

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Utah	
COUNTY: Salt Lake	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.3.49.0007	DATE 3/11/71

1. NAME

COMMON:
Cathedral of the Madeleine

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Cathedral of St. Mary Magdalene

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
331 East South Temple (B Street and South Temple)

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE: **Utah** CODE: **49** COUNTY: **Salt Lake** CODE: **035**

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Roman Catholic Bishop of Salt Lake City

STREET AND NUMBER:
East South Temple and B Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City STATE: **Utah** CODE: **49**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Salt Lake City and County Building

STREET AND NUMBER:
451 Washington Square

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City, STATE: **Utah** CODE: **49**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic Sites Survey

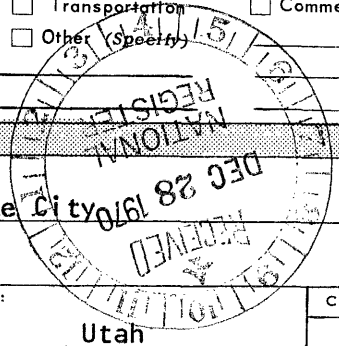
DATE OF SURVEY: **1969** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Utah Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City STATE: **Utah** CODE: **49**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



STATE: **Utah**
COUNTY: **Salt Lake**
ENTRY NUMBER: **71.3.49.0007**
DATE: **3/11/71**
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Cathedral of the Madeleine was designed by Architect C. M. Neuhausen; however, as he died before the structure was completed, Mr. Bernard O. Mecklenburg was hired to finish the Norman towers and roof. One peculiar feature in the building resulted from this change; namely, the clerestory planned by Neuhausen was eliminated and all three aisles were covered under a single roof.

The structure is built of kyune gray sandstone with interior brick lining placed on a granite block foundation. The exterior style is Romanesque. The interior is Gothic. Overall dimensions of the building are 190 feet in length, 103 feet wide at the transepts and 74 feet in the main hall. The floor apex is about 65 feet and the ridge of the main roof approximately 100 feet high.

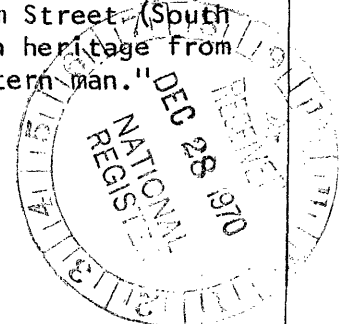
The Cathedral received a set of bells in 1917, and possesses a fine organ as well. Perhaps its strongest qualities are the interior decorating. Although Bishop Scanlon had spent over \$43,000 on furnishings, it was under his successors that the major changes occurred. The task was given to Architect John Comes.

The Sanctuary windows, made by George Sotter of Pittsburg, have been judged by some to be the finest treasures of the Cathedral. They represent the twelve apostles in symbolism. The Nave windows are 40 feet high and 6 feet wide. The Transept windows, 35 feet high and 16 feet wide, represent the mysteries of the Rosary. Finally, the lovely Rose window, representing St. Cecilia, was modelled after one in the Toledo Cathedral of Spain. As a church program Epilogue states: "Its fine mural paintings by Felix Lief-tuchter and wood carvings by the William Ross Company compare favorably with the best in Europe. The stained glass windows in the body of the Cathedral were made in Munich; those in the Sanctuary by George Sotter of Pittsburg. The stations of the cross were painted by Robert S. Chase under the direction of Ralph Adams Cram. The warmth of color adds to the beauty of the devotional atmosphere of the Cathedral and few churches surpass it in the effectiveness of its interior."

The interior of the Cathedral remains in generally good repair at present. However, the exterior evidences erosion from wind, water and pollution, and stabilization is needed.

The church still serves as the Bishop's Cathedral for the Salt Lake City Diocese, which includes all of Utah. Many parishoners have moved to the suburbs. Yet the Cathedral still rises proudly from Brigham Street (South Temple). It "stands as a Catholic contribution to the Utah heritage from its own cultural resources--a reminder of the roots of western man."

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



6. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- Pre-Columbian | 16th Century | 18th Century | 20th Century
 15th Century | 17th Century | 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1889-1909**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cathedral of the Madeleine has a very interesting history in which four important facets of Utah and American history are expressed. First of all, it was designed by Architect C. M. Neuhausen, and demonstrates his attachment to H. H. Richardson's architecture, popular in America at the turn of the century. Some writers suggest that the influence of Sir Christopher Wren is also evident as a result of the Irish background of Bishop Lawrence Scanlon.

