Barnes Street not for publication N/A
city or town West Rutland vicinity N/A
state Vermont code VT county Rutland code 021 zip code 05777

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide x locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Nay E. Bone DSHPO May 3, 2010
Signature of certifying official Date

Vermont Division for Historic Preservation
State or 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this 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): _____

Joe Signature of Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 6-18-10

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

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

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

Educational Resources of Vermont

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Religion Sub: Church School
Religion Church-related residence

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic Sub: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival
Neo-Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone
concrete
marble
roof rubber
slate
walls weatherboard
brick
other

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

See continuation sheets (7-1 through 7-6)

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St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House
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Summary

The St. Stanislaus Kostka School and Convent House are located in the south central Vermont town of West Rutland which is four miles west of the larger town of Rutland. The St. Stanislaus Kostka School is a one-story, nine-by-one bay, brick masonry structure located at 95 Barnes Street, a quiet residential street between the central business district and the former marble quarries. The flat-roofed 1924 Neo-Classical Revival style school has a one story, eight-by-two bay rear ell recessed on both sides, forming a "T" with the main block. The building has many decorative features including brick quoins at the corners, marble window lintels and sills, a centered front entrance pavilion up a flight of marble steps with an elaborate door surround, and a high rusticated marble foundation. Adjacent to the school on the lot to the northeast, at 113 Barnes Street, is an older, c. 1850-1860 frame house that was adapted by the parish for use as a convent house for the nuns who taught at the school. The vernacular, 2-story gable roofed house, with a large two-story rear cross-gabled ell, has a slate roof, clapboard siding, plain cornice, flat frieze, and plain window and door trim. Behind both buildings is a small, post-1960 shed. The buildings are located on Barnes Street and the school was included in the State Register West Rutland Historic District. The street has mostly mid to late 19th and early 20th century residential frame houses many of which are more high style (Italianate & Queen Anne) than the plain convent house. The St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church which operated this school is located at the end of Barnes Street where it intersects Main Street. The simple Catholic school was built using the form and architectural style common to many public schools of the 1920s era. The interior was partly renovated as apartments in the 1980s – transforming the front main block and part of the ell, but the project was never completed. Most of the rear ell and basement level are both relatively intact despite some interior demolition and the addition of two new basement level additions in the front that are unfinished on the interior. These, hipped-roof, one story additions to the front façade basement level are fairly minor due to their location and size relative to the main block. The rear ell interior still has original tin ceilings, wood floors, and the ghosts of removed blackboards along walls adorned by a simple high molding. The school is well-preserved on the exterior and is still a fine example of school architecture in Vermont. Along with the adaptively re-used convent house, the school comprises a special parochial school type illustrative of the development and expansion of the Catholic school system. Both buildings retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The shed is non-contributing.

Detailed Description: School exterior

The school's nine bay front (southeast) façade has a centered projecting gable pavilion adorned by a molded cornice and cornice returns as well as a round stone medallion in the pediment. The front entrance in the pavilion is slightly recessed in its elaborate wood surround with round

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arched hood, a full entablature, engaged pilasters with capitals and bases, and a 16-light transom over the double-leaf glazed and paneled doors. The entrance and first floor level are up a short flight of marble steps flanked by an original slender iron railing which curves out on either side at the wider bottom step. There are original metal and glass lantern-shaped sconces flanking the entry. At the eastern corner of the main block foundation are two marble inscribed date stones - one in English and one in Polish that read: "1924, Founded by Polish parents that Jesus Christ could be known by our children."

The tall window openings of the main block contain 1980s replacement one-over-one light sash windows that are smaller than the originals and are topped with a wood infill panel. The rear ell windows appear original and have twelve-over-twelve light sash with marble lintels and sills. These sash are not double hung but instead have an unusual revolving/tilt operation that may be a method of increasing air circulation. There are polished marble courses at the parapet edge and also at the first floor level above the high rusticated marble block foundation. The foundation - a half story above grade - has large 8-light sash. A molded wood cornice extends around the building and ell 3' below the top of the parapet. The one-bay deep side facades of the main block have no windows but are adorned by a simple rectangular outline patterned in the brick and flanked by raised brick "pilasters" mimicking the corner quoins. To the left and right of the front steps there are c. 1980s hipped roof, concrete block four-by-one bay additions at the basement level with asphalt roof shingles, skylights, and one-over-one light sash windows. A large external brick chimney is located on the northeast side of the ell as is a low, flat-roofed covered projecting entry containing steps leading down a half flight to the basement level. This projecting enclosure continues the masonry of the marble foundation, frieze and about one foot of brickwork above. There is another centered entrance on the windowless rear (northwest) façade of the ell. This entrance, up a short flight of marble steps, is simply framed by a round brick arch adorned by marble keystone and impost. The double-leaf glazed doors are topped by a large semi-circular fanlight. These steps have a plain utilitarian pipe railing.

There is evidence of deterioration in several places and damage in others. This includes evidence of water damage at the brick parapet and molded wooden frieze, severe water damage of the side basement entry on the ell, sandblast damage to half the brick of the rear ell façade, heating vents or intake grills cut through the brick as well as dryer vents in various places including through marble, and broken chipped sections of marble.

School Interior

The front entrance and hall have been altered in the 1980s with modern finishes and partitions when three of the school's six classrooms including the two in the main block were converted to

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apartments. The interior of these three classrooms plus some of the central hallway have been altered with new modern finishes, partitions, one-over-one windows and dropped ceilings. However, there are three rear classrooms which retain wood flooring, original ceiling height, plastered terra cotta block walls, original doors with transoms, and picture rail woodwork. Some interior demolition has removed the closet walls in each classroom and some hall doorways have been altered and new openings added. The blackboards have also been removed but some chalk rails remain. The floor plan has been altered so that the central hallway is no longer open from front to back but this is proposed to be restored in the upcoming rehabilitation work. The rear portion of the central hallway retains integrity including a rear vestibule – both with intact tin ceilings - and the open rear stair with original square-stock railing with simple square newel posts leading to the basement level. The rear vestibule is separated from the hall by double-leaf doors surrounded by elaborate, continuous transom and sidelight glazing. The basement level with concrete floors was altered in the front under the main block with two-by-four partitions studded but never finished. The central hall is still intact but some door openings have been altered or added. To either side of the hall where there once were several rooms the partitions have been removed to create large open spaces in rough, semi-finished condition. Formerly the basement had contained boys' and girls' restrooms and an auditorium space along with the mechanicals and other large space - possibly used for a gymnasium. The Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicated that originally the building had electric lights and steam heating. Its large vertical ventilation shafts can still be seen where classroom partitions have been removed.

Convent House - Exterior

The c. 1850-1860 vernacular, 2-story gable roofed frame house has a slate roof, clapboard siding, plain cornice, flat frieze, and plain window and door trim. The gable-fronted, two-by-three bay, main block has a side entry door sheltered by a c. 1962 projecting one story, one by one bay, gable roofed entry addition. There is a 2-story, six-by-three bay cross gabled ell at the rear of the main block of the same size and shape as the main block extending to the southwest that expanded an earlier one story ell in 1962 according to Burlington Dioceses records. On the northeastern façade the ell ends in a gable. The windows are a mixture of one-over-one sash with some irregular fenestration on the side facades and ell including paired and tripled windows.

Changes in the siding, trim, interior framing and detail suggest that the front section of the building was added at some point, apparently before the Parish acquired the house in 1922. The present front entry hall ends in what appears to have been an earlier Italianate style exterior door with full sidelights which is stylistically consistent with the staircase and railing beyond. However, the elaborate varnished door surrounds and other trim in the front vestibule are stylistically consistent with the c. 1925 remodeling as a convent by the parish. There is a distinct

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change in the roof and wall framing suggesting that the front room and hall were added to the front of the earlier house at some point prior to the 1922 acquisition as the Diocese records show no work done except the 1962 reconstruction of the rear ell. The rear portion of the main block has the unusual construction detail of solid exterior walls made of stacked lumber while the front section has conventional modern balloon framing likely dating to post-1890. The roof framing is also clearly different and more modern in front. The rear ell was raised to two stories, a former door on its front facing façade infilled, and a wraparound porch removed in 1962 according to the Diocese archival records of the work. However, all these changes were treated similarly using the original materials of clapboard and slate roofing. The basement is concrete. The current front door is a modern panel door with small decorative lights at the top.

