

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 Church of the Assumption Historic District

Other names/site number Church of the Assumption and Rectory; KHRI # 177-5400-00009

Name of related Multiple Property Listing N/A

2. Location

Street & number <u>204 & 212 SW 8th Avenue and 735 SW Jackson Street</u>	N/A	not for publication
City or town <u>Topeka</u>	N/A	vicinity
State <u>Kansas</u> Code <u>KS</u> County <u>Shawnee</u> Code <u>177</u> Zip code <u>66603</u>		

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

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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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.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility

RELIGION: Religious Facility

RELIGION: Church-Related Residence

RELIGION: Church-Related Residence

RELIGION: Church School

COMMERCE/ TRADE: Business

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19 & 20 CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Renaissance

foundation: CONCRETE

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

walls: BRICK; STONE; CERAMIC TILE

MODERN MOVEMENT

TERRA COTTA: hollow clay tile

roof: ASPHALT; METAL

other: ASBESTOS

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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 Church of the Assumption Historic District (District), at the northwest corner of Southwest 8th Avenue and Southwest Jackson Street, Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas, amends the original nomination to create a Historic District that includes Hayden High School and Assumption School, two school buildings adjacent to the church that were historically associated with the Parish.¹ The District occupies three parcels just west of the downtown commercial core, located opposite the Kansas Statehouse on Southwest 8th Avenue. All five of the buildings in the District have similar massing, size, and buff brick cladding with architectural styles respective of their periods of construction. The three previously listed resources include the church (1924), the rectory (1929), and the garage (1954), anchoring the southeast corner of the District. West of the church, Hayden High School (1939) is a three-story building with a concrete foundation, buff brick cladding and a standing seam metal side-gable roof. It has a four-story tower, arched openings and decorative brickwork that express the Mission Revival style, echoing the style of the church. The building now functions as a commercial office building. North of the church, Assumption School (1954) is a two-story L-shaped building with a concrete foundation, buff brick cladding, and a flat roof. It has clean lines, geometric forms, and refined ornament expressive of the Modern Movement aesthetic. The building is currently vacant. Overall, the District has experienced few alterations since the period of significance and retains all aspects of integrity sufficient to convey associations with its historic function and the period in which the resources were constructed.

Elaboration

Setting

The 1.6 acre District is located in downtown Topeka.² The Kansas Statehouse and grounds are located immediately south of the District (*Figure 1*). The commercial core of downtown is located one block to the east. Public and private buildings of various sizes, styles, and dates comprise the surrounding neighborhood (*Photo 10*). The major thoroughfare of Interstate 70 runs to the north and east. The Kansas River flows one mile to the north (*Figure 2*).

The L-shaped District fills the southeast corner of the block bounded by Southwest Jackson Street on the east, Southwest 8th Avenue on the south, Southwest Van Buren Street on the west and Southwest 7th Street on the north (*Figure 4*). Each component of the District occupies a separate parcel under different ownership. Anchoring the southeast corner of the District is one parcel containing the 1924 Mission Revival-style Church of the Assumption, 1929 Renaissance Revival-style rectory and 1954 garage. The 1939 Mission-style Hayden High School occupies the parcel west of the church. The 1954 Modern Movement Assumption School occupies a parcel at the northeast corner of the District.

The church, rectory and Hayden High School face south toward the Kansas Statehouse (*Photos 1, 3*); Assumption School faces east. The garage faces west. Paved surface parking lots are located east of Assumption School and north of Hayden High School. A brick wall spans the north side of the Assumption School; an L-shaped alley lines the interior corner of the District (*Photo 5*); public sidewalks span the east and south and west sides of the District. Narrow grass lawns line the south and east sides of the rectory at the southeast corner of the District. Narrow concrete walkways separate each building.

¹ The Church of the Assumption and Rectory was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008.

² The downtown Topeka street grid is oriented roughly 18° to the northeast. To avoid confusion, the orthogonal grid is referenced in the description.

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Individual Building Descriptions

Church of the Assumption
204 Southwest 8th Avenue
J. Maurice Carroll (Architect)

1924
NR-listed (2008)

The church has not been altered since it was listed in the National Register in 2008. A complete description of the building can be found in the original nomination. The following is a brief summary of its appearance.

The church is rectangular in massing, with exterior elevations that exhibit symmetry along a north-south axis. The building has a front-gabled roof, which was historically covered with green clay tile, with copper gutters and downspouts. The principal exterior material is buff brick, accented with Carthage limestone. The main windows are arch-topped openings filled with stained glass. The south (primary) elevation is divided into three bays – a central step-gabled bay flanked by two bell-tower bays. The towers are four stories in height and are topped by domed roofs. The most striking feature of the central bay is its two-story arch-topped stained glass window.

Rectory
204 Southwest 8th Avenue
Walter E. Glover (Architect)

1929
NR-listed (2008)

The rectory has not been altered since it was listed in the National Register in 2008. A complete description of the building can be found in the original nomination.

The rectory is hollow clay tile construction clad in buff brick with Carthage limestone details. Like the church, the residence is symmetrical along a north-south axis. It has rectangular massing with a low-pitched hipped roof, historically clad with green clay tile – now with green composition shingles. The windows are original multi-pane steel casements. Renaissance Revival details include wide overhanging eaves supported by brackets, stone lintels, wrought-iron, arched portico, and sturdy turned railings.

Hayden High School
212 Southwest 8th Avenue
J. Maurice Carroll (Architect)
M.W. Watson Construction Company (Builder)

1939
Contributing

The three-story building has a concrete foundation, buff brick cladding and a standing seam metal cross-gable roof. A four-story tower rises at the intersection of the gables on the south elevation. A flat-roof wing projects from the east end of the north elevation. Mission Revival-style elements include the four-story tower, arched openings, and decorative brickwork. Unless otherwise noted, non-historic fixed aluminum windows with muntin grids forming a variety of geometric arrangements fill each window opening in each elevation.

Four blocks organize the primary (south) elevation (*Photo 2*). The slightly projecting Block 1 at the west end of the building has three bays and a front-gable roof. Brick pilasters with copper caps rise between each bay and at each end of the block. A continuous stone sill spans the length of the façade beneath the first-story windows. Second-story windows have individual stone sills. Third-story windows have individual stone sills with decorative brickwork below and soldier course brick lintels. Decorative arched brickwork ornaments the roofline. A stone medallion ornaments the gable end.

Block two is a four-story tower with a pyramidal roof. This block has three bays. Block 1 covers the first bay from the through the third stories. Brick pilasters rise on each side of the block. A limestone entrance with a recessed arched opening and restrained ornament fills the first story. A pair of replacement fully-glazed aluminum doors with a three-light

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arched transom fills the entrance. A narrow brick pilaster divides the two narrow bays on the second and third stories. A perforated stone panel fills the spandrel between these stories. Three recessed narrow arched windows with a stone sill and decorative brickwork fill the fourth story on each side of the tower. Historic eight-light metal casement windows fill the openings. A cornice with corbelled brick brackets ornaments the roofline on each side of the tower. A decorative metal cross rises at the peak.

A single side-gable roof covers Blocks 3 and 4. Block 3 has nine bays and similar ornament as Block 1. Brick pilasters rise between each bay and at each end of the block. A continuous stone sill spans the length of the façade beneath the first-story windows. Second-story windows have individual stone sills. Third-story windows have individual stone sills with decorative brickwork. A cornice with corbelled brick brackets and dentil molding ornaments the roofline.

Block 4 has three bays. From the first through the second stories, brick pilasters rise between each bay and at each end of the block. A continuous stone sill spans the length of the façade beneath the first-story windows. Second-story windows have individual stone sills with decorative brickwork below. Decorative arched brickwork, similar to Block 1 spans this block above the second-story windows. Third-story windows have continuous stone sill with decorative brickwork below.

Three bays organize the west elevation (*Photo 3*). Brick pilasters rise between each bay and at each end of the elevation. The stone sill from the south elevation continues across this elevation. In Bay 1, an entrance set in a stone frame with dentil molding and inscribed ornament fills the first story. A pair of replacement fully-glazed aluminum doors accesses the building. Non-historic fixed aluminum windows with stone sills fill the second and third stories of Bay 1. Bay 2 is devoid of fenestration. A single non-historic window with a stone sill fills the third story of Bay 3. A round opening filled with a louvered vent pierces the gable end. Corbelled brick ornaments the roofline.

Three blocks organize the north elevation (*Photo 4*). The projecting Block 1 has buff brick cladding and a flat roof. A concrete window well spans the length of this block at the basement level. Concrete stairs with a metal rail accesses the well on the west. Six bays organize this block. Brick pilasters rise between each bay and at each end of the elevation. Non-historic aluminum windows with stone sills fill each bay on each story.

The slightly projecting Block 2 has synthetic stucco cladding. Wide bands of synthetic stucco define the floor line of each story. A narrow elevator tower with a hip roof rises slightly above the roofline at the west end of the block. This block is nearly devoid of fenestration. Three arched louvered vents pierce the top of the tower above the third story.

