NPS Form 10-900
Oct. 1990

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-9000a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name Hennessy Hall, Saint Mary of the Plains Campus

Other name/site number

2. Location

Street & number 240 San Jose Drive ☐ not for publication

City or town Dodge City ☐ vicinity

State Kansas Code KS County Ford Code 057 Zip code 67801

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 ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Richard D. Pankratz DSHPO December 3, 2003

Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Kansas State Historical Society

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official /Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I herby certify that the property is Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Hennessy Hall
Saint Mary of the Plains Campus
Name of property

Ford County, Kansas
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☒ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter Categories from instructions)

RELIGION: Church School

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Organizational
SOCIAL: Civic
EDUCATION: College
VACANT/Not In Use - Upper Floors

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Brick
Walls: Brick
Roof: Asphalt
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheet

Hennessy Hall
Saint Mary of the Plains Campus — Ford County, Kansas
Name of Property — County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for Natonal Register

☒ **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 likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ **B** removed from it 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1952

Significant Dates

1952 - date of construction

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Maguala & Quick, Architects and Engineers, St. Louis, Missouri
McCarthy Construction Company, St. Louis, Missouri

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):
☐ preliminary determination of individual lising (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:
Saint Mary of the Plains Archives - Alumni Association

Hennessy Hall
Saint Mary of the Plains Campus — Ford County, Kansas
Name of Property — County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	14	411063	4181307
2			
3			
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Brenda R. Spencer, Consultant

Organization: Date: 7 April, 2003

Street & number: 10150 Onaga Road Telephone: 785-456-9857

City or town: Wamego State: KS Zip code: 66547

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name: City of Dodge City

street & number: 806 Second Street telephone: 620-225-8100

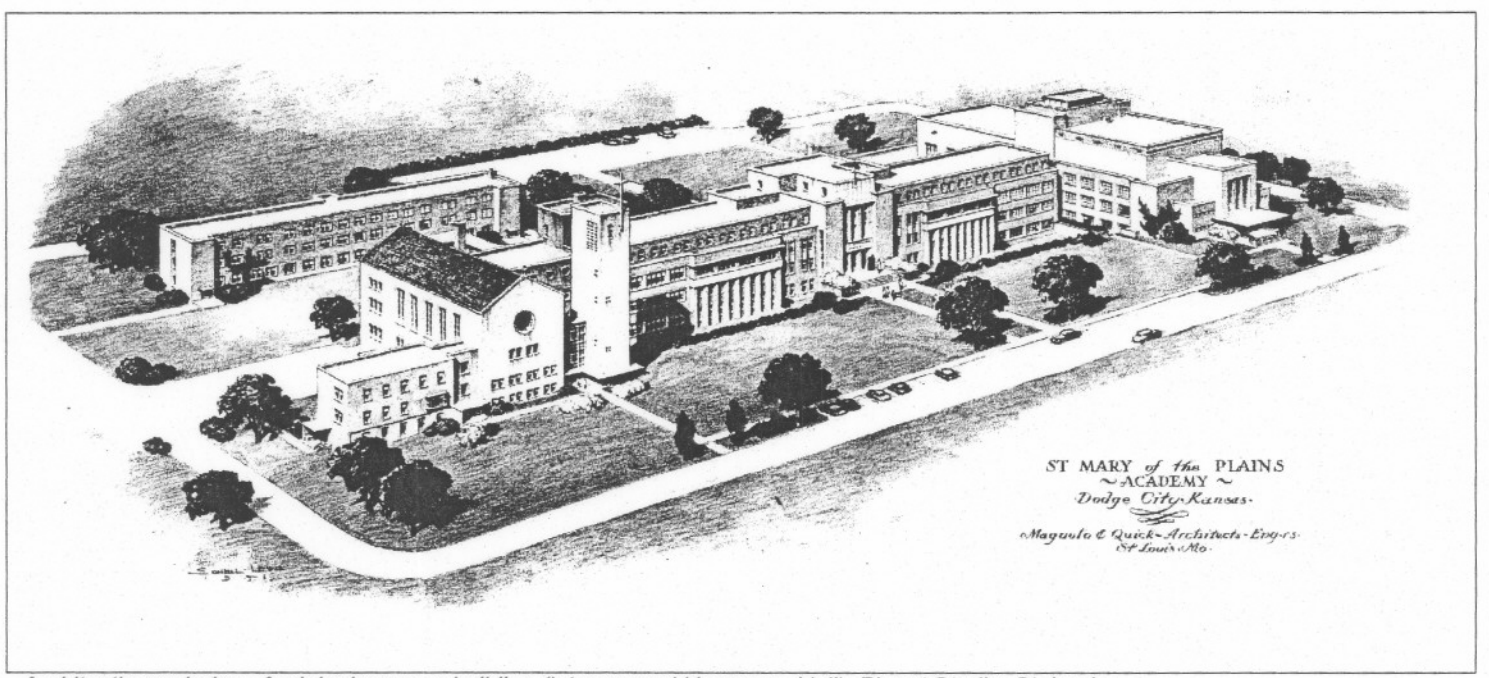
city or town: Dodge City state: KS zip code: 67801

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503

Physical Description

Hennessy Hall, built in 1952, was the original structure on the new Saint Mary of the Plains campus. The campus was relocated when it was rebuilt after the original 1888 buildings (formerly Soule College) were destroyed by a tornado in 1942. Designed by St. Louis architects, Maguolo & Quick, the four story brick building is stylistically representative of the era – modern in design with simple stone and aluminum detailing, simplistic in form and spartan in its general lack of ornamentation. The campanile beside the chapel, extends 130' in the air and can be seen from miles away. With its physical location in the center of campus and its sheer size, Hennessy Hall is the focal point of the college; the building towers above the plains, establishing a dominant presence on campus and in the community.



Architect's rendering of original campus building (later named Hennessy Hall), Piaget Studio, St. Louis

Campus and the Site

The campus is a 120 acre site northeast of the town of Dodge City, formerly a wheat field prior to the construction of Hennessy Hall. The campus is bordered by Highway 50 bypass on the north, Avenue A on the west, Campus Drive on the South, and farmland to the west. Hennessy Hall was located near the center of the site, facing the south. Within the campus, roads (San Jose) were located on north side of the building providing access to parking behind the building and around the perimeter of the site on the west and south where the road terminated in a circle drive south of the front entrance and then extended back southwest to connect to Campus Drive. The campus was literally bare with the exception of this building and tennis courts located to the northwest [Figure 1]. The site around the building was landscaped with a grass lawn at the front and rear of the building. A paved parking lot was constructed north of the rear lawn and an unpaved lot was located northeast of the building. A Quonset structure was located in the rear (removed by 1967). Rows of trees were planted in various locations, probably to serve as a windbreak and to define spaces within the large 120 acre campus. A small paved area on the west side provided ground level access at the west entrance. Sidewalks extended from the building to the drive at the chapel and main building entrance. The front lawn was landscaped with trees and shrubs and the most prominent landscape feature was the circle drive. The center of the circle was landscaped with grass and shrubs surrounding the statue of "Our Lady of the Plains." The statue, originally presented to Saint Mary of the Plains by the local Sacred Heart Parish in Dodge City, was one of the few elements salvaged from the 1942 tornado. The statue was a prominent and symbolic feature of Saint Mary of the Plains [Figure 2].

The college grew fairly quickly and by the early 1960s, plans were being made for the construction of additional facilities. The firm of Drake and O'Meara Associates, Architects of St. Louis, was hired to develop a master campus plan and design two dormitory buildings. The plan was to address a ten year development schedule and provide for controlled growth. The 1962 master plan laid out a guide for growth including a number of new buildings: men and women's dormitories, a student center, student union and field house, fine arts buildings, a science hall, and library [Figure 3]. A limited number of girl's dormitory rooms were available on the second and third floors of Hennessy Hall but no male boarders were accommodated on campus. To address an expanding student enrollment drawn from a wider geographic area, dormitories were the top priority. Given the increase in boarders facilitated by the new dormitories, an addition to the cafeteria in Hennessy Hall was planned to expand dining space. In 1965, the cafeteria and new dormitories were completed [Figure 4]. Medaille Hall, the women's dormitory with a capacity of 180 boarders was located southwest of Hennessy Hall and named in memory of Father Medaille, founder of Sisters of St. Joseph. Roncalli Hall, the men's dormitory was designed to accommodate 240 students, located northwest of Hennessy Hall and named in memory of Pope John XXII, whose family name was Roncalli. By the mid 1960s, athletic facilities had expanded to include a football field and a baseball diamond on the northern part of campus.

By the late 1960s, two additional buildings were added to the campus. Sheridan Activity Center, a recreation and physical activity center, was constructed in 1967 northeast of Hennessy Hall. The activity center was named in memory of Mother Bernard Sheridan, founder of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita. Also in 1967, another women's dormitory was constructed, located east of Hennessy Hall. Keleher Hall was named in memory of the Mother Superior, Mother Aloysia Keleher of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita. In 1969, the final structure was built on the campus, Robert F. Kennedy Hall was built as the Sister's dormitory and named in memory of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. By 1969, the campus had taken the general form that still exists today – the five later buildings circled Hennessy Hall on the west, north, and east sides [Figure 5].

Only two significant physical changes have occurred on the campus in the past thirty years [Figure 6]. In 1989, Manor of the Plains was constructed. The retirement complex features 40 apartment style independent living unites, 20 assisted care units, and 24-hour a day nursing units. The complex was constructed through a partnership between Presbyterian Manors of Mid-America and the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Wichita. It is located on the southwest corner of the campus; the Manor encompasses approximately forty acres, including land north of the existing facility for future expansion.

After the City purchased the Saint Mary of the Plains campus in the mid 1990s, they developed a community recreational complex in and around the Sheridan Activity Center. The original football field had formerly been converted to a baseball diamond. The City redid the ball field and added a soccer field and today, the complex is open for community use.

As the campus expanded in the 1960s, the area surrounding campus experienced development as well. By 1967, a modest residential area was built south of campus and the Village Square shopping center was under construction, west of the campus. A single home was built immediately west of the campus and a few homes were located to the north of Highway 50 bypass, however, the areas to the north and west of campus retain their rural, farming character even today. Commercial development has continued along Central Avenue, around Village Square, west of campus. The Saint Mary of the Plains campus remains clearly defined and distinguished from the surrounding area.

