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	INVENTO	GISTER OF HIS DRY – NOMINAT es – complete ap	TION FORM	ES -	Eltis		
1.		Fidelis Cath	olic Church		NATIO	NAL [1]	
2.	AND/OR HISTORIC: "Ca LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER:	thedral of th	e Plains"		8	IL S	
	CITY OR TOWN:	theast corner	of St. Anth	ony Stre	et and Delawar	re Street	
	Kan	sas 67671	20	:00NTY: <u>E</u>	llis	<u>CODE</u> 051	
3.	CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
	District 🛛 Building Site Structure	☐ Public ▓ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisitio		XX Occupied Unoccupied Preservation work in progress	Yes: Restricted Yestricted No	
4.	Commercial	Government [ Industrial [	] Park ] Private Resident X Religious ] Scientific		] Transportation ] Other <i>(Specify)</i>	Comments	
	STREET AND NUMBER:DIO	Rev. Cyril cese of Salin Country Club	a	shop of	the Diocese	Kansa	
5.	CITY OR TOWN: Sal: LOCATION OF LEGAL DES	na CRIPTION		STATE:	Kansas 6740		
	Reg:	s County Cou				Elli	
(***********	CITY OR TOWN: Hay:	······		STATE	Kansas 67601		
6.		vey of Histor:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		22	
	DATE OF SURVEY: 195 DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY F Kans STREET AND NUMBER:		Federal	∑ State ety	County		
	120 CITY OR TOWN: TOP	<u>West Tenth St</u> eka	treet	STATE:	Kansas 66612		

7.	DESCRIPTION									
					(Chee	ck One)				
	CONDITION	Excellent	🕅 Good	🗌 Fair	🗌 Det	eriorated	- Ruins	Unexposed		
	CONDITION		(Check Or	ne)		(Check One)				
		🗋 Alter	ed	🔀 Unaltered			Moved	🔀 Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

St. Fidelis Catholic Church at Victoria is a large rural church building in a Romanesque influenced style. It is constructed of limestone cut in uniform horizontal courses with individual stones varying in length. The stone face is broken, giving a massive rusticated appearance. The building plan is a typical nave and transept style with dual towers flanking the west entrance. The overall length is 220 feet with a width at the transept of 110 feet and at the nave of 73 feet. The interior height is 44 feet while the twin towers rise 141 feet. The main roof is a double pitch with wood shingles. Four-sided steep pitch roofs top each tower. A dentiled cornice defines the roof line for the main building and the towers.

Buttresses modulate each side of the structure. Windows are long narrow slits rising from a stone sill and terminating in a circular stone arch. The colored glass windows are recognized as being of very high quality. A large rose window is located directly above the triple doors of the main entrance. Centered above it is a niche with a stone statue of St. Fidelis. A projected water base encircles the entire building.

Adjoining the church on the south is a large two-story native stone monastery built in 1901-1903 by the Capuchin Order, which also houses a preparatory seminary of the order.

Basically St. Fidelis Church has not been changed much. Metal doors have been installed in the main entrance, and the interior has been redecorated. The towers now contain electrically operated bells which can be heard seven or eight miles on a clear day.



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SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD, (Check One or More as	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	🔲 18th Ćentury	🔀 20th Century
📋 15th Century	17th Century	📋 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	le and Known) 1908-1	911	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appropria	te)	
Abor iginal	Education	Political	🔲 Urban Planning
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
Historic	Industry	losopby	
Agriculture	<b>Invention</b>	C Sataraa	
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	MECEIVEN
Art .	Architecture	Social/Human-	AT ATAR 90
	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	Theater	NATION
Conservation	Music	Transportation	REGISTER
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE		······································	XAN XA

St. Fidelis Catholic Church at Victoria, commonly known as the "Cathedral of the Plains," is a monument to the faith and courage of the Russian-German immigrants who came to Kansas in 1876 to escape oppression in Russia. They established a settlement called Herzog (named for a Russian village) a mile from the Victoria colony, an aristocratic English colonial venture sponsored by George Grant. The English colonists for the most part had departed by the 1880's and their settlement and lands were acquired by the Russian-German immigrants. The two settlements were consolidated under the name of Victoria.

Religion was very important to these immigrants. For the first year or two their church was a frame lean-to attached to the house of one of the parishioners. Larger stone structures were erected in 1878 and again in 1884 as the congregation increased. (The first resident pastor was supplied in 1878 by the Capuchin Order, which has continued to provide the spiritual leadership of the parish.) By 1900 the need for a larger church was again apparent, and it was decided to built a church large enough to serve the present and all future needs.

John T. Comes of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the country's foremost church architects, finished the plans in 1905. These plans were modified in 1907 by a Topeka architect, John Marshall. The E. F. A. Clark Construction Co. of Topeka began the construction in 1908; the cornerstone was laid on October 4, 1909; and the building was dedicated on Suday, August 27, 1911. Construction costs have been estimated at \$132,000.

