

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100003441

Date Listed:

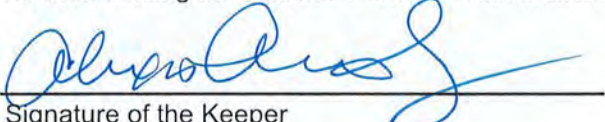
3/14/2019

Property Name: St. Joseph's School-St. Joseph's Convent

County: Shawnee

State: KS

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

for 

Signature of the Keeper

3/14/2019

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3 of the National Register form for the St. Joseph's School-St. Joseph's Convent was not filled out. Confirmed with the State Historic Preservation Office that this is a nomination and the resource meets the standards for listing in the National Register. The nomination has been processed according.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name St. Joseph's School; St. Joseph's Convent
Other names/site number KHRI #177-5400-02082; 177-5400-02083
Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number 304-308 Southwest Van Buren Street N/A not for publication
City or town Topeka N/A vicinity
State Kansas Code KS County Shawnee Code 177 Zip code 66603

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

Patrick Zollner 11-26-18
Signature of certifying official/Title Patrick Zollner, Deputy SHPO Date

Kansas State Historical Society
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register _____ determined eligible for the National Register
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register _____ removed from the National Register
_____ other (explain) _____

Oliver Abatz 3/14/2019
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

St. Joseph School and Convent _____
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS _____
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

_____ N/A _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Church School _____

RELIGION: Church-Related Residence _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19th and 20th CENTURY REVIVALS:
Classical Revival _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: LIMESTONE _____

walls: BRICK; STONE; TERRA COTTA _____

roof: ASHPALT _____

other: _____

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources, if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary

The St. Joseph School and Convent occupies the corner lot at 304-308 SW Van Buren Street. The nominated property includes three minimally connected resources located in downtown Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. The property is located at the southeast corner of the intersection of Southwest Van Buren and Third streets. It consists of St. Joseph's School (1911-1912), the associated convent (1917), and a one-story 1988 addition. Brick exteriors, limestone accents, and restrained classical revival ornament unify the resources. They exhibit complementary form and massing. The buildings are currently vacant. The property retains excellent integrity and continues to convey its historic use and associations.

Elaboration

Setting

The St. Joseph School and Convent are located at 304-308 Southwest Van Buren Street near the western edge of downtown Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. A mixture of private and public buildings of various ages, styles, and sizes characterize the surrounding area. Surface parking lots are scattered throughout the neighborhood. Both historic buildings occupy a single legal parcel between two main thoroughfares, Southwest Topeka Boulevard to the west and Southeast 2nd Street/ I-70 to the north and east. The street grid is skewed slightly northeast towards the Kansas River.¹

The property lies at the southeast corner of Southwest Van Buren and Southeast 3rd Streets. These streets follow the established grid, with Southwest Van Buren oriented northeast-southwest while Southeast 3rd Street runs northwest-southeast. The approximately 0.39-acre parcel fronts Southwest Van Buren to the northwest. An addition is located primarily on the adjacent 0.13-parcel to the south. A paved parking lot with an L-shaped plan occupies the east approximately one-third of the parcel. A non-historic iron fence partially encircles both buildings along the north, west, and south elevations. Concrete sidewalks abut the north and west edges of the parcel while an asphalt-over-brick northeast-southwest alley abuts the east edge. The school and convent property occupies the opposite corner diagonally across the intersection from St. Joseph's Catholic Church, with which they are associated (*Photo 1*).

St. Joseph's School

Exterior

The St. Joseph School is a two-story building with a raised basement and rectangular plan. It is eleven bays wide and seven bays deep². The raised basement is clad with coursed Cottonwood limestone while the upper stories are brick with decorative brick work. Brick quoins anchor each corner and center portion of each elevation slightly recedes. The roof is flat with a glazed terra cotta continuous cornice and brick parapet (*Photo 3*). The parapet features a blind arcade. Short squared brick piers with recessed panels punctuate the parapet. Windows are historic one-over-one wood sash with aluminum exterior storm windows unless otherwise noted.

Primary (North Elevation)

¹ For clarity, the orthogonal grid is referenced in the description.

² The number of bays refers to those at the raised basement level, including the entrances present at the primary (north) and west elevations.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

The primary elevation is symmetrical with restrained classical ornamentation (*Photo 2*). Limestone composite pilasters on limestone piers define the center bay at the basement and first story while single windows occupy the remaining bays. A dentilled cornice tops the pilasters. The entrance is recessed. A limestone arch with engaged pilasters shelters the recessed porch. Date stones are positioned in each corner of the spandrel. An engraved limestone tablet reading "Saint Joseph's Parochial School" tops the arch. The doorway contains a pair of historic wood doors with three-over-one-over-three glazing and a three-light transom (*Photo 1*). Historic wood paneling lines the lower half of the porch walls. Non-historic concrete steps with non-historic metal bar railings access the porch. The porch floor features historic white tile with a black Greek key border motif (*Photo 1*). A pair of single windows with limestone sills, lintels, and corbels occupies the center bay at the first story while three single windows occupy the second story center bay. Stepped brick pilasters define this bay. An incised stone datestone wraps around the northwest corner of the school at the basement and first story juncture (*Photo 3*). The datestone reads "St. Joseph's German Catholic School 1911-1912" on the west side and features the German translation at the north, communicating the school's historic association with the city's German population.

West Elevation

The school's secondary entrance defines the center bay at the raised basement level while narrow, single windows define the remaining bays. Limestone pilasters and a spandrel arch surround the entrance and span from the basement level through the first story (*Photo 4*). A cross motif projects from the center of the entablature. The entrance is recessed, creating a porch. A pair of historic wood doors with nine-light glazing occupies the entrance (*Photo 12*). A historic five-light arched transom spans the width of the doorway. Historic wood paneling lines the lower third of the porch walls while historic wood trim bisects the upper portion. The porch floor features historic white tile with a black Greek key border motif (*Photo 12*).

The first and second story walls recess slightly, forming broad panels. Four single windows located in the panel corners define the first and second story bays. Rectangular vertical brickwork in a Grecian-inspired motif spans the first and second stories, separating the windows (*Photos 4-5*). Brick pilasters define the second story center bay which includes a pair of windows surrounded by horizontal decorative brickwork. A limestone stringcourse spans the width of the pilasters slightly below the windows (*Photo 4*). Vertical bands of decorative brickwork abut the bottom edge of the stringcourse between the pilasters.

South Elevation

A narrow alley separates the south elevation from the adjacent convent (*Photo 11*). A brick buttress bisects the elevation. The 1988 addition obscures the east half of this elevation. Single windows occupy the six visible bays at the first and second stories. Metal ductwork obscures the fifth bay at the basement level. Single windows with metal security bars define the remaining five visible basement level bays.

East Elevation

The east elevation mirrors west elevation with few changes. Six bays define the basement level. A non-historic metal door topped with a historic one-light transom occupies the third-from-south bay (*Photo 6*). Narrow single windows with metal security bars occupy the remaining bays. The first and second story walls recess slightly, forming broad panels. Single windows located in the panel corners define the first and second story bays. Rectangular vertical brickwork in a Grecian-inspired motif spans the first and second stories, separating the windows (*Photos 6-7*). Brick pilasters flank a pair of narrow windows and define the center bay at both stories. A horizontally oriented band of decorative brick work separates the first and second story center bays.

Interior

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

First Floor

The primary entrance opens to a central landing with a wide historic staircase which rises to meet the first floor (*Photos 20-21*). The central staircase is flanked by narrow staircases which connect the first floor to the basement level. The central staircase provides access to a central double-loaded corridor oriented east-west. The corridor divides the first floor. A historic wall with a historic door bisects the corridor to the west, enclosing the west entrance. The corridor opens to four classrooms, each located in one corner of the floor (*Photos 14-16*). Narrow coat closets are present in the northeast and southeast classrooms, parallel to the corrido. The coat closets share a central wall. Historic windows illuminate the closets at the eastern end. An office is located between the southwest and southeast classrooms. A historic door opens to the central corridor. A non-historic doorway provides access to the 1988 addition at the southwest corner (*Photo 29*).

The first-floor rooms typically feature historic plaster walls, trim, baseboards, and doors with large one-light operable transoms (*Photo 14-16*). Ca. 1933 radiators are present in most rooms (*Photo 15*). Historic wainscoting is present in the corridor while historic chair rails are present in classrooms (*Photos 14-16*). Class rooms feature blackboards on multiple walls. Acoustical tile drop ceilings and linoleum flooring are present in most rooms.

