

VLR 9/11/02
NR 11/22/02

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

1. Name of Property historic name The Church of the Sacred Heart

other names/site number VDHR # 127-0676: 127-0859-0244

2. Location street & number 1401 Perry Street not for publication N/A

city or town Richmond (Independent City) vicinity N/A

state Virginia code VA county Richmond (Independent City) code 760 zip code 23224

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date 11/22/02

Director, Virginia Department of Historic Resources
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 this property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper _____	Date of Action _____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain) _____	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing		Non-contributing	
0	0	0	buildings
0	0	0	sites
0	0	0	structures
0	0	0	objects
0	0	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

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGIOUS: church

RELIGIOUS: church school

RELIGIOUS: church-related residence

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGIOUS: church

SOCIAL: meeting hall

RELIGIOUS: church-related residence

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Renaissance Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls BRICK

roof SLATE SHINGLE

other Porch GRANITE

other Windows STAINED GLASS

Narrative Description

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

See Section number 7 Continuation Sheet page 1

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Name of Property

Richmond (Independent City), Virginia
County and 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

RELIGION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1901 - 1952

Significant Dates

1901

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Ryan, Thomas Fortune

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

McGuire, Joseph Hubert--Architect
Sitterding, Fritz--Contractor

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

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

Name of repository: _____

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Name of Property

Richmond (Independent City), Virginia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .67 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>18</u>	<u>283550</u>	<u>4155450</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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 Susan G. Horner
organization Consultant date 23 November 2001
street & number P.O. Box 7431 telephone 804-355-9460
city or town Richmond state VA zip code 23221-0421

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name Catholic Diocese of Richmond, Virginia
street & number 1401 Perry Street telephone (804) 232-8964
city or town Richmond state Virginia zip code 23224

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 200137127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (10240018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 **Page** 1

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

Summary Description:

The Church of the Sacred Heart, designed by the architect Joseph Hubert McGuire (1865-1947), is a 1½-story, brick, Renaissance Revival-style, longitudinal-plan church. The church is located in the Manchester Residential and Commercial National Register Historic District in Richmond, Virginia, and is surrounded by a complex of buildings associated with the historic mission of the Sacred Heart parish. The church fronts southeast on Perry Street with a narrow grassed setback and low concrete retaining walls along public sidewalks to the northeast and southwest. The church is in good condition. New marble altars were installed in 1925 with altar rails and steps added earlier and other interior changes have also been made since the church's completion in 1901. The most notable changes date to the period immediately following Vatican Council II. The impact of these liturgical changes affected Roman Catholic churches nationwide. Two other contributing buildings are included in this nomination: An 1897 frame school building located behind the church to the northwest facing on 14th Street and the rectory located adjacent to the southwest side of the church.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 **Page** 2

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

Detailed Description:

The Church of the Sacred Heart is a 1½-story, brick, Renaissance Revival-style, longitudinal-plan church with a front gable roof and corner tower. The walls and tower are laid in common bond brick and the roof is covered with slate shingles. Framed arched windows with roundels and hood molds line the nave. A raised stone and brick parapet, recessed arched stained-glass window, and square tower at the southeast corner distinguish the front façade.

A stone belt course is used to delineate the water table. The front elevation (southeast) is divided into three primary sections with narrow lancet-style windows flanking the central section, and a corner tower to the southeast. There are three rectangular windows above the belt course in the central section separated from the elaborate Roman arch window by decorative circle and square brickwork. Roman arched fenestration is typical throughout the Church of the Sacred Heart with the exception of the three rectangular windows mentioned above. A corbel table at the roofline frames the elaborate round-arched stained-glass window on the front façade. The corner tower has a granite foundation and steps leading to arched doorcases with double-leaf doors capped by fanlights and frontons, or pediments supported by large paired brackets. Recessed brick panels with corbel tables, an open attic with columns and balustrade, and a pyramidal roof with flared eaves complete the tower. Clear delineation of the bays by the use of pilasters and brick corbelling, use of circle and square motifs and overall visual hints of the underlying skeletal structure, all suggest an École des Beaux-Arts influence in the design.

