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NPS Form 10-900
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OMB No. 1024-0018
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NATIONAL
REGISTER

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries. Use letter quality printers in 12 pitch. Use only 25% or greater cotton content bond paper.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Sacred Heart Church

other names/site number: Sacred Heart Cathedral 5EP.1125

2. Location

street & number: 1025 North Grand Avenue (n/a)not for publication

city, town: Pueblo (n/a)vicinity

state: Colorado code: CO county: Pueblo code:101 zip code:81003

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
(x) private	(x) building(s)	_____	_____
() public-local	() district	<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
() public-State	() site	_____	_____ sites
() public-Federal	() structure	_____	_____ structures
	() object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

No. of contributing resources
previously listed in the
National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.
() See continuation sheet.

Barbara Sudler 1-6-89
Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Officer, 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.

Signature of Commenting or Other Official Date

State or Federal Agency and Bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. Helene Byan 2/21/89
() 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:) _____
_____ for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious structure

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundations stone

walls brick

roof ceramic tile

other stained glass windows

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Sacred Heart Cathedral, an outstanding example of Gothic Revival architecture, includes an inspiring spire, pointed arch windows, and soaring interior vaulting, which give expression to the Gothic principal of "Pointing to the Heavens." The church was the work of architects, Robert Willison and Montana S. Fallis of Denver. The construction was supervised by architect J.M. Giles and builder J.E. Tully, both of Pueblo.

The church has a cruciform plan with square towers flanking the central east entrance. On the north and south sides there are one story flat roof, side-aisles between the towers and the transept. There are triangular parapets capped with terra cotta and topped by crosses concealing the gabled roof of the main body of the church and of the transept. There is a two story, five sided apse with a polygonal red French tile roof extending to the west from the transept that has a one story, flat roofed sacristy on each side. The building, which is 121 x 56 feet, was constructed at a cost of \$40,000. The exterior is faced with brick, and has terra cotta trim and a foundation of Turkey Creek sandstone.

Concrete, straight-run stairs lead to the main entrance composed of three compound Gothic arched openings with keystones and double doors. Above the doors is a molded cornice topped by a triple pediment-like design edged in terra cotta. In the center of the front gable wall is a large rose window set within a blind Gothic arch.

Among the notable exterior features of the building are the north and south towers that flank the entry-way. Both have similar decorative elements, but the north tower is taller, has a polygonal spire, and two Gothic arched stair windows

(x) See continuation sheet

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near the ground level. At the second story level there are triple straight headed windows with a heavy terra cotta lintel. Above the windows are three inset terra cotta roundels. Above are tall, narrow, Gothic arched louvered openings. There is an arched corbel table of brick at the top of the tower wall beneath a metal dentiled cornice. There are buttresses at the corners of the towers which terminate in brick pinnacles with pyramidal caps. On all four sides, around the base of the polygonal spire, are windows set within an elaborate metal frame which has Gothic arched openings and small buttresses and pinnacles on each side. The spire, faced with asphalt shingles (originally red French tile) terminates 135 feet above the ground.

The south tower, similar in design and detail, has no spire. The Gothic arched windows are set in pairs on the first and third levels with flat headed pairs in between. In between the corner pinnacles of the south tower are small triangular pediments with molded caps and small terra cotta crosses.

The gabled ends of the transepts have corner buttresses, pinnacles, and terra cotta crosses. The dominating features of the transept end walls are the magnificent stained glass windows in a "canopy" design set in Gothic arched openings and framed with projecting terra cotta hoods. One window design commemorates the Assumption, and the other, a scene of Jesus Christ blessing the little children. On the north and south elevations, in between the transept and the towers, are one story side aisles which are inset from the side elevations. There are four Gothic arched windows with stained glass religious scenes. At the top of the wall is an arched corbel table topped by crenelated battlements. The apse also contains Gothic arched windows with stained glass and has buttresses and crenelated battlements. The inspiring stained glass windows were planned by Reverend Thomas J. Wolohan and were made by the Emil Frei Studios of St. Louis, Missouri.

The interior has a seating capacity of 600 people. The ceilings of the nave, transept, and side aisles are ribbed vaults which reflect the pointed arch motif of the Gothic architecture. The entry doors are highlighted by fan vaulting up to the base of the choir loft. The ribs of the vaulting are supported by slender columns with Corinthian capitols. These columns are grouped in threes and separate the nave from the side aisles.

The concrete floors throughout the interior are covered with grey Italian ceramic tile. The walls are painted beige, with grey and gold trim. The vaulting is highlighted with gold leaf trim. Two pedestal shrines, with statues of Mary and Joseph made in Dubuque, Iowa, flank a carved reredos. The pinnacles of the reredos soar high into the apse. At the top is a life-size statue of

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Christ and on each side there are angels guarding the bronzed tabernacle.