Hennessy Hall

Hennessy Hall is a four-story, 130,000 square foot structure of steel and concrete construction with a flat roof [Figure 7]. The plan form is generally rectangular with an east/west corridor providing access to classrooms, offices, and dorm rooms on the north and south sides. At the west end, the chapel wing extends beyond the main wing creating an asymmetrical composition. The exterior walls are salmon colored brick with stone and aluminum detailing. The windows are generally double-hung aluminum windows, typical of the period.

Stylistically, the building is representative of the era – the Modern Movement. First seen as early as the late 1920s, the Modern Movement represented a significant departure from the late 19th and 20th century revivals through its elimination of historic references. The Modern style was distinguished primarily by its lack of ornament and simple basic forms. By rejecting nonessential decoration, 'ribbons' or bands of windows and 'curtain' walls became the elements of facade articulation, often resulting in a horizontal impression, even in sky scrappers. The design of Hennessy Hall embodies many of the basic tenets of the Modern Movement.

The massing of the building is essentially an elongated rectangular block, broken on the west end by the chapel wing comprised of the gable-roofed chapel and campanile (bell tower). Generally void of any ornamentation, the building facade is subtly articulated through horizontal and vertical banding and relief in the surface of the facade. Given the sheer size of the building, with only subtle articulation of the facades, the building appears as a massive rectangle, broken only by the chapel and campanile on the west end.

The main building entrance is centrally located on the south facade and defined by wide vertical brick piers. Additionally, the entrance is offset from the main building facade and is one story taller than the rest of the building, with an attic space toped by an aluminum cross. Although simple in design, the entrance is distinguished from the rest of the building with its use of marble and granite. The entrance is above grade, with shallow granite steps providing access to the building between the ground and first floors. Four marble columns divide the entrance into three bays, each with a pair of simple aluminum framed, glass doors. Inside the entry foyer, additional steps lead to the first floor.

The south (front) facade is divided into four bays – the chapel wing on the west end and the central entrance with two flanking wings. The third floor of each wing is recessed from the main building facade; the ground floor through second floor of each wing is further divided into three bays with subtle yet distinctive facade treatments. The result is an overall simple form, generally void of ornamentation yet subtly articulated with horizontal and vertical banding.

On the west end, the chapel wing emphasizes the spartan character of the building. The south side of the chapel has a large round, rose window in the gable end; ground and first floor windows are like those on the remainder of the building but second floor windows differ slightly – they are awning style windows rather than the typical double hung. The east and west sides of the chapel wing have large multi-paned windows spanning the second and third floors with typical double hung windows on the ground and first floors and a secondary ground level entrance on the west side. The rose window and large second story windows in the chapel were originally stained glass (removed after the school's closing in 1992). Some windows and doors have been painted on the interior to resemble modern stained glass, a reversible treatment. In 1964, the first floor cafeteria was expanded with a simple rectangular addition on the east side of the chapel. The addition is behind the campanile and barely visible from the front of the building. The campanile is approximately 120' tall with a simple pattern of voids for transmission of the sound of the bells. Aluminum crosses extend from the gable point of the chapel roof and from the top of the campanile. The massing – the shape of the gable roof on the chapel and size of the campanile, establish the chapel and campanile as a dominant feature but the image is simple and spartan in character. Among the few ornamental features on the building's exterior are two stone bias relief panels. At the base of the bell tower, a stone panel depicts the Holy Family. A second panel is located on the rear facade, at the west end near the chapel.

The sides and rear facades are similar in style and design to the front facade but lack the subtle articulation in place on the front. The massing of the building is broken down into bays similar to the front facade. At the center of the building, a one-story mechanical space extends from the center of the building in the rear and east of the chapel at the rear stairs and elevator, the building extends above the roof line for an attic story. A small square brick addition has been added at the ground level at the stair tower on the east end of the building.

The architect's original rendering illustrates a large complex on the east end of Hennessy Hall, reported to be an art's center, and a small two story wing on the east end, neither of which were constructed [Figure 8].

interior

The original layout is essentially intact with only minor modifications [Figure 9]. The basic plan configuration included the chapel wing on the west end and a central corridor in the main wing, spanning east west and feeding offices, classrooms, and dorm rooms on the north and south sides of the building. There are four primary stairways: two flanking the main front entrance, one at the northeast corner of the building, and one by the elevator, near the west end of the main wing east of the chapel.

As evidenced in the College's dedication pamphlet, published in 1953, the school boasted modern facilities and amenities; illustrations and descriptions of the original interior spaces are enclosed [Figure 10]. An article on Saint Mary of the Plains Academy, High School and College in *The Centennial of Sacred Heart Parish – Mission to Cathedral* provided the following description of Hennessy Hall upon completion: "The ground floor of the building contains the laundry and heating facilities, air conditioning for the chapel, storage room and also recreation, art and classrooms. The main floor with an ornate vestibule and lobby contains the offices for all departments, the science laboratories, lecture rooms, music studios, the cafeteria and private dining room. On the second floor there are conference rooms, the library, classrooms and in the east wing, the resident girl's dormitory. The third floor serves as the convent for the Sisters, with the east wing having additional dormitory space for the resident girls." Secondary stairs are located in the chapel wing at the balcony in the southeast corner, east of the chapel on the north wall, and between the basement and first floor kitchen areas. Rest rooms were located on each floor with shower rooms located on the second floor. Although the use of individual spaces has changed over the years, few significant alterations have occurred. The alterations primarily impacted interior finishes, not layout and configuration.

The original fixtures and finishes were fairly institutional and typical of the period. Walls were typically plaster, ceilings were plaster or 12" acoustic tile, and the floors were terrazzo. Ceramic tile wainscoting is in place in some locations including the basement corridor, kitchen, and bath rooms. The terrazzo floors had varying bases including an integral terrazzo base, marble or tile base depending on the location. The terrazzo is a simple design with a perimeter boarder throughout. The only exception is the third floor which has 8" vinyl tile throughout, laid in a geometric pattern in the foyer. In areas such as the chapel, alter, and entry foyer, the terrazzo is accentuated with elaborate patterns and varying colors in the terrazzo floor. The windows are typically, double hung aluminum windows with plaster surrounds and marble or glazed tile sills, depending on their location. There is some built-in cabinetry extant in classrooms and metal lockers are in place in the ground level corridor. Original light fixtures were typical of the period including recessed and ceiling mounted florescent fixtures as well as ceiling mount incandescent fixtures; many original fixtures are extant throughout the building. Wall mounted and recessed radiators are in place in most rooms. Original equipment is extant in the kitchen as are built-in features including walk-in refrigerators. The primary interior alteration has been the installation of suspended ceilings and carpeting in some ground and first floor offices and corridors.

The most extravagant and finely detailed interior space is the chapel [Figure 11]. While the floors of the chapel are terrazzo like the rest of the building, the chapel floor and raised alter have vibrant colored terrazzo laid in intricate patterns. The ceiling is a box grid pattern with a soffit on the side walls. The chapel was designed to accommodate 400 with built-in pews. The art work was executed by the studios of Emil Frei in Saint Louis.

Most prominent is the extensive use of European marble throughout. The following description was found in a November 13, 1964 article in the *Dodge City Globe* which described the chapel as a work of art. The walls of the sanctuary are dark Cassino Rose marble from Italy except the frame of the sanctuary painting which is gray St. Michel Lilas from France. The base of the side walls are red Alicante marble from Spain and the rear wall, the wainscoting, and window stools are Rose de Brignoles from France. The furnishings of the chapel were also a variety of marble. The main alter had a red Meriino front panel, with fluted columns of gray Bois Jourdan, both of France; the top was Botticino and the base wad red Levanto, both from Italy. The side alters were a combination of Italian Loredo Chiaro, Botticino, red Levanto from Italy, and red Alicante from Spain. The Holy Water fonts are made of green D'Issorie from Italy. The paintings in the chapel were oil, done by Milton Frenzel of the Emil Frei Studios. A large painting was in place behind the alter and fourteen other paintings circled the sidewalls of the chapel.

In addition to the marble and paintings, a prominent feature of the chapel was the colorful stained glass leaded windows. Sixteen long panels were in place in the large side windows and the rose window in the choir balcony was a focal point of the chapel. A Kilgen organ of 2,000 pipes was located on the balcony. Next to the organ was a keyboard for the carillon in the tower, a set of twenty-seven matched bells which could be operated automatically or played manually. Other minor features in the chapel include the brass screens on the side wall of the alter and in the choir balcony, and the original light fixtures suspended from the tall ceilings. After the closing of the school in 1992, all religious artifacts were removed from the chapel. Items removed included the stained glass windows, pews, alters, the organ, and the paintings.

Alterations

The modifications to Hennessy Hall over the years have been relatively minor in nature. The first documented change occurred in 1964 in conjunction with the construction of the new dormitories. A two-story addition was added to the cafeteria between the chapel and main wings. The modification was designed by Drake-O'Meara Associates, Architects of St. Louis, the architects for the campus master plan and new dormitory buildings.

In 1978 planning was done for the construction of the Milburn Stone Center for the Arts and Sciences, a new building to be built west of Hennessy Hall. Plans were developed by Howard W. Johnson, an architect in Greeley, Colorado but the building was never built. However, the music and arts area in the west wing of the ground floor of Hennessy Hall were improved and the "Milburn Stone Theater" dedicated in 1980. Stone played the part of 'Doc' on the television show Gunsmoke. Stone had hoped to appear in the first production but died in June of 1980. The theater, named in his honor, contains a display of Gunsmoke and Milburn Stone memorabilia.

Through a federal energy efficiency program, first floor windows in the east wing of the ground floor were replaced with more efficient windows around 1980-81. The appearance and profile of the windows are similar to the original windows but the new windows are awning windows. The replacement windows are not obvious on the exterior facade.