Block 3 has synthetic stucco cladding from the first to the second stories with wide bands at each floor level. Buff brick clads the third story. This block is devoid of fenestration.

Two blocks organize the east elevation. Block 1 has a front-gable roof and three bays. A stone stringcourse, continuing from the south elevation, spans the length of this block beneath the first story windows. From the first to the second story, Bays 1 and 2 are devoid of fenestration. A single opening fills each bay on the third story. A slightly projecting entrance with a brick frame and a pair of doors fills Bay 3 on the first story. Single windows fill this bay on the second and third stories. Corbelled brick ornaments the roofline.

Block 2 has a flat roof and two bays. Non-historic fixed windows with stone sills fill each bay on each story.

Assumption School
735 Southwest Jackson Street
Williamson, Loeb sack and Associates (Architect)
Bowers Construction Company (Builder)

1954
Contributing

The two-story building has a concrete foundation, buff brick cladding and a flat roof. Two blocks, constructed concurrently in 1954, comprise the L-shaped mass. The long, rectangular Block A is oriented north-south. The short, L-shaped Block B

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attaches to the northeast corner of Block A. The Modern Movement building, constructed in 1954, has simple geometric forms, banded fenestration, and minimal ornament. Historic windows and exterior cladding materials are extant on each elevation.

Block A

The primary (east) elevation has a continuous band of windows surrounded by a projecting concrete frame on the first story (*Photos 8, 9*). A metal frame within the larger concrete frame creates twenty-seven three-part window openings. A Cemesto panel fills the bottom part of each opening;³ a stacked pair of metal hopper windows fills the center; and a fixed one-light transom fills the top. Below the first story, a continuous concrete window well covered with a metal grate accesses the basement windows. Seven regular bays pierce the second story. Two pairs of historic single-light metal casement windows fill each bay. The openings have rowlock brick sills. Window air-conditioning units fill some of the windows on each story.

The south elevation has a single continuous bay that rises from the first to the second story (*Photo 9*). Paired non-historic metal doors fill the first story; a corrugated Alsynite panel fills the spandrel.⁴ A single historic two-light metal window pierces the second story. Particle board fills the upper sash of the window.

The west elevation has asymmetrical fenestration on each story (*Photo 6*). The first story has a wide band of openings offset on the south side and surrounded by a concrete frame. A metal frame divides the band into eight openings. Four Cemesto panels set in metal frames fill the bottom quarter of each opening; four short single hopper windows fill the center; a continuous band of glass block fills the top half. Window air-conditioning units fill some of the center window openings. Below the first-story windows, a continuous concrete window well with a metal pipe rail accesses the basement windows.

On the second story, six bays are centered above the six southernmost window openings of the first story; a balcony covers the two northernmost openings. Two pairs of historic metal one-light casement windows fill each of the southern bays. A window air-conditioning unit projects from each opening. A projecting concrete frame surrounds the balcony, and a metal pipe rail spans the front of the opening. A pair of historic metal casement windows and a single metal door pierce the south end of the wall within the frame. A single door metal door pierces the wall at the north end. A single bay pierces the second story just north of the balcony. It has a single pair of historic metal casement windows on one side and an air conditioning unit and plywood panel on the other side.

The north elevation of Block A is flush with Block B (*Photos 6, 7*). It has a continuous band of windows with a projecting concrete frame on the first story, similar to the east elevation of this block. A metal frame within the concrete frame creates fourteen three-part window openings. A Cemesto panel fills the bottom part of each opening; a stacked pair of metal hopper windows fills the center; and a fixed one-light transom fills the top. Below the band of windows, a continuous concrete window well with a metal rail accesses the basement windows. Four bays pierce the second story. Two pairs of historic one-light metal casement windows with rowlock brick sills fill each bay.

Block B

The north elevation of Block B is flush with Block A (*Photo 7*). It has four bays on each story, each filled with a pair of historic metal casement windows. The second story windows have stained glass sashes.

The east elevation of Block B has asymmetrical fenestration (*Photo 8*). At the south end of the wall a continuous opening rises from the first story to the second story. A pair of non-historic metal doors fills the first story; an opaque panel fills the spandrel; a single historic two-light metal window fills the second story. At the north end of this elevation, three clustered openings pierce the second story. A pair of historic stained glass metal casement windows with rowlock brick sills fills each opening. Metal bars cover all window openings on this elevation of Block B.

³ Cemesto is a composite building material comprised of a water- and fire-resistant core with asbestos and cement facing.

⁴ Alsynite is a translucent polycarbonate fiberglass material.

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The south elevation has a single band of fenestration offset on the west end (*Photo 9*). The east end is devoid of fenestration. Concrete stairs access the recessed main entrance on the first story. It has paired metal doors with glazing in the upper half and a single transom on the right side, and paired fixed one-light windows with a single transom on the left side. A canopy with two square cut-outs over the entrance continues south into the concrete frame of Block A. Three four-light windows with operable center sashes fill the second story. They have Cemesto panels below the windows and metal spandrels above and below the opening.

Garage
204 Southwest 8th Avenue
Walter E. Glover (Architect)

1954
NR-listed (2008)

The garage has not been altered since it was listed in the National Register in 2008. A complete description of the building can be found in the original nomination. The following is a brief summary of its appearance.

A blond brick three-car garage lies north of the rectory. The garage is rectangular in massing with a hipped roof whose ridge runs north-south. The primary elevation, which faces west, has three garage door openings. The rear (east) elevation has two multi-pane steel windows. The north elevation has no fenestration. The south elevation has one multi-pane steel window. The garage was designed with a clay-tile roof to match that of the house. Today, it is topped with composite shingles.

INTEGRITY

The Church of the Assumption Historic District has sustained few alterations since the construction of its resources and retains all aspects of integrity. The District remains in its historic location and setting in the heart of downtown Topeka, forming a unified complex opposite the Kansas Statehouse. The design, materials, and workmanship of the District remain intact, illustrating the respective eras of construction for each building. The restrained Mission Revival style of Hayden High School reflects the high-style architecture of the church, while the simple, geometric form of the Modern Movement Assumption School is stripped of ornament and utilizes modern materials. Alterations to the District have been minimal and are limited to the removal of the gymnasium and replacement of the windows and roof at Hayden High School. All changes at Hayden High School began around 2008 to increase the functionality of the building when it was converted to office use and do not compromise the integrity of the District. The church, rectory, and garage have not been altered since they were listed on the National Register in 2008. The District communicates feelings about and associations with the development of Catholic education in Topeka as it evolved during the twentieth century.

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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.

Areas of Significance

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1924-1965

Significant Dates

1924, 1929, 1939, 1954

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Carroll and DeFoe

Glover, Walter E.

Carroll, J. Maurice

Williamson, Loeb sack and Associates

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1924 with the construction of the Church of the Assumption, as defined in the original nomination. This nomination extends the end date to include the educational significance of the schools. It ends in 1965, the fifty-year closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continue to have significance but no more specific date can be determined.

Criteria Considerations (justification)

The Church of the Assumption Historic District (Amended) meets the requirements for *Criterion Consideration A: Religious Properties* because the primary significance for the additional resources derives from their contributions to the development of the Catholic educational system in Topeka. The property does not derive its primary significance from associations with religious doctrine.

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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 Church of the Assumption Historic District amends the original nomination to include Hayden High School (1939) and Assumption School (1954), two buildings historically associated with the Church of the Assumption (Parish). The previously listed buildings are significant under Criterion C for ARCHITECTURE. The amended nomination adds Criterion A for EDUCATION as an area of significance for the additional resources that reflect one of the long-standing and fundamental components of the Church of the Assumption as an organization, providing primary and secondary education to the city's children. The District is an excellent intact example of a parochial campus with multiple educational facilities and associated religious buildings. Cladding materials, specifically buff brick, unify the resources, creating a cohesive district. The forms of the individual resources communicate their respective functions. The District reflects associations with the oldest catholic institution in Topeka, with a 149-year history of providing primary and secondary education to its parishioners. The Church of the Assumption established the first Catholic elementary school and high school in Topeka. The high school was the only Catholic secondary school in the city during most of the period of significance. Although Hayden High School served all of the Catholic parishes in the city, the location and design communicate strong associations with the Church of the Assumption. As demand for a Catholic education grew in Topeka, these programs required additional space and modern amenities. The long history of the District demonstrates the evolution of the Catholic school system in Topeka as it followed national trends in increased enrollment in parochial schools and the construction of updated facilities. These trends illustrate how this variation on educational practice became a recognized piece of the nationwide system along with public education. Hayden High School, constructed in 1939, illustrates the growth of secondary Catholic education following the Progressive Era educational reforms of the previous decades. Assumption School, constructed in 1954 at the height of the Baby Boom, illustrates the rapid expansion and growth of Catholic education after World War II. The style and materials of the resources in the District illustrate the relationship between devotional and educational components of the property.

