

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

..... Name of Property
..... County and State
..... Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____ 1 _____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100002486

Date Listed: 06/01/2018

Property Name: Sacred Heart School

County: Dubuque

State: IA

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation



Signature of the Keeper

6/1/2018

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Bibliographical References:

The box for *Preliminary Determination of Individual Listing (36 CFR 67)* should be checked. [Part 1 approval on 9/14/2016; Project #33285.]

The IOWA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

56-2486

NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Nomination 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sacred Heart School
other names/site number Marquette Hall

2. Location

street & number 2238 Queen Street (aka 2222 Queen Street) not for publication N/A
city or town Dubuque vicinity N/A
state Iowa code IA county Dubuque code 061 zip code 52001-0608

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Starkis

16 APR 2018

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA
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 or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- 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): _____

Signature of Keeper
[Signature]

Date of Action
6/1/2018

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 count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

 N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
 Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK

roof _____
other STONE

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1915

Significant Dates

1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Heer, Fridolin, Jr. of Frid. Heer & Son

Zwack, Anton

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 listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository:

Sacred Heart School
Name of Property

Dubuque County, Iowa
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property less than 1-acre

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 42.516804 | Longitude: -90.667302 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

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 Alexa McDowell, Architectural Historian email akaymcd@hotmail.com

organization AKAY Consulting date 04/07/2018

street & number 103 W. Island Avenue telephone 515-491-5432

city or town Minneapolis state MN zip code 55401-1509

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 the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Marquette Hall, LLC

street & number 6800 W. 64th Street, Ste. 101 telephone 913-671-3389

city or town Overland Park state KS zip code 66202

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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7. Narrative Description

Site Description

Sacred Heart School¹ is a 2-story, brick and stone school building that was placed in service in 1915. The building is located in the eastern Iowa city of Dubuque (Figure 1). Situated on the Mississippi River, Dubuque was and is defined by that major waterway in the scale and type of commerce and industry that established itself in the city; by the ethnic mix that settled here; by the hilly topography which dictated the physical plan and development of the city; and by the materials that were used in the construction of the city's buildings.

Figure 1. Map of Iowa – 2017



(SOURCE: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Dubuque,+IA>. Accessed 06/10/2017)

The location of Dubuque, Iowa is indicated.

¹ The school building is variously referred to as Sacred Heart School and Marquette Hall – both of which are inscribed in stone plaques on the building façade. However, Sacred Heart School is most widely used in discussions specific to the parochial school system and issues related to events such as graduations. Further, Marquette Hall may have been retained in homage to the school building that was previously located on this site and to specify the new school's auditorium space ("hall") in the 1915 building (the Marquette Hall name plaque is mounted on the raised roof line that marks the auditorium space). As result, Sacred Heart School has been adopted as the historic name and the resource will be referred to as such throughout.

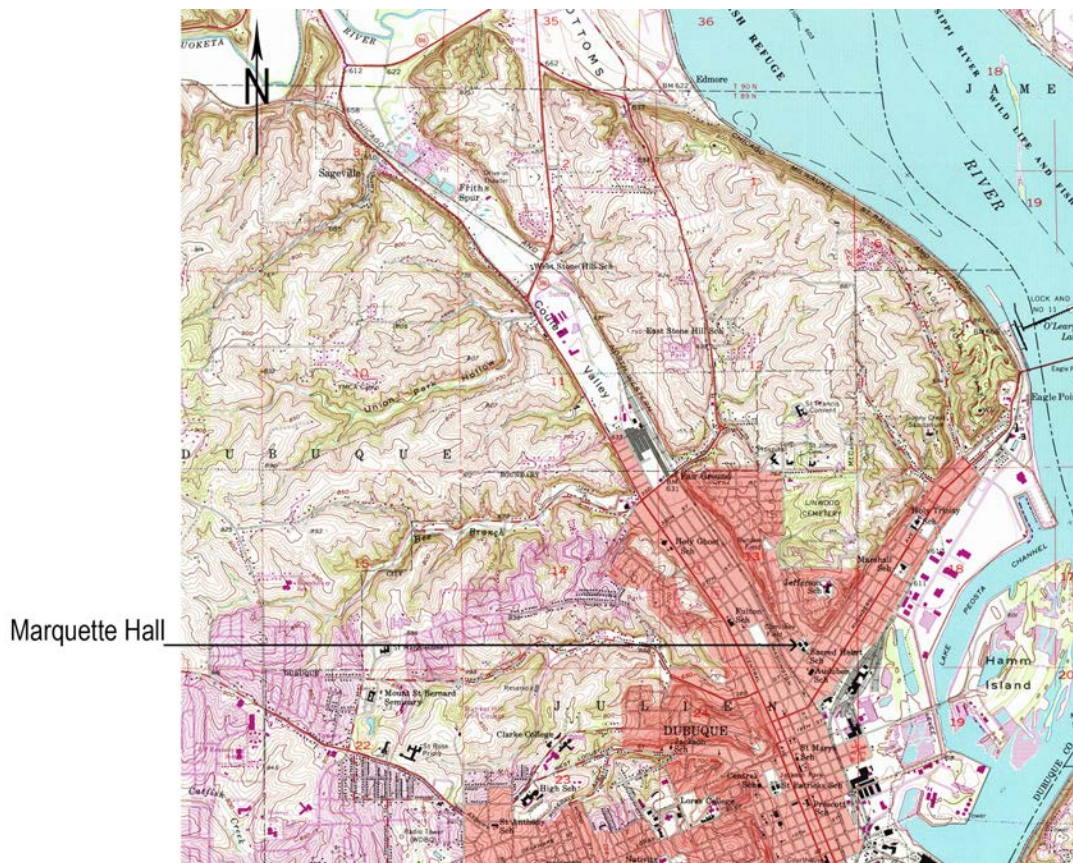
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Sacred Heart School is located north of the city’s historic commercial area and due west of Hamm Island – approximately one-mile west of the Mississippi River. The city’s topography rises from the river valley westward to areas of relatively flat terrain; the visual character of the city being largely defined by the steep roadways that lead from the river to the highland. Notably, Dubuque’s historic funicular – the Fenelon Place Elevator (1893) - is claimed to be the shortest, steepest railway in the world. Sacred Heart School is located on a plateau, set back from the descending elevation by several blocks, its terrain being generally flat. The school is situated in a predominantly residential neighborhood, with the resources of the Sacred Heart Parish (to which Marquette School was historically associated) providing the school’s immediate backdrop.

Figure 2. 7.5 Minute USGS Topographic Map – Dubuque North Quad – 1956



(SOURCE: <http://store.usgs.gov>.)

The location of Sacred Heart School is indicated.

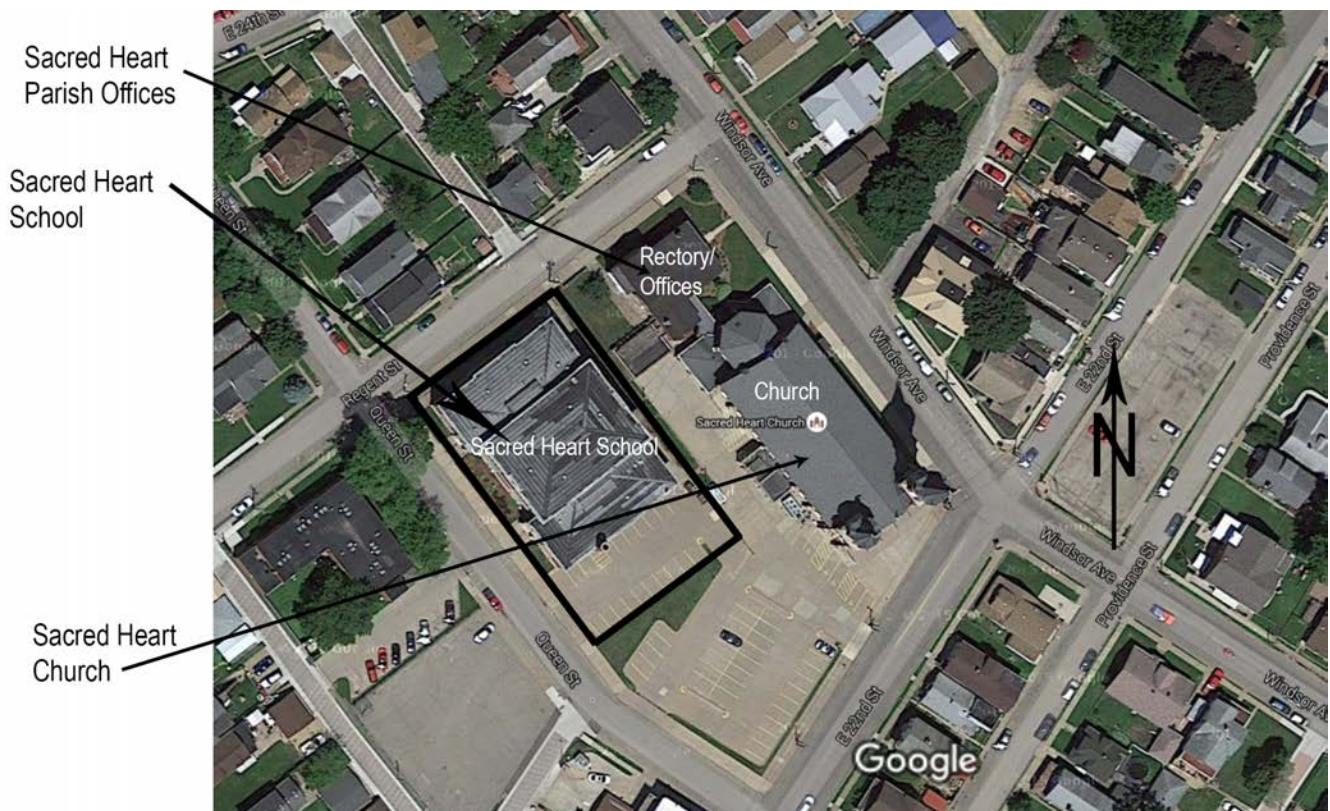
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The site upon which the school is situated is part of a larger, irregularly shaped parcel, which was historically associated with the various buildings of what is now Holy Spirit Parish (Figure 3). Currently, those buildings include Sacred Heart Church, which is located on the east half of the parcel and occupying the parcel's south two-thirds, and the former Sacred Heart rectory (now parish offices), which is situated immediately north of the church. The school building is the lone subject of the present nomination and is no longer owned by the parish.

Figure 3. Aerial Site View – 2017



(SOURCE: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Dubuque,+IA>. Accessed 06/10/2017)

The buildings of the Sacred Heart Parish are noted with the school parcel outlined. As the view illustrates, the streets in this neighborhood are irregularly routed, but generally run on the diagonal in a southeast to northwesterly route.

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The parcel upon which Sacred Heart School is situated and to which it is now legally associated has an approximate 206-foot frontage along Queen Street and an approximate 130-foot depth; the 96-foot by 136-foot school building occupying the entire parcel save an approximate 50-foot by 130-foot, paved parking lot abutting its south elevation. The parcel boundaries are defined as the public sidewalk on the west and on the north, a vacated alleyway on the east, and the south edge of the parking area on the south.

As noted, the immediate area within which Sacred Heart School is located is predominantly residential, with most houses dating to the late 19th century. Residences in the blocks surrounding Sacred Heart School vary in size and typically date to the last quarter of the 19th century. The stylistic expressions of the residences are typical of the era of construction, with many following the forms and details that define them as Late Victorian designs. Particularly prevalent are the Queen Anne along with vernacular versions of the Victorian, which although additive and complex in their forms, are less elaborate in design detail than examples of the Queen Anne. The residential streets, which run on the diagonal from southeast to northwest, are of typical width and moderately vegetated.

Image 01. Site View



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 08/24/2015)

Site view looking north along Queen Street with Sacred Heart School at left, Sacred Heart Church at right, and the parish office (former rectory) at center.

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Property Description

Sacred Heart School is a three-bay, red brick building constructed on a stone foundation. In many accounts the building has been described as three-story. More accurately, the building sits on a raised basement, with two stories above. The upper story of the center bay, where the auditorium is located, has an elevated height - on the exterior rising some ten-feet above the flanking bays. The building's visual character is defined by this arrangement, by the overall scale, by the varied masonry employed in its construction and ornamentation, and by the architect's deft use of Classical Revival details.

Exterior

As noted, form, sense of scale, masonry finishes, and use of classically inspired details define the exterior character of Sacred Heart School. The ample fenestration (albeit altered) and the fine quality of design execution and workmanship elevate that visual character. The building as a unit employs a rough-faced, raised limestone foundation with a dressed stone watertable, and walls of red, hard brick laid in a common bond. A denticulated, metal cornice runs the perimeter of the roofline. The building's roof is flat.

Image 02. Exterior – Façade (West) and South Elevations



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 08/24/2015)

View of the façade (west) and south elevations, looking north-northeast across Queen Street.

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The façade of Sacred Heart School fronts Queen Street – due to the diagonally oriented street, the school faces southwest (Image 02).² The three-bay organization is established on the facade, with the primacy of the center bay created by its increased height, double-width, the arrangement of its fenestration, and the building’s nameplate located on-center at cornice height. The central bay is recessed some six-feet from the plane of the flanking bays, with paired banks of windows rising to what reads as two-and-a-half stories (the half-story representing the extended ceiling height in the auditorium). At the first and second levels, the windows are grouped in sets of five. Historically, these windows were double-hung with a four-over-four light configuration (Image 13).