In 1986, the campus experienced its first major renovation apart from the construction of new buildings. Improvements to Hennessy Hall were made possible by a contribution from the Hedrick Foundation, founded by Frank and Harriet Hedrick (Mr. Hedrick was president of Beech Aircraft Corp.). At this time, computers were added for business and teaching and all offices were moved to the first floor. The bookstore was moved from the first floor to the ground floor and a student lounge, known at The Sub created in the space that was originally the laundry area, on the ground floor of the chapel wing. Ground level windows were infilled with glass block on the south side of the chapel wing during these improvements. It was at this time that the ground and first floor ceilings were suspended and air conditioning was installed in the east wing of the first floor. Additionally, glass doors were installed between the foyer and east corridor of the first floor because the east corridor was the only air conditioned space.

As noted above, the religious artifacts were removed from the chapel after the closing of the school The statue in the circle drive in front of Hennessy Hall was also removed by the Sisters. After the City purchased the property in 1995, the first floor foyer at the main entrance was enclosed and the circle drive in front of Hennessy Hall was removed.

None of the alterations have adversely impacted the historic character of the building. The building is currently in relatively good condition with only minor areas of necessary repair. There are stains on ceiling tiles in numerous locations indicative of former roof leaks and the windows are very loose and drafty. Minor cracks are evident in plaster walls and in isolated locations on the terrazzo floors. Overall the building is in good condition and its historic integrity intact.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

Hennessy Hall on the Saint Mary of the Plains campus in Dodge City is a locally prominent landmark significant under Criterion A – a property associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and Criterion C – Architecture. Operated by the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita, Saint Mary of the Plains Academy, High School and College played a prominent role in the educational development of Dodge City and southwest Kansas. As the original building on the new campus constructed in 1952 (after the Academy was destroyed by a tornado in 1942), Hennessy Hall is significant as the cornerstone of the Saint Mary of the Plains campus. The building was named Hennessy Hall in 1967, in honor of Bishop John J. Hennessy of the Wichita Diocese, founder of the Saint Mary of the Plains Academy in 1912. Hennessy Hall served as the focal point of campus life throughout Saint Mary of the Plains' forty year history. Saint Mary of the Plains was the only four-year college in southwest Kansas and the only private four-year college in the western half of the state and as such, is a significant representative of educational and religious facets in southwest Kansas.

Hennessy Hall is also significant under Criterion C – Architecture. The original campus building was designed by the St. Louis firm of Maguolo and Quick, well known for their design of Catholic institutional buildings in the "modern" style. The Modern Movement in architecture symbolized a departure from the late 19th and 20th century revivals which relied heavily on historic precedent for their influences. The style is characterized by a simple building form and general lack of ornamentation. Although subtle articulation of the facade is achieved through window treatments, setbacks, and variation in height, Hennessy Hall is a simple rectangular mass, broken only by the chapel and bell tower on the west end. The chapel and tower are essentially void of exterior ornamentation presenting a spartan image. This image is not without precedent in the Modern Movement - the building form and its detailing are reminiscent of the later works of Eliel Saarinen. The building is a quality representative of the Modern Movement in architecture with its simple form and overall lack of ornamentation.

ELABORATION

The roots of Saint Mary of the Plains High School and College were originally established by the Saint Mary of the Plains Academy that was operated by the Sisters of Saint Joseph from 1913 to 1942. The Academy was located north of Dodge City at a site bounded by the present US 50 bypass and Melencamp Street. The Academy occupied two buildings that were originally constructed as Soule College, built and operated by the Presbyterians and later by Methodists in the community from 1887 to the early 1900s.[1]

In 1912, Bishop John J. Hennessy of the Wichita diocese which included Catholics of all of southwest Kansas, was making his annual tour of the area and asked to be taken to the abandoned Soule College. It is reported that Hennessy immediately recognized the potential of the place and wired the Superior of the Saint Joseph Sisters motherhouse in Wichita: "I am not coming back to Wichita until you promise to send Sisters and teachers and open an academy for young Christian women in this place."[2] Bishop Hennessy purchased the property for $8,000 (the money was used by the Methodist Association to erect the central portion of the present First Methodist Church in Dodge City)[3]. The Sisters responded and in the fall of 1913, the former Soule College was reopened for both grade school and high school students. It was named Saint Mary of the Plains Academy by Bishop Hennessy himself. See Appendix A for an overview of the history of Soule College, and early history of the Sisters of St. Josephs and the Saint Mary of the Plains Academy.

Saint Mary of the Plains Academy survived the Great Depression, the drought, and the dust storms of the 1930s. In 1928, they celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Academy; the school had graduated 205 students to date. As

---

[1] Timothy F. Wenzl, "St. Mary's Academy, High School, College", The Centennial of Sacred Heart Parish – Mission to Cathedral (Dodge City: Sacred Heart Catholic Parish, 1982) 122.
[2] Steimel, 5-6.
[3] *Dodge City Pictorial – A Summary of The Cowboy Capital of the World* (Winter 1955).

the 1940s arrived, Saint Mary graduates were successfully filling teaching and nursing slots, including administration; they held good jobs in the business field, and were successfully making homes and sending children to be educated at Saint Mary's. The Academy continued operation as World War II broke out but the school received a devastating blow on May 10th of 1942. At 7:45pm, a tornado struck the campus, destroying the buildings but miraculously, no one was seriously injured. However, it was soon determined that the buildings were damaged beyond repair.

The Sisters were committed to continue their service to the people of southwest Kansas and the community of Dodge City was supportive but it was simply not possible to embark on a rebuilding project while the country was at war. The Sisters of Saint Joseph were persistent and maintained contact with alumnae to maintain a commitment to rebuilding Saint Mary of the Plains. Bishop Winkleman was impressed that so many vocations to the convent in Wichita and others in the state had come out of the Academy despite its limited enrollment and he felt that it was worth the effort to him to see a Catholic educational institution in western Kansas once again. A fundraising plan was developed in 1943 and by late summer, the Sisters had 400 pledge cards. By the end of WWI in August of 1945, property owned by the Dodge City Sughrue family north of the water tower, was purchased. The site was 120 acres slightly nearer to Dodge City than the original Soule College site (the location of the Academy, northwest of the existing site). The rebuilding efforts experienced additional setbacks and challenges over the next few years and finally in 1950, their persistence paid off with the hiring of the architectural firm of Maguola and Quick to design the new facility.[4] On September 20, 1950, ground breaking ceremonies were held and construction began under the direction of McCarthy Construction Company of St. Louis.[5]

Mother Mary Anne McNamara, who was the first president of Saint Mary of the Plains High School and College, and later Director of the St. Joseph Medical Center, came to Wichita from St. Louis. No documentation has been found regarding how the Sisters came to hire a St. Louis architect to design their new college. Maguolo & Quick was an established firm, well-known for their design of numerous Catholic institutions. They had designed the Chapel at St. Francis Hospital in Wichita in 1948, but St. Francis was not one of the Sisters of St. Joseph's facilities. Regardless, the firm of Maguolo & Quick Architects and Engineers, was hired to design the original building (Hennessy Hall) for the new Saint Mary of the Plains campus in 1950. The firm of Maguolo & Quick, comprised of George John Maguolo and George E. Quick, was established in 1945 and practiced through 1959 in St. Louis, Missouri. They had branch offices in Minneapolis, Detroit, Cincinnati and Baltimore. George Maguolo received his Bachelor and Master of Architecture degrees from Washington University in St. Louis. He then attended Columbia University in New York City for one year of graduate work, followed by two years of study in the Atelier Gromart at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris.

Early in his career, Maguolo designed numerous commercial buildings in New York City where he was a Principal in the firm of Cross & Cross, Architects for nearly ten years. He also designed several residences in New York and in Florida. However, his interests appear to have been in the area of institutional architecture. In 1934, he designed a Catholic convent – The Villa St. Felix Motherhouse in Plymouth, Michigan. Prior to establishing Maguolo and Quick in 1945, he had also designed the Blessed Sacrament Church in Hibbing, Minnesota, the Rectory at the St. Louis Cathedral, and buildings for the House of Good Shepard in Detroit, Michigan, establishing a connection to the Catholic Church and a reputation as a designer of quality Catholic institutions. The firm of Maguolo and Quick continued this specialization in institutional architecture. Although no documentation was found to establish a formal relationship with the Catholic Church, the firm appears to have worked almost exclusively on Catholic institutional buildings including convents, churches, colleges and hospitals.[6] Stylistically, the majority of the firm's work was representative of the Modern architectural movement, and appears to have been influenced at least in part, by the later works of Eliel Saarinen.

---

[4] Steimel, 13-14.
[5] Wenzl, 123.
[6] A partial listing of the Maguolo & Quick's work includes - Convents: St. Clare Novitiate & Motherhouse in Rochester, Minnesota (1956); Grey Nuns' Motherhouse in Lexington, Massachusetts (1957); Mercy Generalate Motherhouse in Bethesda, Maryland (1958). Colleges: Saint Mary of the Plains in Dodge City, Kansas (1952); Alverna College in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (1955-57); Mount Saint Scholastica in Atchison, Kansas (1958). Hospitals: Mercy Hospital in Springfield, Ohio (1950); St. John's Hospital in Detroit, Michigan (1953); Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri (1955); St. John's Hospital in Springfield, Missouri (1953)

Hennessy Hall is representative of the Modern Movement in architecture with its simple form and overall lack of ornamentation. The Modern Movement symbolized a departure from the late 19th and 20th century revivals which relied heavily on historic precedent for their influences. Contrary to past stylistic trends, the Modern Movement was based on modern structural materials and techniques in which the structural system of the building was revealed and often highlighted. The Modern Movement is credited with the introduction of the "ribbon" window. Bands of glass and 'curtain' (the building surface between windows) provided the primary delineation of form. Buildings designed during this period often emphasized the horizontal with the only vertical elements typically of a functional nature such as elevator shafts and bell towers. Although subtle articulation of the facade is achieved through window treatments, Hennessy Hall is a simple rectangular mass, broken only by the chapel and bell tower on the west end. The chapel and tower are essentially void of exterior ornamentation presenting a spartan image. The design of Hennessy Hall is even more simplified than is commonly found on buildings constructed within the Modern Movement, probably due to its religious and institutional use. The Sisters did not revel in excessive displays of ornament. The limited use of ornament and attention to detail was limited to religious elements such as the crosses and panel on the exterior and on the interior of the chapel itself.

