

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



124

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Sacred Heart Church
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 920 S. 17th Street not for publication
city or town Phoenix vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85034

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
___ national ___ statewide X local
James W. Gorman 31 JANUARY 2012
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
AZ State Parks/SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)
Edson H. Beall 3.20.12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGIOUS FACILITY/Church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/Not in Use

RELIGIOUS FACILITY/Church

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT/New Formalism

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: WOOD/ASPHALT

other: WINDOWS/colored glass

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Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Sacred Heart Church is located on a parcel of land on the northeast corner of 16th Street and Buckeye Road in Phoenix, Arizona. It is a two-story building built on a poured concrete stem wall and slab on grade with outside measurements of 50x110 ft. The building is aligned in an east/west orientation and has a rectangular plan with a corner bell tower, central entry with a stepped pointed arch surround, rosette window on gable end, parapet walls on gable ends, and pilasters on the front façade and along the sides. There is a decorative, cast concrete cornice, five rows of brick below the eaves and two cast stone capitals on the front pilasters. The exterior walls are constructed of red brick 8" thick with an interlocking course every six rows. The bricks are wire-cut, combed finished units, semi-uniform in color. The masonry joints appear to be a standard mortar mix of lime, sand, and concrete. The interior wall surfaces are plaster/lathe. In general the windows are steel framed, with hoppers (4/2) and colored glass. At the east entry of the building is the lobby, or narthex, bordered on the north by a family room with pews and a large glass window, and a baptism room on the south.

Narrative Description

Location

Sacred Heart Church is located northeast of the corner of 16th Street and Buckeye Road within the Sky Harbor Center (which replaced the Golden Gate Barrio). This parcel of land was part of the Golden Gate Barrio, one of the oldest Hispanic American neighborhoods in the Phoenix area. While the address is listed as 920 S. 17th Street, 17th Street does not currently exist where the building is situated. The best description of the building's location is: Township 1N, Range 3E, Section 10 Phoenix Sky Harbor Center - Parcel #: 115-14-185-B, approximately 475' east from the centerline of 16th Street. The building is located approximately 150' south of the block fence that borders commercial development to the north of the building. The area around the building up to Buckeye Road to the south is vacant.

Design

While no building permits or plans have yet been uncovered, Sacred Heart parishioners believe Sacred Heart Church is modeled after the St. Joseph Apache Mission designed by Architect William Stanton and built by Father Albert Braun in Mescalero, New Mexico.

When Braun returned to Mescalero after WWI he was determined to build a church like the grand Cathedrals in Europe to serve the Apache people and as a memorial to those who had died in the war. He received permission to

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build a church in Mescalero, but was given no funding. Armed with \$100 and a free pass to ride the railroad, he went to Philadelphia to see noted architect, William Stanton. Inspired by the dream of Father Albert, Mr. Stanton drew the plans as a gift.

Constructed in 1954 Sacred Heart Church is a Modern/New Formalism style building. The design blends elements of classicism with modernist designs. The building is built on a poured concrete stem wall and slab on grade with outside measurements of 50 x 110 foot. It is aligned in an east/west orientation. The building is a two-story structure, approximately 4,880 square feet, with an assembly net area of 2,560 square feet and balcony of 466 square feet. There are ancillary rooms within the building used as for liturgical preparations and counseling.

The structure has a rectangular plan with a corner bell tower, central entry with a stepped pointed arch surround, rosette window on gable end, parapet walls on gable ends, and pilasters on the front façade and along the sides. There is a decorative, cast concrete cornice five rows of brick below the eaves and two cast stone capitals on the front pilasters. It has a gable roof with a 4/12 pitch, asphalt shingle roof over conventional 3x6 roof decking on 4x10 wood purlins set on heavy timber trusses. The eaves have very little overhang and are finished with a fascia board. The bell tower has a copper metal roof with standing seams at the corners. There are two bells in the tower and the tower is crowned with a metal cross.