Second Floor

The central staircase connects the first floor to the second, landing at a double-loaded corridor. Narrow historic staircases flank the central staircase and terminate at a "bird cage" storage office (*Photo 22*). The office features historic doors and privacy glass and overlooks the corridor. Classrooms are located in the northwest and northeast corners and open to the central corridor. The northeast classroom features a historic coat closet along its southern wall (*Photo 19*). A narrow doorway connects this closet to the auditorium coat closet to the south. The auditorium is a 1933 alteration and replaces the former chapel and southeast classroom via the removal of a historic wall. It spans the length of the school along the south wall (*Photo 17*). A 1933 stage with proscenium truncates the west quarter of the auditorium (*Photo 18*). A sort run of historic stairs at the north end of the stage provides access to the dressing room, formerly the sacristy. A historic ceramic sink and metal counter are positioned at the eastern wall of the dressing room. A doorway at the northeast corner opens to the northwest classroom.

The second-floor rooms feature historic plaster walls, wood trim, baseboards, and doors with large single-light operable transoms. Ca. 1933 radiators are present in most rooms. The classrooms typically feature historic wood floors, baseboards, and chair rails. Blackboards are present in classrooms and the auditorium.

Raised Basement

Narrow historic wood staircases flanking the school's central staircase connect the entrance landing to the raised basement level. The staircases land on a central double-loaded corridor oriented east-west. A historic wall truncates the corridor at the west end. A historic wood door and privacy glass in historic wood frames fill the wall, separating student areas to the west from the nuns' former living quarters to the east. The door opens to the west vestibule. Large classrooms in the northwest and southwest corners of the basement flank the vestibule. A large room in the northeast corner features a long, narrow closet along the south wall. The closet projects into the corridor, which then narrows before terminating at the school's east secondary entrance. Historic doors open from the room to the east and west ends of the closet.

Non-original partitions subdivide the southeast corner room into five smaller spaces arranged along one north-south double-loaded corridor. The corridor opens to the 1988 addition at the south end. A narrow room abuts the southeast corner room to the west. This room features a small bathroom in the southeast corner and a non-

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

historic ramp in the southwest. The ramp provides access to the 1988 addition. The adjacent room contains former laundry facilities. A narrow closet spans the eastern wall of the room.

St. Joseph's Convent

Exterior

The St. Joseph convent is a two-story building with a raised basement and rectangular plan (*Photos 4-5 and 8*). It is three bays wide and four asymmetrical bays deep. It has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and wide eaves with decorative brackets and wood soffits. Hipped dormers project from each elevation of the roof (*Photo 5*). Each dormer contains a historic wood tripartite window flanked by Doric pilasters. The center hopper window is thirty-two-over-one and is flanked by narrow diamond paned fixed windows. The basement level is clad with coursed Cottonwood limestone while the upper stories are brick (*photos 4-5*). Windows are historic diamond paned-over-one wood sash with aluminum exterior storm windows and limestone sills unless otherwise noted.

Primary (west) elevation

Paired windows form the north and south bays of the basement level while the primary entrance occupies the center bay (*Photo 4*). A continuous limestone beltcourse spans the width of the primary elevation and wraps around the side elevations, continuing onto the adjacent addition (*Photo 5*). A molded brick datestone with cross motif abuts the continuous lintel at the northwest corner of the convent. The entrance is accessed via non-historic concrete steps (*Photo 13*). The historic door is wood with two-light glazing over six panels. Historic leaded sidelights flank the door and a historic leaded, multi-light arched transom spans the width of the entrance. A limestone arch with Tuscan pilasters and incised cross motifs surrounds the entrance. The arched cornice flares outwards at the ends (*Photo 13*). Non-historic signage is anchored to the surround above the transom. Paired windows occupy the north and south bays at the first and second stories. A historic tripartite window with multi-light fixed sash occupies the center bay at the first story. The limestone entrance surround truncates this window. The first story windows have limestone lintels in addition to limestone sills. A single window occupies the center bay at the second story.

South Elevation

The 1988 addition obscures the lower half of the south elevation (*Photo 8*). A historic leaded, multi-light tripartite window with a multi-light leaded arched transom occupies the west bay at the first story. A continuous arch brick lintel surrounds the window. Single windows define the remaining bays at the first story and all four bays at the second story.

East Elevation

The east elevation is obscured by the addition. Only the second story and roof remain visible. Single windows define the bays (*Photos 9-10*).

North Elevation

A narrow alley separates the north elevation from the adjacent school. A secondary entrance is positioned at the center of the basement level. A metal porch with metal bar railing projects from the entrance (*Photo 11*). Irregularly spaced fenestration characterizes this elevation.
(*Photo 11*)

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Interior

First Floor

The main entrance at the west elevation opens to a shallow vestibule with historic tile floor which matches the porch floor (*Photo 26*). A historic wood staircase with brass railings and historic wood wainscoting rises to the first floor. An east-west double-loaded corridor with historic baseboards, trim, and wainscoting spans the length of the floor. The addition connects to the convent at the east end of the corridor (*Photo 31*). A community room with coffered ceiling is located in the southwest corner while a parlor is located in the northwest (*Photo 23*). Bedrooms are located in the southeast and northeast corners of the floor, two bedrooms per corner. A historic wood staircase with wainscoting bisects the floor along the north wall and provides access to the second floor and basement level (*Photo 27*). A narrow bathroom is located directly across from the staircase. First floor rooms typically feature historic plaster walls, non-historic carpet flooring, and popcorn ceilings. Historic wood flooring remains visible in some bedrooms. Historic baseboards, moldings, chair rails, and radiators are present in most rooms (*Photo 23*). First-floor doors are historic with one-light transoms.

Second Floor

The second floor mimics the first. The historic staircase along the north wall opens to a double-loaded corridor oriented east-west (*Photo 25*). A large meeting room with coffered ceiling is located in the northwest corner of the floor while a bedroom occupies the southwest corner. A bathroom abuts the southwest bedroom to the east (*Photo 24*). Two bedrooms are located in the southeast corner while an additional two bedrooms occupy the northwest corner. Second floor rooms typically feature historic plaster walls, non-historic carpet flooring, and popcorn ceilings. Historic wood flooring remains visible in some bedrooms. Historic baseboards, moldings, chair rails, and radiators are present in most rooms. Second-floor doors are historic with one-light transoms (*Photo 25*).

Attic

The finished attic exhibits a roughly cross-shaped plan with an open center and enclosed rooms at the east and west ends. Storage closets with historic wood doors flank the staircase along the north wall. Additional closets are located along the south wall and flank an alcove. The attic features a low historic plaster ceiling, historic plaster walls, and non-original carpeting of unknown age.

Raised Basement

The St. Joseph's convent basement has been altered with non-historic partitions, acoustical tile dropped ceilings, and non-historic flooring (*Photo 28*). The historic staircase and landing retain historic woodwork including wainscoting, trim, baseboards, and paneling (*Photo 28*). Historic wood paneling is affixed to the underside of the second run of stairs which overhangs a small closet with historic wood door.

Addition

Exterior

A 1988 addition wraps around the convent and school, connecting the two historic buildings (*Photos 8-10*). The non-historic brick addition has an irregular plan and is composed of two blocks. The one-story south block fronts Southwest Van Buren Street while the two-story north block abuts the convent's east elevation. Both blocks have flat roofs. The south block possesses a short false-front at the west elevation. The primary entrance is located at the south block's west elevation and features a fiberglass door flanked by sidelights (*Photos 8 and 32*). A low fanlight tops the door. A limestone arch with flared ends surrounds the entrance, subtly mimicking the convent entrance (*Photo 8*). A limestone beltcourse continues from the convent onto the addition, terminating at the west third of the south elevation.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Secondary entrances are located at the north and south corners of the south block's east elevation (*Photo 10*). The north entrance is recessed. Metal doors fill the entrances. An additional secondary entrance is located at the juncture between the addition and St. Joseph's School. A metal-framed entrance with glazing encloses this entrance (*Photo 9*). The addition's fenestration consists of irregularly arranged one-over-one vinyl windows.

Interior

The addition's south block houses small offices, a kitchen, and a large cafeteria or recreation space (*Photos 30 and 32*). The offices have carpet flooring while the kitchen and large space have vinyl floors. The south-block rooms typically feature acoustical tile dropped ceilings, drywall walls, and adhesive rubber baseboards. The north block houses additional office-type spaces. These rooms feature carpet flooring, drywall walls, and smoothed ceilings (*Photos 29 and 31*).