The spartan image of Hennessy Hall is not without precedent in the Modern Movement. The building form and its detailing are reminiscent of the works of Eliel Saarinen. Eliel Saarinen (1873 – 1950) was an established Finnish architect who became an influence on Modern Architecture in the United States. It was the American creation – the skyscraper that brought Saarinen to the United States. In 1922, Saarinen won second prize in the competition to design a tall office building for the Chicago Tribune. With the prize money, he relocated to the United States and later was appointed visiting professor of architecture at the University of Michigan (1924). By 1928 he had designed a number of buildings and established a new graduate program at the Cranbrook Academy of Art in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan that ultimately influenced an emerging generation of designers. Saarinen was president of the Cranbrook Academy from 1932 until his death in 1950.

It was Saarinen's work in the last decade of his life that appears to have influenced the design of Hennessy Hall. In collaboration with his son, Eero, Eliel's commission to design the Smithsonian Gallery of Art, to face the mall in Washington, D.C. attracted significant attention in 1939, although it was never built. Following the Smithsonian commission, Saarinen designed a number of structures that provided a lasting influence on the Modern Movement. It was these structures that established the horizontal, asymmetrical form, the use of horizontal bands or 'ribbons' of windows and prominent vertical accents as tenets of the modern style. The book *American Architecture – 1607-1976* identifies the Crow Island School in Winnerka, Illinois, designed in 1939, as Saarinen's most significant work.[7] The school was a simple composition of rectilinear forms and is credited as a powerful influence on the following generation of school design in the United States due primarily to its new approach to organizing schools by placing different age-groups in separate wings. In an article entitled, "From Maybeck to Megachurches," Douglas Hoffman noted that the father and son team of Eliel and Eero Saarinen contributed some of the finest mid-century examples of religious architecture, starting with their church in Columbus, Indiana.[8] The Tabernacle Church of Christ (now, The First Christian Church) in Columbus, Indiana is a simple asymmetrical rectangle designed in 1940. The rejection of the traditional church 'form' and the horizontal orientation created a spartan image new to religious facilities. In 1944, Saarinen was commissioned as the architect of the Des Moines Art Center. Saarinen's design of the museum's original building proved so successful that it has remained intact since the museum opened in 1948. The museum trustees made a conscious decision "to build the best type of architecture of the period in which the museum is built" rather than the typical classical temple-style museum. The accepted design was a distinctly modern building that hugged the ground. It owed its horizontal profile and flat roof to

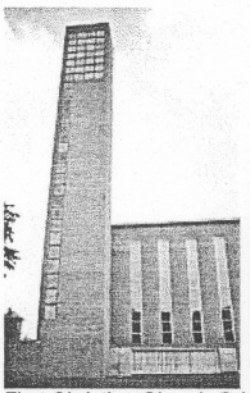
St. Michael's Hospital in Grand Forks, North Dakota (1953); St. Mary's Hospital in Duluth, Minnesota (1958); St. Mary's Hospital in Milwaukee, Wisconsin (1959); Waupun Memorial Hospital in Waupun, Wisconsin (1951). Churches: St. Charles Borromeo in Minneapolis, Minnesota (1958); Holy Rosary Cathedral in Duluth, Minnesota (1957); Holy Spirit Church in St. Paul, Minnesota (1950); Our Lady of the Pillar in Ladue, Missouri (1957); St. Louis Cathedral Mosaics and Sacristies (1957) ; and Precious Blood Church in Detroit, Michigan (1951/Rectory in 1954)). See Appendix B for a complete listing.

[7] Marcus Whiffen and Frederick Koeper, American Architecture 1607-1976 (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981) 324.

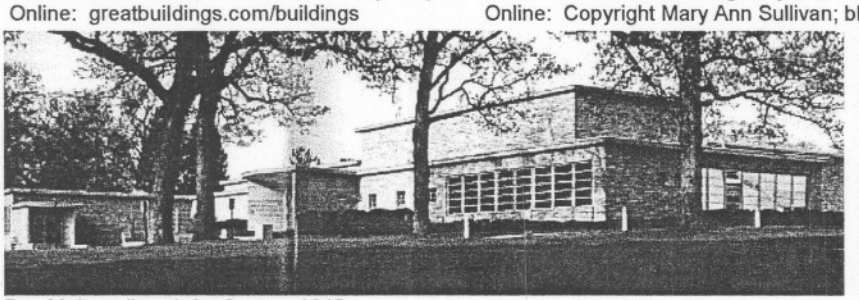
[8] Douglas R. Hoffman, "From Maybeck to Megachurches," ArchitectureWeek No. 61, 20010808, p.C1.2.

Saarinen's earlier design for the Smithsonian and some of its details to buildings on the campus of Cranbrook Academy.[9] In 1949 Saarinen designed the Christ Lutheran Church in Minneapolis, Minnesota. According to a church brochure, after abandoning plans for a Gothic style structure, the building committee of the Christ Church turned to the simpler designs popular in Scandinavia. Saarinen accepted the committee's challenge to build an 'honest' church. The church turned out to be his last completed work before his death in 1950.[10]

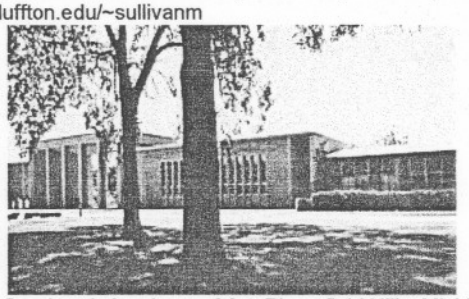
Crow Island School, Winnetka, Illinois (1939)
Online: greatbuildings.com/buildings



First Christian Church-Originally the Tabernacle Church of Christ, Columbus, Indiana (1942)
Online: Copyright Mary Ann Sullivan; bluffton.edu/~sullivanm



Des Moines (Iowa) Art Center, 1945
Online: desmoinesartcenter.org/saarinen



Cranbrook Academy of Art, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan (1939)
Online: Copyright Mary Ann Sullivan; bluffton.edu/~sullivanm

A study of these projects reveals striking similarities to Hennessy Hall. All of the buildings are a simple rectangular form with a strong horizontal orientation, broken by a single vertical element. Setbacks and subtle variations in height provide articulation to delineate the building's form. Bands or 'ribbons' of windows provide restrained articulation of the facade and the horizontal emphasis is commonly broken by the use of vertical piers or windows. As a group, the buildings reflect a spartan institutional image, defined by a simple rectangular form void of ornamentation. Although neither Maguolo nor Quick studied under Saarinen, the influence of his work is evidenced in the building's form and understated detailing. This may be explained not only by the rising popularity of Modern Movement during this period, with Saarinen as an emerging influence in church and school design, but also by the common locale of the architects' work. The majority of Sarrinen's work during this period was in the mid-west. Maguolo and Quick had branch offices in Detroit and Minneapolis, as well as, Cincinnati and Baltimore. Sarrinen's Cranbrook Academy was located in Bloomfiled Hills, Michigan and his final and perhaps most well known church, was Christ Lutheran Church in Minneapolis. Even prior to establishing the partnership with Quick, Maguolo had designed a number of religious facilities in Michigan and Minnesota.

[9] Des Moines Art Center web site: desmoinesartcenter.org
[10] Galinsky website: galinsky.com/buildings

In its fifteen year existence, the firm of Maguolo and Quick designed nearly sixty institutional structures including three buildings in Kansas: The St. Francis Hospital Chapel in Wichita (1948), Saint Mary of the Plains Academy Building (Hennessy Hall) in Dodge City (1952) and Mount Saint Scholastica College Dorm and Student Activity Building in Atchison (1958). In a letter to the Jury of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects (A.I.A.) nominating George Maguolo for Fellowship, Vice-President of the St. Louis Chapter of the A.I.A., George R. Otto, summarized Maguolo's work:

> "By far the greater volume of Mr. Maguolo's outstanding work has been in the design of fine 'Institutional Buildings' of traditional design, exceedingly well planned, detailed, and executed. He has demonstrated his skill and ability in the use of fine building materials such as stone, brick, marble, bronze, mosaics, stained glass, wood, etc., blended together in harmony with the skilful and artistic expression of a master. The many fine hospitals, churches, colleges and convents he has designed distinguish him as one of the most outstanding and highly accomplished architects of this generation.... Because of the excellent quality of Mr. Maguolo's work and his fine reputation as an outstanding and highly talented architect, his numerous commissions of many fine buildings are well represented in many sections of our country. He has devoted his entire career to the design and execution of fine buildings and he has produced a vast amount of work which will serve as monuments to his skill and integrity as an accomplished architectural designer."[11]

The Sisters of St. Joseph obviously did well in their selection of Maguolo and Quick to design their new college in 1950. Hennessy Hall is a quality example of the firm's specialization in Catholic institutional structures and a good representative of the Modern Movement in architecture, common in educational and religious facilities of the era.

To assist in raising funds for the rebuilding of Saint Mary of the Plains, parishes within the Wichita diocese were given individual quotas. The Sacred Heart Parish in Dodge City had a quota of $100,000 which was raised within the 25 month time period. The new building was completed at a cost of over $3 million for construction and equipment. Around the same time, the southwest corner of the state with the eighteen supporting parishes became the Diocese of Dodge City with the first Bishop, John Baptist Franz, as prelate. His first official act, on September 13, 1951, was to lay the cornerstone of Hennessy Hall, the first structure on the new campus, later named for the founding Bishop of Saint Mary of the Plains Academy. Formal classes opened on September 15th, 1952; there were 175 high school students and 107 college students. With the opening of Saint Mary of the Plains High School and College in 1952, a full sixteen years of Catholic education was possible in the Dodge City area.[12]

The Sisters of St. Joseph were undeniably the driving force behind the rebuilding of Saint Mary of the Plains but it is also interesting to consider the opening of the new school in the context of what was happening in the nation at the time. It is ironic that World War II essentially prevented the rebuilding of Saint Mary of the Plains Academy following the tornado in 1942 yet the aftermath of the war created an atmosphere that no doubt, made the new school a reality. Due to World War II's impact on male enrollment in colleges, women temporarily outnumbered men in higher education in 1944; that same year, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (known as the GI Bill) was passed, opening the doors of higher education to veterans of World War II. In retrospect, that legislation has been celebrated for having altered at least temporarily, the conventional notion about who – and how many – should go to college.[13] Just two years after the legislation was passed, college enrollment exceed two million students, nearly half of who were veterans attending under the provisions of the GI Bill. This dramatic increase in the level of interest in higher education was occurring as the Sisters of St. Joseph were raising funds for their new facility in Dodge City. The impact of the GI Bill on the nation, as well as individual colleges at that time, is significant.