The exterior walls are constructed of red brick 8" thick with an interlocking course every six rows. The bricks are wire-cut, combed finished units, semi-uniform in color. The masonry joints appear to be a standard mortar mix of lime, sand and concrete. The interior wall surfaces are plaster/lathe.

In general, the windows are steel framed, with hoppers (4/2) and colored glass. There are other steel framed windows consistent with the period of construction that relate to the ancillary building spaces. The feature rosette window on the east façade is a leaded stained glass piece with aesthetic significance. It does however, show some signs of deterioration or damage along some of the leaded seams. This may have been caused by vandalism but is more likely a combination of exterior stress on the round frame caused by building settling and foundation movement and the failure of the leaded joints to maintain the structure weight of the window. There are also indications that at least two window openings have been filled in (date unknown).

At the east entry of the building is the lobby, or narthex, bordered on the north by a family room with pews and a large glass window, and a baptism room on the south. The ceiling in the baptism room and part of the lobby has incurred damage owing to water leakage from the bell tower and termite damage. Above the lobby, family room, and baptism room is the

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balcony. The stairs leading to the balcony and the floor of the balcony have damage from roof and bell tower leakage and termite damage. The sanctuary still has all of the original pews and kneelers. The ceiling of the sanctuary is the roof decking supported by exposed wood trusses and rafters. Located on the north and south walls of the sanctuary are the confessionals. The altars are located in the western portion of the building. The main altar and the second altar are both constructed of marble, as are the balustrades and floors in the altar area. The second altar, located to the south of the main altar, has a mosaic above it representing the flight of Mary, Joseph, and the baby Jesus to Egypt. To the north of the main altar is a chapel dedicated the Virgin of Guadalupe. Behind the second altar are the sacristy and the rear entry room. All of the entry doors are wood. Currently all the doors and windows are covered with security plywood.

Condition

The Sacred Heart Church building was removed from regular use in December 1985 after all of the Golden Gate Barrio residents had been relocated. The building is essentially unchanged from the time of its construction in 1954.

After years of neglect, the Aviation Department of the City of Phoenix conducted an inspection in 2006. The inspection found the building to be structurally in good condition. The foundation and floor were in good condition with the observation that while there was some spalling of the stucco coat on the concrete stem walls, the stem walls and slab on grade were in good condition with "no cracks, settlement, or unevenness observed."

The exterior walls were found in good condition but with some cracks and loose bricks, particularly near the bell tower, that were caused by settling, but these have since been repaired at the direction of the Aviation Department. These cracks started near the ground surface and allowed termites to enter the building—the Aviation Department has since had the building treated for termites.

The roof assembly and the fascia where the roof structure meets the exterior walls were in poor condition, but the roof structure itself is in very good condition. The Aviation Department has since repaired the roof assembly and associated fascia.

Vacant since 1985, and only used annually for the Christmas Day Mass, the Sacred Heart Church is in good condition and maintains its historic appearance and integrity.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Hispanic

SOCIAL HISTORY

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1954 to 1961

Significant Dates

1954

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

HISPANIC

Architect/Builder

Father Albert Braun

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B Removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance Within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