Engineers estimate that 125,000 cubic feet of stone were hauled from the quarries seven miles south of Victoria. No mechanical or power equipment was available so all stones had to be quarried by manpower and dressed by hand. Hired laborers did the quarrying and construction work, while the parishioners donated their time, horses, and wagons to haul thousands of loads of stone and sand to the construction site.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9.	MAJOR	BIBLIOGR	APHIC	AL RE	FERENCES								
	"At Old Victoria," Topeka <u>Capital</u> , September 17, 1910. Baier, William, "Victoria Man Resides in Grant's Famed Villa," Hays <u>Daily</u> <u>News</u> , June 25, 1967.												
	Bollig, Richard Joseph, <u>History of Catholic Education in Kansas</u> , <u>1836-1932</u> (Washington, D. C., The Catholic University of America, 1933), pp. 82,88.												
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(Dec.	1968)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE		
Kansas		
COUNTY		
Ellis		
FOR NPS USE C	DNLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE,	
11,5,20,0028	514/7	/
	711	

(Number all entries)

- Federal Writers' Project of the Works Progress Administration
  1939 (Federal)
  Records destroyed. A guide book, Kansas, was published in 1939.
- 8. Bedford stone from Indiana was imported for the ornamental stone in the doorways and for the capitals and bases of the large Vermont granite pillars which support the roof and Gothic arches. The colored glass windows were purchased from a firm in Chicago, and it was only in the late 1940's that it was established that they were made in Munich by one of the oldest colored glass firms in the world. These windows are considered among the outstanding church windows of their type in the United States.

When constructed it was the largest Catholic church west of the Mississippi river, having a seating capacity of 1,100. The church is dedicated to St. Fidelis of Sigmaringen, a priest of the Capuchin Order who was martyred in 1622.

William Jennings Bryan, after seeing the twin spires of the church rising majestically from the flat lands of northwest Kansas, called it the "Cathedral of the Prairies." Common usage has changed it to "Cathedral of the Plains."

St. Fidelis is one of the largest and most prominent of Kansas' rural churches. Visible for many miles, its twin towers dominate the countryside. It is one of the most outstanding examples of church architecture and construction in Kansas and has been a landmark on the high plains since it was completed.

9.

"Pioneer's Death Recalls Building of Victoria Church," Ellis County News, March 4, 1948.

Raish, Marjorie Gamet, Victoria, the Story of a Western Kansas Town, Fort Hays Kansas State College Sutdies, General Series,

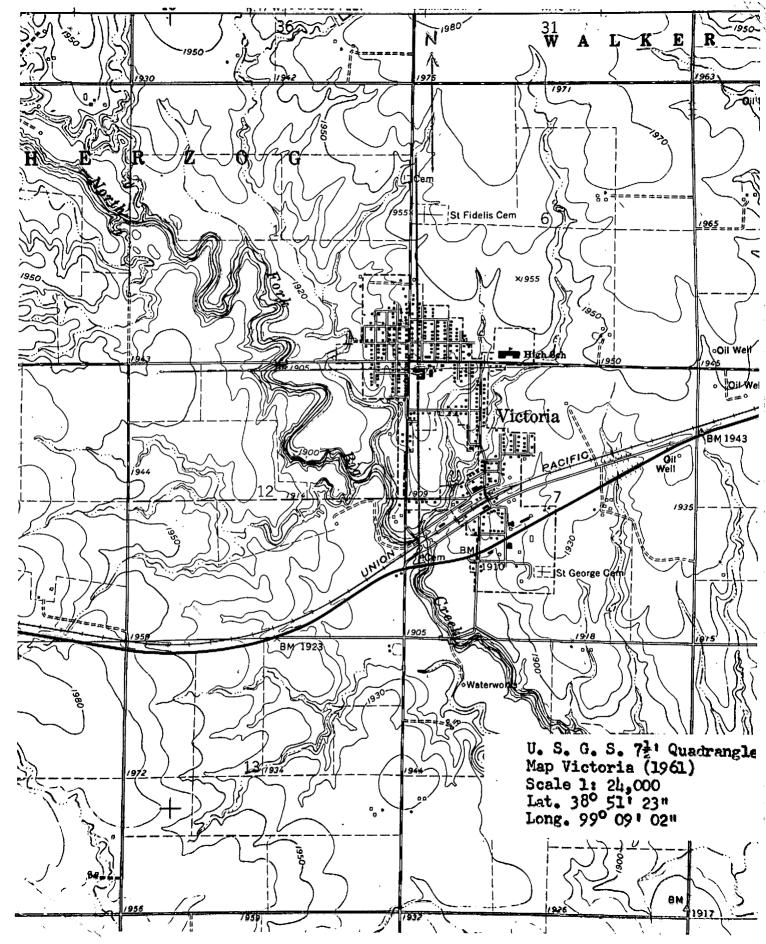
No. 12 (Topeka, State Printer, 1947).

Robinson, James L., "Cathedral of the Plains," Topeka <u>Daily</u> Capital, April 16, 1954.

"St. Fidelis Church" (n.p., n.d.), 6 pp. brochure.

"Tall Spires on the Prairie," Kansas City <u>Star</u>, August 27, 1911. Watson, John, "St. Fidelis, Cathedral of the Plains," Wichita

Evening Eagle, February 5, 1953.



2	Form 10-301 UNI (Dec. 1968)	ED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	STATE Kansas
	NATIO	AL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLAC	
			Ellis
		PROPERTY MAP FORM	FOR NPS USE ONLY
S	(Type	all entries - attach to or enclose with map	D) ENTRY NUMBER DATE
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0	COMMON:	St. Fidelis Catholic Church	
	AND/OR HISTORIC:	"Cathedral of the Plains"	
⊢	2. LOCATION		
υ	STREET AND NUM BE	R:	
⊃		Southeast corner of St. Anth	ony Street and Delaware Street
	CITY OR TOWN:		
2		Victoria	
F	STATE:	CODE	OUNTY: CODE
S	<u> </u>	Kansas 67671 20	Ellis051_
z	3. MAP REFERENCE		
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