---

[11] Maguolo Nomination for Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects, provided by the St. Louis Chapter of the AIA.
[12] Ibid., 124.
[13] James Forest and Kevin Kinser. Higher Education in the United States: An Encyclopedia (New York: ABC-CLIO, 2002) accessed on-line at www.higher-ed.org

The NewsHour with Jim Lehrer hosted a discussion session with leading historians entitled "Remembering the GI Bill" on July 4th, 2000. Noted author and historian, Stephen Ambrose acknowledged that the GI Bill was the best piece of legislation ever passed by the U.S. Congress. "It transformed our country...Millions of GIs who never dreamed that they might be able to go to college suddenly had the opportunity...The American educational establishment of today, which is the envy of the world, was made possible by the GI Bill and those veterans who came back brought about this enormous expansion... students going to school learning and then going out into the world and applying what they have learned, the beginning of modern America...."[14]

President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the GI Bill on June 22, 1944, just two weeks after the D-Day invasion not knowing the profound effect it would have on this nation's history. It is noted that he spent much less time on this than he did on his New Deal but according to historian Michael Beschloss, the GI Bill had much greater impact on bringing Americans into the middle class than everything Roosevelt had tried to do throughout the 1930s.[15] A large factor in the success of the GI Bill was the motivation for its creation. After WWII, people felt thankful for the sacrifices of the many people who served in the military during the war. They were also afraid that there weren't enough jobs at home for the millions of returning veterans, remembering that the Great Depression had occurred just before WWII. One way to show thanks and to keep people out of the work force was to entice veterans to go to school.[16]

The GI Bill provided federal aid to help veterans adjust to civilian life in the areas of hospitalization, purchase of homes and businesses, and especially, education. The Federal Government would subsidize tuition, fees, books, and educational materials for veterans and contribute to living expenses incurred while attending college or other approved institutions. Veterans were free to attend the educational institution of their choice and colleges were free to admit those veterans who met other admissions requirements. Within the following seven years, approximately eight million veterans received educational benefits. Of that number, approximately 2,300,000 attended colleges and universities. By 1951, the act had cost the government a total of approximately $14 billion.[17]

The GI Bill is credited for giving rise to the suburbs and the middle class and its lasting impact on this country's education system is still felt today. The educational grants were awarded to individuals rather than institutions, making it possible for students to attend the college of their choice. From 1930 to 1950, the number of college degrees increased three and one-half times from 122,000 to 432,000 degrees. One out of every eight returning servicemen attended college under the GI Bill.[18] "Among the millions of veterans who continued their education under the 1944 GI Bill were many thousands who used its benefits to attend Catholic colleges and universities. This flow of federal money to religious institutions went not only unchallenged but virtually unremarked at the time – a surprising silence, considering that the prior history of government aid to parochial schools had been marked by bitter contention." [19]

The effects of increased enrollment to higher education were significant. Higher educational opportunities opened enrollment to a more varied socioeconomic group than in the years past. The student population was no longer limited to those between 18-23 and the idea that higher education was the privilege of a well-born elite, was finally shattered.[20]

The 1944 GI Bill was available to veterans in varying forms from the end of WWII until 1976. It was the largest program of educational financing that the federal government ever undertook and undoubtedly impacted the early years of Saint Mary of the Plains College.

---

[14] Steven Ambrose, Newshour with Jim Lehrer, July 4, 2002 (transcript accessed on-line at www.pbs.org.newshour).
[15] Michael Beschloss, Newshour with Jim Lehrer, July 4, 2002 (transcript accessed on-line at www.pbs.org.newshour).
[16] "Is This Really A GI Bill? (Accessed on-line at www.scn.org).
[17] Daniel Schugurensky, "History of Education: Selected Moments of the 20th Century" (accessed on-line at http://fcis.oise.utoronto.ca)
[18] Robbie Gibson, "The G.I. Bill: A New America," (Accessed on-line at www.geocities.com)
[19] Elizabeth A. Edmondson, "Without Comment or Controversy: The G.I. Bill and Catholic Colleges," *Church History: Studies in Christianity & Culture*. 71 (December 2002), accessed on-line at www.churchhistory.org
[20] Schugurensky.

Saint Mary of the Plains College opened as a two year college in 1952 but one year was added to the curriculum for the next two years and it became a four year college in 1954. The new college was affiliated with The Catholic University of America and approved for U.S. Veteran's Administration "G.I." students. The B.S. in Nursing Program was affiliated with the Wichita St. Joseph Hospital's School of Nursing.[21] The first high school graduation was conducted in 1953 and the first college commencement was held on May 29, 1955 for a small group of students who had transferred from other institutions. Curricula available at the college included Bachelor of Arts with majors in English, Mathematics, Music Philosophy, Science and Social Sciences, and Bachelor of Science degrees in Nursing, Medical Technology and Education. A two year pre-professional curriculum in Agriculture was added in 1956 which lead to transfer into the junior year at Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan.[22] In 1958, the College received full accreditation by the Kansas Department of Public Instruction (a new institution was not permitted to apply for inspection until it had graduated its second freshman class).[23]

In 1959, the *Dodge City Globe* featured a series on the local school system. An April 11 article noted that it was unusual for a city of 12,500 to support two colleges. Dodge City College, a two year school had an enrollment of 275 with 48% of last year's high school graduating class beginning their college careers at Dodge City College. Saint Mary of the Plains, one of the state's newest colleges, was the only four-year college founded in Kansas since 1923. It was one of two four year colleges in western Kansas (Fort Hays State College was the other) and the only privately operated four-year school in the western half of the state. Saint Mary of the Plains was the only four-year college founded in Kansas since 1923. Total enrollment at Saint Mary of the Plains was 255 in 1959, 180 of which were on the local campus; faculty totaled 27. Students were drawn from across the country and the College was known to be interracial and interdenominational. Approximately 25% of the students were non-Catholic.

A 1961 article in the *Topeka Journal* (August 16) noted that, "Saint Mary of the Plains College was unique in certain services offered to Dodge City and the surrounding areas of southwest Kansas, Eastern Colorado and the Oklahoma Panhandle. These include:

- It is the only four-year college in Southwest Kansas and the only private four-year college in the western half of the state.
- It is the only Catholic institution of higher education open to lay persons within 150 miles of Dodge City.
- It provides the only four-year college available in an area from Wichita west to Colorado Springs and from Hays south to Goodwell, Oklahoma – an area of approximately 60,000 square miles.
- It serves as a center for the liberal and professional undergraduate training of members of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita for both education and hospital service."[24]

In March of 1963, Saint Mary of the Plains College was accepted into full membership of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, becoming a fully-accredited institution (previously approved by Kansas accrediting agencies). Designations of approval also came from such sources as the University of Kansas and the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United State Department of Justice. The latter gave the college approval for the acceptance of foreign students.[25]

A 1963 article in the *Dodge City Globe* (November 26), touted the unique role that Saint Mary of the Plains played in southwest Kansas. "The institution is a Catholic, coeducational, four-year, Liberal Arts College offering Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Music and Bachelor of Science degrees in a fully accredited program. It has flourished as a Catholic institution in a geographic area in which the members of the Catholic Church are in a minority. Part of its success is due

---

[21] Saint Mary of the Plains College brochure (no date).
[22] Dodge City Pictorial.
[23] Dodge City Globe, February 7, 1958.
[24] Topeka Journal, August 16, 1961.
[25] "St. Mary of the Plains is 'Officially' Accepted," Dodge City Globe, March 20, 1963.

perhaps, to its willingness to accept students from all parts of the country and from foreign nations and of any race, culture or religious persuasion."

The design documents (by Maguolo & Quick, 1952) for the original building are titled Saint Mary of the Plains 'Academy Building'. In 1967 dedication ceremonies were held to dedicate two new dormitory buildings and rededicate the original college building. It was at this time that the original campus building was named for Bishop John J. Hennessy, Bishop of Wichita Diocese, who purchased the old Soule College in 1912 and founded Saint Mary of the Plains Academy.[26]

In 1968, due to an expanding college enrollment, St. Mary High School closed. During its sixteen year existence, 825 students were graduated.[27] By the late 1960s, over 700 students were enrolled in Saint Mary of the Plains College. The number dropped in the early 1970s but by 1975 (327 students) the enrollment was again increasing under the leadership of a new president, Dr. Mike McCarthy. By the late 1970s the school expanded offering degree programs in criminal justice, political science, and social work. The College celebrated its silver jubilee in September of 1977 and by 1980, the College again topped 700 in enrollment. At that time, the student body was 60% Catholic and about 70% of the students were from Kansas. 26 different degrees were offered and the school boasted a 1-12 instructor-student ratio. By this time, the college also offered extension courses on the Garden City, Pratt, and Seward County community college campuses.[28] Throughout its forty year history, the college was well supported by the community.