INTEGRITY

The St. Joseph's School and Convent have undergone few alterations since their original construction. The 1933 alterations to the school chapel and the installation of steam radiators in classrooms are historic alterations which communicate the ongoing dynamic needs of the school in the early-twentieth century and reflect its continued educational purpose. The installation of non-original floor materials and dropped acoustical tile ceilings in some classrooms further reflect the schools changing needs during the mid-twentieth century and do not prevent the spaces from communicating their historic nature or use. The design, workmanship, and materials remain intact and reflect the period of use. The school and convent retain their historic location and relationship with the adjacent St. Joseph's Catholic Church. While visible from the right-of-way, the 1988 addition is complementary to the school and convent and does not prevent either building from conveying its historic associations and purpose. St. Joseph School and Convent continue to communicate associations with the development of Catholic parochial education in Topeka during the twentieth century.

The 1988 addition is non-contributing. It is less than fifty years of age and falls outside the period of significance. It does not possess or exhibit an association with the either criteria for which the St. Joseph School and Convent are significant.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

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 grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: European

Period of Significance

1911-1970

Significant Dates

1912; 1917; 1970

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John F. Stanton/ C.F. Anderson (School)

Thomas Williamson & Co. (Convent)

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance spans from the date of construction for the St. Joseph School until 1970, at which time the school and convent ceased to fulfill their intended, historic functions.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

St. Joseph School and Convent successfully meet Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. They derive their significance from their architectural expressions and associations with the development of Catholic parochial education and German immigration in Topeka. They do not derive their significance from an association with religious practices or doctrine.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Summary

The St. Joseph School and Convent are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Education and associations with German immigration in Topeka, and under Criterion C for Architecture. The St. Joseph School and Convent is an intact example of a Catholic parochial education campus in Topeka and are significant for their role in the development and continuation of primary education in the city. St. Joseph Parish was established in 1887 as a National Parish for German immigrants in Topeka. The associated school served as the primary school for German-speaking students and those with German heritage, both immediately before and during the period of significance. The use of German language and emphasis on German culture at the school served to preserve the cultural heritage of the students while the post-World War I incorporation of English language secular education simultaneously provided an avenue for successful assimilation into American culture in Topeka. The period of significance, 1912-1970, spans from the original construction of the school building through its closure, at which time the convent (1917) was vacated and both buildings ceased to fulfill their original functions. Under Criterion C, the St. Joseph's School and convent are a local example of restrained classical ornament applied to an early-twentieth century school campus. Red brick exteriors with classically influenced limestone ornament and balanced fenestration unify the resources, which continue to retain excellent integrity.

Elaboration

Catholic Schools in the United States

Catholic education in American originated in the late eighteenth century. In 1792 Bishop John Carroll pursued the education of young children as a means to develop Catholic beliefs.³ The need for Catholic schools rose in the 1830s due to dissatisfaction with public schools. During this period, public schools often possessed a Protestant lean, incorporating teachings and materials into the curriculum. In response, Catholic parishioners called for the establishment of schools more in line with their faith. Students at Catholic schools were typically the children of parishioners who belonged to the associated church while members of religious orders, primarily nuns, served as teachers. In addition to traditional school curricula, Catholic education included specialized classes to teach the Catholic faith to students.

Increased Catholic immigration during the early-nineteenth century further increased the demand for Catholic education. For many parents, a Catholic education served as a means of maintaining their child's involvement and connection with the Catholic faith. Following the Civil War, parents increasingly saw public education as detrimental to their children's developing faith. In 1866 Catholic schools were proclaimed to be the duty of parish priests.⁴

In 1884 American Catholic bishops announced the church's pro-Catholic schools position by proclaiming each parish must establish a Catholic school within two years and that all Catholic parents must send their children

³ Rachel Nugent, *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* "Church of the Assumption Historic District," (Topeka, Kansas, 2015), 9.

⁴ Marvin Lazerson, "Understanding American Catholic Educational History," in *History of Education Society* 17:3 (Autumn 1977), 303.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

to Catholic schools. This proclamation closely preceded a wave of immigration to the United States in the early twentieth century. Increases to Catholic populations again increased the demand for Catholic education. A Catholic perception of America as “ungodly” and public schools’ perceived unwillingness to work with minority ethnic groups further fueled this demand.⁵ An implied duty to help maintain the ethnic heritage of parishioners and frequent employment of European immigrant nuns for subsistence pay not only reduced operating costs but also eased connections between the immigrant parishioners, the Parish, and American culture.⁶

This emphasis on the retention of ethnic heritage continued until World War I. As the war continued efforts towards increased assimilation replaced the maintenance of otherness. Catholic schools began teaching all lessons in English and adopted the primary-and secondary-school organizational system utilized by the public schools.⁷ Catholic education was further endorsed in 1929 when Pope Pius XI produced an encyclical proclaiming education “must be god centered and...[a]ttendance at a Catholic school was ideal for all Catholic children.”⁸ Attendance at Catholic schools swelled to over two million.⁹

Between 1940 and 1960 the Catholic population in the United States nearly doubled, growing from twenty-four million to forty-two million in that period.¹⁰ As the population swelled so did Catholic school attendance. While public school attendance rose approximately 69% between 1945 and 1962, Catholic school attendance rose 129%.¹¹ The sharp rise in attendance resulted in the overcrowding, understaffing, and underfunding of many schools. Attendance began to fall during the mid-twentieth century, with a dramatic decline between 1966 and 1980.¹² Increased tuition and operating costs, doubt in the need for Catholic education, and concerns over its efficacy contributed to the sharp decline in attendance. This drop slowed post-1980 but enrollment continues to decline.¹³

Catholic Schools in Topeka

The earliest establishment of a Catholic parish in Topeka occurred in 1862 with the formation of the Church of Assumption Parish in downtown Topeka.¹⁴ The first Catholic school in the city, a preparatory seminary, opened on the Parish grounds 1867 following an 1866 edict by the American Catholic Church which stated Catholic schools were the responsibility of each parish priest.¹⁵ Shortly thereafter, in 1869, the first parochial school opened when the Sisters of Charity order from Leavenworth opened Assumption School, an elementary school. Approximately ten years later, St. Joseph’s National Parish was established in 1887 and opened its own school. The establishment of St. Joseph’s Parish was due to overcrowding at Church of the Assumption. As both the church and Topeka’s German population grew the sentiment arose that it would be preferable to establish a new

⁵ Lazerson, 298-299.

⁶ Nugent, 10.

⁷ Ibid

⁸ Thomas Hunt, “Catholic Education, History of,” in *Encyclopedia of the Social and Cultural Foundations of Education*, eds. Eugene Provenzo and John Renaud, (Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, 2009), 108.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Wallach, 170.

¹¹ Wallach, 176.

¹² Nugent, 11.

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ The Church of the Assumption and rectory were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008. In 2015 an amendment to the listing included two school facilities. This district now includes five buildings associated with the Church of the Assumption Parish. It is located at the northwest corner of Southwest 8th Avenue and Southwest Jackson Street.

¹⁵ Lazerson, 303.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

church “especially for the German element.”¹⁶ A new Catholic school’s development accompanied the new parish’s establishment. The corner stone of the new “German Catholic school and church edifice, corner of Third and Van Buren streets,” was laid on August 28, 1887.¹⁷ This school remained in use until ca. 1912 and was demolished following the construction of the existing school on the same lot. Parishioners remarked in 1915 that St. Joseph’s Catholic school provided their children with a “more comprehensive education...than the state is empowered to give.”¹⁸ Graduates of St. Joseph’s school attended Assumption high school, organized in 1911.