From 1954 through 1961, the National Register's fifty-year age criterion. The Sacred Heart Church was in continuous use until 1985.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The Sacred Heart Church is significant for its association with the Hispanic Catholic community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Sacred Heart Church is significant under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with Community Planning and Development. It is entwined with the evolution and the traumatic demise, through *eminent domain*, of one of the oldest predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods in Phoenix, Arizona – the Golden Gate Barrio. This predominately Hispanic community wanted a church within the Golden Gate Barrio. Father Albert Braun encouraged the participation of the people who gave a brick as they could, and worked beside him in construction, building their lives into the Sacred Heart Parish. While Sacred Heart Church functioned from 1954 to 1985 it was the focal point for community development and activity for the Golden Gate Barrio and, for many in the Hispanic American community of Phoenix; it came to symbolize much of the Hispanic history of Phoenix. The City of Phoenix moved to demolish Sacred Heart Church in 1986, but that action evoked a widespread demand for its preservation. Sacred Heart Church has become a symbol of how the Hispanic community of Phoenix developed, a memorial to the impact made by Father Albert Braun both locally and nationally, and finally a bitter sweet memory of how a vibrant community was dismembered in the name of progress.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Sacred Heart Church is located in what had once been the Golden Gate Barrio. The neighborhood was located southeast of downtown Phoenix generally between Sixteenth Street and Twenty-fourth Streets and north of Buckeye Road to the railroad tracks. It was one of the oldest Hispanic neighborhoods in Phoenix. The Barrio grew outside the city limits until 1959 when it was annexed into the city. Located near farms, not far from the city center, and close to the businesses along the railroad tracks bordering the Barrio to the north, it became a community of close-knit families that also served a major function in providing cheap labor necessary for the growth of Phoenix.

The vast majority of the neighborhood was of Hispanic descent. In 1915 St. Mary's Church in downtown Phoenix began segregating the Hispanic community of Phoenix. The Spanish speaking community built Immaculate Heart of Mary Church at 9th Street and Washington, which became the Hispanic National Church for the Phoenix area in 1928. Golden Gate residents became very active in Immaculate Heart Church councils.

The residents of Golden Gate, as with many Hispanics from all the other barrios in the Phoenix area, were excluded from the better areas of the city through real estate covenants and lived in areas without city water, sewers, lighting, gas, pavement, etc. Although segregated there was nonetheless a community spirit present.

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Owing to the lack of transportation the Golden Gate residents began working toward having their own church in the neighborhood in 1938 with the formation of *La Reunión Católica de Propaganda de Golden Gate* to gather money to construct a neighborhood church.

There was heavy participation in the Armed Forces of the United States during World War II from the Golden Gate Barrio, and with the return of the veterans, there was a rejuvenation of efforts to have a church, and therefore a focal point, in the neighborhood. Church services began in a former barracks within Golden Gate Barrio in October 1947, but the church itself, St. Marks, was constructed in a nearby Anglo section of Phoenix.

Agitation for a local church continued and in 1952, Father Albert Braun, a Franciscan, came to the Golden Gate Barrio. This is where a historically significant person came together with a historically significant process of community formation in Phoenix. Father Albert began to build again – three chapels, a school and the Sacred Heart Church with the participation of the community who, by giving a brick as they could, and working beside him in construction, built their lives into the parish. Construction on the Sacred Heart Church began in 1953.

Located to the west of rapidly growing Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport, the entire Golden Gate Barrio was eventually demolished to make room for Sky Harbor Airport related activities. The City of Phoenix planned to raze Sacred Heart Church in 1986.

The City of Phoenix had determined that the most efficient use of the land it had purchased required the demolition of Sacred Heart. A movement was begun to show the city that the community was determined to keep Old Sacred Heart standing. Supporters wanted to hold the 1986 Christmas Day Mass in that beloved building. The city refused the use of the church. The Mass was held outside the front door of the church on a cold and rainy day that saw the sun appear only for the duration of the mass. A tradition was born that continues to the present. The church normally stands empty, but the doors open one day a year and hundreds flock to the building. Since 1986, the Christmas Day Mass has been held inside at Sacred Heart Church.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Father Albert Braun, O.F.M.

Father Albert Braun was born John William Braun on 5 September 1889 in Los Angeles, California. His life of service began in 1916 when the Franciscan Province of Santa Barbara assigned him to the Mescalero Apache Reservation in New Mexico.

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In 1918 he volunteered as an Army chaplain and soon saw action in one of the bloodiest World War I battles the American troops fought, the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He went onto the battlefield, unauthorized, during heavy enemy attack, was wounded, but continued ministering to the dying until the battle was over. He received the Purple Heart, a Silver Star, and was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross but was denied because he was only a chaplain.

