

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
& EDUCATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Pauline Chapel

other names/site number Broadmoor Chapel; St. Paul's Chapel / 5EP3182

2. Location

street & number 2 Park Avenue [N/A] not for publication

city or town Colorado Springs [N/A] vicinity

state Colorado code CO county El Paso code 041 zip code 80906

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 [] nationally [] statewide [X] locally. ([] See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Stacyanna Castiglia State Historic Preservation Officer 1/16/01
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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
[] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Bob Boland 1/26/01

Pauline Chapel

El Paso County/Colorado

Name of Property

County/State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not count previously listed resources.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	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 Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Stucco
roof Ceramic Tile
other

Narrative Description

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

Pauline Chapel

El Paso County/Colorado

Name of Property

County/State

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 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.)

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1918

1925

Significant Dates

1918

1925

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

MacLaren, Thomas

Hetherington, T. Duncan

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Colorado Historical Society
Catholic Diocese of Colorado Springs
Starsmore Center for Local History
St. Paul's Parish Office

Pauline Chapel

El Paso County/Colorado

Name of Property

County/State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13 512680 4293490
Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Barbara L. McAdams

organization The Florin Group

date 25 February 2000

street & number 26 South Tejon Street, Suite 302

telephone 719-471-8422

city or town Colorado Springs

state Colorado

zip code 80903

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Pauline Chapel (St. Paul's Parish Office) / Diocese of Colorado Springs

street & number 9 El Pomar Road / 29 West Kiowa Street

telephone 719-471-9700

city or town Colorado Springs

state Colorado

zip code 80906 / 80903

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.)

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National Park Service

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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO

DESCRIPTION

Pauline Chapel is a small church building located on the corner of Park Avenue and Mesa Avenue in the southwest part of Colorado Springs. This is a residential area that is also the home of the Broadmoor Hotel, a luxury resort. In addition to the chapel that was constructed in 1918, the nomination includes a rectory to the south and a garage to the west, both constructed in 1925 (see site plan). The lawn surrounding the three buildings is interspersed with tall mature evergreen trees. A white stucco wall to the west of the rectory and garage separates the property from Pauline Memorial School and the new St. Paul's church (not part of the nomination) and provides privacy for the pastors. Further to the west is El Pomar, the National Register-listed home of Spencer and Julie Penrose. These Colorado Springs philanthropists were also responsible for the construction of the chapel.

Pauline Chapel was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style as evident by the red tile roof, curvilinear parapet walls, smooth stuccoed walls, semicircular arched openings, and the elaborate sculptural ornament around the doorway. The building is approximately 60 feet long by 34 feet wide. Its irregular plan includes a semicircular apse at the west end and a small sacristy projection off the southwest corner. A dome-topped bell tower is integrated into the northeast corner. Built of brick on concrete foundations, the 19-inch thick walls are sheathed in white stucco. The smooth wall surfaces are broken by buttressing and the decorative coping which caps the curvilinear parapet walls. The basilica plan of the church includes multiple roofs that have overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. Red Spanish tile covers the main front gabled roof, its lower shed roof side extensions, the gabled roof sacristy, and the semi-conical apse roof. The east façade contains the most elaborate detailing--a large round window with a decorative surround above a semicircular arched entry framed by an enriched cast stone surround. The majority of the windows are wood frame, multi light, tall, narrow, round-arched clerestories set into the thick walls. The windows high on the walls of the nave are fixed sash, while the larger windows on the lower side aisle walls consist of a hopper window above a fixed sash. Pauline Chapel is in excellent condition, as it has been carefully cared for and maintained. Some minor alterations have been made, mainly to facilitate use or maintain the structure, but these have not compromised the architectural integrity of the building.

The asymmetrical façade with its slightly off set entrance framed by two buttresses faces east on to Park Avenue. Four concrete steps and a wrought iron railing lead to a concrete landing and the double door entry. Low capped concrete side walls upon which two urn planters sit contain the stairway. The nine-foot high doors are paneled wood with curved tops and ornamental bolts. An arched infill of paneled wood above the door supports an octagonal wrought iron light fixture. This entry is surrounded by ornate cast stonework of columns, scrollwork and cartouches. The elaborate entry surround is reminiscent of Churrigueresque architecture, the lavishly ornamented Spanish baroque style of the early 18th century. A statue of St. Paul stands on an enriched corbel to the right of the main entry and there is a small slit of a window above the statue.

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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO

Above the entrance is a large round window with a wide decorative cast stone surround. Incorporating the Moorish influenced square-within-a-circle-motif, this *rosario* window contains stained glass. Occupying a niche above the window is a large, simple cast stone cross. A painted sheet metal cover protects the decorative coping of the curvilinear parapet wall. The coping encircles the bell tower, outlining the sills of four cusped arched openings for the bell. A simple cornice separates the polyhedral dome roof from its polygonal base. The dome roof is reinforced concrete covered with sheet metal. Atop the dome is a small square cupola capped with a small dome and a wrought iron cross.

Eight buttresses break up the wall expanse on the chapel's north side. The bell tower has three narrow windows slits aligned one above the other. There are five clerestory windows punctuating the upper walls of the nave directly above the five clerestory windows of the shed roof extension. These multi light windows are filled with yellow colored glass. A larger upper level clerestory window that illuminates the chancel contains stained glass.

The semi circular apse marks the west end (rear) of the chapel. A plain stucco chimney extends above the southern edge of the upper curvilinear parapet wall, while lower curved parapet walls partially obscure the shed roof extensions that cover the church's side aisles. At the southwest corner of the building is the sacristy. A short covered walkway connects the sacristy to the adjacent rectory.

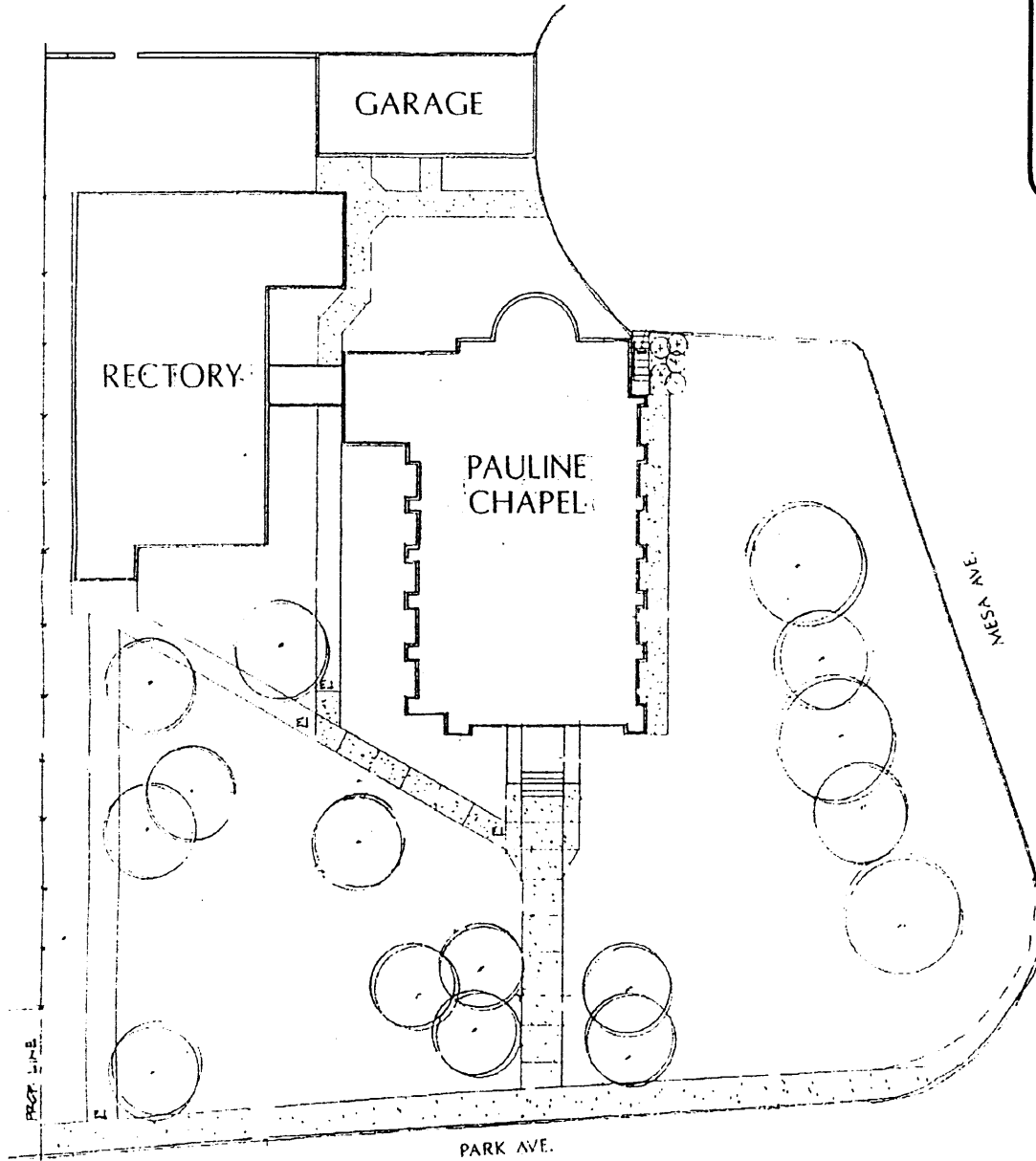
Six buttresses and a gabled roof extension break up the south wall of the chapel. There are six clerestory windows on the upper walls of the nave; a larger seventh window filled with stained glass illuminates the chancel. Aligned below the upper level windows are five clerestory windows that punctuate the lower side aisle wall. The southeast bay also contains a small round window. The gabled roof extension near the southwest corner houses the sacristy. There is a multi light, straight arch window within a segmentally arched molded surround on each of the east, west, and south walls of the sacristy. The window on the south wall flanks the door that leads to the sacristy.