Attendance at St. Joseph and other city Catholic schools continued to grow. Within the first seventy years of Catholic education in Topeka 564 students graduated from Catholic high school while a total of 2,434 students received certificates from parochial schools.¹⁹ Six Catholic schools, including five elementary schools and one high school, were in operation in Topeka by 1938 with new buildings planned to meet the growing demand for Catholic education in the city.²⁰ In the mid-twentieth century nearly 2,000 students attended Catholic parochial schools in Topeka. Of these, 200 were enrolled at St. Joseph’s.²¹ Parochial schools were a popular option for Topeka students. Approximately one-fifth of students in Topeka attended one of ten parochial schools at this time. Eight of the ten parochial schools in operation were Catholic.²² In comparison, the remaining eighty-percent of Topeka students we enrolled in thirty-four public schools.²³

While enrollment in Catholic schools continued to increase, financial hardships threatened the future of Catholic education. Rising education costs and overcrowding affected Catholic schools across the country. In Topeka, 3,700 students attended seven Catholic grade schools and one high school. With a tuition cost of only \$10, St. Joseph School charged one of the lowest tuition rates of Topeka’s Catholic grade schools.²⁴ However, total school costs were much higher. For Catholic grade school students in the city the total cost to attend a Catholic parochial grade school ranged from \$75 to \$90 per student with costs nearly double for high school students.²⁵ Despite its comparatively low tuition cost, St. Joseph’s expected enrollment lagged behind its peers.

While enrollment topped 200 students or vastly more at the remaining seven Catholic grade schools, only 175 students were expected to enroll at St. Joseph’s in 1964.²⁶ Low enrollment numbers forced the school to close shortly after in 1970.

German Catholics in Topeka

In 1763 Empress Catherine I of Russia issued a royal manifesto which granted permission for foreign settlers to establish communities in the Volga Valley in southeast Russia, with an emphasis placed on attracting German colonists.²⁷ The first colonists were recruited from Kessel and Darmstadt in 1766.²⁸ Immigrants to the region were required to declare allegiance to Russia upon arrival and were then given farmland in the Lower Volga

¹⁶ Topeka State Journal, “Church with a Unique History,” November 20, 1915. Page 10.

¹⁷ Daily Commonwealth Sun, “City Brevities,” Sunday, August 28, 1887. Page 4.

¹⁸ “Church with a Unique History,” Topeka State Journal.

¹⁹ Frank Tiffany, “For 69 Years a Credit to the City,” Topeka Capital Journal, October 30, 1935.

²⁰ Jeanne Gamlowski, “Now 6 Schools,” Topeka Capital Journal, September 5, 1938.

²¹ Anna Mary Murphy, “Parochial Schools to Start Sept. 5,” Topeka Daily Capital, August 22, 1950.

²² Topeka Daily Capital, “Parochial Schools Meet Need,” March 7, 1959.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Wright, “Catholic Schools Pinched.”

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ Topeka State Journal. “Catholic Schools See Big Enrollment,” August 12, 1964.

²⁷ Bruce L. Danielson, “A History of Saint Joseph German Catholic Church,” 1986 3-5.

²⁸ Ibid, 5.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

valley. The established communities were divided on Catholic-Protestant lines.²⁹ To preserve their religious ties, members of the Catholic community established parochial schools “almost immediately.”³⁰ In addition to literacy and math, these schools taught Catholicism to the community’s children.

Roughly a century after the initial establishment of the settlements, Alexander II rescinded the Volga Germans’ exemption from military service and instated a draft for all males twenty-one or older.³¹ Newly drafted soldiers from the region faced exclusion and discrimination in the primarily Russian-speaking outfits based on differences in language and religion. At this time only Orthodox-practicing troops were eligible for promotions.³² Consequently, German soldiers, who were primarily Catholic, were unable to advance in their military careers. Combined with an increasing shortage of land in the valley and the “attempted Russification” of German parochial schools, this anti-German sentiment precipitated emigration from the Volga Valley.³³

The Volga German community interests in the American Midwest were well established in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1860 Reverend William Staerkel of the Reformed Church completed missionary work in Missouri and Kansas.³⁴ Upon his return to the Volga communities in 1869, he communicated the benefits of region he observed. In 1874 Catholic community representatives attended a meeting in Herzog to plan and carry out exploratory missions to Midwest.³⁵ Shortly after, in 1875, the first Volga emigrants (approximately 50 families) targeted Topeka “to become a major collection and distribution point for the Volga German Catholics settling in Kansas.”³⁶

In 1886 Bishop Louis Fink ordered Father Francis Henry, an assistant priest at Church of the Assumption, to organize a national German Catholic parish in Topeka.³⁷ Father Henry held the first mass for St. Joseph’s Parish at the Church of Assumption on February 13, 1887 while funds were raised to build a church for the Parish.³⁸ Members of the community contributed funds to the planned church which was completed December 1887.³⁹ Of the 231 names on the original contribution list spanning from 1887 to 1900, roughly 60% were Volga German.⁴⁰ The building served as the church, rectory and school. As a National Parish, all church business was completed in German.⁴¹ Services held by Father Henry at St. Joseph’s church were conducted in Latin and German only, further reflecting the parish’s cultural ties.⁴² At this time, the parochial school was held in the original church building.⁴³ However, a growing parish soon resulted in overcrowding and the need for a separate school.

²⁹ Ibid, 6.

³⁰ Ibid, 7.

³¹ Shawnee County Historical Society. “Reich Germans and the Germans from Russia,” Bulletin 58 ,1981. 24. and Danielson, 7.

³² Shawnee County Historical Society, “Reich Germans and Germans from Russia,” 25.

³³ Danielson, 10.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Danielson, 11.

³⁷ Isadore Appelhanz, “St. Joseph’s Church,” Shawnee County Historical Society, Bulletin 58, 1981. 99.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ St. Joseph’s Catholic Parish. “Church and Rectory: Historic St. Joseph’s Parish, Topeka, Kansas 1887-2003.”

⁴² Danielson, 12.

⁴³ St. Joseph’s Parish constructed the current church at the northwest corner of Southeast Third and Van Buren Streets in 1900.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

St. Joseph's School

Plans to construct a new parochial school for the parish began in 1911 under the direction of Father Henry.⁴⁴ Former State Architect John F. Stanton served as the school's architect.⁴⁵ In August 1911, the building contract was awarded to C.F. Anderson for a bid price of \$26,000, which included the construction of the school building only.⁴⁶ It was speculated an estimated additional \$10,000 would be required to purchase and install building equipment. This contract stipulated the school must be completed within the year. The new school was to measure sixty-feet by 70-feet with walls built within five feet of the sidewalks and a playground at the rear of the lot.⁴⁷ Constructing the school required the demolition of an existing stone residence at the front of the building site which was, at that time, occupied by the Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth.⁴⁸ The existing school at the rear of the lot was to remain until construction was complete, at which time it would be razed to create space for the planned playground.⁴⁹ With an estimated total cost of \$40,000 work was scheduled to begin by August 15th and terminate within one year in order to open for the fall school term.⁵⁰ The new school was advertised to be "one of the best and most thoroughly equipped school buildings in the city."⁵¹ *The Topeka Daily Capital* featured a description of the school as planned:⁵²

"[The school] will be what is known as a modern eight-room building, although there will be ten rooms in the school. In the basement there will be two large rooms for manual training and domestic science departments...On the second floor will be a large assembly room...three school rooms and a library or reference room. On the first floor there will be school rooms, together with the quarters for the Sisters of the School."

The report further described the planned exterior appearance:

"the exterior...will be of brick and stone. The foundations and basement wall up to the first story window sills will be of Cottonwood cut stone...to the top of the parapet walls repressed rounded edge brick will be used. The window sills will be of Bedford stone and all connected trimmings will be of stone with terra cotta frieze, cornice and coping of the parapet walls."

St. Joseph School's plan was similar to schools erected by the city at the time and included features shared by Central Park (ca. 1909), Washington (ca. 1910), and Van Buren (ca. 1910) schools.⁵³ The new school was advertised as "about the size and type of the Van Buren school buildings, just completed."⁵⁴ The St. Joseph School was completed in 1912 at a total cost of \$32, 189.50.⁵⁵ When complete the basement level housed one classroom, student restrooms, and a meeting room as well as the school's boiler, while the first floor contained

⁴⁴ Topeka State Journal, "Will Build New School." August 1, 1911.

⁴⁵ Topeka Daily Capital, "\$40,000 School for German Church." August 1, 1911.

⁴⁶ Topeka Daily Capital, "Contract is Let for St. Joseph's School." Saturday, August 5, 1911. Page 7.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Mary Christine Adams and Teresa Ann Thomas. *Spires for All Time: The Art and History of St. Joseph German Catholic Church.*, Topeka, Kansas: 2009. 104.

⁴⁹ The Catholic Advance, "\$40,000 School for Topeka," Saturday, August 5, 1911. Page 4.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Topeka Daily Capital, "\$40,000 School for German Church."

⁵³ Topeka Daily Capital, "\$40,000 School for German Church."