Father Albert made many acquaintances as part of the occupying force, and used his connections in his ministry after the war. Through his connections with the Catholic hierarchy, especially on the east coast, railroad executives, and others, he was able to bring enough resources together to build a beautiful structure in Mescalero, New Mexico that still stands, the St. Joseph Apache Mission. This work was a long-term project that was interrupted by a variety of assignments and was not completed until 1939. It is an admired structure and has been dedicated as a memorial to the veterans of World War I and World War II.

Between the World Wars Father Albert maintained his commission in the Army Reserves and was called to duty in November of 1940. He was assigned to the Philippines, and was there when the Japanese forces attacked the United States in December of 1941. He was part of the defense of Bataan and Corregidor, and was there at the surrender of American forces in May 1942. He became a Japanese prisoner of war (POW).

Father Albert Braun provided leadership to his fellow men for survival during the next forty months as POWs. With them he suffered beatings, hunger, disease and the accompanying humiliations and deprivations that go with being POWs. It was Braun who, despite the threat of personal harm, gained permission from the Japanese officers to bury and cremate the dead. At times Braun used his German with German Missionaries in the Philippines to gain food and medical supplies for his fellow captives. He was liberated at Camp Omori in Tokyo Bay on August 29, 1945. The emaciated priest who stood over six feet tall had wasted from 195 pounds down to 115 pounds; he had known hunger continuously for forty months.

For "repeatedly exposing himself to enemy fire while rescuing the wounded and giving last rites to the dying, he was awarded the Legion of Merit and a second Silver Star. General Jonathan Wainwright made a special trip to pin the latter on "his" chaplain.

In October of 1949, Father Albert retired from the Army with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He came to Arizona in 1949 and assisted the poor in McNary, Parker on the Colorado River, and St. John's Indian Mission. He was also a teacher at St. Mary's High School. Discouraged Hispanics in Central Phoenix desperately wanted a church and Father Braun told them, "bring me a brick and together we will build a church." The bricks came and the church was built.

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Father Albert Braun had many connections across the country that he would use in his community building of Golden Gate Barrio and surrounding barrios in the formation of Sacred Heart Parish. He had a very significant impact in the Phoenix of the 1950s and 1960s. Father Albert was: Chaplain of the Arizona Department of the American Legion; Life Member of the Arizona Department of the American Legion; Life Member of Disabled American Veterans, Arizona Department; Life Member of American Legion Post 41. This was at a time when World War II Veterans were a very potent force in Arizona. His awards included: the Purple Heart; the Legion of Merit; two Silver Stars; the Arizona Medal of Honor; and the Arizona Veterans Hall of Fame Award.

War had shattered his health but Father Braun refused to slow down. Even after losing a leg, he was a familiar sight racing about south Phoenix in his wheelchair, working almost until his death on March 6, 1983. He was 93 years old.

As Father Braun wished, his body was returned to Mescalero NM and the Apaches he loved. Here he lies, in the church he had built with faith, sweat, and hardheaded cussedness.

Sacred Heart Parish

The arrival of Father Albert into the Golden Gate Barrio, when joined with the pre-existing community cohesion, produced a more active and confident community. The desire for a neighborhood church met with immediate results as Father Albert gave his first mass in August of 1952 under an outdoor Ramada. Within two years, a rectory and two neighborhood chapels, St. John's and Mary Magdalene, were built.

The vibrant community that built Sacred Heart Church was a synergistic consequence of at least three elements: the arrival of Father Albert Braun who was a recognized hero in veteran and church circles; the large number of World War II Veterans living in the area that would become Sacred Heart Parish and who were active in the community activities of American Legion Post 41, the primarily Hispanic American Legion Post in Phoenix; and, the pre-existing sense of community within Golden Gate and the surrounding barrios.

One of the first actions Father Braun undertook when he arrived in Golden Gate in 1952 was a census of the households in the barrios. He was quickly busy marrying couples and getting high school students from St. Mary's High School to provide catechism classes that by 1953 had over 700 students in the neighborhood.

Once Father Braun had the confidence of the *vecinos* (the neighbors), as priest in the neighborhood and as Chaplain of American Legion Post 41, all

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of the participants came together to build the church, dreamed of since 1938, and the structures that support a close-knit community. While outlying chapels were built before Sacred Heart Church itself was built, the means to build Sacred Heart Church were much the same.

In the beginning the *vecinos* began forming adobe bricks on the site using soil from the neighborhood. However, heavy rains ruined many of those adobe bricks. The strategy then shifted to each person buying a red brick from the Phoenix Brickyard, and in that fashion, brick by brick, the materials for construction of Sacred Heart Church were provided. The skill and labor for building Sacred Heart Church came from the *vecinos* themselves, many of them being construction workers. With the left over bricks, the core of the community was further strengthened by the immediate construction of a school.

In 1954, with construction of Sacred Heart Church begun, and even before the roof was built, Father Albert was saying mass within the walls. Sacred Heart Church was formally dedicated on October 12, 1956. Shortly afterwards, Santa Rita Chapel, a parish center, and a parish school were built, again by the *vecinos*.

The civic activism of the World War II Hispanic Veterans of American Legion Post 41, where Father Albert was a member, joined with the community spirit of Sacred Heart Parish to bring paved streets, sidewalks, sewers, street lights, and city water to the neighborhood improved daily life in Golden Gate. Sacred Heart Parish formed its own St. Vincent de Paul Society and its own youth services organization. All of these community-building activities took place in one of the poorest areas of Phoenix.

After Father Albert retired in 1962 his community action continued. The Head Start Program was initiated at Sacred Heart School Parochial School in 1967, and in 1974 Sacred Heart Parish created an elderly day center, El Riconcito, with Parish funds. The civic involvement of Golden Gate, with the parish priests' active support, went beyond the barrio.

In 1968, the parish joined with students from Arizona State University to force a local laundry to negotiate with its workers; the laundry had a contract with Arizona State University and the parish priest spoke at demonstrations on the university campus, many of the workers were Golden Gate residents.

With the support of Sacred Heart Church, three new nonprofit organizations were formed within the parish: Chicanos Por La Causa (CPLC); Valle del Sol; and the Barrio Youth Project. Two of these organizations are still major community service agencies.

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In 1970, with the support of Sacred Heart Church, a student boycott of Phoenix Union High School was successfully undertaken with the result that the High School Board agreed to the demands of the community.

In 1972, again with the strong support of Sacred Heart Church, César Chávez held a fast at one of the chapels of Sacred Heart Parish, Santa Rita, in protest of Arizona Farm Labor laws, and out of this was launched a statewide recall campaign against then Governor Jack Williams.

By 1972, Golden Gate Barrio, because of the cohesion emanating from Sacred Heart Church, was one of the most politically powerful Latino communities in Arizona.

One of the most significant community "events" of the 1970s and 1980s in Phoenix was the removal of Golden Gate Barrio as a community. The relocation of over 6,000 people to make way for the Sky Harbor Center pitted the values of cohesive community against the economic potential for the rest of Phoenix by converting the residents' homes into an income-generating commercial and industrial park. The Sky Harbor Center was also conceived to protect the City of Phoenix's investment in Sky Harbor International Airport.

The West Approach Land Acquisition Project (WALA) scattered the Golden Gate Barrio residents throughout Phoenix and ripped apart the support networks of the residents, particularly the elderly. The City of Phoenix purchased the properties of Sacred Heart Parish within WALA from the Diocese of Phoenix.

The last regular mass at Sacred Heart Church was held December 29, 1985. It was scheduled for immediate demolition. The Sacred Heart Church represented for the former residents, a reminder of all of those who had lived there and all that had transpired in the barrio and the central city from its early origins.

The City of Phoenix faced stiff and continuing resistance to the demolition of Sacred Heart Church. Symbolic of that continuing resistance, and of the memory of the neighborhood, is the annual Christmas Day Mass that continues to the present time, years after the demolition was to take place. This act, in and of itself, demonstrates the historical significance of Sacred Heart Church and that it merits placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

City of Phoenix Aviation Department. Sky Harbor International Airport. "Old" Sacred Heart Stabilization Feasibility Study. Prepared by Jones Payne Group, Inc., 20 September 2006.

City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office. *Hispanic Historic Property Survey: Final Report*. Prepared by David R. Dean and Jean A Reynolds, Athenaeum Public History Group, 30 September 2006.

City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office. Historic Property Inventory Form: Sacred Heart Church. Prepared by David Dean, Athenaeum Public History Group, 1 May 2006.

Dimas, Pete R. *Progress and a Hispanic American Community's Struggle for Existence: Phoenix's Golden Gate Barrio*. New York: Peter Lang Publishing, Inc., 1999

Emerson, Dorothy. *Among the Mescalero Apaches: The Story of Father Albert Braun, O.F.M.* Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1973. [Including chapter excluded by publisher but located in jacket of book at the Arizona State Library]

Father Albert Braun, O.F.M. Memorial Dedication, March 4, 2001, Wesley Bolin Plaza, Phoenix Arizona [Dedication Program]

Additional Resources:

Diocese of Phoenix Archives

Diocese of Tucson Archives

Interviews conducted by Pete R. Dimas, Ph.D.

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .165
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

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

1	<u>12S</u> Zone	<u>402940</u> Easting	<u>3700160</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Current

The location of the Sacred Heart Church is at 920 S. 17th Street in Phoenix, Arizona.

Township 1N, Range 3E, Section 10
Phoenix Sky Harbor Center - Parcel #: 115-14-185-B

Original

According to the "Old" Sacred Heart Stabilization Feasibility Study (20 September 2006) and the Historic Property Inventory Form (1 May 2006), the original subdivision plat was Webb Place Second Addition (Book 36, Page 35) platted November 18, 1946. The church was sited on two residential plots on a parcel approximately 125' X 120' (2 parcels each 125' long X 60' wide. The best estimate for the location of the parcel places the southwest corner at approximately 150' from the south edge of parcel 115-14-185-A (811 S. 16th St.) and approximately 475' from the centerline of 16th Street.

According to a quitclaim deed for the property Sacred Heart Church was built 29 July 1954. The building is located on Lot 1, Block 7, of Webb Place Second Addition and not on two parcels.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary descriptions listed on both the feasibility study and the Historic Property Inventory form incorrectly assume that the building was sited on two parcels, perhaps including the rectory located on Lot 2. The deed specifies the location of one lot upon which the Sacred Heart Church building was built and is still located.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pete R. Dimas, Ph.D., Executive Director
Edited by Vivia Strang, CPM, National Register Coordinator
Organization Braun Sacred Heart Center, Inc. date 10 August 2011
street & number 2323 N. Third Street, Suite 100 telephone 480-345-8590
city or town Phoenix State AZ zip code 85004
e-mail dimas_p@cox.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

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

Name of Property: Sacred Heart Church
City or Vicinity: Phoenix
County: Maricopa State: Arizona
Photographer: Pete R. Dimas
Date Photographed: 27 July 28, 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 7. Distance south and east facades looking northwest.
- 2 of 7. East facade looking west.
- 3 of 7. Detail of brick looking north and east facade.
- 4 of 7. Southeast facade looking northwest.
- 5 of 7. South facade looking northeast.
- 6 of 7. West facade looking east.
- 7 of 7. North facade looking south.