The marketing package for Saint Mary of the Plains "Spirit of Place" campaign, initiated in 1979 to raise over $2 million for an endowment fund, touted the significance of the role of the college to Dodge City and southwest Kansas: "Saint Mary of the Plains College touches your life indirectly many times. Your children will probably be taught a majority of the time by a graduate of Saint Mary of the Plains College Education Department. When you visit your clinic or hospital, there is a good chance that you will be helped by a Saint Mary of the Plains nursing or medical alumnus. As your day progresses whether you do your banking, call on industry or businesses, or even have need of assistance from the police, you will be meeting more and more graduates of Saint Mary of the Plains College."[29]

That year the College initiated a major campaign to raise more than $2 million for the establishment of an endowment; their goal was exceeded by early 1982. The College became a champion in raising money for charitable projects in southwest Kansas. In 1986 the idea of a Presbyterian Manor located on the Saint Mary of the Plains College campus was discussed and the Manor of the Plains Campaign was kicked off in the spring of 1987. By 1988, the funds had been raised. In 1991 another capital campaign was organized to complete the funding of the McNamara Center. Only the announced closure of the college prevented Saint Mary's from successfully completing its third multi-million dollar campaign. Saint Mary's taught the area how to raise fund and the college's efforts will be an example for other non-profits to emulate for generations to come.[30]

Saint Mary of the Plains College closed its doors following the 1991-92 school year. Operating deficits and a high student loan default rate were among immediate reasons for the closing. Dr. Bernard Parker, president of Saint Mary of the Plains College at the time of its closing, placed the college's closing in the larger context of adverse demographics, public policy changes and diminished support from the Catholic community in his message published in the final issue of the *SMP Advance*.[31]

---

[26] *Vista-Dedication Issue*, Saint Mary of the Plains College Magazine VI (October 22, 1967).
[27] Wenzl, 124. .
[28] "Silver Jubilee at St. Mary of the Plains College," Hutchinson News, August 24, 1977, and "Tiny College Growing, not Dying," Wichita Eagle-Bacon, December 18, 1980
[29] *Saint Mary of the Plains College Spirit of Place Endowment Fund* (excerpt from unpublished marketing materials, 1979).
[30] Kent Stehlik, "SMPC's Successful Campaigns," SMP Advance 1913-1992. 25.
[31] "President's Message – The Closing of St. Mary of the Plains," SMC Advance 1913-1992. 2-3.
Parker noted that public policy changes had severely impaired student financial aid, particularly at private higher education institutions and Catholic higher education was struggling nationally, with over twenty Catholic colleges in the United States

Saint Mary of the Plains had clearly become a valued institution and significant asset to southwestern Kansas. With its closing, it was said that not only the SMPC alumni, but also the citizens of Dodge City, the surrounding communities and counties, the faculty and staff and thousands of others, had been the fortunate beneficiaries of the kindness of the Sisters of St. Joseph through the years.[32]

Since its closure, the physical facilities have been under utilized. Hennessy Hall housed the SMPC Alumni Association, Newman University Satellite Campus, and the Dodge City Community Foundation by 1995 when the City of Dodge City purchased the 82 acre campus including all buildings and the recreational complex for $117,000. Since that time, the basement and ground floor of Hennessy Hall have been developed as a non-profit center with some additional tenants occupying space. The second and third floors remain vacant. The local Economic Development Corporation, in conjunction with the City is exploring future uses including its continued use as an educational facility. During its sixty-nine year existence, Saint Mary of the Plains Academy, High School, and College graduated over 7,000 students. Throughout, the original building - Hennessy Hall remained the focal point of the campus, with "Our Lady of the Plains" out front extending her hand to all who entered the halls of Saint Mary of the Plains.

closing since 1985 (in 1992). Not unlike many other congregations of religious women, the Sisters of Saint Joseph of Wichita must devote more resources to support the increasing number of retiring members and additional demands for health services and fewer recruits stain their resources. The Diocese of Dodge City eliminated all funds to support Saint Mary of the Plains in its 1991-92 budget. Although their past support totaled only $20,000 per year, the cessation of this support was significant beyond its financial impact.

[32] Evelyn Steimel, *St. Mary of the Plains Academy,* SMP Advance 1913-1992, (1992) 4.

Bibliography

Bollig, R.J. "History of Catholic Education in Kansas 1836-1932." PhD diss., The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., 1933.

Chegwidden, Jack. "Soule College was Forerunner of St. Mary of Plains College," Dodge City Globe. 9/19/70.

City of Dodge City Appraisal Office Records.

"Christ Lutheran Church," Online at www.galinsky.com

Christ-Janer. Eliel Saarinen: Finish American Architect and Educator. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1979.

"Des Moines Art Center Web Site." Online at www.desmoinesartcenter.org

"Dodge City Pictorial – A Summary of The Cowboy Capital of the World." (Winter, 1955).

Drake – O'Meara Associates. "Master Campus Plan and Remodeling of Saint Mary of the Plains" (drawings). 10/24/62.

Edmondson, Elizabeth A. "Without Comment or Controversy: The G.I. Bill and Catholic Colleges," *Church History: Studies in Christianity & Culture*. Vol. 71 No. 4, December 2002. Accessed on-line at www.churchhistory.org

"Firm is Picked to Plan Buildings at St. Mary's," Dodge City Globe. 10/4/62.

Forrest, James J.F. and Kevin Kinser, eds. Higher Education in the United States: An Encyclopedia (2 volumes). Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 2002 – accessed on-line at www.higher-ed.org

"George J. Maguolo nomination for Fellowship in The American Institute of Architects," American Institute of Architects, St. Louis Chapter, 1959.

Gibson, Robbie. "The G.I. Bill: A New America," accessed on-line at www.geocities.com

"Great Buildings Online." At www.greatbuildings.com

Haviland, Camilla Klein. "The Prairie College in Ford County." (unpublished manuscript) Dodge City: St. Mary of the Plains College Archives, 1966.

"History of Saint Mary of the Plains," (unpublished notebook). Dodge City: Saint Mary of the Plains College/Alumni Association Archives, no date.

"Is This Really A G.I. Bill?" accessed on-line at www.scn.org

Hoffman, Douglas R. "From Maybeck To Megachurches," ArchitectureWeek. 61: 2001.0808, C1.2.

Mach, Nancy. "Dodge City Has Two Important Colleges," Dodge City Globe. 4/11/59.

Maguolo & Quick. "Saint Mary of the Plains Academy Building" (blueprints). April, 1951.

Morrow, Darrell. "Tiny College Growing, not Dying – St. Mary Surviving on the Plains," Wichita Eagle-Beacon. 12/18/80.

Peterson, Marty. "Silver Jubilee at St. Mary of Plains College," Hutchinson News. August 24, 1977.

"Plains College Meets Need In Decade," Topeka Journal, 8/16/61.

"Remembering the G.I. Bill," The Newshour with Jim Lehrer. July 4, 2000. Accessed on-line at www.pbs.org.newshour

Saint Mary of the Plains College Brochure. No date.

"Saint Mary of the Plains clipping file." Topeka, KS: Kansas State Historical Society.

"Saint Mary of the Plains College Plays a Unique Role in SW Kansas," Dodge City Globe. 11/26/63.

"Saint Mary of the Plains Dedication 1955," (dedication pamphlet). Dodge City, KS: Saint Mary of the Plains Archives.

Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita, Kansas 1888-1963 (pamphlet), 1963.

SMP Advance 1913-1992 (last issue), 1992.

"Spirit of Place," (unpublished marketing booklet for Endowment Campaign). Dodge City: Saint Mary of the Plains Archives, 1979.

"St. Mary of the Plains Chapel," Dodge City Globe. 11/13/64.

"St. Mary of the Plains Is 'Officially' Accepted," Dodge City Globe. 3/20/63.

"St. Mary's College See Likely Full State Accreditation Ahead," Dodge City Globe. 2/7/58.

Schugurensky, Daniel. "History of Education: Selected Moments of the 20th Century." Accessed on-line at http://fcis.oise.utoronto.ca

Sullivan, Mary Ann. "Images of First Christian Church and Cranbrook Academy of Art." Online at www.bluffton.edu

Torline, Sister M. Ferdinand. "Reconstruction: A Decade in the History of Saint Mary of the Plains." (unpublished manuscript), Dodge City: St. Mary of the Plains College Archives.

Victoria, Sister M. "History Sketch of Sisters of St. Joseph, Wichita," 1887 – Golden Jubilee Supplement to The Catholic Advance – 1937, 1937: 34.

Victoria, Sister M. "Historical Sketch of Sister of St. Joseph and Their Work," Wichita Eagle. 10/17/37.

"Vista – Dedication Issue," Saint Mary of the Plains College Magazine VI (10/2267).

St. Louis Post- Dispatch, January 6, 1975.

Wenzl, Timothy F. The Centennial of Sacred Heart Parish – Mission to Cathedral. Dodge City, KS: Sacred Heart Cathedral Parish, 1982.

Wiffen, Marcus and Frederick Koeper. American Architecture – 1607-1976. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

Work Projects Administration, Writers' Program. "Lamps on the Prairie, A History of Nursing in Kansas." Emporia, KS: The Kansas State Nurses' Association, 1942.

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description and Boundary Justification

The original site for the Saint Mary of the Plains campus was 120 acres, purchased by the Sisters of St. Joseph in 1945. When the Manor of Plains was constructed in 1989, approximately 40 acres were sold off for the Manor. In 1995, the City of Dodge City purchased 82 acres, including the recreational complex and all six buildings. The 82 acre tract is a single legal description:

Section 24 Township 26 Range 25
Northwest Quarter
Block 3 Lot 1
In the new Saint Mary's Addition
Dodge City, Kansas

Hennessy Hall is located near the center of the original campus. The site on which Hennessy Hall stands has never been separated from the campus, nor legally defined. The immediate site is estimated to be approximately one acre, defined by landscaping of the site around the building. UTM coordinates are provided from a single point, at the steps in front of the main entrance of the building.

The boundaries coincide with the legal and historical boundaries for the property (less the forty acres where Manor of the Plains is located.

Additional Documentation

Maps

USGS map attached
Figure 3 – Campus Master Plan (1962)
Figure 5 - Aerial photo (1997)

Photographs

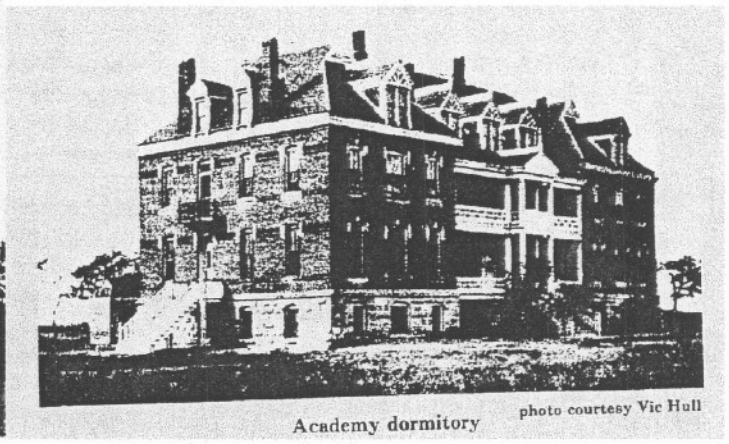
Photos were taken by Brenda Spencer March 20, 2003. Spencer holds original negatives.