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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO



SITE PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

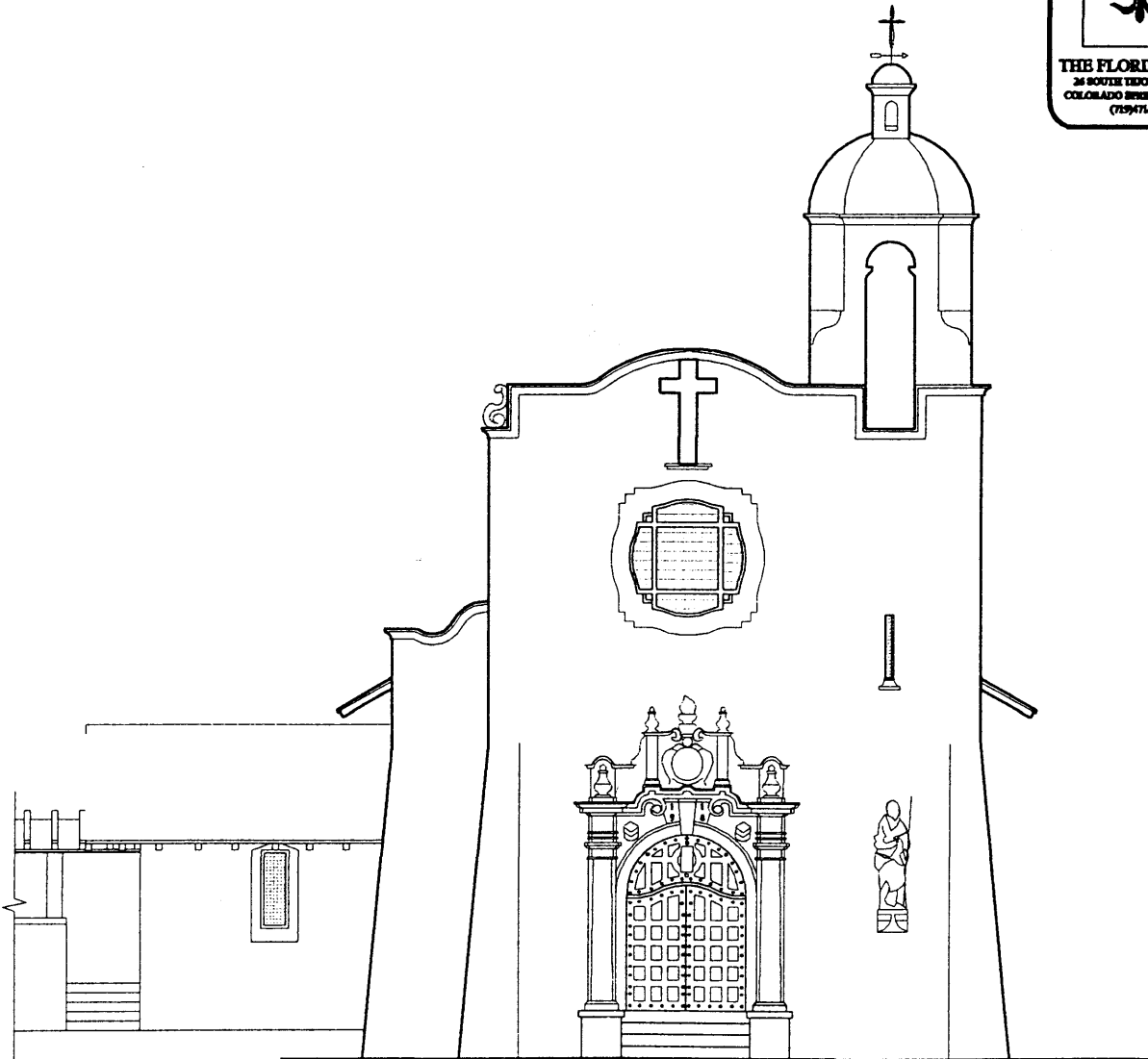


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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO



EAST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

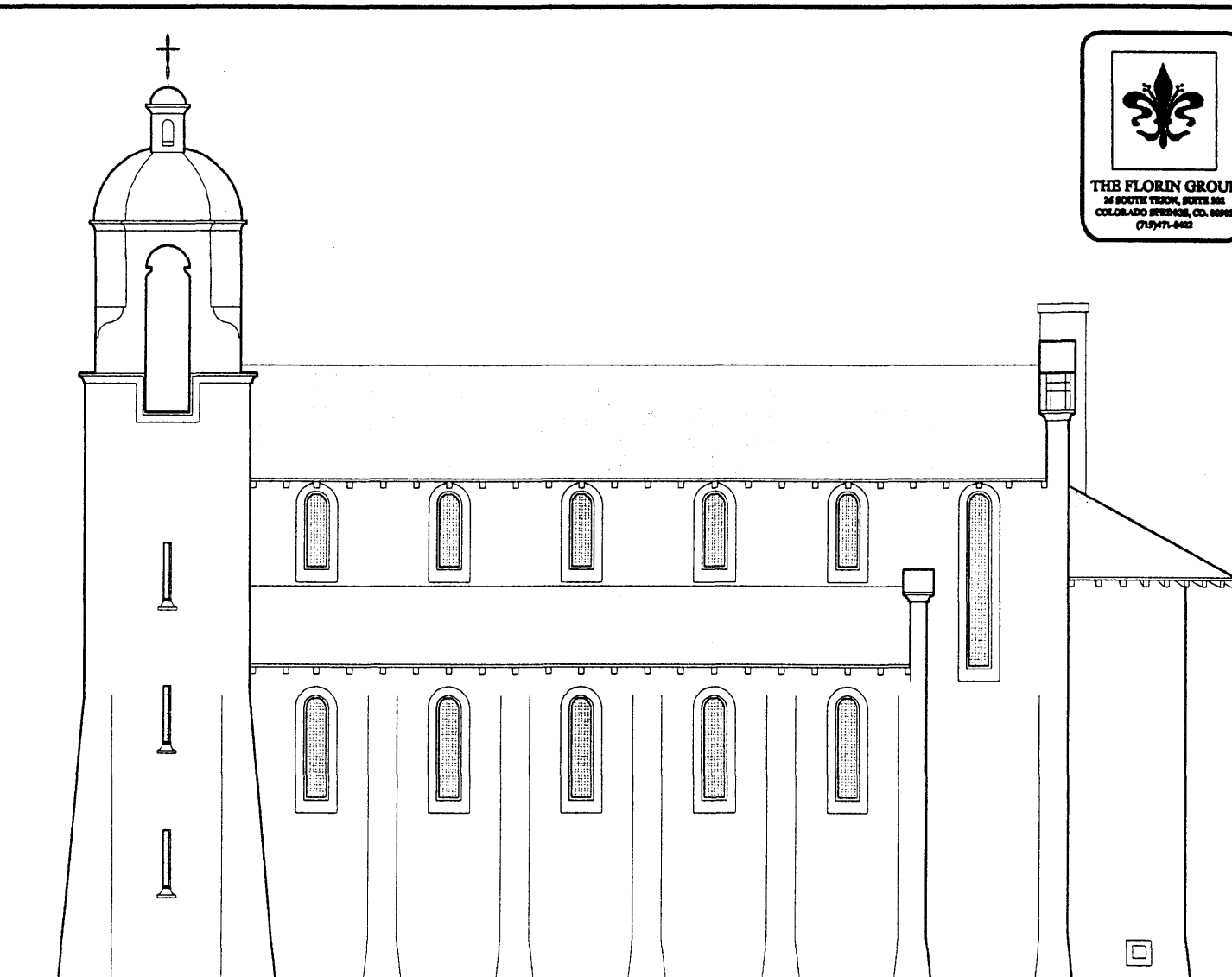


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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO



NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

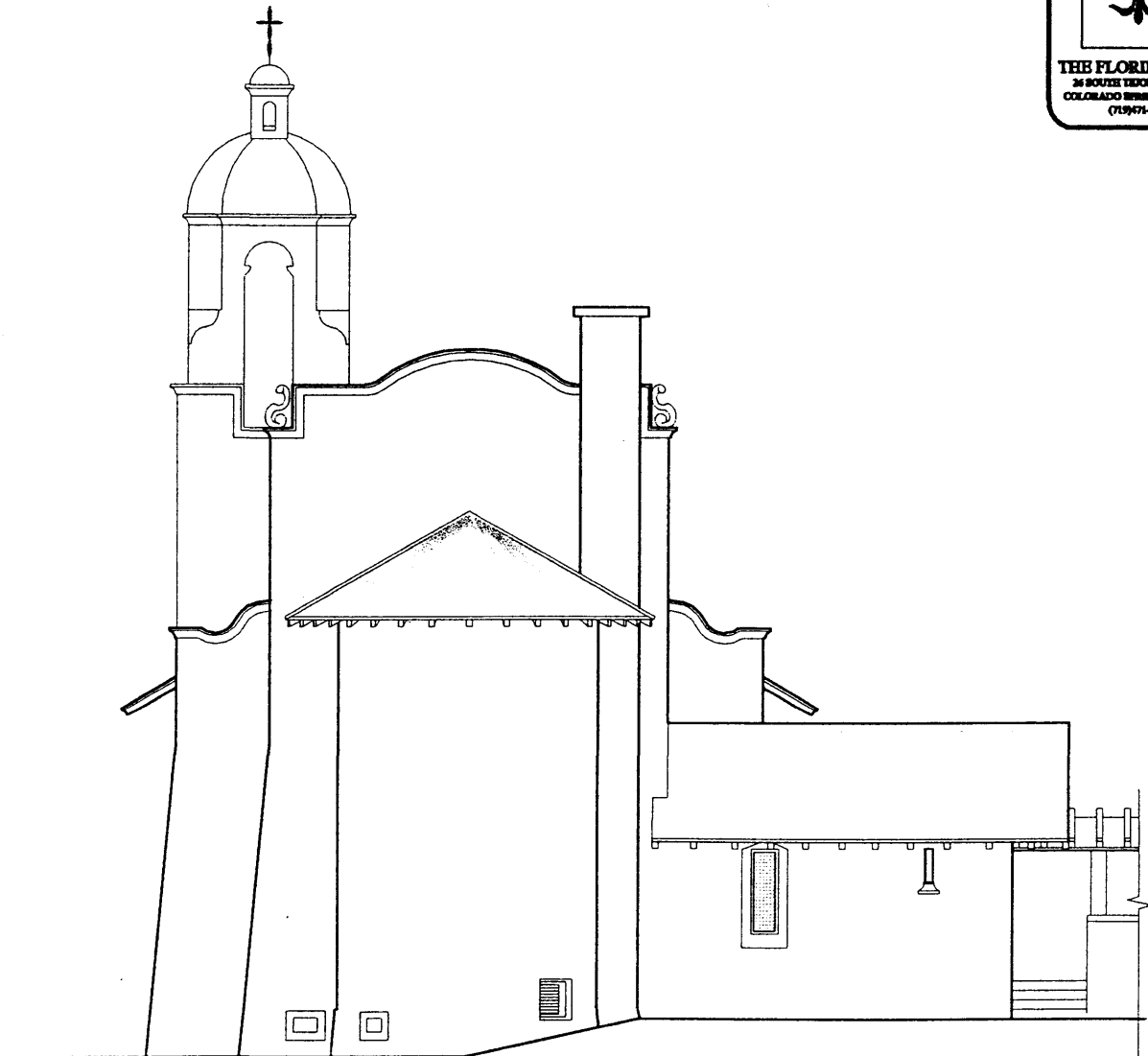


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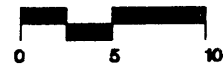
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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO



WEST ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

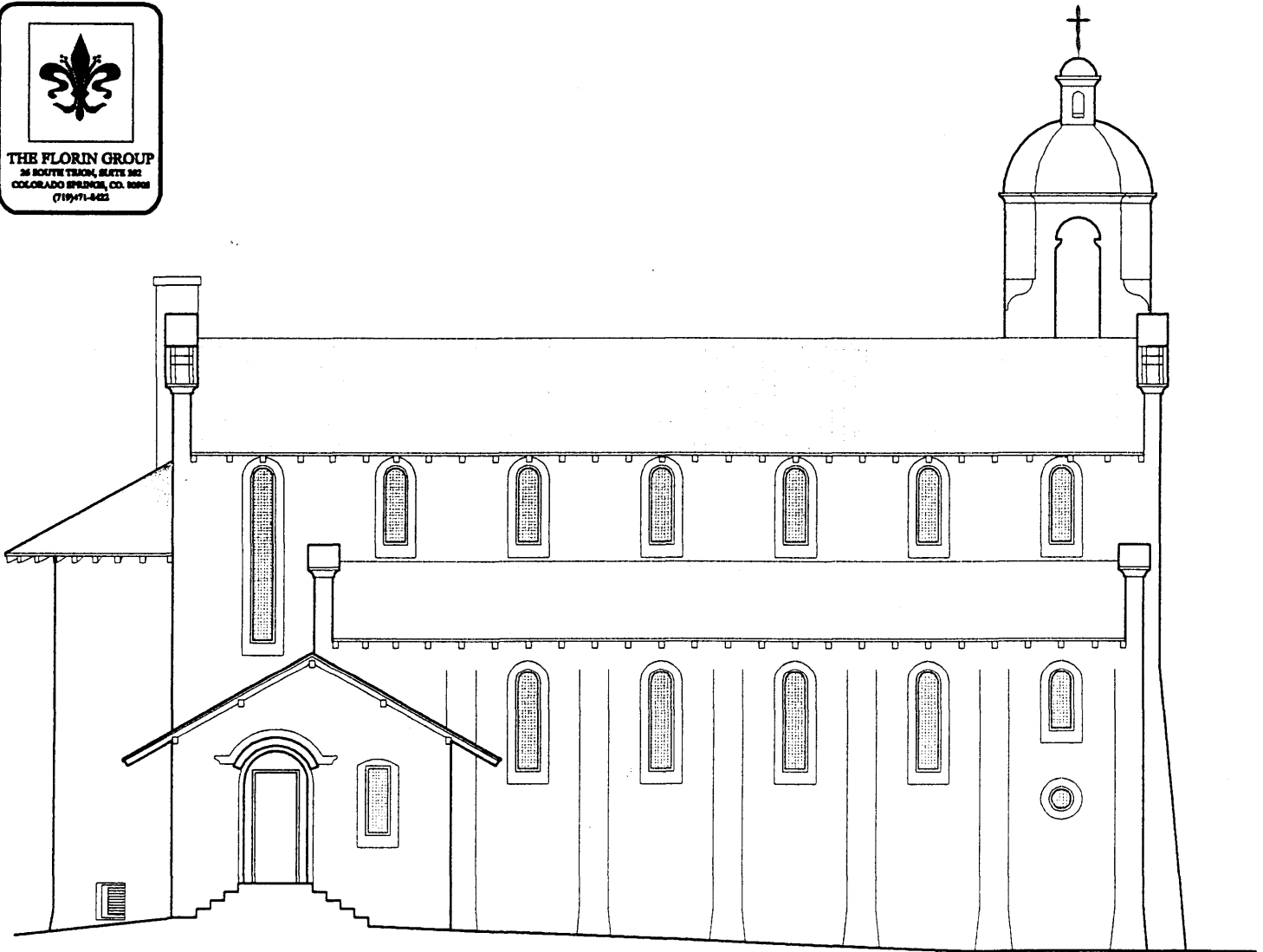


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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"



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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO

Interior

The double door main entry leads into a small (7 feet by 12 feet) vestibule or narthex. An arched alcove in the south wall of the vestibule holds a marble baptismal font purchased in 1944. The original drawings called for a future font to be placed in a separate room (7 feet by 7 feet) to the south of the vestibule, that is now used for confession and storage. At an unknown date, the font was placed in the alcove instead. A small oculus in the south wall allows light into the confession/storage room. To the north of the vestibule, a narrow wooden stair spirals up to the gallery/choir loft and up into the bell tower (7 feet by 7 feet). The gallery/choir loft (12 feet by 12 feet) is open to the nave with a wood balcony that steps down and extends several feet. Next to the loft is an adjoining space (8 feet by 7 feet) currently used for a sound system console. The choir loft floor is tongue-and-groove wood painted dark brown to match the dark stained woodwork. The balcony railing has large turned wood balusters above a paneled base supported on decoratively carved brackets. On the walls flanking the balcony are two large statues of bishops standing on carved wooden shelves.

The nave (30 by 40 feet) is designed as a two story space. The wood trusses and the underside of the roof decking are exposed and stained dark. The smooth plaster walls are painted white. (Photographs from 1962 show a paint scheme with a darker, tan wainscoting.) Following the basilica plan, arcades separate the north and south side aisles from the two rows of wooden pews that flank the center aisle. The series of semi circular arches that make up each arcade spring from Corinthian columns. The smooth shafts of these columns are treated with a faux marble pattern. The astragal and molded abacus of each column is painted gold. Gold pinstripping follows the intrados of the arcade and outlines the chancel arch. Brass light fixtures hang from the abutments of the arcade and from the ceilings of side aisles. The woodwork and pews are stained dark. The floors in the sanctuary and vestibule are red Manitou Sandstone (added over the tongue and groove flooring in a remodeling project after World War II).

The chancel is furnished with red damask curtains, a carved wood reredos, an ornate brass lantern, and carpeting. The curved communion rail is hand-carved, darkly stained wood. It was completed on the site sometime after construction of the chapel. The two stained glass windows high on the north and south walls of the chancel depict religious themes. (These two windows along with the large round window were redesigned in a remodeling project.) The chapel was designed as a simple "rest" chapel for the use of the Penrose family and friends, and for guests at the Broadmoor Hotel. The current configuration of the chancel steps does not match the original drawings. At some point, two confessional booths were removed from the north side of the chancel and steps were added to mirror those on the south. Handrails were removed and a curve was added to the front of the chancel platform.

A door connects the chancel to the sacristy. The sacristy (approximately 14 feet by 17 feet) holds a toilet room, lavatory and casework. The layout has been altered slightly from the original plans to facilitate use. An exterior door accesses the covered walkway that connects to the rectory.

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Pauline Chapel
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Below the west end of the building is a basement boiler room (approximately 21 feet by 17 feet) which includes two small storage rooms. Tunnels were added in 1925 to connect the chapel basement to the rectory to the south and the garage/hermitage to the west.

Alterations

Over the years several projects have been undertaken that have altered the original Pauline Chapel in small ways. In 1925, the rectory was built to the south of the chapel. As part of this construction, a short covered walkway was built to connect the sacristy to the side door of the rectory. It is believed that the garage was constructed about the same time. Two tunnels were built to connect the chapel basement to the rectory basement and to the garage.

In 1949 decorative stained glass was placed in the two windows on either side of the altar and, later that year, in the large round window. In 1964 a general project to refurbish the building included replacement of some of the flagstone floor, repairs to the main doors, interior and exterior painting and the installation of a tie-rod at the balcony. The interior of the chapel was repainted in 1985. The original color scheme was altered. The walls and wainscoting were painted over with a single color. The columns were stippled and gold pin striping was added. At the same time, the woodwork was cleaned and varnished. The most recent project was completed in 1991. This project included landscaping, general repairs, interior and exterior painting, and a new heating system.