The rear façade has a projecting enclosed entrance and on the northeast facade there is a covered exit stair. The exterior is in fair to poor condition with little paint left, much evidence of rot, extreme weathering of the clapboards including cupping in some areas, and areas of poor workmanship. There has been little or no maintenance of the building since about 1980.

Convent House - Interior

The interior contains some larger rooms, a small c. 1925-30 chapel with decorative faux-stone paneling, simple dentil frieze, and painted Polish inscription, many small rooms along an upstairs long hallway and a large kitchen in the rear of the downstairs that was expanded in 1962. There have been some relatively minor interior finishes alterations before 1979 when it ceased to serve as a convent and the building has been unused except for storage for some time. There are several areas of water infiltration and severe deterioration on the interior of the northeastern façade. The front entry hall has modern faux wood paneling and varnished pine woodwork. The door separating the front and rear sections has an older Italianate door with arched panels within a more modern elaborate surround of varnished pine with an entablature and full sidelights. Beyond this door is the stair hall with a c. 1850-60s heavy turned newel post and simple curving railing. This room extends into the rear ell section where partitions have been removed. The doorways to side rooms from this large space have a mix of trim styles including a simplified mid-19th century type Greek Revival style surround, some plainer molded surrounds, and four-panel 19th century doors. The rear ell sections have all modern trim and finishes including the large kitchen that is consistent with the Diocese records of expansion work in this section in 1962. Upstairs there is a similar mix of trim details from the varnished woodwork of the front section rooms to the slightly peaked plain lintels of the center section doors to the modern plain trim of the rear ell doors. Floors are covered in vinyl or linoleum tile. Some of the plaster walls and ceilings on the northeast façade are severely water damaged.

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Rear detached Shed

There is a small one-story frame shed with a gable roof and asbestos shingle siding. It was built after the 1960 Sanborn Map and is non-contributing.

Integrity and Registration Requirements of the MPDF

The School easily meets the registration requirements of the MPDF which states:

"New village schools [Post-1900] were often built at the edges of villages, because the center had usually been built up and there were no large lots available. ... Many of these new schools were Colonial Revival in style, symmetrical, with a dominant entrance often recessed within an archway or between pilasters or were sheltered by a portico. These buildings were often brick with wooden, cast concrete or stone classical embellishments, such as quoins, stringcourses, or cornices. Roof type varied: often these large buildings had hipped or gable roofs and later some had parapets with flat rolled tar and pebble roofs.

These schools often had eight to ten classrooms, perhaps an auditorium and a library and a raised basement, which housed mechanical systems, restrooms, other rooms and perhaps a gymnasium. They had ample windows so each classroom received plenty of sunlight to supplement either gas or electric lights. Many of these schools also had air ducts that allowed for the circulation of fresh air through the classrooms and steam heat that provided a clean, dust-free environment in the winter. Advances in plumbing and sanitation can be seen in the modern bathrooms."

The nomination also notes that additions were typically wings connected at the rear center to form a "T" shape footprint. This school is smaller than the more typical public school of the era with only six original classrooms plus raised basement because it was meant for a specific smaller population – the Polish American families of the St. Stanislaus parish. The MPDF nomination acknowledges that many schools have undergone changes both within and outside the period of significance which was listed as extending to 1943. Exterior integrity is considered paramount even though a school in non-educational use may have been altered on the interior.

"For schools converted to residential uses, residential features such as decks, porches, dormers, vestibules, and attached garages should not compete with the school's historic characteristics. Their cumulative effects also should not compete with the historic character. ...

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Interiors should maintain in large part the sense of their defining historic characteristics. Important interior features that characterize historic schools include woodwork, flooring, attached blackboards, ceilings (plastered, board or sometimes pressed metal), wall surfaces, and sometimes picture rails and support posts. Features such as flooring and ceilings may be covered by non-historic materials. ...

Historic Schools No Longer in Educational Use

Some changes made to the interiors of historic school buildings after they are no longer in use as schools may be acceptable.

For small schools of one or two rooms, acceptable changes are the partitioning off of small spaces for bathrooms, storage closets, and mechanical systems providing that the sense of the historic open space remains. For schools whose exteriors have significant architectural character, their exterior qualities may outweigh negative interior changes. Larger schools should retain a sense of their important historic interior characteristics."

In the case of St. Stanislaus Kostka School, the exterior architectural character is quite good and largely intact. The interior of three classrooms (front section plus some of hallway and rear ell) have been altered with new finishes, partitions, windows and dropped ceilings. However, there are more original rear classrooms which retain flooring, ceiling height, walls, door/transom, and picture rail woodwork though some closet walls have been removed and some hall doorways altered. The floor plan has been altered so that the central hallway is no longer open from front to back but this is proposed to be restored in the upcoming rehabilitation work. The rear portion of the hallway retains integrity including a rear vestibule – both with intact tin ceilings. The front additions on the basement level are also proposed to be removed and the front foundation restored as well as main block window openings restored to their full height in the upcoming rehabilitation work.

The convent building is a significant adaptive re-use of an earlier single family residence. As such, many of its 20th century additions and modifications are related to its use as a residence for the Felician Sisters of St. Francis who taught at the school. It still retains basic exterior characteristics of its mid-19th century origins and a respectful later adaptation that included adding an extension to the front façade prior to the 1920s and re-building the rear ell in 1962. It certainly still has the ability to convey its historic role in conjunction to the adjacent school. Together the school and convent house represent the campus arrangement typical of many parochial schools throughout Vermont.

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8. Statement of Significance

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Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheets (8-1 through 8-12)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Education
- Religion
- Ethnic Heritage

Period of Significance

1922 - 1960

Significant Dates

1922

1924

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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Summary

The St. Stanislaus Kostka School was constructed in 1924 by the parish of St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church. It was built to accommodate the children of the largest Polish immigrant community in Vermont many of whom worked in West Rutland's marble quarries and sheds. It is a fine example of a Neo-Classical Revival style school built in the modern fashion of the 1920s and is consistent with many of the public schools built in this era as well. It incorporates the many windows, high-ceilinged classrooms, and ventilation systems required under the state's stringent air and light requirements for schools. Along with its adjacent convent house, it also represents an important era of parochial school expansion in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Vermont which actively brought new women's religious orders to the state to staff and teach in more parish schools. The development of this school is evidence of the strength of the West Rutland Polish-language parish that could support its own parochial school and the order of the Felician Sisters of St. Francis that had originated in Poland. Architecturally, the St. Stanislaus Kostka School is a good example of the graded schools being built in the 1920s and is similar in design to the West Rutland public school built just down the street in 1929 and to Rutland's new 1926 High School – all in the Neo-Classical Revival style. It meets the registration requirements of the Educational Properties of Vermont MPDF, and along with its associated convent, represents an important under-documented property type in Vermont: the Catholic parochial school. The two buildings are locally significant and are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria "A" and "C."

History

The substantial schoolhouse embodies and conveys the history of a strong and committed Polish Roman Catholic community in West Rutland. It became the largest of several Polish communities in Vermont including Bellows Falls, Springfield, Morrisville, Proctor, and Windsor.¹ Poles began coming to West Rutland in about 1890. The town had large populations of several ethnicities most of whom worked in the marble quarries the area is known for. So large and distinct were these ethnic groups that each established their own church in town. These included St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church (Irish, 1855 original church replaced in 1861), Sacred Heart of Jesus (French-speaking, 1882 – now demolished), Evangelical Lutheran Church (Swedish-speaking, 1895), a c. 1905 Synagogue on Procter Street shown on the Sanborn maps, and St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church (Polish-speaking, 1906). Large Roman Catholic populations were brought from Canada and Europe by the marble companies in the mid-19th century – sometimes to replace an earlier group that may have challenged the

¹ Guyette, Elise. "Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas Immigration to Vermont: 1840 to 1930." *Flow of History* (website: www.flowofhistory.org)

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companies in a labor dispute. These groups grew into a very significant element of the development of West Rutland.