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Danielson, 19.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

classrooms and the principal's office.⁵⁶ The final floor housed three classrooms and a chapel with sacristy.⁵⁷ The Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth occupied quarters in the west wing of the basement and first floor before relocating to a convent several years later, at which time their basement quarters were modified into janitor's quarters while their first floor rooms were converted to a choir room and classroom.⁵⁸

Within three years of completion St. Joseph's school had a staff of five teachers and a roster of 296 students.⁵⁹ At this time class were held in German rather than English with religion courses taught by Father Henry himself.⁶⁰ The use of German within the school reflected the heritage of the students, nearly all of whom had immigrant parents.⁶¹ Classes continued to be held in German until 1918 when World War I influenced the adoption of English for secular classes.⁶²

Father Henry continued to oversee the school and instruct the children's religion courses until his death in 1932. Father Anthony Blaufuss was then appointed to the Parish and begin renovations to the school which included the installation of radiators and the conversion of the chapel into an auditorium.⁶³ The chapel conversion included the removal of the east wall and the installation of a stage at the western end.⁶⁴ The Alterations to curriculum under Blaufuss slowly adopted a greater focus on secular subjects and the use of English in all classes. St. Joseph's School continued to operate in a similar manner until 1970 when it was forced to close and merge with Assumption School due to low enrollment.⁶⁵

St. Joseph's Convent

The inclusion of a convent on school grounds was common for Catholic schools during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. However, for the first five years following the construction of St. Joseph's School the Sisters occupied the west wing of the basement and first floor.⁶⁶ Lots adjacent to the school were purchased for the new convent in 1917 for \$2, 225.⁶⁷ Beginning in February 1917, plans for the convent were advertised in the Kansas Construction News.⁶⁸ The two-story building was to measure 30x42 feet with a brick and stone exterior, slate roof, and oak floors with an estimated cost of \$16,000.⁶⁹ Permits for construction were issued late that summer.⁷⁰ M. Council served as the contractor while Topeka firm Thomas Williamson and Co. were the architects.⁷¹ Williamson, a former draftsman for John F. Stanton, practiced under his firm, Thomas Williamson

⁵⁶ Adams and Thomas, 105

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

⁵⁹ Topeka State Journal, "Church with a Unique History,"

⁶⁰ Adams and Thomas, 109.

⁶¹ Topeka State Journal, "Schools," May 25, 1918.

⁶² While secular classes adopted English, canon law dictated that German remained in use for services and other religious business including religion classes at St. Joseph's School. Adams and Thomas, 109.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Topeka State Journal, "Build Big Home," March 3, 1933.

⁶⁵ Sacred Heart-St. Joseph Catholic Parish "History of St. Joseph and Sacred Heart Parishes," accessed July 24, 2018.

<http://www.sacredheartstjosephcatholic.org/history.html>; Topeka State Journal, "Parochial Celebration," February 4, 1977. Page 15

⁶⁶ Adams and Thomas, 105.

⁶⁷ Danielson, 19.

⁶⁸ Kansas Construction News, "Topeka Building News," February 24, 1917.

⁶⁹ Kansas Construction News, "Topeka Building News," May 19, 1917.

⁷⁰ Permits on file, Kansas State Historical Society. Permit Nos. A-543 and A-570.

⁷¹ Kansas Construction News, "Topeka Building News," July 7, 1917.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

& Co., from 1912 through 1945.⁷² During this period he specialized in public buildings including several schools and courthouses.⁷³ Construction began in 1917 and was completed the following year.⁷⁴

When it was complete the convent construction cost \$17,475.66 and it was touted as “the finest and costliest Sister’s house in the diocese.”⁷⁵ It included living quarters for the sisters, a communal kitchen and dining room, and a chapel.⁷⁶ Coal and furnace rooms occupied the north end of the basement floor and a covered porch projected from the rear.⁷⁷ The sisters occupied the convent while serving the school and another Topeka parish, Our Lady of Guadalupe, until the schools’ closure in 1970. In 1988 an addition was constructed which wrapped around the convent, removing the rear porch and connecting it to the school.

⁷² Bowker 1956, 609.

⁷³ Topeka High School and Sumner Elementary School are prominent examples of William’s work in Topeka. Sumner Elementary was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987 for its role in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*.

⁷⁴ Adams and Thomas, 106.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Adams and Thomas, 107.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

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St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Topeka Daily Capital, "\$40,000 School for German Church." August 1, 1911.

Topeka Daily Capital, "Contract is Let for St. Joseph's School." Saturday, August 5, 1911.

Topeka Daily Capital. "Parochial Schools Meet Need," March 7, 1959.

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Topeka State Journal, "Schools" May 25, 1918.

Topeka State Journal, "Build Big Home," March 3, 1933.

Topeka State Journal. "Catholic Schools See Big Enrollment," August 12, 1964.

Topeka State Journal, "Parochial Celebration," February 4, 1977.

Wright, Bill. "Catholic Schools Pinched," Topeka Daily Capital, April 30, 1964.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: Topeka & Shawnee County Public Library

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acree of Property 0.52

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>39 03 22 56N</u> Latitude:	<u>95 40 26 66W</u> Longitude:	3	<u> </u> Latitude:	<u> </u> Longitude:
2	<u> </u> Latitude:	<u> </u> Longitude:	4	<u> </u> Latitude:	<u> </u> Longitude:

OR

UTM References

 NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

1	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

Two parcels are within the boundary. The school and convent are located on lots defined as ORIGINAL TOWN , Lot 74 + , 74-76-78-80-N 1/2 82 VAN BUREN SECTION 31 TOWNSHIP 11 RANGE 16. The addition is partially located on this lot grouping as well as the adjacent ORIGINAL TOWN , Lot 82 + , VAN BUREN ST S1/2 LOT 82-ALL 84 SECTION 31 TOWNSHIP 11 RANGE 16. This tract is described as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of Southwest Van Buren and Third Streets thence 145 feet southwesterly, 150.85 feet southeasterly, 149.99 feet northeasterly, then 152.72 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

This boundary includes parcels currently and historically associated with the resources.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Emily Lenhausen, Historic Preservation Specialist

organization Rosin Preservation date August 6, 2018

street & number 1712 Holmes telephone 816.476.4950

city or town Kansas City state Missouri zip code 64108

e-mail emily@rosinpreservation.com

Property Owner: (complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Van Buren Street Development, LLC

street & number 301 S. Kansas Ave. telephone

city or town Topeka state Kansas zip code 66603

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each digital image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to a sketch map or aerial map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photograph Log

Name of Property: **St. Joseph School and Convent**

City or Vicinity: **Topeka**

County: **Shawnee** State: **Kansas**

Photographer: **Brad Finch, F-Stop Photography.**

Date

Photographed: **July 26, 2018.**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 32: Context, view northwest.
- 2 of 32: School, primary (north) elevation, view S.
- 3 of 32: School oblique, view SE.
- 4 of 32: All resources, view E.
- 5 of 32: All resources, view NE.
- 6 of 32: School, east elevation, view W.
- 7 of 32: School, oblique, view SW.
- 8 of 32: Addition and convent, view NE.
- 9 of 32: Addition, oblique, view SW.
- 10 of 32: Addition, oblique, view NW.
- 11 of 32: School, convent, and addition juncture, view E.
- 12 of 32: School, entrance, west elevation, view E.
- 13 of 32: Convent, entrance, west elevation, view E.
- 14 of 32: School, corridor, first floor, view SW.
- 15 of 32: School, typical classroom, first floor, view E.
- 16 of 32: School, typical classroom, first floor, view SW.
- 17 of 32: School auditorium, second floor, view E.
- 18 of 32: School auditorium stage, second floor, view W.
- 19 of 32: School, typical coat closet, second floor, view E.
- 20 of 32: School, north staircase, first floor, view N.
- 21 of 32: School, north staircase, first floor, view SW.
- 22 of 32: School, storage area, second floor, view NE.
- 23 of 32: Convent, community room, first floor, view SW.
- 24 of 32: Convent, bathroom, second floor, view S.
- 25 of 32: Convent, typical corridor, second floor, view W.
- 26 of 32: Convent, entry vestibule and stairs, view W.
- 27 of 32: Convent, north staircase, first floor, view NE.