Today, they are a three-stacked, fixed-pane configuration in bronze-finished, metal frames (ca.2000). The windows of the upper, half-story are also grouped in sets of five, but are distinguished by a single, Roman-arched header with eyebrow trim of contrasting material. The center bay is further characterized by a heavy, dressed stone horizontal band over the first floor windows, decorative brick work under the metal cornice, and the building nameplate with a raised, segmented parapet (Image 03-04).

The remainder of the school’s façade is comprised of the flanking bays – mirror images of one another. Each features an entrance to the building – marked by a classically derived surround (Image 5). That feature utilizes square stone columns resting on rough-faced stone base that aligns with the dressed stone watertable. The columns visually support a simple entablature and pediment, which is surmounted by a stone cross. The name, Sacred Heart School, is incised in the entablature. Within this design element is set a smaller entrance surround; a stone, label-type molding trims the door. Historically, the entrances featured paired, wood panel doors with a large, four-pane transom above (Image 13). Today, single-pane glazed doors in metal frames are used, with the transom blocked.

The fenestration of the flanking bays of the façade is minimal, simply a grouping of three windows at each of the two floors. Unusual is the placement of the groupings within a recessed panel of brick with stone banding. At first blush, this might appear to be later infill, but brick courses laid in a saw-tooth pattern quickly indicate the design as historic – a fact confirmed by historic images. Windows in these bays of the façade are now blocked, though historically they were double-hung with a 2-over-2 light configuration. Additionally, a pair of windows is located above each pedimented entrance - these windows mark the second level staircase landing on the interior and they are the only remaining historic windows.

The north and south elevations of Sacred Heart School are a reiteration of the center bay of the façade: windows grouped in sets of five and located in a subtly articulated three-bay composition. On these secondary elevations, however, the bays advance: on the south, the east bay is recessed, while on the north,

² For ease of description, cardinal directions will be used from this point.

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the center bay stands proud from the flanking by approximately 12-inches. The masonry and cornice on the north and south elevations are as previously described. A smoke stack is attached to the south elevation, rising some 25-feet above the roofline. Although stack has been shortened from the original height (the date of that alteration is not known) the materials of the remaining section of the stack are aligned with those of the building.

Image 03. Exterior Detail – Center Bay – Façade (West) - Cornice and Brickwork



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 08/24/2015)

The attention to details seen here in the building's cornice and brickwork, elevates the school's design and marks the building as the work of a skilled architect.

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Image 04. Exterior Detail – Center Bay – Façade (West) – Nameplate and Brickwork



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 08/24/2015)

The nameplate calls out “Marquette Hall” – an homage to the original schoolhouse located on the same site and a designation of the auditorium space.

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Image 05. Exterior Detail – Entrance - Façade (West)



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 08/24/2015)

View of a primary entrance. The classically inspired entrance, complete with columns, entablature, and denticulated pediment grounds the building in the Classical Revival style.

The rear (east) elevation is a simplified version of the façade, with entrances aligned with those on the west (connected by a corridor on the interior). On the rear, the surrounds are less elaborate, featuring a simple post-and-lintel form executed in dressed stone. Fenestration, masonry, cornice, and brick detail are consistent with the façade.

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On all elevations, though to varying degrees, basement windows are situated above grade. In most locations, basement windows are fully above grade, the exception being on the north elevation where the change in topography most apparent. Today, a number of basement windows have been bricked in, particularly on the north. Those that remain open have non-historic (ca.2000) windows in place that feature a 1-over-1 light configuration. Historically, the windows were 4-over-4 with double-hung sash (Image 13).

Sacred Heart School's masonry is worthy of specific note, particularly given the lineage of the architect whose father trained and worked as a master stonemason; in this building that legacy is apparent in the masonry work. It is not suggested that Fridolin Heer, Jr. undertook the masonry work himself. Rather, his skill and experience influenced the work of the masons he chose to execute that aspect of his design. An examination of the masonry makes the quality of workmanship very apparent. The focused but very detailed use of brick pattern (Image 03-04), the regularity of the size and shape of the cut stone foundation and its beaded joints, and the finely dressed stone are all indicative of exemplary craftsmanship (Image 06). That quality of craftsmanship stands Sacred Heart School apart from other buildings designed by a less skilled architect.

Image 06. Exterior – Masonry Detail - Façade (West)



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 08/24/2015)

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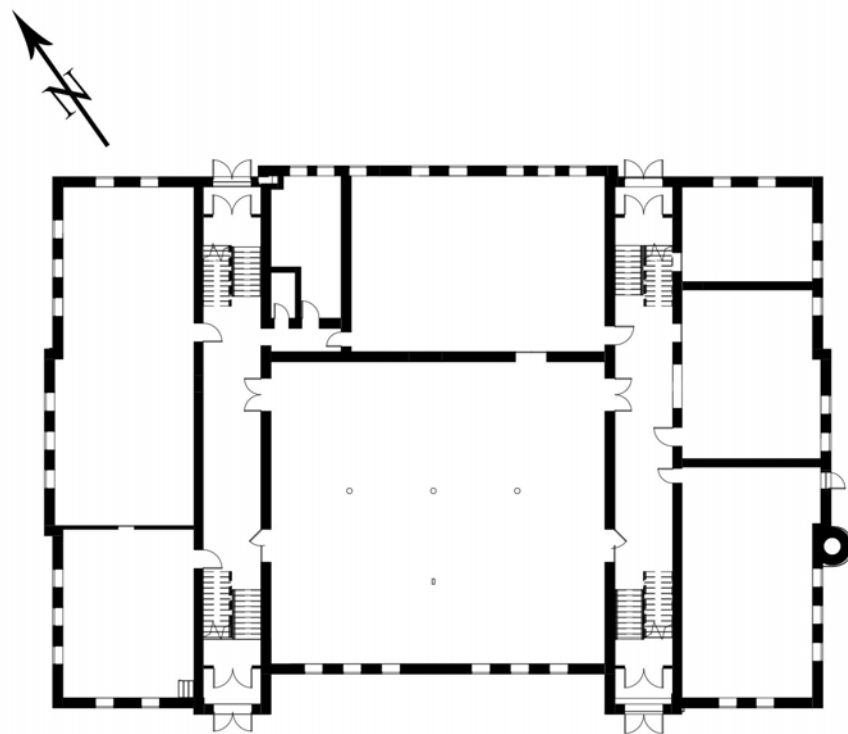
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Interior

The interior plan of Sacred Heart School is visually defined by the building's three-bay composition. The 5,888-square foot center bay houses over-sized spaces (i.e. dining hall, recreation hall, and auditorium) in addition to some classrooms. The flanking bays, at 3,520-square feet each, house the corridors with classrooms adjacent. The character is further defined by the rich use of a variety of finish materials, sense of space and light, and a high level of historic integrity retained.

Figure 4. Basement Floor Plan - 2017



(SOURCE: ASK Studio. 01/23/2017.)

Upon entering the building from the façade (west), an interior landing leads to stairs down to the ground floor or up to the first level. Wide corridors run the depth of the building, connecting the primary entrances to those at the rear of the building.

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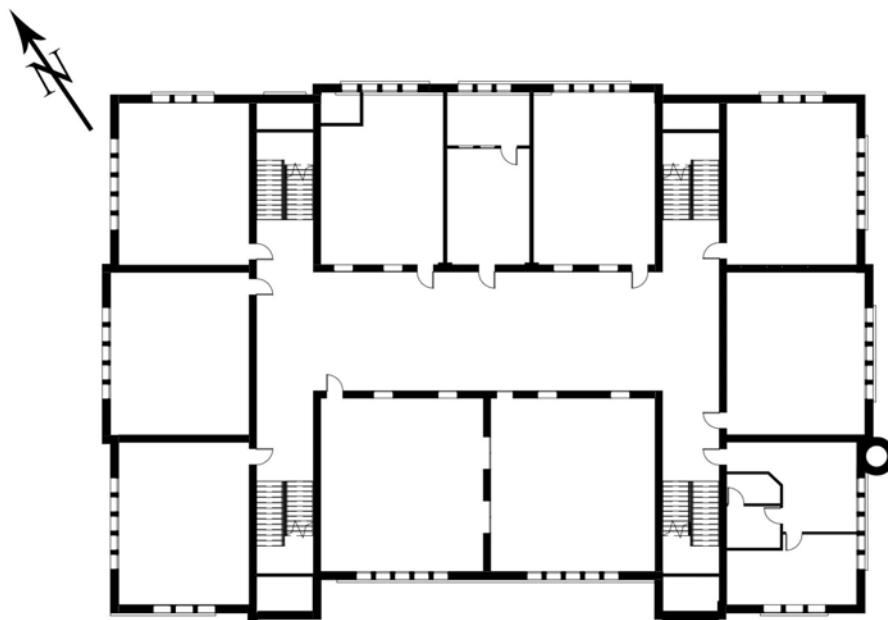
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On the ground level, the corridors have been renovated. Currently the floors are finished in non-historic, mosaic tile (1-inch square) and ceilings are dropped. Walls remain delineated by dado and upper wall, with what appears to be a non-historic materials covering (or replacing) what historic accounts noted as a burlap covering in the dado area. Upper walls remain painted plaster. The corridors also retain red oak baseboards, dado trim, and opening trim. Openings from the corridor to interior spaces are over-sized with transoms now blocked, though visible. The basement space is characterized by large communal spaces, including a kitchen and dining room (Figure 4) with the steel column and beam structural system exposed. Historic terrazzo floors are retained in much of the basement beyond the corridors. Also, wall delineation is retained, plaster finishes are intact, and millwork remains. Further, most spaces retain historic ceiling heights. Historic accounts suggest that some of these spaces were first used as classrooms.

The first floor likewise features parallel, front-to-back running corridors with classrooms running the length of the outside walls. The floor plan is then bisected by a double-wide, recreational hall – together the corridors form an H-shape (Image 07). Although the ceilings in the space have been dropped (the historic finish covered), the space has not been subdivided and, as a result, the volume remains very open. Plaster and wood strip flooring is retained in all corridors, as are the parade of wood doors opening into classrooms. Transoms (now closed) and red oak finish trims also remains intact.

Figure 5. First Floor Plan - 2017



(SOURCE: ASK Studio. 01/23/2017.)

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Image 07. Interior - First Floor – Recreational Hall



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 06/21/2017)

View of the first floor recreational hall looking to the north-northeast.

The width of the hall creates a functional space of its own. Historic accounts indicate the space was designed for recreational use when weather prevented outdoor activity.

The classrooms of the first and second levels are typical throughout the building (Image 08). All are oversized with ceiling heights of approximately 12-feet. Rooms are well lit by a bank of large windows. In addition, small ventilation windows located in the upper walls adjacent to the corridor, while blocked, remain visible. Plaster and red oak trim (baseboard, dado, and opening) remain intact and, although covered by carpet, wood floors are retained. Only minor alterations of the interior plan have been undertaken: new partition walls have been added in two classrooms and an opening introduced between two classrooms to provide direct connection between spaces. Of note, ca.1940s florescent fixtures are suspended in the classrooms. Although not of the period of significance, the metal fixtures, with Art Deco patterns pressed into the ends, are an inoffensive alteration.

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Image 08. Interior - Typical Classroom



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 06/21/2017)

View of a typical classroom, looking across the classroom toward the doorway.

Like the basement and first floor, the second floor plan is arranged with parallel corridors running the depth of the building. The second floor corridors are of typical width (approximately 10-feet), with wood strip floors, plaster walls, finish trim, and wood doors opening into classrooms and the auditorium. Further, the corridors retain their full height with pressed metal ceiling in place. With the ceiling height intact, transoms were likewise retained, resulting in an impressive sense of volume. At either end of the corridors over the stairwells are small rooms accessed via a set of six steps; access to the balcony is made via these locations.

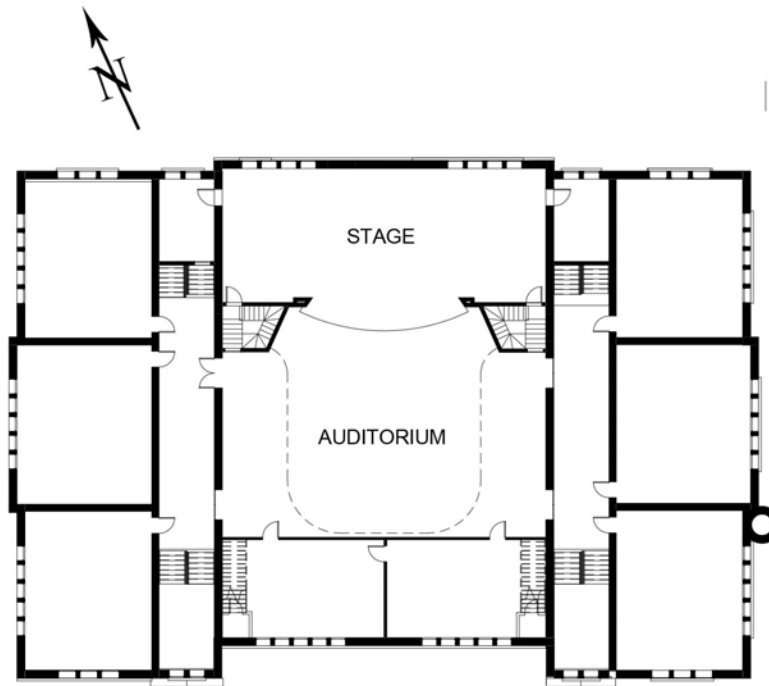
Second floor classrooms are of the same in scale, volume, details, and fenestration as those on the first level. Like all classrooms, they have wood doors with tall transoms. Only minor variations appear between classrooms.

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Figure 6. Second Floor Plan - 2017



(SOURCE: ASK Studio. 01/23/2017.)

The auditorium is undeniably the school building's most dramatic space (Image 09). With an overall measurement of 64- by 92-feet and a ceiling height of nearly 25-feet the volume is impressive. The space includes a stage on the east, a U-shaped balcony anchored on the west and wrapping to the north and south, and level floor seating.

The auditorium retains its arched proscenium, beamed ceiling, plaster decorative details on the proscenium, balcony wall, and crown molding, stage with scenic backdrop, suspended light fixtures, wood strip flooring, and iron and wood seating. The ceiling is clad with painted, pressed tin stamped with a pebble pattern.

The sole alteration of the space is a wall added at the rear (west) of the auditorium, which creates a long room along the west elevation. The adverse effect is primarily to the alteration of the experiential impact of fenestration on the auditorium space. Despite that change, the overall volume remains dramatic.

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Image 09. Auditorium



(Image by AKAY Consulting – 06/21/2017)

View of the auditorium, looking northeasterly toward the stage from the balcony.

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Statement of Historic Integrity

Sacred Heart School retains a generally high level of historic integrity as it relates to all seven aspects of integrity: location, setting, association, design, workmanship, materials, and feeling.

Because Sacred Heart School remains on its original site, the level of integrity as it relates to location is high. The building is sited on its original site with the historic street setback intact.

Some degradation of site integrity has resulted from the paving of the south and east yards. However, given that the automobile proliferated within a decade after the 1915 construction of the school, parking was part of the site for most of the building's history, thereby diminishing the negative impact of the existing parking lot. As a result, historic integrity of the site remains high.

Sacred Heart School was constructed in 1915 to replace the earlier Marquette Hall. The new school joined 1888 Sacred Heart Church, the 1882 Parish rectory, the 1880 Sacred Heart Church-Sacred Heart School building, and the Sisters' residence on the parcel that had been home to parish buildings since 1880. Although the school no longer serves the Catholic community, its historic functional and physical relationship with the remaining parish buildings (the 1888 church and the 1882 rectory) are central to integrity of association. As a result, historic integrity of association remains high.

As a resource considered eligible for registration under Criterion C, integrity of design, workmanship, and materials are of paramount concern and the integrity of each of those is very high. Exterior details and materials remain nearly fully intact, significant in that their retention underscores the building's Classical Revival style and the intent and skill of the building architect, Fridolin Heer Jr. Retention of the historic form (without additions or alterations), historic window openings, and classically derived decorative details result in a very high level of integrity of design, workmanship, and materials on the building's exterior. Descended from stonemasons, Fridolin Heer, Jr. undoubtedly had a particular affinity for the masonry elements of the building – an affinity that is evident in the combination of materials, the variety and complexity of brick pattern work, and the skilled execution of the dressed stone.

The only significant breach of integrity of design and materials is the 1982 wholesale replacement of the windows, some of which are now blocked. However, the negative visual impact of that change is mitigated by the retention of original openings and by the relatively sympathetic character of the replacements.

Further, the interior of Sacred Heart School retains a very high level of integrity of design and materials, with no significant alterations made to the historic floor plan. Overall, the retention of the historic floor plan, all of the major interior spaces (i.e. recreation hall, classrooms, and auditorium), the arrangement of

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classrooms opening to a corridor, and oak strip flooring and millwork result in a very high level of historic integrity of design, workmanship, and materials on the building's interior. That integrity is further elevated by the ornate detail, elegant components, and overall composition of the auditorium. As was noted relevant to integrity of the exterior, retention of a high level of integrity of design and materials on the interior is an important reference to the intent and skill of the building's architect.

Sacred Heart School also retains a high level of integrity as it relates to feeling. Because the building retains a high level of integrity as it relates to the previous qualities, visitors from the Period of Significance (including the building architect) would readily recognize the resource today and experience it very much as they would have historically.

FUTURE PLANS

An historic rehabilitation of Sacred Heart School is currently in the planning stages. The plan involves adaptive re-use as moderate-income housing. Proposed as an historic tax credit project, the rehabilitation will follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Rehabilitation, with the work respecting the character-defining features of the historic building while making the necessary modifications for the adapted function. On the exterior, character-defining features include the historic form, masonry (including crosses marking the primary entrances), and style-defining details. On the interior, the character-defining features include the historic plan, particularly classroom spaces and the auditorium. The floor plans of the classrooms will remain largely intact with volume retained. The space and volume of the auditorium will be retained. Historic materials will be retained whenever possible with particular care taken to retain plaster, oak trim, oak strip flooring, oak doors, pressed metal ceilings where they exist, and the decorative elements of the auditorium.

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8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Sacred Heart School (1915) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The resource is locally significant as a very well preserved and important example of the work of the Dubuque architectural firm Frid. Heer & Son³; the school building being representative of a specific property type. The Period of Significance and Significant Date for Sacred Heart School is 1915, the year in which the school was placed in service.

Although no longer owned by the church, as a resource historically associated with a religious institution, Sacred Heart School meets Criterion Consideration A as a resource that derives its primary significance from its architecture rather than its historic association with the Archdiocese of Dubuque.

The Dubuque architectural firm last known as Frid. Heer & Son was an important force in the design of the city's built environment for nearly 70 years. Founded by Swiss born Fridolin J. Heer, Sr. in 1870, the firm undertook the design of buildings of all types. Heer, Sr. arrived in Dubuque at a time in which the city was experiencing rapid growth, its architectural character in the process of being formed. The architect quickly assumed an important role in that trajectory, with his earliest known designs dating to 1870-1873; the 1870 house at 1471 Main Street (NRHP) and the 1873 Zion Evangelical Church remain a part of the city's historic fabric.

The firm of Frid. Heer & Son developed a particular expertise in church design. In the city of Dubuque, the firm is responsible for Sacred Heart Church (1888) and the First German Presbyterian Church (1896), among others. Their contributions to religious architecture extended beyond the city's boundaries with important designs remaining extant across Iowa and into Illinois and Wisconsin. Three churches – St. Boniface Catholic Church (1882) at Westphalia, Iowa; Corpus Christi Catholic Church (1882) at Fort Dodge, Iowa; and St. Francis Xavier Basilica (1889) at Dyersville, Iowa – are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The firm was also responsible for the construction of dozens of commercial and manufacturing buildings, particularly significant among them being the Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. (1896) and the Security Building (1896) – both listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Six residences designed by the firm are Register listed, including the David B. Henderson House (1879) and the Anthony F. Heeb House (1901).

A total of 15 Iowa buildings designed by Frid. Heer & Son (under various firm names: Frid. Heer, Sr., Heer & Naescher, and Frid. Heer & Son) are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Sacred Heart School represents an important and exceptionally well-preserved example of a school designed by Frid. Heer & Son. Despite the number of Heer-designed buildings that have been recognized by inclusion

³ The firm name appears in news accounts and city directories as Frid. Heer, Sr. and later as Frid. Heer & Son. As a result, this document uses the abbreviated form of Fridolin when associated with the firm name. Where addressing father and/or son, the full name of Fridolin is used.

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on the National Register of Historic, none are schools. Sacred Heart School is an important representative of the firm's work specific to that property type.

Historical Background

With the 1600s discovery of lead ore – first by the Native Americans and then, in 1788, by Julien Dubuque – the path was set for the city that would become Dubuque. Julien Dubuque was the first known European-American to reside permanently in what is now Dubuque County, remaining in the area until his death in 1810. Some of the city's earliest residents explored the following decade, with the ratification of the Blackhawk Purchase in 1833 opening the area to the general market. Mining continued in the area, at varying levels of success, through the early 20th century.⁴

Although the abundant opportunities that became available because of the lead mining served to entice people to the county, the natural beauty surely played into the choice to make Dubuque their home. Situated on the left of bank of the mighty Mississippi, Dubuque is nearly equidistant between St. Louis to the south and St. Paul to the north. The city was sited on an alluvial plain about four miles long by one mile wide, with the Mississippi bluffs rising nearly 200-feet to form a dramatic backdrop for the early city.

By 1840 the population of Dubuque stood at approximately 1000. With business booming, commercial enterprises, typically housed in log or wood frame buildings, were growing up along Main Street between First and Third. Houses were likewise wood frame and lacking ornament – the emphasis in this early period being on providing quick and functional shelter. Only four brick buildings – one commercial building and three houses - had been built by that time.⁵

A charter of the city of Dubuque was adopted on March 1, 1841 providing a city government comprised of a mayor and six aldermen. The ensuing years were fraught with difficulties, resulting in part from industrial competition posed by Dubuque's neighbor across the Mississippi - Galena, Illinois. The rival to Dubuque was so-named after the natural form of lead sulfide or "galena," which was abundant in the Driftless Region of the Upper Mississippi area. Although Native Americans had been mining lead sulfide for use in burial rituals during the Middle Woodland period (c.1-400 CE), it was the French who, in the late 1600s, began mining the area around Galena.⁶ The population in Dubuque increased slowly during these early years, as did investment capital; together these factors slowed city improvements generally. By 1845 emigration to Dubuque shifted that stagnation. With an increased appreciation in the value of lead, an influx of capital, and a growing population, the city was on a positive trajectory.⁷

4 Franklin T. Oldt, *History of Dubuque County, Iowa* (Chicago: Goodspeed Historical Association, 1911) 19-20.

5 Ibid., 521-522.

6 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galena,_Illinois. Last accessed 06/07/2017.

7 Oldt., 524.

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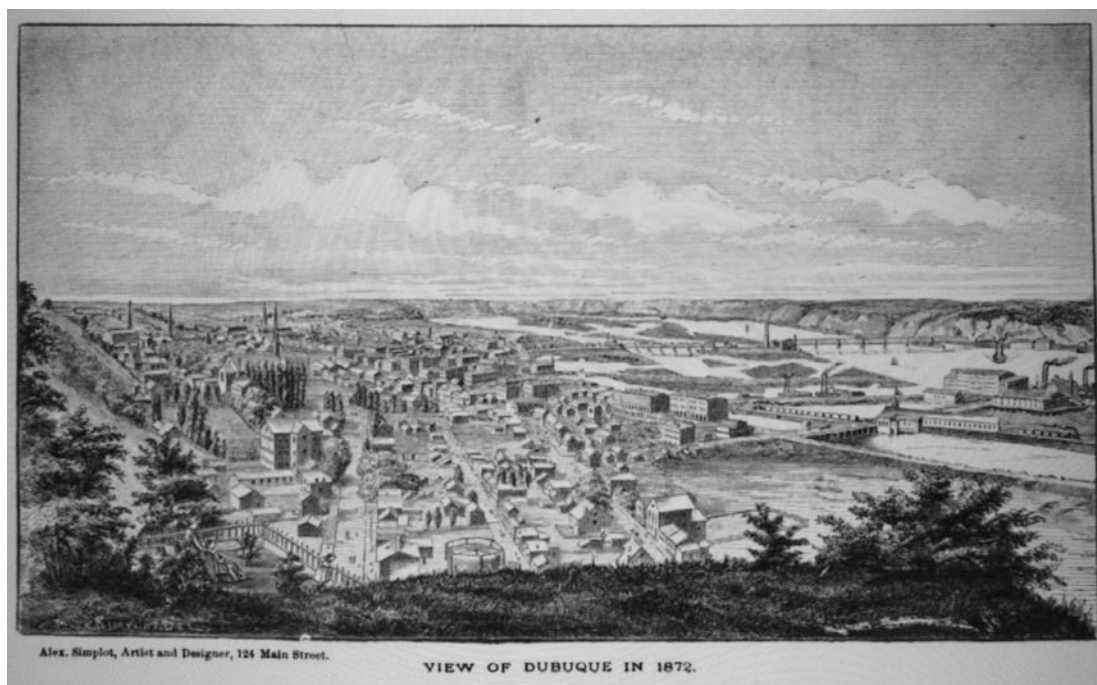
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By the end of the decade, private residences had begun to populate the bluff summits, with the residential sector of the city generally limited to 13th Street in a northerly direction. The commercial district remained along Main Street, but had extended to 7th Street. In 1849 the population stood at nearly 3000.⁸

With the initial challenges of establishing the city behind them and a firm foothold on future sustainability, Dubuque began the physical transformation to a modern city. Wood frame buildings were replaced by brick constructions – in 1849 alone, more than 80 brick buildings were built. Likewise, streets were improved, the issue of fire protection and public services were addressed, and commercial business expanded in number and variety in order to serve the growing population. In 1851 construction was occurring at such a rate as to outpace the availability of both materials and contractors.⁹ Historical accounts note that in 1853, 333 new buildings were constructed. That number included 107 residences, three churches, and twelve schoolhouses.¹⁰ The transformation of a ramshackle settlement to a prosperous city was well underway, with much more to come in subsequent decades.

Image 10. Historic Image: View of Dubuque – 1872



(SOURCE: *The History of Dubuque County, Iowa*. Chicago: Western Historical Society, 1880.)

8 Oldt., 527.

9 Ibid., 93.

10 Ibid., 105.

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Sustained and large-scale construction was reported in Dubuque each year between 1872 and 1876, with particular railroad-related growth noted in the northern section of the city.¹¹ In 1875, with brick production counted at 8,400,000, construction was booming; 28 business blocks and 181 “dwellings and other buildings” were erected that year.¹² Contributing to the available construction materials were brickyards operated by John Behrens (at what is now Lincoln near Garfield), August Roeber (at what is now Rhomberg and Stanton), and the Dietrick Bros. (at what is now Lincoln between Fengler and Ann) – all were flourishing businesses during the last quarter of the 19th century.¹³

The firm of Frid. Heer & Son entered into the architectural design and construction scene in Dubuque at the time that the city’s buildings were being transformed from their early wood frame constructions to more permanent masonry. Beginning in 1870 and continuing for 70-years, the firm designed buildings ranging from residences to churches to commercial; the quality of design and construction placing them at the leading edge of Dubuque’s architectural firms. Sacred Heart School stands among the firm’s body of significant work.

Sacred Heart School

Sacred Heart School was constructed in 1915 and dedicated on March 19, 1916. The building replaced the 1891 Marquette Hall, the church’s school building which had been located on the same site. Following in the footsteps of his father, who in 1885-1888 designed the elaborate Romanesque Revival Sacred Heart Church, Fridolin Heer, Jr. undertook the design for the new school.

Sacred Heart Parish was formed in 1880 from the sub-division of St. Mary’s Parish. The parish quickly purchased land at the corner of Windsor and Eagle Point for \$3,650 and a two-story, brick building was constructed at a cost of \$5,500 to serve as both church and school (non-extant) for the new parish; design of the building was completed by Fridolin Heer, Sr. In 1882 the rectory (extant) was completed at a cost of \$3,500 and, in the following year, the Sisters of St. Francis residence (non-extant) was completed at a cost of \$2,300 – the architect of those parish buildings remains to be identified.¹⁴ With the parish rapidly expanding, the construction of a new church building was undertaken and the parish turned again to Fridolin Heer, Sr. for its design.¹⁵

11 Molly Naumann and James Jacobsen, “Dubuque - The Key City: The Architectural and Historical Resources of Dubuque, Iowa, 1837-1955,” Phase II Historical and Architectural Survey Report prepared for the City of Dubuque, Iowa, 2002: 6.

12 Oldt, 177.

13 Naumann and Jacobsen: 8, 11 and 13.

14 Holy Spirit Parish records; photocopy excerpt from *Dubuque of To Day*, 1897: 55.

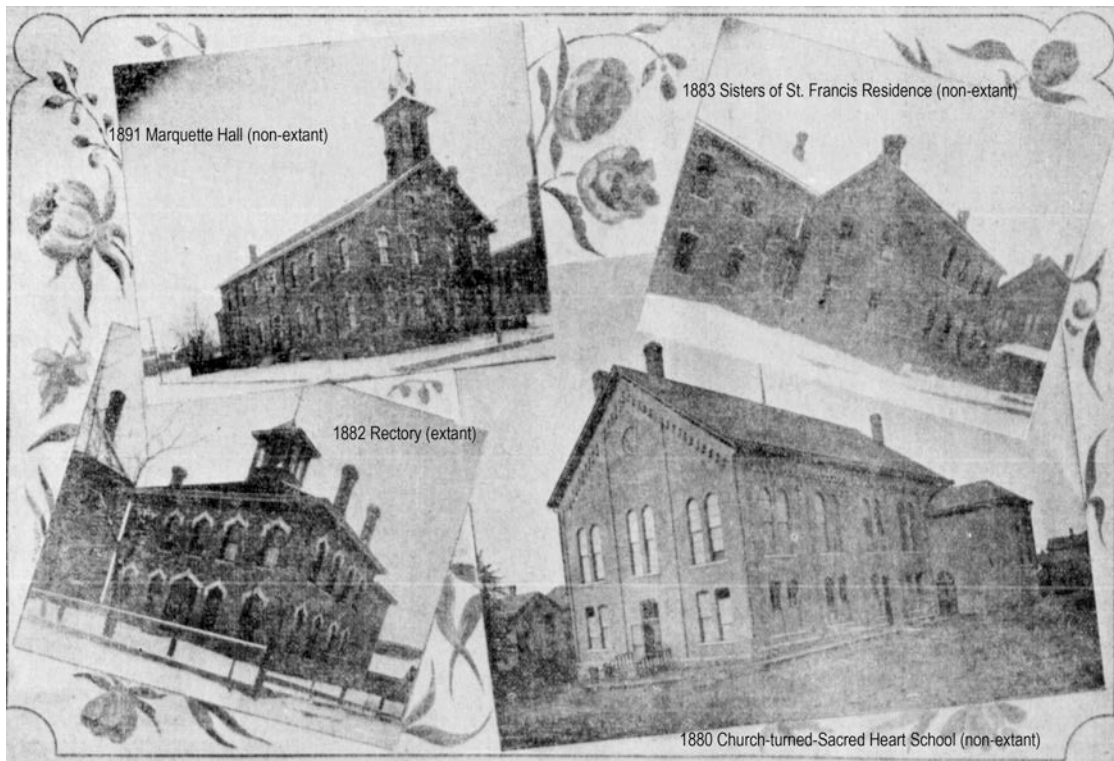
15 Holy Spirit Parish records; church directory, ca.1999.

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Image 11. Historic Image of Parish Buildings in 1897



(Source: "Father Baumann's Silver Jubilee," *Dubuque Daily Times*, January 13, 1897: 8.)

Although not identified in the newspaper article, the various parish buildings (indicated) have been identified by comparison with depictions on fire insurance maps and consideration of construction histories..

Preparation for the construction of Sacred Heart Church began in 1884 with the foundation laid in 1885. The cornerstone was laid on Palm Sunday of 1887 and on July 7th, 1888 the new church was dedicated (Image 12).¹⁶ The brick church was constructed at 63- by 160-feet with its two towers reaching 200- and 135-feet and a seating capacity of 1200 congregants. Sacred Heart Church has been described as a "somewhat late appearance in Dubuque of the Romanesque Revival style." It seems likely that the style was purposely chosen to provide a sense of familiarity to the congregation, which included immigrants from a variety of German-speaking districts across Europe – areas in which the style was widely used. Immigration from those

¹⁶ Holy Spirit Parish records; photocopy excerpt from *Dubuque of To Day*, 1897: 55.

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areas during the mid-1800s spiked, with nearly 1.5 million immigrants from areas now known as Germany arriving in the United States in the 1880s. Although various religions were represented in that group, approximately one-third were Catholics. Typically arriving first at New York, the majority of German immigrants moved on to rural areas where they established German-speaking communities or, as was the case at Dubuque, joined existing German enclaves.¹⁷

The most prominent architectural features of Sacred Heart Church – two towers of unequal height – are common elements of churches designed in the Romanesque Revival style. Further, the use of round arches for door and windows openings, broad and smooth wall surfaces, and shallow buttressing are also typical of the style.¹⁸ Historical records further describe Sacred Heart Church as having “Roman style altars, a sweet sounding organ of twenty-five stops, and all the necessary furniture for a Catholic church.” The church was completed in 1888 and soon thereafter the former church building was remodeled for dedicated use as a school. The building, which became known as Sacred Heart School, remained on its site at Queen and E. 22nd streets through at least 1950.¹⁹

In November of 1891 a new school building was dedicated. Constructed on the site now occupied by the 1915 Sacred Heart School, the new school was a two-story building with a basement for recreation. The first floor had two classrooms, a library, and a reading room. The second floor had a 700-person capacity auditorium complete with stage.²⁰ The school was named Marquette Hall for the French missionary, Jacques Marquette who studied and taught in Jesuit colleges of France before being assigned mission work in the new Americas.²¹

The 1884 decree of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore called for the nationwide construction of a parochial school in association with each of the American Catholic churches. The decree was a response to the Church’s increasing concern for the impact of unfamiliar environmental factors on the many immigrants arriving in this country and the belief that ready access to parochial schools would provide the necessary religious education to counteract negative forces. This mandate clearly impacted the parochial school system in Dubuque, which had five schools educating the children of the Church.²²

The Sisters of St. Francis operated the parochial schools of Sacred Heart, St. Mary’s, Holy Ghost, and Holy Trinity parishes. The 1891 Marquette Hall appears to have served boys and girls through 8th grade, with a

17 <http://ic.galegroup.com/ic/uhic/ReferenceDetailsPage/ReferenceDetailsWindow?action=2&jsid=f6ef0c62ec142c368bfc2a12c90b49ea&documentId=GALE%7CCX3436800018&zid=a1bdd01f59dacbddab4e6bea68b2a54e&userGroupName=gray02935>. Last accessed 09/07/2017.

18 Holy Spirit Parish records; uncited publication.

19 Holy Spirit Parish records; church directory, ca.1999 and Sanborn Company Fire Insurance Map (Chicago: Sanborn Co., 1909 rev.1950).

20 Ibid.

21 <https://www.biography.com/people/jacques-marquette-20984755>, last accessed 04/07/2018.

22 http://www.encyclopediadubuque.org/index.php?title=HOLY_FAMILY_CATHOLIC_SCHOOLS. Last accessed 04/08/2018.

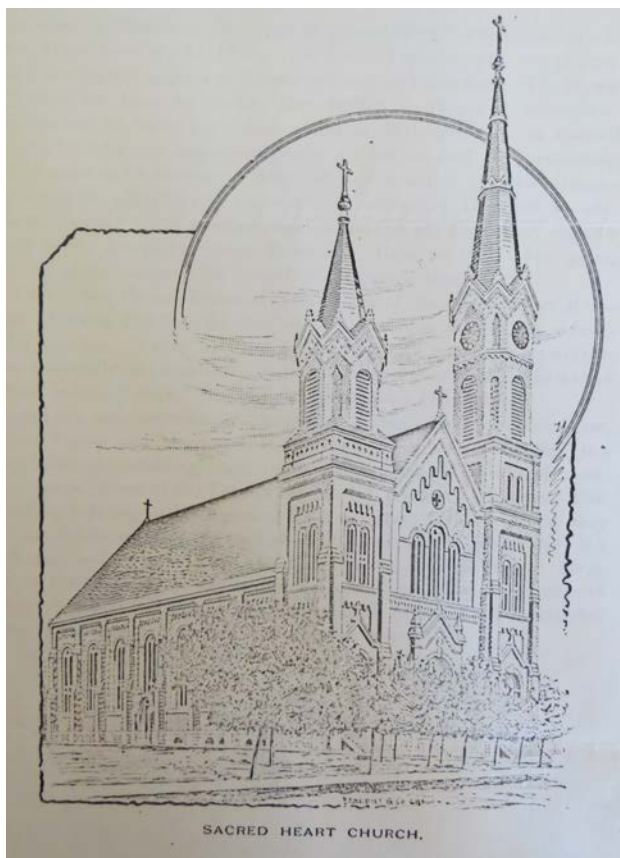
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population of 420 students in 1892.²³ In 1914 the school had an eighth grade class of 42 boys and girls.²⁴ It wasn't until the 1930s that the parish school taught children past the eighth grade – in 1930 a class of ninth-grade boys was added with tenth grade added two years later.²⁵

Image 12. Sacred Heart Church – ca.1897



(Image courtesy of the Holy Spirit Parish, 2015)

Sacred Heart Church was designed by Fridolin Heer Sr. and completed in 1888.
The church remains in use today as part of Holy Spirit Parish.

²³ *Dubuque Directory* (Dubuque: Press of the Smith Printing Co., 1892): 528.

²⁴ "Parochial School Has 42 Graduates," *Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*, June 27, 1914: 2.

²⁵ http://www.encyclopediadubuque.org/index.php?title=HOLY_FAMILY_CATHOLIC_SCHOOLS. Last accessed 04/08/2018.

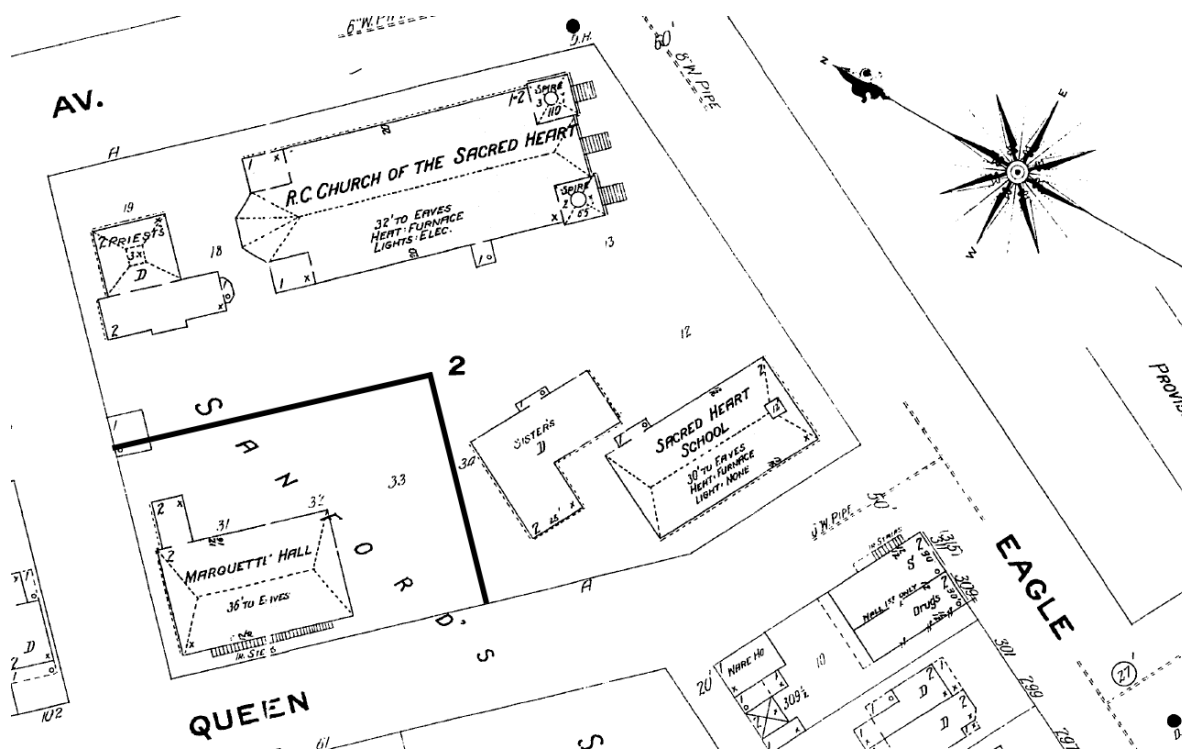
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By 1895 both the Sacred Heart Parish and its school population had grown to a size that warranted subdivision. As a result, the Holy Ghost Parish was established to better serve Dubuque's Catholic community. The new parish was in operation the following year. Within 15-years Sacred Heart Parish had once again grown beyond a manageable size and another division was completed, this time creating Holy Trinity Parish located in the 1700 block of Rhomberg. Continued growth in the Sacred Heart Parish resulted in the decision to build a new and bigger school – the new Sacred Heart School, with auditorium to bear the name of the previous church, was under construction by 1915.²⁶

Figure 07. Fire Insurance Map - 1909



(SOURCE: Sanborn Company, 1909)

This 1909 fire insurance map records the locations of the parish buildings prior to the construction of the 1915 Sacred Heart School. The black outline around the 1891 school indicates the current property line, which embraces the 1915 school building.

26 http://www.encyclopiadubuque.org/index.php?title=HOLY_FAMILY_CATHOLIC_SCHOOLS. Last accessed 04/08/2018.

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Sacred Heart School was largely designed in keeping with public educational models of the Progressive Era. Such models called for large classrooms located along wide corridors and communal spaces sufficient to support the education needs as well as the health and well-being of its students. As a parochial facility, the architects pushed the interior plan to meet those standards and to provide space for the needs of the parish as a whole.

Schools constructed during the Progressive Era (1890-1920) responded to new technological developments, focused on the efficient use of space and resources, relied on the employment of professional educators, followed comprehensive education models, and embraced the provision of specialized spaces such as recreational and auditorium facilities. Despite its status as a parochial school, Sacred Heart School clearly embraced some of the tenets of the Progressive Era that abounded in public school systems across the country.

Most obviously, the design for Sacred Heart School placed communal spaces at the core of the building. Although part of the purpose of including communal spaces in the school building was driven by the desire to accommodate the whole of the parish's needs, the incorporation of a large and beautifully outfitted auditorium is reflective of the Progressive Era philosophy. Further, the inclusion of a large recreational hallway is in keeping with the Progressive notion regarding physical activity as an important element of education and overall well-being. The arrangement of classrooms along the wide corridors assured light and ventilation in the classes as well as ample space for moving through the building and for congregating.²⁹ Although no communication between architect and parish documents the impact of the Progressive Era principles on development of the school design, the principles are none-the-less apparent.

Contracts for the construction of Sacred Heart School were let in January 1915. The project architect, "Frid. J. Heer" with offices at 8th and Iowa Streets, was seeking bids for the "3-story and basement ... 98- x 145-foot Brick & stone, semi-fireproof structure" with its "16 rooms and auditorium." The projected cost of construction was noted as \$75,000.³⁰

Sacred Heart School was dedicated on March 26, 1916 and more than 640 students and a staff of some 24 moved into the new school.³¹ The co-educational school educated students from kindergarten through the eighth grade; 15 Sisters of St. Francis teaching all classes with the exception of the boys eighth grade class, which was taught by Prof. Dreher, who was presumably male. Classes themselves were likewise co-educational through the third grade, after which boys and girls had separate classrooms. Local news accounts report that the \$100,000 building was considered as "more than a school building as it has been constructed with the view of being used as a social center and is built to meet the needs of all departments of the

²⁹ Camilla Deiber and Peggy Beedle, "City Schools for Iowa," booklet prepared for the State Historical Society of Iowa, 2002.

³⁰ *The American Contractor*. "Contracts Awarded." January 9, 1915: 49.

³¹ Holy Spirit Parish records; church directory, ca.1999.

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parish.”³²

As reflected in the building to this day, the school was planned with three classrooms on the north end of the first floor and three on the south. Another four classrooms and the principle’s office were located in the center bay, off the recreational hall. News accounts note that the classrooms varied in size from 21- by 32-feet to 25- x 30-feet. The principle’s office was 14- by 32-feet. Also noted was the “large recreational hall” measuring 32- by 61-feet “to be used by the children in inclement weather.”³³

The second floor was designed to contain six schoolrooms, four of which measured 24- by 30-feet and two of which measured 25- by 30-feet. Located in the center bay between the parallel corridors was the auditorium, which was to be used for school commencement and theatrical productions. The 800-person capacity auditorium was equipped with a “moving picture machine.” News accounts made specific note of the proscenium arch, ceiling, and balcony railing with their beautiful plaster staff details.³⁴ The drop curtain, which remains, depicts an artistic bit of scenery along the Mississippi with the grave of Julien Dubuque in the foreground and in the distance, is a steamer and the bluffs along the river.³⁵

It was reported that the school’s interior was finished with tile flooring in the vestibules, red oak millwork, burlap-covered wainscoting in the corridors and classrooms, and slate blackboards. A ventilation system and electric lighting ensured the comfort of both students and staff. The building was heated by a Moline system of vacuum vapor heating, with two “62-inch Kewanee smokeless firebox boilers located in the basement boiler room,” with coal room attached to the exterior of the building.³⁶

Characterized as a “fireproof” building, the new school was built with materials that, to the degree possible at the time, slowed the spread of fire. Heer utilized locally quarried stone for the foundation walls, brick exterior walls, interior partitions of “brick with interlocking tiles,” steel structural members, and reinforced concrete floors in the corridors above the basement level.³⁷ By limiting combustible materials to the oak flooring (laid over the concrete), millwork, and interior furnishings, the threat of fire was significantly diminished.

The building contractor was Anton Zwack, with Fridolin J. Heer serving as both architect and

32 “New Sacred Heart School Building, Erected at Cost of \$100,000, Will Be Dedicated Today,” *The Telegraph-Herald*, March 26, 1916: Section 2: 1.

33 Ibid.

34 Staff refers to a type of artificial stone used for ornamentation. Predominantly made of powdered gypsum with cement and glycerin additives, staff is cast in molds to form in any shape.

35 “New Sacred Heart School Building, Erected at Cost of \$100,000, Will Be Dedicated Today,” *The Telegraph-Herald*, March 26, 1916: Section 2: 1.

36 Ibid.

37 Ibid.

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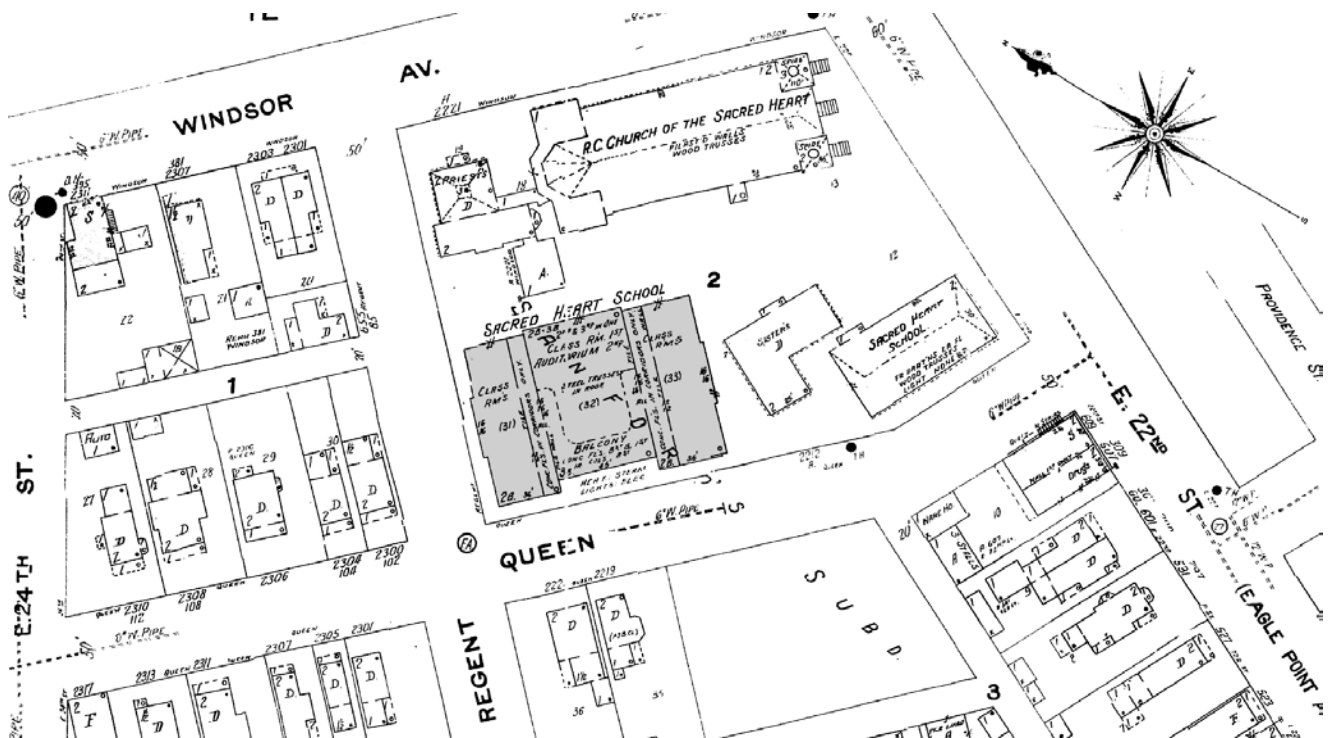
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superintendent. The heating and plumbing contractor was Nealer and Hammel; painting contractor, M. Czizek; millwork contractor, Metz Manufacturing Co.; electric contractor, Keller Electric Co.; plaster contractor, Frank Mamel; and the stage decorations and drop curtains were from Sosman and Landis of Chicago.³⁸

With the completion of Sacred Heart School the last of the Sacred Heart Parish buildings was on the parish property (Figure 8).

Figure 08. Fire Insurance Map – 1950



(SOURCE: Sanborn Company, 1909Rev.1950)

This 1950 revision of the 1909 map records the 1915 Sacred Heart School (shaded), constructed on the site of the earlier Marquette Hall. The map describes the building's structural elements, "steel trusses in roof" and "concrete flrs. in corridors only" as well as calling out interior functional spaces.

38 "New Sacred Heart School Building, Erected at Cost of \$100,000, Will Be Dedicated Today," *The Telegraph-Herald*, March 26, 1916: Section 2: 1.

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Image 13. Sacred Heart School – ca.1915



(Image courtesy of the Holy Spirit Parish, 2015)

View of the newly completed school, looking southeasterly. The image documents the historic windows and underscores the otherwise high degree of historic integrity retained today.

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Image 14. Sacred Heart School_– ca.1968



(Image courtesy of the Holy Spirit Parish, 2015)

View of the school, looking northeasterly.

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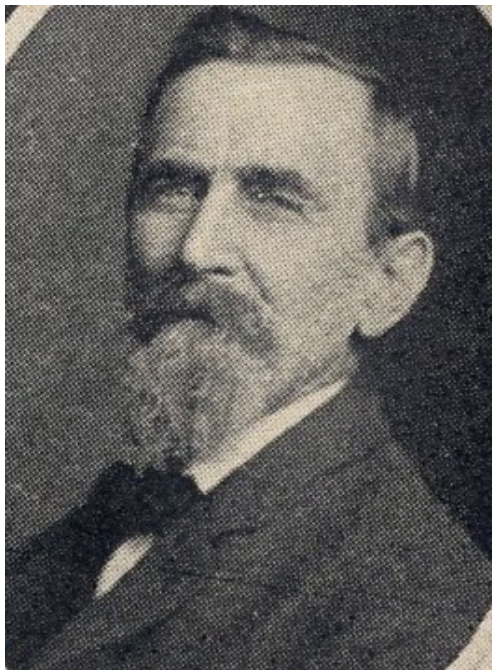
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The Legacy of Frid. Heer & Son

The Dubuque architectural firm last known as Frid. Heer & Son was an important force in the city's built environment for nearly 70 years. Founded in 1870 by Swiss-born Fridolin J. Heer, Sr., the firm undertook the design of buildings of all types with a particular expertise in church design. The firm's impact extended beyond the city's boundaries, with important designs remaining extant across Iowa and into Illinois and Wisconsin.

Fridolin Joseph Heer, Sr. (b. March 31, 1834, d. September 19, 1910) was trained as a stonecutter and builder in his native Switzerland.⁴¹ At an early age Heer decided to pursue his father's occupation as a builder and to that end undertook his training in architecture and building at Rapperswil, Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland.⁴² His training also included two years of art study in Munich, Germany.⁴³

Image 15. Historic Image: Portrait – Fridolin Heer, Sr. – undated



(SOURCE: ancestry.com. Accessed 09/15/2017)

41 Wesley I. Shank, *Iowa's Historic Architects: A Biographical Dictionary* (Iowa City: University of Iowa Press, 1999: 79-80.

42 *Quarterly Bulletin* AIA, 1910: 198-199.

43 Shank, 80.

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In Dubuque Heer first worked as a stonecutter for the firm of Schultz & Wagner.⁴⁴ By 1870 Fridolin Heer was practicing architecture with Roy Duane in the firm of Roy Duane & Heer at an office on the east side of Iowa Street between 11th and 12th Streets.⁴⁵ Designs during this period include the John Olinger House and the Andrew-Ryan House (NRHP).⁴⁶ Although a handful of other architects were working in the city at this time, none of Heer's future partners (i.e. Edward Naescher, Guido Beck) or major competitors (i.e. Martin Heer) had yet arrived in Dubuque.

After completing his training, Fridolin Heer went into practice at Chur, Canton Graubundten, Switzerland, where he became the architect for Pater Theodosious, described as one of the country's greatest philanthropists. It was in Chur that he met and, in 1860, married Lisette Breitler; the couple's son, Fridolin Joseph, Jr. was born in Chur in 1864.⁴⁷ After five years working in Chur, Heer met with serious financial difficulty, apparently related to the death of his patron, Theodosious.⁴⁸

Reportedly owing to his financial woes, Fridolin Heer emigrated to the United States in 1865, settling first in Bellevue, Illinois where he had relatives who assisted him in finding work; with regular income, Heer was soon able to send for his family. As it turned out, Lisette Heer's health could not tolerate the climate of the southern Illinois town, and the family was "compelled to seek a more northerly climate," moving on to the city of Chicago where they lived for two years. In 1868 Heer moved his family to Dubuque after hearing reports of opportunity in that growing community.⁴⁹

From 1873 through late 1878, Fridolin Heer was in practice with Edward Naescher, the firm being known as Heer & Naescher. The practice was located on the corner of Iowa and 7th Streets. During that period the firm was known for the design of a variety of buildings, with special mention made of churches and schools. Among their commissions were the Zion Evangelical Church, St. Raphael Cathedral (new tower), the James Levi Block, Michel's store, the Herald Building, the Eagle Building, an addition to the Julien House, the Kisler Building, the Stolz brick barn, the Dubuque County Poorhouse, and the Town Clock building (though, not the clock tower itself).⁵⁰ Residential designs during this period include the W.J. Knight House, the William Andrew House, and the Kruse House – all of the aforementioned being located in Dubuque.

Beginning late in 1878, Fridolin Heer was once again practicing alone. While Heer remained in the office he

44 *Dubuque City Directory*. 1868-1869: 101.

45 *Ibid.*, 205.

46 <http://www.encyclopediadubuque.org>. Accessed 09/16/2015 and www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com. Accessed 09/17/2015.

47 *Ibid.*

48 *Quarterly Bulletin ... AIA, 1910: 198-199*. It should be noted that there is some conflicting accounts as to whether Heer was working as an architect or as a master stone cutter during his years in Chur.

49 Oldt, 598.

50 *Dubuque City Directory*. 1875-1876, "Editorial Review: Heer & Naescher.": 23.

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had shared with Naescher, Edward Naescher relocated to 783 Clay Street.⁵¹ A short notice appeared in a December 25, 1879 newspaper advertising for “Frid. Heer, architect and superintendent. Schools and churches a specialty. Corner 7th And Iowa Sts., Dubuque.”⁵² Naescher maintained a practice in Dubuque for just a short time after the dissolution of their practice; by 1881, he no longer appears in city directories.⁵³

Image 16. Advertisement for F. Heer & Son (undated)



(SOURCE: www.encyclopediadubuque.org. Accessed 09/17/2015)

In 1884 the office for “Frid. Heer, Architect and Superintendent” was located in the Kiene Block at the corner of 8th and Iowa Streets. The directory also notes that the architect had his residence above his office. A small advertisement indicates Heer’s specialization in church and school architecture.⁵⁴ This is the first year in which architect, Martin Heer appears in the Dubuque city directory.

Martin Heer is important to make particular note of, in part because he and Fridolin share a last name. Despite that commonality, the two do not appear to be related; the simple fact that Fridolin Heer was Swiss

⁵¹ *Dubuque City Directory*, 1878-1879: 169.

⁵² “Architect,” *The Daily Herald*, December 25, 1879.

⁵³ *Dubuque City Directory*, 1881: 209.

⁵⁴ *Dubuque City Directory*, 1884: 190, 431.

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and Martin Heer emigrated from Germany establishes that reality. Confusion with Martin Heer is further created because, like Fridolin Heer, he specialized in the design of churches. In addition, both Fridolin Heer and Martin Heer partnered with Guido Beck for short periods. Attribution of building designs have sometimes been erroneously assigned to one or the other of the Heers; one example being Corpus Christi Church in Fort Dodge, Iowa (1882), which is wrongly attributed to Martin Heer in one source. Another being St. Boniface Catholic Church in Clinton, attributed variously as Frid. Heer & Son or to Martin Heer.⁵⁵

As a means of clarity, Martin Heer and Guido Beck were partnered as Beck & Heer (ca.1892-1895), while Fridolin Heer and Guido Beck were partnered as Heer & Beck (1886-ca.1888). Martin Heer was an important architect in Dubuque and regionally from 1884 through 1913 when he returned to his home country where he subsequently died. Martin Heer is noted as the architect of the Dubuque buildings Holy Ghost Church and School (1896), the Voelker Block (1885) at 13th and Clay, the Luck double store (1885) and the Eichhorn Building (1889).⁵⁶ A number of important Iowa churches were designed by Martin Heer including St. Boniface Catholic Church (1908) in Clinton.

Fridolin Heer, Sr. entered into partnership with Guido Beck in 1886.⁵⁷ The P. Specht store on Couler Avenue is attributed to Heer & Beck.⁵⁸ The partnership was very brief; by the end of 1888, Guido Beck had his own office in the Bell Block (the design of which is attributed to Martin Heer) on the NW corner of 13th and Clay Streets.⁵⁹ The partnership of Frid. Heer & Son began 1887 – perhaps accounting for the brevity of Heer’s association with Guido Beck.

Fridolin J. Heer Jr. (February 24, 1864 – March 1, 1940), like his father, was born and trained in Europe. Born in Chur, Switzerland, he and his mother joined his father in Bellevue, Illinois in ca.1865. In 1879 – he was then just shy of 15 years of age - he went to work for Dankmar Adler in Chicago. Adler was an important American architect who is known both for his skill and as the partner of Louis Sullivan, widely deemed the pioneer of modern American architecture. Fridolin Heer, Jr. remained in the Chicago firm until 1881 when he left to study at the Royal Architectural School at Stuttgart, Germany; he received a degree in architecture in 1886. In that same year he was elected to membership in the national American Institute of Architects.⁶⁰

Frid. Heer & Son, as a father-son partnership, remained actively engaged in architectural design through the

55 <http://iagenweb.org/clinton/history/arch/bldrs.htm> and wiki (NRHP 2012).

56 James E. Jacobsen, “The Architectural and Historical Resources of Dubuque, Iowa, 1837-1955,” National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2009: E-232.

57 Shank, 81.

58 James E. Jacobsen, “The Architectural and Historical Resources of Dubuque, Iowa, 1837-1955,” National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2009: E-232.

59 *Dubuque City Directory*, 1888 and James E. Jacobsen, “John Bell Block,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 2002.

60 Shank, 81.

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death of Fridolin Sr. in 1910. One historical account notes that in the fifteen years prior to 1894, Fridolin Heer, Sr. “erected one hundred and ten churches in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota. His skill and ability have won him a wide reputation and secured for him a most extensive and lucrative patronage.”⁶¹

Although that rather dramatic statement remains to be fully supported, from 1887 through 1910, the firm completed construction of Sacred Heart Church (1885-1888), and designed the First German Presbyterian Church (1896), Irving School (1895), Central High School (1894), the H.L. Stout House (ca.1892), the Nicholas Schrup, Sr. House (1900), the Robert & Matilda Schoenbeck House (1898), the Frank Rhomberg House (1895), the Anthony F. Heeb House (1901), the Edwin & Mary Albee House (1897), the Dubuque County Courthouse (1891-1893), the A. Koch Store and Office Building (ca.1889), the Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co. (1896), and the Security Building (1896) – all in Dubuque. Outside of the city, the firm’s commissions include St. Francis Xavier Basilica and Rectory (1887-1889) at Dyersville, Iowa; Sacred Heart Catholic Church (1899-1900) at Fort Madison, Iowa; Sacred Heart Catholic Church (1898) at Pomeroy, Ohio; St. Felix Catholic Church (1893) at Wabasha, Minnesota; and St. Paul’s Lutheran Church (1900) at New Hampton, Iowa.⁶²

Image 17. Historic Image: Portrait – Fridolin Heer, Jr. – undated



(SOURCE: <http://www.encyclopediadubuque.org>. Accessed 09/15/2015)

⁶¹ *Portrait and Biographical Record of Dubuque, Jones and Clayton Counties, Iowa*. Chicago: Chapman Publishing Co., 1894: 246-247.

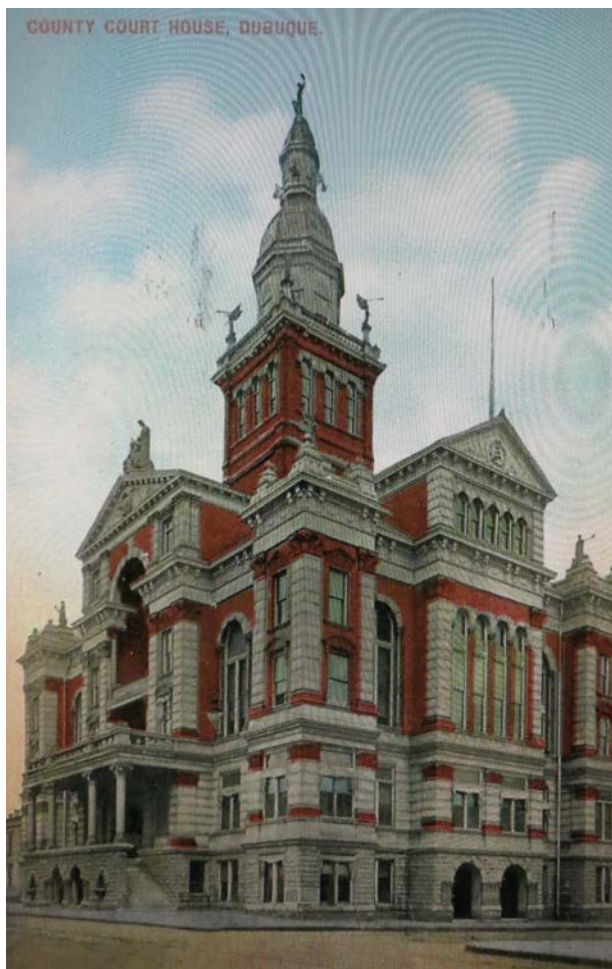
⁶² Compilation of various sources.

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Image 18. Historic Image: Dubuque County Courthouse – 1893 (NRHP)



(SOURCE: AKAY Consulting Postcard Collection)

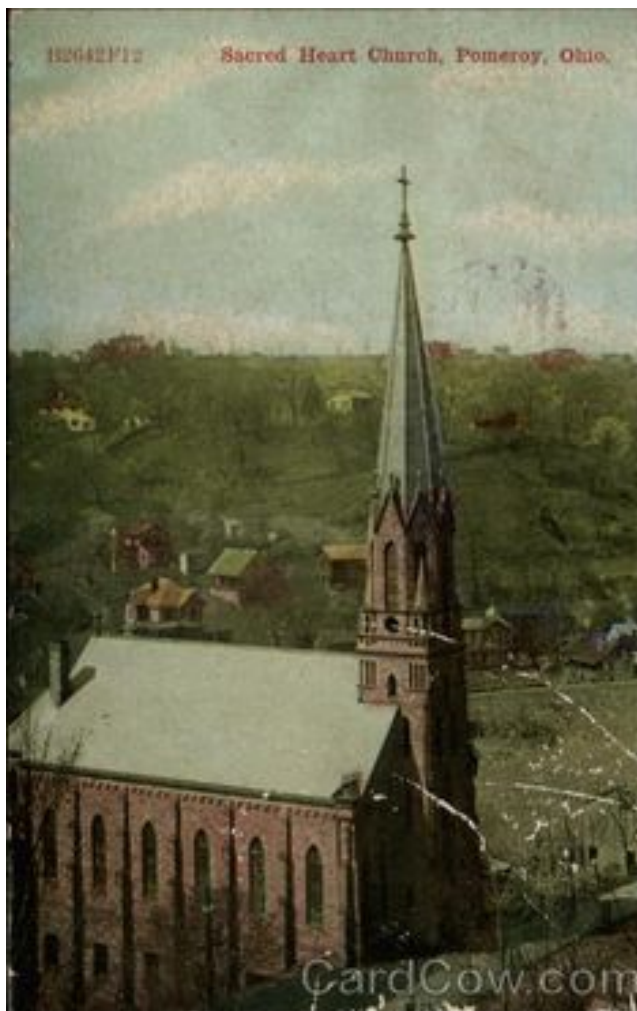
In the years after the death of Fridolin Heer Sr., the firm completed designs for Sacred Heart School (1915), the Dubuque Bruswick-Balke-Collender Company (1911), Fischer Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Plant (1914), the Lorenz Laundry Plant (ca.1912), Sunnycrest Sanatorium (1919-1921), and the St. Francis Home (1911/1929) – all in Dubuque. Also, the Brothers High School (1907) in Dyersville, Iowa; the Charles Grelle House (ca.1920) in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; and St. John's Lutheran Church (1919) in Saint Donatus. Without question, many more of the firm's commissions remain to be identified and documented.

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Image 19. Historic Image: Sacred Heart Church – Pomeroy, Ohio - 1898



(SOURCE: AKAY Consulting Postcard Collection)

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Table 1. Confirmed Dubuque Schools by Frid. Heer & Son⁶³

Date	Building	Address	Firm Name	Status
1881	Mount St. Joseph Academy (now Clarke College) Administration Bldg./Mann Hall	13 th & Main Street	Frid. Heer & Son	Non-Extant
1894	Central High School	1500 N. Locust Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Non-Extant
1901	Fulton School, boiler house	Couler Avenue, bet 22 nd & 23rd	Frid. Heer & Son	Non-Extant
1915	Sacred Heart School	2238 Queen Street	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant

Table 2. Confirmed Dubuque Churches by Frid. Heer & Son

Date	Building	Address	Firm Name	Status
1873	Zion Evangelical Church	1698 Jackson	Heer & Naescher	Extant
1876	Baptist Church	12 th & Main	Heer & Naescher	Non-extant
1876	St. Raphael Cathedral (Front & Tower)	223 Bluff Street	Heer & Naescher	Extant NRHP
1880	Sacred Heart Church (later, school)	E. 22 nd Queen Sts.	Frid. Heer Sr.	Non-Extant
1882	St. Raphael Cathedral, Blessed Sacrament Chapel	231 Bluff Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1888	Sacred Heart Church	635 E. 22 nd Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1896	First German Presbyterian Church	17 th & Iowa?	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant

Table 3. Confirmed Dubuque Governmental Buildings by Frid. Heer & Son

Date	Building	Address	Firm Name	Status
1893	Dubuque County Courthouse	720 Central Avenue	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant NRHP

⁶³ Identification of buildings and confirmation of their status was undertaken using a wide variety of sources. Every effort was made, short of on-site survey, to accurately attribute the buildings and determine whether they remain.

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Table 4. Confirmed Dubuque Residences by Frid. Heer & Son

Date	Building	Address	Firm Name	Status
1870	House	1471 Main Street	Frid. Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant NRHP
1871	John Olinger House	1611 Main Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1872	Andrew-Ryan House	1375 Locust Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant NRHP
1873	William Andrew House	1375 Locust Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1873	R. Baumhover House	1605 Jackson Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
ca.1878	Alfred Tredway House	1182 Locust Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1879	David B. Henderson House	1433 Main Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant NRHP
1879	Alexander Young House	1491 Main Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1879	David B. Henderson House	1433 Main Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant NRHP
1884	Ted Stacks House	1502 Washington Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1892	H.L. (Fanny) Stout House	1145 Locust Street	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant
1895	Frank Rhomberg House	2500 Broadway Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1897	Edwin & Mary Albee House	510 W. 11 th Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant NRHP
1899	Robert & Matilda Schoenbeck House	41 Diagonal Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1900	Nicholas Schrup, Sr. House (now Mandolin Inn)	199 Loras	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1901	Anthony F. Heeb House	561 Jefferson Street	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant NRHP

Table 5. Confirmed Dubuque Miscellaneous Buildings by Frid. Heer & Son

Date	Building	Address	Date	Firm Name	Status
ca.1877	Washington Park Pavilion		ca.1877	Heer & Naescher	Non-Extant
1877	Jackson Square Pavilion		1877	Heer & Naescher	Non-Extant
1884	Firehouse	401 Locust Street	1884	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1911 1929	St. Francis Home (later, Mary of the Angels Home), Additions (Jesse P. Farley Mansion, 1879)	605-621 Bluff Street	1911 1929	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant NRHP

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Table 6. Confirmed **Dubuque** Commercial/Manufacturing Buildings by Frid. Heer & Son

Date	Building	Address	Firm Name	Status
1873	Herald Building	Locust & West 6 th Streets	Heer & Naescher	Non-Extant
1873	Eagle Building	9 th & Main Streets	Heer & Naescher	Non-Extant
ca.1873	Globe Building	5 th & Main Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Non-Extant
1873	Jacob Michel Building	Main Street bet 5 th & 6 th	Frid. Heer Sr.	Non-Extant
ca.1875	Dubuque Millworking District	White, Jackson, Elm bet E. 6 th & E. 11 th	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant NRHP
1876	Kisler Building	951 Main Street	Heer & Naescher	Extant
1883	Page Hotel	75 E. 4 th Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Non-Extant
1885	Watters Business Block	1242 Iowa Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1886	Jos. Wittmer Store	527 Clay [Central] Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Non-Extant
1886	Peter Kauer Store	1236 Iowa Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1886	Henry Hoffman Store/Saloon	1604 Clay [Central] Street	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1888	Frank Brede Store & Flats	10 th & Clay [Central] Streets	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant
1896	Dubuque Brewing & Malting Co.	30 th & Jackson	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant NRHP
1896	Security Building/Stampfer Building	800 Main Street	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant NRHP
1911	Dubuque Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company	3400 Jackson Street	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant

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Table 7. Confirmed Non-Dubuque Buildings by Frid. Heer & Son

Date	Building	Address	City	State	Firm Name	Status
1875	Holy Trinity Catholic Church	103 N. Andres St.	Luxemburg	IA	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1881	St. Anthony's Catholic Church	1711 S. 9 th Street	Milwaukee	WI	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant
1882	Corpus Christi Church	416 N. 8 th St.	Fort Dodge	IA	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant NRHP
1882	St. Boniface Catholic Church	Duren Street	Westphalia	IA	Frid. Heer Sr.	Extant NRHP
1889	St. Francis Xavier Basilica and Rectory	104 3 rd Street SW	Dyersville	IA	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant NRHP
1889/ 1895	St. Anthony's Catholic Church Alterations	1711 S. 9 th Street	Milwaukee	WI	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant
1893	St. Felix Catholic Church	117 E. 3 rd Street	Wabasha	MN	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant
1893	Holy Rosary Catholic Church	419 Pine Street	LaMotte	IA	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant
1898	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	161 Mulberry Avenue	Pomeroy	OH	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant
1900	Sacred Heart Catholic Church	2204 I Avenue	Fort Madison	IA	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant
1900	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	223 S. Water Avenue	New Hampton	IA	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant
1919	St. John's Lutheran Church	32101 370 th Street	Saint Donatus	IA	Frid. Heer & Son	Extant

Frid. Heer & Son maintained offices at 327 8th Street from 1888 through 1912 – Fridolin Sr. having died in 1910. Through 1890, both (presumably with wife, Lisette) lived above the firm's office, as had been the case for many years. In 1891 Fridolin Heer, Sr. purchased the Judge John King House at 2535 Traut Terrace from John Mehlhop, Sr. Built in 1857 for Dubuque pioneer and later Chief Justice of the Dubuque County Court, John King, the house is an early Victorian-era Italianate, with a large front porch being a later addition (Image 20). The property is sited at the top of an incline, which, at the time of the house's construction, extended all the way to the city's commercial area along Central Avenue (then the Plank Road). The extensive property surrounding the house was sub-divided after King's death, with additional housing springing up nearby. John Mehlhop, Sr. owned the property for about ten years from 1881-1891, at which time Heer, Sr. purchased the home.⁶⁴ Some combination of the Heer family (father and son, wives, and the children of both) lived in the house on Traut Terrace from 1891 through 1951. In the years before Fridolin Heer Sr.'s death in 1910, father and son, their wives and the children of both shared the home. Thereafter, the son's unmarried sisters (Pauline who was a music teacher and Elsie, who was a teacher at Fulton School) remained in the home with him and his wife (Marguerite) and children.⁶⁵

⁶⁴ http://www.encyclopediadubuque.org/index.php?title=KING_MANSION. Accessed 09/16/2015.

⁶⁵ *Dubuque City Directories*, various years 1891- 1958.

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The firm continued to use the name Frid. Heer & Son after the passing of Fridolin Heer Sr., but offices moved to 299 8th Street in 1912, then to 604 B & I Building in 1916 where they remained through 1936. In 1937 the firm's office is noted at 2535 Traut Terrace. Fridolin Heer Jr. died at his home on Traut Terrace in 1940. He was survived by his wife, Marguerite; two sons, Fridolin A. Heer of Springfield, Illinois and Eugene F. Heer of Port Huron, Minnesota; his daughter, Margarite Heer; and his sisters, Elise and Pauline. Marguerite remained in the house on Traut Terrace until ca.1951; in 1952 the house is noted as being vacant. Marguerite was a longtime librarian at the Carnegie-Stout Free Public Library in Dubuque.⁶⁶

Throughout its long history Frid. Heer & Son undertook the design of a multitude of buildings that stand today as some of the most significant in Dubuque. Although varied, their designs were consistently executed in brick and/or stone. This stands to reason given the family's grounding in the art of stonemasonry and in the abundance of both materials readily available in Dubuque. Commissions of all types are characterized by the skillful use of masonry and in the high degree of craftsmanship apparent in the execution of stylistic details. The Dubuque County Courthouse (Image 18) is representative of the firm's skill. In the 1893 brick and stone building, the architect brings together the stylistic elements, sense of monumentality, exuberant details, and massing that define Beaux-Arts Classicism. With very little wall plane left unadorned, the execution of decorative elements – undertaken in stone – required the work of a master. The completed building was the evidence of the architect's skill.

The firm of Frid. Heer & Son plied its skill to buildings throughout the region. In each father and son executed prevailing architectural styles ranging from Gothic Revival to Romanesque to Beaux-Arts in brick and stone. As the previous tables indicate, that skill has been recognized by the listing of many of the firm's buildings on the National Register of Historic Places.

⁶⁶ Shank, 81 and *Dubuque City Directories*, various years.

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Image 20. Heer Family Home – 2535 Traut Terrace - undated



(SOURCE: http://www.encyclopediadubuque.org/index.php?title=KING_MANSION. Accessed 09/16/2015)

Although commonly referred to as the King Mansion after Judge John King who had the home built in 1857, the Heer family occupied the Italianate residence from 1891 through 1951. From 1937 through the death of Fridolin Heer, Jr. in 1940, the firm's office was in the home.

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Relevant Cultural Resource Documents

Much to the City of Dubuque's credit, many historical and architectural surveys have been completed in that community – a clear indication that the significance of the city's history and built resources is recognized and appreciated. Of particular importance relevant to this specific undertaking was Molly Naumann and James Jacobsen's 2002 "Dubuque-The Key City: The Architectural and Historical Resources of Dubuque, Iowa, 1837-1955," and the series of evaluations undertaken by Jacobsen in 2003, including the Phase III survey of Downtown Dubuque, "...the finest business street west of Chicago and North of St. Louis...", the "Cathedral Historic District" Phase IV District Report, and the "Jackson Park Historic District" Phase IV District Report. Although not specifically directed at identifying the work of firm of Frid. Heer, each of these projects included evaluation of architectural resources completed by the firm.

Potential for Historic Archaeology

The potential for historical archaeology was not assessed as part of the present National Register nomination. The presence of paved parking areas suggests the likelihood that the ground disturbance resulting from the construction of those elements may have destroyed localized archaeological resources. However, the paving may have been laid over ground with a minimum of earth movement. In that case, archaeological resources may merely have been encapsulated. In the future, any significant excavation and/or grading should take into consideration the possibility that archaeological and/or sub-grade historical resources may remain.

Research Methodology

This National Register nomination draws on the above named cultural resources documents, local and county histories, the records of the Holy Spirit Parish, the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office database of Heer resources, and the online resources of the Dubuque History Center at Loras College and "Encyclopedia Dubuque." After creating a list of resources attributed to the Frid. Heer firm from its 1878 establishment through the 1939 death of Fridolin Heer., Jr., an online search was conducted in the effort to determine which resources remain extant. Although the status of many resources was determined, continued work toward documenting the portfolio of Frid. Heer & Son remains to be undertaken.

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Loras College Center for Dubuque History.

<https://digitalcollections.loras.edu>. Accessed 09/19/2015.

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Section 10 Page 49 Property name Sacred Heart School
County and State Dubuque County, Iowa

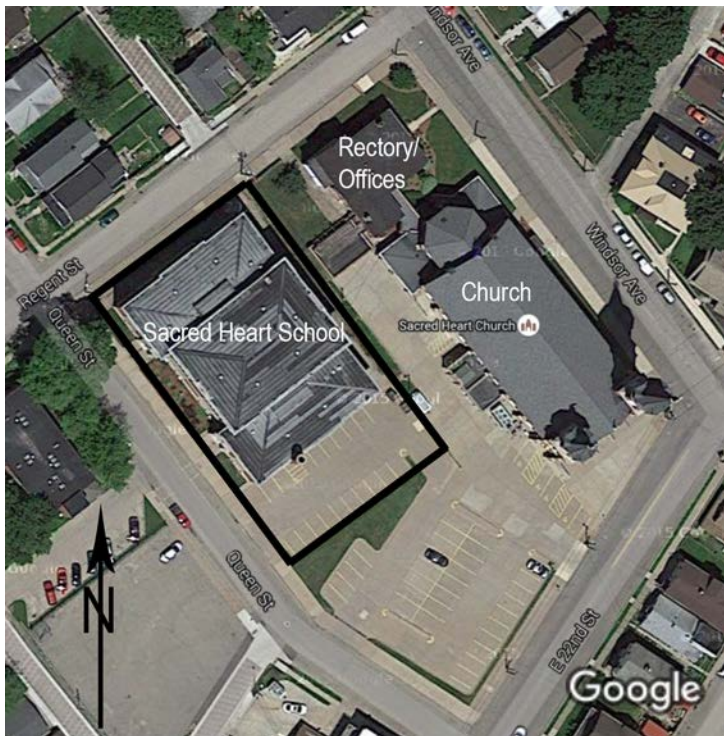
10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

LOTS 31 TO 34 INCL SANFORDS SUB

Boundary Justification

The boundary encompasses Sacred Heart School and the legal parcel to which the building is now associated.



The current legal parcel is outlined. The boundaries encompass the historic parcel upon which the school was constructed.

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National Park Service

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County and State Dubuque County, Iowa

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- Figure 02. USGS 7.5 Minute Topographical Map – Dubuque North Quad - 1956
- Figure 03. Aerial Site View - 2017
- Figure 04. Existing Basement Floor Plan - 2017
- Figure 05. Existing First Floor Plan - 2017
- Figure 06. Existing Second Floor Plan - 2017
- Figure 07. Fire Insurance Map - 1909
- Figure 08. Fire Insurance Map – 1909 Revised 1950

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- Table 2. Confirmed Dubuque Churches by Frid. Heer & Son
- Table 3. Confirmed Dubuque Governmental Buildings by Frid. Heer & Son
- Table 4. Confirmed Dubuque Residences by Frid. Heer & Son
- Table 5. Confirmed Dubuque Miscellaneous Buildings by Frid. Heer & Son
- Table 6. Confirmed Dubuque Commercial/Manufacturing Buildings by Frid. Heer & Son
- Table 7. Confirmed Non-Dubuque Buildings by Frid. Heer & Son

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- Image 01. Site View: Looking north-northeast with Sacred Heart Church at right
- Image 02. Exterior Elevation: Looking north-northeast
- Image 03. Exterior Detail: Cornice and brick detail
- Image 04. Exterior Detail: Nameplate
- Image 05. Exterior Detail: Entrance
- Image 06. Exterior Detail: Masonry
- Image 07. Interior: First floor recreational hall
- Image 08. Interior: Typical classroom
- Image 09. Interior: Auditorium, looking northeast to the stage
- Figure 10. View of Dubuque – 1872
- Figure 11. Parish Buildings - 1897
- Figure 12. Sacred Heart Church, Dubuque – 1897
- Figure 13. Sacred Heart School – ca.1915
- Figure 14. Sacred Heart School – ca.1968
- Figure 15. Portrait of Fridolin Heer, Sr. – undated

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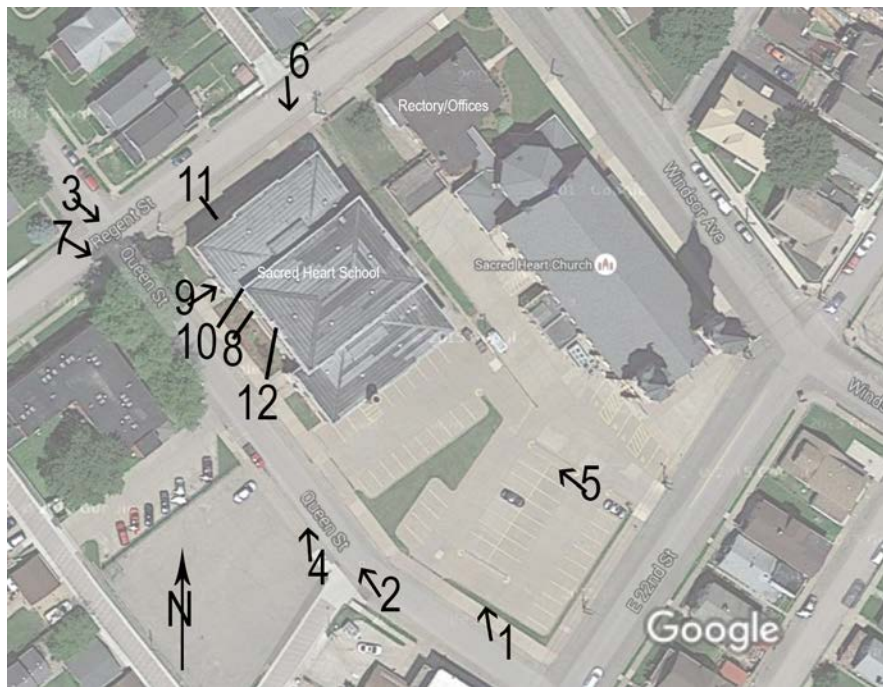
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County and State Dubuque County, Iowa

- Figure 16. Advertisement – F. Heer & Son - undated
- Figure 17. Portrait of Fridolin Heer, Jr. - undated
- Figure 18. Dubuque County Courthouse - 1893
- Figure 19. Sacred Heart Church, Pomeroy, Ohio - 1898
- Figure 20. Heer Family Home – 2535 Traut Terrace - undated

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

Sacred Heart School
2238 Queen Street
Dubuque, Dubuque County, Iowa
Photographer: Alexa McDowell, AKAY Consulting, Minneapolis, Minnesota
August 25, 2015 and June 16, 2017
CD-ROM on file with property owner and the Iowa State Historic Preservation Office

Photo Key – Exterior Views

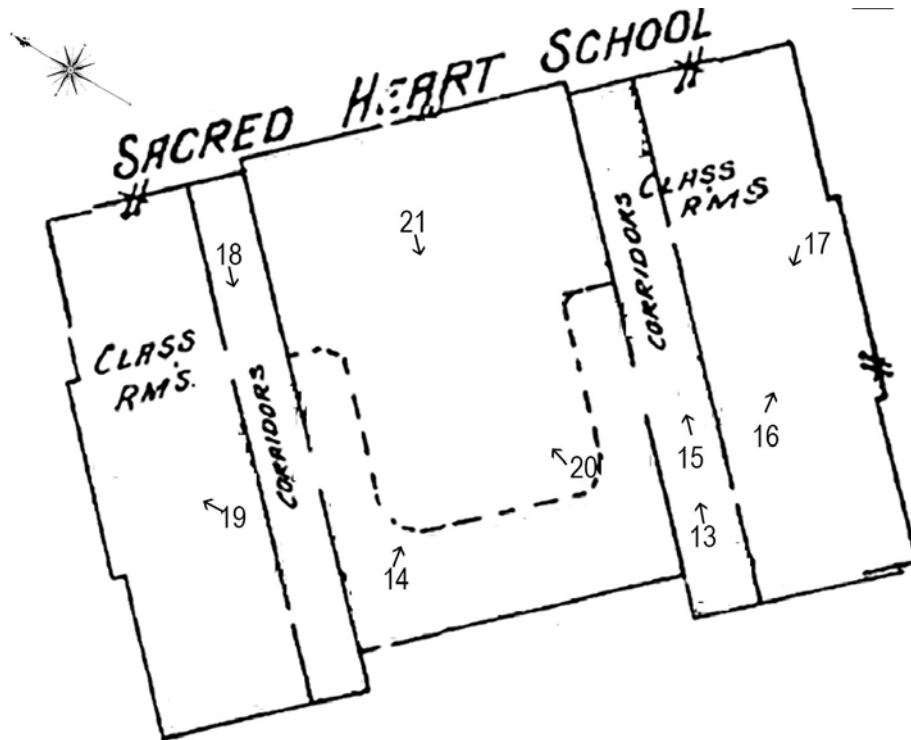


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Photo Key – Interior Views



Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001. Site: View looking northerly along Queen Street with Sacred Heart Church at right
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0001.tif
- 0002. Site: View looking northerly along Queen Street
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0002.tif
- 0003. Site: View looking south along Queen Street from Regent
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0003.tif
- 0004. Exterior: View of the façade (west) and south elevations, looking NE across Queen Street
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0004.tif

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National Park Service

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- 0005. Exterior: View of the south and rear (east) elevations, looking north
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0005.tif
- 0006. Exterior: View of the rear (east) and north elevations, looking south across Regent Street
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0006.tif
- 0007. Exterior: View of the façade (west) and north elevations, looking SE across Queen & Regent Sts.
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0007.tif
- 0008. Exterior: Detail view of the façade, center bay fenestration
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0008.tif
- 0009. Exterior: Detail view of the north entrance on the façade (west)
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0009.tif
- 0010. Exterior: Detail view of the cornice and brickwork (center bay)
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0010.tif
- 0011. Exterior: Detail view of the masonry: rough-faced stone foundation, dressed stone trim, and brick
(north elevation)
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0011.tif
- 0012. Exterior: Detail view of the building nameplate (center bay at roofline)
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0012.tif
- 0013. Interior: Ground floor corridor
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0013.tif
- 0014. Interior: Ground floor dining hall
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0014.tif
- 0015. Interior: First floor hallway
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0015.tif
- 0016. Interior: Typical first floor classroom, looking from doorway
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0016.tif
- 0017. Interior: Typical first floor classroom, looking toward doorway
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0017.tif
- 0018. Interior: Second floor hallway
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0018.tif

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- 0019. Interior: Typical second floor classroom
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0019.tif
- 0020. Interior: Auditorium, looking northerly toward the stage
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0020.tif
- 0021. Interior: Auditorium, looking southerly toward the balcony
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0021.tif
- 0022. Interior: Detail view of auditorium lighting
IA_DubuqueCounty_Sacred Heart School_0022.tif





Martha's House

FOR SALE
American
American





FOR SALE
American
RE/MAX
603-888-4511



FOR SALE
American
Associates







Queen St
Regent St





MARSHALL

1915

1915

1891

SACRED HEART SCHOOL

BUILDING MARQUETTE
BUILDING
THE MOST REVEREND
JAMES J. KEANE, D.D.
1910-1911









MARQUETTE HALL





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Sacred Heart School

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: IOWA, Dubuque

Date Received: 4/18/2018 Date of Pending List: 5/4/2018 Date of 16th Day: 5/21/2018 Date of 45th Day: 6/4/2018 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100002486

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

Accept Return Reject 6/1/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Sacred Heart School is locally significant under National Register Criterion C (Architecture). Built in 1915, the brick and stone school is an excellent local example of early twentieth century educational institution construction. The handsome Classical Revival-inspired design was the work of the prolific Dubuque architectural firm of Frid. Heer & Son (Fridolin Heer, Jr.).

Recommendation/ Criteria: Accept NR Criterion C

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 6/1/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

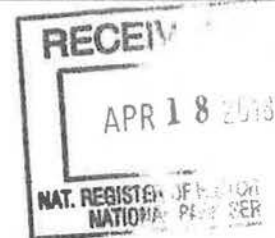
If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURAL AFFAIRS

KIM REYNOLDS, GOVERNOR
ADAM GREGG, LT. GOVERNOR

CHRIS KRAMER, ACTING DIRECTOR

April 16, 2018



IOWA ARTS
COUNCIL

J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

PRODUCE
IOWA

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA

Dear Mr. Loether:

The following National Register nomination(s) from Iowa are enclosed for your review and listing if acceptable.

STATE HISTORICAL
MUSEUM OF IOWA

Third Street SE Bridge (FHWA No. 012250)

STATE HISTORICAL
LIBRARY & ARCHIVES

The Third Street SE Bridge (FHWA No. 012250) is significant under Criteria A and C at the local level. The period of significance is the year 1917 based on Bremer County Board of Supervisors records and newspaper accounts for construction progress and when the new bridge was put in service. Under Criterion A, construction of the bridge is associated with Community Planning and Development efforts as well as Transportation development for the county seat at the turn of the 20th century. Under Criterion C, the new structure is significant under the theme of Engineering as an early example of a bridge based on a standardized plan prepared by the Iowa State Highway Commission (ISHC) for Iowa counties for use in both rural and town settings during the early 20th century decades.

STATE HISTORIC SITES

STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICE OF IOWA

Yunker Brothers Department Store (Boundary Decrease)

IOWA HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION

This amendment to a previously listed National Register Registration Form is being filed following the guidelines provided in "Section VI. Amending National Register Forms" of the National Register Bulletin 16-A. On March 14, 2014, the National Register listed Yunker Brothers Department Store building experienced a catastrophic fire while in the process of an historic rehabilitation. When registered, the property was comprised of three contributing resources – the original, 1899 Yunker Brothers building on the east, the 1908 Wilkins Building on the west, and the 1924, one bay structure that provided the physical connection between the two buildings. The 1899 building was almost completely destroyed by the fire. Following the fire, the entire 1899 building and the above ground portion of the 1924 structure that connected it to the 1908 Wilkins Building were razed and the Wilkins Building rehabilitated.

The Statement of Significance is being amended to reflect the impact of the 2014 fire (and subsequent demolition of the 1899 Yunkers Building and 1924 connecting structure) on the case for National Register listing. The historic name

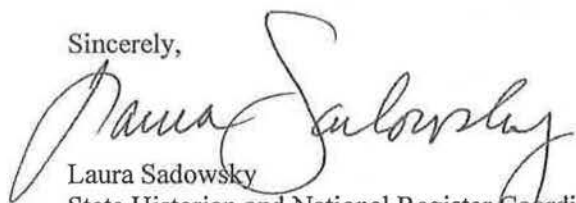
is amended to include the "Wilkins Building" as a secondary historic name. This addition is made as a reflection of significance as an autonomous building. The Architect/Builder is amended to reflect only those associated with the 1908 construction and 1924 alterations. The building remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion A. The resource is locally significant in association with the history of Des Moines commerce. The Period of Significance is amended to 1908-1959, which includes the year the building was placed in service.

Sacred Heart School

Sacred Heart School (1915) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. The resource is locally significant as a very well preserved and important example of the work of the Dubuque architectural firm Frid. Heer & Son; the school building being representative of a specific property type. The Period of Significance and Significant Date for Sacred Heart School is 1915, the year in which the school was placed in service.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Laura Sadowsky
State Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historical Society of Iowa

Enclosures.