Elaboration

Catholic Education in America

Catholic education in the United States dates to 1792 when John Carroll, the first Catholic bishop in the country, pursued the education of young children as a way to instill religious beliefs in the next generation of Catholics. The need for Catholic schools increased beginning in the 1830s with the introduction of public schools, many of which had a Protestant lean that concerned some Catholics. Catholic schools offered students, mostly parishioners of the associated church, specialized religion classes, which instructed students in the Catholic faith. Many Catholic schools utilized religious orders to instruct students and required students to attend daily or weekly mass in the adjacent church. As greater numbers of Catholic immigrants entered the country during the nineteenth century, many Catholics wanted their children to attend Catholic schools to ensure continued devotion and following among the lay community.⁵ After the Civil War, many parents began to view public schools as a detriment to the faith and upbringing of their children, enhancing the need for Catholic Schools.⁶ In 1866, leaders in the American Catholic Church deemed Catholic schools the duty of parish priests.⁷

In 1880, 405,334 students enrolled nationally in Catholic schools, primarily at the elementary level.⁸ The first secondary Catholic school in America, the Catholic High School of Philadelphia opened in 1890.⁹ However, some leaders in the

⁵ Christy Davis, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, "The Church of the Assumption," (Topeka, Kansas, 2008), 8-11.

⁶ 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), 106.

⁷ Marvin Lazerson, "Understanding American Catholic Educational History," in *History of Education Society* 17:3 (Autumn 1977), 303.

⁸ Hunt, 107.

⁹ James T. Fisher, *Communion of Immigrants: A History of Catholics in America*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002). Google Books:

<https://books.google.com/books?id=wflWlonMs5QC&pg=PT65&dq=catholic+high+secondary+schools+in+america+history&hl=en&sa=X&ei=m7i2VOaq>

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Church disagreed with the idea of separate Catholic schools; American Catholic bishops made the Church's position in favor of Catholic schools official in 1884 with two decrees. One ordered that each parish establish a Catholic school within two years; the other required that all Catholic parents send their children to Catholic schools. The decrees had little effect on the actual number of Catholic schools per parish, which rose only four percent from forty to forty-four percent of all parishes in the following decade.

At the turn of the twentieth century, Catholic schools gained renewed importance across the United States as immigrants flooded the country and the number of Catholics rose from 6,143,222 in 1880 to 1,735,553 in 1920.¹⁰ Those in support of Catholic education saw schools as a natural outgrowth of family life, religious duties, and part of the overall work of the Church.¹¹ Still seen as vital to the strength of the American Catholic Church, several factors advanced Catholic education during this time, including the implied responsibility of the Church to preserve the ethnic heritage of immigrant groups; a feeling of otherness felt by many Catholics who perceived America as ungodly; and an unwillingness from the public school system to work with minority ethnic groups.¹² Additionally, orders of nuns from various European countries relocated in America and taught for subsistence pay, which reduced operating costs and eased immigrants' assimilation into American culture. These circumstances greatly enhanced the influence of the Catholic school system and by 1920 over 1.7 million students attended Catholic schools throughout the country.¹³

The concept of Catholic schools as a haven for ethnic culture changed during World War I. Like many institutions across the country, the Catholic Church sought to conform to American standards, such as instructing entirely in the English language and adopting the organizational structure of primary and secondary schools. The American Catholic education system received support from Church hierarchy in 1929 when Pope Pius XI released an encyclical stating that education "must be God centered and...[a]ttendance at a Catholic school was the ideal for all Catholic children."¹⁴ By 1936 enrollment in Catholic elementary schools in the United States had increased to 2.1 million students and enrollment in Catholic secondary schools exceeded 280,000.¹⁵

High schools became an integral part of the public and private education system in the early decades of the twentieth century. Leaders in education saw secondary schools as "people's colleges," a way for students to pursue their education at a time when few Americans attended college.¹⁶ Attitudes about high schools shifted following World War I. This grew from state-level compulsory attendance laws requiring adolescents to attend school full-time until the age of sixteen; an increasing focus on college preparatory education; and an overall belief that education would improve the country. *Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education* reformed the curriculum to focus on a college preparatory program, a business program, a vocational and home economics program, and a terminal program.¹⁷ With increasing urbanization and focus on secondary education, the high school eventually became an established piece of the Catholic and public education system.

Following World War II and the subsequent Baby Boom, the number of Catholics in the United States rose from 24 million in 1940 to 42 million in 1960.¹⁸ Consequently, enrollment in Catholic schools more than doubled from just over two million in 1949 to 4.2 million at the end of the 1950s.¹⁹ Similarly, from 1945 to 1962 Catholic schools saw a 129 percent rise in attendance, while public school saw only a sixty-nine percent increase.²⁰ However, this unprecedented growth would not come without consequences. Although this increase aided the mission of Catholic schools, it left many facilities

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¹⁰ Hunt, 107.

¹¹ Lazerson, 298

¹² Lazerson, 298-299.

¹³ Hunt, 107.

¹⁴ Hunt, 108.

¹⁵ Hunt, 108.

¹⁶ Fisher, no page.

¹⁷ William H. Jeynes, *American Educational History: School, Society, and the Common Good*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2007), 202.

¹⁸ Wallach, 170.

¹⁹ Wallach, 170.

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overcrowded and underfunded. Adding to the difficulties were the decreasing numbers of Catholic nuns who served as teachers, forcing schools to rely on lay teachers that required higher salaries.²¹ As a result, schools were obliged to reject countless numbers of students due to inadequate physical capacity, funds, and educators.²² Others had to increase tuition to control enrollment, or like Hayden High School and Assumption School, construct new buildings to provide better facilities and alleviate overcrowding.

Despite these issues, the American Catholic school system sustained this pattern of dramatic growth, peaking at 5.6 million students (eighty-seven percent of non-public attendance) in 1965-1966.²³ After this period, however, enrollment in Catholic schools rapidly declined across the United States due to several factors including increased tuition and operating costs and an overall doubt in the need and success of the Catholic school system, among others.²⁴

The 1980s brought stability to the Catholic education system across the country and a renewed faith in the value of Catholic schools. The dramatic drop in enrollment ceased, through numbers continued to slowly decline throughout remainder of the twentieth century.

Catholic Education in Topeka

Missionaries from a Potawatomi Mission in St. Mary's, Kansas established The Church of the Assumption Parish (Parish) in downtown Topeka in 1862. Soon the Parish constructed the first Catholic Church building in Topeka. In 1866, leaders in the American Catholic Church deemed Catholic schools the duty of parish priests.²⁵ That same year, Rev. James Defouri, the first priest of the Church of the Assumption, established a preparatory seminary on the parish grounds as the first Catholic School in Topeka. The model for Catholic education in Topeka advanced just three years later in 1869 when the Sisters of Charity from Leavenworth, Kansas founded Assumption School as the first parochial elementary school in the city.²⁶ Catholic education continued to grow in Topeka during the 1880s. Although still part of a nascent parish, by the early 1880s (Old) Assumption School served around 200 students from a total of 1,762 parishioners.²⁷ By the early 1880s, they had outgrown their original church building. When a new church was completed near the original site in 1882, the former church was repurposed as a school building (*Figure 5*).²⁸ St. Joseph's Parish, established in 1887 due to overcrowding at Assumption Parish, opened the second elementary school in the town shortly after its founding. At this time, the (Old) Assumption School had six teachers instructing 240 students.²⁹ The Sisters of Charity established a Catholic School for African-American children in 1882. This school closed in 1889, after which time, the students attended (Old) Assumption School.³⁰ It is unknown if classes were segregated within the building.

The Parish continued to grow and expand their facilities into the early 1900s. Restricted by its downtown location, the Parish continually constructed, remodeled, and repurposed the buildings. They renovated the school and constructed a new addition in 1906. After the seminary on the site closed, the parish constructed a convent along Southwest Jackson Street in 1907. The location of the convent on the church grounds was common to most Catholic parishes at this time. Several other parishes in Topeka, including St. Joseph parish, had convents on church grounds. Assumption Catholic High School, located in the District boundaries, opened in 1911 as the first Catholic high school in the city.³¹ Open to students from all parishes, the high school's central, downtown setting was convenient for the elementary feeder schools.

²⁰ Wallach, 176.

²¹ Hunt, 108.

²² Wallach, 176.

²³ Hunt, 109.

²⁴ Wallach, 186-187.

²⁵ Marvin Lazerson, "Understanding American Catholic Educational History," in *History of Education Society* 17:3 (Autumn 1977), 303.

²⁶ Frank K. Tiffany, "For 69 years a credit to the city," *Topeka Daily Journal*, October 30, 1935. Vertical File: Schools-Private-Church Schools- Catholic. Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas. It is unknown where classes were initially held.

²⁷ Christy Davis, *National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, "The Church of the Assumption," (Topeka, Kansas, 2008), 8-12.

²⁸ Davis, 8-11 – 8-12.

²⁹ Tiffany, "For 69 years a credit to the city."

³⁰ Tiffany, "For 69 years a credit to the city." It is unknown whether classes were segregated or integrated within the building.

³¹ The original high school building was demolished after 1955.

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Classes were held in a new two-story brick building at the northwest corner of the property (*Figure 6*).³² The high school opened with an enrollment of seventeen students. The first graduating class in 1915 had five students.

In 1914, due to the growing population of Catholics in Topeka, the Parish divided into two separate parishes. Roughly half of the parishioners formed the new Holy Name Parish and elementary school west of downtown. As with other churches across the country, two ethnic churches opened schools in 1920 to preserve the heritage of their congregations- the Mexican parish of Our Lady of Guadalupe, and the Volga-German parish of Sacred Heart.³³

The Parish and schools continued to grow throughout the 1920s and 1930s. The Parish erected the new church building in 1924 and a rectory in 1929.³⁴ Assumption School retained 216 students and five teachers in 1938. Around 750 students had graduated eighth grade from the school throughout its history up to that date, the highest number of graduates from any Catholic School in the city.³⁵ In keeping with national trends, Topeka's five Catholic elementary schools and one high school educated almost 2,000 students by 1938.³⁶

In 1929, 190 students attended the high school, and by 1935, it had graduated a total of 564 students.³⁷ With an enrollment of 370 in 1938, the rapidly growing high school was in need of additional space. For temporary relief of overcrowding, classes were held in two rooms of the (former) Assumption School building.³⁸ In 1935, four parishes had purchased a site just west of the Church of the Assumption for \$25,000 for the construction of a new high school building.³⁹ The two existing buildings on the site were temporarily used as classroom and library space, until they were demolished to clear the site for the new building. The building was completed in 1939 (*Figures 7, 9*).⁴⁰ Four parishes- Assumption, Holy Name, St. Joseph and Sacred Heart- contributed funds for the \$124,000 building. Assumption and Holy Name Parishes contributed the greatest amount, at \$40,000 each. Architect Maurice Carroll, known for his work with the Community College in Leavenworth, Kansas, designed the building.⁴¹ M.W. Watson Construction Company served as general contractors; Sheahan-Degan completed the plumbing and heating work. The three-story buff brick building complemented the adjacent Mission Revival church in size, scale, and materials and subtly evoked the same Mission Revival style with the four-story tower, arched openings and decorative brickwork. Classes opened in September 1939 under the new name of Capitol Catholic High School. A Solemn High Mass led by Fr. Daniel Conway S.J. and an official dedication by Bishop Paul C. Shulte on occurred on October 1, 1939.⁴² After the 1911 building was vacated, sisters from the overcrowded convent moved into portions of the building, while other spaces were used as a Parish hall.⁴³

The high school was renamed Hayden High School in 1946 in memory of the Very Rev. Francis M. Hayden, who helped establish the Catholic education system in Topeka. Construction of a new high school gymnasium began in August 1947, with \$117,000 in funds contributed from five local parishes.⁴⁴ As with construction of the main school building, Assumption Parish contributed the greatest amount at \$65,000. The one-and-one-half-story rectangular addition

³² This was renamed Capitol Catholic High School in 1939, and renamed Hayden High School in 1946.

³³ Bill Blankenship, "Area's Catholic schools to celebrate rich history," *The Topeka Capital Journal*, February 3, 1986, pg. 5. Vertical File: Schools-Private-Church Schools- Catholic. Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

³⁴ The school/former church and convent are no longer extant. The Assumption Church (1924) and Rectory (1929) are extant and were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 2, 2008.

³⁵ Tiffany, "For 69 years a credit to the city."

³⁶ Jeanne Gamilowski, "Now 6 Schools," *Topeka Daily Journal*, September 5, 1938. Vertical File: Schools-Private-Church Schools- Catholic. Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas. The school was renamed Hayden High School in 1946.

³⁷ Tiffany, "For 69 years a credit to the city."

³⁸ Gamilowski, "Now 6 Schools."

³⁹ Tiffany, "For 69 years a credit to the city."

⁴⁰ Gamilowski, "Now 6 Schools."

⁴¹ Marie Brinkman, *Emerging Frontiers: Renewal in the Life of Women Religious: Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth, 1955-2005*, (Mahwah, New Jersey: Paulist Press, 2008), 209-210.

⁴² Assumption B.V.M. Parish Centennial Celebration, 1862-1962. (Topeka, Kansas, Assumption Parish, 1962), 31.

⁴³ "Razing of Old Grade School Underway," *Topeka Daily Capital*, February 12, 1954. Vertical File: Schools-Catholic-Assumption, Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁴⁴ *Ibid*, 34.

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connected to the northwest corner of the building. By 1950, enrollment at the Hayden High School reached 430 students. School facilities improved with new equipment in the biology and physics laboratories in the same year.⁴⁵

The number of students in Topeka's Catholic schools increased dramatically during 1950s as a result of the Baby Boom following World War II. At the beginning of the decade, the five Catholic elementary schools and Hayden High School educated around 1,800 students.⁴⁶ By 1959, eighty-three instructors taught 3,096 students. Two parishes established elementary schools during this period- Most Pure Heart of Mary west of the downtown center in 1947 and St. Matthew's School southeast of downtown in 1958. Reflecting the numbers across the country, roughly one-fifth of school-aged children in Topeka attended the ten parochial schools in the city in 1959.⁴⁷ The city's Catholic schools were not immune to the nationwide problems of overcrowding, inadequate financial resources, and fewer religious teachers. An increasing mix of religious and lay teachers instructed the students at each school; and many altered their tuition rates. The parishes experienced inadequate facilities; some schools even had to turn students away due to limited facilities.⁴⁸ One elementary school had to switch to half days for certain grades due to lack of space and also converted the school gymnasium to four classrooms.⁴⁹

The Church of the Assumption needed to expand its school facilities to house growing numbers of students. The convent building had also reached capacity and was in need of additional space. The density of the surrounding blocks, as seen on Sanborn Maps from 1913 and 1950, limited the possibilities for expansion (*Figures 6 and 7*). To solve these issues, the Parish hired the architecture firm of Williamson, Loeb sack and Associates to design a unique combined elementary school and convent on the Parish grounds. The firm was renowned throughout the state for their excellence in public school design and their innovative approach, which involved researching each community's specific needs before designing a new school. By incorporating the convent into the school building the parish could reduce the footprint of the buildings on their limited property, as well as consolidate construction and maintenance costs. The nuns living in the convent instructed students at Assumption School and Hayden High School.

The simple Modern Movement design of the school minimized construction costs, and was in keeping with stylistic trends for elementary schools. Numerous public schools erected in the suburban developments around Topeka at this time exhibit the same style, thus the building gave the Parish an impression of modernity and progress. When the Parish announced the project, only \$60,000 was available in the building fund. A fundraising campaign for the new building began in 1950. Assumption parishioners and members of other city parishes generously contributed the capital needed to erect the \$350,000 building.⁵⁰ The school continued to grow during the fundraising and planning stages for the new building, reaching an enrollment of 328 in 1952, an increase from 300 students the previous year.⁵¹

Bowers Construction Company began work on October 13, 1952. Sheahan-Degan completed the plumbing and heating, and Jordan Electric installed the electrical infrastructure. Assumption School opened in January 1954, with classes beginning on February 1 (*Figures 8, 10, 11*).⁵² Over 800 people attended a formal dedication ceremony on February 28, 1954. Seventy-five priests and sixty nuns attended the event. Archbishop Edward J. Hunkler spoke about the importance and value of Catholic education and blessed each room in the new building.⁵³

⁴⁵ Anna Murphy, "Parochial Schools to Start Sept. 5," *Topeka Daily Capital*, August 22, 1950. Vertical File: Schools-Catholic, Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁴⁶ Anna Mary Murphy, "Parochial Schools to Start Sept. 5," *Topeka Daily Capital*, August 22, 1950. Vertical File: Schools-Private-Church Schools-Catholic. Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁴⁷ Please note that the ten parochial schools include the eight Catholic, as well as a Missouri-Synod Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist schools.

⁴⁸ Bill Wright, "Catholic Schools Pinched," *The Topeka Daily Capital*, April 30, 1964. Vertical File: Schools-Private-Church Schools- Catholic. Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁴⁹ "Classes at Catholic Schools Scheduled to Start Aug. 31," *The Topeka State Journal*, August 23, 1961. Vertical File: Schools-Private-Church Schools-Catholic. Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁵⁰ Assumption B.V.M. Parish Centennial Celebration, 1862-1962, 35-36.

⁵¹ "Assumption School Project Scheduled to Begin in October." Vertical File: Schools-Catholic-Assumption, Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁵² Assumption B.V.M. Parish Centennial Celebration, 1862-1962, 35-36.

⁵³ "Archbishop Rebuffs Critics of Schools," *Topeka Daily Capital*, March 1, 1954. Vertical File: Schools-Catholic-Assumption, Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

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Anticipating future growth, Assumption School was built with capacity for 400 students.⁵⁴ The architects designed the building to accommodate two more floors, although this plan never came to fruition.⁵⁵ The buff brick exterior complemented the adjacent Church of the Assumption. On the interior, the first floor held eight classrooms, a music room, reception area and office, while the basement housed the cafeteria and "recreation facilities." The second floor convent had twenty-five sleeping rooms, a kitchen, a dining room, a community room, a housekeeper's suite, and a chapel. From the exterior, only the fenestration patterns distinguish the interior functions. When it first opened, the Assumption School convent was home to nineteen nuns who worked at Assumption School and Hayden High School. Although convents were common to Topeka's Catholic parishes at this time, the District is unique as the only parish that appears to have had a combined school and convent. Convents at other parishes with larger grounds were in separate buildings on or near the church property. This distinct aspect of the building's function was due, primarily, to its downtown location and site constraints.

Assumption School and Hayden High School continued their educational mission through the remainder of the decade. After construction of the 1954 building, the parish demolished the former convent and grade school to create space for parking and a playground and to provide better access to the new building.⁵⁶ The former high school building was demolished sometime after 1955. Around forty students graduated from Assumption School in 1956,⁵⁷ and forty-four students graduated in 1959. To relieve overcrowding at Hayden High School, an addition with two new classrooms was constructed in 1955. Six parishes contributed funds for a total of \$46,000 in construction costs and furniture, with Assumption again contributing the greatest amount of funds.⁵⁸

The 1960s brought many changes to the Parish and to Assumption School. The Parish celebrated its Centennial Anniversary in 1962. Enrollment at the high school continued to increase, surpassing the capacity of the building. The local parishes and Forbes Air Force Base raised money to construct a new high school building to relieve the overcrowding. When classes started in the Fall of 1962, freshmen and sophomores remained at Hayden High School (Hayden East), with a total of 500 students, while juniors and seniors, with a total enrollment of 400 students, attended the new building (Hayden West) constructed near 6th Street and Gage Avenue, approximately three miles northeast of the District.

Topeka's Catholic school enrollment peaked around 1964 with 2,785 students attending elementary schools and 980 students at Hayden High School.⁵⁹ In a final effort to suspend enrollment numbers, a diocesan-wide policy put into effect in 1968 capped class size at just forty students. This new policy, coupled with increased tuition and decreasing family contribution, created an overall decrease in enrollment in Topeka's Catholic schools. The Church of the Assumption's schools likewise felt these issues. The city's urban renewal efforts displaced many parishioners from their downtown homes. This, coupled with an exodus of families to new residential suburbs and the newly-established Forbes Air Force Base, changed the demographics of the Parish and decreased school enrollment. In 1967, only 265 students attended the school.⁶⁰ Due to decreasing numbers at its own school, St. Joseph elementary school merged with Assumption School in 1970. The total number of Catholic students in Topeka dropped to just 2,381 in 1977.⁶¹ In that same year,

⁵⁴ "Assumption School Project Scheduled to Begin in October."

⁵⁵ "Assumption School Project Scheduled to Begin in October."

⁵⁶ "Razing of Old Grade School Underway," *Topeka Daily Capital*, February 12, 1954. Vertical File: Schools-Catholic-Assumption, Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁵⁷ "Shawnee Parochial Schools Announce 8th Grade Exercises," *The Topeka State Journal*, May 10, 1956. Vertical File: Schools-Catholic, Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁵⁸ Assumption B.V.M. Parish Centennial Celebration, 1862-1962, 37.

⁵⁹ "Catholic Schools See Big Enrollment," *Topeka State Journal*, August 12, 1964. Vertical File: Schools-Private-Church Schools- Catholic, Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

⁶⁰ "Parochial Schools Cut to 40-Pupil Classes," *Topeka Journal*, September 20, 1967. Newspaper Clippings, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

⁶¹ "Parochial celebration," *The Topeka State Journal*, February 4, 1977, pg. 15. Vertical File: Schools-Private-Church Schools- Catholic. Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

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enrollment at Assumption School dropped to just 219 students, and enrollment at Hayden High School (both buildings) dropped to 840 students.⁶²

Despite the overall decline in enrollment in Catholic schools across the country, attendance at Assumption School and Hayden High School remained steady over the following decades. In 1983, the remaining nuns living in the second floor convent of Assumption School moved to a new location in Topeka.⁶³ In 2006 the Parish merged with Holy Name Parish to form the new Mater Dei Parish and School. Kindergarten through fifth grades attended classes at the former Holy Name school, located approximately one mile to the west at Southwest 10th and Clay streets, and grades 6 through 8 remained at Assumption School. By 2012 all grades were moved to the former Holy Name school building. Assumption School has been vacant since this time. Hayden High School functioned as a high school until the late 1980s when classes moved to the existing west campus at 401 SW Gage Boulevard. In 1997 developer H.T. Paul purchased the building. Around 1999, the developer demolished the gymnasium on the northwest corner and renovated the building into office space, a function it serves to the present day.

CONCLUSION

Throughout Topeka's history, Catholic schools remained a small, but important aspect of the city's educational system. They allowed Catholic families to provide both secular and religious instruction for their children. The District greatly contributed to the Catholic education system in Topeka with the construction of both primary and secondary schools. Through the support of the larger institution of the Church of the Assumption and the downtown location, which provided a consistent enrollment, the schools in the District were able to thrive. During the period of significance, the District remained a cohesive, unified complex, supported by its unique downtown location. Hayden High School was the only Catholic high school in Topeka until 1962, and Assumption School remains the only Catholic grade school in the downtown area, enhancing their educational importance in the city.

⁶² "Parochial celebration."

⁶³ Sister Pierre Cavanaugh, "Parishioners prepare new convent for Assumption nuns," *The Leaven*, September 30, 1983. Vertical File: Churches-Catholic-Assumption, Topeka and Shawnee County Public Library, Topeka, Kansas.

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"Parochial Schools Cut to 40-Pupil Classes," *Topeka Journal*, September 20, 1967. Newspaper Clippings, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

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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
Kansas Historical Society**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.6 acres

Provide latitude/longitude coordinates OR UTM coordinates.

(Place additional coordinates on a continuation page.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>39.049780</u>	<u>-95.676291</u>	3	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____
	Latitude:	Longitude:		Latitude:	Longitude:

OR

UTM References

_____ NAD 1927 or _____ NAD 1983

1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	_____
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Zone Easting Northing

Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)
Three parcels comprise the District:

Church and Rectory: 204 Southwest 8th Avenue- Original Town, Section 31, Township 11, Range 16. Lots 62 through 72 (even) on 8th Avenue except part of Lot 62 defined as follows: west 2 feet, north 52 feet, south 75 feet, and also Lots 229 thru 239 (odd) on Jackson and the vacant alley adjacent to Lots less tract defined as follows, beginning at the northeast corner of lot 229 Jackson St Original Town thence southerly 79.59 feet, southwest 36.06 feet, easterly 150 feet to point of beginning, southerly 49.16 feet, westerly 124.5 feet, northeasterly 154.25 feet.

Hayden High School: 212 Southwest 8th Avenue- Original Town, Lots 50 thru 60 (even) and the west 2 feet of north 52 feet south 75 feet of Lot 62 on 8th Avenue and the south 5 feet, west 100 feet of the vacant alley. Section 31 Township 11 Range 16.

Assumption School: 735 Southwest Jackson Street- Original Town, Section 31, Township 11, Range 16, beginning at the northeast corner of lot 229 Jackson Street Original Town thence southerly 79.59 feet, southwest 36.06 feet, southerly 49.16 feet westerly 124.5 northeasterly 154.25 feet easterly 150 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The District boundaries include the parcels currently and historically associated with the resources. The boundaries include the church, rectory, and garage associated with the Church of the Assumption, listed in the National Register in 2008, as well as the two educational resources historically associated with the Church: Hayden High School and Assumption School.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Rachel Nugent, National Register Coordinator; Lauren Rieke, Associate
organization Rosin Preservation date February 2015
street & number 215 West 18th Street telephone 816-472-4950
city or town Kansas City state MO zip code 65108
e-mail lauren@rosinpreservation.com

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

name See Continuation Sheets
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.460 et seq.).

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.

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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: Church of the Assumption Historic District (Amended)

City or Vicinity: Topeka

County: Shawnee County: Shawnee

Photographer: Brad Finch, F-Stop Photography

Date

Photographed: September 2014

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

- 1 of 10: Church of the Assumption and Hayden High School, primary (south) elevations. View northwest.
- 2 of 10: Primary south elevation. View north.
- 3 of 10: Hayden High School and Church of the Assumption, primary (south) elevations. View northeast.
- 4 of 10: Hayden High School, north elevation. View south.
- 5 of 10: Assumption School, west elevation and Hayden High School, north elevation. Note Kansas Statehouse dome in background. View south.
- 6 of 10: Assumption School, northwest corner. View southeast.
- 7 of 10: Assumption School, north elevation. View south.
- 8 of 10: Assumption School and Church of the Assumption, east elevations. View southwest.
- 9 of 10: Assumption School, primary (east) elevation. View northwest.
- 10 of 10: Contextual view, Assumption School. View north

Figures

Include GIS maps, figures, scanned images below.

Figure 1: Site Map. *Source: ArcGIS 2013.*

Figure 2: Contextual Map. *Source: ArcGIS 2013.*

Figure 3: Photo Map.

Figure 4: Construction Date Map.

Figure 5: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1883.

Figure 6: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1913.

Figure 7: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1950.

Figure 8: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1955.

Figure 9: Historic photograph, Hayden High School, 1962.

Figure 10: Historic Photograph, Assumption School, 1954.

Figure 11: Historic Photograph, Assumption School, 1954.

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Figure 1: Site Map. Source: ArcGIS 2013.



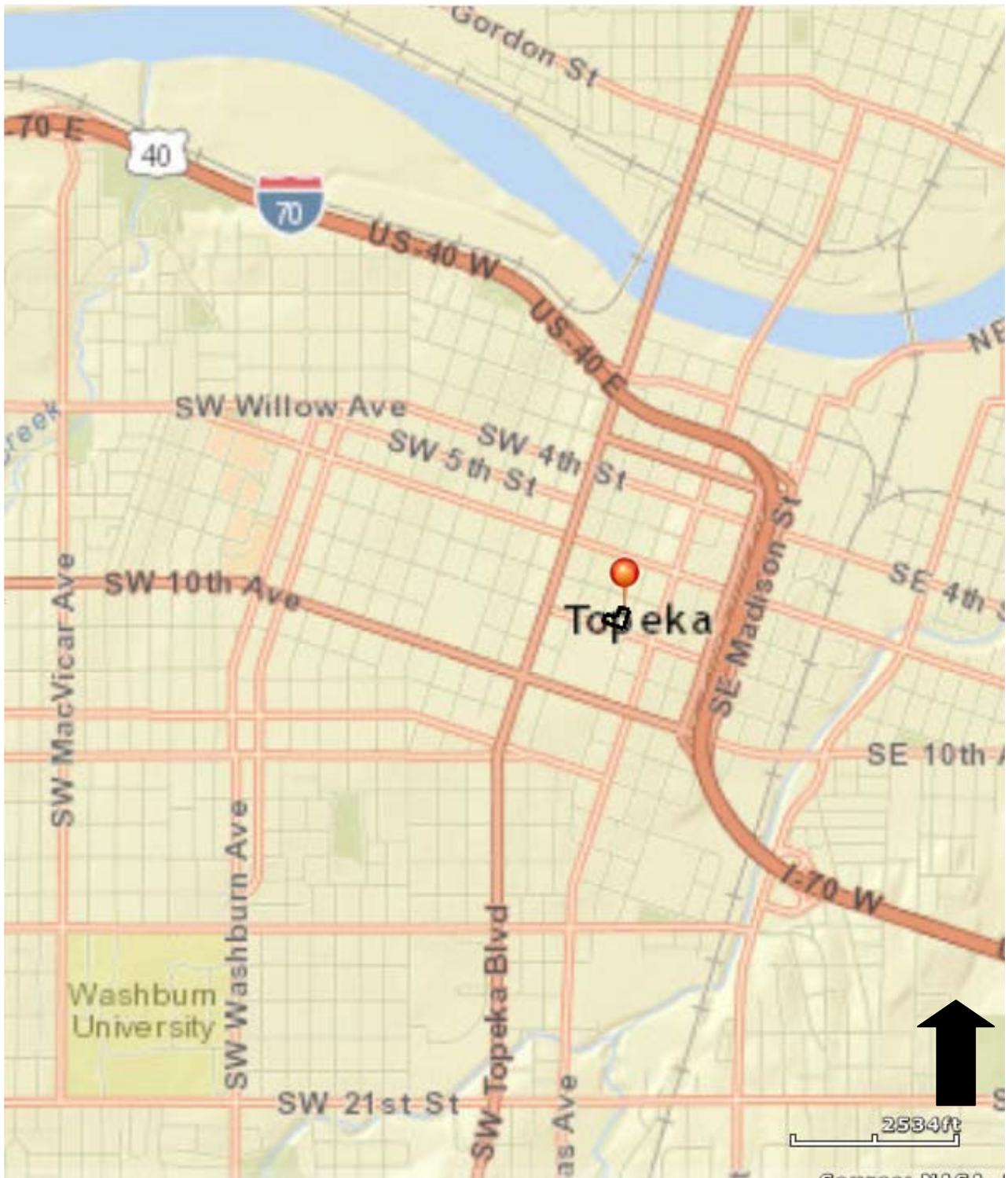
Church of the Assumption Historic District (Amended)

Shawnee County, Kansas

Name of Property

County and State

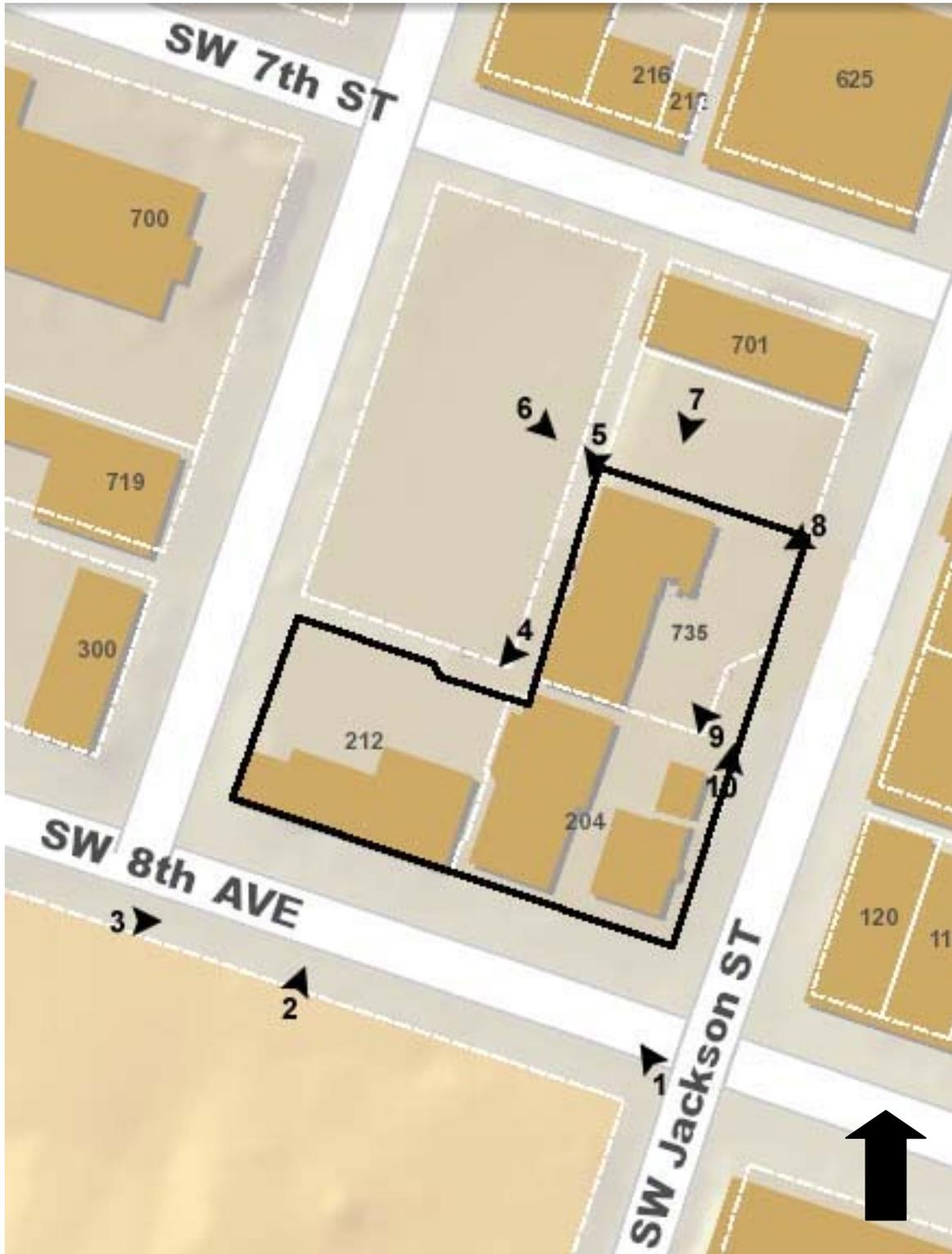
Figure 2: Contextual Map. Source: ArcGIS 2013.



Church of the Assumption Historic District (Amended)
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Figure 3: Photo Map.



Church of the Assumption Historic District (Amended)
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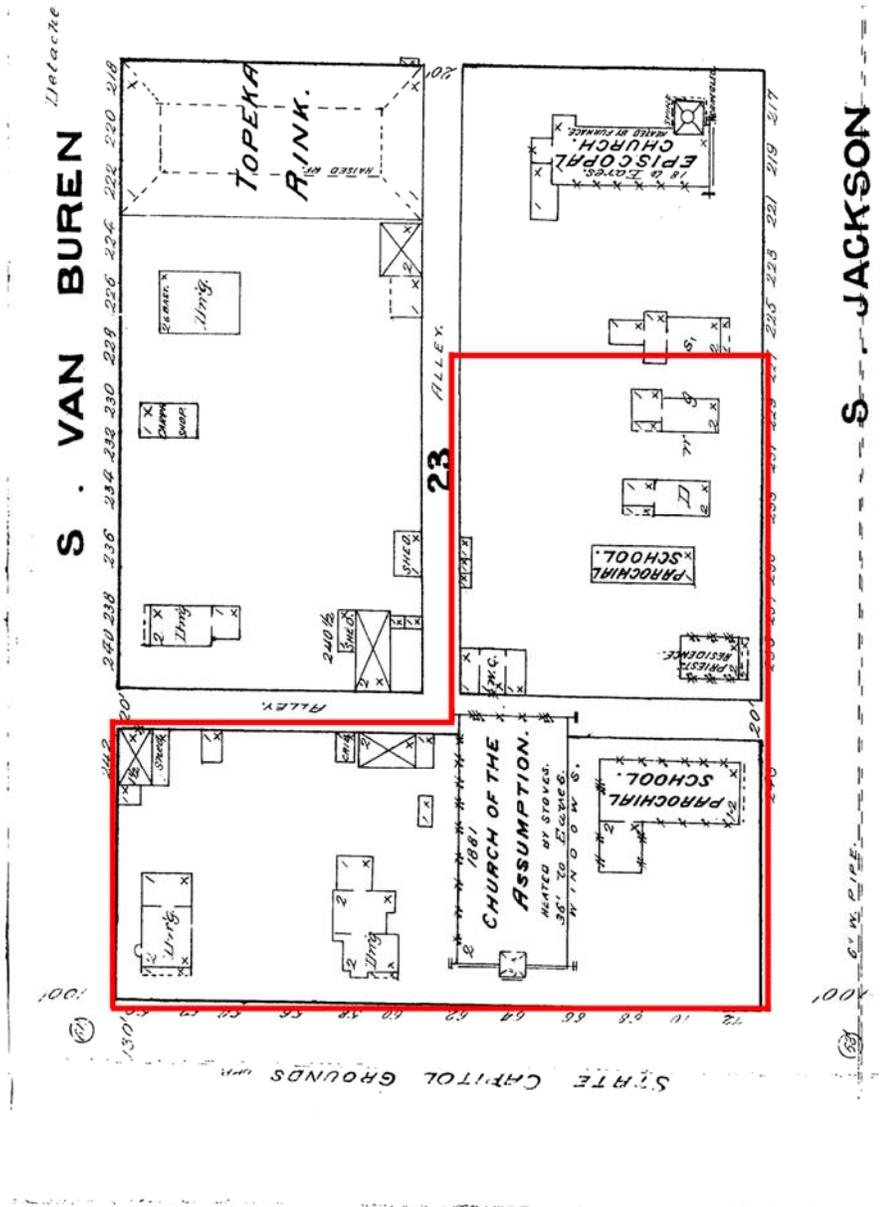
Figure 4: Construction Date Map.



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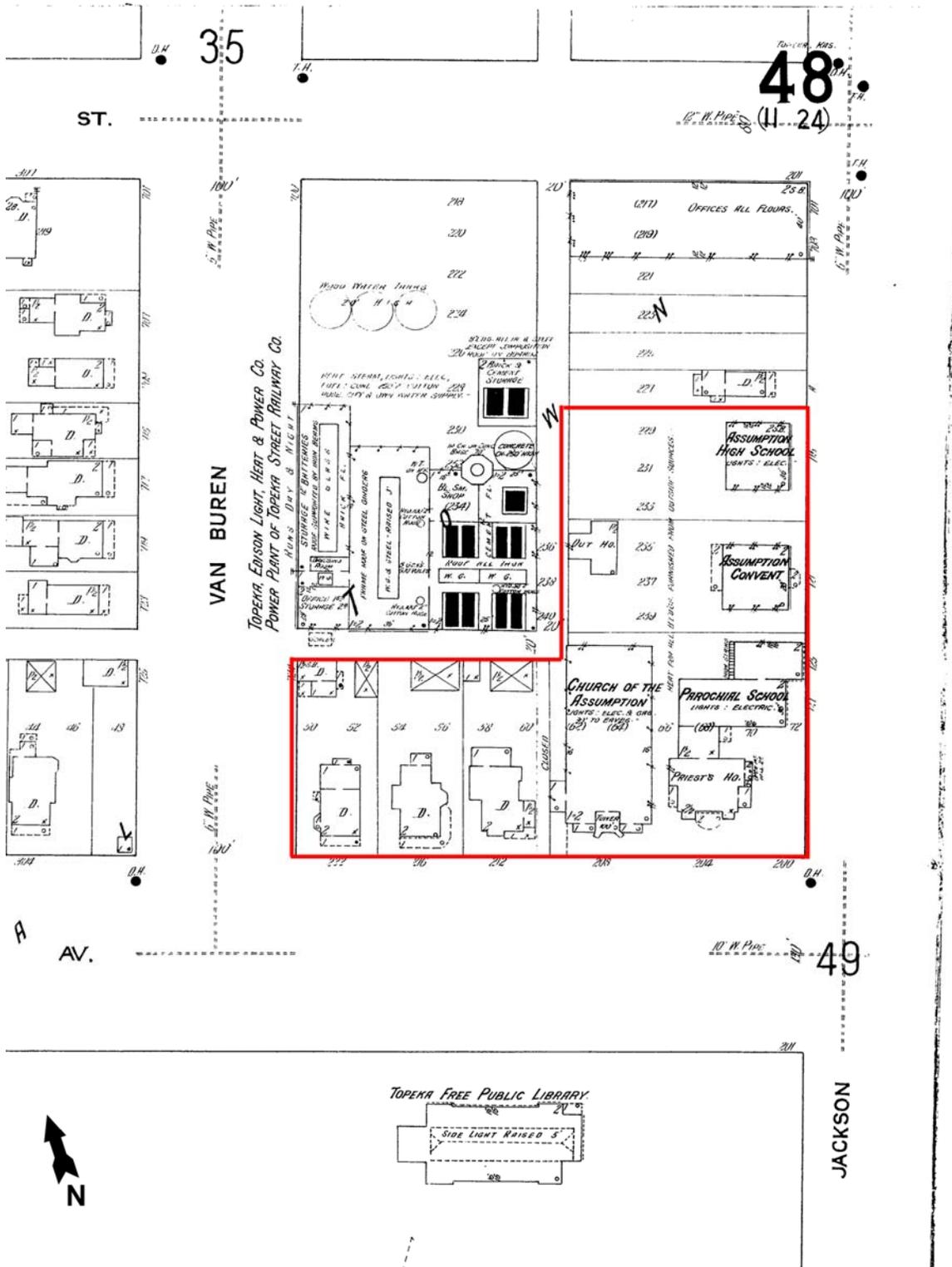
Figure 5: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1883.



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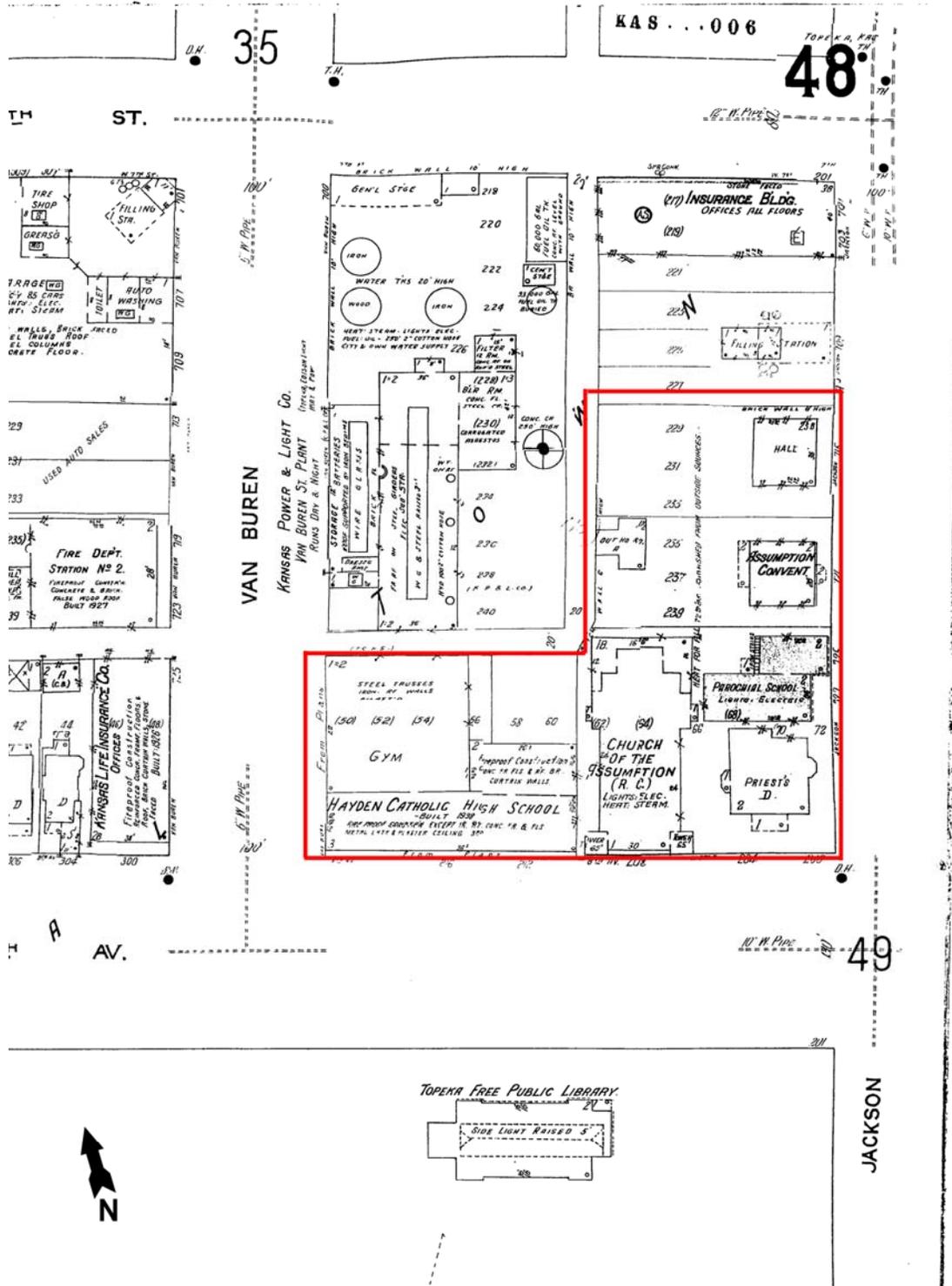
Figure 6: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1913.



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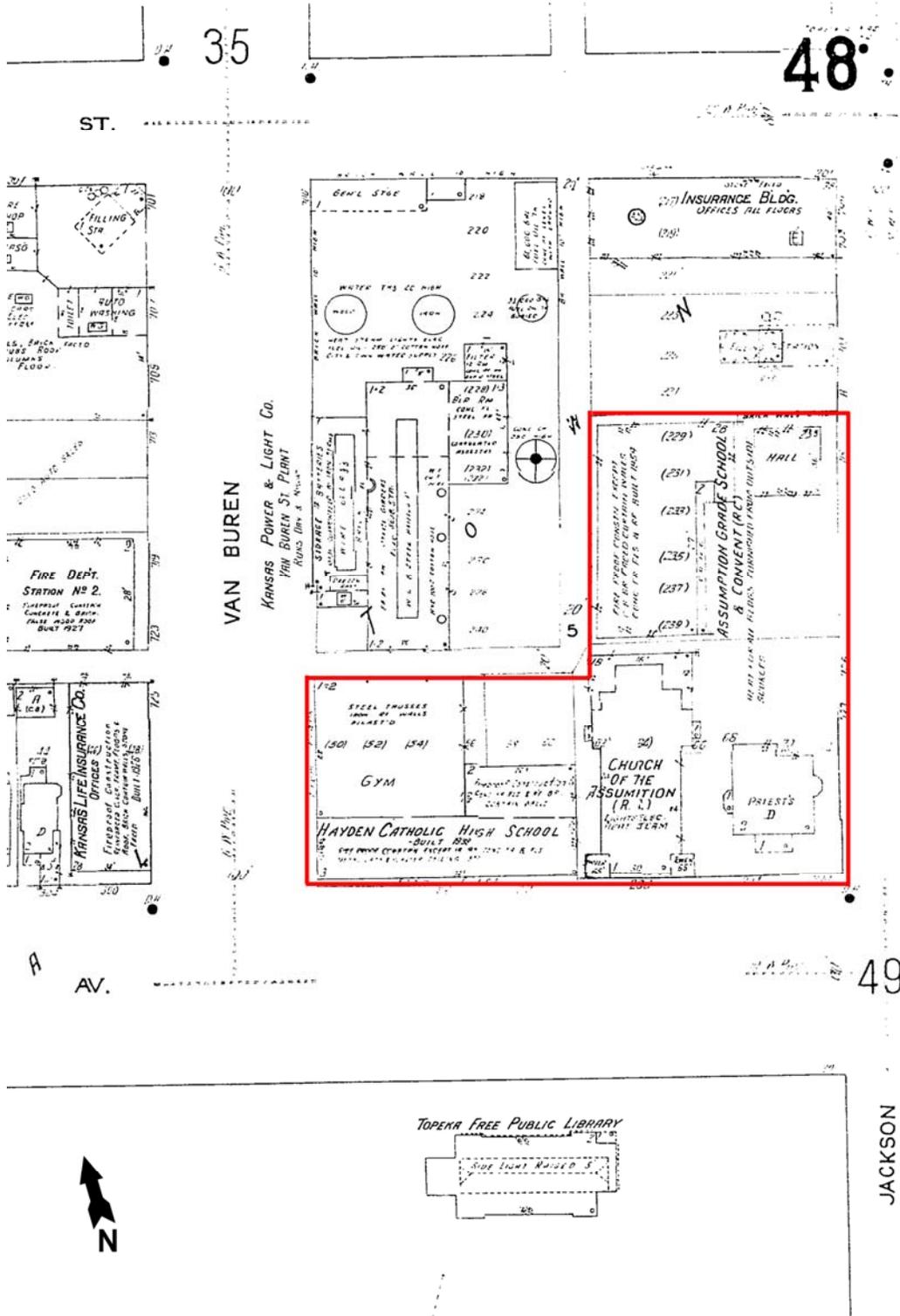
Figure 7: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1950.



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Figure 8: Sanborn Fire and Insurance Map, 1955.



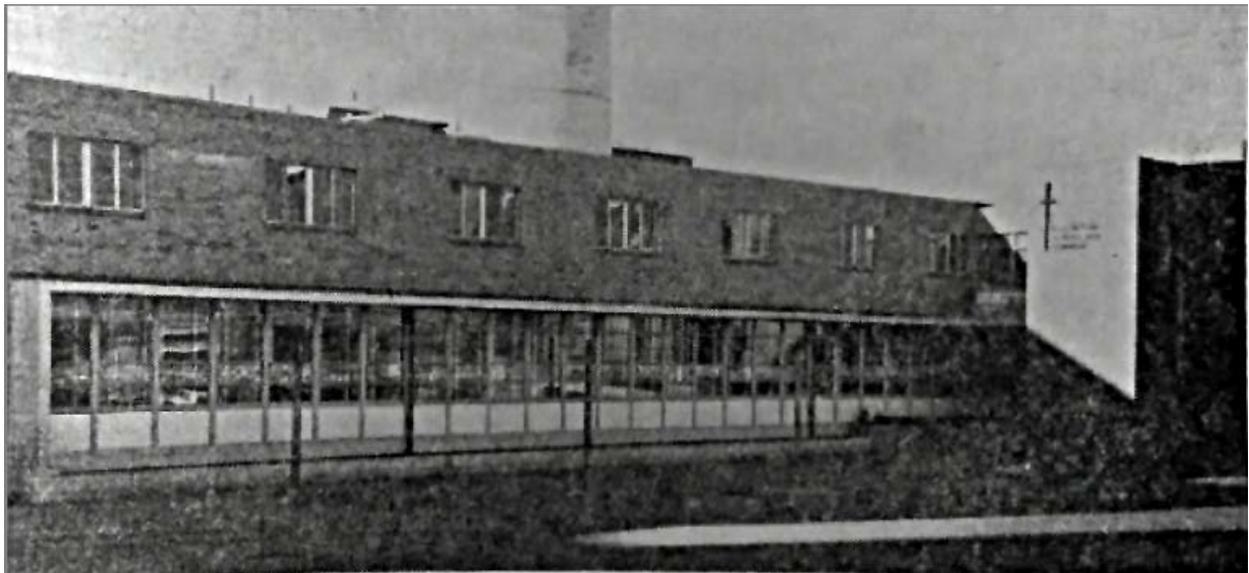
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Figure 9: Historic photograph, Hayden High School, c. 1962.



Figure 10: Historic Photograph, 1954. *Source: Assumption B.V.M. Parish Centennial Celebration, 1862-1962.*



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Figure 11: Historic Photograph, 1954. *Source:* Topeka State Journal, *February 1, 1954.*



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OWNER INFORMATION:

204 Southwest 8th Avenue-
Mater Dei Parish/Kansas City Archdiocese
204 SW 8th Avenue
Topeka, KS 66603

212 Southwest 8th Avenue-
Kansas Health Institute
212 Southwest 8th Avenue
Topeka, Kansas, 66603

735 Southwest Jackson Street-
Mark Burnheide, Jackson Street Lofts, LLC
301 South Kansas Avenue
Topeka, KS 66603