

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register Listed
July 6, 2010

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 Christ Cathedral

other names/site number Christ Episcopal Cathedral; 169-4900-0054

2. Location

street & number 138 S 8th Street not for publication

city or town Salina vicinity

state Kansas code KS county Saline code 169 zip code 67401

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x 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 x 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 x local

See file
Signature of certifying official

_____ Date

_____ Title

_____ 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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: Religious Facility

Religion: Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Gothic Revival / Early English Gothic

foundation: Concrete

walls: Stone: Limestone

roof: Asphalt shingles

other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Architect Charles Marquedent Burns, Jr. designed Salina's Christ Episcopal Cathedral in the Gothic Revival style reminiscent of early English churches. It is located at 138 South 8th Street, between 8th and 9th streets, south of Iron, and north of Walnut in Salina, Saline County, Kansas. The entire church property encompasses about half of the block, but this nomination includes only the church building and the land upon which it sits. (There are two other buildings on the grounds that play an important role of support including a limestone Parish Hall, built in 1948, south of the Cathedral where regular gatherings such as Sunday school, after service coffee hours, AA meetings and where special dinners are held. The Education and Office Building, built in 1956, has two levels and is where the Dean and his support staff maintain their offices. In 2009, the Christ Cathedral Montessori School started its first school year in the lower level. This area was remodeled to meet the Montessori physical environment requirements to teach their model of curriculum and instruction.)

Two blocks east of the Cathedral is Santa Fe Avenue, the main north-south thoroughfare through downtown Salina. At the time the Cathedral was being built, the downtown area was well developed and bustling with businesses and services. St. John's Military School had been in operation for twenty years and Kansas Wesleyan University for twenty-one years.

The Cathedral has continuously served the community since it was consecrated in 1908. It faces east and its bells are heard several times a day by the downtown business owners, employees, and residents of the older neighborhoods that surround it.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Christ Episcopal Cathedral is constructed entirely of limestone quarried in Kansas. The limestone face stone is from Cottonwood Falls, Chase County, Kansas, 95 miles to the southeast, and is laid in courses entirely visible to the interior and exterior. The stone for the entrance steps and door sills was quarried in Lyon County, Kansas. The dressed stone is from Silverdale, Kansas 160 miles to the south. All of the stone was transported from these rural areas to Salina by rail and brought to the Cathedral site on wagons pulled by horses on the then-unpaved streets of the city.

The exterior face stone was shipped in large blocks and piled on the ground where the Parish Hall stands today. This is where stonemasons chipped the slabs to form the face stone. The location of this worksite was verified in 1947, when the ground was excavated to build the Parish Hall and stone chips were found to be abundant in the area.

The Cathedral was designed in the Gothic cruciform shape and faces east, although traditionally in the Gothic cruciform style the altar is placed on the east end of the church. There are no records as to why the designers of Christ Cathedral broke from this tradition.

The bell tower sits atop the crossing and holds twenty-three bells. This is the highest section of the Cathedral, roughly equivalent to a three-story building. There are eight screened windows surrounding it and above there are eight pinnacles with finials. The roof within the bell tower is flat and made of copper.

Another key defining architectural feature of the building's exterior is a circular turret at the located between the south transept and the nave near the entrance. It features a cone-shaped copper roof and five lancet windows around the top and three that stagger below.

On the east (front) end of the building is the one-story, gabled roof narthex, which is an enclosed vestibule at the entrance. It extends the width of the nave and has two pinnacles with finials that are located above the sides of the doors and a cross on top of the point at the center of the façade. There are two stained-glass windows at each side of the front doors and two more at the sides facing north and south. There is a red Gothic-arch-style double door serving as the main, front entrance.

The nave also has a gable roof and is taller than the narthex, but not as tall as the bell tower. It mimics the narthex as it too has two pinnacles with finials and a stone cross at the peak of the gable. There is a large stained-glass window centered in front and two at its side facing north and south.

The transepts make up the north-south axis of the building. The north transept holds three stained-glass windows and the south transept features two. Each transept also has a red Gothic-arch-style double door leading to the exterior. In approximately 1992, a wheelchair-accessible ramp was installed on the exterior of the building leading the north transept entrance.

The great choir and chancel on the west end of the building hold nine stained glass windows.