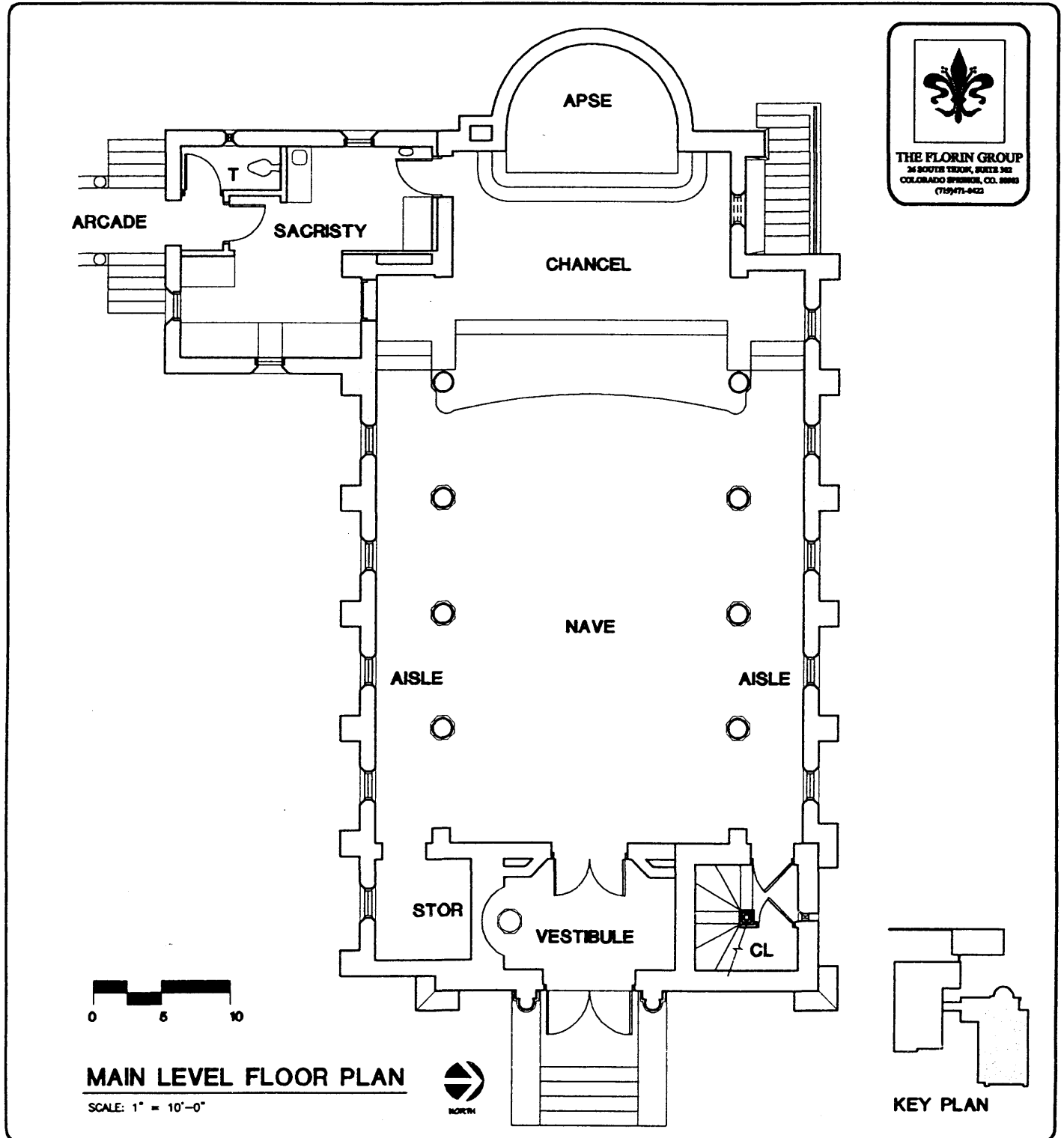
The alterations that have been made to the chapel are minor for the most part. The significant features essential to the original architectural design are still in place. The 1925 addition of the rectory and garage had little impact on the integrity of the chapel as their Mission-inspired design complements the Spanish Colonial Revival chapel.

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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO

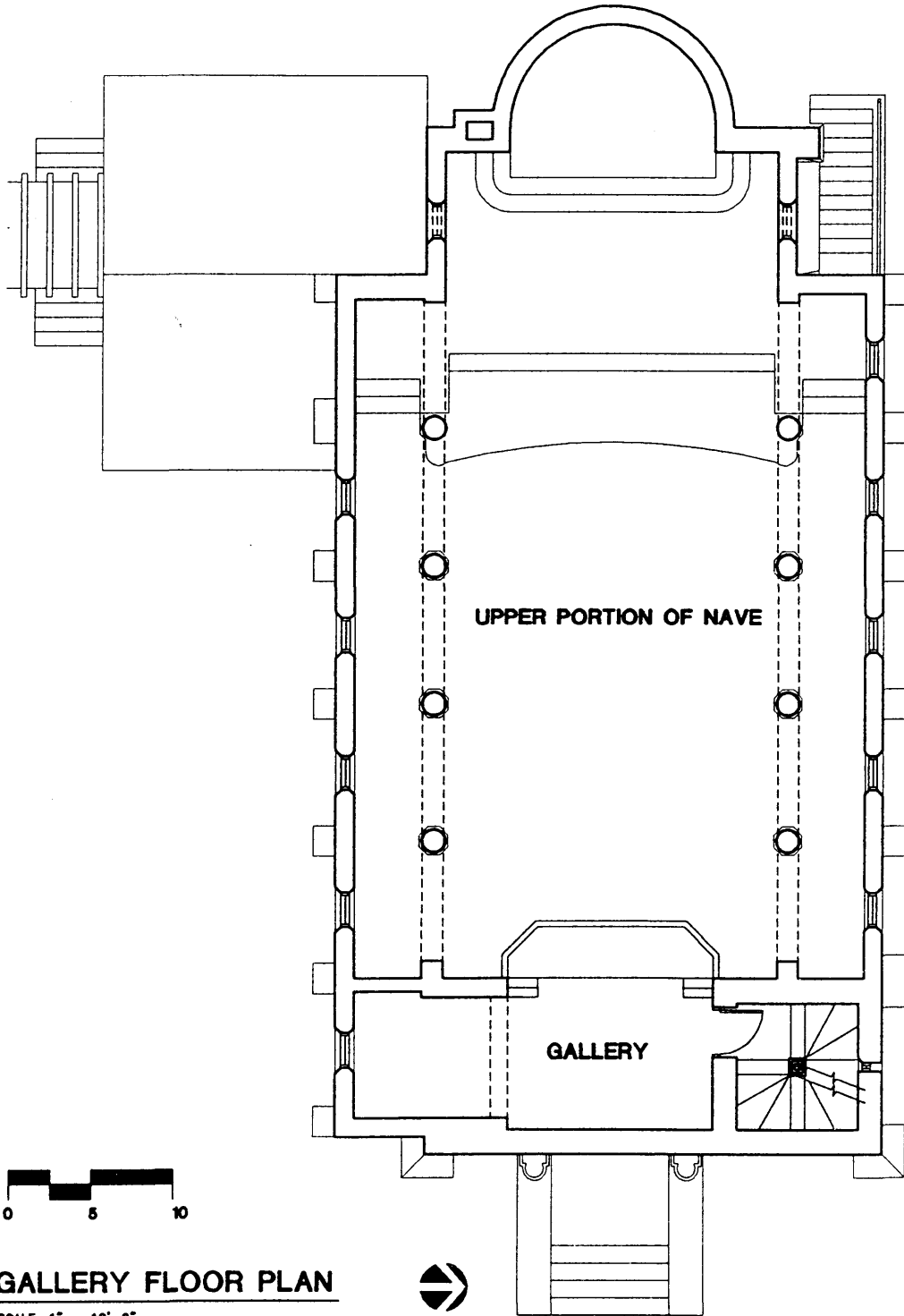


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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO

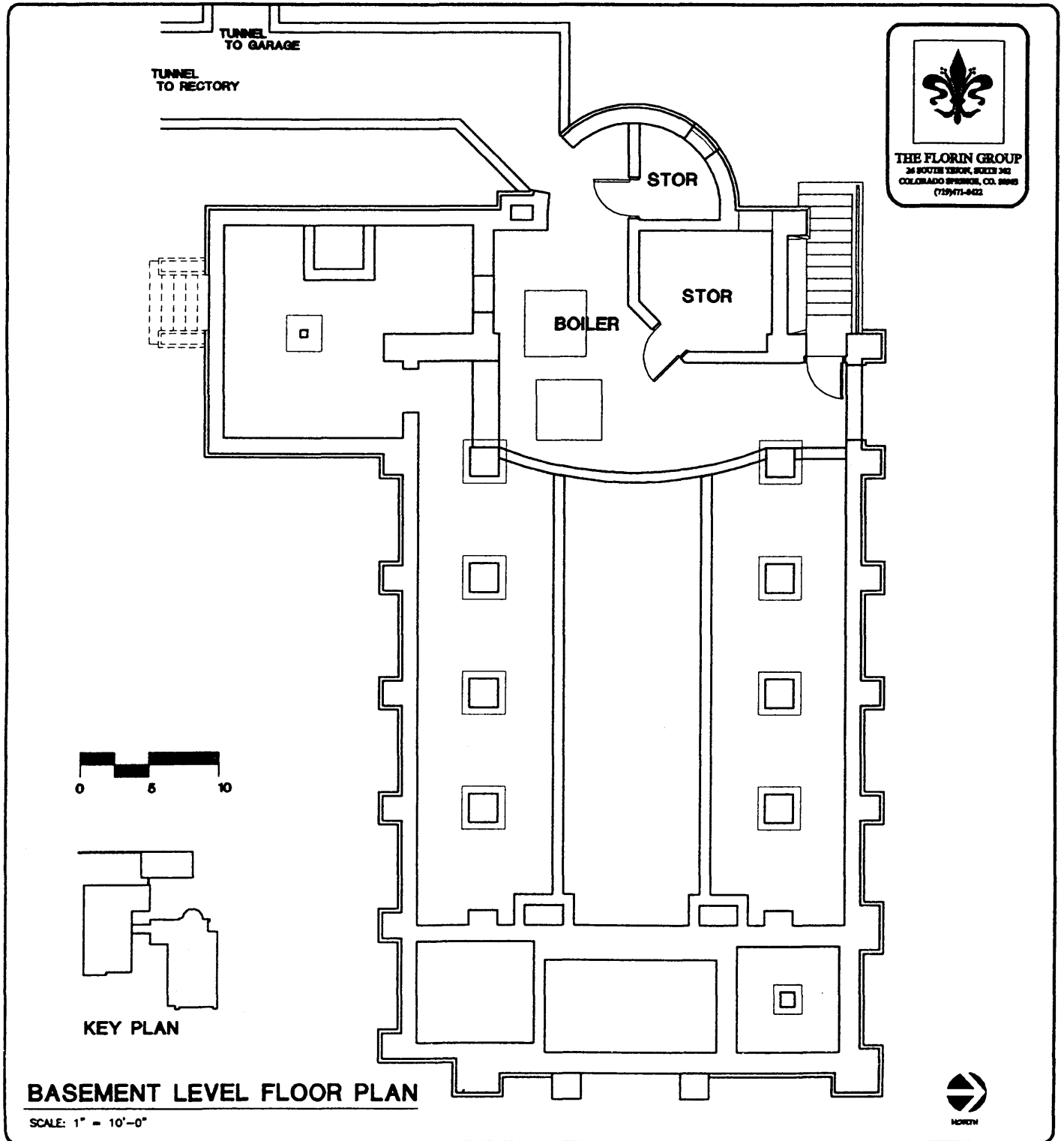


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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO



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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO

Rectory

Constructed in 1925, the rectory lies immediately south of the chapel. A letter dated 1926 from Thomas MacLaren indicates that he designed the rectory as well as the chapel. Set further back from the street than the chapel, the rectory was constructed using similar materials. The walls are wood frame covered with white stucco on a concrete foundation. The cross hipped roof with a projecting gabled roof entrance bay is covered with red Spanish tile. The roof has overhanging eaves and exposed rafters with carved rafter tails. The L-shaped building is 60 feet long and 33 feet wide with a 12-foot by 18-foot extension at the northwest corner. The one-story rectory has a full basement. Most of the windows are flat arch, 12-over-1, double hung sash.