#	Description of View [direction of camera]
1	Front (south) facade [northwest]
2	Rear (north) facade [southwest]
3	East and south facades at southeast corner of building [northwest]
4	Detail of windows on south facade [northeast]
5	Front (south) and west facades from southwest corner of site [northeast]
6	Chapel, campanile, & cafeteria addition at west end of south facade [northwest]
7	Windows on south facade of chapel [north]
8	Entrance and bias relief panel east of chapel on south facade [north west]
9	Main building entrance in center of south (front) facade [northeast]
10	Main building entrance in center of south (front) facade [northeast]
11	West and rear (north) facades from northwest corner of building [southeast]
12	West and north (rear) facades from northwest corner of site [southeast]
13	Front entry foyer [southeast]
14	First floor foyer and corridor inside front entrance [northeast]
15	Ground floor (basement) corridor from west end [east]
16	Second floor corridor from west end [east]
17	Third floor foyer and corridor at main stairs [east]
18	Stairway west of main entry, between second and third floors [north]
19	Rear stairway east of chapel between first and second floors [north]
20	Chapel (second floor) looking toward former alter [north]
21	Detail of terrazzo floor, marble walls and brass screen at former alter in chapel [northwest]
22	Detail of chapel ceiling, light fixture and screen [southwest]
23	Detail of chapel window with stone surround and marble sill [southeast] (overlooking roof of one-story cafeteria addition)
24	Chapel (second floor) looking toward balcony and former rose window [south]
25	Foyer at south end of chapel: terrazzo floor, light fixture and windows [south]
26	Holy water fonts in foyer at south end of chapel [northeast]
27	Cafeteria at west end of first floor [northwest]
28	Kitchen, north of cafeteria at west end of first floor [northwest]
29	Second floor bath room [north]
30	Basement office, on west end [southeast]
31	Former classroom, second floor [northeast]
32	Former library, second floor [southwest]
33	Former dormitory room, third floor [northwest]
34	"Typical" first floor window with marble sill and inset radiator beneath [southwest]
35	Replacement windows in offices at east end of first floor [southwest]
36	Attic [southwest]

Additional Items: Figures 1-11 provide historic views of campus and buildings.

APPENDIX A - The Early History of Saint Mary of the Plains

An overview of the history of Soule College and the Sisters of Saint Joseph - their role in Dodge City and specifically, the establishment of Saint Mary of the Plains Academy and High School, is provided as background for the historic significance of Hennessy Hall on the Saint Mary of the Plains Campus.



Photographs of the original Soule College Buildings (later, Saint Mary of the Plains Academy). Left: Administration Building (SMP Advance 1913-1992) and Right-Dormitory (courtesy of Vic Hall, published in The Centennial of Sacred Heart Parrish – Mission to Cathedral).

Soule College

The origins of Saint Mary of the Plains were established when Soule College was built just fifteen years after the town of Dodge City was founded. Soule College began as the dream of the Wright Brothers who had settled in Dodge City. "Wishing to raise the educational standards of western Kansas, and at the same time to spread the gospel of the Presbyterian Church of which they were members, they decided to erect an institution of higher learning..." They called on Asa T. Soule, also a Presbyterian, to finance construction of a college.[1] Mr. Soule was a patent medicine millionaire known worldwide as the "Hop Bitters King." Hop Bitters was an elixir with the expressed purpose to "cure what ails ya." The elixir with contents of bitters, hops and alcohol, was a very popular medicine. Soule was quick to amass a fortune of between eight and ten million dollars from his factories in Rochester, New York; Antwerp, Belgium; Melbourne, Australia; Toronto, London and Paris.[2] Soule was reportedly attracted to Dodge City by its reputation as a booming frontier. He traveled to Kansas to invest his money. His first venture was in the famous Eureka Irrigation Canal – an irrigation ditch from Ingalls to Kinsley. He also started several banks in neighboring towns, was said to have helped build a railroad, and dabble in local politics.[3]

---

[1] Richard Joseph Bollig, "History of Catholic Education In Kansas 1836-1932" (Ph.D. diss., The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., 1933) 94.

[2] Wenzl, 122.

[3] Jack Chegwidden, "Soule College was a Forerunner of St. Mary of the Plains College," Dodge City Globe, September 19, 1970.
Note: Chegwidden's article credits Judge Camilla Klein Haviland for the historical material that made the story possible and notes that Judge Haviland's mother, Lilah, was a student at Soule College.

In 1886 Soule agreed to invest $50,000 to erect the buildings for the new college if the site and other properties were deeded to him (120 acres). The original campus was comprised of two buildings, an administration and classroom building and a dormitory. The cornerstone of Soule College was laid on April 5th, 1888 and the College opened that fall. The college offered normal training for teachers and business courses but struggled from the beginning. Soule College closed its doors in 1891 due to financial problems.[4] An article entitled "Soule College was a Forerunner of St. Mary of the Plains College," by Jack Chegwidden provided an account of the transfers of ownership of Soule College. A, T. Soule died in Rochester, New York in January of 1890, leaving a widow, Marilla, age 60 and his 38 year old son, Wilson. His Kansas property was estimated at $325,000, and on January 30, 1891, his partner in the Ford County Bank, William W. Munsell, (who married one of Soule's nieces), was appointed to administer his estate. The estate was never closed.[5]

The Presbyterians gave up on the college and turned it over to a volunteering group of Methodists who formed the Soule College Association of the Methodists Episcopal Church. In October of 1893, Soule's family deeded the college property to the Soule College Association for sum of $50,000 (matching Soule's reported original investment). This exchange was by quit-claim deed and contained several conditions. First the property was to be held in trust for the Methodist Episcopal Church and secondly, an educational institution was to be maintained on the property, be known as Soule College, and school to begin not later than September of 1894. The Association took over the running of the school and installed the local Methodist pastor, E.H. Vaughn as President. Vaughn reestablished the normal school for teacher training and a business school.[6] Preparatory courses for aspiring teachers cost $8 per three-month term and college classes were offered for $1 per week. Vaughn continued as administrator through the 1890s and reluctantly closed the college between 1902-1904 because of too few students and lack of financial support.[7] Chegwidden's article went on to note that on August 12, 1912, the Soule College Association conveyed the college to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dodge City. On September 20 of the same year, the church trustees conveyed the land to J.J. Hennessy of Wichita for the sum of $8,000. The short history of Soule College came to a close, however, the school reopened as St. Mary of the Plains Academy in 1913.[8]

The Sisters of St. Joseph

The Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph originated in France in 1650. Six Sisters arrived in Carondelet, Missouri in 1836, establishing their first foundation in the United States. Communities were first founded in the eastern dioceses and later turned west. The Sisters of St. Joseph in Wichita owe their immediate origin to the motherhouse of Rochester, New York and Erie, Pennsylvania. The Sisters arrived in Kansas in 1883 when the Leavenworth Diocese still comprised the entire state. With early foundations in Newton, Concordia and Abilene, the diocese was divided in 1897 and the Wichita diocese which comprised the south and western part of the state was established under the jurisdiction of Rt. Rev. J. J. Hennessy. In 1900 The Sisters were given the Wichita University of the Reformed Church of America by The Bishop, for their motherhouse and novitiate. The establishment of the motherhouse in Wichita gave rise to substantial growth.[9] The Sisters of Saint Joseph were in seven states and four foreign countries: Canada, Italy, France, and Argentina. Of the seven states, Kansas was home to the largest number of communities.[10]

---

[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Steimel, 5.
[8] Chegwidden.
The Sisters of St. Joseph did not acquire legal title from Hennesssy until September 12, 1917. In November of 1932, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Dodge City deeded the school to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita, who held the title until the land and buildings were purchased by the City of Dodge City, after the closing of the college in 1992.
[9] Sister M. Victoria, "Historical Sketch of Sisters of St. Joseph and Their Work," Wichita Eagle (October 17, 1937).
[10] Sue Sprenkle, "The Ladies of the Plains-The Sisters of St. Joseph," SMP Advance 1913-1992, 1992, p.15.

