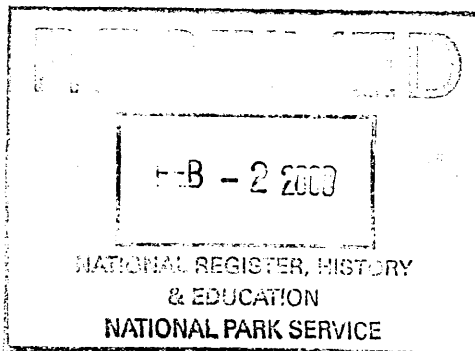


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



172

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 *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. Anthony's Church and School

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Church: 514 W. Main St. School: 103 N. 6th St. not for publication

city or town Cedar Rapids vicinity

state Nebraska code NE county Boone code 011 zip code 68627

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wendell Samuels
Signature of certifying official

1/25/00
Date

Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
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 certifying official/Title

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): _____

Edson H. Beall

3/9/00

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instruction)

Religion: Religious facility
Education: School

Religion: Religious facility
Vacant/not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Romanesque Revival
Georgian Revival

foundation Stone, Brick
walls Stone, Brick
roof Slate, Asphalt shingle
other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- 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.)

Property is:

- 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.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Period of Significance

N/A

Significant Dates

1919

1911, 1926

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Nachtigal, Jacob

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location for Additional Data:

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

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References (place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet).

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	14	570800	4601120	3.			
2.				4.			

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 Todd Knispel Research Assistant

organization Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office date December 10, 1999

street & number 1500 R Street telephone (402) 471-4787

city or town Lincoln state NE zip code 68501

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

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

name/title _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

St. Anthony's Catholic Church & School

Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 7 Page 1

St. Anthony's Catholic Church and School is located in Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska. The construction of the current church began in April 1918 and was finished in May of 1919. The school was built in 1911, a school expansion took place in 1926 that would add a gym, assembly hall, classrooms, and a Sisters convent. St. Anthony's Church is an example of Romanesque Revival style, while the school is an example of Georgian Revival style. The St. Anthony's Church complex dominates the Cedar River Valley, and is located on the corner of Sixth and Main in Cedar Rapids. Cedar Rapids is located in the southwestern portion of Boone County, and is on the Cedar River. Cedar Rapids is situated on dissected plains which are hilly lands that are remnants of Plains that have been eroded by wind and rain. Cedar Rapids is about 35 miles west of Columbus on Nebraska Highways 52 and 56. The two buildings are across the street from one another in Cedar Rapids.

Jacob Nachtigal designed St. Anthony's Church in the Romanesque Revival style. St. Anthony's is a terra cotta brick and stone building with a cross gabled red tiled roof, and has a cruciform plan and a tower. The church is 162 feet by 65 feet, with a front of 70 feet wide and a transept of 75 feet. Making St. Anthony's one of the larger catholic churches in Nebraska outside of Omaha. The main facade has three rounded archway entries with columns topped with cushion capitals. Also on the front is a large prominent rose window. Also on the front are two towers, a taller bell tower that is topped off with a convexed pinnacle, and a smaller triangular parapet tower. The gables of the church exterior have corbeling. Throughout the exterior of the church are Camber windows. The windows on the east and west side are massive arched stained glass windows with a wheel design. The north side or rear of the building is barrel shaped.

The Interior of the church is entered through triple doors each with stained glass arches above the transom. Above the main entrance is the choir loft. The sanctuary of the church is large enough to seat close to one thousand people. The interior roof along the nave has barrel arches coming down to bifron capitals on grouped columns. Barreled ceilings also occurs along the ambulatory. The ambulatory is richly decorated with stained glass windows. The lower level stained glass windows were gifts of the parishioners in 1959. Another feature of the ambulatory is the statues depicting the stations of the cross. Behind the altar on the ceiling of the apse is painted with catholic iconography. The interior rounded arches are painted as well with same running design. Beneath the clerestory and above the arches are painted panels running throughout the church. Bathrooms were added to the church in 1983.

In 1911, St. Anthony's Church erected a school house. Then in 1926 the school would add a convent, several classrooms, and a gym. The school was taught by nuns of the Dominic Order of St. Catherine's from Kentucky. The school would ultimately close in 1970.

Jacob Nachtigal was also the architect for the school. The contractor was H. Woerth of Scribner. The plumbing and heating was done by Dussel and Son of Columbus. Wiring was done by local electrician J. Roark. The building was 75 by 40 feet with an attic and basement making it four stories. The building is made from Haskins buff paving brick, trimmed in Bedford stone in a Georgian Revival style. The main entrance is on the east side

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Continuation Sheet**

St. Anthony's Catholic Church & School

Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 7 Page 2

which enters on a landing with stairs going up to class rooms or down to the basement. The floor is concrete with a poured cork carpet.

The first floor has two large classrooms, two cloak rooms, rest rooms, and two music rooms. Second floor also has two large classrooms and a chapel. All rooms have three large windows on the east and four windows on the south side. The attic has hipped dormer windows which allowed good ventilation for the nuns and borders to sleep. It also had two complete bathrooms.

The new addition of the school, which was added in 1926, allowed high school to be taught in the same building. The addition included a gym placed underground, with a stage placed on the north end, and a balcony along the side. The gym also as a pressed tin ceiling. Two classrooms were added and a music room were placed on the first floor. Second floor addition was a study hall which would later become the lunch room. The new addition doubled the size of the original building. The new addition was matched very well with the design of the original building .

St. Anthony's Church is very well taking care of and is in near mint condition. The church is an excellent example of its type in Cedar Rapids and Boone County. St. Anthony's School still retains a high degree of historical integrity for a school that has had a lot of use since early in the 20th century.

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Continuation SheetSt. Anthony's Catholic Church & School

Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska

County and State

Section 8 Page 1

St. Anthony's Church and School are eligible for listing on the National Register under criterion C with criteria consideration A. The period of significance resides only in the construction dates of each building, 1919 for the Cathedral and for the school 1911 and 1926. St. Anthony's architecturally is representative of the Romanesque Style which was popular for American commercial and public buildings during the last half of the 19th Century and early parts of the 20th century. St. Anthony's was built during a time when the new found wealth of first generation immigrants felt the need to show their prosperity, and thankfulness for their good fortune to God in grand religious institutions. It also helped that Nebraska, as well as the nation, was prospering after the 1893 depression, and could again afford to spend money on large scale buildings. St. Anthony's school is a typical multi-story example of a Catholic school- type built in many Catholic communities across the state during the first quarter of this century.

History

Cedar Rapids is located in the southwestern portion of Boone County, Nebraska. Cedar Rapids is in the Cedar River Valley and along Nebraska Highways 52 and 56. Cedar Rapids population at the last census (1990) was 396. Cedar Rapids was first platted in 1879. By 1881 the town had a population of about fifty and was growing rapidly primarily with Irish immigrants. By 1884, Cedar Rapids population was around 200 and by April 14 of that year the town was officially incorporated.

The first recorded history of St. Anthony's Parish was in 1884. The first wood frame church was finished in 1888. Provision for a new church began in 1904, but it was decided to enlarge the existing building. The next project for St. Anthony's Parish was a school. The cornerstone for the new St. Anthony's School was laid May 7, 1911. The masonry building was 75 by 40 feet with an attic and basement making it four stories. The Sisters of the Dominic order from the Covenant of St. Catherine's in Kentucky agreed to staff the school.

Plans for the current church were initiated in 1916 with construction to start in 1917. However, the United States entry into World War I postponed plans. The construction of the church would begin in April 1918 and the church would be dedicated in May 1919.

St. Anthony's Church was designed by Architect Jacob Nachtigal of Omaha. The contractor was Anton Kettler of Dubuque, Iowa. Nachtigal also designed nearby St. Michael's Church (NHRP, 1983) of Spalding, Nebraska, and St. Bonaventure Church (NHRP, 1982) of Raeville, Nebraska. Jacob Nachtigal worked as a draftsman for Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha while Kimball was designing the Trans-Mississippi Exposition. Nachtigal would leave Kimball's firm in 1909 to start his own firm. Nachtigal's firm would design many structures for religious institutions, including Father Flanagan's House (NRHP, 1985) at Boys Town.

In 1926 the grade school would have an addition added to include the high school. A gym, assembly hall, classrooms, and a convent for the Sisters make up the addition. The high school would only last until 1933 when

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St. Anthony's Catholic Church & School
Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska
County and State

Section 8 Page 2

the depression forced its closing. The grade school would continue to operate until 1970 when the last 8th grade class graduated marking the end of St. Anthony's School. St. Anthony's parish would sell the school building to School District #6 which then would use the building until May 1997.

Criteria Evaluation

St. Anthony's Church illustrates Romanesque Revival style which started in Europe in the early to mid 19th century. The Romanesque style would come to America in its public and commercial buildings in the last half of the 19th century reaching its peak in the late 19th century. Romanesque Revival structures typically are monochromatic brick or stone buildings, highlighted by semicircular arches over windows and doors. There are typically corbel tables along the eaves. Facades are flanked by towers and covered with various roof styles.

St. Anthony's Church illustrates the Romanesque Revival style with its uniform brick construction, rounded arches inside and out, and the arched windows. Other features that are common in Romanesque Revival that are present is the corbeling along the eaves of the church, and the front facade flanked by towers.

The school illustrates the Georgian Revival style which was the resurgence of the style popular in the United States in the 18th Century. The Georgian revival would become popular in America in the 1890's and reach its zenith by the teens of the 20th century. The Boston firm of McKim, Meade and White would popularize the style. The Georgian Revival style was popular in public buildings in America during early parts of this century. Original Georgian architecture is characterized with rigid symmetry usually rectangular in plan, balanced proportion and classical detailing which represented a break from medieval architecture. The simple facade is often emphasized by a projecting pediment and a Palladian window. It often includes dormers, quoins, dentils, and decorated transoms above the entrances.

St. Anthony's School illustrates the Georgian Revival style in most of its features. Examples are that the building has a symmetrical design and large prominent gabled pediment on the front facade. Other features are the hipped dormers, the box dentils along the eaves, and the quoins on the corners.

St. Anthony's Church and School are eligible under criteria A for deriving its primary significance from architecture and not through its religious affiliation. The church and school are examples of the work done by Jacob Nachtigal. Nachtigal designed structures for religious institutions, with a number on the National Register, that were excellent works of architecture that capture the feelings those parishes wished to convey to the world.

Overall St. Anthony's Church and School are architecturally significant on the local level as the best examples of Romanesque and Georgian Revival styles in the town of Cedar Rapids, and because they both retain high degrees of their historic integrity.

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St. Anthony's Catholic Church & School

Name of Property

Boone County, Nebraska

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Bibliography

Albion Weekly News 27 July 1922.

Boone County Historical Society, *Boone County History 1871-1985*, Curtis Media Corp. 1986.

Cedar Rapids: 1884-1984, [1984] 978.216 c 389r, Nebraska State Historical Society Library.

Cedar Rapids Outlook 6 June 1918.

Cedar Rapids Outlook 29 May 1918.

Verbal boundary description

St. Anthony's School

Lots 9-19, Block 27, First Addition, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska

St. Anthony's Church

Lots 9-14, Block 28, First Addition, Cedar Rapids, Boone County, Nebraska

Verbal Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the entire parcel historically associated with the Church and School.