The off set main entry to the rectory—a door with side lights and a semi circular arched multi light transom—faces Park Street to the east. Stairs in the vestibule lead up to the main level living quarters, and down to the basement rooms. The walls in the vestibule are wood paneling, painted white. There is a large, semi circular arched, multi light window adjacent to the door and another one on the south wall. (Originally an open front porch with separate entrances to the main level and basement, this vestibule was added in 1970.)

The main floor contains living rooms, offices and bedrooms for the pastor and assistant pastor (see rectory main floor plan). The interior walls and ceilings are white-painted plaster with wood trim that has been painted white. The floor is carpeted over tongue-and-groove wood. There is a fireplace in the pastor's living room. At the rear of the building are a dining room and kitchen. The ornate metal and crystal chandelier in the dining room is original to the house. The kitchen cabinets and appliances are not original and the kitchen floor is covered with sheet vinyl. A stairway leads from the northwest corner of the kitchen to the basement. There is an exterior exit from the intermediate landing that is at grade level. The basement rooms include several guest bedrooms, storage rooms and a large recreation room (see rectory basement floor plan). The walls are dark wood-veneer paneling. The floors are carpeted. A laundry room is located at the northwest corner, near the rear exit stairs. A tunnel connects the laundry room to the boiler room of the chapel. Interior remodeling in 1970 created the offices in the basement, which are now used for guest bedrooms and storage.

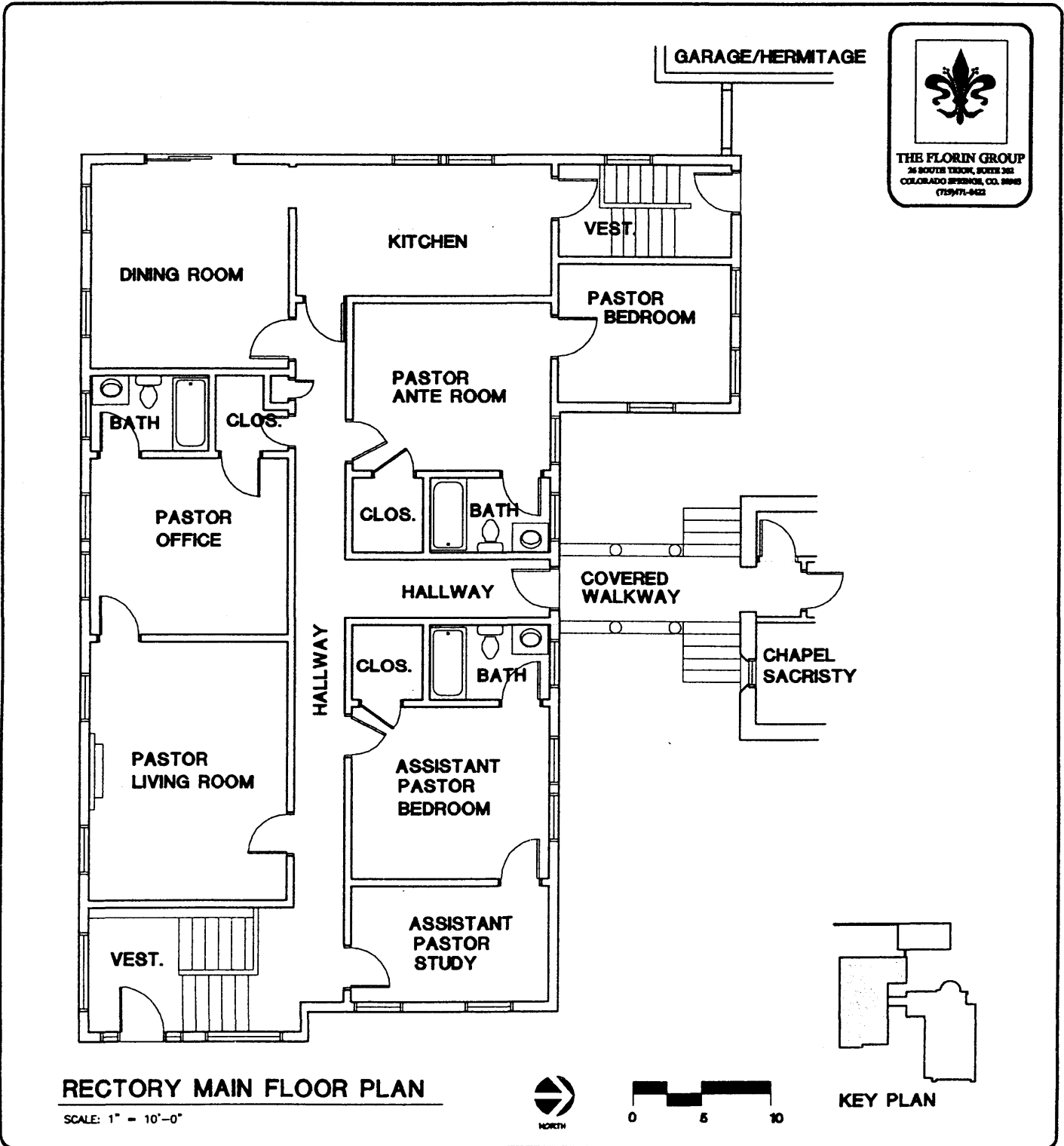
A short elevated covered walkway connects the rectory's north side entrance to the sacristy door of the chapel. Four round columns with low stuccoed side walls support the barrel roof of the walkway. The roof is framed with wood and sheathed with sheet metal, painted to match the red tile roof of the chapel. Closely spaced decorative pieces of wood with carved ends curve over the top of the barrel roof. Steps descend to grade at each side of the north end of the walkway (see rectory main floor plan). A small wall with an arched opening and topped with red clay tiles connects the rectory to the garage.

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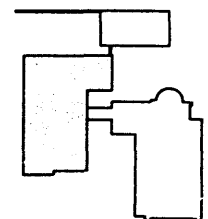
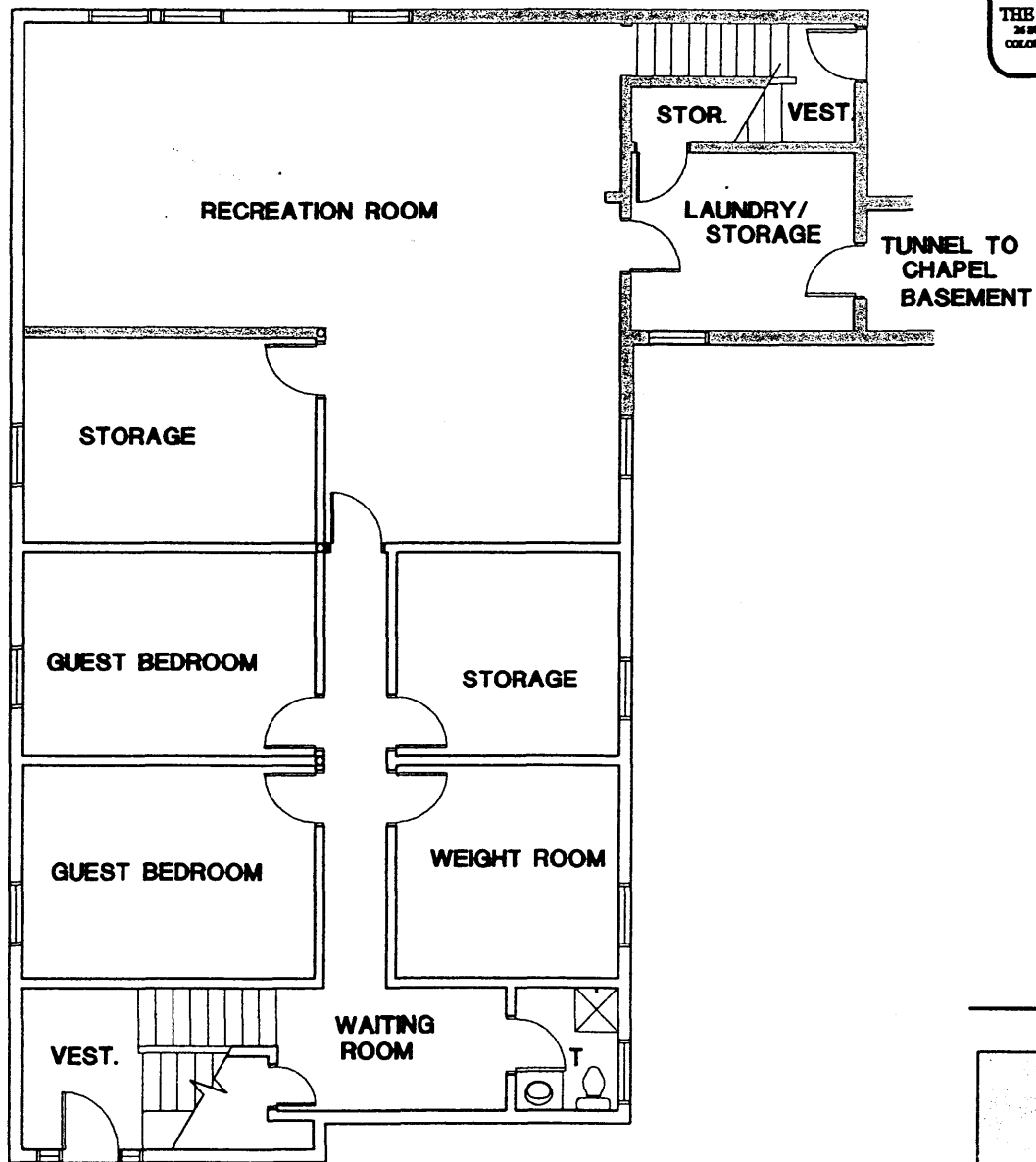


