



ST. GREGORY THE GREAT CATHOLIC CHURCH



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PREFACE

One of the most significant moments in the life of a parish community is the building of a church. A church is a place where the Christian community gathers to hear the word of God, to pray together, to celebrate the sacraments and to participate in the Eucharist. It is also a building whose art and architecture is steeped in meaning as it raises hearts and minds to the One who is the source of all truth and beauty.

Nestled upon a hill in the northwest corner of the Archdiocese of Kansas City in Kansas, St. Gregory the Great Catholic Church has been a pillar of the Marysville community for more than 150 years. With its church falling into disrepair and greatly in need of updating, discussions began in 2008 for what has now become the fifth church building in the history of the parish. Through these discussions, it was decided that the old church would be renovated into a new parish hall while the old parish hall would be demolished and a new church built in its place. The project was brought to completion in 2018 thanks to the hard work and generosity of many people. Once again, St. Gregory the Great Catholic Church stands tall along the Marysville skyline.

In our fast-paced and noisy world, the hope is that this new church offers generations to come a quiet, sacred and beautiful place to grow in their love and knowledge of God.

Exterior

Built in the Gothic style with a height of 113' and numerous pointed arches, the new church expresses the human heart's desire to know and love God by naturally raising a person's attention up to the heavens. This Gothic style honors the style of churches built by the German immigrants who settled in northern Kansas. The approximately 120,000 red bricks and stone accents match the materials used throughout Marysville and exude a certain timelessness and permanence. The main entrance, or portal, with its four ornamental bronze doors is both practical and symbolic. It is a reminder of Christ referring to Himself as the Gate (Jn 10:9) and the Way (Jn 14:6) to the Father. The granite cornerstone and monument sign were both provided by Cornerstone Granite Memorials.

STONE MEDALLIONS

Three large stone medallions measuring over 5½' across adorn the facade of the building. Fittingly, on either side of the bell tower, are representations of St. Gregory the Great

(west side) and the Coat of Arms of the Archdiocese (east side). Above the entrance to the parish hall is the medal of St. Benedict. This medallion is meant to honor the many Benedictines that have served in the parish over the years.

It is also meant to be a reminder to parishioners to serve everyone that comes to the parish with Benedictine hospitality. See page 9 for more details.

BELL TOWER AND STEEPLE

Built and donated by Landoll Corporation, the 40' tall bell tower and steeple structure was set in place on September 15, 2017. A large crowd watched on this windy Kansas day as the nearly 35,000 lbs structure was set in place held solely by the steeple cross. All parishioners had the unique opportunity to sign the bell tower before it was positioned. The gold cross on the top of the steeple is over 6' wide and 9' tall and is reminiscent of the gold cross that was once on the steeple of the 1895 Landmark Church.



On May 28, 2017, after the last Mass in the 1976 Church, the foundation of the new church was blessed and five medals (St. Gregory the Great, Miraculous Medal,

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St. Joseph, St. Benedict, and St. Francis of Assisi) were inserted into the center of the bell tower's concrete foundation.

Located inside the bell tower are the three original bells of the 1895 Landmark Church. The bells are dated 1904 and were fabricated by the E. W. Vanduzen Co. and the Buckeye Bell Foundry. They were blessed by Bishop Fink on February 28, 1904. Inscribed on the largest bell are the Latin words "Gregorius Magnus. Vivos voco defunctos Plango fulgura frango" (*Gregory the Great. I call the living. I mourn the dead. I break the lightning*). This is a beautiful summary of the purpose of a church bell which rings before Mass to call the faithful to prayer, and in ancient times was rang as a way to try and dispel storms. They are slowly rung at the end of a funeral to mourn the dead. Inscribed on the second largest bell is "Laus Deo et Mariae. In Memory of Martin Kahao" (*Praise God and Mary*) and on the smallest bell is "Sancta Maria Gloria in excelsis Deo" (*Holy Mary. Glory to God in the highest*). These bells will ring the Angelus at 8AM, 12PM and 6PM.

The clocks on each side of the bell tower were built by Landoll Corporation and are a common feature of church bell towers. These clocks recall that all time belongs to God, who is the Alpha and the Omega. As Cardinal Ratzinger, who later became Pope Benedict XVI, once wrote, "All time is God's time."

Interior

■ What do we do when we dedicate this church? In the heart of the world, placed before God and mankind, with a humble and joyful act of faith, we raise up this massive material structure, fruit of nature and an immense achievement of human intelligence which gave birth to this work of art. It stands as a visible sign of the invisible God, to whose glory these spires rise like arrows pointing towards absolute light and to the One who is Light, Height and Beauty itself.

-Pope Benedict XVI, November 7, 2010
(Homily from Mass of Dedication of the Sagrada Familia, Barcelona)

NARTHEX

The narthex, or entryway into the church, is a place to welcome, to gather and help the faithful transition from everyday life to the celebration of the liturgy and sacraments. A large terrazzo floor with a decorative cross inlay greets the faithful. Four new stained glass windows are visible in the narthex, each made by Hoefer Custom Stained Glass.



Photos:
Opposite Page - The corner sign is installed.