Secondly, the Cathedral represents the missionizing efforts of Catholicism in settling the American west. Fathers Antanazio Domingues and Silvestre Velez de Escalante were the first white men to explore into Utah. In addition, in 1776, the "Pious Fund" established by the early Jesuit Padre Kino and Father Salvatierra, for building churches in the Californias (1697), became available after more than two centuries of "controversy," following a ruling by the Hague Tribunal in 1902. Monies from these Jesuit funds were paid to the "Bishops of the Californias," of which \$124,080.54 were sent to the Salt Lake Diocese for building the Cathedral, a fitting tribute to the long and continuing impact of the Catholic missions on the American west.

Thirdly, much of the money used to build and furnish the Cathedral came from Utah mines, which also provided the first attraction for major Catholic emigration to Utah. Such names as David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Mrs. Mary Judge and others are among the contributors. The Father of Utah mining, General Patrick Connor, was a Catholic. Many of the thousands of miners who came to exploit Utah's minerals were and still are Catholics. Between 1873 and 1915 all were directly affected by the Cathedral builder, Father Scanlon.

Finally, the lovely Cathedral is the crowning, tangible monument to the extensive and effective labors of Bishop Lawrence Scanlon. Father Edward Kelly had been assigned to Salt Lake City in 1866, and his successor, Father Patrick Walsh, came in 1871. They had purchased land and built the first Catholic Church in Salt Lake City, yet the edifice retained a debt of \$6,000 when Scanlon arrived in 1873.

Under Scanlon's direction, churches were built in most of the mining and larger communities of Utah. He planned and supervised the construction of all parishes in Utah before his death [REDACTED], and all charitable and educational institutions as well, including All Hallows College, St. Mary's Academy, St. Ann's Orphanage, and Holy Cross Hospital.

The Cathedral itself evolved slowly. In 1889, land was purchased from Don Carlos Young for about \$39,000. Ground was broken on July 4, 1889, but the cornerstone was not laid until July 22, 1900. By 1907 the building was almost finished except for the spires. At that time Bernard O. Mechlenburg was hired as a new architect. Construction was completed and the structure

(continued on attached page)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cathedral of the Madeleine (File, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.)
 The Reverend Robert J. Dwyer. The Story of the Cathedral of the Madeleine. (Salt Lake City; published privately, 1936)
 The Reverend Louis J. Fries. One Hundred and Fifty Years of Catholicity in Utah. (Salt Lake City: Intermountain Catholic Press, 1926), pp. 25-42, 71-77.
 The Very Reverend W. R. Harris. The Catholic Church in Utah . . . (Salt Lake City: Intermountain Catholic Press, 1909)
 (continued on attached sheet)

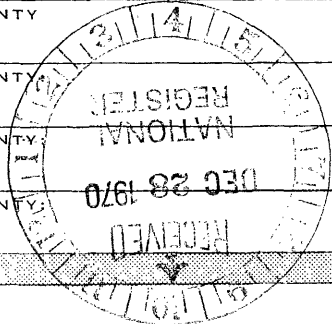
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 ' "	0 ' "		40 ° 46 ' 12 "	111 ° 52 ' 52 "	
NE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SE	0 ' "	0 ' "				
SW	0 ' "	0 ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **1.2**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Melvin T. Smith**

ORGANIZATION: **Utah Historical Society** DATE: **November 20, 1970**

STREET AND NUMBER: **603 East South Temple**

CITY OR TOWN: **Salt Lake City** STATE: **Utah** CODE: **49**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Milton L. Weilenmann

Title: Utah State Liaison Officer

Date: November 20, 1970

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connelly
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

MAR 11 1971

Date: _____

ATTEST:

William J. Mastaglio
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: **FEB 22 1971**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

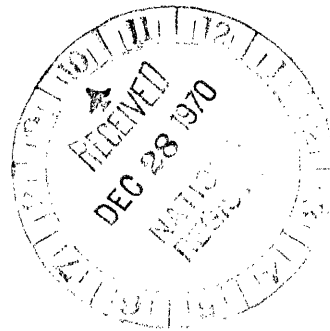
SIGNIFICANCE (continued):

dedicated August 15, 1909. It was a day for celebration, especially by Utah Catholics. Construction costs have been estimated at over \$300,000 plus furnishings.

Bishop Scanlon worked successfully with Mormon and civic leaders, who held him in high regard. His death May 10, 1915 was mourned by all Utahns. In tribute to him, his remains were placed in the crypt under the Sanctuary.