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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO



RECTORY BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"



KEY PLAN

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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO

Garage/Hermitage

The garage is at the rear of the site to the west. Although not listed separately in documents, it is believed that the garage was built at the same time as the rectory in 1925. (It is interesting to note that the county assessor lists the year built for the rectory and garage as 1918.) This one-story building is a small single-car garage, 36 feet long by 18 feet wide, with a tiny hermitage on the south end. The exterior walls are stucco over wood frame on concrete foundations. The hipped roof is covered with red Spanish tile and has two pommel finials along the ridgeline. The windows are flat-arched, 8-over-1, double hung sash.

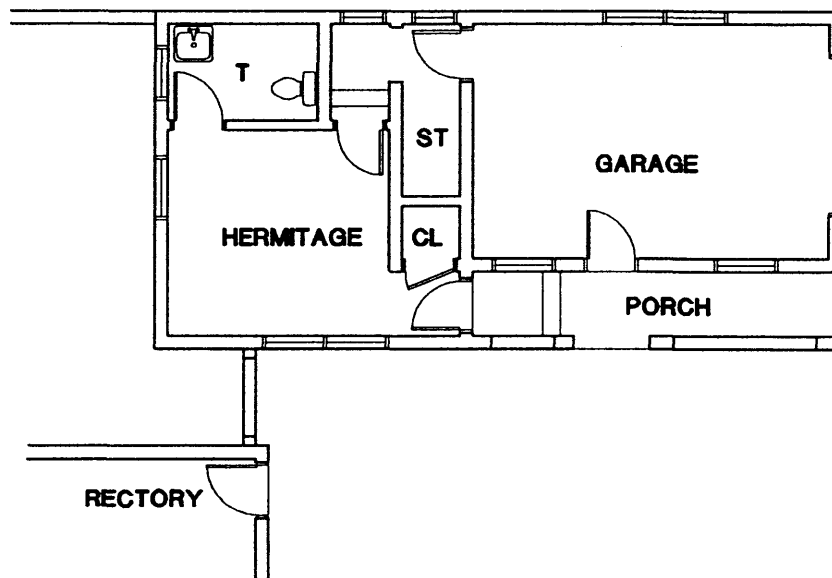
The entrance to the hermitage is through an inset arcade along the east side of the building (see floor plan). The hermitage is a small room and bathroom built originally for an annual seclusion of the priest. It is currently used as a bride's room for the weddings held in the chapel. The walls are white-painted plaster; the wood trim is stained dark. The glazed and paneled garage door faces north onto Mesa Avenue. A door at the rear (south) end of the garage leads into the hermitage. Another door leads down into a tunnel that connects to the basement of the chapel.

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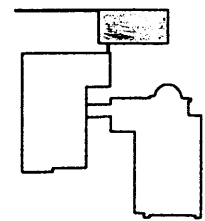
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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO



GARAGE/HERMITAGE FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"



KEY PLAN

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Pauline Chapel
El Paso County, CO

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Pauline Chapel is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its significance in the area of architecture. The 1918 chapel is an important example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which is not well represented in El Paso County or the state of Colorado. The 1925 Mission-inspired rectory and garage complement the chapel. Both buildings continue the smooth stucco walls, the tile roof with exposed rafters, and the arched openings of the chapel. As this is a religious property that derives its primary significance from architectural distinction, it also meets criterion consideration A.

The Spanish Colonial Revival Style

The 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego celebrated the Panama Canal by adapting what some called “Mexican Baroque.” Although the style was common in areas with a strong Spanish influence—such as California, Arizona, Texas and Florida—the exposition served to revive and spread the Spanish Colonial style to other areas of the west. The style is an elaboration of the earlier simpler Mission style. The tile roof, smooth wall finish, round arched openings, arcades, and curvilinear shaped parapet walls of the Mission style are retained. But in contrast to the unadorned surfaces of the Mission style, the Spanish Colonial Revival style is distinguished by “carved or cast ornament of considerable elaboration, usually concentrated around the openings” (Whiffen 1976:225). Whiffen (1976:213) summarizes the distinction aptly by describing Mission as “a complete absence of sculptural ornament.” The Spanish Colonial Revival style reached its apex in the 1920s and 1930s, and then rapidly decreased in popularity during the 1940s.

While Colorado has a large number of buildings designed in the Mission style, there are very few that can be classified as Spanish Colonial Revival. Two notable examples of the latter include Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Alamosa and the Savage Library on the campus of Western State College in Gunnison. Robert Willison designed Sacred Heart, which was constructed between 1922 and 1928 and is listed in the National Register. Willison’s use of *rosa* (elaborate scalloped-edged) windows as clerestories represents an unusual application of this Spanish Baroque detailing. Sacred Heart is a very simple expression of the Spanish Colonial Revival style; it lacks the ornately sculptured surrounds that are such an important detail of Pauline Chapel. Temple Buell designed the 1939 college library, which is listed in the Colorado State Register. While richly ornate details of terra cotta accent the windows and surround the main entrance to the library, it lacks the architectural integrity of Pauline Chapel as a 3-story 1964 modern building was attached to it.

The Architectural Firm of MacLaren & Hetherington

The chapel is also an important example of the work of the prominent and prolific Colorado Springs architectural firm of Thomas MacLaren and T. D. Hetherington. While the architectural partnership designed several buildings in the Mission style, Pauline Chapel appears to be the firm’s only foray into the more ornate Spanish Colonial Revival.

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The 1918 drawings for the Pauline Chapel list “MacLaren & Hetherington, Architects” as the architects of record. A letter dated September 9, 1918 from Spencer Penrose to Bishop Henry Tihen reports that plans have been sent from the architect, MacLaren & Hetherington, for the bishop’s approval. A letter from T. MacLaren to Bishop Tihen dated September 5, 1918 confirms that the plans were sent. This letter also discusses the potential seating in the chapel and a place on the site for a future “priest’s house” to the south. Some confusion has surrounded the design for the chapel because letters dated February 5 and February 13, 1918 refer to preliminary sketches and plans prepared by Warren & Wetmore, Architects from New York. Warren & Wetmore were the architects for the Broadmoor Hotel in 1918. These sketches have not been found. The MacLaren and Hetherington plans accurately document the building as built. The MacLaren biographical references list him as the architect for the Pauline Chapel. A November 4, 1926 bill from T. MacLaren to Bishop Tihen, for the design of the rectory, places MacLaren as the architect for the rectory as well.

Thomas MacLaren was born in Middleton, Thornhill, Perthshire, Scotland and was educated at the Royal Academy of Arts in London and the South Kensington School of Art in Edinburgh. He came to Colorado Springs from Scotland in 1894 for health reasons. In the course of his architectural career in Colorado Springs, he was associated with several other architects, including Charles Thomas, T.P. Barber and T.D. Hetherington. When he died in 1928, he left behind an impressive architectural legacy. Some argue he was the architect with the most significant influence on the development of the built environment in Colorado Springs.

The list of buildings designed by MacLaren and his associates is very lengthy and includes residences, churches and public buildings throughout Colorado. With Charles Thomas, he designed Carnegie libraries for Salida, Boulder (listed in the National Register) and Manitou Springs, and the Ferguson Building and Masonic Temple in Colorado Springs. His church designs include Christ Episcopal Church in Canon City, St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Las Animas, and United Brethren Church and St. Stephens Church (now Grace Episcopal Church) both in Colorado Springs. Colorado Springs is home to many of MacLaren’s public buildings, including the Cragmor Sanatorium (now the administration building at the University of Colorado – Colorado Springs), Fire Station # 1, and Steele Elementary School. Prominent among the many residences he and Charles Thomas created is the Claremont (listed in the National Register). This spacious Colorado Springs residence is a scaled-down replica of the Trianon at Versailles. In 1912, MacLaren and Charles Thomas designed a residence for Spencer Penrose at Turkey Creek Ranch south of Colorado Springs.

MacLaren’s range of styles was noteworthy and included Mission, Mediterranean, Northern Italian Renaissance, Beaux-Arts Classicism, and Victorian Commercial. He also designed buildings using all of the revival styles popular at the time, including Gothic Revival, Tudor Revival, and Colonial Revival. However, it was the Mission style that would permeate much of MacLaren’s later work.

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T. Duncan Hetherington was born in Uxridge, Ontario, Canada, but was raised in Newton, Scotland. He received his architectural training in Scotland and then came to the United States. He moved to Chicago in 1884 and worked there for four years before heading further west because of health reasons. Settling in Denver, he served as chief assistant to the prominent Denver architect Robert Roeschlaub for several years. He moved to Colorado Springs in 1896. He formed a partnership with Walter F. Douglas, producing numerous homes in the North End neighborhood and two women's dormitories on the Colorado College campus (Ticknor and Montgomery Hall, both listed in the National Register). After this partnership dissolved, he joined Thomas MacLaren in 1917 to form MacLaren & Hetherington, Architects.

The MacLaren and Hetherington partnership lasted from 1917 to 1924. During this period, the firm designed many projects in Colorado Springs, including the Gardener's cottage and the gate lodge at El Pomar, Ellwood McGuire house, St. Mary's High School, Inez Johnson Lewis School in Monument, the Acacia Park Hotel, the City Auditorium, and South and West Junior High Schools. Hetherington's range of styles was also broad, as evident by the 1931 Municipal Utilities Building which he designed in the Art Deco style.