The Church of the Sacred Heart is entered through six-panel doors, surmounted by fanlights and frontons, on the southeast and northeast facades of the corner tower. Square coffers in the ceiling of the tower and west porch entries, simple geometric patterns in the stained-glass windows, plain unadorned walls as well as the circle and square motif in the gallery balustrade reflect the Renaissance Revival style on the church interior. A Roman arch, once flanked by altars on both sides, separates the apse from the nave. The Roman arch, echoed down the nave by the hammer-beam ceiling, is used to further delineate each bay. The arched window in the southeast facade is mirrored in the apse end by a stained-glass rose window above the altar. The elevated framed arched windows that line the nave, and the Doric-style columns with brackets in the manner of the Badia di Fiesole all enhance the Renaissance character of this building.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

In 1968, following liturgical changes wrought by Vatican Council II, the main altar was rebuilt so that the priest's back was no longer to the people. Lecterns were made from the pedestal-like ends of the original altar. The communion rail, installed prior to 1925, was removed as well as one of the two altars installed in 1925. In 1976 the confessionals were removed and the wood was used to construct a Room of Reconciliation. The Room of Reconciliation was removed in 1983 and the baptismal font replaced one of the lecterns. The original Stations of the Cross were replaced at some point prior to 1968 and again in 1987. Vertical plywood paneling—in imitation of the original wainscoting removed in the 1960s— was installed throughout the interior in 2000. Also during the renovations in 2000, the interior plaster was removed from the apse end of the church exposing original lancet-style windows flanking the altar. The most significant details throughout the building are retention of Sacred Heart iconography in the stained-glass windows and simple decorative motifs associated with Renaissance architect and theorist Leon Battista Alberti's program for the ideal church.

In 1897 a frame building facing on Perry Street, known as "the White House," was constructed. The 1-story, 3-bay wide, 6-bay deep, frame building has a front gable standing seam roof with a stepped-down hip-roofed vestibule and small porticoed entry. The building rests on a brick foundation with a small apsidal projection at the rear. Originally intended as a school the building has been relocated from the southwest corner of Perry Street. It is now behind the church facing 14th Street. The building has been in use since 1897, though it has not been used as a school since 1987. The building contributes to the historic character of the building complex.

Adjacent to the southwest side of the church is the rectory. The rectory, begun in 1902, is a 2-story, 5-bay, Queen Anne-style brick building with multiple roofing systems. There are 9/9, sash, double-hung windows with sandstone lintels and sills, three corbel-capped brick interior side chimneys, a new 1-story, 2-bay rear addition, and asphalt replacement shingles on the roof. The rectory contributes to the historic character of the building complex.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 **Page** 4

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

Summary Statement of Significance

The Church of the Sacred Heart, a fine example of Romanesque Revival-style architecture, is the home of the oldest Roman Catholic parish in the Manchester area, once an independent city south of Richmond, Virginia. The church is also a testament to the power of a single patron. The church and school that shaped leaders of the Catholic community in southside Virginia are significant because of their association with Thomas Fortune Ryan and his wife Ida Mary Barry Ryan. Ryan, a native Virginian, noted financier and patron of the arts, donated more than twenty million dollars to Roman Catholic causes throughout his life. To design the Church of the Sacred Heart Ryan chose Joseph H. McGuire, a well known designer of Roman Catholic churches in the diocese who studied architecture at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Ryan chose McGuire to design the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, also in Richmond, as well as the Church of the Sacred Heart in Suffern, New York.¹ Sacred Heart is eligible for the National Register under criterion A because the Ryans' gift of the church is representative of the monumental benefactions to churches and universities by the barons of American industry and finance at the turn of the 20th century. It is also eligible under criterion B because of its association with Ryan, an internationally renowned financier and philanthropist. The church is also eligible under criterion C as an example of the work of an École-trained architect.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

Historical Background

In 1876, Catholic religious education in South Richmond was born in the house of John Carroll on River Road (now Bainbridge Street). Bishop Augustine van De Vyver bought land in 1897 for a school at 14th and Perry Streets. A frame building facing on Perry Street, now known as "the White House," was constructed. The structure has been in use ever since, though it has not been used as a school since 1987. In the late 1890s Ida Mary Barry Ryan, wife of noted financier Thomas Fortune Ryan, offered to build a new school and church for Manchester provided that construction was begun by August 3, 1901 and further requesting that the church be named for the Sacred Heart of Jesus. In 1901 a church was constructed at 14th and Perry Streets and a new brick school building was built on a lot across Perry facing the church. Construction of the church forced the relocation of the 1897 school building. It was moved behind the church and now faces on 14th Street.²

The character of the church was determined by the personalities responsible for its creation. The benefactors for construction of this church were Thomas Fortune Ryan and his wife Ida Mary Barry Ryan. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan chose to support Pope Leo XIII's decree to consecrate the whole world to the Sacred Heart of Jesus through the use of symbols and names. The Ryans provided the funds to build the Church of the Sacred Heart as well as the church school, the Chapel of the Sacred Heart at Monte Maria and the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart all in Richmond, Virginia.

Thomas Ryan was a native Virginian, a prominent financier and a patron of the arts. As a financier Ryan is credited with establishing the first holding company in the United States in 1886. Ryan was born in 1851 in Lovingston, Virginia and died in 1928 in New York City. His Fifth Avenue house in New York City designed by Carrère and Hastings for Ryan included a Renaissance Room as well as an Art Gallery to house what could not fit into the mansion proper. In 1913 Ryan, as a patron of architecture, made a one-million-dollar gift for the new façade of St. Jean de Baptiste, New York City. Ryan financed the conversion of Oak Ridge, in Lovingston, Virginia, into an architectural showpiece and was sole patron for construction of the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, in Richmond.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 **Page** 6

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

William C. Whitney called Ryan "the most adroit, suave and noiseless man" American finance ever knew. Born in poverty and orphaned at the age of five, Ryan arrived in New York at the age of twenty-two. Marrying Ida Mary Barry (1854-1917) in 1873 provided Ryan the funds necessary to secure his own seat on the New York Stock Exchange in 1874. He developed interests in utilities, railroads, diamonds in the Belgian Congo, oil, and rubber. Shrouding his operations in secrecy most of his life, Thomas Fortune Ryan was little known to the public until 1905, when he was accused of misdealings, but a grand jury investigation failed to substantiate any charges. At the time of his retirement he controlled utilities valued at \$1,500,000,000.³

Ryan and his wife, Ida Mary Barry Ryan, donated more than twenty million dollars to Roman Catholic causes including more than forty chapels, schools and hospitals in all regions of the county. Their gifts are representative of those donations to educational and religious organizations made by American industrialists and financiers at the turn of the 20th century. Their patronage included the \$14,608 donation for design and construction of The Church of the Sacred Heart, completed in 1901, at 1415 Perry Street in the Manchester section of Richmond, Virginia. Their total donation for the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, also in Richmond, amounted to just under \$500,000 and was comparable to J. P. Morgan's gift (ca. 1891) to help build the Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine (begun 1892) in Manhattan. The Ryans' combination of religious endowments and entrepreneurial expertise attracted the attention of the Holy See. Ida received a special dispensation from Pope Leo XIII to maintain a traveling chapel in her personal railroad car while Thomas was asked, in 1918, to serve on a committee tasked with reorganizing the Vatican's finances.

Ryan hired Joseph H. McGuire, of New York City, to design the Church of the Sacred Heart as well as the school. Born in New York City in 1865, McGuire began his New York architectural practice in 1892 where he received his earliest education. After graduating from City College, he studied architecture at St. Xavier College and then at the École des Beaux-Arts in Paris in 1889, where he was a student of the ateliers of Daumet and Girault. McGuire maintained an active architectural practice until his retirement in 1940. He died in Pelham, New York in April of 1947.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 **Page** 7

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

McGuire was also a writer. According to the New York Times he wrote several articles that were published in brochure form. McGuire spent nine months during World War I in France as secretary to the Knights of Columbus. He was a member of the American Institute of Architects, Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, Architectural League of New York, and other organizations.

McGuire's works include two Manhattan churches, St. Malachy's Church, near Broadway, also known as the celebrated "Actor's Chapel," completed by 1903, and Holy Trinity Church, on 82nd Street near Broadway, built in 1900. Among the many projects attributed to McGuire are the Church of the Holy Family, New Rochelle, New York; Saint Elizabeth's Church and Hospital, New York; and the Chapel for St. Joseph's Institute, in the Bronx.⁴

In McGuire's design for the Church of the Sacred Heart in Manchester there are simple geometric patterns in the stained-glass windows, a circle and square motif, coffers in the entries, simple unadorned walls, and windows with sills high enough to prevent contact with the outside world. These same details are also found in the original design for the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, another of McGuire's buildings in Richmond. Recent evidence suggests that McGuire's original design for the Cathedral was possibly related to a program for the ideal church composed by the Renaissance architect and theorist Leon Battista Alberti.

After McGuire's design for the Church of the Sacred Heart was realized in 1901, Reverend Thomas E. Walters was installed as the first pastor and southside Catholics had their own worship facility separate from St. Peter's and St. Mary's north of the James River. Initially serving a largely Irish and German congregation, the church grew to become a vibrant force. Prominent members have included the Toler, Binns, Schutte, Moore, Baird and Bliley families. James Michael Moore was the first baptism and Charles B. O'Connor's marriage to Eva Scott was the first wedding on December 21, 1901. The school opened on February 1, 1898 and by 1918 Benedictine nuns arrived to teach. The nuns served continuously until 1979. In 1918 Sacred Heart offered its facilities as a "soup kitchen" in the wake of the devastating Spanish influenza epidemic. By 1923, the church was serving approximately 50 families and 117 students were enrolled at the school. To accommodate the larger student body a new brick

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 **Page** 8

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

school was built in 1931 across Perry Street from the church. Since 1987 that building has been used as a community center offering recreation and education to those in need.⁵

Growth continued and by 1958, St. Edwards Catholic Church in Chesterfield County was formed. A portion of the Sacred Heart parish began to attend St. Edwards. In 1973 another new county parish, St Augustine's, was created drawing Sacred Heart parishioners to the new community. By 1990 the Jesuit community arrived at Sacred Heart to minister to the faithful there. The parish remains active and celebrated their 100th anniversary in 2001.

The story of Sacred Heart is the story of a historic parish that has worshipped for over a hundred years in a church designed by an École-trained architect, the construction of which was made possible by the patronage of an internationally renowned financier and philanthropist. The Church of the Sacred Heart survives as a unique representation of the social and economic influences that converged at the beginning of the last century to shape a national landscape of libraries, hospitals, churches and schools for the education and betterment of the average American.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

End Notes

¹ For general biographical sources: Max Lerner, "Thomas Fortune Ryan," in Dictionary of American Biography, vol. XVI, pp. 265-268; Lee Marmon, The Measure and Mirror of Men. Generations of the Oak Ridge Estate (Lynchburg: Warwick House Publishing, 1992), pp. 24-58, 66-72; Joseph Alexander Amrhein, "The Sacred Heart Cathedral of Richmond, Virginia" (thesis, University of Richmond, 1941-42).

² Sources for historic background on the Church of the Sacred Heart, Manchester, Virginia: Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Historic Resources, File No. 127-676 (Sacred Heart Catholic Church); Alfred E. Baird, A Dream Unfurled: A History of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Manchester Parish, Richmond, Virginia, 1901-1976 (n.p., n.d. [1976]).

³ For extensive background on Thomas Fortune Ryan see: Mark D. Hirsch, William C. Whitney: Modern Warwick (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1948); Bernard M. Baruch, Baruch. My Own Story (New York: Henry Holt & Company, 1957), especially pp. 353-354; Burton J. Hendrick, "Great American Fortunes and their Making: Street-Railway Financiers," in McClure's Magazine, vol. XXX, November 1907, pp. 33-48; December 1907; pp. 236-249; and January 1908, pp. 323-338; Thomas F. Ryan, "Why I Bought the Equitable," North American Review, vol. 198, August 1913, pp. 116-177; Maury Klein, The Great Richmond Terminal. A Study in Businessmen and Business Strategy (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1970), pp. 261-270; Richard E. Prince, Seaboard Air Line Railway. Steamboats, Locomotives and History (Green River, Wyoming: R.E. Prince, 1967); "Ryan Out of Boards," in the New York Daily Tribune, 20 November 1906; "The Most Noiseless Man of American Finance," in the New York Times, 19 May 1907; and the lengthy obituary listing in the New York Times, 24 November 1928.

Ryan's art collections are catalogued and discussed in Jacques Seligman Company, Gallery records, 1913-1978, Archives of American Art, Smithsonian Institution; Etchings and Engravings. Including the Collection of the Late Thomas Fortune Ryan (New York: American Art association, 1933).

⁴ Sources for biographical information on Joseph Hubert McGuire include: John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, The Virginia Architects, 1835-1955: A Biographical Dictionary (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1997); Catholic Fund-raising Society, The Official Catholic Directory, Anno Domini, 1995 (P. J. Kennedy and Sons: New Providence, New Jersey, 1995); Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (deceased) (1956; reprint ed., Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, 1970); Francis William Wynn Kervick, Architects in America of Catholic Tradition (Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1962); James Philip Noffsinger, The Influence of the École des Beaux-arts on the Architects of the United States (Washington: Catholic University of America Press, 1955); "Obit. Joseph H. McGuire," New York Times, 29 April 1947; "Early Days at the École," Architectural Forum 69 (December 1938); Amrhein; Virginia Department of Historic Resources, File No. 127-676.

⁵ For Albertian influences see: Leone Battista Alberti, Ten Books on Architecture, trans. James Leoni (London: 1755; reprint, London: Alec Tiranti, 1983) bk. 7, chaps. 10-11, pp. 149-51; Susan Gergen Horner, "The Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, Richmond, Virginia, 1903-1906: An Example of the American Renaissance" (master's thesis, Virginia Commonwealth University, 1999).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 10

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9, 10 **Page** 11

The Church of the Sacred Heart (127-0676; 127-0859-0244)
Richmond (Independent City), VA

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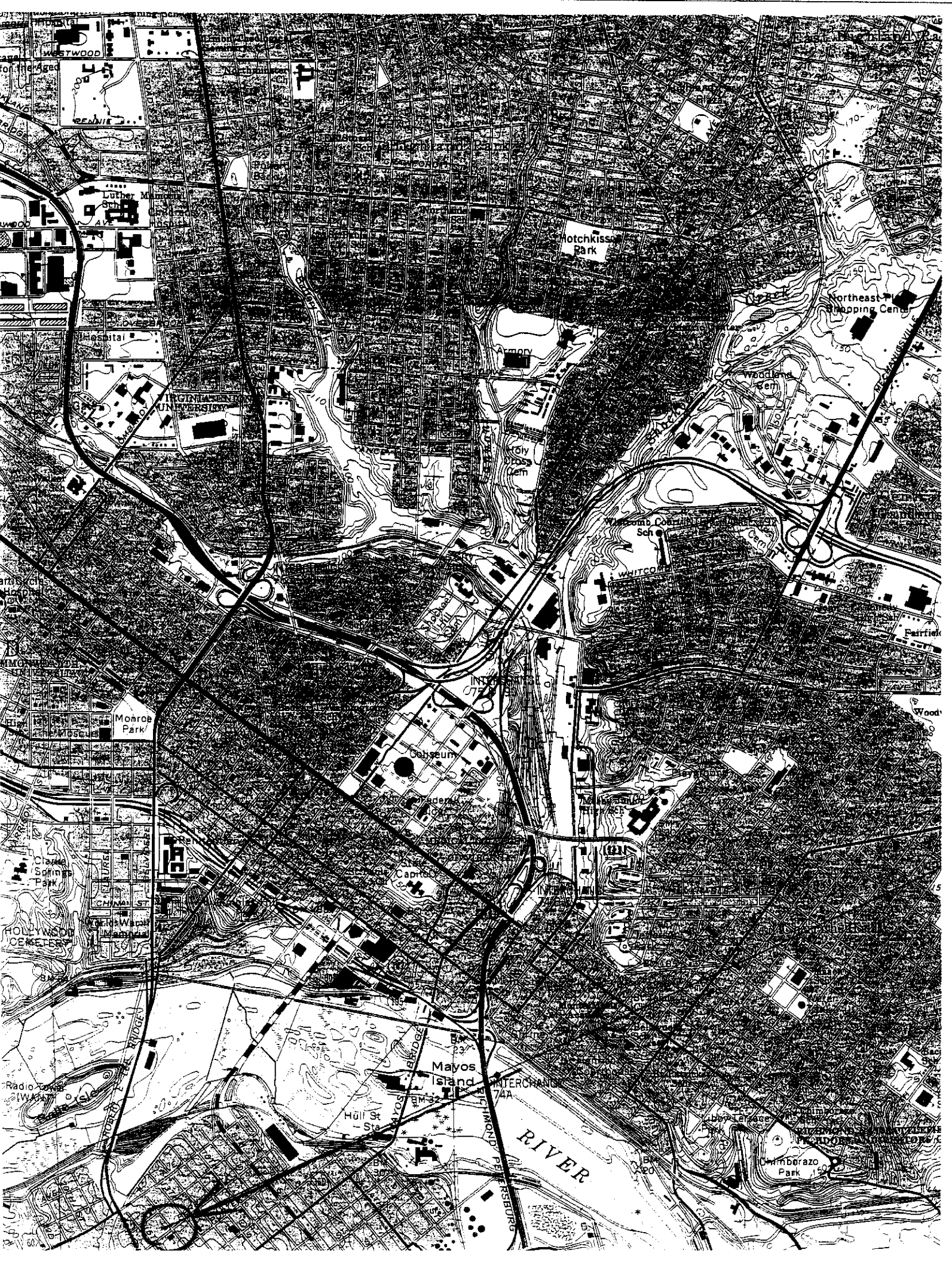
Geographic Information

Verbal Boundary Description

The property of Sacred Heart Catholic Church is identified on the tax parcel map S-156-1 for the City of Richmond as S0000156001.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the church, rectory and 1897 school building, historic components of the Sacred Heart parish.





4161

4160

1.1 MI. TO VA 33
(SEVEN PINES)
5559 III SE

4158

32'30"

HIGHLAND SPRINGS 2.9 MI.
WEST POINT 3.4 MI.

0.8 MI. TO INTERCHANGE 195
1 MILEBURG INTERCHANGE 2.38 43 MI

CHURCH OF THE
SACRED HEART
RICHMOND, VA.
Va DHR #s 127-0676;
127-0859-0244
Zone 18-252550 E
4155450 N