The words of Bishop Keane, given at the time the Cathedral was dedicated, pay eloquent tribute to this structure:

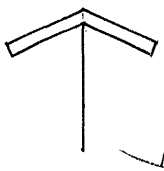
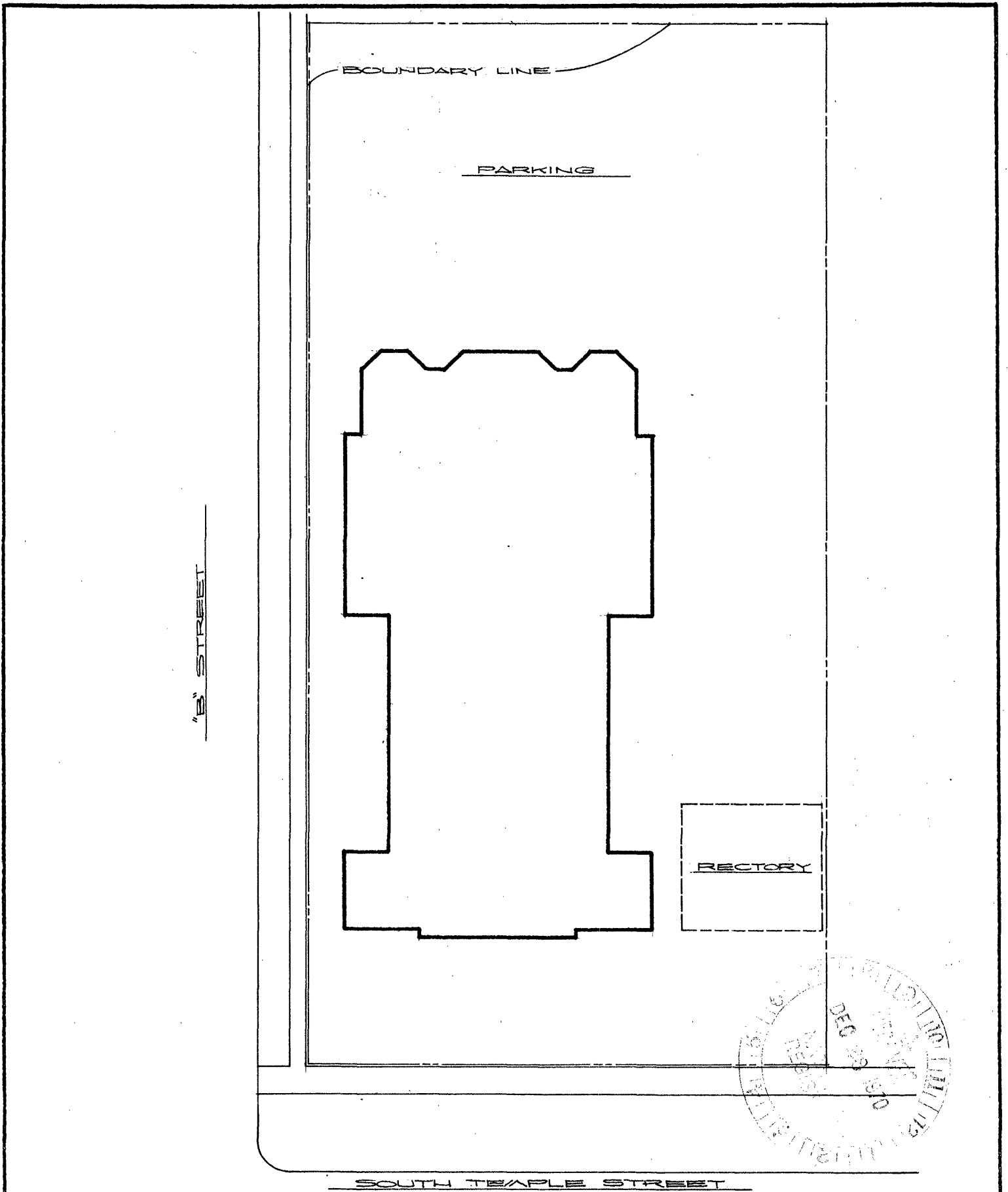
"This magnificent temple is a confession of faith of the Catholics of Salt Lake. Families will come and go, revolutions will arise, but Temples such as this remain as lasting monuments to those who built them, monuments to the living faith in human hearts."



9. Major Bibliographical References (continued);

Jerome Stoffel. "The Hesitant Beginnings of the Catholic Church in Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, XXXVI (Winter, 1968), pp. 41-62.

Robert Joseph Dwyer. "Pioneer Bishop: Lawrence Scanlon, 1843-1915," Utah Historical Quarterly, XX (April, 1952), pp. 135-158.



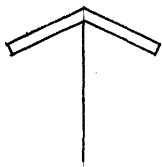
CATHEDRAL of the MADELEINE

331 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE ST
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

LATITUDE : 40° - 46' - 12"
LONGITUDE : 111° - 52' - 52"

DATE : MAY 1970
SCALE : 1" = 40'

RECEIVED
MAY 28 1970
ENGINEERING DEPT.



CATHEDRAL of the MADELEINE

331 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE ST
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

LATITUDE : 40° - 46' - 12"
LONGITUDE : 111° - 52' - 52"
CITY ENGINEERING MAP

DATE : MAY 1970
SCALE : 1" = 2,200'