All but two of the stained glass windows in the afore-mentioned sections of the Cathedral are of a series titled, "Following the Steps in the Ministry of Christ". These windows visually describe many events in the life of Christ, including his death, resurrection, and ascension. All of the remaining windows mentioned hereafter, in this section, are of the themes separate from this series.

West of the north transept is a one-story wing where the Blessed Sacrament Chapel and the sacristy are located. This section of the building includes six small Gothic-arch, stained-glass windows – four of which face north and two facing west. This section is an original to the building.

West of the south transept is a one-story wing where the acolyte, choir room, and a women's bathroom are located. This section of the building includes There are seven small Gothic-arch, stained-glass windows in this wing facing south - four in the acolyte room, one in the bathroom, and two in the acolyte room.

The roofing material was originally terra cotta tiles purchased from the Ludowici-Celadon Company. The roofing now consists of Heritage asphalt shingles, except for the turret and bell tower, which are copper.

Interior

The interior of Christ Cathedral resembles a Medieval Gothic Church. The square footage of the Cathedral is 6,400. The limestone walls of the Cathedral are entirely exposed on the inside.

The building's main entrance on the east elevation leads into the narthex or enclosed vestibule. The central vestibule is flanked by two side-rooms that each include two small Gothic-arch, stained-glass windows, which illustrate the descriptions Christ used of himself beginning with "I am...", and eight of the Beatitudes. A large set of Gothic-arch double doors leads into the rear of the nave. Each of the side vestibules also features a smaller Gothic-arch double-door entrance into the rear of the nave.

The large central entrance leads down a central aisle to the altar, while the two smaller entrances lead down aisles on either side of the nave. The nave seats 220 on the ecclesiastical furniture designed and produced by the Manitowoc Seating Works of Chicago, Illinois. The seats are the original freestanding black-stained oak chairs with cane seats and kneelers that were installed prior to the consecration. Above the central entrance to the nave is a large three-panel Ascension window made by J. & R. Lamb Studios in 1961.

The great choir and chancel are truly unique. An often-overlooked feature of this part of the building is the floor tile, which illustrate symbols related to early Christianity. Fourteen different patterns are featured throughout the flooring, which is composed of plain red quarry tiles interspersed with the designed tiles. There were purchased from the Moravian Pottery and Tile Works in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, which was founded in 1900 by Henry Chapman Mercer.¹ The church archives contain a copy of the company's 1901 catalogue from which the tile was chosen. The designs for the tiles were patterned after floorings from ancient castles, churches, and abbeys in England and France, such as Castle Acre, Jervaulx Abbey, and Cluny Abbey. All tiles were handcrafted, using simple hand tools, processed and fired in brick coal-firing kilns. Because of the primitive methods used in producing them, no two are exactly alike. The sanctuary paving is of unglazed French quarry tiles, with three of the Cluny patterns used individually in the choir floor grouped and repeated at intervals in the paving. These tiles, reminiscent of those from ancient ecclesiastical floors, enhance the beauty found in the Cathedral's stained glass and carved stone.

¹ The Moravian Pottery and Tile Works, a National Historic Landmark, is maintained as a "working history" museum by Pennsylvania's County of Bucks, Department of Parks and Recreation. Handmade tiles are still produced in a manner similar to that developed by the pottery's founder and builder, Henry Chapman Mercer (1856-1930). Mercer was a major proponent of the Arts & Crafts Movement in America. He directed the work at the pottery from 1898 until his death in 1930. See: www.buckscounty.org/government/departments/tileworks/visitus.aspx

The canopies of the Bishop's Throne, Dean's Stall and Canon Stalls are hand carved of black stained, quarter-sawn oak, in elaborate detail, as well as the designs on the pulpit and lectern located in the crossing. The Diocesan Seal of the Bishop is cut into the back of the Bishop's Chair. The Choir Stalls are of a simple design.

The pipe organ is located next to the north wall in the great choir. Archival records show it had been ordered and built by Henry Pilcher's Sons, of Louisville, Kentucky, one of the finest organ builders in the country at that time. The original organ was replaced in 1977 due to water damage. The new organ was designed by Canon Royce Young and built to his specifications for this building by the M. P. Moller Pipe Organ Company of Hagerstown, Maryland.