St. Joseph School and Convent

Shawnee County, KS

Name of Property

County and State

- 28 of 32: Convent, basement stairs, view NE.
- 29 of 32: Addition, north block, typical room, view NW.
- 30 of 32: Cafeteria/Recreation space, addition basement, view NW.
- 31 of 32: Juncture of convent and addition, view W.
- 32 of 32: Addition, south block, typical room, view SW.

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure 1: Contextual Map. *Google Earth, 2018*

Figure 2: Site Map. *Google Earth, 2018.*

Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1913.

Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1955.

Figure 5: Historic Drawing of St. Joseph's School. *Topeka State Journal, November 1915.*

Figure 6: Convent Primary Elevation Plans. *Thomas W. Williamson and Co. ca. 1917. University of Kansas, Kenneth Spencer Research Library. Thomas W. Williamson Collection. Lawrence, Kansas.*

Figures 7-12: Photo Maps.

St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Figure 1. Contextual Map. Google Earth, 2018.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

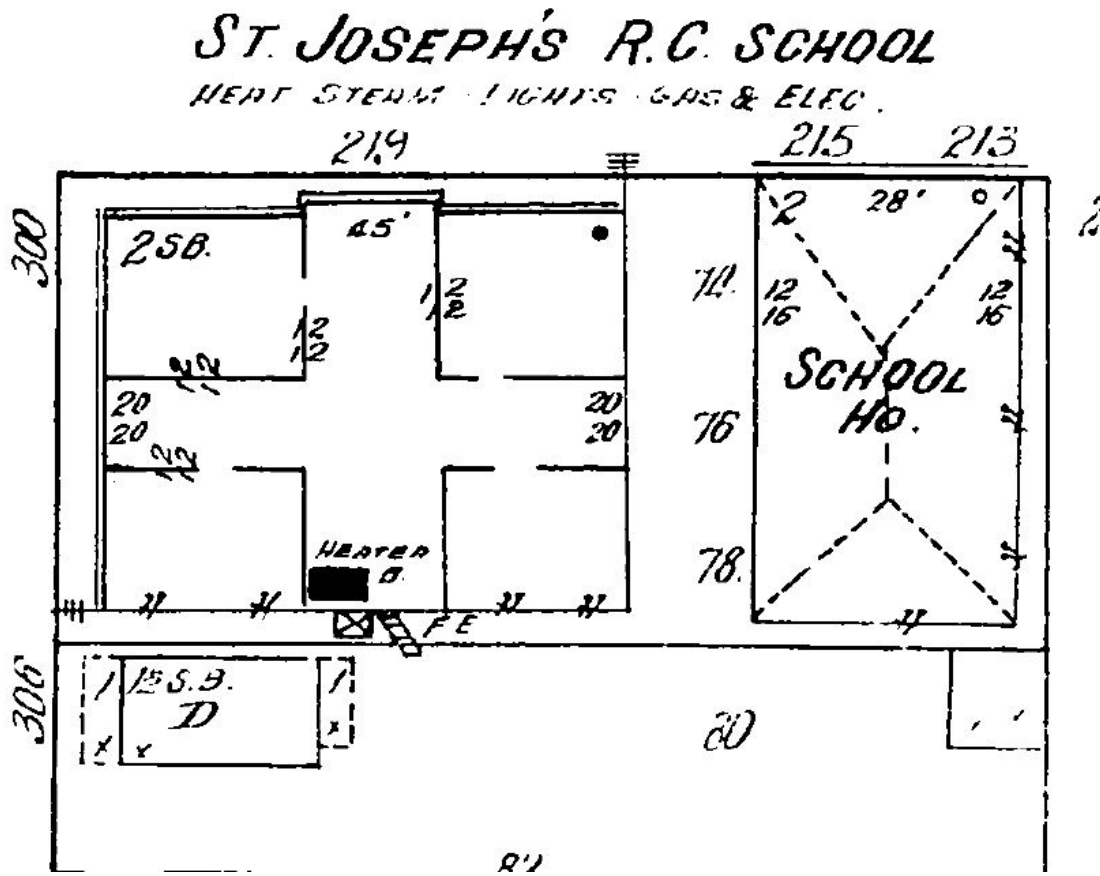
Figure 2: Site Map. Google Earth, 2018.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Figure 3: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1913.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Figure 5: Historic Drawing of St. Joseph's School. *Topeka State Journal*, November 1915.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Figure 6: Convent Primary Elevation Plans. *Thomas W. Williamson and Co. ca. 1917. University of Kansas, Kenneth Spencer Research Library. Thomas W. Williamson Collection. Lawrence, Kansas.*



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

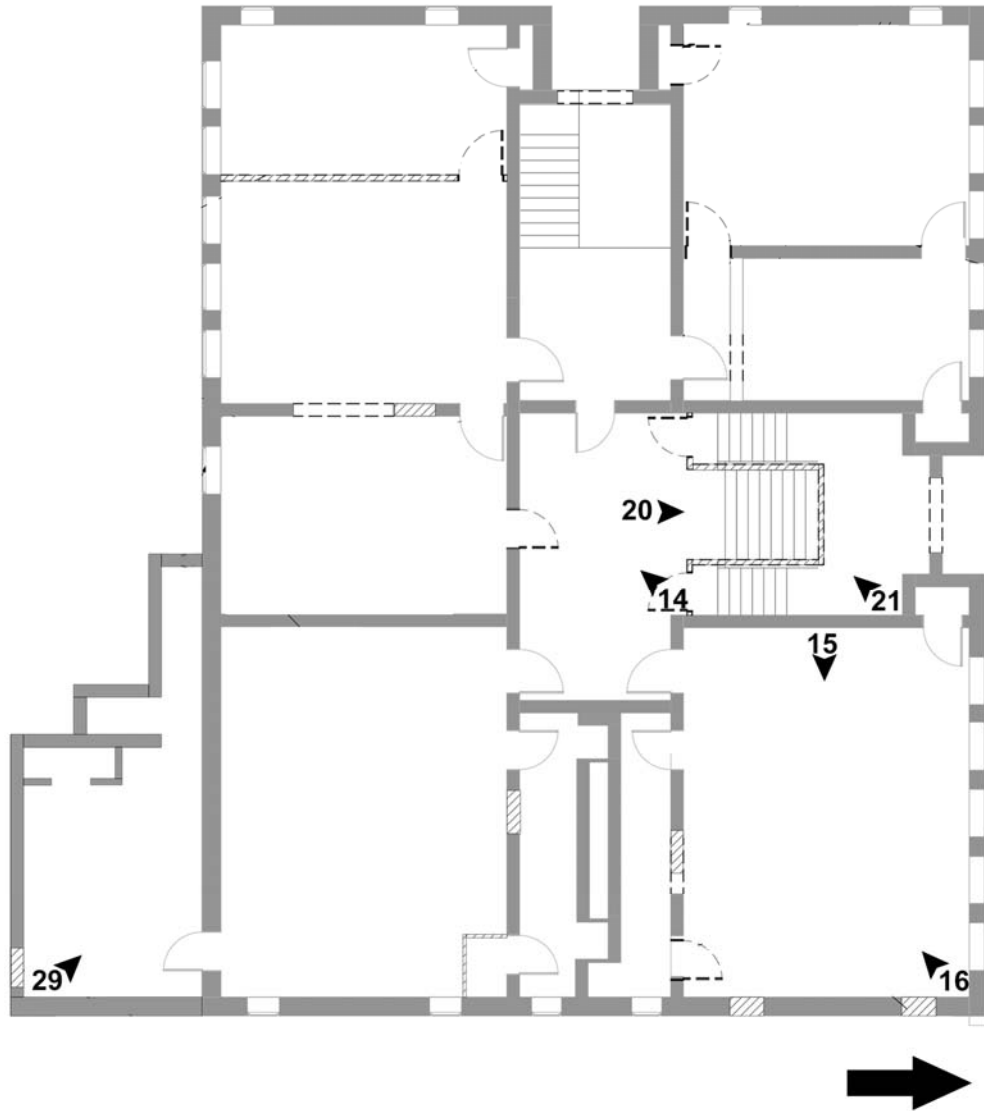
Figure 7: Photo Map, Exteriors.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