The statues of the stations of the cross, one-sixth of life size, are located along the side aisles in between the Gothic windows on the north and south walls of the side aisles. The statues alternate in pairs and singly. The baptismal fount, made by the Da Pratlo Company, is white marble, trimmed in gold. A choir loft, in the balcony at the rear of the church (above the entry-way), has ornate plaster panels which form the balustrade. The organ pipes grace both sides of the multi-colored stained glass rose window that is located above the choir loft.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties: () nationally () statewide (x) locally

Applicable National Register Criteria () A () B (x) C () D
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) (x) A () B () C () D () E () F () G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

Architecture

N/A

1912

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person**Architect/Builder**

N/A

Architects: Willison and Fallis, Denver

J.M. Giles, architect

J.E. Tully, contractor

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Sacred Heart Cathedral meets criterion C under criterion consideration A because it embodies the distinctive characteristics of Gothic Revival design and is the only Gothic Revival church extant in Pueblo, Colorado and for its association with the prominent Denver architects Robert Willison and Montana Fallis. The cathedral is also significant for the high artistic value of the stained glass windows crafted by Emil Frei's studio.

The Sacred Heart Cathedral is significant for its association with prominent Denver architects Robert Willison and Montana Fallis. In 1910, Robert Willison, who had been building inspector under Denver Mayor Robert Speer, formed a partnership with another prominent Denver architect, Montana S. Fallis. Willison's notable Denver Municipal Auditorium was constructed in 1908. Between 1910 and 1914, Willison and Fallis designed a number of prominent buildings including offices, apartments, and residences. In 1911 they designed the Capitol Heights Presbyterian Church at East 11th and Fillmore in Denver. This Gothic Revival church has several details similar to the Sacred Heart Church such as a corner tower with tall, arched windows, and elaborated decoration on the eaves of the gabled roof. Other Willison and Fallis buildings include the 1911 Vail Hotel in Pueblo and the notable white terra cotta 1912 annex to the Oxford Hotel in Denver. Willison established his own practice in 1914 and in 1926 he designed St. Dominick's Catholic Church and St. Cajetan's Catholic Church, both located in Denver. Other churches designed by Willison include the Sacred Heart Catholic Church in Alamosa and St. Malachy's church in Fruita. While St. Dominick's Catholic Church is also Gothic Revival, neither it nor Capitol Heights Presbyterian Church express the Gothic Revival style as eloquently as the Sacred Heart Cathedral in Pueblo.

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The Sacred Heart Cathedral contains the basic elements of the Gothic Revival style. The building has a strong vertical emphasis which is articulated by the elaborate ornamentation such as the building's spires and pinnacles. The cathedral's cruciform plan is traditional for both Gothic and Gothic Revival architecture and the design is symmetrical.

The stained glass windows were designed and crafted at the Emil Frei Studio in St. Louis, Mo. Emil Frei is well known for his work in stained glass. While the majority of his work is located in St. Louis, his stained glass windows have been located in other states including Nebraska and Colorado.

Sacred Heart Cathedral is located in the oldest Pueblo parish, St Ignatius, which began on the 5th of February, 1871. On that day a meeting was held after Sunday services to discuss funding for a suitable church for the Catholics in Pueblo. On August 11, 1872 a meeting was held at the court house where the "Catholic Association" was formed in preparation for the arrival of the Jesuits priests from Denver including Father Joseph P. Machebeuf. Father Machebeuf, who had arrived in Denver in 1860 and built the first Catholic Church there, encouraged the Pueblo congregation to raise funds to build a church and promised to send them a Jesuit Priest. On October 22, 1872, as promised, the Reverend Charles M. Pinto arrived in Pueblo. By March 1873, the first mass was said in the first St. Ignatius church on the south west corner of 13th Street and West Street. By 1875, Pueblo had three churches: Methodist, Episcopal, and Catholic.

On October 11, 1882, the Catholic church was destroyed by fire, but by August 1883, a new St. Ignatius had been erected at the corner of 11th Street and Grand Avenue. During the period between 1880 and 1900, the growth of Pueblo was escalated by the coming of the railroad, the growth of industry, and the arrival of immigrants from Europe. Many new Catholic parishes were started to accommodate the various ethnic groups such as Irish, Mexican, Slavic, German, and Italian.

In November 1909, Bishop Nicholas Matz, who had succeeded Bishop Machebeuf after his death in 1889, announced that a new church building and school were to be built in Pueblo on St Ignatius parish property at 11th Street and Grand Avenue. Bishop Matz assigned Reverend Michael White of Cripple Creek, who had a reputation as an organizer and builder of churches, to be in charge of the Pueblo building project. Father White assumed his pastoral duties on November 2, 1909, but due to failing health he was replaced in 1910 by Reverend Thomas J. Wolohan. Reverend Wolohan came to Pueblo from Salida, Colorado where he had been pastor since 1905 and had built St. Joseph's Church. Reverend Wolohan took over the completion of the Sacred Heart Church which was dedicated on April 10, 1913. The

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ceremony began with a last mass said in the old Saint Ignatius Church and a second mass said by Bishop Matz in the new church.