Left - Bell tower frame signed by community.

Below - Stencilers begin the process of hand painting the walls.

The large transom window above the entrance doors depicts Jesus on a boat preaching to the crowds. High above the terrazzo floor are two large rose windows. The smaller one on the south side of the narthex measures 10' in diameter and is a decorative window meant to fill the narthex with natural light. The large rose window on the back wall of the choir loft is 12' in diameter and is a powerful depiction of the Holy Spirit that is reminiscent of the Holy Spirit window in St. Peter's Basilica. The stained glass window in the west window of the narthex depicts Jesus giving the "keys of the kingdom" to Peter (Mt 16:19).



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NAVE

With seating for approximately 600 people, the nave, or body of the church, is a visually impressive display of natural colors, decorative stenciling, and a soaring ceiling that stretches to nearly 60' in height. Along with the various sanctuary furnishings, these elements invoke a sense of awe and sacredness.

The terrazzo floor from the narthex continues into the nave of the church as the main aisle. Embedded into the flooring are large symbols of the three Theological Virtues of Faith (*Fides*), Hope (*Spes*), and Charity (*Caritas*). The Theological Virtues are the very foundation of Christian moral activity and have God as their origin, motive, and object. It is thus fitting that they guide the faithful along their way to the sanctuary.

The Stations of the Cross that hang along the walls are the original Stations from the 1895 Landmark Church. The Stations were removed from their original frames to fit inside the 1976 Church and have been recently repainted by April Spicer, Mark & Renee Hoffman, Dave Hammett, and Jennifer Taphorn. Whether celebrated together with a community or individually, the Stations of the Cross offer the faithful an opportunity to meditate on the passion and death of our Lord.

On the walls of the church are twelve gold crosses with candle holders. These are the places where Archbishop Naumann anointed the walls with Sacred Chrism during the Mass of Dedication, thereby consecrating the church and making it a place for sacred use. The candles were lit for the first time during the Mass of Dedication and are lit on the anniversary of the consecration each year (May 26). These consecration crosses were graciously purchased by the Altar Society.

In the nave are 62 pews spanning four sections built by Ratigan-Schottler Manufacturing. They are made of northern grown solid red oak with custom ends and upholstered seats. The holy water fonts at the main entrance of the nave also came from the 1895 Landmark Church. The holy water font on the east entrance was purchased at an auction and is believed to have been from the now closed St. Monica's Catholic Church in Waterville, Kansas.



Stations of the Cross: Before (Left) and After (Right)

the Christian faith, and remind the faithful that the earthly liturgy is a foretaste of the heavenly liturgy (CCC 1090).

At the center of this reredos is Christ on the Cross which recalls the words from Scripture, "They will look upon him whom they have pierced" (Jn 19:37). The Paschal Mystery of Christ's death and Resurrection are at the very heart of the Good News proclaimed to the world and is thus very fittingly at the heart of the Reredos. As St. Paul wrote, "We proclaim Christ crucified, a stumbling block to Jews and foolishness to Gentiles" (1 Cor 1:23). At the foot of the Cross are Mary, the mother of Jesus, and the Apostle John. Surrounding the crucifixion scene are numerous saints, large and small, a visible reminder of the Communion of Saints, that great cloud of witnesses in heaven encouraging Christians on their pilgrimage through life.



Reredos (high altar) laid out and ready to be assembled.

REREDOS

Upon entering the nave, attention is immediately drawn towards the Reredos, also called a 'high altar'. A reredos is a decorative altarpiece placed behind an altar. Often elaborately decorated and adorned with numerous statues and sacred images, a reredos uses art and architecture to raise souls and minds toward heaven, teach the richness and beauty of

Not original to the reredos are the tabernacle, altar stone

containing the relics of an unknown saint, altar crucifix above the tabernacle and angel statues on either side of the tabernacle. These items all date back to the 1895 Landmark Church. Complementing the reredos in the large archway apse is decorative stenciling done by Reihle Decorating.

■ "Therefore, since we are surrounded by so great a cloud of witnesses, let us rid ourselves of every burden and sin that clings to us and persevere in running the race that clings before us while keeping our eyes fixed on Jesus, the leader and perfecter of faith."

(Heb 12:1-2)

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BRIEF HISTORY OF REREDOS

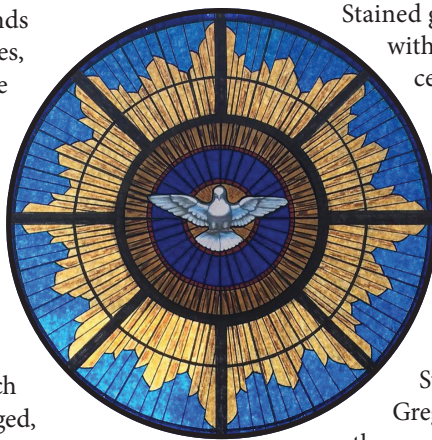
The reredos is said to have been built in Austria in 1865, just three years after St. Gregory's was founded. On the back of the Reredos is a marking that reads "I.G. 1867". The Reredos is made of painted wood and stands approximately 43' tall. It contains 17 statues, each of which is carved from a single piece of wood.

The reredos once stood in the sanctuary of St. Peter's Church in Newark, New Jersey, which was named Queen of Angels Church in its later years. The parish dated back to 1861 and was the first church in Newark for German immigrants. The architect for the church was Otto Gsanther who designed the church in the Gothic style. As demographics changed, the church eventually became home to the first black Roman Catholic congregation in Newark. This parish became an important place during the civil rights movement and it is said that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. even visited the church a few times. The church was closed in 2012 and sat empty for two years until 2014 when it was announced that the church would be demolished. At that time all the items inside the church were sold, including the reredos.

In 2016 the St. Gregory Building Committee began exploring different design options for the sanctuary of the new church. Since a reredos is a common feature in local churches, they began searching for an already existing reredos that would be fitting for the style and architecture of the new church. Impressed by the size of this reredos, its German heritage, and its already existing statue of St. Gregory the Great, the Building Committee decided to purchase the reredos from King Richard's Liturgical Design and Consulting. It was refurbished and brought to Marysville on February 26, 2018 in approximately 400 pieces. The hope is that this piece of history can inspire and teach for many more years to come.

SIDE NICHES

On both sides of the large archway are niches allowing the faithful a devotional area to pray and light a candle. Two large antique statues were purchased to fill these large spaces and placed on pedestals refurbished from the 1976 Church. Statues are meant to teach the Faith and commemorate the Christians that have come before us. Inside the east niche is a 62" statue of St. Joseph with the child Jesus. Inside the west niche is a 64" statue of Mary as Our Lady of Grace. One of the votive candle stands has been with the parish for many years



while the new matching one was a generous gift in memory of Bill and Nita Lyhane by Doc and Janice Lyhane.

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

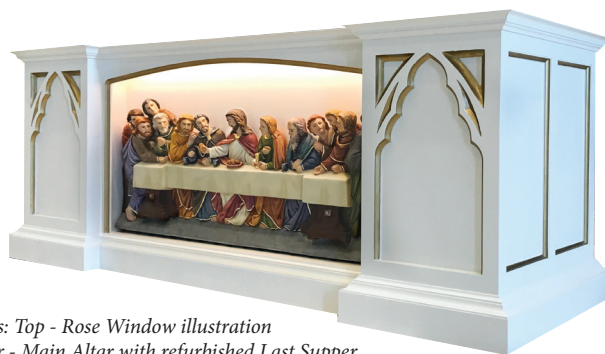
Stained glass windows have filled church interiors with beautiful images of colored light for many centuries. These decorative windows not only inspire but they also teach the Faith.

Along each side of the nave will be stained glass windows from the 1895 Landmark Church. These windows were re-sized and used in the 1976 Church. The windows are being refurbished to fit the new larger windows. Six saints decorate the east side of the nave (St. Patrick, St. Brigid of Ireland, St. Andrew, St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St.

Gregory and St. Catherine of Alexandria) while three moments in the life of Christ decorate the west side (the Annunciation, the Holy Family with St. John the Baptist, and the Agony in the Garden).

SANCTUARY FURNISHINGS

Like the pews, most of the sanctuary furnishings were built by Ratigan-Schottler Manufacturing. This includes the main altar, ambo, communion rail and baptismal font.



Photos: Top - Rose Window illustration
Center - Main Altar with refurbished Last Supper
Bottom - new pews reflect the 1895 Landmark Church style.

The main altar, sometimes referred to as the 'altar of sacrifice', is made out of painted poplar with a native stone top (*mensa*). It, along with the other new sanctuary

furnishings, were designed to match the style and color of the reredos. In the front of the main altar is the refurbished Last Supper relief that was in the reredos of the 1895 Landmark Church and then hung in the narthex of the 1976 Church. In the back of the main altar is a small compartment with a glass door in which are placed the relics of the parish: St. Gregory the Great, North American Martyrs,



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St. Joseph, slivers of the True Cross, and St. Anthony of Padua (new). These relics of saints call to mind the great tombs of the ancient Roman catacombs where early Christians celebrated the Mass in hiding.

Although the baptismal font itself is new, the bowl and lid were a part of the baptismal font from the 1976 Church.

Some of the older items in the sanctuary are the refurbished presider's chair, server chairs and credence table which date back to the 1895 Landmark Church. The Paschal candle stand and the six candle stands surrounding the main altar have been with the parish since 1904. They were given by Nicholas Koppes in memory of deceased members of his family. The ornate sanctuary lamp also dates back to the 1895 Landmark Church.

The new ambry containing the holy oils was a gift in memory of Brady Strunk. The new altar crucifix, missal stand, and processional cross and candles were a gift in memory of Francis and Mary Smith.

CHAPEL

In the southeast corner of the church building is a small chapel that can be used for various occasions. On its north wall hangs the large crucifix donated by Jim Schramm, Sr. that once hung in the sanctuary of the 1976 Church. On the east wall will be one of the original windows of the 1895 Landmark Church depicting Jesus with children while the window on the south wall will be a new window made by Hoefer Custom Stained Glass depicting Jesus as the Good Shepherd.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

The new confessional, located in the back of the nave, contains a wood privacy screen made by Ratigan-Schottler Manufacturing that allows penitents to go to confession face-to-face or anonymously.

The choir and organ are located in the traditional location of a loft in the rear of the nave. This allows the musicians to guide the congregation in prayer with music without the worry of being a distraction or the center of attention.



Stain glass window illustrations. Left - "Good Shepherd"
Right - "Peter and The Keys"



A vesting sacristy for priests is also located in the rear of the church. This offers the priest a quiet place to vest and prepare before celebrating Mass. Located in the northwest corner of the church is a large working sacristy where servers and sacristans prepare for Mass.

Parish Hall

The 1976 Church was renovated to be the new parish hall. This large space provides a great opportunity for the community to enjoy food and fellowship for many years to come. A new patio on the west side of the hall offers the

possibility for outdoor events and gatherings. On the north end of the patio is the cross that was a full-size prototype to the gold cross on the steeple.

The railings surrounding the patio were designed and donated by Landoll Corporation. Within each panel are different symbols and saints. The four priest panels include depictions of the four gospels; Fr. Nathan (Matthew), Fr. Jim (Mark), Fr. Tony (Luke), and Fr. Gary (John). Other panels include different cross designs, St. Isadore, St. Michael, The Holy Family, St. Joseph, Mary & baby Jesus, Saint John Paul II, St. Teresa of Calcutta, Jesus, St. Rose of Lima, The Blessed Virgin, Baptism, Reconciliation, Communion, Confirmation, Matrimony, Holy Orders, Anointing of the Sick, St. Francis of Assisi, St. John Vianney, St. Paul, St. Patrick, St. Philip, St. Christopher, St. Scholastica, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Telemachus, and a dove to depict the Holy Spirit. Fence panels and bricks were used to fundraise for the completion of the Church and hall.

Leading from the narthex to the parish hall is a new hallway along which are a number of different statues that have been with the parish for many decades. The new and larger restrooms are located in the former chapel of the 1976 Church.



Fence railing around church

THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES



Terrazzo floor from the narthex continues into the nave of the church as the main aisle. Embedded into the flooring are large symbols of the three Theological Virtues; Faith (Fides), Hope (Spes) and Charity (Caritas).

THE LIFE OF ST. GREGORY THE GREAT

Gregory was born around the year 540 in Rome, Italy, to a wealthy family from whom two popes had come in the past. He was talented and respected, and was appointed to the civil position of prefect of Rome when he was about thirty-two years old. He soon sold his possessions, and turned his home into a Benedictine Monastery, becoming a monk around 575. He established six other monasteries in Sicily. He also became a missionary to England.

Gregory was appointed the pope's representative to the imperial court in Constantinople (the residence of the emperor). He later returned to Rome and entered a monastery, though he continued to serve as a papal advisor. When the pope died in 590, Gregory, himself reluctant, was elected by unanimous acclamation as his successor on September 3, 590. He was ill throughout most of his pontificate, but Pope Gregory was an active and tenacious leader during a period troubled by famine and the invasion of Italy by the Lombards (a barbarian tribe).

Gregory acquired certain civil responsibilities due to the collapse of civil authority in the West, which helped to increase the power and prestige of the papacy in the world. Gregory instituted reforms, restored Church discipline, and promoted monastic life. He sent monks as missionaries to England (including St. Augustine of Canterbury), and to France, Spain, and Africa.

Gregory had a great influence on Church liturgy and music. One of his contributions was to codify and standardize the use of chant in the Church, now called "Gregorian Chant." His writings on moral theology and the lives of the saints were highly respected during the Middle Ages.

St. Gregory (ca. 540-604) is one of the few Church figures honored with the title "the Great." He was a great and highly respected pope and was also named Doctor of the Church (an eminent and reliable teacher).

Gregory's mother is Saint Silvia and his aunt is Saint Emiliania.

"This very day is a day of truce, a day for conversion."
— St. Gregory the Great

Heaven and earth are full of your glory

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ST. GREGORY'S THROUGH THE AGES



Photos: (1) - Third Church with Rectory (2) - Inside of the Third Church During Mass (3) - Inside Fourth Church During Dedication (4) Fourth Church

1875-1879

Land for the first church building was purchased from Thomas Waterson on October 10, 1873. It was located along the steep banks of Spring Creek and was a brick structure 24' x 50'. The inside was never plastered. The altar of the church was made of a dry goods box. No pews were set up and parishioners brought their own chairs.

1879-1895

A new frame church was erected near the depot in 1879. It was 24' x 40'. No picture of the building exists. During this time, in 1881, the school began. Parish membership numbered about 60 families (300 people).

1895-1976

Foundation for the landmark church was completed in 1886. The dimensions were 50' x 100' with a 10' projection of the towers. Services were held in the basement until the upper part was completed. The church was dedicated and completed in 1895. A 20' addition was completed in 1921. The seating capacity of the church was 600 on the main floor and the gallery could accommodate 100 more. The last Mass in the church was held on December 20, 1975. The church was torn down in 1976.

PHOTOS 1, 2

1976-2017

Following the decision to demolish the old church the building committee toured the country and brought back ideas for the new church. Construction began in 1975. It was L-shaped at 80' x 100' with a 60' x 75' parish hall that could accommodate 500 parishioners. Archbishop Strecker dedicated the church on March 21, 1976. The last Mass in the church was held on May 28, 2017. The school gym was used to celebrate mass until May 25, 2018.

PHOTOS 3, 4

A detailed history of the parish can be purchased at the parish office.

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Two large medallions adorn the façade of our church and visually represent who we are as a parish: A parish of the Archdiocese of Kansas City in Kansas named after the Pope and Doctor of the Church, St. Gregory the Great. A large medallion of the St. Benedict Medal hangs above the main entrance of the parish hall to honor the many Benedictines that have served in our parish and as a reminder to greet all visitors with Benedictine hospitality.

PAPAL TIARA

The papal tiara, or *triregnum*, is a three-tiered crown in the shape of a beehive, a common symbol used throughout the centuries to depict the papal office. St. Gregory was pope between 590-604 AD.

DOVE

The dove, a common symbol of the Holy Spirit, is depicted as resting on St. Gregory's shoulder and whispering in his ear as he writes.



S. GREGORIUS MAGNUS PM

Latin for: "Saint Gregory the Great." The 'PM' is an abbreviation of the common papal title, "Pontifex Maximus".

BOOK WITH PEN

St. Gregory is depicted seated and deeply focused on writing. As pope, St. Gregory was well-renowned for his leadership, reforms, evangelization of England, service to the poor, and especially his prolific writings. He is honored as a Doctor of the Church.

MEDALLION OF ST. GREGORY THE GREAT

MITER

The jeweled miter above the shield indicates that the coat of arms is that of a diocese.

ARCHIDIOECESIS KANSANOPOLITANA IN KANSAS

Latin for: "Archdiocese of Kansas City in Kansas."

KEYS AND CROSS

The overlapping keys and inverted cross are classic representations of St. Peter, the Apostle, titular of the Cathedral of the Archdiocese. The inverted cross signifies that St. Peter, to be martyred by crucifixion, felt himself unworthy even to die in the same manner as the cross and therefore requested to be crucified upside down. The overlapping keys are a reference to the "keys to the Kingdom of Heaven" given by Jesus to St. Peter.



COAT OF ARMS OF THE ARCHDIOECESIS

CRESCENT MOON

The crescent moon signifies the Blessed Mother in her title of the Immaculate Conception. Under this title she is considered the Patroness of the United States, as well as the Archdiocese.

TOWER

The tower, a symbol of a fortress, reflects the fort town of Leavenworth. Prior to its current name, the Archdiocese was named the Diocese of Leavenworth. When population shifted more heavily to Kansas City, the See was transferred to Kansas City and raised to the level of an archdiocese.

RIVER

The two streams of water joining together signifies the Kansas (Kaw) and the Missouri Rivers which join together in the See City.

PAX

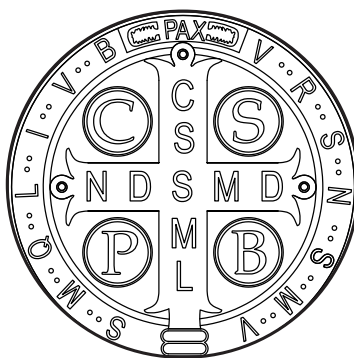
Latin for "Peace."

FOUR LARGE LETTERS AROUND CROSS

C.S.P.B. (Crux Sancti Patris Benedicti), which is Latin for, "The cross of the Holy Father Benedict."

LEFT SIDE OF MEDAL

Encircling the left side of the back of the medal are the letters S.M.Q.L.I.V.B. (Sunt mala quae libas; ipse venena bibas), which is Latin for, "The drink you offer is evil drink that poison yourself."



SAINT BENEDICT CROSS

LETTERS IN THE CROSS

In the center of the back of the medal, there is a cross which St. Benedict greatly loved and used to drive away demons. On the vertical beam are the following letters: C.S.S.M.L. (Crux sacra sit mihi lux), which is Latin for, "May the holy cross be for me a light."

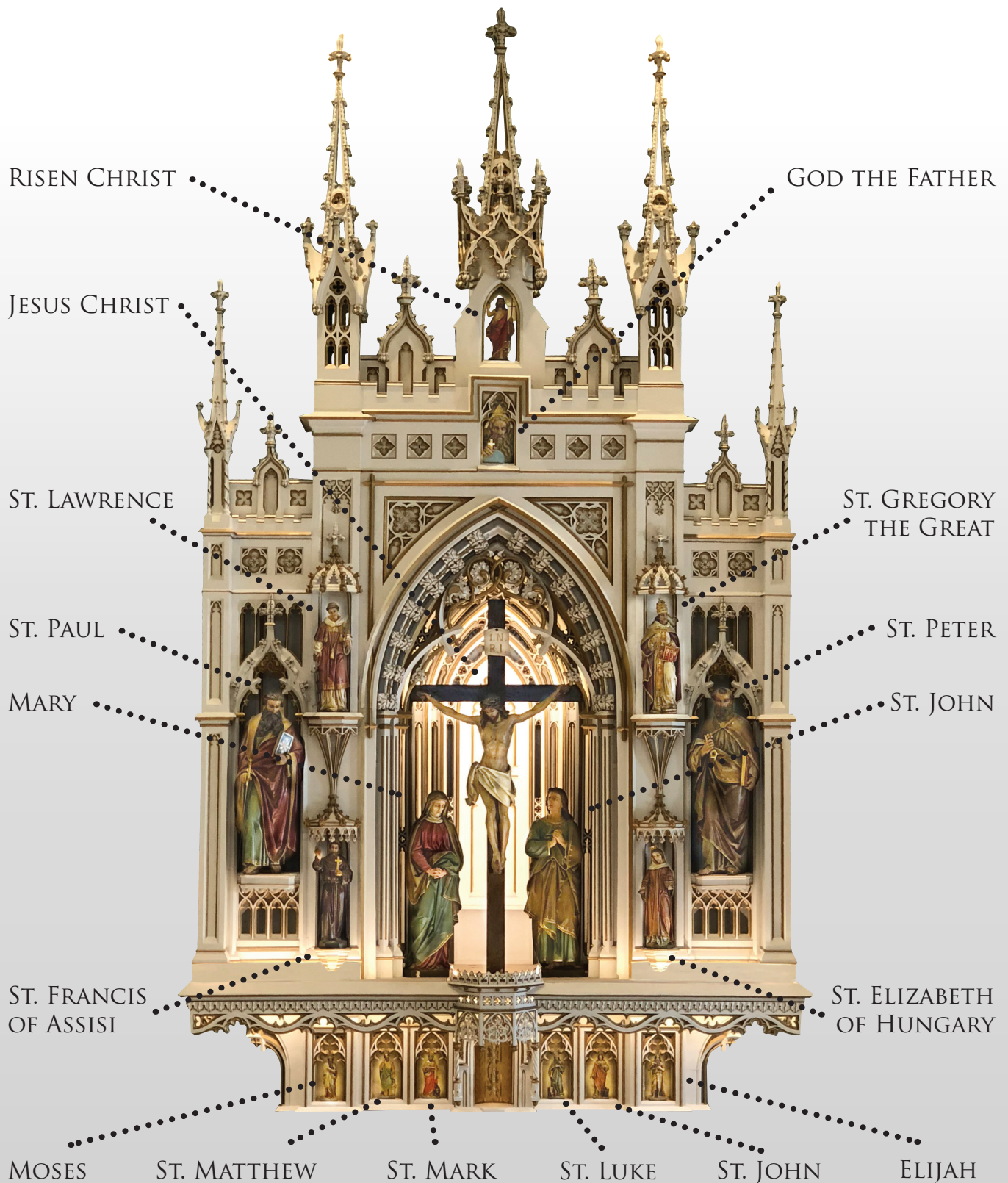
On the horizontal beam, there are five letters N.D.S.M.D. (Non draco sit mihi dux), which is Latin for, "Let not the dragon be my guide."

RIGHT SIDE OF THE MEDAL

Encircling the right side of the back of the medal are the letters V.R.S.N.S.M.V. (Vade retro Satana; nunquam suade mihi vana), which is Latin for "Be gone, Satan! Suggest not to me thy vain things."

**image from the back of the St. Benedict Medal*

THE REREDOS STATUES



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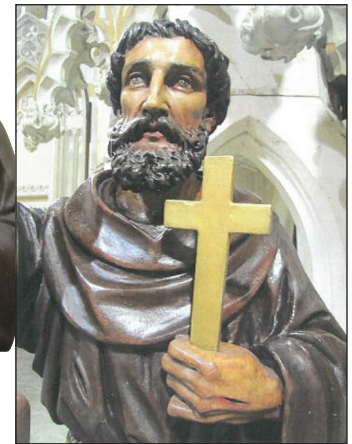
BEFORE



AFTER



BEFORE



AFTER



BEFORE



AFTER

Before and After Photos of the Statues and the Reredos.



DURING REPAIR



AFTER

BRIEF HISTORY OF BUILDING PROJECT

In April of 1975 construction began on the 'fourth' church building. The last service in the 1895 Landmark Church was on December 20, 1975. On March 21, 1976 the new church was dedicated and the 1895 Landmark Church was demolished.

— 1993 —

October 19: Fr. Joe Cramer writes to Archbishop Keleher about the possibility of moving St. John of God Church from Chicago.

— 1995 —

June 24/25: Led by Fr. Joe Cramer, a final report is given to the parish after 18 months of research on the possibility of moving St. John of God Church from the South Side of Chicago to Marysville at a cost of \$10,574,848. The recommendation was to not pursue moving the church.

— 2006 —

October: Fr. Gary proposes improvements to the existing church building.

— 2007 —

September: The Altar Society presents a report to the Parish Council and Finance Council of renovation needs.

— 2008 —

Fr. Anthony Putti replaces Fr. Gary Pennings as pastor.

Late in the year, the building committee is being formed eventually including Arnold Nagely, Lynn Bruna, Gilbert Schmitz, Bob Welch, Bill Oborny and Paula Landoll-Smith.

— 2009 —

October/November: Fr. Putti, Bob Welch and Bill Oborny write to Archbishop Naumann requesting permission to consider the project of renovating St. Gregory's church and hall. Archbishop grants preliminary approval.

December: Comments are received from parishioners after Mass with general comments very close to the proposal the Altar Society had presented to the Parish and Finance Councils in 2007.

— 2010 —

January 28: The Building Committee meets for first time to begin discussion of "updating and renovating of church facilities in conjunction with the parish 150th anniversary in 2012". The goal for completion was August of 2012.

The building committee and Fr. Anthony Putti appoint Don Landoll, Building Chair. Paula Landoll-Smith, Joan Wacek, Gilbert Schmitz, Bob Welch and Bill Oborny work with the parish and Archdiocese leadership on plans for a new church.

Fr. Jim Shaughnessy replaces Fr. Anthony Putti as pastor.

— 2012 —

April: HTK Architects is chosen by the Building Committee to assist in the design and construction of the new church.

May 22: The "Initial Drawing Review" with HTK is held to discuss desires for new church.

Fr. Jim Shaughnessy appoints parish council reps Jeff Schell and Bob Voet to committee.

— 2016 —

July 1: Fr. Nathan Haverland replaces Fr. Jim Shaughnessy as pastor.

September 2: Fr. Nathan is installed as pastor on the Feast of St. Gregory and announces that the Archdiocese has given approval to move forward with bidding the project.

November 8: The project is put out for bid.

December 8: Bids are received and opened on the Solemnity of the Immaculate Conception. AHRS had the lowest bid but was higher than expected.

— 2017 —

February 15: The building contract is signed by the Archdiocese.

February 22: The Notice to Proceed is given to AHRS.

March 27-31: The Parish Hall is demolished.

May 28: The last Mass in the old church is held after which the foundation for the new church is blessed and the old church is emptied.

June 15: The first iron column is signed by Fr. Nathan and then installed.

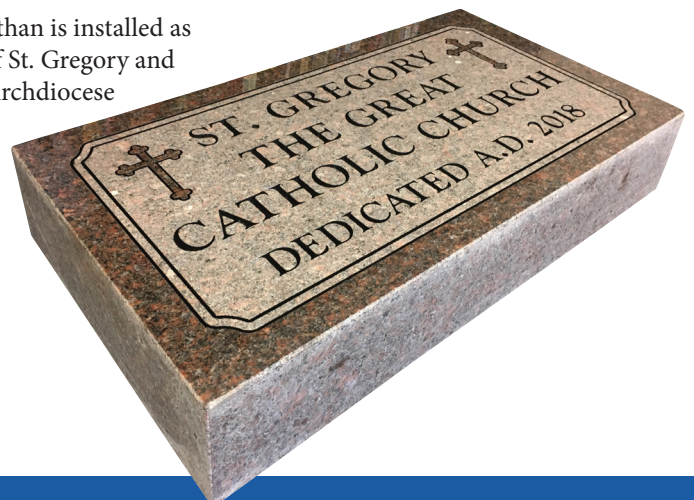
September 15: The bell tower and steeple are lifted into place.

November 8: The cornerstone is installed.

— 2018 —

February 26: The Reredos is delivered and installation begins.

May 26: Mass of Dedication.

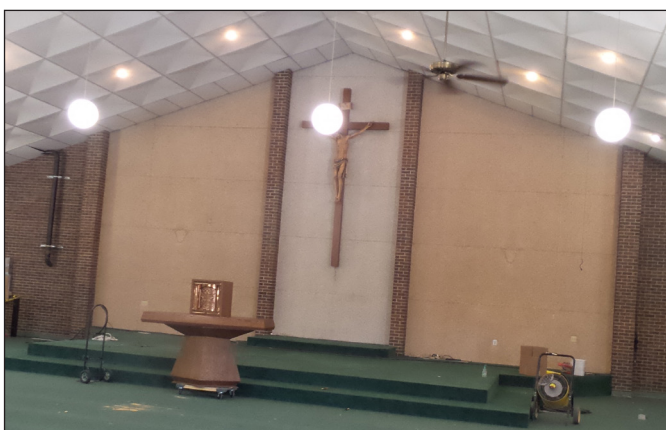


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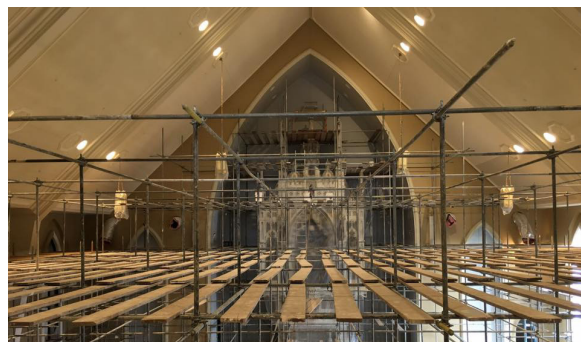
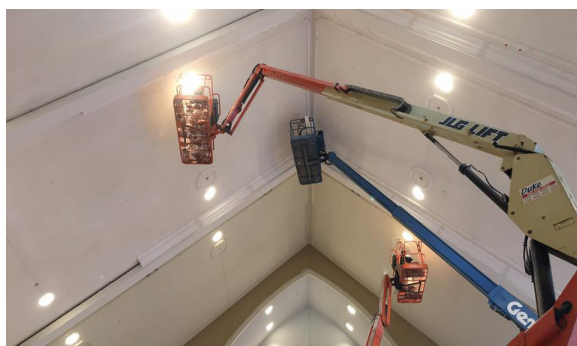
A LOOK BACK



MOVING DAY



HALF WAY THERE



Photos:
Top Section:
Moving the pews out
of the church, Rolling
St. Gregory out of the
entrance and the almost
bare 1976 Church.

Bottom Section:
Top Left - Trim work,
Bottom Left - View of
scaffolding from the
choir loft, set up for
the stencilers.
Right - Riehle
Decorating stencilers
at work.

ST. GREGORY THE GREAT CATHOLIC CHURCH

BELL TOWER AND STEEPLE PLACEMENT



Pictured Above - Left to Right: Wes Schroeder, Phil Landoll, Paula Landoll-Smith, Don Landoll and Father Nathan Haverland



Left - Doug Ungerer, Don Landoll and Todd Laflin watch as the steeple is placed.

Right - Doug Ungerer and Todd Laflin welded the steeple structure to building.

ST. GREGORY THE GREAT

CATHOLIC CHURCH

With heartfelt gratitude to all those who made the building of our new church and parish hall possible

Archbishop Joseph Naumann -
Archbishop of the Archdiocese of Kansas City in Kansas

Fr. Nathan Haverland - Pastor

St. Gregory Building Committee
Don Landoll (Chair), Paula Landoll-Smith,
Bill Oborny, Jeff Schell, Bob Voet,
Joan Wacek, and Bob Welch

Archdiocese Construction Consultants
Leon Roberts and Kent Francis

HTK Architects
Mark Franzen (President) and
Russell Arfmann (Project Manager)

AHRS Construction Inc.
Eric Stallbaumer (Project Manager) and
Lonny Pierce (Project Superintendent)

OTHER CONTRIBUTORS

Cody Sedlacek, Landoll Corporation
(Project Assistant)

Bell Tower, Steeple, Clocks and
Bell Refurbishment
Landoll Corporation
(Marysville, KS)

Audio/Visual Equipment
DK Audio Visual
(Colorado Springs, CO)

Stained Glass Windows
Hoefler Custom Stained Glass
(Hutchison, KS)

Reredos
King Richard's Liturgical
Design & Contracting
(Alpharetta, GA)

Stenciling
Riehle Decorating
(Cresco, IA)

Sanctuary Furnishings
Ratigan-Schottler Manufacturing
(Beatrice, NE)

Kitchen Equipment
Sunflower Restaurant Supply
(Salina, KS)

Framing, Insulation, Drywall
and Ceilings
Drywall Systems

GFRP Trims
Plasterkraft

Door and Hardware Supplier
Topeka Foundry

Structural Steel
HME, Inc.

Pre-Engineered Metal Building
Alliance Steel

Casework and Wood Trim
Cabinetry & Millwork Concepts

Fire Sprinkler
Continental Fire Sprinkler

Elevator
Thyssen Krupp Elevator

Fabric Wall Panels in the Back
Acoustical Stretched Fabric Systems

Waterproofing
Restoration & Waterproofing
Contractors

Acoustical Plaster Ceiling
J.P. Phillips

Membrane Roofing at the Parish Hall
and Bell Tower
J.B. Turner & Sons Roofing

Demolition and Street Grading
Schell Farm & Construction

Civil Engineer
Cook, Flatt & Strobel Engineers

Structural Engineer
Bob D. Campbell & Co. Inc

Mechanical/ Electrical / Plumbing
Smith & Boucher Engineers

Acoustical Design
Henderson Engineers

VARIOUS SUB-CONTRACTORS

Country Carpet

Desco Coatings Inc.

Glassman Corporation

Hunter Painting

Joe's Electric

MANKO Window Systems

Seltmann Masonry

A special thank you to these people and the many other people who helped in countless different ways!

Kirk Bradford, Brandon Vering, Lynn Bruna*, Arnold Nagley*, Fr. Anthony Putti*,

Fr. Jim Shaughnessy* and Fundraising Co-Chairs.

In Loving Memory of Gilbert Schmitz, building committee member who passed January, 2014.

**Past Committee Members*



NOVENA PRAYER TO ST. GREGORY THE GREAT

St. Gregory, you are known for your zeal for the Catholic faith, love of liturgy, and compassion and mercy toward those in need. Please help and guide us so that we may share in these virtues and thereby bring Jesus into the hearts of our families and all we encounter. We especially ask for blessings on our parish family, our priests and our deacons.

I also ask that you graciously intercede for me before God so that I might be granted the special assistance and graces that I seek (*state personal intentions here*). Help me to live as a faithful child of God and to attain the eternal happiness of heaven.

St. Gregory the Great pray for us.

Amen