Of the many buildings that resulted from their partnership, MacLaren and Hetherington designed only two churches in Colorado Springs. One is Pauline Chapel and the other is Church of the Sacred Heart located at 2026 West Colorado Avenue. Modeled after the old Mission Church in San Felipe, Arizona, Sacred Heart was built in 1922 as a parish church and is therefore much larger than Pauline Chapel. There are notable similarities between the two churches, including the shape and detailing of the tower, the smooth stuccoed surface, the red tile roof, and the buttressed walls. However, Sacred Heart has two towers, a symmetrical façade, and a simpler curvilinear parapet. It also lacks the sculptural ornamentation that is found on the Pauline Chapel. Sacred Heart is more appropriately classified as Mission style.

Historical Background

Pauline Chapel was built under the direct supervision of Julie Penrose. A February 1918 letter from Spencer Penrose states, "Mrs. Penrose and some other ladies at Broadmoor, Colorado Springs are anxious to build a small Catholic Chapel near the new Broadmoor Hotel.apparently there seems to be an opening for a small Spanish chapel." The bishop agreed and St. Paul's Chapel (what would become Pauline Chapel) was built in 1918, then dedicated May 18, 1919.

Pauline Chapel is unusual because of its original purpose, its small size and its name. Catholic churches are almost always built to serve a parish. This chapel was planned specifically for one person and a small circle of friends, plus occasional visitors from the nearby hotel. It was therefore not designed to allow for the growth of a church community, but deliberately kept small. The original floor plan shows the pews as "future"; the pews in place today seat only fifty-six. Although originally named after a saint as is

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customary for Catholic churches, Julie Penrose renamed it Pauline Chapel after her granddaughter Pauline. Church documents refer to a deceased Saint Pauline in Rome, and some sources refer to a 14th century Pauline Chapel in the Vatican. The chapel was planned and designed as a very private chapel, but was consecrated by the Bishop into the church as a sacred place.

The chapel was a mission of St. Mary's Church until 1923. Then it was attached to Sacred Heart Church for two years. In 1925, the chapel became the center of its own parish, St. Paul's, with a new rectory and its own pastor. The parish has added Pauline Memorial School (1955), a new St. Paul's Church (1959), and a convent (1961), all on former Penrose estate land. The chapel is now used for daily mass, for weddings and for special events. It continues to house the many "treasures" gathered by Julie Penrose over the years.

Julie Penrose remained deeply connected to Pauline Chapel for the rest of her life. She collected many of the beautiful and valuable art and antiques that fill the chapel including a hand carved reredos from Spain, an ivory and silver crucifix above the main altar, red damask draperies from Morocco, four chapel chairs from France, altar linens from Belgium, a gilded tabernacle from Mexico and a 16th century Flemish triptych from Spain. She undertook several projects to enhance the chapel's interior, adding an organ, stone flooring, stained glass windows, and the carved chancel railing. She supported the parish's needs as it expanded its ministry, contributing money to build the Pauline Memorial School and the new parish church building, which was constructed after her death.

Julie Penrose was born Julie Villas Lewis in 1870, daughter of a prominent Michigan family. Her father, Alexander Lewis, was mayor of Detroit. Her great-grandfather, Louis Villas, was a Detroit pioneer in 1740. She was educated in Boston, Paris and London. She married James H. Macmillan in 1890 in Detroit. They had two children, Gladys and Jimmie. James died in Colorado Springs in 1902 and Jimmie died shortly after. In 1906, Julie married Spencer Penrose in London and returned to live in Colorado Springs. They had no children. Julie and Spencer Penrose were very prominent in Colorado Springs society and contributed greatly to the city. Spencer died in 1939.

After Spencer's death, Julie continued to work in the community, giving leadership and energy, as well as money, to numerous organizations. She was president of the El Pomar Foundation and president of the El Pomar Investment Company. She served as vice-president of Broadmoor Hotel Inc., chairman of the board of the Central City Opera House Association, and of the Cheyenne Mountain Museum and Zoological Society. Some of the organizations which benefited from her generosity include the Fine Arts Center [Colorado Springs], St. Mary's Parish, Sisters of Charity, Pauline Memorial School, Cheyenne Mountain School, Fountain Valley School, Glockner-Penrose Hospital, St. Paul's Church in Idaho Springs, Sacred Heart Church in Silt, The Humane Society of the Pikes Peak Region, Colorado Springs Boys Club, City of Colorado Springs—Monument Valley Park, Colorado Springs Symphony Orchestra, and Loretto Heights College.

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After the death of Julie Penrose in 1956, many civic and religious leaders in the Pikes Peak region were quoted in the Colorado Springs *Gazette Telegraph*, speaking of her contributions to the community. Governor Ed C. Johnson claimed that "Mrs. Penrose was Colorado's foremost citizen." Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth commented that it was "impossible to estimate her contribution to the growth and development of Colorado Springs over the years." Dean Lloyd Worner of Colorado College called her "an outstanding leader, one whose influence went far beyond the city and community." While the city's police chief, I.B. Bruce, called her "the first lady of the Pikes Peak Region" and "a great friend of the city of Colorado Springs." Mayor Harry Blunt indicated that "her loss will be deeply felt all over the state. She has given so much to so many."

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“Pauline Chapel brings European treasures to Colorado”, *The Catholic Herald* 7 November 1990, p. A17.

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Starsmore Center for Local History – Pioneers Museum, Colorado Springs - Vertical File Documents – re: Thomas MacLaren.

- Typed eulogy for Thomas MacLaren, no date, no author listed.
- Typed biography, no date, no author listed.
- Copied pages from the Directory of British Architects 1834-1900.
- Pages from a biography of Thomas MacLaren by Duncan McAra.

Documents from archives (Pauline Chapel file) at Catholic Diocese of Colorado Springs, 25 W. Kiowa Street, Colorado Springs, Colorado:

- Letter from Spencer Penrose to Bishop J.H. Tihen, Feb. 5, 1918.
- Letter from Bishop of Denver to Spencer Penrose, Feb. 7, 1918
- Letter from Spencer Penrose to Bishop J. Henry Tihen, Feb. 13, 1918.
- Letter from T. MacLaren to Bishop Tihen, Sept. 5, 1918.
(pencilled response from Bishop Tihen to Spencer Penrose on the back)
- Letter from Spencer Penrose to Bishop J. Henry Tihen, Sept. 9, 1918.
- Letter from James H. Rothrock to Bishop J. Henry Tihen, March 13, 1919.
(pencilled responses from Bishop Tihen to Rothrock and Spencer Penrose on the back)
- List of those attending Pauline Chapel dated Feb. 27, 1920.
- Letter from Wilbur H. Burnham to Mr. A.W. Chittenden, October 16, 1946.
- Contract between Wilbur Herbert Burnham and Pauline Chapel, Nov. 24, 1948.
- Letter from Wilbur H. Burnham to Mrs. Spencer Penrose, Feb. 14, 1949.

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Documents from files of St. Paul's Parish, 9 El Pomar Road, Colorado Springs, Colorado:

- List of art works and furnishings in Pauline Chapel.
- Typed draft of history of Pauline Chapel by Margaret Sziich, 1994.

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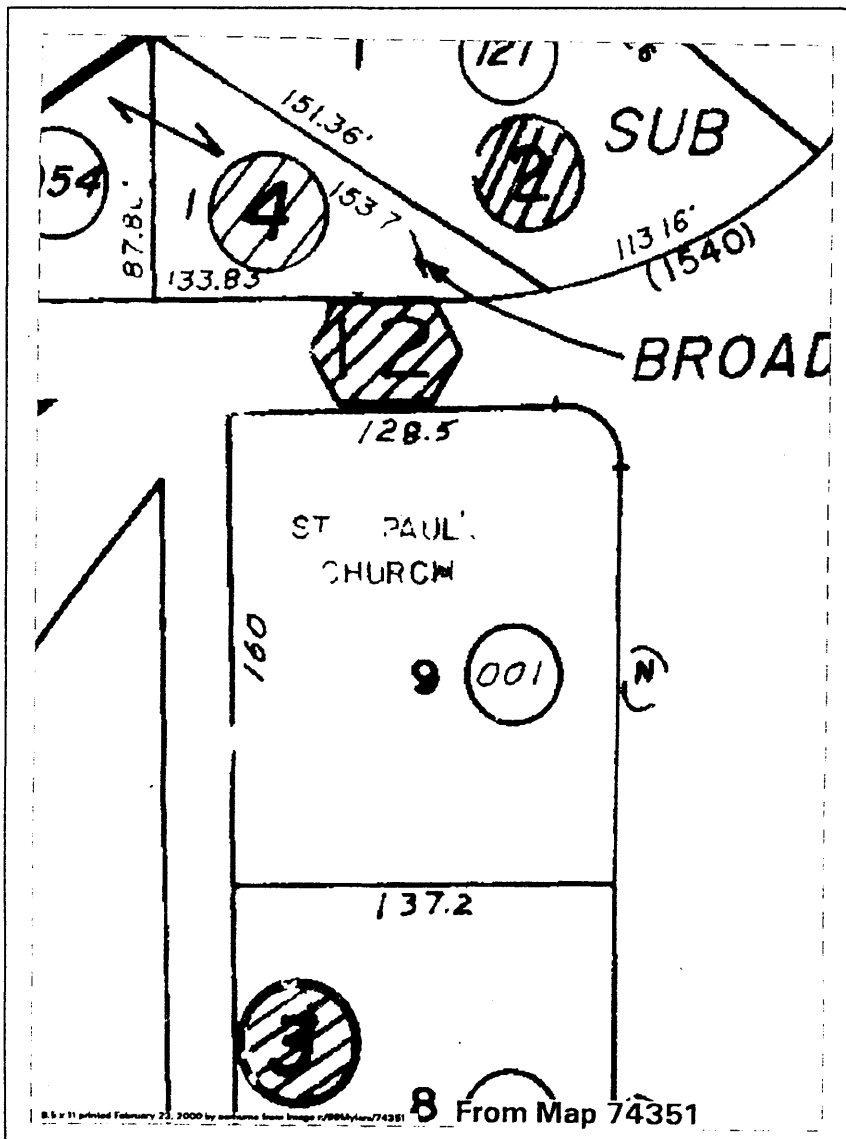
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Lot 9, Block 3 Broadmoor, City of Colorado Springs, El Paso County

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property includes the parcel of land historically associated with the chapel and its auxiliary buildings.