Reverend Wolohan, who served the Sacred Heart parish for 36 years, died in 1946 and is buried in a crypt in the southeast corner of the church. During his time at Sacred Heart, Reverend Wolohan accomplished a great deal including the establishment of a parochial school for the parish. In 1924, Father Wolohan purchased the Loretto Academy which became the Sacred Heart School and was run by the Sisters of Loretto.

In 1926, Sacred Heart Church was made an official residence for a deanery. The gigantic responsibility of supervising a number of parishes in the Colorado diocese, including the counties of Bent, Crowley, Fremont, Kiowa, Otero, Prowers, and Pueblo, was given to Father Wolohan who was appointed dean by Bishop J. Henry Tihen of Denver.

The most singular event in the history of Sacred Heart Church was the announcement by the Vatican in November 1941 to divide the state of Colorado into two sections. Denver became the archdiocese for the northern half of the state and Pueblo became the new diocese for the southern half, which brought thirty counties under Pueblo's jurisdiction. In March of 1942, Joseph C. Willging was installed as Bishop in Pueblo. Sacred Heart Church was elevated to the new dignity of a cathedral with Father Wolohan as the rector. The church was appropriately redecorated for its cathedral status with the Episcopal throne installed in the sanctuary on the gospel side, and the pulpit on the epistle side.

On the day of Bishop Willging's installation as Bishop, crowds gathered in the streets to watch the procession as it moved from the cathedral rectory and around the corner into the cathedral. At the end of the procession came Bishop Willging and Archbishop Vehy, both garbed in cappa magna. Following the ceremonies, religious and civic leaders joined in paying tribute to the new ecclesiastical ruler of Southern Colorado and the new role for the Sacred Heart Parish, now a cathedral.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Howlett, Rev. W.J., Life of the Rt. Reverend Joseph Machebuf, D.D., Franklin Press Company, Pueblo, Colorado, 1908.
Macy, Guy C., Who's Who in Colorado, Pueblo, p. 905. Wolohan, p. 976. A biographical record of Colorado's leaders in business, professional and public life compiled by Colorado Press Association, Inc., Extension Division of University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

(x) See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested | Primary location of additional data:
<input type="checkbox"/> State Historic Preservation Office
<input type="checkbox"/> Other State agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously listed in the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Federal agency
<input type="checkbox"/> Local government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> previously determined eligible by the National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> University
<input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> designated a National Historic Landmark | Specify Repository:
_____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____ | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____ | |

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property: less than one acre

UTM References

A <u>1 3</u> <u>5 3 3 9 6 0 </u> <u>4 2 3 6 3 7 0 </u>	B <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
C <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	D <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>
Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing

() See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

In 16th PM, T20S, R65W, Section 31 in the Northeast Pueblo quadrangle. Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 28 in the County Addition.

() See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification Located in north central Pueblo, at the southwest corner of Eleventh Street and Grand Avenue. The property is where the St. Ignatius Church once stood and has historically been associated with the Sacred Heart Cathedral.

() See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: <u>Edward J. Simonich/Gary Trujillo, Architect of HGF Architects</u>	Date: <u>October 21, 1988</u>
Organization: <u>Pueblo County Historical Society</u>	Telephone: <u>(719) 561-8588</u>
Street & Number: <u>5204 Thatcher</u>	State: <u>CO</u> Zip Code: <u>81005</u>
City or Town: <u>Pueblo</u>	

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Bibliographical References

Stauter, Msgr. Patrick C., The Willing Years, Adams Press, Chicago, 1986.

Wagner, Rev. Francis J., History of the Sacred Heart Cathedral Parish,
unpublished manuscript, circa 1944, copy available Pueblo Library District,
Western History room.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, September 1, 1872, Catholic services.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, November 9, 1872, Subscription money for building.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, January 24, 1873, Arrival of Bishop Machebeuf.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, March 26, 1879, Bishop Machebeuf officiates on Passion
Sunday.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, October 30, 1887, Church services today.

Pueblo Star Journal, November 15, 1909, St. Ignatius Parish to build new church.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, March 4, 1912, p. 8, Contract is let for Sacred Heart.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, April 6, 1913, p. 6, Plans practically completed for
dedication of church.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, April 20, 1913, p. 3, Handsome new Sacred Heart Church
dedicated today.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, April 21, 1913, p. 8, New church dedicated with
impressive religious service.

Pueblo Daily Chieftain, April 28, 1913, p. 8, Pueblo may be made seat for Diocese
Catholic Church.