The high altar is of Carthage marble with five detailed carvings on the facing. The center carving bears the symbol of Christ the Savior, and is flanked on each side by two elaborate quatrefoils. The reredos feature Silverdale limestone and three openings appear with detailed Gothic-inspired stone carving overall. Rising above it are four pinnacles capped with crockets. The high altar is appropriately named as it stands on the highest elevation in the Cathedral and occupies the center of attention upon entering the building.

Nine Gothic arch, stained-glass windows are located in the choir and chancel area with two in the south wall, five grouped together on the west wall above the high altar, and two in the north wall.

The Crossing, or axis, includes four vaulted arches made of stone. Each vault is between the north and south transepts, nave, and the chancel. At the corner of each vault are four circular piers made of limestone. These support the weight of the bell tower.

At the northwest corner of the north transept is the St. Mary's Altar. This altar has a unique history as it is the oldest altar in the Cathedral and has changed locations within the Cathedral four times. It was initially placed and consecrated in Christ Church parish in 1887. It is made of oak with carvings in the three panels of the facing. The middle panel features the symbol of Christ the Savior flanked by the Alpha on the left and Omega on the right. It is made of oak with carvings in the three panels on the facing. The middle panel features the symbol of Christ the Savior flanked by the Alpha on the left and Omega on the right. The words, "IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME", are carved along the front upper portion of the altar.

There is a narrow door on the east wall of the south transept. This door leads to the entrance of the stairway where there is a sixty-five-step stairway within the turret that gives access to the bell tower.

The rood beam² was put in place in 1918 on behalf of Bishop Griswold as a memorial to Mrs. Sarah E. Batterson, benefactress of Christ Cathedral. It is located between two of the four massive columns that support the bell tower. Master carver Alois Lang of the Manitowoc Seating Works produced the carvings. According to the *Manual Training Magazine* (Vol. VII 1906), *The Art of Woodcarving* booklet states, "In order to meet the demand for a higher type of carving, the Manitowoc Seating Works has secured from abroad "a number of the best artists in carving, men who have been reared in an atmosphere of religious fervor, and who have devoted their lives to this beautiful art. At the head of this department has been placed Mr. Alois Lang, of Oberammergau, Bavaria, the town famous for its production of the Passion Play." Mr. Lang also carved the St. Paul statue located in one of the niches in the pulpit.

* See Appendix A for a list of the stained glass windows.

** See Appendix B for a floor plan of the church.

² A rood beam is defined as "a horizontal beam extending across the entrance to the chancel of a church to support the rood." Cyril M. Harris, ed., *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975), 412.

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

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-1960

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles Marquedent Burns, Jr. & Henry A.

Macomb (architects)

Cuthbert & Sargent (builder)

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 Cathedral was built in 1907 to serve the Episcopal community of Salina and surrounding areas. The Period of Significance is extended to 1960 to account for the numerous memorial stained-glass windows installed after the building's initial construction. The window memorials began to replace the plain glass panes beginning in 1909 and continued until 1993. Fourteen of the thirty-four stained glass windows were installed before 1960.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

This nomination is subject to consideration under Criteria Consideration A because it is owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes.

Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Christ Episcopal Cathedral is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its Gothic Revival-style architecture. The construction of the building was financed by Sarah Eliza Batterson of New York in honor of her late husband The Reverend Hermon Griswold Batterson. She requested that architect Charles Marquedent Burns, Jr. (1838-1922) of Philadelphia be commissioned to design the building, which he and his business partner Henry A. Macomb designed to resemble European churches of the Early English Gothic style. Topeka contractor Cuthbert and Sargent was hired to construct the building, which has been continuously serving its congregation since it opened in 1908.

Narrative Statement of Significance

Elaboration

Located in central Kansas, Salina was founded in 1858 by William Phillips. The arrival of the first railroad line – the Union Pacific in 1867 – spurred development, and Salina quickly became one of the state's leading cities. Frame houses quickly replaced temporary cabins and shanties. A fire in 1871 destroyed many buildings, causing Salinans to rebuild with more permanent brick and stone structures. After a brief few years as a cattle-shipping town, the city became a regional hub and trade center for the surrounding agriculture market. The economy was hit hard in 1874 by grasshoppers that destroyed crops. Salina's economy had many ups and downs in the 1870s and 1880s as the population tripled to 3,111. By 1910, the population was 9,688.³

It was during these early years that Salina-area Episcopalians met to form a church. The first permanent Episcopal Church in Kansas was St. Paul's in Leavenworth, which had been founded in 1856. The first Episcopal services were held in Salina in 1868. For about six weeks, services were conducted in a cabin by a visiting clergyman by the name of The Reverend C.E. Griffith of Topeka. The following year, services were held only occasionally when a priest was available. A congregation organized in 1870 and they elected a vestry. Services were held bimonthly at a local Baptist church. That same year the Salina Episcopal congregation was admitted to the Diocese of Kansas and was named Christ Church. In 1871, the parishioners purchased land and built a small church. According to William Cutler's *History of the State of Kansas*, published in 1883, "a very neat frame edifice was completed on Ninth street," and was valued at \$2,000. By the end of the decade, the church had "a membership of ninety and the resident rector [was] Rev. J. W. Young."

In 1901, Salina became a Missionary District, and, in 1903, The Reverend Sheldon M. Griswold of New York became the first bishop. It was Bishop Griswold who initiated the process of building a cathedral, and it was he who met Mrs. Sarah Eliza Batterson, of New York. It was during this time that Mrs. Batterson was searching for a way to memorialize her husband, The Reverend Hermon Griswold Batterson. She agreed to finance the construction of Salina's Christ Cathedral, but this came with stipulations. Mrs. Batterson requested the church hire Pennsylvania-based architect Charles Marquedent Burns, who had been a personal friend of her husband and whose work he held in high regard. In addition, she wanted chairs for the nave, instead of pews, and insisted they be free and unsigned to parishioners. Bishop Griswold had only asked for \$10,000 to \$15,000. At first, Mrs. Batterson offered \$25,000, and then brought that figure up to \$35,000. Eventually her gifts totaled over \$50,000.

By the time Charles Marquedent Burns, Jr. was hired to design the Cathedral he was already a sought after ecclesiastical architect, and remained so for many years. Charles Marquedent Burns, Jr. (1838-1922), architect, painter and teacher, was the chief designer of Episcopalian churches in Philadelphia from the close of the Civil War to the turn of the century. He studied architecture at the University of Pennsylvania from 1856-1859 under the auspices of John Gries, a prominent Philadelphia architect, and F.C. Withers, the well-known Gothic revivalist and designer of the Jefferson Market Courthouse in New York. By 1868 he had begun the practice of ecclesiastical design that was the mainstay of his career for the next half century. He also taught Theory and Practice in Freehand Drawing and Design at the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and also served as an instructor in drawing at Haverford College. To his credit are the designs for approximately 50 churches including:

Church of the Advocate, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Listed in the NRHP

³ Frank Blackmar, *Kansas: A Cyclopedia of State History, Vol. II* (Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912), pp. 634-635. Accessible online at: <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/s/salina.html>

Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
St. Peter's by the Sea, Cape Neddick, Maine. Listed in the NRHP.
Ogunquit Memorial Library, Ogunquit, Maine. Listed in the NRHP.
St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Within the River Street Historic District, listed in the NRHP
St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Roxborough, Pennsylvania
Christ Ascension Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Cuthbert & Sargent (James Cuthbert & John Sargent) of Topeka was awarded the contract to construct the building. The 1880 Census for Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas lists James Cuthbert as a "mason" and in the 1900 Census as a "contractor/builder". The same 1880 Census lists John Sargent as a "contractor in stone." In fact, three of Mr. Sargent's family members are listed as either "stone cutter" or "stone mason." By the time the Cathedral was under construction, these men had many years of experience in stone cutting. This is demonstrated in the many county courthouses they built in Kansas, and in a complimentary letter from Architect Burns to Bishop Griswold dated October 6, 1906. In it he says, "Your enthusiastic words about the appearance of the stone work in progress are indeed cheering. Evidently the workmen out there take more interest in what they are doing than we find is their custom in this effete and sordid East!"

Cuthbert & Sargent or Cuthbert & Sons are credited as builders of the following historic buildings:

Rooks County Courthouse, Stockton, KS. Cuthbert & Sons. Listed in the NRHP.
Mitchell County Courthouse, Beloit, KS. Cuthbert & Sargent. Listed in the NRHP
Douglas County Courthouse in Lawrence, KS. Cuthbert & Sargent. Listed in the NRHP
Washburn University Carnegie Library Building, Topeka, KS. Cuthbert & Sargent. Listed in the NRHP

Gothic Revival Architecture

Gothic Revival architecture grew popular in the United States during the early- and mid-nineteenth century, particularly as a style for religious buildings. Historical and religious associations made the style particularly appealing, and even mandatory, for some Christian denominations. A well-known architect who promoted the Gothic Revival style was Richard Upjohn whose design of Trinity Church (1839-46) in New York City is the most prominent of his many commissions. The impressive, high-style stone church set the standard for Gothic Revival church architecture. Upjohn himself was Episcopalian and his use of Gothic forms "was motivated by associations of the style with an 'age of faith' and was a ritual re-creation of the forms of an era that attempted to keep those values alive."⁴

The Gothic Revival style is common among Episcopal churches in Kansas. Late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century examples include St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Leavenworth, St. John's Episcopal Church in Girard (NRHP), St. John's Episcopal Church in Abilene (NRHP), and Trinity Episcopal in Atchison (NRHP).

⁴ Jeffery Howe, *Houses of Worship: An Identification Guide to the History and Styles of American Religious Architecture* (San Diego: Thunder Bay Press, 2003), 165.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Blackmar, Frank. *Kansas: A Cyclopaedia of State History, Vol. II*. Chicago: Standard Publishing Company, 1912.
Accessible online at: <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/1912/s/salina.html>.

Cutler, William. *History of the State of Kansas*. Chicago: Andreas Publishing, 1883, page 432.

Harris, Cyril M., ed. *Dictionary of Architecture and Construction*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975.

Howe, Jeffrey. *Houses of Worship*. San Diego, CA: Thunder Bay Press, 2003.

Kimmett, Father Joseph, and Jo Kenworthy Reed. *All Hail The Power of Jesus' Name: The Cathedral History Book*. Salina, KS: Christ Cathedral, 1992.

Salem, Patricia Van Horne. *Christ Cathedral: A Priceless Heritage*. Newton, KS: Mennonite Press, Inc., 2000.

Taylor, Blanch Mercer. *Plenteous Harvest, The Episcopal Church in Kansas, 1837-1972*. Topeka: Episcopal Diocese of Kansas, 1973.

Reference to Master Carver, Alois Lang, Manual Training Book, Vol. VII, 1906, The Art of Woodcarving. Editor: Charles A. Bennett. Website; Google Books, <http://books.google.com>

Reference to Charles Marquedent Burns education and career. Website;
www.livingplaces.com/PA/Philadelphia_County/Philadelphia_City/Church_of_the_Advocate.html

Church of the Advocate, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. www.ChurchoftheAdvocate.org/history.html

Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. www.theredeemer.org/history.html

St Peter's by the Sea, Cape Neddick, Maine. www.st-peters-by-the-sea.org/history.html

Ogunquit Memorial Library, Ogunquit, Maine. www.st-peters-by-the-sea.org/history.html

St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. www.livingplaces.com/PA/Luzerne_County/Wilkes-Barre_City/River_Street_Historic_District.html

St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Roxborough, Pennsylvania. www.diopa.org/news/diocese/saint-timothis-church-turns-150/

Christ Ascension Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. www.christascension.org

Rooks County Courthouse (Stockton, Kansas) National Register of Historic Places nomination form:
www.kshs.org/resource/nationalregister/nominationsNRDB/Rooks_RooksCoCourthouseNR.pdf

Mitchell County Courthouse (Beloit, Kansas) National Register of Historic Places nomination form:
www.kshs.org/resource/nominationNRDB/Mitchell_MitchellCountyCourthouseNR.pdf

Douglas County Courthouse (Lawrence, Kansas) National Register of Historic Places nomination form:
www.livingplaces.com/KS/Couglas_County

Washburn University Carnegie Library Building (Topeka, Kansas) National Register of Historic Places nomination form:
www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/KS/Shawnee/state.html

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 1880 & 1900 United States Census for Topeka, Shawnee, Kansas.
Website; Familysearch.org

Christ Cathedral
Name of Property

Saline County, Kansas
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: **Christ Cathedral – Church Archives**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>14</u> Zone	<u>620590</u> Easting	<u>4299670</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)

Christ Cathedral is located on lots 122 and 124 of the following tract: Original Town of Salina, S13, T14, R3, LTS 122-132 ALT & W2 LT 120 & LT 134 LESS E 150 8th ST & LT 135 Walnut Street

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The nominated boundaries only include the church and the land upon which it sits.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Virginia Sifuentes Nichols & Patricia Wilkinson
organization Christ Cathedral date February 2010
street & number 138 South 8th Street telephone _____
city or town Salina state KS zip code 67401
e-mail davidvic@cox.net plwilkinson@rsplaza.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Christ Cathedral
City or Vicinity: Salina, Saline County, KS
Photographer: Sarah Martin
Date: March 5, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 14: East (front) elevation, facing W
- 2 of 14: East (front) elevation and south (side) elevation, facing NW
- 3 of 14: East (front) elevation, entrance and tower, facing NW
- 4 of 14: South (side) elevation, facing NW
- 5 of 14: East (front) elevation and north (side) elevation, facing SW
- 6 of 14: North (side) elevation with parking lot in foreground, facing S
- 7 of 14: West (rear) elevation, facing SE
- 8 of 14: Interior of narthex, facing S
- 9 of 14: Interior of nave, facing W toward the high altar
- 10 of 14: Interior of nave, facing NW toward the north transept
- 11 of 14: Close-up of chairs within the nave
- 12 of 14: Interior of nave, facing E toward the narthex
- 13 of 14: Interior, facing W toward the high altar
- 14 of 14: Interior, hallway behind the south choir stalls, facing E

Property Owner:

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

name Christ Cathedral Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church
street & number PO Box 1545 telephone _____
city or town Salina state KS zip code 67402-1545

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 18 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.

Appendix A: Stained Glass Windows⁵

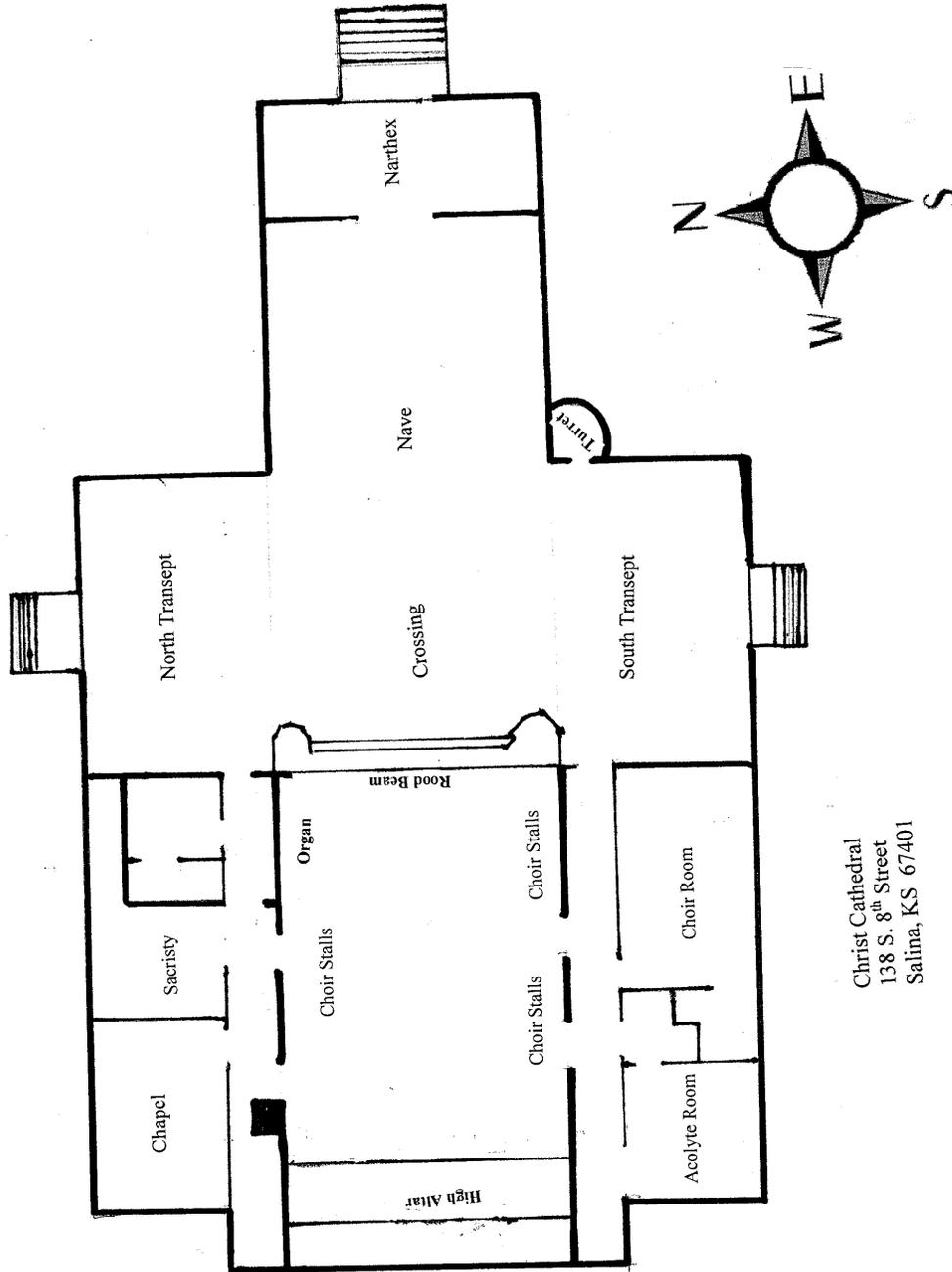
WINDOW	LOCATION	PLACED	COMPANY
1. Baptism	North Transept	1958	J. & R. Lamb Studios
2. The Temptation	N.E. Transept	1966	J. & R. Lamb Studios
3. Calling of the Disciples	N. E. Transept	1967	J. & R. Lamb Studios
4. Marriage at Cana	N. W. Nave	1961	J. & R. Lamb Studios
5. Healing at Bethesda	N. E. Nave	1968	J. & R. Lamb Studios
6. Raising of Lazarus	S.E. Nave	1961	J. & R. Lamb Studios
7. I am the Good Shepherd	Narthex	1963	J. & R. Lamb Studios
8. I am the Bread of Life	Narthex	1973	J. & R. Lamb Studios
9. I am the True Vine	Narthex	1960	J. & R. Lamb Studios
10. I am the Light of the World	Narthex	1961	J. & R. Lamb Studios
11. Triumphant Entry	S. W. Nave	Pre-1961	No Record
12. Last Supper	South Transept	1963	Black, Starr & Gorham
13. Garden of Gethsemane	S. E. Transept	1963	J. & R. Lamb Studios
14. The Crucifixion	S. W. Chancel	1944	Black, Starr & Gorham
15. The Resurrection	N. W. Chancel	1946	Black, Starr & Gorham
16. The Ascension	East Nave	1961	J. & R. Lamb Studios
17. Worship of Heaven	West Chancel	1912 & 1925	Black, Starr & Gorham
18. The Archangel	N. E. Chancel	1909	Black, Starr & Gorham
19. St. Cecilia	S. E. Chancel	1919	Black, Starr & Gorham
20. Christ the Carpenter	West Chapel	1960	Len Howard Studio
21. Deaconess with Children	West Chapel	1960	Len Howard Studio
22. Gethsemane/Resurrection	North Chapel	1957	Len Howard Studio
23. St. Michael/St. Nicholas	North Chapel	1957	Len Howard Studio
24. Jesus with Children/ Institution of the Lord's Supper	North Chapel	1957	Len Howard Studio
25. Taking Care of the Lord's Altar	Sacristy	1986	J. & R. Lamb Studios
26. Crowning of the King Solomon	Choir Room	1989	J. & R. Lamb Studios
27. The Nativity	Choir Room	1989	J. & R. Lamb Studios
28. Psalm 150	Choir Room	1989	J. & R. Lamb Studios
29. Choir of Angels	Choir Room	1987	J. & R. Lamb Studios
30. St. Clare Washing Lepers	Choir Room	1989	J. & R. Lamb Studios
31. St. Vincent/St. Augustine	South Acolyte	1990	J. & R. Lamb Studios
32. John Keble/Edward Pusey	South Acolyte	1990	J. & R. Lamb Studios
33. Charles Lowder/James DeKoven	West Acolyte	1990	J. & R. Lamb Studios
34. Bishop Grafton/Sister Agatha	West Acolyte	1993	J. & R. Lamb Studios

The South Transept "Last Supper" Window

The Last Supper by Black, Starr & Gorham, 1912 or 1914. The Last Supper is a four-panel window. It was crafted in London, England, by C. E. Kempe and Company, LTD., the antique-white glass is in the style of Flemish glass used in the late 15th century. This lets in more light than does the darker coloration of later periods. The glass was especially designed for this window by John Lisle, Kempe's Chief Cartoonist and collaborator, and was not made from a previous cartoon. The church archives have a copy of the diagram sketch of the window. It documents all of the specifications, size, position, and subject, in "Order Book # 7 of the C. E. Kempe and Company, Ltd. The original is housed in the art archives of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. It also identifies this work order as Salina Cathedral, U.S.A. – South Trans: The Last Supper – new. This information was researched and provided by Margaret Stavridi, daughter of John Lisle. A tiny square of green glass in the lower left-handed corner carries the wheat sheaf trademark of C. E. Kempe and Company, London.

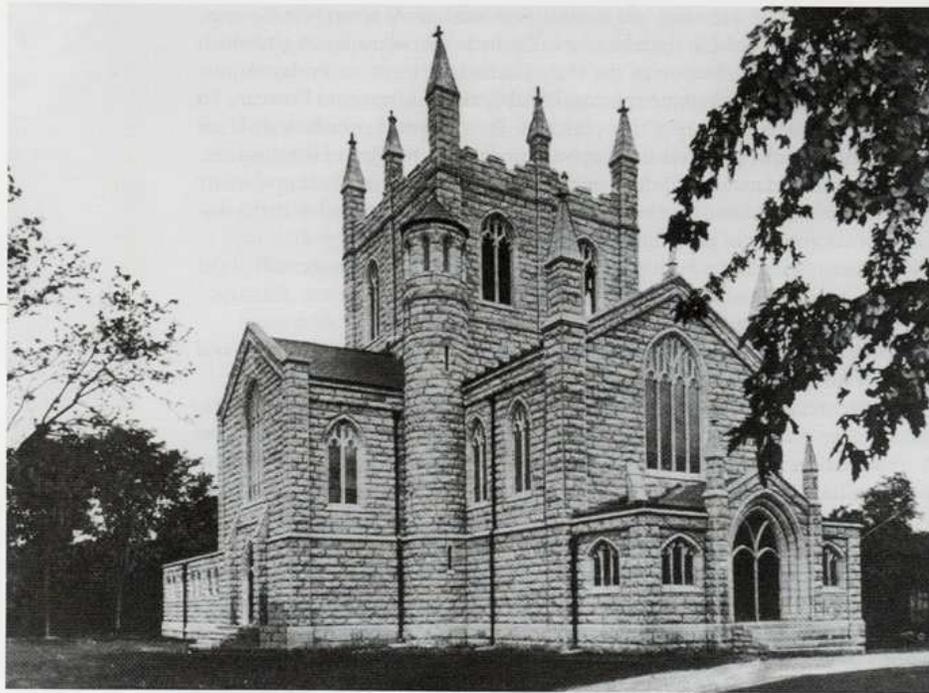
⁵ Patricia Van Horne Salem, *Christ Cathedral: A Priceless Heritage* (Newton, KS: Mennonite Press, Inc., 2000), 23-94.

Appendix B: Floor Plan



Christ Cathedral
138 S. 8th Street
Salina, KS 67401

Historic Photograph: Christ Cathedral, 1907. Source: Patricia Van Horne Salem, *Christ Cathedral: A Priceless Heritage* (Newton, KS: Mennonite Press, Inc., 2000).



Christ Cathedral 1907

Historic Photograph: Christ Cathedral, 1913. Source: Patricia Van Horne Salem, *Christ Cathedral: A Priceless Heritage* (Newton, KS: Mennonite Press, Inc., 2000).



Christ Cathedral 1913-1916