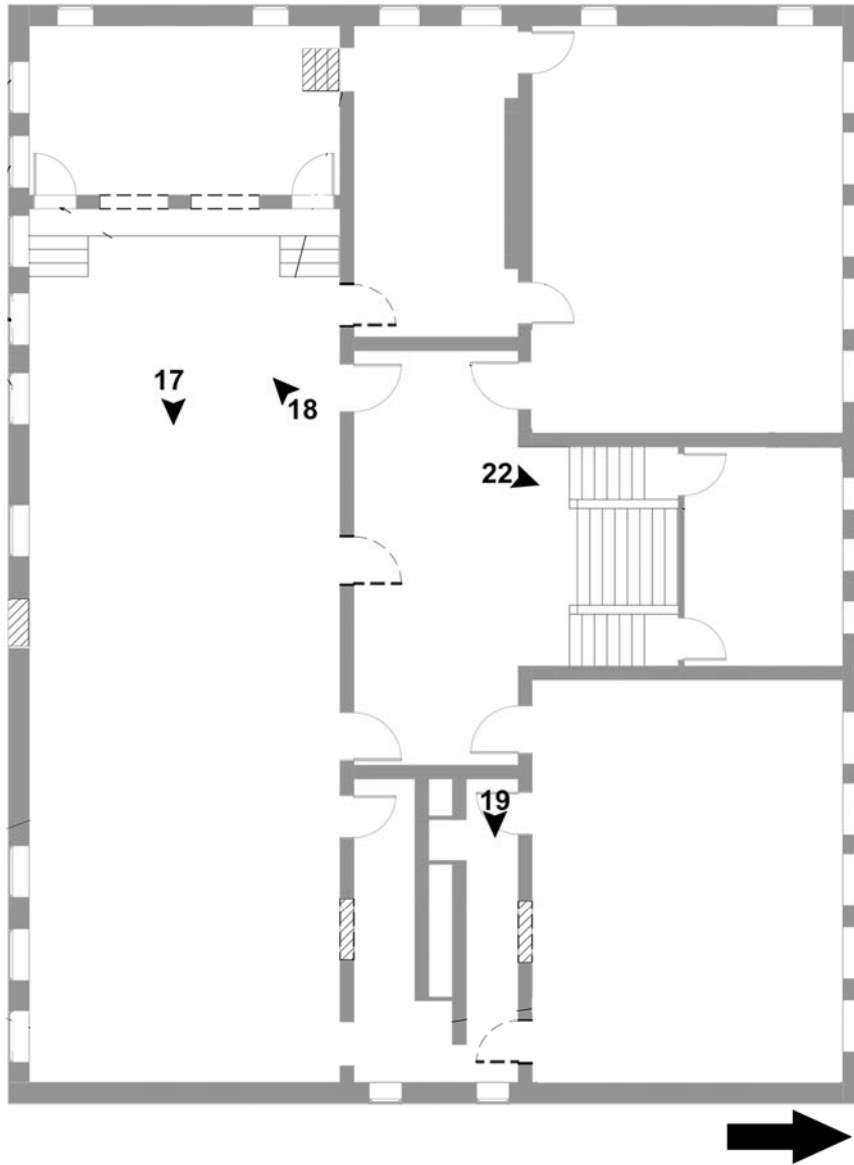
Figure 8: Photo Map. School, First Floor.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

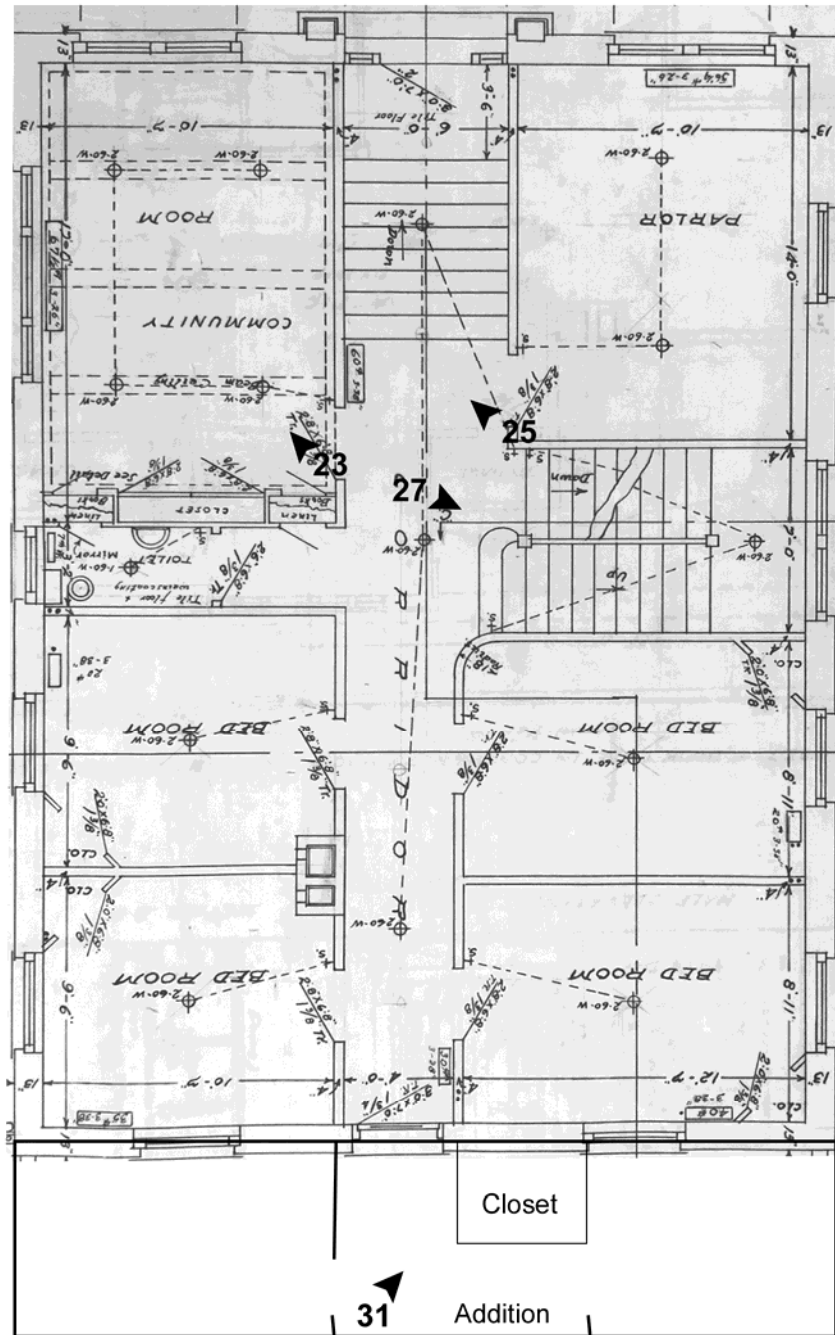
Figure 9: Photo Map. School, Second Floor.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

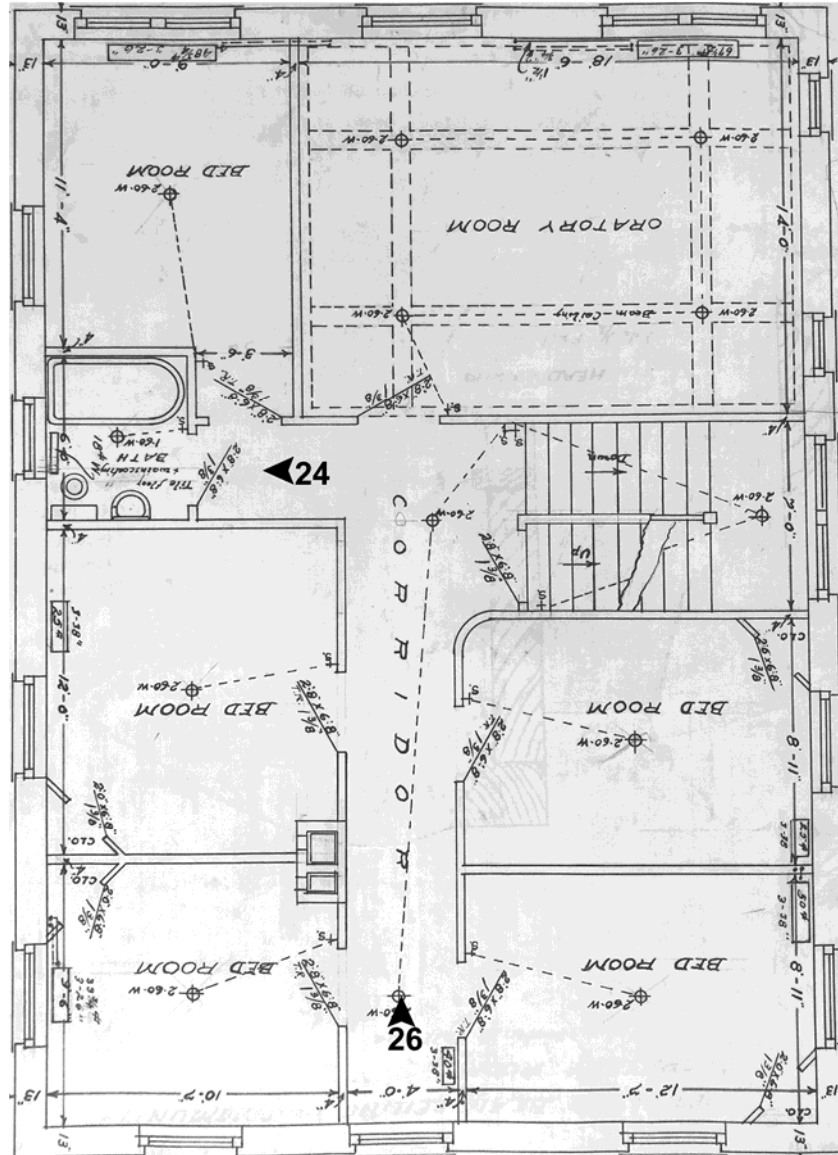
Figure 10: Photo Map. Convent, First Floor.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