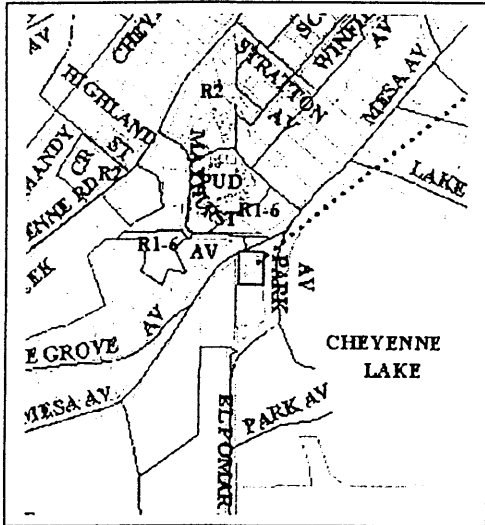


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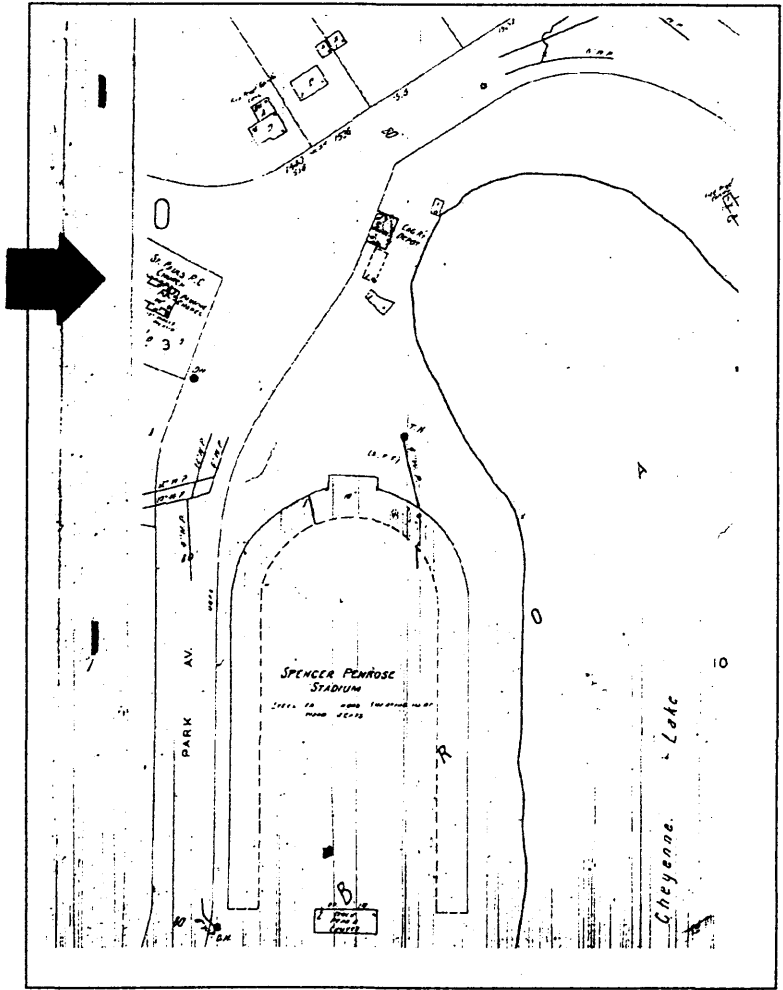
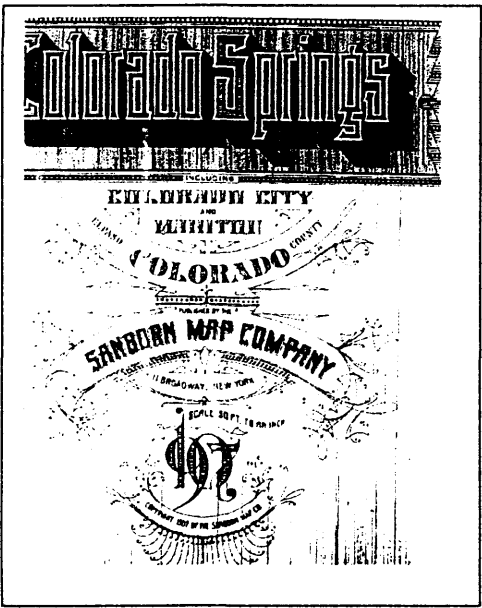
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Assessor's map of Lot 9, Block 3,
Broadmoor

1907 Sanborn Map showing portion of
Lot 9, Block 3, Broadmoor



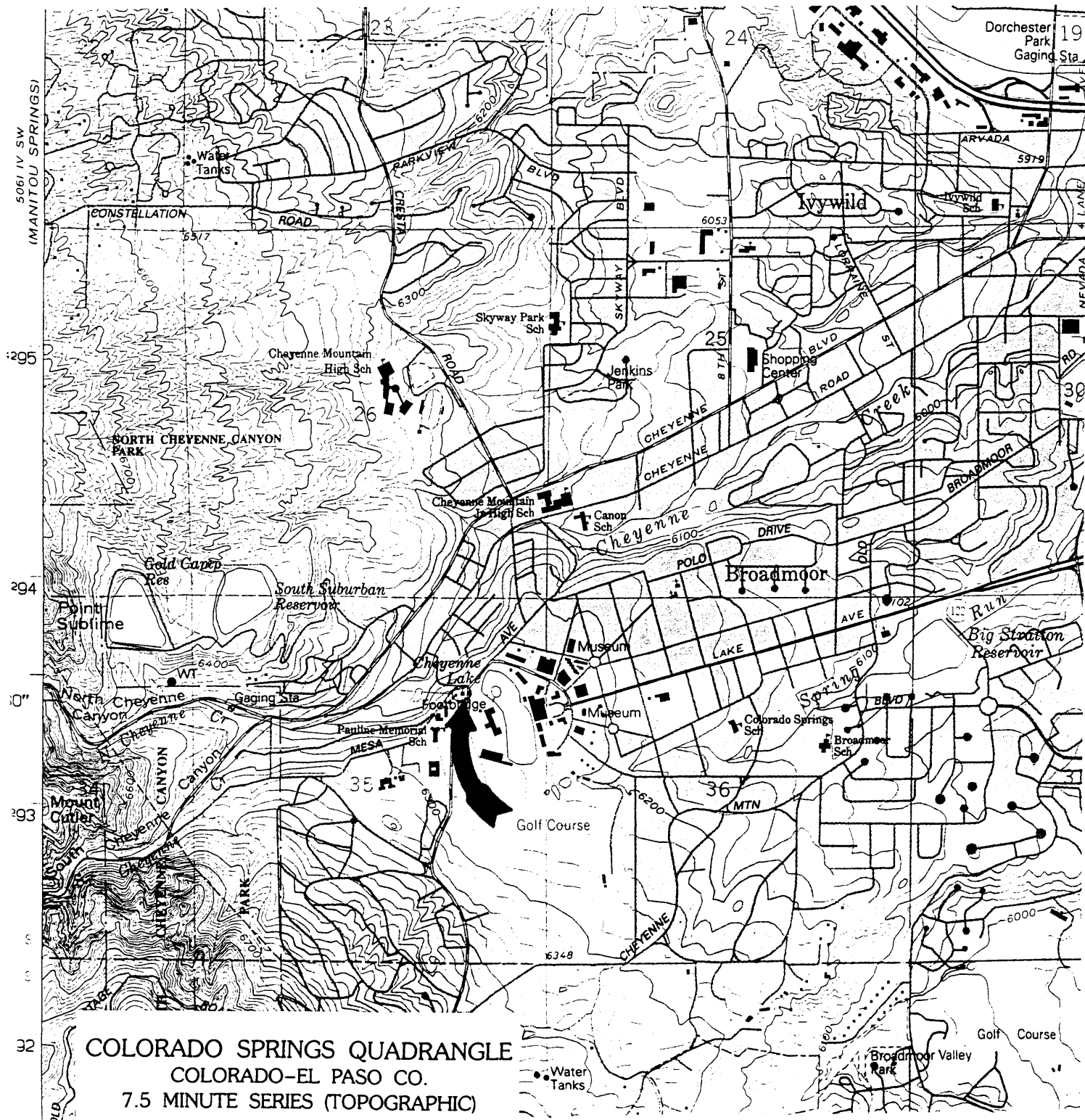
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U.S.G.S. MAP - Colorado Springs Quadrangle (1991; revised 1994)



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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information is the same for all photographs, except as noted:

Name of Property: Pauline Chapel
County and State: El Paso County, Colorado
Photographer: William D. Barns
Original negatives location: The Florin Group
26 S. Tejon Street, Suite 302
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80903

Date of Photographs: Exterior Photographs (# 1-12) - 23 February 2000
Interior photographs (#13-17) - 24 February 2000

Photo #	Description
1	Front of chapel, camera facing SW
2	Front of chapel, camera facing W
3	South side and front of chapel, camera facing NW
4	South side and front of chapel, front of rectory, camera facing NW
5	Front of chapel, camera facing NW
6	North side and front of chapel, camera facing SW
7	North side of chapel, camera facing S
8	North side of chapel and bell tower, camera facing SE
9	Rear of chapel, camera facing E
10	Rear of chapel site – stucco wall, rectory, garage and chapel, camera facing NE
11	Side of rectory, front and side of garage, camera facing S
12	Interior of chapel looking toward altar, camera facing W
13	Interior aisle walls and columns, camera facing S
14	Interior of chapel looking toward balcony, camera facing NE
15	Interior of chapel looking toward balcony, camera facing SE
16	Interior of chapel, aisle window and columns, camera facing S