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Property Owner:

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

name City of Phoenix Aviation Department
street & number 3400 E. Sky Harbor Blvd. Suite 3300 telephone (602) 273-3300
city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85034

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Sacred Heart Church

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Maricopa

DATE RECEIVED: 2/03/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/27/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/13/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/20/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000124

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3-20-12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



1027

047594< 1>013 +00+00+00100 000319
D8590 P1000736



2017

047594< 2>011 +00+00+00+00 000319
D8590 P1000737



307

047594< 3>009 +00+00+00+00 000319
D0590 P1000738



4227

047594< 4>007 +00+00+00+00 000319
D8590 P1000739



5097

047594< 5>005 +00+00+00+00 000319
D8590 P1000741



6097

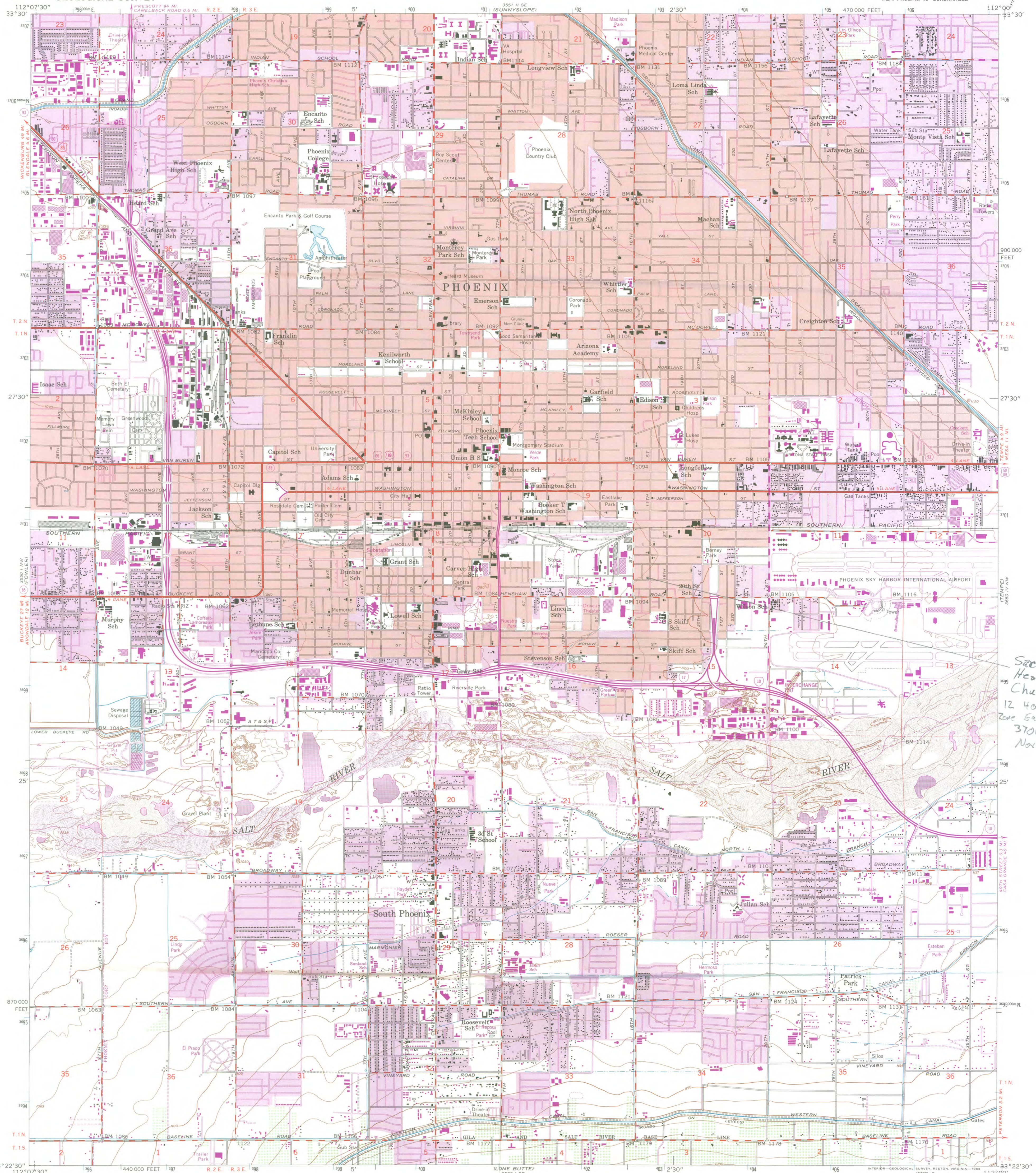
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D8590 F1000743



727



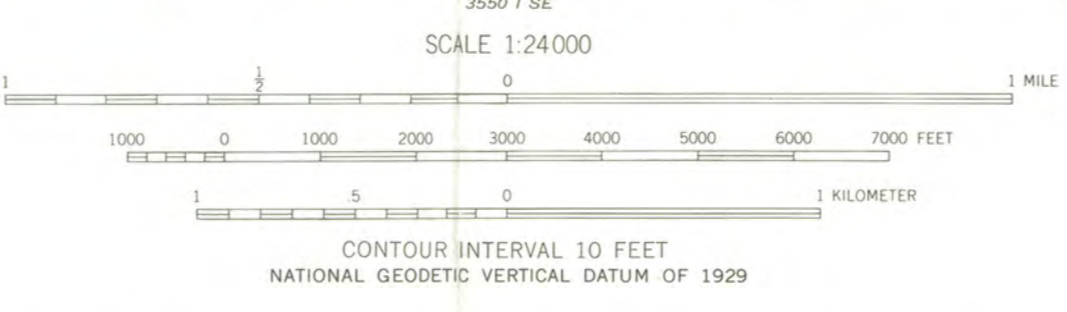
047594< 7>001 +00+00+00+00 000319
D8590 P1000744



Sacred Heart Church
12 402940
Zone Easting
3700160
North UTM

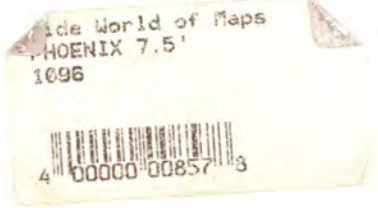
Mapped by the Army Map Service
Published for civil use by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA and USCE
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1951. Field checked 1952
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on
Arizona coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 2 meters south and
65 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark
buildings are shown
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
the National or State reservations shown on this map

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled by the
Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1978 and
other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1982
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Heavy-duty	Light-duty
Medium-duty	Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route



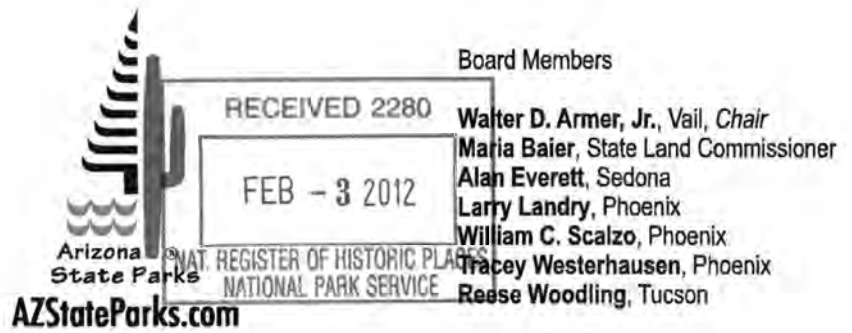
PHOENIX, ARIZ.
NE/4 PHOENIX 15' QUADRANGLE
N3322.5—W11200/7.5
1952
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 3550 I NE-SERIES V898

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



Janice K. Brewer
Governor

Bill Feldmeier
Interim Executive Director



January 31, 2012

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905

RE: SACRED HEART CHURCH – PHOENIX, MARICOPA, AZ

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the property referenced above.

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov or at 602.542.4662.

Sincerely,

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures

VS:vs