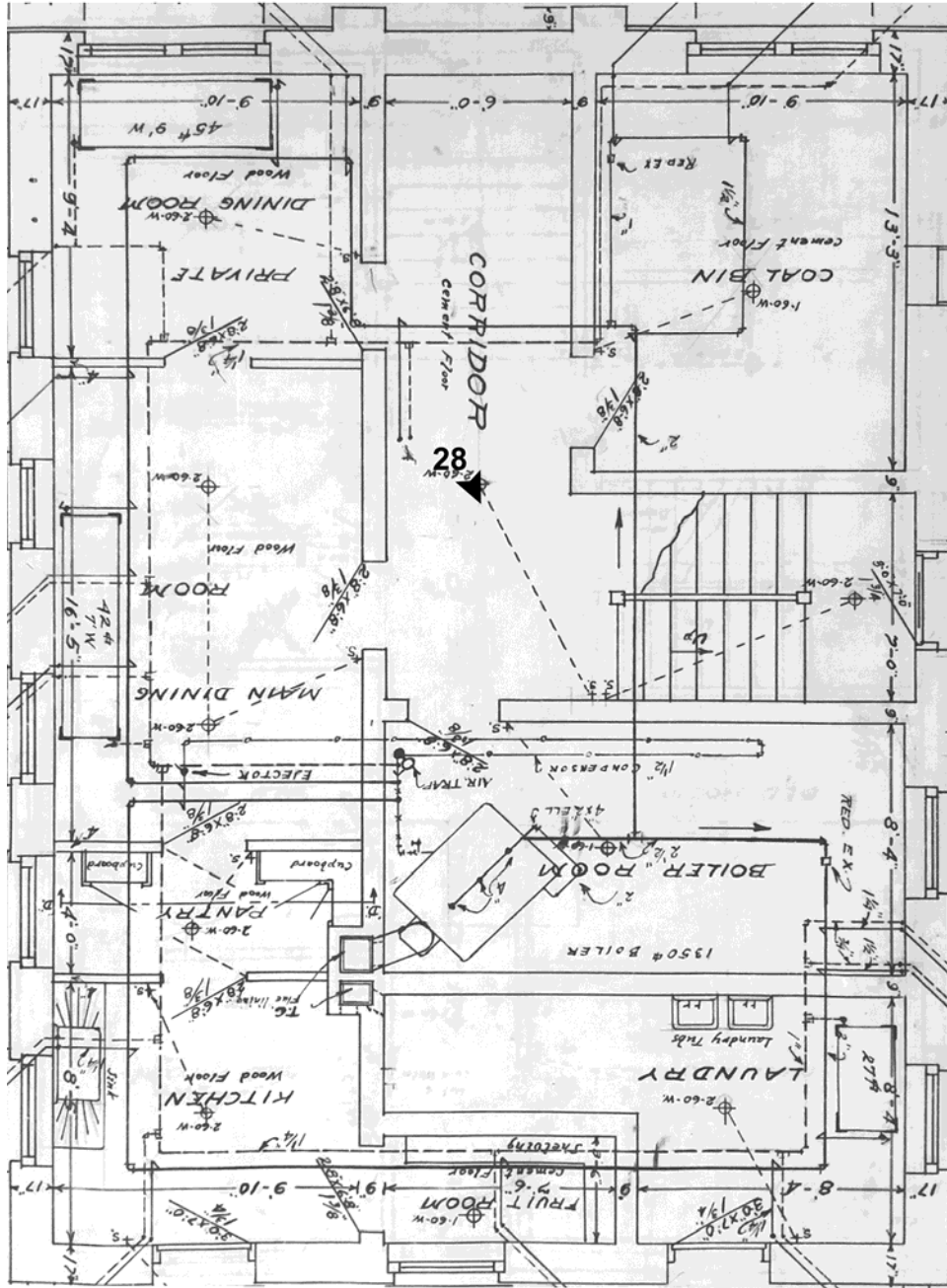
Figure 11: Photo Map. Convent, Second Floor.



St. Joseph School and Convent
Name of Property

Shawnee County, KS
County and State

Figure 12: Photo Map. Convent, Basement.









NO PARKING
ANY TIME

FOR SALE
Call [phone number]









NO
LOITERING















302

Mary's Choices



*Lee & Sophie
Sipes*
Standing Pillars
of Volunteerism for
Over 25 years with
Catholic Community
Service's Friendly
Visitors Program







0 1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 0

















NO SICKING





EXIT



EXIT











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 1/28/2019 Date of Pending List: 2/12/2019 Date of 16th Day: 2/27/2019 Date of 45th Day: 3/14/2019 Date of Weekly List: 3/19/2019

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

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

Accept Return Reject 3/14/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Alexis Abernathy Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2236 Date _____

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

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



6425 SW 6th Avenue
Topeka KS 66615-1099

phone: 785-272-8681, ext. 240
fax: 785-272-8682
kshs.shpo@ks.gov

Governor Jeff Colyer, M.D.
Jennie Chinn, Executive Director

December 19, 2018

Christopher Hetzel, Acting Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Re: National Register documents for Kansas

Dear Mr. Hetzel:

Please find enclosed the following National Register documents:

NEW NOMINATION in Certified Local Government (6)

- **Chewning House; Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas** (new nomination under “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas” MPS)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination’s first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, .kmz file, and letters of support;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

- **First Methodist Episcopal Church; Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas** (new nomination)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination’s first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, .kmz file, and letters of support;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

- **Wolf House Historic District; Manhattan, Riley County, Kansas** (new nomination under “Late 19th Century Vernacular Stone Houses in Manhattan, Kansas” MPS)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination’s first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, .kmz file, and letter of support;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

- **Johnson Block Historic District; Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas** (new nomination under “Historic Resources of Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas” MPS)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination’s first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, .kmz file, and letters of support;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

- There are 22 distinct property owners in this district; no notarized objections were received.

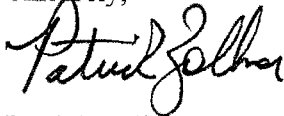
- **St. Joseph's School & Convent; Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas** (new nomination)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, and .kmz file;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
- **Eastwood Plaza Apartments; Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas** (new nomination under "Historic Residential Suburbs in the United States, 1830-1960" and "Residential Resources of Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kansas 1870-1957" MPS)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, and .kmz file;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

NEW NOMINATIONS in non-CLG communities (3)

- **Martin Farm; Paola, Miami County, Kansas** (new nomination under "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" MPS)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, and .kmz file;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
- **Municipal Auditorium & City Hall; Leoti, Wichita County, Kansas** (new nomination "New Deal-era Resources of Kansas" MPS)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, and .kmz file;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.
- **Lyman Christy Farmstead; Meriden, Jefferson County, Kansas** (new nomination under "Historic Agriculture-Related Resources of Kansas" MPS)
 - Physical, signed copy of the nomination's first page;
 - 1 CD (disk #1) with a PDF of the true and correct copy of the nomination, and .kmz file;
 - 1 CD (disk #2) with photographs.

If you have any questions about these enclosed items, please contact me at ext. 217 or patrick.zollner@ks.gov.

Sincerely,



Patrick Zollner
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Kansas State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures