

CONTINUATION SHEET

PROPERTY HISTORY

Survey Number: 0009

Address: 211 E. 5th

classes were held here in 1906 (this has been razed), and the congregation began making plans for a new Cathedral. E.L. Masqueary of New York was hired to draw the plans and specifications. The architect had been principal designer for many of the buildings at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893 and also designed the \$250,000 Cathedral at Wichita, Kansas. Construction bids for St. Teresa's were opened November 5, 1909. (The ground breaking date has been given as September 1, 1909.) H.I. Ellis Construction Co. of Wichita was awarded the contract. (Harry Ellis) Work began that fall on the building which was to be 138' long and 48' wide at nave and 54' wide transepts. The tallest tower was to be 115' tall and the other about 70' high. A stone foundation was to be used. The Sanctuary was to be 31' long and 21' wide, with a large alter which cost \$1,000 and two smaller alters costing \$250 each. The first floor of the larger tower was to contain the baptistry and the second floor of the tower was to be a music room. It was reported in March, 1910, that the cornerstone had been purchased from Grimms Monument Works (14. S. Main). This cornerstone was laid in May, 1910. Stacks of bricks, 12' high, stood near the site. So many Hutchinson men were employed on this project that manager Callahan, of the St. Joseph Construction Co., who was currently building both the new YMCA building and the High School at 7th and Walnut, couldn't find enough workers for his two projects. The Church, which was to cost in excess of \$30,000 was nearing completion in January, 1911. A thief broke into the building in early May and stole a golden chalice. The building was dedicated May 18, 1911. The first wedding was that of Miss Theodora Fortier of 211 W. 8th to Mr. Theodore Kraft of Florence, Kansas, in October, 1911.

St. Teresa's began an extensive renovation project in late 1975, after consideration was made toward building a new church. The majestic pipe organ, installed about 1931, was completely overhauled by a St. Louis firm. Another organ, an older Mason and Hamlin pump organ, was to be sold at auction, June 1. New guttering, downspouts, louvered tower windows, snowguards on roof, sidewalks and landscaping was to be part of the project. The bricks were cleaned, tuck-pointed and coated with two layers of water proofing material. The red tile roof was repaired. Stained glass windows, which were estimated at that time to have over a \$150,000 replacement value, were releaded and sealed on the exterior with glass. The exterior renovation cost \$112,000. A fund drive began in June, 1976 for funds to restore the interior. New heating and air conditioning and wiring was installed. Damaged plaster was replaced and the interior was painted. The alter was renovated. The statues were removed and cleaned and restored to their original colors. New carpet was laid and new pews installed to seat 465. Total cost of interior work, including overhauling the organ, was \$200,000.

The Church was re-dedicated October 10, 1976 after 18 months of work. The first dollar donated for the original construction was given by Mary Ryan and Sarah Maloney who, in 1976, still lived at 302 E. 10th.

This Church is named after St. Teresa of Avila, the Spanish mystic who is the Catholic Churches only woman doctor-scholar saint.

Rev. M.G. O'Farrell, who served the congregation here at the time of the dedication, had a sister who was married to Harry Sinclair of Sinclair Oil. Sinclair gave generously to the building of St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Hutchinson in the early 1920's. It is also thought that he donated the northwest window in the Church in memory of his brother-in-law.

St. Teresa's Church has two Del Prado alters. Prado alters date from the early part of the century and are "much coveted for their imaginative rococo lines." The main alter was installed when the Church was constructed. The smaller center alter was rescued from a literal earthen burial, when the Catholic Church at Turon, Kansas closed in the 1970's.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION

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A projecting bracketed cornice supports the pyramidal roof which is fluted at the base and has a dormer on each face. The roof is surmounted by a cross. The first level of the base has a lancet window; the second floor has tall paired lancet windows on two faces.

The central facade has a projecting entrance gable supported by piers. An arched tympanum is set within the gable and is separated by the entrance doorway by a lintel. Above the entrance is a large wheel window of plate tracery. The roof gable has a cornice molding. The elevated entrance is reached by a stairway.

The four bay side elevations are articulated by pilaster strips which form panel bays. The pilasters set atop a double horizontal belt course of contrasting material. There are large, round headed windows with round arched tracery. Keystones and impost blocks are highlighted. Projecting transepts have triple lancet windows with plate tracery wheel windows above. Walls are topped with a cornice which reinforces the gable form of the transepts.

The main portion of the church has a gable roof spanning the full width of the building. The transepts have gable roofs which tie into the main roof at a point below the ridge. All gable ends are parapeted. On the taller tower and apse, the tile roof overhangs the wall and has rafter ends exposed.

Brickwalls are executed in Flemish bond pattern. Other brick patterns are used for highlights. Recessed brick panels are used in many places to articulate the wall surface. Impost blocks, sills, and some keystones are articulated with contrasting stonework.

A five-sided apse terminates the building on the south rear. The apse is narrower than the building itself. Each side of the apse has paired lancet windows on the upper wall. The apse has a hip roof.