By the seventy-fifth anniversary of their arrival in Kansas, the Sisters ran the following institutions: Mt. Carmel Hospital in Pittsburg; St. Mary's Hospital in Winfield, St. Joseph's Hospital in Del Norte, Colorado, Mercy Hospital in Parsons, Ponca City Hospital in Ponca City, Oklahoma, Wichita Hospital, St. John's Hospital in Iola, and the Halstead Hospital in addition to Saint Mary of the Plains Academy and St. Anthony Hospital in Dodge City. In 1937, the Sisters operated nine hospitals, twenty-seven parochial schools and the academy.[11] The Sisters of Saint Joseph of Wichita first came to Dodge City with the establishment of Saint Mary of the Plains Academy in 1912. The need of a liberal art college to serve the huge area centering around Dodge City inspired the Sisters to carry into effect a clause of their 1896 charter authorizing them to conduct a college and to grant degrees.[12] Eventually, they not only ran Saint Mary of the Plains academy, high school and college but also the Sacred Heart Grade School (1916) and St. Anthony's Hospital (1922) in Dodge City, establishing a significant presence in the community. At the time of the closing of Saint Mary of the Plains in 1992, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita still operated six hospitals, four health and medical centers, and six nursing homes and senior care centers.[13]

Saint Mary of the Plains Academy

The original Saint Mary of the Plains Academy opened in 1913; it was co-educational with an enrollment of 30 pupils. A bus service (horse and wagon) accommodated town students and conveyed Sisters and residents to Sunday Mass at Sacred Heart Church (the Catholic Church in Dodge City).[14] Sacred Heart Parish in Dodge City provided welcome assistance to the Sisters during those first years. They prepared linens, bedding and other furnishings and donated a new alter for the chapel. The bronze statue of Our Lady of the Plains, which graced the front of the campus throughout its history, was also given by the Sacred Heart parishioners. This cooperation in the early years welded bonds of affection between the school and the townspeople.[15] The Academy's first commencement was held June 16, 1916.[16] Day students from Dodge City attended the Academy grade school until 1917 when Sacred Heart School opened. The grade school at the Academy continued to operate into the 1930s. Those attending after 1917 were kids from nearby farm homes and children who were either orphaned or from broken homes who boarded at the campus dormitory.[17] The Sisters' tie to the community extended beyond Saint Mary of the Plains; their first call to nursing in Dodge City occurred in 1918 during an influenza epidemic. The Sisters at Saint Mary of the Plains Academy closed the school and turned the girl's dormitory into an emergency hospital. Under the direction of Dr. Claude McCarty, they managed to save all but one of their 72 patients.[18]

Saint Mary of the Plains played a major role in the establishment of higher education in the western half of the state as well as serving as a source of parochial education through the original academy and the high school. From the founding of the Academy in 1913, the Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita were prominent in the Dodge City community and developed strong local ties. The Sisters felt a calling to serve the people of western Kansas and did so effectively in Dodge City through the establishment of Saint Mary of the Plains Academy, High School and College, as well as Sacred Heart Grade School and St. Anthony's Hospital.

---

[11] Victoria.
[12] *Saint Mary of the Plains College brochure, no date.*
[13] Sprenkle, 15.
[14] Steimel, 7.
[15] Ibid.
[16] Ibid.
[17] Wenzl, 122.
[18] Ibid., 130-131.

At this time there were two hospitals in Dodge City: McCarthy hospital, a 25-bed facility and the 12-bed Thompson-Pine Hospital. In 1922 Dr. McCarty asked Bishop Schwertner of the Wichita Diocese to allow the Sisters to take charge of McCarty Hospital. They later also took charge of Thompson-Pine Hospital as well. At the time, the Sisters of St. Joseph were operating five hospitals in the Wichita Diocese. In 1925 a new hospital – St. Anthony's was built in Dodge City and served as a training/nursing school for the Sisters. The Sisters were engaged in hospital work in Dodge City for nearly fifty years. Changing times forced the closing of St. Anthony Hospital in February of 1971. The building stood vacant until it was demolished in 1974.

APPENDIX B - Biographical Data - George John Maguolo, Architect

George John Maguolo was born in St. Louis October 11, 1893 to Ferdinand D. and Florina Maguolo. He died January 4, 1975 in St. Louis. His father, who had been a cabinet worker in Venice, had immigrated to St. Louis. At the age of 11, Mr. Maguolo won a bronze medal at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts. He was a graduate of Yeatman High school and of Washington University, of St. Louis. In WWI, he served with the Twenty-ninth Engineers in France. He pursued graduate work in Architecture at Washington University after the war and was chosen to study at the Ecole Des Beaux Arts in Paris. While there he designed and supervised construction of the Guaranty Trust Co. building.[19] In late 1959 George Maguolo was nominated for Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. The following is a summary of his career based on that nomination.[20]

Maguolo's professional career:

1915	Student Draftsman at Mauran Russell & Crowell, St. Louis
1916	Junior Draftsman at Ed. Lasar Mfg. Co., St. Louis
1917	Senior Draftsman at American Smelting & Refining Co., St. Louis
1919	Senior Draftsman at Ferrand & Fitch, Architects, St. Louis
1924	Principal at Cross and Cross Architects, New York City
1930	Principal at Offices of C.B. Schoeppl, Architect, Miami, Florida
1931	Principal at O'Meara and Hills, Architects, St. Louis
1934-35	O'Meara & Hills, Architects – Maguolo & Ditchy, Associates
1936-37	C.B. Schoeppl & George Maguolo, Associates Architects
1938	George Maguolo, Architect, Miami, Florida
1939-1944	P.M. O'Meara & Associates., St. Louis (G. Maguolo & G.E. Quick)
1945-1959	Maguolo and Quick, Architects/Engineers, St. Louis with branch offices active in Minneapolis, Detroit, Cincinnati and Baltimore George E. Quick died in January of 1960.

Maguolo traveled and did research in Western Europe in 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1959, received the Citation of Merit from Washington University (St. Louis) in 1955, and was listed in The FORUM Survey of 100 largest Architect's offices in June of 1959. Mr. Maguolo was a registered architect in twenty-three states including: Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

A listing of his work includes the following:

1925	Number One Sutton Square, New York City
1926	Barclay Hotel, New York City
1927	Residence at Roslyn, Roslyn, New York
1928	Guaranty Trust Company, Paris, France
1929	City Bank Farmers Trust Co., New York City
1934	Villa St. Felix Motherhouse, Plymouth, Michigan
1936	Residence, Miami Beach, Florida
1936	The Bohn Residence, Miami Beach, Florida
1937	The Fisher Residence, Miami Beach, Florida
1938	The Burkart Residence, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
1939	Blessed Sacrament Church, Hibbing Minnesota
1941	St. Louis Cathedral Rectory, St. Louis, Missouri
1942/48	Dorm, School, Chapel & Auditorium for House of Good Shepard, Detroit, Michigan

[19] "George John Maguolo Funeral Is Tomorrow," St. Louis Post-Dispatch, January 6, 1975. 8A.
[20] A.I.A. nomination for Fellowship was provided by the St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

1948 St. Francis Hospital Chapel, Wichita, Kansas
1948 Seton Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio
1949 Veterans Administration Hospital, Grand Island, Nebraska
1949 Veterans Administration Hospital, Poplar Bluff, Missouri
1950 Holy Spirit Church, St. Paul, Minnesota
1950 Mercy Hospital, Springfield, Ohio
1950 St. Joseph's Hospital Boiler House & Laundry, St. Paul, Minnesota
1951 The Cenacle Retreat House for Women, Clayton, Missouri
1951 Mercy Memorial Hospital, Urbana, Ohio
1951 Precious Blood Church, Detroit, Michigan
1951 Waupun Memorial Hospital, Waupun, Wisconsin
1952 Annunziata Church, Hibbing Ladue, Missouri
1952 Mercy Hospital Addition, Portsmouth, Ohio
1952 St. Louis House of Retreats, White House, Missouri
1952 St. Mary of the Plains Academy, Dodge City, Kansas
1953 DePaul Hospital Nurses Home, St. Louis, Missouri
1953 Lee Memorial Hospital, Dowagiac, Michigan
1953 Mercy Hospital Nurses Home, Portsmouth, Ohio
1953 St. John Hospital, Detroit, Michigan
1953 St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Missouri
1953 St. Joseph's Hospital Addition, Brainerd, Minnesota
1953 St. Michael's Hospital, Grand Forks, North Dakota
1954 Precious Blood Rectory, Detroit, Michigan
1954 Library Building, St. Mary's Seminary, Perryville, Missouri
1954 Villa St. Michael Infirmary, Baltimore, Maryland
1955 Alexian Brothers Novitiate, Gresham, Wisconsin
1955 Campion High School Faculty Building, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin
1955 Alverno College Group, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1955 Cardinal Glennon Memorial Hospital for Children, St. Louis, Missouri
1955 St. Vincent's Hospital Addition, Toledo, Ohio
1956 Alverna College Music Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1956 Divine Savior Hospital, Portage, Wisconsin
1956 Mercy Hospital Nurses Home, Hamilton, Ohio
1956 St. Clare Novitiate & Motherhouse, Rochester, Minnesota
1956 St. Mary's Hospital, Evansville, Indiana
1957 Alverna College Residence Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
1957 Grey Nuns' Motherhouse, Lexington, Massachusetts
1957 Our Lady of the Pillar Church and Rectory Building, Ladue, Missouri
1957 Our Lady of the Rosary Cathedral and Rectory Building, Duluth, Minnesota
1957 Interior of St. Charles Borromeo Church, St. Louis, Missouri
1957 St. Louis Cathedral Sacristies, St. Louis, Missouri
1957 St. Mary's School of Nursing, Knoxville, Tennessee
1958 Marillac Jr. College Building, Normandy, Missouri
1958 Mercy Generalate Motherhouse, Bethesda, Maryland
1958 Mount Saint Scholastica College Dorm & Student Activity Building, Atchison, Kansas
1958 St. Charles Borromeo Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota
1958 St. Mary's Hospital Addition, Duluth, Minnesota
1958 Replacement of East Unit, St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minnesota
1958 St. Mary's Hospital, Evansville, Indiana
1958 Villa Duchesne Chapel Building, Frontenac, Missouri

1958 Seton High School Addition, Cincinnati, Ohio
1959 Alexian Brothers Hospital Addition, St. Louis, Missouri
1959 New Facilities Wing – Good Samaritan Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio
1959 Our Lady of Mercy Hospital Addition, Mariemont, Ohio
1959 Psychiatric Addition, St. John's Hospital, Springfield, Missouri
1959 Mosaics and Interior Finishes, St. Louis Cathedral, St. Louis, Missouri
1959 St. Mary's Hospital Addition, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
* Alton Memorial Hospital Addition, Alton, Illinois
* Mt. Providence School and Chapel Addition, Normandy, Missouri

* Under construction at the time this nomination was completed in 1959.

It is interesting to note that Maguolo was associated with O'Meara early in his career, O'Meara & Hills in 1931 and 1934-35 and P.M. O'Meara & Associates from 1939-1944. The firm of Maguolo and Quick was hired to design the original building for the Saint Mary of the Plains campus in 1950. The firm was in place from 1945-1959 and George E. Quick died in January of 1960. In 1962, the St. Louis firm of Drake and O'Meara was hired to develop the campus master plan and design two dormitory buildings at Saint Mary of the Plains. It is unclear if this was the O'Meara with which Maguolo was formerly associated.

HENNESSY HALL
ST. MARY OF THE
PLAINS CAMPUS

FORD COUNTY, KS

UTM 14
411063 E
4181307 N