form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF DATA ERSEET NATIONAL PARK SERVICE 5, 21,

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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RECEIVED JUN 27 1978

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#### CONDITION

### CHECK ONE

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#### **CHECK ONE**

ORIGINAL SITE

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Saint Gertrude's Convent and chapel are three-story buildings sitting on a raised foundation in the Romanesque revival style. Constructed of blue porphyry stone, quarried nearby, the structures consist of a  $50' \times 127'$  basilican chapel with a  $127' \times 164'$  convent wing attached on the south side.

The chapel has a pair of 97' high corner towers on the east front. These rusticated towers havelouvered belfry openings which are capped with domed roofs in a Bavarian style. All openings are round arched.

The facade's outset center bay holds a statue of Jesus Christ in a central niche flanked by windows.

The chapel is seven bays long with abbreviated buttresses making the bays. Each bay contains a round arched window surmounted by an oval window. The gabled roof terminates at both ends with a parapet gable. There is an exterior entry on the chapel's north side.

The altar inside the chapel is also noteworthy. It is hand carved oak, with all parts mortised and glued together. A triple baldachin, 27' high, resting on six pillars, dominates the altar. A tabernacle, flanked by angels covered with gold leaf, is under the baldachin. Behind and above the tabernacle is a space for a 8' 9" x 5' 6" painting which is changed to correspond with the ecclesiastical season. Either the Holy Trinity, Holy Family, Resurrection, Good Shepherd, or Immaculate Conception are used. The blue and gold painting on the baldachin's vault is similar to that in the pilgrimage chapel in Beuron, Germany. The Holy Ghost in the center of the baldachin is covered with gold leaf and the pelican in the front center is heavily coated with silver.

The convent is nine bays wide with the center bay serving as the entry. Steps lead to the one-story porticoed entrance. Romanesque columns support a second story balcony. Again all openings are round arched except for the third story windows which were originally dormers in a Mansard roof. This roof has been remodeled and modernized. A brick addition has been built on the south side.

The building remains unaltered except for the reworking of the convent's roof, and the addition.

SPECIFIC DAT	<sup>ES</sup> 1919-1924	BUILDER/ARC	HITECT Engelbert Gi	er
<u>^1</u> 900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRYINVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
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1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	<b>X</b> EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	_LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	IEAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Saint Gertrude's Convent and Chapel is architecturally significant as a good example of the Romanesque style. With its massing, and dome-roofed towers it stands as the only example of traditional Benedictine architecture in the state.

The Convent of St. Gertrude has its beginning in 1882 when three sisters from St. Andrews convent in Sarnen, Switzerland came to Oregon to establish a daughter convent in the new world. This was to serve as a refuge should anti-Catholic persecution break out in Switzerland as it had in other European countries only a few years before. The sisters established a convent in 1884 in Uniontown which was moved three miles northwest to Colton in 1888. Due to increasing numbers the convent relocated in Cottonwood in 1909. John J. Uhlenkott, two of whose daughters had joined the convent, donated the land. A temporary convent was built and in 1919 the present building was begun. It was dedicated July 25, 1924.

The altar was made in 1928 in Sigmaringen Germany by a company whose master recently had been awarded the insignia "Pro Papa Et Ecclesia" (for the Pope and Church) for outstanding service to the cause of religious art. This distinction is rarely conferred and this man was, as far as is known, the only one so honored in Germany up to that time.

Architect Engelbert Gier of Mount Angel, Oregon, designed both the building and the altar. The convent-chapel is the only structure attributed to him in Idaho.

The convent serves as a major Roman Catholic center in north Idaho, operating an academy and Idaho's only Roman Catholic college.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Sister Mary Alfreda Elsensohn, <u>History of Saint Gertrude's Convent</u>, 1962. <u>Cottonwood Chronicle</u>, July 18, 1924, p. 1, c. 1.

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The architectural significance to Idaho of St. Gertrude's convent and chapel is both intrinsic and extrinsic. The structure is of intrinsic interest as a large and imposing structure in a Romanesque style, constructed from local material on the edge of a small Idaho town. It is of extrinsic interest in that it appears to be less a late example of the more essentially 19th century impulse to revivalism--as is the case with, for example, several medievalizing structures erected by Idaho Methodists in the 'teens and 'twenties -- than an instance of a survival of a European architectural type which was associated in the minds of the builders with the Benedictine order in Switzerland of which this convent is a direct offshoot. A number of things about the siting and construction of the building suggests this kind of direct influence from Europe, as opposed to extended filtration through the eclectic styles of 19th century America: the distinctly south German treatment of towers and domes, the fact that the original Swiss sisters were still in residence, that the somewhat secluded and elevated 10-acre site was donated by a European emigrant, that the architect-builder was a European associated with the Catholic colony in Mt. Angel, Oregon, that the altar was shipped from Germany as a benefaction from "friends in Switzerland." St. Gertrudes appears in this light more as a colonial building, in the manner of Cataldo Mission, than as a fully acclimated American one. It is one of the latest major structures in the state of which this can be said.

In accordance with the traditional emphasis of their order on education, these Benedictine sisters have been involved in education since shortly after their arrival in the Northwest, when one of their number met the requirements of the State of Washington to teach school. Sisters from St. Gertrude's, the only Motherhouse in Idaho, have been sent to teach in Catholic schools all over the state. At Cottonwood they conducted a Catholic high school from 1927 to 1970, and since 1956 have conducted the College of St. Gertrude. This adult education service to the Camas Prairie area is conducted in conjunction with Lewis-Clark College and the University of Idaho, serves 150 students per semester, and awarded its first bachelor's degree in 1976.

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Verbal boundary description: This nomination includes only the blue porphyry structure which contains the chapel and convent of St. Gertrude's, and the ground on which this structure stands for a distance of 20 yards in all directions. The attached USGS map distinguishes between the convent-chapel and the more recent school buildings to the north, which are excluded from this nomination.