The marble industry was what turned the small western parish of Rutland into the thriving industrial and commercial community that separated to become the Town of West Rutland in 1886. In 1838, William F. Barnes began burning marble and then cutting it into building stone after quarrying it out of the hills four miles west of Rutland. He was largely responsible for the early development of the industry and nearby village. Within a short walking distance of the main quarry area, he built his mansion, a store, and a hotel on what he would later lay out as Barnes Street and which would be served by the "Rutland & Washington" Railroad in 1852. The railroad really drove a boom in the marble industry which up to that point had not been so profitable because of the enormous cost to transport the stone by wagon. The rapid growth of the village serving the quarries and increasingly successful owners, entrepreneurs and workmen followed with a bustling commercial downtown by the 1880s including two railroad lines: the "Delaware & Hudson" and the "Clarendon & Pittsford." By 1890, the population of the newly created town was 3,680 of whom about 2,000 worked in 15 quarries.² Most of the population was of Irish descent many of whom had come to build the railroad and went on to work in the quarries. There were also a large number of French Canadians who had come in the 1860s to work in the quarries during a strike. Later Redfield Procter brought Swedes to work in the Vermont Marble Company quarry.³ By the 1890s, there were 15 Polish families and another 58 Polish single men working in the quarries.⁴ This Polish community grew rapidly. By the 1920 census, there were nearly 300 Polish families and many more boarding single men. The overwhelming majority of the single men and the heads of these first and second generation Polish households worked as laborers in the quarries and lime mills though a few worked for the railroad as well. The families tended to be large including many with five or more children and most had immigrated in the decade immediately preceding the start of World War I. The 1920 census for West Rutland also documents a small but significant Polish and Russian Jewish population which though primarily Yiddish-speaking were merchants, bakers, tailors, and "junk dealers" and included one Rabbi who most likely also spoke Polish to do business with their Polish neighbors. According to historian Elise Guyette, the West Rutland Polish community became the largest in the state.⁵ Other than the Swedish and Jewish communities noted above, the majority of West Rutland's immigrants were Roman Catholic.

² Johnson, Curtis (ed.) & Elsa Gilbertson (asst. ed.). *The Historic Architecture of Rutland County*. Montpelier: Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, 1988, p.450.

³ Ibid

⁴ Hannon, Rev. Patrick T. *Historical Sketches on West Rutland, Vermont*. Rutland: Academy Books, 1986, p.163.

⁵ Guyette, Elise. "Gathering and Interactions of Peoples, Cultures, and Ideas Immigration to Vermont: 1840 to 1930." *Flow of History* (website: www.flowofhistory.org)

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In West Rutland the Roman Catholic populations which focused on building and maintaining their own churches were largely working quarrymen and had few resources left over after the support of the main church to build and operate their own parochial schools. St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church was established in the western part of Rutland in the 1850s and its first church included a schoolroom for Catholic education. When the church was officially made a parish in 1857, a rectory was needed, and the combined costs of maintaining the church, purchasing a rectory and paying a priest were such that the parishioners could not afford to continue operating the school too. The school had about 126 pupils when it closed. Their families who lived in the portion of town near the quarries that would become West Rutland collectively petitioned the Town of Rutland to establish a Roman Catholic District School as part of the public school system. As radical as this idea may seem today, in the mid-19th century, prayers and readings from the Protestant Bible began the day in most of the town's district schools. This is why Father Picart, pastor of St. Bridget's advocated on his parishioners' behalf to town officials, influential citizens and the Protestant Reverend Adlace Walker for the town to set aside one district that would use instead the Roman Catholic bible and have Catholic-trained teachers. Based on the size and strength of the Roman Catholic community, and with the support of the leading Protestant minister, the Town of Rutland did establish and build a new public district school (#7) in 1865 supported by town taxes that was designated specifically for Roman Catholic children with trained religious teachers. According to chronicler, Rev. Patrick T. Hannon in his *Historical Sketches on West Rutland*, this may be the only, or one of the only, examples of publicly supported parochial education in the state. The #7 school may have actually been much more similar to the other "secular" district schools than to a real parochial school. This district school served for decades the Catholic families of western Rutland who supplemented the quasi-secular education with Sunday School religious instruction at the churches, while in central Rutland, the older and larger St. Patrick parish was able to establish and maintain a separate parochial school starting in 1868.

When West Rutland citizens successfully petitioned the state legislature to become a separate town in 1886, the town's strong Irish Catholic majority declared St. Patrick's Day a holiday and continued the Roman Catholic #7 District School. This school flourished and grew until the state abolished the district school system in 1892. By the time it was consolidated with the rest of West Rutland's public schools in 1896, the #7 District School had been severely overcrowded serving 160 pupils per classroom. Sunday Schools had been run by West Rutland churches as a supplement to the Catholic district school and after consolidation when the #7 District became a regular secular school, the churches took on the task of providing even more extracurricular religious education through Sunday- and after-school programs which were run out of the church

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buildings. This change spurred the West Rutland Catholic parishes to seriously explore ways to provide a full parochial school option.

The Polish community of West Rutland grew from 12 quarrymen in 1890 to about 400 people in 1902. With the help of the local Roman Catholic priest and the Bishop of Burlington, the West Rutland community had a Polish-speaking priest by 1904. Father Valentine Michulka immediately began raising money and material donations to build a church. By 1906, St. Stanislaus Kostka church was completed and ran a religious school in the building starting in 1907 (soon after the new church was formally dedicated). The classes were taught in Polish. The school was run out of the church basement for 18 years until it outgrew the space in 1922, at which time a single family, mid-19th century house down the street was purchased (later becoming the convent) and the 60-70 first graders moved there. Other space was occasionally found in other buildings as needed but the parish had begun raising the money to build a school. The 300 families in the parish each pledged \$100 toward the new school and it was constructed in 1924 on the lot next door to the convent house. The Felician Sisters of St. Francis, an order originated in Poland, came to teach in the school and moved into the house purchased in 1922. The school – the St. Stanislaus Kostka School – was dedicated in 1924 with a plaque which reads in both English and Polish: “1924, Founded by Polish parents that Jesus Christ could be known by our children.” A brief review of the 1920 Census records for West Rutland indicates that the 300 families were large and could easily have provided over 600 pupils. The campus-like collection of buildings that typically served the residential, religious and educational needs of a Roman Catholic parish are exemplified by the small Polish parish enclave on Barnes Street which included the shared Roman Catholic cemetery, the 1906 St. Stanislaus Kostka church, its adjacent rectory built in 1907, the 1924 St. Stanislaus Kostka School, and its adjacent c. 1860 Convent House. A larger and older regional example is the St. Peter’s complex of six structures in Rutland which when surveyed in 1988 included the 1871 church, a school, a rectory (formerly the first 1857 school building), an “institutional building,” a meeting hall, and a shrine.

The St. Stanislaus Kostka School and Convent House ceased to be used in 1979 due in part to the lack of Sisters in the order and in part to the lack of students. The buildings were sold and the school was then partly renovated into three modern apartments with the remaining space left in an unfinished – semi-constructed state. Most recently the two buildings were purchased by the Rutland County Area Community Land Trust for use as affordable housing. A historic rehabilitation with tax credits is planned that will create 12 units in the school and 5 units in the convent house.

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History of the property and neighborhood

The architectural and construction details of the main part of the convent house indicate that it dates to the mid-19th century with some very simple Italianate details. This is corroborated by the 1869 Beers Atlas for Rutland County which appears to show the convent building as a single family residence with a similar "L" footprint labeled "GW Freeman." The immediate neighborhood ranged from a very large residential property ("Res. W.F. Barnes," the founder of the marble industry in West Rutland) to three other similarly modest residences, one rental owned by Barnes, and at the eastern end a commercial cluster that included the "Barnes House Hotel" owned or run by Hazelton and Thompson and the "WF Barnes" store and post office. Another Beers Atlas from 1884 shows the same houses and names as above except that the Barnes rental property was gone, two new houses were built on the south side, and two new streets off Barnes had been created: Brown & Smith Avenues.

The Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps begin showing the street in 1890. Barnes Street began showing greater density with all of the buildings shown on the 1884 Beers still present, although the building on the Barnes Estate lot may have been a replacement of the old homestead, plus four new houses. The "Barnes House Hotel" is shown on the eastern end along with a passenger and freight depot and new coal shed. The "Freeman"/Convent house was labeled: "Dwg" and shown as 1 1/2 "sty" with a 1 story rear ell on the west, front porches on the main block and ell plus a rear detached shed with its own, small side addition. The 1895 Sanborn map showed one more new house on the street and the Barnes House Hotel replaced by a new "Elect. Car Ho.," indicating the introduction of a streetcar line connecting West Rutland to Rutland. No changes are shown on the 1900 map. On the 1905 map, two more new dwellings appear on the street, the station was removed, and the new "Polish Cath. Church" is shown on the eastern corner. According to a parish history, construction on the church was started in 1905 and largely completed by the end of the year but was not fully finished until the spring of 1906 when it held its first mass at Easter⁶. It was not dedicated until 1907. The foundation of the brick church was marble donated by the marble companies where most of the parishioners worked. It was these parishioners who hauled the stone to the site after work. The 1910 Sanborn map showed the new 1907 St. Stanislaus Kostka rectory built next to the church and on the other end of the street, two new depots and a new "car barn" are shown.

On the 1922 map there was another new house added and a new ice house and "Street Car waiting rm." Through the 1922 map there was no change in the footprint or labeling of the

⁶ Warzocha, Father Frank. *Saint Stanislaus Kostka, West Rutland, Vermont: 1904-1989*. West Rutland, VT: St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church, 1989.

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convent house, but on the 1929 map it was re-labeled “Sisters” and continued to be labeled 1 ½ stories plus a 1 story rear ell but a wraparound porch had been added. The new 1924 St. Stanislaus Kostka School was shown on this map for the first time and labeled “Polish R.C. School.” Subsequent maps corrected in 1938 and again 1960 show the same general configuration and footprints of the school and convent – though the labeling changed to “St. Stanislaus Kostka Parochial School” and “Convent” and the rear shed on the school/convent property had been removed. The convent continued to be listed as “1 ½” stories plus the rear 1 story ell with 1 story wraparound porch going partway across ell even on the newly drawn section that was pasted over the old in the 1960 update indicating that it had been re-surveyed. However, there may be some question about the accuracy of the survey and the map preparer’s idea of what “1 ½ sty” means because an historic photo from 1953 shows the convent in this configuration except that the front section is 2 stories – as it is now and is identical to the present front façade – a section that was added at some point possibly as early as 1890 and before 1922. The photographic evidence suggests that what the Sanborn map was labeling “1 ½” stories may have been 2 stories all along. The wraparound porch was added by the parish in the mid-1920s when the building was remodeled as a convent.

The rear portion of the main block has the unusual, 19th century construction detail of solid exterior walls made of stacked lumber while the front section has conventional modern balloon framing likely dating to post-1890. The roof framing is also clearly different and more modern in front. At the rear interior of the added front section is what appears to be a former Italianate exterior door with sidelights that separates the front hall in the newer section from the stair hall beyond in the original main block. The stair newel and railing match the mid-19th century style of the Italianate door.

Post-1960, when the last Sanborn map update was completed, the present rear shed/garage was built. According to the Dioceses’ archival records, in 1962 the convent’s rear ell was raised to two stories and remodeled, the wraparound porch was removed, and a small gable roofed one story vestibule was added to the front facade. The interior floor plan and details of the convent partly date to the 1920s and 1930s and partly to 1962, especially the rear ell on both levels. There are small rooms off a long hallway upstairs and a small, simple chapel that was likely part of the c. 1920s interior remodeling with some Polish inscriptions painted as a frieze over imitation stone paneling.

A Brief History of Schools in Vermont

The establishment of schools was a specific provision in the 1777 constitution of the Republic of Vermont. By the time Vermont became a state in 1791, schools at all levels of education had

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been established: local primary and “common” schools, regional or county academies and grammar schools for more specialized or secondary education, and the University of Vermont established by the state that year as well. The local schools were organized according to the general school law of 1782 that provided for the division of towns into school districts and a system of local supervision and taxation. The small, one-room schoolhouses were erected by the townspeople on dedicated land – often the least productive lots. All children in the district could attend but were specifically taxed. The schoolmaster or teacher had to accommodate all ages in the one room. There were no standards to adhere to so there was flexibility and tremendous variation among these district schools. Although there were provisions for siting county grammar schools, these secondary schools when established were more often private. Towns could determine their own school taxation and policies of how much education would be provided.

As part of the early 19th century general interest in the quality of education, The Society for the Improvement of the Common School was formed in 1845. The same year, a state statute required the examination of both teachers and school superintendents. By 1856, the State Board of Education was established to oversee the school system. During this same period, 1840-1860, there was a substantial increase in the number of Vermont schools opened. These included more academies and higher college enrollment. According to the statement of significance for “Educational Resources of Vermont”, written by the Division for Historic Preservation: “The rise in the number of academies in Vermont during the 1840s and early 1850s coincided with the rise of public education. Brattleboro (1841) and Windsor (1844) made the first attempts to establish graded secondary schools partially supported by public taxation. By 1860 eleven towns had public high schools.” In 1864, the school tax was lifted from pupils and all town residents supported the schools through their taxes. In 1870, Vermont state legislation was passed on compulsory school attendance. (It would not be until the end of the 19th century that secondary education was mandated and provided free to taxpaying families.) A State Superintendent of Education was established in 1874 to coordinate and manage the more than 2000 school districts serving about 75,000 pupils statewide.⁷

By the 1880s, educational reformers and others were very critical of the district system which included some very poorly-run and ill equipped schools and advocated even more centralized control of schools. Despite efforts at public dissemination of information on model schools and standards of operation and construction as well as local advocacy by state education officials, few towns would abandon their district systems in favor of town-control. In 1892, the state finally acted with legislation that left towns no choice. That year, a school reform law was passed

⁷ Stone, Arthur F. *The Vermont of Today*. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1929, Vol. I, p.364.

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abolishing the district system and making the towns as a whole unit responsible for the education of all children in the town.

The reform movements of the late 19th century promoting graded schools coupled with the 1892 law abolishing the district system led to a great many new and renovated schools in the 1890s. There were many national and state publications that included school design advice. The move toward fewer school districts led to the construction of larger new school buildings or the need to enlarge older ones. Schools with multiple classrooms to provide a graded system based on similar ages were established and often were two or three-story buildings using a symmetrical design. Some were ornamented with a tower or belfry and with grand entries. In 1900, towns with populations of 2500 or more were required to provide a high school, and some of these were built together with the graded school.

By 1904, the State Board of Health also became involved and set standards for sanitation, lighting, plumbing, and ventilation in schools. Large banks of windows were added to older school buildings and those constructed new around this time had banks of large windows as a distinguishing feature as well as elaborate ventilation systems. Alterations to schools after this time had to comply with the law and so changes that removed windows had to add them elsewhere. The Board of Health established a school rating system based in part on the facilities. By the 1910s and 1920s, many older schools – some having been modified many times - were replaced with newer facilities that met all the standards. As a result there are many schools of this era, often masonry buildings designed in the popular Classical Revival style, in the state that remained compliant and so continued in use into the later 20th century.

Brief History of the Roman Catholic Diocese and Catholic Parochial Education in Vermont

The history of the Roman Catholic Church in Vermont is rooted in the French explorations and settlements of the 18th century in the northern parts of the state near Canada where the church had been established in the 17th century. The 1830s saw the first Roman Catholic churches built by small groups of Catholics throughout the state who shared the services of only a few itinerant priests based out of Burlington. Historian Zadock Thompson wrote in 1842 of the prejudice experienced by the growing number of Vermont Catholics because most of them were immigrants from either Ireland or French Canada and seemed foreign to their neighbors. He noted the enormous increase in the Catholic population between 1830 and 1840.⁸ By the 1850s five priests served the nearly 20,000 Vermont Catholics and the Diocese of Burlington was established in 1857 at which time there were 10 Roman Catholic churches in the state. One of the

⁸ Thompson, Zadock. History of Vermont, 1842, Part II p.202

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earliest established parishes and churches was in Rutland where there was a large concentration of Catholics.

The 1864 change in the way public education was funded in the state combined with the strong district school system gave rise to the opportunity for the Catholic residents of the west section of Rutland to petition the town for one district school to be specifically run as a Catholic School. This petition was successful and in 1865 a new school was indeed built to house Rutland's #7 District School staffed and run by Catholic priests. However, this was an anomaly in the state and most parochial education was provided by the parish churches themselves. In the much larger and older St. Peter's Roman Catholic parish in central Rutland, one of the state's first full time parochial schools was opened in 1857 – the same year Vermont became a Diocese.

During the 1850s and 1860s, a handful of other Catholic Schools were opened in Burlington, Winooski, St. Albans, Swanton, and St. Johnsbury. Initially in Burlington, the schools and an orphanage were run by the Sisters of Charity, the Ladies of the Immaculate Heart, and the Sisters of Providence. Vermont's first Bishop, the Rev. Louis De Goesbriand, responded to the fast-growing Irish and French Canadian Catholic populations of Vermont by recruiting new priests and orders of nuns directly in Ireland and France to help open and minister to new parishes across the state. The 1870s saw an enormous increase in parishes, new churches and new schools. The Catholic schools of the 1870s were mostly staffed by the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Charity, and the Sisters of St. Joseph who would become the mainstay of Catholic School teachers in the state for the rest of the century. Most of the school buildings were very similar to the non-parochial schools being built throughout the state at the time though a few were similar to residential architecture such as the first St. Peter's School, later used as the rectory. The Sisters of Joseph, who managed most of the southern Vermont Catholic schools, ran the Rutland School as well as Mount St. Joseph's Academy there. Some of the northern parishes which established schools had French-speaking nuns as teachers. The parochial schools built in the 1880s tended to be larger than their secular counterparts because they often served a larger school population than just a single school district. Some were larger because the school building included a convent or residential facilities. Other schools had convents adjacent in separate buildings bought and renovated or built for the purpose.

By 1892, Vermont had 46,000 Catholics in a diocese that had grown tenfold since its inception. There were 78 churches served by 52 priests. The state's 8 Roman Catholic academies and 16 parochial schools were run by seven different orders of teaching nuns.⁹ Bishop Michaud,

⁹ Diocese of Burlington. *1853-1953: One Hundred Years of Achievement by the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Burlington, Vermont*. Burlington, VT: Diocese of Burlington, 1953.

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Vermont's second, who succeeded De Goesbriand in 1892, continued the expansion of parishes and institutions including colleges and hospitals and presided over an era of considerable prosperity for Vermont's Catholics. There was an expansion of earlier academies to provide more opportunities for Catholic high school education. A second generation wave of churches and schools in established parishes often were constructed in this period around 1900. The parochial school buildings of this time resembled the larger secular graded schools that were built in response to the 1892 abolishment of the district school system. Several new parishes were created at this time as well which in turn built new churches. Many of these newly created parishes, like the Polish language St. Stanislaus Kostka of West Rutland in 1904, were created by ethnic minorities within larger Catholic communities with priests and even nuns brought from Europe.

The parish expansion and era of construction continued during the 1910s, 1920s & 1930s under Bishop Rice. New schools continued to be built – at least ten parishes built their first schools in this period – like the St. Stanislaus Kostka School in 1924 - and several others built new school buildings to replace the first generation schools from the 1870s and 1880s. As with the similar trend in public school construction, the schools of this era were built to meet the high light and ventilation requirements by the state. The Neo-Classical design – such as that used in the St. Stanislaus Kostka School - was popular and easily accommodated symmetrical banks of windows. Much of this era of expansion can be explained by the numbers. According to the 1953 Diocese Centennial history, by 1938 Vermont's 102,857 Catholics comprised approximately one third of the state's entire population.¹⁰ Although this percentage may seem incredible, it must be remembered that the 1920s and 1930s represented a time when the statewide population was at a historic low. While for decades Vermonters had been leaving hill farms for the west or more urban areas, European immigrants continued to arrive in the state to work in its robust industrial sectors. Vermont's fourth Bishop, Rev. Matthew Brady, who was consecrated in 1938, introduced an era of greater supervision over the charitable groups and schools of the diocese. He established the Diocesan School Office and a State Superintendent of Schools which coordinated Catholic Education in the state. The increase in demand for Catholic education throughout the state continued especially in the post-World War II baby boom. The peak of the Roman Catholic parochial school system in Vermont was about 1960. The centennial history of 1953 chronicled every parish in the state and documented 24 parish elementary schools, three private Catholic elementary schools, six high schools and five private Catholic academies serving nearly 12,000 students statewide.

¹⁰ Diocese of Burlington. *1853-1953: One Hundred Years of Achievement by the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Burlington, Vermont*. Burlington, VT: Diocese of Burlington, 1953.

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The key to the practical success and feasibility of the parochial system had been the church's reliance upon the orders of nuns as the teachers and staff to these schools. All the orders had taken a vow of poverty and were provided very modest group housing and board in facilities like the St. Stanislaus convent house. Running the schools was their service and calling and so the personnel costs were relatively low. In the 1960s the orders began to decline with fewer and fewer girls and women entering until by the 1970s, many convents had closed and fully paid lay teachers needed to be hired to run the schools. The orders throughout the state declined sharply after the 1960s as suggested by one nun in a 1999 interview who noted that there had been no new sisters to enter her order in three decades.¹¹ For many parishes, this created the crisis of needing to charge tuition for the first time. Some declined to do this and closed while others did charge a minimal fee and steadily lost students over time. Like the St. Stanislaus Kostka School which closed in 1979 with no Felician Sisters left to run the school, there was considerable contraction in the population of students and number of open schools statewide which continued steadily for decades. According to a 2001 history of the Burlington Diocese, in the 1990s, there was an upsurge in the demand for Catholic education in the State and a few new schools were created¹². But in the 2000s the decline resumed and the Vermont parochial system consolidated considerably. According to the Diocese, today there are only 14 Catholic Schools (including two high schools) left open, four of which had opened in the 1990s.¹³

Architecturally, the majority of extant Catholic School buildings in Vermont are either c. 1870s and 1880s Victorian styles or else the Neo-Classical Revival style used extensively in the 1910-1940s era. The symmetrical T-shaped massing, elevated first floor level, red brick material with marble trim, corner quoins, centered front entrance pavilion with an elaborate pedimented door surround, flat roof, high rusticated marble foundation, internal ventilation system, and especially the banks of large multi-paned windows of the St. Stanislaus Kostka School are fine examples of the design elements often found in these early 20th century schools. There are also a few later examples of Catholic schools built in the early 1960s and two in 1990s. As noted above, many Vermont Catholic schools are no longer operated as schools, and like the St. Stanislaus Kostka School, have been adaptively re-used.

The St. Stanislaus Kostka School and Convent House embody and continue to convey the development history of the Catholic School system in Vermont. They are locally significant and represent well the history of West Rutland as an important Roman Catholic and ethnically Polish

¹¹ Coffin, Howard. *An Inland See: A brief history of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Burlington*. Burlington, Vt: The Roman Catholic Diocese of Burlington, 2001, pp. 166-168

¹² Ibid

¹³ Website of the Burlington Diocese: <http://www.vermontcatholic.org/>

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community. Architecturally these buildings are also significant as a distinct type of educational resource in Vermont – the graded parochial school of the 1920s. The well-preserved brick school building with marble trim embodies the history of Vermont school construction incorporating stringent health requirements for light and air and the common use of the Neo-Classical Revival style in the early 20th century. The adaptively re-used 19th century residential frame convent house in proximity to the school embodies the Catholic Church's campus approach to parochial education which depended upon providing housing for the religious orders of nuns who ran most of the schools.

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Historic overview from the website of the National Catholic Education Association
<http://www.ncea.org/about/HistoricalOverviewofCatholicSchoolsInAmerica.asp>

Website of the Burlington Diocese:
<http://www.vermontcatholic.org/>

Archival records of the Burlington Diocese, courtesy Msgr. John J. McDermott,
Vicar General and Chancellor

Interviews by Lyssa Papazian

Rev. Frank S. Warzocha, St. Stanislaus Kostka Church (October 30, 2009)

Mrs. Emily Pokrywka, Barnes Street neighbor and parishioner (October 30, 2009)

Mr. Red Sitoski, West Rutland Historical Society and former St. Stanislaus pupil (April 26, 2010)

=====

10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property 0.81 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	<u>18</u>	<u>657214</u>	<u>4828882</u>	<u>3</u>
2				<u>4</u>

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 Lyssa Papazian, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date March 6, 2010

street & number 13 Dusty Ridge Road telephone (802) 387-2878

city or town Putney state VT zip code 05346

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Additional Documentation

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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) –Copies of historic photographs, maps, and documents

=====

Property Owner

=====

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

name Stanislaus Associates

street & number c/o Roy Rotella, 14 Southern Boulevard telephone (802) 773-3815

city or town Rutland state VT zip code 05701

=====

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Verbal Boundary Description

The St. Stanislaus Kostka School is also known as 95 (formerly 39) Barnes Street and the Convent House is also known as 113 (formerly 47) Barnes Street. They are on a common lot on the north side of Barnes Street at about the center point between Main Street and the railroad tracks/Marble Street. The property fronts 175' along Barnes Street and is roughly 160' deep. The property contains 0.81 ± acres immediately surrounding the two buildings

Boundary Justification

The present property boundary containing both buildings, used as the National Register boundary, is the property boundary dating to the church's ownership of the lots in 1922.

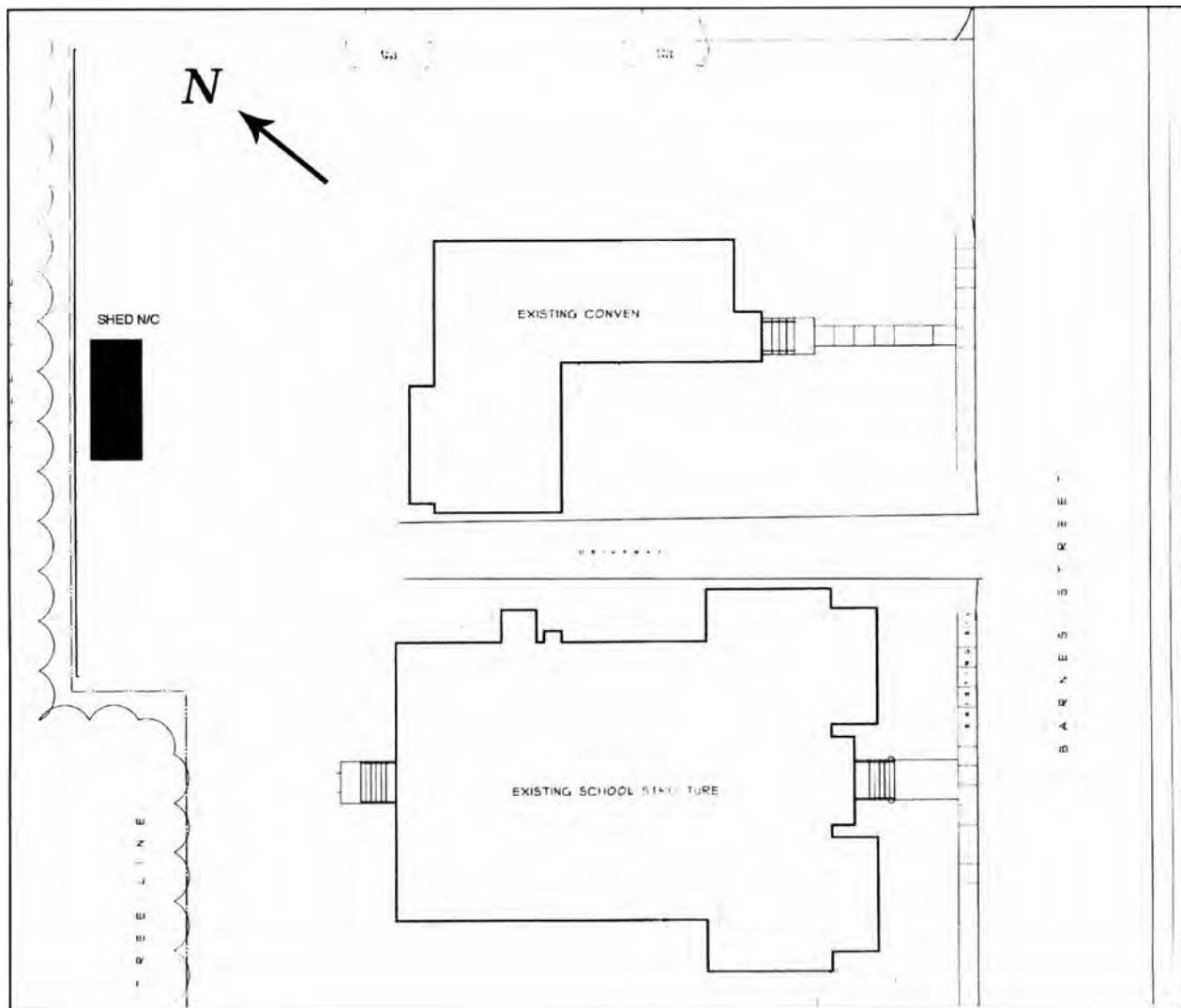
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Sketch Map (not to scale)



Note: School & Convent House are contributing resources; Shed is non-contributing.

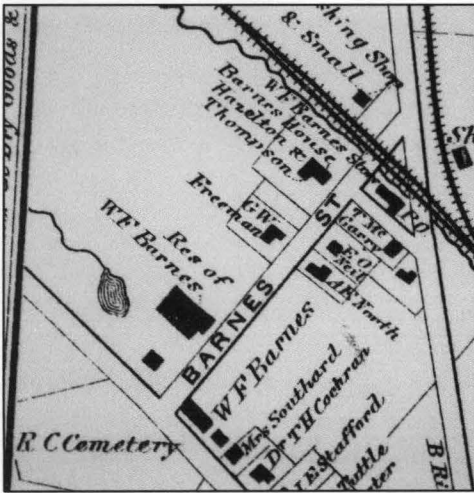
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CONTINUATION SHEET -Historic Maps, etc.
Page 1

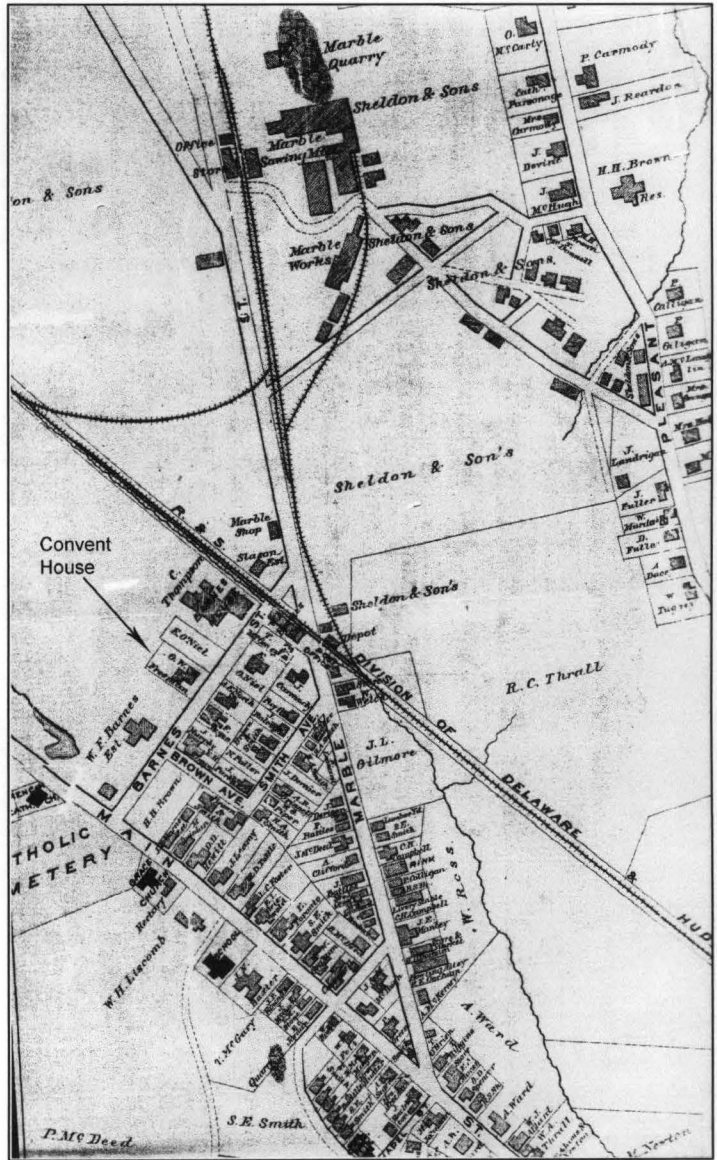
St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House
name of property
West Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont
Town, County and State

Educational Resources of Vermont
name of multiple property listing

Historic Maps, etc.



Above: Detail of Beers map of West Rutland Vt. From *Atlas of Rutland County*, 1869 (North at top of map)



Right: Annotated detail of Beers map of West Rutland, Vt., From *Atlas of Rutland County*, 1884 (North at top of map)
Note: Proximity of Barnes Estate, and Barnes Street to railroad, marble quarries to the north and Marble Street commercial district to the south.

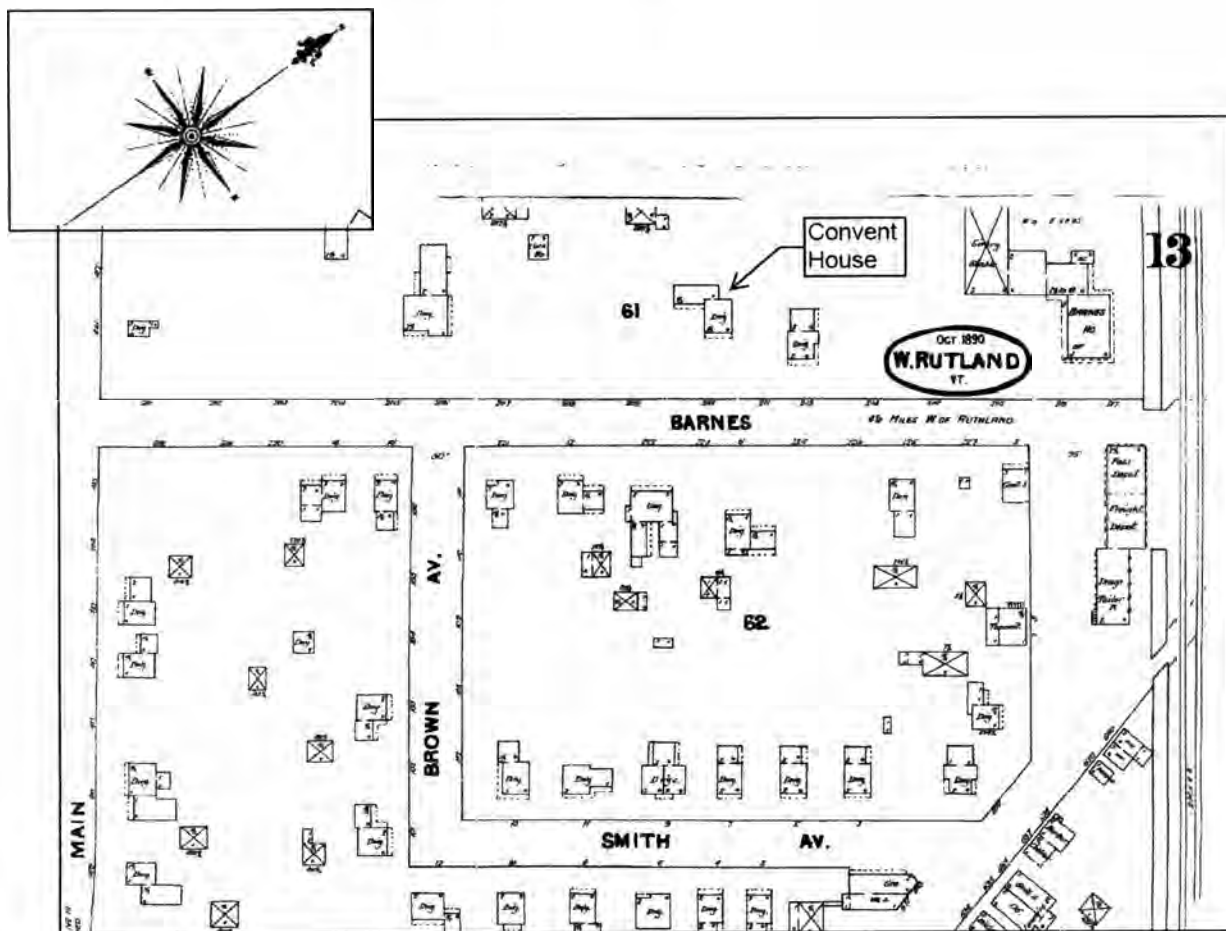
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET -Historic Maps, etc.
Page 2

St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House
name of property
West Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont
Town, County and State

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name of multiple property listing

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for West Rutland



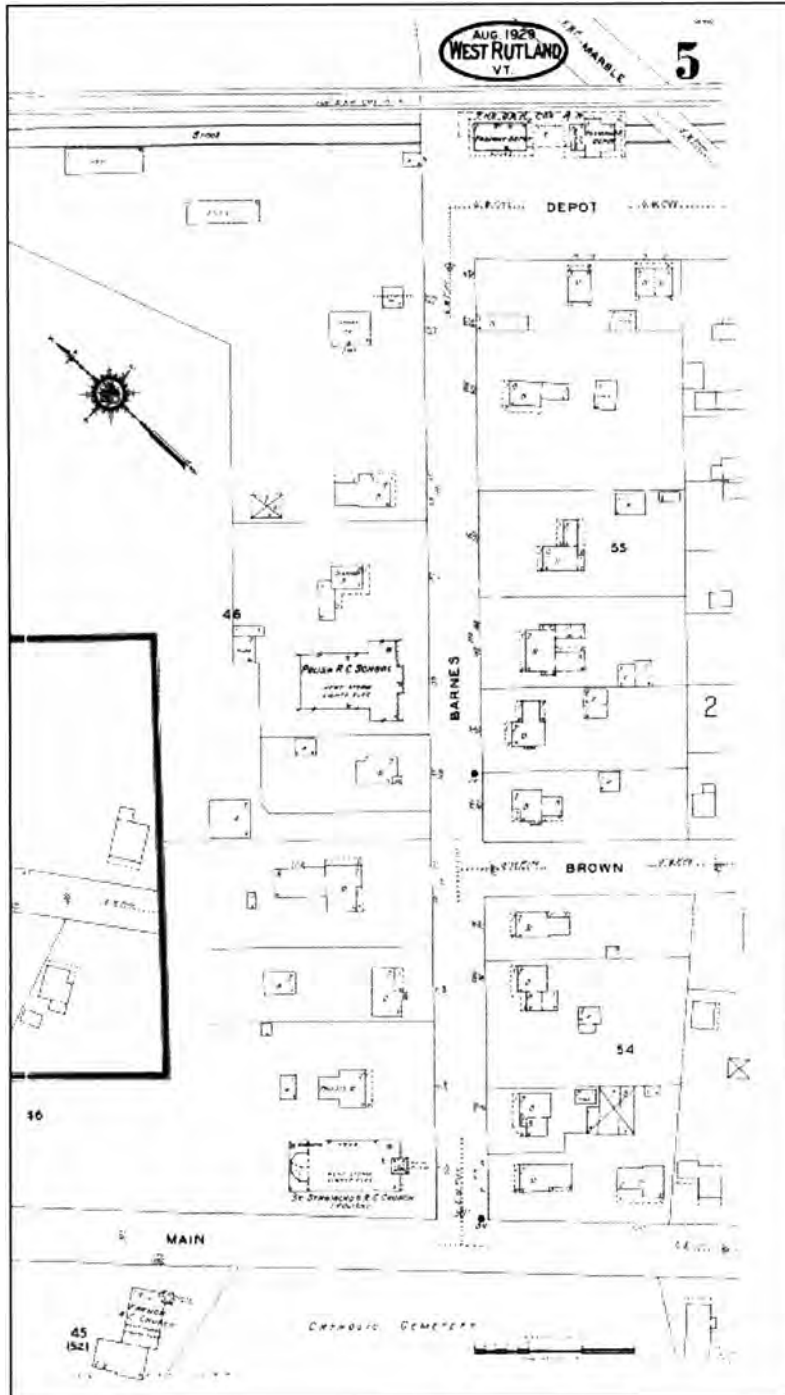
Annotated detail of 1890 Sanborn

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET -Historic Maps, etc.
Page 3

St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House
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West Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont
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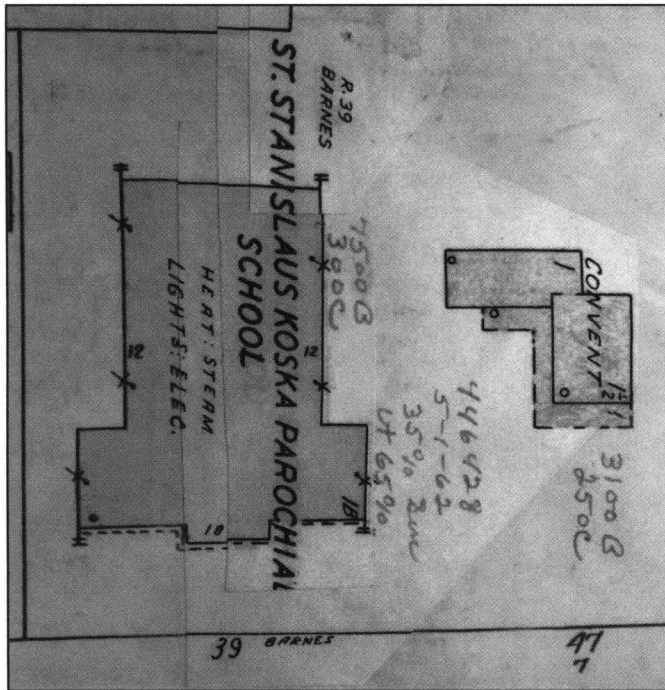
Detail of 1929 Sanborn showing Roman Catholic cemetery & St. Stanislaus Kostka R.C. Church on corner of Barnes and Main Streets, the St. Stanislaus Rectory next door, the St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent at mid-block, and the railroad depot at the corner of Barnes and Marble Streets

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

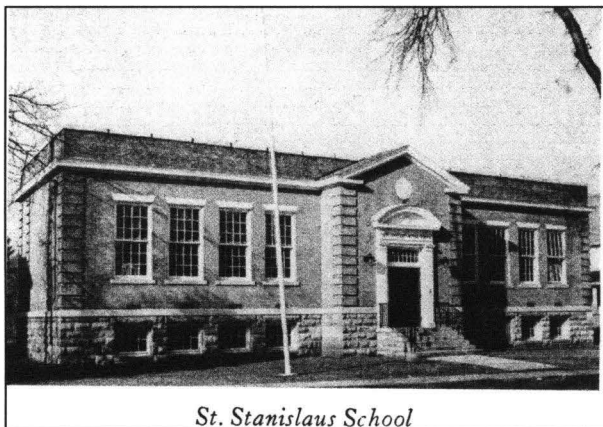
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET -Historic Maps, etc.
Page 4

St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House
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Detail of Sanborn corrected to 1960



St. Stanislaus School



St. Stanislaus Convent

Photographs published in 1853-1953: *One Hundred Years of Achievement by the Catholic Church in the Diocese of Burlington, Vermont.* (Diocese of Burlington, Vt.) 1953

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET
- Photograph labels

St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House
name of property
West Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont
Town, county and State

Educational Resources of Vermont
name of multiple property listing

Photograph Labels

The following information is the same for all photographs:

St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House
Educational Resources of Vermont M.P.D.F.
West Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont
10/21/2009 by L. Papazian
Digital images are on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation

Photograph

Number	Building	Description
1 of 15		Barnes Street looking southwest toward Catholic cemetery at end of street, St. Stanislaus Kostka Roman Catholic Church on right at end of block, and St. Stanislaus Kostka School in right foreground
2 of 15	St. Stanislaus Kostka School & Convent House	View looking west from Barnes Street
3 of 15	St. Stanislaus Kostka School	Front (southeast) & northeast facades, looking west
4 of 15	St. Stanislaus Kostka School	Northeast facade, looking west
5 of 15	St. Stanislaus Kostka School	Rear (northwest) & southwest facades of rear ell, looking east
6 of 15	St. Stanislaus Kostka School	Detail of front façade
7 of 15	St. Stanislaus Kostka School	Detail of date stone with English and Polish inscriptions
8 of 15	St. Stanislaus Kostka School	First floor interior, typical classroom in rear ell
9 of 15	St. Stanislaus Kostka School	First floor interior, rear ell hallway, stairs and vestibule, looking northwest
10 of 15	Convent House	Front (southeast) & partial southwest facades, looking north
11 of 15	Convent House	Rear (northwest) facade, looking southeast
12 of 15	Convent House	Interior, front entrance hall in newer section with 20th c. woodwork around original 19th c. doorway and 19th c. stair newel beyond
13 of 15	Convent House	Interior detail of Italianate style door in original front entry
14 of 15	Convent House	Interior, chapel with 20th c. decorative finishes
15 of 15	Shed, Non-contributing	Southeast and northeast facades, looking southwest

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY St. Stanislaus Kostka School and Convent House
NAME:

MULTIPLE Educational Resources of Vermont MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Rutland

DATE RECEIVED: 5/03/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/28/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/12/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/17/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000349

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6-18-10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

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

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

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

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

FOR
RENT



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MDDP
PHOTO, # 1 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTOGRAPH # 2 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO. #3 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT
PHOTO #4



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO # 5 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPOF
PHOTO # 6 OF 15

FOUNDED — ZBUDOWALI
BY POLISH PARENTS — POLSCY RODZICE
THAT JESUS CHRIST — ABY JEZUS CHRYSZTUS
COULD BE KNOWN — MOGL BYC POZNANY
BY OUR CHILDREN — PRZEZ DZIECI NASZE
1924 — 1924

ST. STANISLAUS ~~BOSTER~~ SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO # 7 of 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO. #8



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO: # 9 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO. # 10 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO. # 11 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO. # 12 OF 15



ST. STANISLAW KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE

WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT IN PDF

PHOTO. # 13 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF
PHOTO. # 14 OF 15



ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA SCHOOL + CONVENT HOUSE

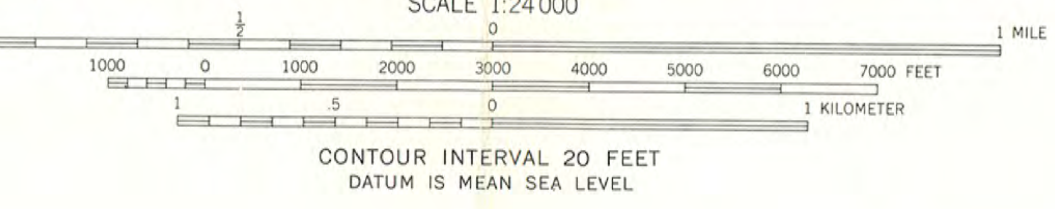
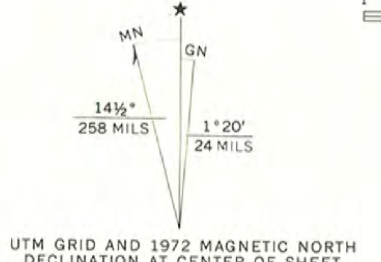
WEST RUTLAND, RUTLAND CO., VERMONT

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT MPDF

PHOTO. # 15 of 15



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1964
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on Vermont coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 18, shown in blue
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked
Revisions shown in purple compiled from aerial photographs
taken 1972. This information not field checked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
U.S. Route	State Route

WEST RUTLAND, VT.
N4330—W7300/7.5
1964
PHOTOREVISED 1972
AMS 6371 II SE—SERIES V813

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
One National Life Drive, Floor 2
Montpelier, VT 05620-1201
www.HistoricVermont.org

[phone] 802-828-3211
[Division fax] 802-828-3206

*Agency of Commerce and
Community Development*



May 3, 2010

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination for the following property:

St. Stanislaus Kostka School and Convent House, West Rutland, Rutland County, Vermont

This property is being submitted under the Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It is being submitted under a Multiple Property Submission, **Educational Resources of Vermont**.

A Part One Tax Credit application for the School and Convent was approved on December 13, 2009.

If you have any questions concerning the nomination please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3045 or nancy.boone@state.vt.us .

Sincerely,

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Nancy E. Boone
State Architectural Historian/ Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

